AMERICAN BOER GOAT ASSOCIATION

Empowering Breeders. Advancing the Breed.

Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

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Definitions

The following definitions or descriptions shall apply when used in the Association Rules. Words, phrases, or terms not defined here shall be given their normal meaning in the Purebred goat industry.

Affiliate Member: An association that has paid affiliate membership dues and has been accepted by the Association as an affiliate member.
Agent: A person or firm empowered to act on behalf of another.
Applicant: The individual applying for registration of an animal with the Association.
Applicant's Tattoo: A sequence of letters and/or numbers assigned to each member to be tattooed in the right ear of animals.
Artificial Insemination: Breeding service using fresh or frozen semen.
Association-Approved Testing: Any test or tests that may be approved by the Board of Directors of the Association from time to time.
Buck: Male goat.
Breeder: An individual(s) who is the owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of service.
Doe: Female goat.
Date of Sale: The date on which an animal was offered for sale at public auction or, in the case of private transactions, the date on which a bona fide change of ownership took place.
DNA Profile: A DNA profile or DNA genetic record of the animal is recorded with the association.
Embryo: A fertilized egg flushed from a donor doe. Embryos may be transferred fresh or preserved by freezing in liquid nitrogen.
Embryo Recipient Doe: A surrogate dam that carries embryos transferred from another doe.
Embryo Transfer: The process of transferring an embryo into a recipient doe.
Exhibit: To present an animal to an ABGA judge for placement.
Exhibitor: Owner or individual approved by the owner to present an animal to an ABGA judge for placement.
First Owner: The owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of birth of the kid, except in the case of embryo kids, as provided.
Frozen Semen: The semen collected from a Boer buck that is processed and frozen in liquid nitrogen for future insemination.
Genetic Factors: The presence of genes that may or may not produce a certain type of offspring.
Gestation: The length of time from the time a doe is bred to when she gives birth. The industry standard gestation length for Boer goats is 150 days.
Herd Name: A name or series of letters and numbers assigned to an owner. The herd name will be used as the prefix for all goats registered by that owner.
Herd Prefix: A series of letters or letters and numbers assigned to an owner.
Imported: A live animal, semen, embryo, or clone originating from outside of the United States of America.
Kid: Young goat.
Joint Ownership: Two or more members sharing ownership of an ABGA registered animal. Up to four members are allowed to jointly own an animal.
Lease: A contract by which a person allows another person the use and possession of an animal for a specified time period; the document in which the contract is written.
Lessee: The person to whom a lease is given.
Lessor: The person from whom a lease is given.
Member: An individual, partnership, company, corporation, limited liability corporation, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity that has paid dues to the Association and has been accepted into the membership of the Association.
Membership Number: A number assigned to a member by the Association.
Nuclear Transfer Clone: Cloned goats resulting from nuclear transfer of adult cells.
Out of Herd Mating: The parents of an animal are not listed in the same ownership at the time of mating.
Owner: The recorded owner of animal, according to ABGA records.
Owner of Record: The member in whose name an animal is registered.
Permanent Identification: Ear tattoo or tail web tattoo.

Producer: The recorded owner of a cell donor at the time of collection.
Regular Employee: A person whose principal occupation is full-time employment in connection with the agricultural or livestock business of the Owner(s) of Record of an animal.
Sanctioned Show: Any fair, association, livestock show or exposition that meets the requirements of the ABGA Sanctioned Show Program.
Service: A mating that may or may not result in a pregnancy, whether by natural service or artificial insemination.
Wether: Castrated male goat.

Rule 100: Privileges of Registration
Regular, junior, and non-member members are eligible to register goats with the American Boer Goat Association. Affiliate Memberships or terminated members of the Association shall not be entitled to the privileges of registration. Members or non-members terminated after May 1, 2009, are not eligible to register animals. It is the responsibility of the person who seeks to register a goat to be aware of all applicable requirements for such transactions at the time the submittal or request is made.

Rule 101: Request for Services
The submission of an application or the request for ABGA services is an agreement by the individual to pay all related fees in preparation and/or processing the request.

a. Fees shall be established from time to time by the Board of Directors and shall be published by the ABGA.
b. No service of any kind will be processed unless the appropriate fees are submitted.
c. The acceptance of payment, including cashing of a check or the processing of a credit card payment for any fee shall not be deemed to acknowledge that the material is in proper order.
d. Incomplete requests or applications that are submitted without funds can be assessed fees for staff time to research and process the stated request.
e. In the case of registration applications submitted where multiple owners qualify as the First Owner as defined in Rule 103, where any of those owners is a non-member, applicable non-member rates will apply to that transaction.

Rule 102: General

f. All monies received are applied to the appropriate owner transaction number. Monies received without a designated owner transaction number shall have a transaction number assigned. All owners with monies owed over ninety (90) days shall be placed on administrative hold, curtailing any further business transactions until the balance due is paid. Any owner(s) with monies due in excess of ninety (90) days shall receive written notice that their rights and privileges have been denied and that the fact of such denial may be published. Those wishing to object may submit a written request to the Executive Committee.
g. The individual submitting work is responsible for supplying all required information. All supporting documentation will be returned to the applicant as incomplete or with an RFI (Request for more Information). The applicant may resubmit the work with the necessary supporting documentation or cancel the transaction and incur a $5 cancellation fee. All work returned to the applicant and not resubmitted within 90 days will be cancelled and subject to the cancellation fee.
h. All ABGA applications and reports, and all rights, privileges, and activities relating in any way to the ABGA, are in all respects subject to the Rules and Regulations of the ABGA.
i. All ABGA requirements for signature(s) of owner(s) or lessee(s) shall refer to the personal signature(s) on file with the ABGA or the encrypted digital/electronic signature, e.g.; **/s/** (Typewritten Name of E- Filer).
j. In any case where these Rules and Regulations require the personal signature/electronic equivalent of a particular person, the Board of Directors may waive such requirement after being satisfied that such person cannot or unreasonably refuses or neglects to provide such signature.
k. The Rules and Regulations in effect at the time of submission of application for services, entry, or other participation in ABGA programs will apply to each transaction.
l. These Rules and Regulations are subject to change by the Board of Directors of the American Boer Goat Association at any time without notice.

Rule 103: First Owner
Applicant for registration must be the first owner of the kid. The dam must be officially entered on the records of the Association under the exact same name as the first owner's membership on the date of birth of the kid unless a lessee has been designated on that date, except in cases of embryo kids as provided for in Rule 500.

Rule 104: Breeder
The breeder of an animal is the owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of service.

Rule 105: Joint Ownership
As defined, joint ownership of an animal can include up to four memberships ABGA or JABGA members. Owners of joint owned animal(s) may only sell or transfer their part of the ownership. Any owner(s) listed can register progeny of the dam. Progeny of a joint owned animal must have all owners of the dam at date of service listed as the breeder of the progeny. Any joint owner may submit flush reports for a joint owned animal. The member submitting the flush report will be the owner of the embryos. (12-12-25)

Rule 200: Herd Books
The record of animal registrations of the Association shall be known as the American Boer Goat Herd Book. The methods in which the records are kept are vested with the Board of Directors.

A. The American Boer Goat Herd Book is made up of three (3) herd books:
   i. Fullblood
   ii. American Purebred
   iii. American Percentage
B. The herd book(s) are divided into categories. Each category is assigned a level of Boer breeding that determines the category of next generation. In order to maintain common percentage breaks, the percentage of the animal may be rounded to the nearest category.

Rule 201: Fullblood Boer Goats
Fullblood Boer Goats must have originated from 99.5% or higher Boer blood and originate from the Fullblood or American-bred Boer stock. (2-19-26)

Rule 202: American Purebred Boer Goat Does
American Purebred Boer Goat Does must have a minimum of 93.75% and less than 99.5% Boer blood and originate from any combination of Fullblood, American Purebred, or American Percentage parents whose average percentage falls within the requirements for this category of registration. Does in this category become eligible to be shown in the same classes as Fullblood Boer goats. (2-19-26)

Rule 203: American Purebred Boer Goat Bucks
American Purebred Boer Goats Bucks must have a minimum of 96.875% and less than 99.5% Boer blood and originate from any combination of Fullblood, American Purebred, or American Percentage parents whose average percentage falls within the requirements for this category of registration. Bucks in this category are eligible to be shown in the same classes as Fullblood Boer goats. (2-19-26)

Rule 204: American Percentage Boer Goat Bucks and Does
American Percentage Boer Goat Does must have a minimum of 25% and less than 93.75% Boer blood American Percentage Boer Goat Bucks to have a minimum of 25% and less than 96.875% and originate from any combination of Fullblood, American Purebred, American Percentage, or unregistered parents whose average percentage falls within the requirements for this category of registration. (07-14-25)

Rule 206: Percentage Boer Wethers; Record of Pedigree
Bucks of less than 25% Boer goat blood will not be eligible for registration. Wethers (castrated males) that are at least 6.25% are eligible for a "Record of Pedigree" certificate. This "Record of Pedigree" will be issued after the proper documentation has been submitted with the wether's herd prefix, herd name, date of birth and tattoos, scrapie tags/federal ID, or microchips. (02-11-2025) (7-14-25)

A. **Native on Appearance:** Does Otherwise Ineligible for Registration or Record of Pedigree that have the appearance of a Boer goat will be eligible for "Native on Appearance". The "Native on Appearance" document will be issued after the proper documentation and a full profile body picture of the doe has been submitted with the does herd prefix, herd name, and tattoos, scrapie tags/federal ID, or microchips. "Native on Appearance" does will be granted 12.5% Boer blood. Native on Appearance does must appear to be a Boer goat. The traditional Boer Goat is white bodied with red head, but no preference is given to any color. (07-14-2025)

Rule 207: Animals Otherwise Ineligible for Registration or Record of Pedigree

B. **Listing Paper:** Bucks that are otherwise ineligible for registration or a Record of Pedigree will be eligible for a "Listing Paper" with the Association. This "Listing Paper" will be issued after the proper documentation has been submitted with the applicant's herd prefix, herd name, and tattoos, scrapie tags/federal ID, or microchips. (02-11-2025)

Rule 208: Registration of Imported Fullblood Animals

The term imported shall apply to live animals, semen from animals, embryos, and/or clones bred and produced outside the United States of America. To be eligible for registration with ABGA, these animals must meet the following criteria:

m. An official certificate of pedigree or verification of breed purity from the official registry association of the country of origin is required with ABGA registration application.
n. Imported animals must be declared at time of entry as to their breeding to qualify for registry in the ABGA.
o. The animal to be registered is to meet the requirements in Rule 210.
p. If an animal is imported as a frozen embryo, or an embryo carried in a recipient doe, the sire and dam must be properly recognized in one of the recognized Boer goat associations or registries.
q. If the animal is imported in utero, the dam and sire must be properly recognized in one of the recognized associations or registries
r. If the animal is sired by artificial insemination, using imported semen, semen must be from a sire recognized in one of the recognized associations or registries
s. Imported percentage animals are not eligible for the ABGA herd books.

Notation of country of origin shall appear on the ABGA Registration Certificate.

Rule 209: Ineligible for Registration

A. Date of Birth Issues:
   i. A kid born less than one hundred and forty (140) days after birth of its dam's most recent kid(s) shall not be eligible for registration, except in the case of embryo kids, as provided for in Rule 501.
   ii. An offspring born greater than one hundred and fifty-nine (159) days from the service date as listed on the ABGA certificate, embryo transfer form, transfer records or other records.
B. Kids whose sire or dam was less than 90 days old at time of their conception.
C. Uncertain or Unknown Parentage:
   i. Whenever the eligibility for registration of any animal is in doubt because of uncertain or unknown parentage, DNA testing will be required by the Association.
   ii. If an animal is found to have incorrectly listed parentage, the animal will not be eligible for registration until correct parentage is confirmed through DNA parentage verification.
   iii. If an animal submitted for registration has the documented sire excluded through DNA marker testing, the animal will not be eligible for registration until a qualifying sire is identified through DNA marker testing.

Rule 210: Registration Form; Content and Methods

A complete application for registration must be submitted to the ABGA office, along with any required additional forms, signatures, and payment of all applicable fees. Current forms are available from the ABGA office or on the

ABGA website: www.abga.org/forms.

A. Applications for registration will include the following:
   i. Animal's requested name (see Rule 214: Naming of Animals).
   ii. Registration number and name of sire.
   iii. Registration number of dam, if applicable.
   iv. Sex of the animal.
   v. Date of birth.
   vi. How many in birth.
   vii. Type of mating: natural, artificial insemination, or embryo transfer.
   viii. Horn information.
   ix. Animal's tattoos (see tattoo policy). All animals shall be tattooed at the time of application for registration.
   x. External identification, if any. Note: This is not a form of permanent identification. To be eligible for registration in the ABGA herd books, goats must have permanent identification in the form of tattoos.
   xi. Breeder's information.
   xii. Transfer information, if applicable.
   xiii. Specify herd book for which the animal is eligible: Fullblood, American Purebred, or American Percentage.
   xiv. When an application for a ½ (50%) Part-bred American Boer doe is made, specify the breed of the dam, if known, that is not a registered Boer.
   xv. Authorized signatures or electronic equivalent.

B. Applications for registration must be typed or legibly written on current ABGA forms. Whenever an application for registration is incomplete or on non-ABGA forms, and the applicant has failed to provide all the information required by the Association's Rules within 90 days of the date the Association receives the application, such application shall be considered null and void. An application shall be considered incomplete if not accompanied by the required fee.

C. In the event that the sire of an animal to be registered was not registered in the name of the owner or lessee of record of the dam at time of service, the owner or lessee of record of the sire must fill in and sign a Service Memo, giving name and registration number of the buck and date of service. If the dam was pasture-bred and the exact date of breeding is not known, the word "pasture" may be inserted in lieu of a date.

D. Every Registration Certificate is based on the representations contained in the Application for Registration and/or Certificate of Transfer. If an animal has been registered or transferred through error, misrepresentation or fraud, such Registration Certificate is VOID, together with any registration or transfer of progeny. The American Boer Goat Association assumes no liability for damages arising from such entry or transfer.

E. It is strongly recommended that unsound or unworthy animals not be presented for registration.

F. ABGA reserves the right to request further documentation to confirm an animal's eligibility for entry.

G. In the event of a conflict, ABGA records shall control. Appeals may be addressed to the Board of Directors.

Rule 211: ABGA Registry Forms

Current forms are available from the ABGA office or on the ABGA website: www.abga.org/forms. Members can call the ABGA office for free forms. The following forms are available:

A. ABGA Registration Application for a Single Animal
B. ABGA Registration Application for Multiple Animals
C. ABGA Online Actions (Electronic form)
D. ABGA Transfer of Registration Form
E. ABGA Service Memo
F. ABGA Embryo Ownership Transfer Form
G. ABGA Animal Lease Form
H. ABGA DNA Form
I. ABGA Agent Authorization Form

Rule 212: ABGA Prefix and Tattoo Sequence

Members and non-members shall select a unique herd prefix. The unique herd prefix can be submitted with the new membership application or by written letter to the ABGA office. The herd prefix can be a word or words, or a series of numbers and/or letters, that are unique and not assigned to other individuals. Once assigned, the prefix is used for animal identification by tattooing the herd prefix in the right ear of each animal registered by the applicant. Junior members may utilize the herd prefix assigned to an adult member residing in the same household and serving as their agent. The herd prefix must meet the following requirements:

A. No herd prefix can be more than 5 numbers or letters.
B. Effective April 5, 2009, no herd prefix may contain spaces or special characters.
C. Each herd prefix must be unique and not assigned to other individuals.
D. No herd prefix will be assigned that utilizes one letter followed by a number or series of numbers (example: D4 or R278).
E. Once assigned, the herd prefix and tattoo sequence cannot be changed. Exception: Rule 212F
F. An ABGA herd prefix may be reassigned in the case of court order, inheritance, or sale of herd prefix by submitting a completed ABGA Name & Herd Prefix Transfer Form and appropriate fee to the ABGA office.

Rule 213: ABGA Herd Name

Members may also apply for assignment of a unique herd name to be used in the naming of an animal. The herd name can be submitted with the new member application or by written letter to the ABGA office along with filing the appropriate fee. The herd name must meet the following requirements:

A. A herd name may or may not be the same as the herd prefix.
B. Only members of the Association may reserve a herd name.
C. Each membership is limited to one active herd name at a given time.
D. Once assigned, the herd name cannot be changed.
E. Herd names are limited to a set of letters and/or numbers not to exceed 32 characters.
F. Herd name and animal ID (name or ID number) may not exceed 32 characters
G. An ABGA herd name that is no longer being used may be purchased by submitting a completed ABGA Name & Herd Prefix Transfer Form and appropriate fee to the ABGA office.

Rule 214: Naming of Animals

Animal names consist of two parts. The first part of an animal name is the applicant's herd prefix or the applicant's herd name. The second part of the animal's name is the actual name of the animal as provided by the applicant.

t. Example 1: XCDFG Billy Twin M172. The member prefix is XCDFG, and the applicant requested name of the animal is Billy Twin M172.
u. Example 2: Clear View Billy Twin M172. The herd name is Clear View and the applicant requested name of the animal is Billy Twin M172.
v. Herd names are available by completing the herd name section of an ABGA membership form and paying the herd name fee.
w. Each animal to be registered must have a name, limited to 32 letters, numbers, and spaces. All letters must be in English, and all numerals must be in Arabic. Joint letters or other unusual marks or symbols will not be accepted. If a herd name is included in the name of an animal to be registered, it shall be the duty of the applicant to determine the correctness of such name before assigning it. The Association reserves the right to refuse a name request.
x. The assigned herd prefix or herd name of the applicant shall be the first part of the registered name of the goat. The breeder of an offspring is the registered owner of the doe at the date of conception.
y. If a doe is sold to a new owner during pregnancy, all offspring of that mating shall be given the herd prefix or herd name of the applicant for registration of the offspring
z. In naming an animal, care must be taken to avoid including another person's

herd name/prefix as part of the chosen name. Using another person's herd name/prefix may be considered an infringement upon that person's registered herd name/prefix unless this is agreed to by that breeder. The use of another person's registered herd name/prefix could result in misrepresentation of an animal's pedigree.

aa. Once an animal has been officially registered and named with ABGA, the original herd name or prefix cannot be changed. Other name changes must have written approval by the original applicant for registration. This type of name change will not be allowed if the animal has offspring registered with the Association at the time of the request.

bb. Members are allowed to receive a corrected certificate if the name was printed different from the application or online entry due to a system error. (6-2-2020)

Rule 215: ABGA Tattoo Policy

A. Each applicant is assigned a unique tattoo sequence. ABGA has an "exclusive use" policy for assigned tattoo sequences. Assigned tattoo sequences are protected, with their use restricted to the applicant they are assigned to, or those individuals duly authorized to use that assigned tattoo sequence. Members are required to use the sequence assigned to their membership number. They may not use a sequence assigned to someone else.

B. When filling out the application for registration, 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.

C. If a mistake in tattooing has occurred, what is actually tattooed on the animal must be reported on the application for registration. In some cases, additional numbers or letters may need to be added to the animal, in order for the tattoos to be unique to that animal.

D. The applicant's tattoo shall be tattooed in the right ear of all animals submitted for registration.

E. If a doe is sold to a new owner during pregnancy, offspring resulting from that pregnancy shall have the herd prefix of the owner of the doe at kidding tattooed in the right ear of each offspring submitted for registration. The name of the animal will have the herd prefix or herd name of the applicant as part of the animal's name on the Certificate of Registration.

F. It is recommended that the left ear of all animals submitted for registration shall be tattooed with a letter to indicate the year the animal was born, followed by a serial number to designate the order of birth. The recommended year letters for ABGA are as follows:

Year	Letter	Year	Letter	Year	Letter	Year	Letter
1993	E	2005	T	2017	G	2029	W
1994	F	2006	V	2018	H	2030	X
1995	G	2007	W	2019	J	2031	Y
1996	H	2008	X	2020	K	2032	Z
1997	J	2009	Y	2021	L	2033	A
1998	K	2010	Z	2022	M	2034	B
1999	L	2011	A	2023	N	2035	C
2000	M	2012	B	2024	P	2036	D
2001	N	2013	C	2025	R	2037	E
2002	P	2014	D	2026	S	2038	F
2003	R	2015	E	2027	T	2039	G
2004	S	2016	F	2028	V	2040	H

The letters I, O, Q, and U are not used.

G. No animal shall be registered by ABGA with the same tattoo (combination of right and left ear tattoos) within a 22-year period.

H. Tattoos are important, not only for positive permanent individual identification, but also for identification of animals who participate in the various ABGA programs, such as shows, performance (gain) testing, inspection for ennoblement, and the BGIN program. In addition, the

USDA Scrapie Eradication program and US Animal Identification program recognize registry tattoos as permanent identification for both programs.

I. Animals submitted for registration in the ABGA that list a tattoo sequence already assigned within the ABGA registry will require the following:
   i. The applicant will be required to re-tattoo the animal's right ear with their ABGA assigned prefix.
   ii. The registration certificate will reflect that the animal has been re-tattooed.

J. If an animal requires re-tattooing, the applicant will return registration certificate to ABGA noting all characters as they appear on the animal. The registration certificate will be reissued to reflect that the animal has been re-tattooed in accordance with Rule 712.

K. Permanently implanted microchip identification will be accepted by ABGA as official identification in addition to, or in lieu of, tattoos. The owner is responsible for providing the appropriate scanning device to read any microchip used for identification purposes.

L. Freeze Branding will be accepted by ABGA as official identification and is considered a method of tattoo. The applicant's assigned herd prefix will be branded into the right ear and it is recommended that the left ear be tattooed with a letter to indicate the ear the animal was born, followed by a serial number to designate the order of birth. (7-14-2023)

Rule 216: Leasing ABGA Bucks and Does

The owner of an ABGA registered animal may lease that animal to another breeder by completing a lease document. In the case of a partnership doe lease, or a lease to more than one person, the lessees may divide the ownership of the resulting offspring, and each may use their individual herd prefix to name the offspring in their ownership. All lessees will be recorded as the breeder of any offspring conceived during the lease period. When leases of bucks are in effect, the lessee(s) is authorized to sign service memos for offspring conceived during the lease period.

A. An ABGA lease form or acceptable lease document must be submitted to the ABGA office in order for the lessee to register goats or sign for buck services.

B. Registration and transfers of offspring from leased parent(s) are subjected to current registration and transfer requirements and fees.

Rule 300: Transfers

When a registered goat is sold, it must be transferred to the buyer and a transfer recorded with the ABGA before its progeny can be registered. The original Registration Certificate, properly signed by the owner(s) of record, must be returned to the ABGA for a transfer to be recorded. The owner(s) of record at the time of sale has the responsibility for completing an ABGA transfer in its entirety.

Rule 301: Transfer Content

A. An Application for Transfer must state:
   i. Name, address, and, if available, membership number of each transferee.
   ii. Date of sale.
   iii. Service date, natural or artificial, and registration number of buck, if animal being transferred has been serviced. (The date of service and registration number of the buck may be entered only if service was prior to the date of sale of the animal being transferred. If the doe was pasture-exposed and the exact date of service is unknown, the word "pasture" may be entered instead of a date.)
   iv. Signature and Membership Number of individual(s), partnership, corporation, or other legal entity in whose name the service buck is registered, indicating whether females have been serviced naturally or artificially inseminated.
   v. If the doe has been serviced by a buck not owned by the breeder, a completed and signed Service Memo from the buck owner will be required to register any resulting offspring.

B. Transfer applications will not be processed if any of the required data is omitted, except as otherwise provided in Rule 308 or 309.

C. Transfer of ownership is to be completed on the back of an ABGA registration certificate or ABGA approved transfer form. In the absence of the original ABGA registration certificate at the time of transfer, a statement verifying the whereabouts of the original certificate will be required

and the transferred certificate will be marked "Duplicate" in accordance with Rule 705.

D. Every change of ownership of record of an animal used for registered breeding purposes must be recorded with the Association by official transfer. Missing or skipped transfers of ownership are subject to a transfer fee. In the case of an animal that is not registered with ABGA, both registration and transfer fees will apply

Rule 302: Transfer Fees
Payment of the required transfer fees shall be a matter of private negotiation between the buyer and seller and may be paid by either of them, but such fee must accompany the transfer, with the membership status of the buyer determining the applicable transfer fee. Transfer applications will be considered incomplete if not accompanied by the required fee. Incomplete transfer applications shall be returned to the applicant.

Rule 303: Transfer of a Registered Animal
Every application for transfer of an animal shall be taken as a guarantee by the buyer and seller that the animal is as represented and that all matters stated in the application are true.

Rule 304: Transfer of Registration

A. No entry on the transfer record of a Certificate of Registration shall be made except by the Association, and any unauthorized entry is subject to the issuance of a replacement Certificate at an additional fee.
B. It shall be the duty of the seller before offering a registered animal for sale, or applying for transfer, to verify that the animal carries legible permanent identification marks, corresponding to the permanent identification marks entered on its certificate.
C. Transfer entries of jointly owned animals shall not exceed four (4) recognized memberships.

Rule 305: Transfer of Animal on Application for Registration
A breeder may transfer an animal on the registration application by completing the transfer portion of the registration application. The correct registration and transfer fees are required with the application.

Rule 306: Transfer of Bred Doe
When a doe has been transferred subsequent to being serviced but prior to the birth of her kid(s), and the service was not reported on the transfer application,

A. The breeder (owner of record of the dam at the time of service) must provide a service memo with all required signatures to register any resulting offspring.
B. If a pregnant recipient doe is being sold, the owner of the embryo(s) must sign an application for transfer of embryo ownership. Failure to sign will indicate the seller of the animal is retaining ownership of the resulting offspring.
C. Any progeny registered from the sale of a bred doe, a recipient, or embryos will have the owner(s) of the dam at date of service listed as the breeder. (12-12-25)

Rule 307: Transfer of Doe with Unregistered Offspring at Side
If a doe is transferred with an unregistered offspring(s) at side, the seller must provide a completed application for registration and transfer.

Rule 308: Special Transfers
The following types of transfers, not classified as transfers in the ordinary usage of the term, may be made at fees established by the Board of Directors.

A. Transfers from estates to heirs under terms of wills or court orders.
B. Transfers from court orders.
C. Transfers to individuals of partnerships.
D. Transfers to stockholders upon the dissolution of corporations or to members or stakeholders of other legal entities upon the dissolution of such entities.
E. Papers and documents necessary to show that the person requesting transfer is legally authorized and entitled to request such transfer must be filed with the Association.

Rule 309: Transfer of Applications of Animals Consigned to Public Sales
Sale managers or their representatives may fill in buyers' names on applications for transfer of animals consigned to public sales and, if authorized by the consignor, may sign such application in his stead. Such applications must indicate the name of the sale manager or agent representing the consignor and be signed by him. Applications executed under this Rule are subject to Rule 708.

Rule 310: Transfer of Exported Animals
Application for transfer of an animal exported to another country shall be made with a regular Transfer Application.

Rule 311: Responsibility for Legal Title
A transfer of registration entered on an application or a Certificate of Registration, or on the records of the Association, shall not be construed as the conveyance of legal title by the Association. The Association shall in no way be involved in or assume liability for the purchase, sale, or terms of sale of registered animals, or the passage of legal title thereto.

Rule 312: Errors in Recording of Transfers
The Association shall not be held liable for any errors in its recording of transfers.

Rule 400: Artificial Insemination
Females may be bred by artificial insemination using either fresh, chilled or frozen semen.

Rule 401: Documentation of Progeny by Artificial Insemination

A. The vial, straw, or other container carrying the semen must be clearly and accurately labeled in permanent ink with the following information:
    i. ABGA name and registration number of the buck.
    ii. Date of collection.
    iii. Name and ID of the business or person doing the collection of the semen. If the person doing the collection of semen is the owner of the buck being collected and is not a commercial processor, then the buck owner may use his or her ABGA membership number as the processor ID.
B. At time of service, each doe must be identified by tattoo and description as verified by the registration certificate.
C. Boer Goat semen imported from other countries must have documents from the supplier verifying that the semen is from Fullblood Boer goat stock. Copies of these documents must accompany the registration application.
D. ABGA will consider the use of semen in an AI service to constitute the right of usage for the semen specified in that breeding.

Rule 500: Embryo Transfer Rules
In all cases, the breeder of an embryo is defined as the owner(s) or lessee(s) of the dam (in this case, the donor doe) at the time of service. The breeding date is the date that the donor doe was serviced. (12-12-25)

Rule 501: Embryo Transfer Report Content
The breeder of the animal (owner or lessee of record of the donor doe at conception) bears the responsibly to ensure embryo information is properly recorded and retained. At the time of the embryo flush, the person or company providing the service is required to complete an embryo transfer record. A separate embryo form for each donor doe shall be completed, and will include the following information:

A. Record of service (date, registration number and permanent ID of embryo sire).
B. Registration number, permanent ID (tattoos), and DNA case number of donor doe.
C. If an AI service, a completed and signed AI memo must be included.
D. Date of embryo transfer.
E. Name and signature of technician/company.
F. Number of embryos recovered.

G. Number of embryos transferred.
H. Number of embryos frozen.
I. ID of recipient doe(s).
J. If embryos from multiple donors are transferred to one recipient doe, DNA parentage verification will be required prior to registration.

Rule 502: Acceptable Embryo Transfer Forms
The preferred form is from the International Embryo Transfer Society, which may be downloaded at http://www.IETS.org.

Rule 503: Proper Documentation
A. A properly completed and signed Embryo Transfer Report shall be submitted with each application for registration of kids resulting from that particular embryo flush.
B. When an embryo changes ownership, an Embryo Ownership Transfer form must be submitted that provides for embryos in recipients, fresh, or frozen embryos. One Embryo Ownership Transfer form must be submitted with each change of ownership.

Rule 504: Imported Frozen Embryos
Frozen embryos imported from other countries must have documents from the exporter verifying the embryos originated from animals eligible for registration with ABGA. These documents must also accompany the application for registration.

Rule 600: Cloning Process
Members desiring to register animals from nuclear transfer cloning are required to submit properly completed documentation as stated in Rule 602, in addition to the application for registration.

Rule 601: Producer
The owner of a cell-donor animal at the time of cell collection must be identified as the producer of a cell- cloned offspring.

Rule 602: Cloning Content
The owner of the genetic material to be cloned bears the responsibly to ensure clone information is properly recorded and retained. The cloning facility is required to collect the following information and provide the same to the owner of the resulting nuclear transfer clones or resulting goat(s):
A. Record of donor tissue collection.
B. Registration number and permanent ID (tattoos) of donor animal.
C. Date and location of biopsy.
D. Signed authorization of donor animal owner.
E. Name and signature of individual performing biopsy.
F. Record of nuclear transfer clones.
G. Date of embryo transfer.
H. Number of embryos transferred and permanent ID of recipient doe(s).
I. Name & signature of person or company performing the embryo transfer.

Rule 603: Sellers of Genetic Material
Sellers of genetic material, nuclear transfer clones, and/or animals shall provide buyers with copies of all properly completed documentation.

Rule 604: DNA Testing Requirements for Clones
Cell donors and nuclear transfer clones that apply for registration shall be DNA marker tested by the DNA testing laboratory approved by ABGA.

Rule 605: Importing Clones from Other Countries
Boer goat nuclear transfer clones and/or animals imported from other countries must have documents from the seller

verifying the embryos or animals originated from animals eligible for registration with ABGA. These documents must also accompany the application for registration.

Rule 700: Certificate of Conditional Issuance
The certificate evidencing registration in the ABGA herd books is issued on the following condition: "The American Boer Goat Association ("ABGA") has recorded the registration and/or transfer(s) of the within described animal ("animal") strictly in reliance on the truthfulness of representations made in applications, certificates of pedigree furnished with applications, and any other applicable information. ABGA makes no representations or warranties, either express or implied, as to the accuracy of this certificate or as to the animal's breeding, health, existence, ownership, or value."

Rule 701: Registration of Offspring
In order to protect innocent third-party owners of offspring which are the product of breeding of previously eligible parents taking place prior to date of cancellation of the certificate of a parent or parents, with the exception specified in Rule 705 below, such offspring are eligible for listing in the American Boer Goat herd book, if otherwise eligible. If an offspring currently has a numbered certificate, the certificate shall be recalled and a new certificate issued.

Rule 702: Certificate based on Members' Applications
Certificates are issued based upon member's registration applications, other associations certificates of pedigree furnished with the application, and other sources available to the American Boer Goat Association.

Rule 703: Procedures for Revoking Certificate of Registration
The American Boer Goat Association Executive Committee can revoke a certificate if that certificate is incorrect. The Executive Committee can make a determination that the certificate should be revoked and specifically set out the reason(s) for revocation. This shall apply to the original certificate, which was issued in error, and any subsequently issued certificates that are affected (e.g., certificates of offspring).

Rule 704: Recall and Issuance of Offspring Certificate
Issued certificates, either by recall or original issue, of offspring by a parent whose registration certificate is cancelled shall indicate the identity of the ineligible parent and date of Executive Committee action as follows:

A. "(Name of goat) certificate cancelled (date of cancellation) previously designated parentage incorrect."
B. The second and third generation notation on the certificate shall carry the designation "Unknown."

Rule 705: Duplicate Registration
A duplicate registration certificate is a new registration certificate when the original has been lost or destroyed. It is issued when sufficient proof of loss and proper identification of the goat has been submitted to the ABGA office. The duplicate registration certificate will be denoted "Duplicate," and the original will become void.

Rule 706: Court Order for Duplicate Certificate
In regard to involuntary transfer of title situations, including but not limited to court judgments or security interest foreclosure, when it is proven to the Association's satisfaction with legal court documents, requirement of affidavit of the recorded owner may be waived and the current owner deemed eligible for a duplicate registration certificate.

Rule 707: Replacement of Registration Certificate
A replacement registration certificate is a new registration certificate, issued when the original certificate is in existence but has been defaced. The original certificate must be surrendered to the ABGA office.

Rule 708: Agent Authorization

A. When an animal is owned by a company, ranch, farm, club, corporation, University or school, family, partnership or joint ownership (of related or unrelated persons), or any entity other than an individual, the Association must have an Agent Authorization form on file to indicate who may sign documents for that entity. (Forms are available upon request from the ABGA office at

no charge.)

B. Written authorization is also required when an individual owner appoints another individual to sign in his or her behalf.
C. In the case of a minor child (younger than 18 years of age), the Association requires a statement from the legal guardian or parent giving the birth date of the child and designating the person(s) signing on behalf of the minor child. An agent for a minor child must be an active ABGA member.
D. When the owner of an animal is deceased, the Association must have legal documentation on file appointing the agent or representative for the estate (Letters of Administration, etc.) and bearing the original certification or seal of "the Clerk of the Probate Court." In the event there was not a formal probate of the estate, an Affidavit of Heirship must be completed by the heirs and notarized. Forms are available upon request from the ABGA office at no charge.
E. Authorization of an agent may be canceled by written notification by record owner. Such termination of authorization will take effect upon receipt in the Association office.

Rule 709: Representations
Every registration certificate is based on the representations contained in the application for registration and/or certificate of transfer. If an animal has been registered or transferred through error, misrepresentation, or fraud, such registration certificate is VOID, together with any registration certificates of progeny, except as defined in Rule 701. The American Boer Goat Association assumes no liability for damages arising from such entry or transfer.

Rule 710: ABGA Records
In the event of a conflict, ABGA records shall control.

Rule 711: Re-Registration Certificate
Re-registration certificates are issued to indicate a correction of the sire or dam.

A. A re-registration certificate requires a properly completed registration application with proper supporting forms and a signed statement which gives details as to why the goat was incorrectly registered.
B. ABGA must be provided with the original registration certificate before a re-registration certificate can be issued
C. When the correct parentage has been established through DNA parentage verification, the Executive Committee may, in the interest of fairness and equity toward an innocent third party, authorize re- registration without the application and supporting breeding documents if it is determined to be unreasonable to require these documents under the particular circumstance.
D. Proper fees must be remitted.

Rule 712: Correction of a Registration Certificate

A. The applicant is responsible for immediately reporting any discrepancy in registration certificate to ABGA and returning it for correction.
B. A corrected certificate is issued to indicate a change in color, sex (male to female or vice versa) or date of birth, to correct a date of transfer or reflect a re-tattoo.
C. ABGA must be provided with the original certificate before a corrected certificate can be issued.
D. If a registration certificate is delivered to ABGA's office for a correction, but the correction items are not in proper order to issue a corrected certificate, the registration certificate will be retained by ABGA until the correction can be completed and a new certificate issued.
E. To correct the date of transfer recorded with ABGA, ABGA must be provided with the goat's original registration certificate along with signed statements from both seller and buyer on the transfer report that is to be corrected, giving the correct date. At ABGA's discretion and in the interest of equity, date of transfer may be corrected on the signed statement of either buyer or seller.
F. The current owner of record shall be notified of any correction made to a registration certificate.
G. Correction fees may apply.

Rule 800: ABGA DNA Program

ABGA has designated UC Davis as the official ABGA-approved DNA testing facility. (01-14-2025)

Rule 801: ABGA DNA Testing

A. As of September 1, 2021, DNA testing will be on a voluntary basis. However, DNA testing must be requested and processed through the ABGA office to be eligible for use with ABGA registration.
B. All other DNA Rules are under review and subject to change; however, they remain in effect as associated with the use of voluntary DNA submission.
C. Parent qualification and/or parent verification will be performed on all animals submitted for DNA marker testing when required samples are on file with ABGA. If a parent has been STR tested through UC Davis, parentage verification requires either: a.) SNP testing of the parent or b.) a STR & SNP combo test submitted for the offspring. (01-14-2025)
D. Animals must be registered with the highest likely parentage prior to submitting DNA samples.
    i. The $10 correction fee will be waived if the sire identified is not the correct one on the pedigree. (01-14-2025)

Rule 802: ABGA DNA Marker Testing Procedure

A. DNA test kits must be requested through the ABGA website or directly from the ABGA office.
B. Only current ABGA or JABGA members can request DNA testing.
C. Only the current owner of the animal can request DNA Testing.
    i. Written and signed confirmation from the current owner on record or their descendants will be required for the release to test an animal not belonging to the member requesting to test said animal.
    ii. If an animal has previously been tested using STR technology, any current or previous owner of that animal may pay to have the DNA transitioned to SNP technology. (01-14-2025)
    iii. If an animal has previously been tested using STR technology, that remaining stored sample will take precedent to test before a new sample can be submitted for testing with SNP technology. If the remaining stored sample is degraded or there is insufficient sample remaining to do additional testing, a new sample would be required.
D. All DNA test kit requests must be accompanied by the appropriate test fee.
E. The following will be submitted DIRECTLY TO THE ABGA – approved DNA testing facility:
    i. Fully completed test kit – signed and dated.
    ii. All required samples
F. No tampering with or modifying of the information printed on the individual animal test kit.
G. The ABGA-approved DNA testing facility will remit all results directly to the ABGA to be included in the animal's permanent record.
H. Upon submission of the original certificate of a DNA tested animal to the ABGA office for transfer or correction, the ABGA certificate will bear the printed statement "DNA SNP Tested" for animal that have been tested through UC Davis using SNP technology.
    i. No correction fee will be assessed to add "SNP Tested" onto the certificate. A new printing fee will be assessed if member wants a reprinted certificate showing "SNP Tested." (01-14-2025)
I. No transfer of DNA testing to another animal – each testing kit will be designated to a specific registered animal. No refunds for requested DNA testing after the testing kits have left the office.

Rule 803: DNA Parentage Qualification

Parentage qualification between one parent and the offspring offers a high probability that the tested individuals are related as a parent and offspring, without consideration of the second parent. Parentage qualification does not offer a guarantee of correct parentage. For parentage to be qualified through DNA marker testing, both the potential parent and the offspring must have individual DNA marker testing on file with ABGA.

Rule 804: DNA Parentage Verification

For parentage to be verified through DNA marker testing, each of the dam, sire, and offspring in question must be verified through individual DNA marker testing.

Rule 805: Ownership of DNA Samples and Results
All genetic material submitted, samples, and results of DNA testing performed as part of the ABGA DNA Program will become property of ABGA. A copy of the official test report will be released to the current owner of record.

Rule 900: Disciplinary Procedures:

cc. Definitions.

dd. "ABGA Rules" means Rules and Regulations and Code of Ethics established from time to time by the ABGA Board of Directors for members pursuant to Section 3.8 of the Bylaws. The term "ABGA Rules" also includes all rules, regulations and policies adopted by the Board regarding any ABGA services, if any, which are provided to participating non-members from time to time.

ee. "ABGA services" means services which ABGA provides such as the recording of documents in connection with the mission of maintaining the pedigrees and bloodlines of the Boer goat. This term also includes any and all related programs and services the ABGA may provide from time to time.

ff. "Bylaws" means the Bylaws of the American Boer Goat Association, as such may be amended from time to time.

gg. "Cruel or Inhumane treatment" means and includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

hh. Using inhumane techniques, equipment or methods in the raising, training or exhibiting of goats; or

ii. Using any surgical procedure or injection of any foreign substance or drug which could affect the goat's performance or alter its natural conformation or appearance unless such procedures, foreign substance or drugs are used for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the goat.

jj. The standard by which conduct, or treatment will be measured to determine if it rises to the level of misconduct is that which a reasonable person, informed and experienced in generally accepted Boer goat raising and exhibition procedures would determine to be cruel, abusive, and inhumane.

kk. "Holder" means a person who holds a Certificate of Registration issued by ABGA.

ll. "Members" means those persons whose membership is in good standing and includes Regular, Junior, and Affiliate Members.

mm. "Membership in good standing" means a person whose membership has not been suspended or terminated under sections 3.5 or 3.7 of the Bylaws or this Rule 900. Membership in the ABGA is a privilege, not a right, application for which shall be made by procedures prescribed by ABGA. Membership or application, therefore, may be suspended, terminated, or rejected by the Board under:

(i) Section 3.5 of the Bylaws.

(ii) Section 3.7 of the Bylaws; or

(iii) for cause detrimental to the interest of ABGA, its programs, policies, objectives, and harmonious relationship of its members. Suspension or termination proceedings "for cause" shall be conducted under this Rule 900. The effect of suspension or termination may be a denial of the privileges of membership in ABGA.

nn. "Misconduct" means and includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following acts by a member or non-member:

i. making any misrepresentation or perpetrating a fraud under any rule, requirement or regulation of the ABGA, including the breeding, showing, registration, purchase or sale of Boer goats or with respect to the submission of data or other information to ABGA or any programs which may be developed from time to time;

ii. violating any rules of the ABGA as such rules are adopted and

amended from time to time;

iii. violating any Bylaws of the ABGA as such Bylaws are adopted from time to time. Specifically, but without limiting the foregoing, no person shall:

oo. represent any goat owned or managed by him to ABGA registered unless the same is registered in the official herd book of ABGA;

pp. furnish false information to ABGA;

qq. issue, sell, exchange, give away, or receive, or offer a false or fraudulent certificate, representing the same to be a genuine official certificate issued by ABGA;

rr. represent as a registered American Boer Goat any goat other than the goat for which said certificate was issued;

ss. bribe, or attempt to bribe, an ABGA representative, ABGA Certified or Approved judge, or any other official of an ABGA-approved event;

tt. conspire, cooperate, or contribute with another person or persons to violate ABGA rules;

uu. refuse to assist ABGA, its officers, committees, or agents in locating, identifying and inspecting, securing DNA samples as might be required, or to answer promptly and truthfully any inquiry concerning a goat or an ancestor thereof that has been registered with ABGA, or for which application to register has been made;

vv. refuse to assist ABGA, its officers, committees or agents, or to promptly and truthfully give information, in form requested, concerning any ABGA matter;

ww. engage in any form of cruel or inhumane treatment of goats;

xx. with respect to exhibitor conduct, fail to treat judges and show officials with courtesy and respect;

yy. direct any abusive, threatening, or obscene conduct toward judges, show officials, ABGA staff members or other exhibitors.

zz. "Non-members" means persons who are either participating non-members or non- participating, non-members.

aaa. "Non-participating, non-members" means persons who are not members of the ABGA and have no privilege whatsoever to access ABGA services.

bbb. "Participating non-members" means persons who are not members of the ABGA, but who are, from time to time, granted the privilege of limited participation in ABGA, such as the filing of registration applications or other documents with ABGA or participating in ABGA related activities. The term "participating non-members" may include

(i) a "holder;"

(ii) a person whose membership is not in good standing; or

(iii) a person who has been suspended or terminated, but only to the extent that the person is allowed to access the services of ABGA. The term "participating non-member" does not include any person who has, for whatever reason, no privilege to access the services of ABGA or participate in ABGA related activities. Participating non-members, who access ABGA services, by such access and in regard to such transactions, do thereby agree to be bound by all Bylaws, Rules, and Regulations of the ABGA.

ccc. "Person" means an individual or entity.

ddd. Complaint Procedure:

eee. A member may make a complaint regarding any member, or judge, alleging that such member or judge has engaged in misconduct under the procedures set out in this rule.

ii. The Executive Committee may file a complaint if it deems it necessary in the best interest of the Association and is exempt from any filing fee.

iii. If the complaint alleges misconduct in reference to items h, i, j, or k as listed in 900.A.viii, the complaint must be filed within 90 days of the alleged misconduct.

iv. The Complainant shall submit his or her complaint in writing to the Executive Director or the CEO of the ABGA through the ABGA office, along with a non-refundable filing fee, the amount of which shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. The Board may, in its discretion, refund all or part of any filing fee after completion of the complaint process when deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

v. No complaint will be considered by the Executive Committee which does not set forth in writing a plain statement of facts on which the allegation of misconduct is based. This complaint procedure is not applicable to complaints made against ABGA employees or members of ABGA in their official capacity as board members, as contrasted with their individual capacities. Complaints against employee or board members in their official capacities may only be made directly to the Board of Directors and shall be received and considered strictly at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

vi. Upon receiving a complaint under this Rule, the Executive Director or CEO shall refer the complaint to the Executive Committee within 5 working days. Upon reviewing the complaint, the Executive Committee shall determine if the complaint alleges misconduct or a violation of any rules or regulations of the ABGA, and if a response shall be required of the member(s) who are the subject of the complaint. In determining whether a response is necessary, the Executive Committee may consider:
    a. Whether the factual allegations made in the complaint would constitute misconduct or a violation of any of the rules of the ABGA.
    b. Whether the complainant has filed previous complaints against other members, and the outcome of those complaints.
    c. Whether the complainant or respondent has been previously disciplined by the Executive Committee or the ABGA Board of Directors.
    d. Any other factors the Executive Committee deems relevant as to whether a response to the complaint is required.

vii. If upon reviewing the complaint, the Executive Committee determines that it alleges conduct that is reasonably likely to cause immediate and irreparable harm to the ABGA or any of its members, the committee will freeze the account and suspend the membership privileges of the respondent pending the outcome of the complaint or take other action as may be necessary to prevent the irreparable harm from occurring.

viii. If the Executive Committee determines that the complaint does not allege misconduct or a violation of any of the rules of the ABGA, the Executive Committee shall notify the ABGA Board of its findings and recommendation for dismissal within 7 working days of that determination, and upon a vote by the majority of the Board present, the complaint will be dismissed and the complainant will be notified in writing of the finding of the Board. The Board shall also notify the complainant as to whether the complaint may be amended to be sufficient and is eligible to be reconsidered. Otherwise, all dismissals are final.

ix. If the Executive Committee determines that the complaint does allege misconduct or a violation of any of the rules of the ABGA, the Executive Committee will, within seven working days of the determination:
    a. provide the ABGA Board of Directors with a copy of the complaint;
    b. provide the respondent with a copy of the complaint with written notice, advising respondent they have 14 calendar days to respond to the complaint in writing. The notice shall contain the date and time when the written response must be received. The complaint and written notice shall be sent to the respondent's last known address as contained in the ABGA data base via regular mail and by a nationally recognized courier service specifying overnight delivery ensuring delivery no less than fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the response deadline. Service of the complaint and written notice as set forth above shall be deemed to have been timely and effectively given.

x. If the Respondent fails to submit a written response by the deadline, the Board shall proceed to consider the complaint within three business days after expiration of the response deadline.

xi. Upon receipt of respondent's written response and upon review of the complaint and the response, the Board shall determine the outcome of the complaint by a simple majority vote of the Board members present at the meeting where the complaint is considered. The Board may also review official documents or business records in the possession of the ABGA, if deemed necessary. The ABGA Board may take any of the following actions:
    a. Sustain the complaint;
    b. Dismiss the complaint;
    c. Suspend consideration of the complaint to request additional information

xii. No formal hearing shall be required. The Board may, at its discretion, hold a live, telephonic, or electronic hearing if deemed necessary. Complaints should ordinarily be decided solely on the basis of the written record. However, the Board may choose to hold a hearing on the complaint, upon a 2/3 vote of the Board. The hearing may be held at any regular or specially scheduled meeting of the ABGA Board of Directors.

xiii. If the Board sustains the complaint, it may impose one or more of the following:
    a. A private oral or written reprimand
    b. A public written reprimand
    c. A fine of up to $10,000.00
    d. The freezing of all ABGA accounts and member services
    e. Suspension of membership
    f. Expulsion from membership
    g. Require DNA testing of any animals owned or registered to the respondent

xiv. Any other disciplinary action approved by the Board of Directors.

fff. Immunity

ggg. All Executive Committee and Board members and employees or agents of the ABGA shall be immune from any individual civil liability whatsoever, including, but not limited to, negligence, libel, slander, invasion of privacy, defamation, or product disparagement, for participating in the review, consideration, and decision of any complaint filed under this rule.

hhh. Finality of Decision

iii. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be final.

jjj. In the event any judicial action is brought against the ABGA or any of its Board Members, officials, employees, or agents in connection with any proceedings under this Rule 900, such proceedings may only be brought in a federal or state court located in Tom Green County, Texas. If a judicial action is brought against ABGA in connection with any proceedings under this Rule and the decision of the ABGA is upheld, the petitioner shall reimburse the ABGA for its reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses incurred in defense of the lawsuit.

kkk. No Duty

lll. Nothing in this Rule shall impose any duty or obligation on the ABGA to either initially investigate or continue to investigate any complaint or to enforce any purported contract or agreement between the parties to any transactions. In the event any court action is threatened or commenced which relates, mentions, or pertains in any manner, to a complaint, ABGA, in its sole discretion, may either temporarily or permanently terminate its investigation or dismiss any pending complaint.

Rule 901: Judge Disciplinary Procedures:

A. Definitions

i. "Inspector" means an individual that is recognized as an approved visual inspector for ABGA.
ii. "Judge" means an individual that has passed the ABGA Judge's Certification Program and is recognized as a judge on the ABGA's list of Certified judges. It shall also include individuals recognized as Approved judges for ABGA commercial doe and market goat shows.
iii. "Misconduct by a Judge" means the failure of a Judge to follow the Judge's Code of Conduct.
iv. "Judge's Code of Conduct" means:
    a. The goal of the Judge's Code of Conduct is to ensure that each Judge strives to provide a fair, unbiased, objective inspection of each animal as it is presented for his/her evaluation and, in so doing, provides for a positive experience for all individuals involved including exhibitors, spectators, and show personnel.
    b. As a representative of the American Boer Goat Association, an ABGA Judge, through his or her appearance, evaluations, and presentations, is to conduct him or herself in a professional manner with show officials, exhibitors, and spectators at all times.
    c. A judge is, at all times, to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanctioned Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards, disregarding any personal preferences. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standards.
    d. A judge will check all animals retained in the show ring from which the final selections will be made for any disqualification.
    e. Judges are required to set their final placement line in numerical order prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators may clearly see and understand the placements.
    f. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos are read on the winner of each class as well as any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules before those animals leave the ring.
    g. No judge shall judge an animal:
        i. that is owned partially or entirely by that judge; or
        ii. that is owned partially or entirely by any member of that judge's immediate family, including children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, spouse, or in-laws.
    h. A judge shall be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated shall be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.
    i. A judge shall refrain from visiting the pen area or more than normal exchange of pleasantries with exhibitors where possible prior to and during the judging of a show.

B. Complaint Procedure:
    i. The Executive Committee may file a complaint if it deems it necessary in the best interest of the Association and is exempt from any filing fee.
    ii. The complaint must be filed within 90 days of the alleged misconduct.
C. The following Rule 900 – Sections A-E will apply to Rule 901 where appropriate:
    i. Definition
    ii. Complaint Procedure
    iii. Immunity
    iv. Finality of Decision
    v. No Duty

Rule 1000: Ennoblement Program Rules

A. Animal Eligibility

B. The ABGA ennoblement program is open to animals in the following categories of registration:
   a. ABGA registered Fullblood doe.
   b. ABGA registered Purebred doe.
   c. ABGA registered Fullblood buck.
   d. ABGA registered Purebred buck.

mmm. Any animal owned by an individual whose membership has been denied or revoked is ineligible for Ennoblement.

nnn. ABGA sanctioned show exhibitors are to present a valid ABGA registration paper at show entry for tracking of placing.

ooo. Animals are required to meet inspection and point requirements as listed in the Ennoblement Requirements (Rule 1000.E.) to receive ennoblement status.

ppp. Non-inspected animals can achieve ennobled status through their progeny. This requirement includes but is not limited to deceased ABGA registered Fullblood & Purebred bucks and does. A minimum of three (3) progeny (sons and/or daughters) are required to contribute points to the parent.

qqq. The progeny, registered Fullblood/Purebred sons and/or daughters as defined in Rule 1000.A.i, may begin earning points for their sire and/or dam as well as themselves either through ABGA sanctioned shows or performance testing.

rrr. Progeny is defined as the direct offspring of a buck or doe, i.e., sons and daughters (not grandsons and granddaughters).

sss. The progeny may come from live coverage, artificial insemination, and embryo transfer.

C. Points at ABGA Sanctioned Shows
   i. Points are awarded based on ABGA judges' placement of animals at an ABGA sanctioned show.
   ii. Animals entered into an ABGA sanctioned show will be judged against the ABGA established Breed Standards.
   iii. ABGA cannot change placing without written authorization from the show secretary and one other show official.
   iv. A formal show report containing the animals' names, ABGA registration numbers, tattoos, the total number of animals exhibited in the show and in each class shall be completed by the show secretary and submitted to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show.
   v. The overall Grand and Reserve Champions of ABGA sanctioned shows will receive additional points correlating with the total number of Fullblood or Purebred animals exhibited in their gender division.
   vi. Junior, Yearling, and Senior Division Champions shall receive additional points based on the number of animals exhibited in their gender division.
   vii. Placing by non-traditional animals prior to July 1, 2004, will not be awarded points.
   viii. Points will be awarded as shown in the Sanctioned show Points Charts under Rule 1400.

D. Points at the ABGA National Show
   i. Points awarded by ABGA at the ABGA National Show will be subject to the requirements posted in the ABGA National Show rules.
   ii. Animals entered into an ABGA National Show will be judged against the ABGA established Breed Standards.
   iii. Junior, Yearling, and Senior Grand Champion and Junior, Yearling, and Senior Reserve of the ABGA National Show will receive class points and Champion points according to the published scale for number of animals exhibited in their gender division of the National Show.
   iv. National Grand and National Reserve Champions of the ABGA National Show will receive an additional eighty (80) and forty (40) points respectively.
   v. Placing by non-traditional animals prior to July 1, 2004, will not be awarded points.
   vi. Points for the ABGA National Show will be awarded based on the following schedule:

ABGA National Show Class Points										
# Exhibited in Class	Placing in Class									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
10 or fewer	10	5	2							
11 to 25	15	10	5	2						
26 to 50	20	15	10	5	2					
51 to 100	25	20	15	10	5	2				
101 to 150	30	25	20	15	10	5	2			
150 +	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	2		

ABGA National Show Champion Points				
# Exhibited in Section	Division Champ.	Division Reserve	National Grand Champ	National Reserve Champ
10 or fewer	10	5	80	40
11 to 25	15	10		
26 to 50	20	15		
51 to 100	25	20		
101 to 150	30	25		
151 to 200	35	30		
201 or more	40	35		

(12-12-25)

E. Performance Testing Points
   i. Bucks entered into an ABGA Approved Performance Test are required to be ABGA registered as Fullblood or Purebred to receive points.
   ii. The performance test average (ADG) for bucks entered is required to be greater than or equal to 3/10 (.3) pounds per day in order for points to be awarded.
   iii. Points will be awarded as shown in the Performance Test Points Chart (Rule 1200).
   iv. See rules governing the ABGA Performance Testing Program (Rule 1200).

F. Ennoblement Requirements
   i. Inspected Ennoblement
      a. Animal is required to meet the visual inspection rules of ABGA (Rule 1100).
      b. A combined total of eighty (80) points from subject animal and progeny is required for ennoblement.
      c. Minimum number of progenies is three (3).
      d. Minimum ABGA points earned by each individual inspected progeny is five (5).
      e. Minimum points from the total of three (3) or more progeny is thirty (30).
      f. The animal cannot contribute more than fifty (50) points toward its own ennoblement.
   ii. Uninspected animal, including those that are deceased.
      a. Animal is not required to meet the visual inspections rules of ABGA.
      b. A combined total of one hundred (100) points must be earned by the animal and progeny.
      c. Minimum number of progenies required is three (3).
      d. Minimum ABGA points earned by each individual inspected progeny is five (5).
      e. Minimum points from the total of three (3) or more progeny is thirty (30).
      f. The animal cannot contribute more than seventy (70) points toward its own ennoblement.

Rule 1100: Visual Inspection

A. General Inspection Requirements
   i. Visual inspection services are provided by ABGA approved inspectors.
   ii. The Breed Standards as established by the ABGA will provide the indices for visual inspection.
   iii. The inspector will assign a visual inspection status of pass or fail.
   iv. After two (2) failed visual inspections, the animal is not eligible for re-inspection and is ineligible for ennoblement as outlined in Rule 1000.E.i but may still be eligible for ennoblement as outlined in Rule 1000.E. ii.
   v. Beginning January 1, 2005, animals will require two (2) inspectors to pass visual inspection in order for the animal to be eligible to contribute points toward ennoblement.
   vi. In the event two (2) inspectors disagree on the visual inspection status of the animal, a third (3rd) inspector will determine final visual inspection status of that animal.
   vii. The earliest a buck or doe may be visually inspected is ten (10) months of age.

viii. The animal is required to be registered with ABGA at the time of inspection.
ix. Upon passing the first visual inspection, a certificate will be issued to the owner indicating the passing status of the animal.
x. Upon passing a second visual inspection, a certificate will be issued declaring the animal eligible for consideration for ennoblement as outlined in Rule 1000.E.i.

B. Inspector and Member Requirements
i. The member requesting the inspection bears the responsibility of meeting the inspection rules and regulations for tattoos, age of animal, and ownership.
ii. Members seeking inspection services are required to review the animal's prior ownership (previous owners and breeder) to ensure the inspector is eligible to provide inspection services.
iii. The member requesting the inspection will incur the total cost of inspection. ABGA does not pay the inspector for travel or other expenses incurred during inspection.
iv. The member requesting the inspection will submit the inspection form signed by an approved inspector with proper fees to the ABGA office for recording of inspection classification. Inspectors will submit a copy of the inspection report to the ABGA office within 30 days of the inspection date.
v. Inspectors will be provided visual inspection stamps to record visual inspection status on the back of the certificate. Inspectors must stamp the back of the ABGA registration certificate with their current ABGA-issued inspection stamp and circle PASS or FAIL to indicate the visual inspection status of the animal.
vi. Inspectors will sign and date the back of the certificate in close proximity to the visual inspection status.
vii. Inspectors are required to list failed animals on the inspection form and charge for failed animals.
viii. Inspection services are to be paid in full by the member before inspections are recorded.
ix. Inspection services cannot be provided by an inspector if the inspector currently owns, has ever owned, or is the breeder of the animal to be inspected.
x. The inspector is not eligible to inspect direct progeny (sons or daughters) of a parent(s) currently or previously owned by the inspector.
xi. The inspector is not eligible to inspect parents of progeny currently or previously owned by the inspector.
xii. Inspection services cannot be provided by an inspector for an immediate family member.
xiii. Inspectors who are immediate family (i.e., spouse, sister, brother, son, daughter, in-law) may not inspect the same animal.

Rule 1200: Performance Test Rules and Regulations

A. ABGA Performance Test Requirements
i. The performance test must be open to buck kids only.
ii. The test must be conducted under the supervision of a disinterested agency, such as a State Agricultural Institution, State Extension Agency, etc.
iii. The test must be between 60 and 90 days long.
iv. Bucks must be less than 6 months old at the start of the test.
v. The test must be open to all who wish to participate and have qualifying animals.
vi. Testing procedures and any requested deviations from these requirements must be submitted in writing to the ABGA Board of Directors for approval at least 3 months prior to the start of the test.
vii. A final Test Report, including the total number of animals on test as well as the total number of ABGA registered animals on test, will be submitted by the test supervision to the ABGA Office within 90 days of the conclusion of the test.
viii. The final test report must include the following data for each ABGA registered animal on test: (4-16-2026)
a. ABGA registration number.
b. Name, as registered with ABGA.
c. Tattoos.

d. Date of Birth.
e. Owner.
f. Date weighed and animal weight at the start of the test period.
g. Date weighed and animal weight at the end of the test period.
h. Date scanned/measured and animal carcass measurements at the start of the test period.
i. Date scanned/measured and animal carcass measurements at the end of the test period.
j. Calculated Average Daily Gain (ADG).
k. Loin eye area.
l. Rear leg circumference.
m. Front leg circumference.
n. Scrotal circumference.
o. Final animal index score.
p. Index calculations based on the following formula:

Performance Index Formula:
((Growth×45%) + (Carcass × 45%) + (Fertility × 10%)) × 100 = **Performance Index**

Growth Calculation =
(Average Daily Gain (ADG)÷ADG Group Mean) × 66.66%
+
(Weight per Day of Age (WDA)÷WDA Group Mean) × 33.33%
× 100

Carcass Calculation =
(*Loin Eye Area Gain (LEA)÷LEA Group Mean) × 50%
+
(Front Leg Circumference Gain (FLC)÷FLC Group Mean) × 25%
+
(Rear Leg Circumference Gain (RLC)÷ RLC Group Mean)× 25%
× 100
*LEA Gain/Leg Gain = End of test measurement – Start of test measurement.

Fertility Calculation =
(Scrotal circumference ÷ Scrotal Circumference Group Mean) × 100

ix. It is suggested but not required that when available, the following end of test data also be included in the final test report for each ABGA registered animal on test:
a. Birth type.
b. Fat thickness.
c. Height at withers (frame score).
d. Feed efficiency.
e. Any additional measurements, ultrasounds, performance data, production data, or tests performed by the testing institution that could be beneficial to production, breed improvement, or research.

x. It is suggested but not required that at least 4 animals by one sire be entered in the same test.

B. Performance Test Support (All performance test support is at the discretion of ABGA) (4-16-2026)
i. Performance test support will be available only to performance tests approved by ABGA in accordance with Rule 1200.A after January 1, 2014.

C. Ennoblement/Doe of Excellence/Sire of Merit Points (4-16-2026)
i. Only bucks entered under their ABGA registration number in an approved Performance Test, will be eligible to earn points from a Performance Test.
ii. Points for approved Performance Tests will be awarded to top performing bucks based on their Performance Test Index ranking among the other registered bucks within the same

herdbook classification on test, according to the following charts: (4-16-2026)

ABGA PERFORMANCE TEST POINTS										
# ABGA Registered FB/PB Bucks on Test	Performance Index Rank Among Registered Fullblood/Purebred Bucks									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1 to 3	1									
4 to 5	2	1								
6 to 7	3	2	1							
8 to 9	4	3	2	1						
10	5	4	3	2	1					
11 to 25	10	5	4	3	2	1				
26 to 50	15	10	5	4	3	2	1			
51 to 100	20	15	10	5	4	3	2	1		
101 to 175	25	20	15	10	5	4	3	2	1	
176 or more	30	25	20	15	10	5	4	3	2	1

ABGA PERFORMANCE TEST POINTS										
# ABGA Registered Percentage Bucks on Test	Performance Index Rank Among Registered Percentage Bucks									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1 to 3	1									
4 to 5	2	1								
6 to 7	3	2	1							
8 to 9	4	3	2	1						
10	5	4	3	2	1					
11 to 25	10	5	4	3	2	1				
26 to 50	15	10	5	4	3	2	1			
51 to 100	20	15	10	5	4	3	2	1		
101 to 175	25	20	15	10	5	4	3	2	1	
176 or more	30	25	20	15	10	5	4	3	2	1

iii. Additional points for ABGA approved Performance Tests will be awarded to top performing bucks, based on the buck's individual index score. An index score from 100.0 to 104.9 shall be awarded one point. One additional point will be awarded for every 5 point increase in index score above 100. An index score of 105.0 to 109.9 shall be awarded 2 points, and so on. (4-16-2026)

iv. Bucks must meet breed standards in order to receive award points. (4-16-2026)

Rule 1300: Doe of Excellence Award

A. Animal eligibility

i. The Doe of Excellence Award Program is open to ABGA registered American Percentage Does or Fullblood or Purebred Does bred to percentage or unregistered bucks, resulting in percentage progeny.

ii. Any animal owned by an individual whose membership has been denied or revoked is ineligible for the Doe of Excellence Award.

iii. Eligible does must meet the requirements for points earned as described under Point Requirements shown below.

iv. Registered percentage does may earn points for their dam and themselves through ABGA sanctioned shows.

v. Registered Purebred female progeny may contribute points to their dam. They may not earn

points for themselves for this award.

vi. A Fullblood doe or an American Purebred Doe cannot contribute individual points toward this award.

vii. Percentage bucks may earn points for their dam by the following

a. ABGA sanctioned shows (starting 7/14/25)

b. ABGA approved Performance Gain Tests if the following requirements are met:

a. Progeny must be registered in the ABGA Percentage Herd Book.

b. The Performance Test must be conducted in accordance with ABGA Performance Test Rules and Regulations (Rule 1200).

c. The performance test average (ADG) for bucks entered is required to be greater than or equal to 3/10 (.3) pounds per day in order for points to be awarded.

d. Points will be awarded as shown in the Performance Test Points Chart (Rule 1200).

viii. Progeny is defined as direct offspring of the Percentage Doe resulting from natural breeding, artificial insemination, or embryo transfer.

B. Point Requirements

i. The percentage doe will be required to have a combined total of one hundred (100) points earned by the doe and her progeny.

ii. A minimum of 15 points must be earned by at least two progenies, with a minimum of five (5) points each.

iii. Points earned by male progeny through ABGA Sanctioned Shows or ABGA Performance Tests will be awarded to the doe. (08-14-25)

iv. Points will be awarded to the doe and/or percentage progeny under the Points Award rules for ABGA Sanctioned Shows and ABGA National Shows as follows: (08-14-25)

a. A formal show report containing the animals' names, ABGA registration numbers, tattoos, the total number of animals exhibited in the show and in each class shall be completed by the show secretary and submitted to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show.

b. The overall Grand and Reserve Champions of ABGA sanctioned show will receive additional points correlating with the total number animals exhibited in their gender division.

c. Junior, Yearling, and Senior Division Champions shall receive additional points based on the number of animals exhibited in their gender division.

d. Points earned since July 1, 2004, will count toward this award.

e. Points will be awarded as shown in the following Percentage Doe Sanctioned Show Points Chart:

ABGA CLASS POINTS						
# Exhibited in Class	Placing in Class					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1 to 3	1					
4 to 5	2					
6 to 7	3					
8 to 9	4					
10	5					
11 to 25	10	5				
26 to 50	15	10	5			
51 to 100	20	15	10	5		
101 to 175	25	20	15	10	5	
176 or more	30	25	20	15	10	5

ABGA SANCTIONED SHOW DIVISION POINTS		
# Exhibited in % Doe Section	Division Champion	Division Reserve
1 to 25	3	1
26 to 50	5	2
51 or more	10	5

ABGA SANCTIONED SHOW OVERALL CHAMPIONT POINTS		
# Exhibited in % Doe Section	Overall Grand	Overall Reserve
1 to 10	5	2
11 to 25	10	5
26 to 50	15	10
51 to 100	20	15
101 to 175	25	20
176 or more	30	25

C. Inspection Requirement
   i. No inspection will be required of the percentage doe or progeny.

Rule 1301: ABGA Sire of Merit Award

A. Animal Eligibility
   i. The ABGA Sire of Merit Award is open to the following categories of animals:
      a. Fullblood bucks registered with ABGA.
      b. American Purebred bucks registered with ABGA.
      c. American Percentage Bucks registered with ABGA (08-14-25)
   ii. Any animal owned by an individual whose membership has been denied or revoked is ineligible for the ABGA Sire of Merit Award.

B. Eligible Progeny
   i. Percentage progeny registered in the ABGA Percentage Herd Book, which meet the requirements for points earned in ABGA sanctioned shows as described under Points Requirements shown below. (08-14-25)
   ii. Percentage bucks may earn points for their sire through an ABGA sanctioned show or ABGA approved Performance Test, if the following requirements are met: (08-14-25)
      a. Progeny must have an ABGA Record of Pedigree.
      b. The Performance Test must be conducted in accordance with ABGA Performance Test Rules and Regulations (Rule 1200).
      c. The performance test average (ADG) for bucks entered is required to be greater than or equal to 3/10 (.3) pounds per day in order for points to be awarded.
      d. Points will be awarded as shown in the Performance Test Points Chart (Rule 1200). (4-16-2026)
      e. Progeny is defined as direct offspring of the buck produced through natural service, artificial insemination, or embryo transfer procedure.

C. Point Requirements (08-14-25)
   i. A Fullblood Buck or an American Purebred Buck cannot contribute individual points toward this award.
   ii. A percentage buck may contribute individual points towards this award.
      a. A percentage buck may not contribute more than seventy (70) points towards it own award.
   iii. The eligible percentage progeny of a sire will be required to earn a total of one hundred (100) points for the sire to earn this award.
   iv. A minimum of five (5) progeny must earn a minimum of five (5) points each of the one hundred (100) total points required.
   v. Points at an ABGA sanctioned show will be awarded based on the placing of animals

exhibited in each class by an ABGA judge.

vi. Points will be awarded according to the ABGA Sanctioned Show Points Chart under Rule 1400.

vii. An exhibitor must present a valid ABGA registration certificate at time of show for tracking of points.

viii. Points will be awarded to the eligible female progeny under the Points Award Rule for ABGA sanctioned shows with the following exception:

ix. Progeny will not receive extra points from the ABGA National Show. Placing points from the ABGA National Show will be awarded.

x. A formal show report containing the animals' names, ABGA registration numbers, tattoos, the total number of animals exhibited in the show and in each class shall be completed by the show secretary and submitted to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show.

xi. Points earned by eligible progeny after January 1, 2008, will be counted toward the Sire of Merit Award.

D. Inspection

i. No inspection of progeny will be required.

Rule 1400: Sanctioned Show Rules and JABGA Rule

A. Eligibility of Animals

i. All goats must be registered in the ABGA herd book by the date specified by the show.

ii. All goats entered into ABGA sanctioned shows must be registered with the ABGA in order to acquire Ennoblement points.

iii. Original registration certificates are required, except that a copy of a registration application stamped with the date received by ABGA, can be accepted for kids less than 3 months of age. Animals over the age of 3 months must be verified as registered in the ABGA database at time of show. (6-2-2020)

iv. An animal that may be verified as registered in the web-based database of ABGA will be accepted in lieu of registration certificate. Verification must be provided by the exhibitor in either digital or print to the show secretary. JABGA ownership must be verified using the transfer history on the animal pedigree if the certificate is not provided. (6-2-2020)

v. All goats must be appropriately identified and comply with USDA Scrapie Eradication Program Guidelines. Call 1-888-USDA TAG (873-2824) or visit the following website for more information: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/

vi. ABGA prohibits the transfer of any goat exhibited in a JABGA sanctioned show back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of one year from date of purchase for all goats that are not bred and owned by the JABGA exhibitor.

vii. Goats registered in a frozen or suspended account are ineligible to exhibit in an ABGA Sanctioned Show.

B. Show Focus

i. The American Boer Goat Association will accept and permanently record all wins in Shows that have been determined to have met all requirements (as stated below) for ABGA sanctioning.

ii. Failure to comply with ABGA Show Rules may result in the loss of sanctioning and funding, where applicable.

iii. ABGA requires that an ABGA Sanctioned Show Application be submitted to the ABGA office no less than 90 days prior to the show.

iv. No show will be sanctioned during the week of the ABGA National Show.

v. No JABGA show will be sanctioned that occurs on a conflicting date and within 500 miles of a scheduled JABGA regional show. (7-20-2018)

C. Purpose

The main focus of ABGA Sanctioned Shows is the genetic improvement of the Boer breed and promotion of the goat industry.

D. Entries

i. Any show receiving ABGA sanctioning shall be open to **only** ABGA registered Boer goats. Show representatives may use their discretion and have the right to ban an individual if they consider it necessary for the good of the show.

ii. There should be no limit on the number of animals that can be entered in a class by an exhibitor, unless the sponsoring show deems this limit necessary.

iii. Any show limiting the number of entries in any way must state this in their rules.

iv. ABGA sanctioned shows may not require animals to sell in a sale as a condition of participating in the show.

v. When the animal is verified as registered in the ABGA database or a stamped registration application is presented at check-in, registered name, ABGA registration number and tattoos/microchip number of each animal must be recorded so that they may be displayed on the results that are turned in to the ABGA office. (12-12-2015, 6-2-2020)

E. Ennobled Herd Book Points

i. Only goats entered and verified as registered in the ABGA database will be eligible to earn points for their actual placing in the show, as described in the ABGA Criteria for Ennoblement of a Boer Goat. (See Rule 1000, Ennoblement Program) (6-2-2020)

ii. Points for ABGA Sanctioned Shows will be awarded based on the following schedule:

ABGA CLASS POINTS						
# Exhibited in Class	Placing in Class					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1 to 3	1					
4 to 5	2					
6 to 7	3					
8 to 9	4					
10	5					
11 to 25	10	5				
26 to 50	15	10	5			
51 to 100	20	15	10	5		
101 to 175	25	20	15	10	5	
176 or more	30	25	20	15	10	5

ABGA SANCTIONED SHOW DIVISION POINTS		
# Exhibited in Section	Division Champion	Division Reserve
1 to 25	3	1
26 to 50	5	2
51 or more	10	5

ABGA SANCTIONED SHOW OVERALL CHAMPIONT POINTS		
# Exhibited in Section	Overall Grand	Overall Reserve
1 to 10	5	2
11 to 25	10	5
26 to 50	15	10
51 to 100	20	15
101 to 175	25	20
176 or more	30	25

F. Tattoos

All goats must have legible tattoos consistent with the registration certificate or the animal will be disqualified. If an animal is disqualified due to illegible or inconsistent tattoos, all lower placing animals will be moved up in placement. Point winners from each class must have their tattoos read and recorded. The judge will be responsible for ensuring that tattoos are read and properly recorded. The show secretary will be responsible for recording the tattoos and informing the judge as to which point-eligible goats will need to be checked. Permanently implanted microchip identification or permanent freeze brand will be accepted by ABGA as official identification in addition to, or in lieu of, tattoos. The owner is responsible for providing the appropriate scanning device to read any microchip used for identification purposes. (7-14-2023)

G. Computing Ages

Birth dates, as listed on the registration certificate, will be used in determining class divisions. In order to calculate the class breaks, take the show date and count back to the birth date to

determine the age and the class for the animal.

H. Classes
   i. All animals must be registered Purebred, Fullblood, or percentage Boer goats. Divisions are according to the chart below. (07/14/2025)
   ii. Percentage bucks are optional to be added to sanctioned show classes until June 1, 2026, at which point they will be mandatory. Division rosettes will be added to the sanctioned show packs starting June 1, 2026. (07/14/2025)
   iii. At the discretion of the judge and the superintendent, the animals may be let loose in the ring as a function of judging.
   iv. The Champion and the Reserve Champion classes will be chosen from the first and second place animals in that division of the show.

   Divisions will be defined as follows:
   v. American Percentage Does 25% or higher.
   vi. American Percentage Bucks 25% or higher. (07/14/2025)
   vii. Fullblood/American Purebred Does.
   viii. Fullblood/American Purebred Bucks

I. Show Responsibilities
   i. It is recommended that the show provide a ring steward to assist in the ring.
   ii. It is the responsibility of the Show Secretary to have a copy of the ABGA Official Show Rules available at all times in case any questions arise during the course of the show.
   iii. In addition, the show report must be completed by the Show Secretary and should be forwarded to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show. The report must include the following:
      a. Class.
      b. Number of animals exhibited in the Class.
      c. Each animal's name.
      d. Each animal's ABGA registration number
      e. Identifying Tattoos (left and right) or microchip number (12-12-2015).
   iv. Any animal that is not checked in with verification of registration in the ABGA database will not receive recognition in any ABGA publication or website. Such animals are not eligible for ennoblement points. (6-2-2020)
   v. A copy of scheduled classes and applying entity rules must be sent to the ABGA.
   vi. Changes and/or corrections to the official show results, once they have been turned in to the ABGA office, will require the signature of the Show Secretary and one other show official.
   vii. Future sanctioning be withheld until complete show results are received in the ABGA office. (12-14-2018)

J. Exhibitor Responsibilities
   i. No animal bracing allowed at ABGA Sanctioned Shows.
   ii. It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to refrain from presenting any animal owned by the presiding judge within 90 days prior to the show date.

K. Disqualification

   Any goat exhibited at an ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show or event shall be subject to disqualification for any of the following:
   i. Any pronounced defect or abnormality.
   ii. Tattoos/microchip numbers that are illegible or inconsistent with the registration certificate. (12-12-2015)
   iii. Any animal found not to be in accordance with Rule 1400.L. Acceptable Practices and Substances. Should any animal that has been awarded a prize be disqualified before its class has been dismissed from the show ring, the lower placing animals shall move up to fill the vacancy. Should any animal be disqualified after the class has been dismissed from the show ring, the lower placing animals will not move into any higher position.

L. Suspended or Banned Members

If denial or revocation of show privileges includes denial of access or presence on show grounds, the person shall refrain from entry or presence on show grounds of any ABGA-approved show grounds during the term of his or her suspension or ban. Failure to comply with such restriction may result in (1) further disciplinary actions again such person and (2) disqualification of exhibitors and goats that such person helped prepare for the show or assisted at the show. (7-14-2023)

M. Acceptable Practices and Substances

No person shall conspire with another person or persons to intentionally violate, or knowingly contribute or cooperate with another person or persons either by affirmative action or inaction to violate any part of these Rules & Regulations.

i. Permitted Practices and Substances
   a. Drenches as needed, and as directed on the label, for animal health and well-being.
   b. Drugs and other substances labeled for use in goats to treat health issues in an exhibited goat. Any extra-label usage requires a prescription, or statement for use from the attending veterinarian.
   c. Grooming products that are not restricted from use in meat producing animals, including: brushes, combs, clippers, hoof trimmers, shampoos, conditioners, oils, mousse, alcohol/liniment, sprays, powder, and artificial coloring that enhances the goat's natural color.

ii. Conditionally Permitted Practices and Substances
   a. Therapeutic medications given for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury are permitted if ALL the following conditions are met:
      i. A completed medication report on file with show management before exhibiting the animal, which must include:
         a. Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration, and name of administering and/or prescribing veterinarian.
         b. Signature of veterinarian or person administering the medication. If prescribed by written instructions, a copy must be attached to the medication report.
         c. Identification of the medicine; the name, amount, strength, and mode of administration.
         d. Date and time of administration.
         e. Identification of the animal: ABGA registration number, permanent identification (tattoo), age, sex.
      ii. The animal must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for no less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.
      iii. The medication report must be filed with show management within one hour of administration of the medication or one hour after show management is available, if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours.
      iv. The medication report must be signed by show management and the time of receipt recorded on the report.

iii. Prohibited Practices and Substances
   a. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any substance (including drugs, chemicals, and any other forms of products) prohibited from use in meat producing animals by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and/or any Federal, State or Local Law.
   b. Extra-label use of any drug or substance approved for use on meat producing animals, but not approved for use in goats (even though commonly used in goats), while on the show premises.
   c. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any allowed substance in any way that is inconsistent with the dosage and the route

prescribed by the manufacturer or prescribing veterinarian.

d. Administration of any quantity of any diuretic, growth stimulant, or performance enhancing drug.
e. Filling and/or tubing of an animal.
f. Presenting any animal whose natural conformation and structure have been surgically altered in any way, with the exception of:
g. Removal of horns; and/or
h. Removal in testicles in the case of wethers.
i. Using any inhumane or unethical treatments, including striking animals, using electrical contrivance, or other similar methods.
j. Artificial coloring that alters the natural color of a goat (12-14-2018)
k. Attaching any objects, including hair or hair substitutes, cloth, or fiber to the animal for the purpose of deception.
l. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any substance, whether gas, solid, or liquid, not conducive to continued animal health or marketability.
m. Tissue or fluid manipulation, removal, surgical attachment or otherwise to change, conceal, enhance, or transform the true conformation or configuration of the animal.
n. Administering any substance that artificially induces lactation.
o. Any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection or quantization of any substance prohibited by ABGA.

iv. Drug Testing Policy

ABGA reserves the right to perform drug testing of any animal at any ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show. The cost of associated veterinary services and laboratory fees will be incurred by ABGA. Reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize any opportunity for animal tampering to occur. At the sole discretion of ABGA, all exhibited animals may be subject to collection of any appropriate samples upon arrival at a show facility where drug testing will take place. Collected samples shall be maintained for analysis and baseline comparison purposes in the event that an animal is found to be in non-compliance with the accepted practices and substances outlined herein.

v. Responsibility

These rules provide for absolute responsibility for an animal's condition by the currently listed owner, whether or not he was actually instrumental in, or had actual knowledge of, the treatment of the animal determined to be in violation of these rules.

vi. Consent

By attending an ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show or event, the owner warrants that animals shall be presented free of violative drug residues. The act of entering an animal in a sanctioned show is the giving of consent by the owner for show management to obtain any specimens of urine, saliva, blood, or other substances from the animal to be used in testing. In the case that there is a violation of these rules, the act of entering the animal in a sanctioned show is giving consent to have any disciplinary action taken by the ABGA against such individual published in any publication of ABGA's choosing.

vii. Testing

The conclusions reached by the laboratory of ABGA's choosing shall be final and binding without recourse against the ABGA or any of its officers, agents, or sanctioned show officials. If the laboratory tests of saliva, urine, blood, or other sample taken from an animal indicate the presence of any forbidden substance, this shall be prima facia evidence that such a substance has been administered to the animal internally or externally. It is presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood, or other substance taken from the animal correctly reflect the condition of the animal

at the time the sample was taken, with the burden of proving otherwise falling to the owner at any hearing conducted by ABGA regarding the matter.

viii. Notification

At such time as ABGA receives written notification of a positive drug test involving a violation of these rules, ABGA shall mail written notification of this result to the responsible party(s) and shall also give notification via telephone, when possible.

ix. Penalties

Any participant in an ABGA or JABGA sanctioned event found to be in non-compliance with the accepted practices and substances outlined herein shall be subject to any of the disciplinary actions available to the ABGA Board of Directors as part of Rule 900. Additionally, or alternatively, the Board may impose any or all the following disciplinary actions:

a. Forfeiture. Forfeit awards, monies, points, placings, or titles earned.
b. Animal Ineligible to Show. The animal may be banned from competing at any future ABGA and JABGA sanctioned shows. The owner must surrender the registration certificate to ABGA within 30 days of receipt of notice to be marked as ineligible to show. In the event the owner fails to surrender the certificate, they will be subject to additional sanctions by the ABGA Board of Directors. A list of these ineligible animals will be maintained by ABGA and provided to show superintendents.

N. Required Show Classes

Beginning January 1, 2027, the standardized classes for percentage does, percentage bucks, Fullblood/Purebred Does, and Fullblood/Purebred bucks at all shows shall be as follows: Any show may request from the board a waiver to deviate from the published classes. Request must be made at time of sanctioning request. (07-24-2026)

Percentage Does:
Class 1: 0 to under 3 months
Class 2: 3 to under 6 months
Class 3: 6 to under 9 months
Class 4: 9 to under 12 months
Class 5: Junior Division Champion
Class 6: Junior Division Reserve Champion
Class 7: 12 to under 16 months
Class 8: 16 to under 20 months
Class 9: 20 to under 24 months
Class 10: Yearling Division Champion
Class 11: Yearling Division Reserve Champion
Class 12: 24 to under 36 months
Class 13: 36 months plus
Class 14: Senior Division Champion
Class 15: Senior Division Reserve Champion
Class 16: Grand Champion
Class 17: Reserve Grand Champion

Pecentage Bucks:
Class 18: 0 to under 3 months
Class 19: 3 to under 6 months
Class 20: 6 to under 9 months
Class 21: 9 to under 12 months
Class 22: Junior Division Champion
Class 23: Junior Division Reserve Champion
Class 24: 12 to under 16 months
Class 25: 16 to under 20 months
Class 26: 20 to under 24 months
Class 27: Yearling Division Champion
Class 28: Yearling Division Reserve Champion
Class 29: 24 to under 36 months
Class 30: 36 months plus
Class 31: Senior Division Champion
Class 32: Senior Division Reserve Champion
Class 33: Grand Champion
Class 34: Reserve Grand Champion

Fullblood/Purebred Does:
Class 35: 0 to under 3 months
Class 36: 3 to under 6 months
Class 37: 6 to under 9 months
Class 38: 9 to under 12 months
Class 39: Junior Division Champion
Class 40: Junior Division Reserve Champion
Class 41: 12 to under 16 months
Class 42: 16 to under 20 months
Class 43: 20 to under 24 months
Class 44: Yearling Division Champion
Class 45: Yearling Division Reserve Champion
Class 46: 24 to under 36 months
Class 47: 36 months plus
Class 48: Senior Division Champion
Class 49: Senior Division Reserve Champion
Class 50: Grand Champion
Class 51: Reserve Grand Champion
(07-24-2026)

Fullblood/Purebred Bucks:
Class 52: 0 to under 3 months
Class 53: 3 to under 6 months
Class 54: 6 to under 9 months
Class 55: 9 to under 12 months
Class 56: Junior Division Champion
Class 57: Junior Division Reserve Champion
Class 58: 12 to under 16 months
Class 59: 16 to under 20 months
Class 60: 20 to under 24 months
Class 61: Yearling Division Champion
Class 62: Yearling Division Reserve Champion
Class 63: 24 to under 36 months
Class 64: 36 months plus
Class 65: Senior Division Champion
Class 66: Senior Division Reserve Champion
Class 67: Grand Champion
Class 68: Reserve Grand Champion

O. Concurrent Show Rules

Definition: A concurrent show refers to multiple shows taking place at the same time, in the same ring, at the same venue. While the shows are going on at the same time and the same place, there are 2 separate shows and therefore they must be treated as individual shows. The ABGA National Show and JABGA National Show are single placement shows judged by a team and do not fall under this category.

i. A concurrent show may consist of either two JABGA shows or two ABGA shows. NO MORE THAN TWO SHOWS MAY BE RUN CONCURRENTLY AT ANY GIVEN TIME. Embedded JABGA shows within an ABGA is NOT allowed during a concurrent show.

ii. The show secretary shall note on the show application defining which shows will run concurrently with each other. (12-12-2025)

iii. **The show secretary shall notify judges at the time of the contract that shows are going to run concurrently with each other.**

iv. The show secretary shall be required to provide judges with separate ring stewards and class lists to mark placings. The class placings must be completed before class reasons are given.
- **a.** Ring stewards must submit the completed class placings to the show secretary prior to starting the season. (12-12-2025)

v. Judges are required to check all animals in a class themselves for any DQ faults; to promote consistency, judges may confer with each other regarding any DQ faults they may find questionable. (12-5-2024)
- **a.** In the interest of time, in very large classes the judges are permitted to check only the animals from which each wish to make their final selections.

vi. If a cut is made from a large class and the animals pulled by each judge are different:
- **a.** The judges may decide to take turns working the ring with the animals they selected to pull from the larger class.
- **b.** The judges may work the ring at the same time. A judge may choose to place all animals pulled or only their selections from the larger class. (12-12-2025)

vii. Division Drives and Overall Drives (especially those with different animals for each judge's show) will be handled differently than normal classes and are up to the show staff and the judges for how they would like to make their decisions:
- **a.** The drive for one judge may be brought in, that judge decides on their champion and reserve, then makes note of it on a score card/to their ring steward. After that, the other judge's drive is brought in, they make their final decision and talk their reasons. The first judge's drive is then brought back in, and they talk about their reasons for their decision.
- **b.** One judge leaves the ring and moves far enough away so that they are out of earshot, and the other judge proceeds to treat the drive like any other show. After the results and reasons are completed, the judge who left may return and proceed to do the same and treat the drive like a regular show.
- **c.** Both drives are brought into the ting at the same time. Division for Judge A is set up, with the different animals from Judge B set up adjacent to the first drive. Both judges make their decision, and Judge A begins their reasons followed by Judge B. (12-12-2025)

viii. Each judge is responsible for ensuring tattoos or microchips on all first place, division champion, and overall champion animals, as well as any other animals that stand to gain points during the show, are checked for their respective show. This is in effect even if both judges have the same animals being awarded any of the same placements.

ix. Judges are required to give reasons to at least fifth place for each of their respective shows. It's understood that people don't want to spend forever in the ring, but each show is its own entity, and exhibitors deserve to hear the reasons for why they placed how they did in each individual show.

x. Discussion of the class between judges prior to the class being officially placed by both judges is strictly prohibited.
- **a.** Short comments (asking one another if it's alright to walk the animals, asking to switch the angle of view, witty remarks, etc.) are fine.
- **b.** Private conversations between judges are strictly prohibited.

xi. It is highly recommended that show secretaries only request experienced judges for judging concurrent shows. Two shows running simultaneously in this manner could be viewed as a bit overwhelming for a novice judge.

xii. All ABGA and JABGA Sanctioned Show Rules and Judges' Protocols still apply to the Concurrent Shows.

P. Show Ring Protocol for ABGA Judges

The goal of this protocol is to ensure that each judge strives to provide a fair, unbiased, and objective inspection of each animal as it is presented for his/her evaluation and in so doing, provide a positive experience for all individuals involved including exhibitors, spectators, and show personnel. As a representative of the American Boer Goat Association, an ABGA Judge, through his or her appearance, evaluations, and presentations, is to conduct him or herself in a professional manner with show officials, exhibitors, and spectators at all times.

i. A judge is at all times, to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanction Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standard. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standard.

ii. Judges are required to check the following on Boer goats presented to be judged in order to ensure these areas are correct according to the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards:

a. Udder/teat structure on females.
b. Mouths on males and females.
c. Pigmentation on males and females.
d. Testicles on males.
e. Ears, Eyes, Face and Tails on males and females. (12-12-25)

Recognizing the complication of time involved in judging very large classes, a judge is allowed discretion to check only those animals retained in the show ring from which the final selections will be made. In all classes, where practical, it is recommended that the judge(s) check all animals presented. (12-12-25)

i. Judges are recommended to set their final placement line in numerical order, beginning with the lowest placing animal and continuing in ascending order to the first-place animal, prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators can clearly see and understand the placements.

ii. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos/microchips are read on the winner of each class plus any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules including all GCH and RGCH animals before giving reasons on the class. Judges will have sole discretion for an animal being disqualified based on incorrect tattoos/microchips. (12-12-25)

iii. Judges are responsible for ensuring that no bracing occurs during the judging portion of the show.

iv. No judge shall judge an animal that within the 90 days: (12-12-25)

v. Is owned partially or entirely by the judge.

vi. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the judge's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.

vii. In which the judge has any pecuniary interest.

viii. Over which the judge has any supervision.

ix. Judging one dual show (two judges in the same show ring) at the same show location within a weekend period on different days.

x. Riding to a show as a judge with an exhibitor and judging the animals of the exhibitor you are traveling with.

xi. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is strongly recommended that a judge not place animals that exhibit a serious degree of any fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard or a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard. Display of any such trait should negatively impact an animal's placing and/or be grounds for dismissal from the ring. Animals that a judge disqualifies but does not dismiss from the ring must be designated to the show secretary.

xii. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is recommended that single entry animals in a class

not be automatically awarded a first place if the animal exhibits any serious degree of a fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard, a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard or is otherwise deemed a quality that does not warrant placing the animal at the front of the class.

xiii. An ABGA judge should use terminology in accordance with the structure of Boer goats when giving reasons, so that spectators may more easily understand the judge's references and evaluations. "Canned" reasons are discouraged. A judge's reasons for placing classes are an educational tool and should be used as such by the judge.

xiv. A judge should be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated should be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.

xv. A judge should always show personal discretion in his comments while in the show ring as an exhibitor or ring side as a spectator at any event where such comments may be overheard and perceived to be derogatory of the working judge.

xvi. A judge should at all times dress professionally and appropriately for the show ring.

xvii. Recognizing the complications of arriving at a show arena within a prescribed time frame can create delays for a judge, it is therefore strongly recommended that upon arrival, a judge, with discretion, refrain from visiting the pen area or visiting with exhibitors where possible prior to judging the show.

xviii. Personal solicitation of judging assignments is not allowed at any time on social media platforms, in person, calling shows, or contacting ABGA staff. (12-12-25)

Rule 1600: ABGA Judges Certification Program

Judging breeding animals is an important task, as the judge's insight and knowledge aids producers with their breeding and marketing programs. Judges also play a vital role of education of the exhibitors as well as the viewing public. The certification program objectives include but are not limited to the following:

A. A certification based on skill and knowledge of the judge candidate as determined by testing.
B. Implement a fair and unbiased system of scoring and tabulation of judge's candidate testing scores.
C. Implement a judge's certification panel to conduct certification.
D. Emphasis and testing based on ABGA history, ABGA programs, ring management, inspection, and anatomy of goats.
E. Emphasis and testing based on ABGA Breed Standards.
F. Emphasis and testing based on faults and disqualifications under ABGA breed standards.
G. Emphasis and testing based on the candidate's ability to correctly place animals in a class.
H. Emphasis and testing based on the candidate's ability to give oral reasons for a class of animals.
I. Judges' panel report to ABGA board for future development of the ABGA certification program.

Rule 1601: ABGA Judges Certification Form and Methods

(04-08-2025)

Individuals desiring to become ABGA certified judges are required to attend and pass an ABGA judge's certification and be ABGA members in good standing and be 21 years of age or older (July 15, 2022). A judges' panel appointed by the ABGA Board of Directors will conduct and score the certification. The following will be part of the requirements for the course:

A. Applicants are to complete a judge certification application and submit application and certification fee to ABGA. A maximum of 20 applicants will be accepted into each certification course. The following attributes will carry positive weight by the judges' panel when selecting candidates, however none of these experiences are required to be accepted:
   i. Attending an ABGA sponsored educational event with judges training
   ii. Experience judging non-ABGA shows
   iii. Competitive judging experiences (Collegiate, 4-H/FFA)
   iv. Coaching competitive judging teams (Collegiate, 4-H/FFA)

v. Experience raising livestock

B. Minimum passing score is to be set by judges' panel based on the difficulty of the animal classes. The judges' panel will set the passing score above 85% of total points, with a minimum of 80% required in each test area.

C. The judges' panel will review total scores without names and determine the minimum passing score for the course.

D. A report will be given to board following training on positives and needed changes in future programs.

E. Total scores are composed of classes, reasons, and written exam scores, as follows:

i. 8 placing classes of 4 or 5-head: 400 points; 40% of total.
   a. Up to 2 of these classes can be inspected for cull faults, all other classes will be judged as show correct.
   b. Cuts on 4-head classes will have a maximum total of 15
   c. Cuts on 5-head classes will have a maximum total of 12
   d. Reasons will be given on 5 of these classes

ii. 1 class of 10-head DQ Fault Class: 100 points; 10% of total.
   a. Each animal will be worth 10 points, and the contestant must correctly identify if animal is show correct or has a DQ fault. The correct DQ fault must be identified to receive the 10 points.
   b. No reasons will be given on this class
   c. Contestants will be given 5 minutes to evaluate all 10 head for DQ faults.
   d. Only one individual will be allowed to evaluate this class at a time

iii. 1 class of 8-head: 100 points; 10% of total
   a. Class will be judged as show correct
   b. Cuts between pairs will not exceed 6 points
   c. Minimum score will be 0
   d. Reasons will be given on this class

iv. 6 sets of oral reasons: 300 points; 30% of total.

v. Written exam: 100 points; 10% of total.

vi. Total: 1000 points; 100% of total.

Rule 1602: ABGA Approved Judges Program
(04-08-2025)
Judging market goats and wether dams is an important task, as the judge's insight and knowledge aids producers with their breeding and marketing programs. Judges also play a vital role of education of the exhibitors as well as the viewing public. The ABGA Approved Market Wether and Wether Dam Judging Program objectives include but are not limited to the following:

A. An approval based on skill and knowledge of the "Approved" judge candidate as determined by resume, experience and recommendation.
B. Implement a fair and unbiased approval process through candidate evaluation.
C. Implementation of "Approved" status through the Judges Committee with final ABGA Board of Directors approval.
D. Emphasis and approval based on prior judging experience.
E. Emphasis and approval based on Meat Goat breeding animal evaluation experience.
F. Emphasis and approval based on Meat Goat market animal evaluation experience.
G. Emphasis and approval based on live animal carcass merit evaluation experience.
H. Emphasis and approval based on oral reason presentation and show ring management.
I. Judge's Committee report to ABGA Board of Directors for future development of the ABGA Approved Judges Program.

Rule 1603: ABGA Approved Judges: Forms and Methods
(04-08-2025)
Individuals desiring to become ABGA Approved Judges for wether dams and market goats are required to complete an ABGA Approved Judges application, be ABGA members in good standing, submit to a background check, be 21 years of age or older and receive approval of the ABGA Judges Committee as approved by the ABGA Board of Directors.
The following will be requirements of the "Approved" Judge status:

A. Applicant is to complete an "Approved" Judges application and submit application and fees to the ABGA.
B. Minimum requirements for approval are to be set by the ABGA Judges Committee.
C. The ABGA Judges Committee will review applications as well as candidate resumes, experience and recommendations to determine candidate acceptance pending ABGA Board of Directors approval.
D. Approved Judges will be expected to follow the ABGA Show Ring Protocol (RULE 1400.q).
E. Approved Judges will be expected to follow the ABGA Judges Code of Conduct (RULE 901.A.iv) and are subject to Judge Disciplinary Procedures (RULE 901).
F. Any ABGA Certified Judge is permitted to be part of the Approved Judges Program without the need to submit an application.

Rule 1700: ABGA Fee Schedule
A current fee schedule, as determined by the board, is available on the ABGA website or on request from the ABGA office and will be published in the ABGA Magazine on an annual basis.

Rule 1800: Compliance with These Rules
It is the duty of every member, affiliate, participating non-member, agent, and/or others acting on behalf of ABGA to comply with these Rules.

Rule 1900: Submission of Information to this Association
Whenever under these Rules, there is a duty or requirement for a member to submit or provide information to the Association, such submission shall be truthful, accurate and verifiable.