



OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

Corporation By-Laws

Association Rules & Regulations

World Show

Texas Longhorn Breeders of Tomorrow

Horn Showcase

Foreword

The Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America was organized in 1964 to collect, record and preserve the pedigrees of Texas Longhorn cattle. The Association also serves as an information center for its members and the general public on matters pertaining to shows, sales, contests and projects designed to improve the breed and aid the industry.

TLBAA sponsored shows and contests give breeders and exhibitors opportunities to compete for awards. These public events also demonstrate progress in breeding for type, quality and the ability to perform.

TLBAA sponsored sales provide members with an additional marketing tool. These sales generate exposure for member breeding programs and service the industry.

The Association also publishes the monthly *Texas Longhorn Trails* and weekly *E-Trails* which contain current information about Texas Longhorns, Texas Longhorn breeders, shows, sales, and other pertinent information about the industry. Publisher reserves exclusive rights to accept or reject advertising or editorial material submitted for publication in the *Texas Longhorn Trails* magazine and *E-Trails*.

This handbook presents Corporation By-Laws, and Association Rules and Regulations, World Show Qualifying Show Circuit, Texas Longhorn Breeders of Tomorrow and the Horn Showcase.

For Additional Information Contact:

TEXAS LONGHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
P.O. BOX 4430
FORT WORTH, TX 76164
OR
2315 NORTH MAIN STREET, SUITE 402
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76164
TELEPHONE: (817) 625-6241
FAX: (817) 625-1388

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CORPORATION BY-LAWS

Revised 2011 - By the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America

ARTICLE I PURPOSE AND OBJECT

The object and purpose of the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America is to recognize Texas Longhorn cattle as a distinct breed in order to protect the unique heritage of the Texas Longhorn and its link with the history of America: to promote breeding practices to preserve its purity; to produce more public awareness of Texas Longhorn cattle as a distinct breed; to recognize present breeders and to encourage others to develop and maintain herds which will be registered with the Association so as to preserve for posterity this magnificent breed of cattle; to aid in the advancement of scientific knowledge of the past ancestry and future breeding of Texas Longhorn cattle and none of which shall be for profit.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. - Qualifications

Membership in this Association shall consist of (1) **Active**; (2) **Associate**; (3) **Honorary**; (4) **Lifetime**; (5) **Junior Members**.

Active Member: An Active member shall be a reputable breeder and owner of "The Texas Longhorn" breed of cattle and of good character who has an interest in cattle registered in the Association. Individuals, Partnerships, Corporations, Organizations, Governmental Agencies and Estates of deceased persons may become Active members.

Associate Membership: Associate memberships may be granted to any of the above of reputable character not necessarily a breeder but interested in the promotion of the best interests of "The Texas Longhorn" breed of cattle. The same membership could be referred to as an Outrider membership. Lifetime Outrider would also be deemed the same. Associate membership for members in Europe is called the International Cowboy.

Honorary Member: The Board of Directors may award Honorary memberships from time to time to those individuals who merit special recognition for their efforts in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the Association. Honorary members will not be required to pay dues.

Lifetime Member: Lifetime memberships may be granted, upon payment of appropriate fees, to any reputable breeder and owner of "The Texas Longhorn" breed of cattle and of good character who has an interest in cattle registered in the Association. The Lifetime memberships are restricted to individuals.

Junior Member: Junior memberships may be granted, upon payment of appropriate fees, to individuals up to 18 years of age. A Junior member will have all rights of membership except voting privileges.

Section 2. - Method of Approval

Application for membership and/or membership classifications shall be passed upon by a majority vote of the Board of Directors at a regular meeting or by the Executive Board.

Section 3. - Reserve for Further Material

ARTICLE III MEETING OF MEMBERS

Section 1. - Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Association for the installation of Directors and Officers, and such other business as shall come before it, shall be held at the time and place designated by the Board of Directors, written notice to be given to the membership at least one (1) month in advance of the meeting.

Section 2. - Special Meeting

The Chairman of the Board or a majority of the Board of Directors may call special meetings of the Association by giving written notice to the membership of the time and place of such meeting at least thirty (30) days in advance and of the business to be transacted at such meetings, provided, however, that no business shall come before such special meetings except that specified in the call.

Section 3. - Voting Rights

A. Only current Active and Lifetime members in good standing shall have voting privileges providing that membership has an unqualified full ownership interest in at least one (1) registered Texas Longhorn Bull or registered Texas Longhorn Cow. An individual Active or Lifetime member may vote only one membership. All Active memberships, other than individual, shall designate in writing, one (1) person to act for the membership, including, but not limited to, voting rights. The designated person as shown on TLBAA records may only vote one membership. Said person acting for membership will be recognized as representing same until changed in writing. An individual representing an active or lifetime and/or other multiple memberships may cast only one ballot.

B. Active and Lifetime members may vote by mail in the elections of Directors.

Section 4. - Quorum

For the purpose of an annual or special called meeting, a quorum shall consist of fifty (50) or more voting members or 10 percent of the total voting membership present in person, whichever shall be the least.

Section 5. - Reserve for Further Material

ARTICLE IV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Revised by the Board of Directors October 16, 2008 and approved by
General Membership on January 16, 2009.**

Section 1. - Power of the Board of Directors

The business and affairs of the Association shall be managed by its Board of Directors, which shall exercise its power as follows:

A. Directors shall manage all affairs of the Association subject to and consistent with the Certificate of Incorporation, Charter No. 2033701, issued by the State of Texas on the 8th day of May 1964, and the By-Laws duly adopted by the membership.

B. The Board of Directors shall from time to time enact, alter, amend or cancel Rules and Regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Association by the Board, provided, however, that such Rules and Regulations be not inconsistent with the Charter or By-Laws of the Association.

C. Any enactment, alterations, amendment or cancellation of Rules and Regulations provided for in paragraph B shall be preserved in permanent form and may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be published and copies thereof distributed to the membership.

Section 2. - Election and Term of Office

The Board of Directors shall be composed of twenty-four (24) Directors selected from Active or Lifetime members in good standing, domiciled by actual residence within a particular division or region, making it his or her permanent home.

A. There shall be designated divisions and regional representation. Each division shall be entitled to two at-large directors. Each region shall be entitled to one director, the permanent address of whom shall be within the region so designated.

B. The Board of Directors may from time to time amend or alter

the boundaries of stated Regions by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board at a valid meeting, and ratified by a majority vote of the membership at the next Annual Meeting.

C. Each Director shall be elected for a three-year term and shall serve until their successors are elected and have qualified. No Director may succeed himself in the same region after three terms.

D. At least ninety (90) days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting, the TLBAA Office shall mail to the Active and Lifetime Members a request for nomination of individual or individuals for Director from the member's representational region. Such member nominations shall be received in the Association office no later than sixty (60) days prior to the Annual Meeting. In order that any member nominee be eligible to be placed on the election ballot, he must receive write-in nominations from five (5) members who are Active or Lifetime Members. Should there be no members nominated by the membership for a particular Region, or should a nominee decline to have his name placed on the ballot, the Board of Directors will appoint an Active or Lifetime Member in good standing domiciled within the division to fill the vacant position at the same meeting as the election of TLBAA officers.

No less than forty-five (45) days prior to the annual meeting of the membership, the TLBAA Office or designated CPA firm shall mail official printed ballots to each qualified Active and Lifetime Member in good standing of that region or division. This ballot shall contain the names of the candidates, if any, who were properly nominated by members. All written ballots must be returned by U.S. mail to the CPA with a postmark not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to the Annual Meeting in order to be validated and counted. All ballots received will be validated and counted by an independent CPA firm or other organization experienced in voting tabulation as designated by the Executive Committee.

The nominees receiving the most valid votes shall be elected. All newly elected Directors shall be installed at the Board of Director's meeting prior to the general membership meeting. A tie vote will be broken by the Chairman of the Board drawing one of the names by lot.

If a nominee wants a recount of the ballots in their election race, they will have to submit a formal request for a recount to the Board of Directors but not more than sixty (60) days after election results have been announced at the annual meeting. The contester or their representative would then physically go to the CPA Firm and watch this recount at his/her costs.

Active and Lifetime members in good standing, domiciled within a

representational division or region may nominate an Active or Lifetime member in good standing, also domiciled therein for election to the Board of Directors. Only those Active or Lifetime Members in good standing, domiciled within the division or region, may vote for the nominees from that division or region. Elections are held annually by division, on a rotating basis as selected by the Board of Directors.

Section 3. - Meeting of Board of Directors

The meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors shall take place as soon as is practical after the election of the Board of Directors and before the election of the officers at which time the board shall ascertain that the Directors elected are qualified to serve as required by the By-Laws.

The first order of business is to install new Directors, the second order of business is to elect new Officers and those committees deemed necessary for the functions of the Board. The past Chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the Association shall serve in their capacity until the current Chairman of the Board and Secretary is elected. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board upon notice given to each Director. The Chairman of the Board shall call a special meeting of the Board upon being called upon to do so by the majority of the Board of Directors (only the subject of the called special meeting may be discussed). Notice of special meetings shall be given by notifying each Director either in person, mail, fax or email at least 24-hours before such meeting.

A majority of the entire number of seated Directors, not including vacancies, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

Section 4. - Election of Officers & Executive Committee

With the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board will appoint a National Nominating Committee and Chairman sixty (60) days prior to the annual meeting. The National Nominating Committee will be made up of active board members not to exceed more than four people. The nominees of the National Nominating Committee will be presented to the Board of Directors at the Board meeting preceding the annual membership meeting. Should there be no nominees nominated by the Board to fill officer vacancies, the nominees of the National Nominating Committee will be deemed elected by acclamation. Following the election of officers, the Chairman of the Board will nominate two additional board members to serve on the Executive Committee. Should there be no nominees from the floor to fill either position, the nominees will be deemed by acclamation.

Section 5. - Qualifications

Any person who is a Lifetime member or an Active member of the Association and who is actively interested in and/or engaged in the management and handling of Texas Longhorn cattle shall be eligible to the Directorate of this Association.

Section 6. - Vacancies

Vacancies on the Officers and Board of Directors of the Association shall be filled by the Board of Directors with a qualified member in good standing, and such person or persons so chosen shall serve for the unexpired term of his predecessor and until a successor is elected and qualified.

Section 7. - Executive Committee

There is hereby created an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board, Executive Vice-Chairman, First-Vice Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and two (2) Directors selected annually by election from the Board of Directors. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the Chairman of the Board when in his judgment the business of the Association requires. The Executive Committee shall present any findings or recommendations to the entire Board for their consideration.

ARTICLE V EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Executive Officers shall consist of a Chairman of the Board, Executive Vice-Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and a Treasurer and such other Officers as from time to time may be required or appear to be desirable for the prompt and orderly transaction of the Association's business and the conduct of its affairs. These Officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors for a term of one (1) year, and to qualify, an individual must be both an Active or Lifetime member in good standing of the Association, and a member of the Board of Directors.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD - The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the members; meetings of the Board of Directors; generally oversee the affairs of the Association and the performance of duties by other Executive Officers. He shall report to the annual meeting of the members and make such recommendations of the Association as he may deem advisable.

EXECUTIVE, FIRST AND SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN - The duties of the Executive Vice-Chairman shall be to act in the absence of the Chairman of the Board and under the direction of the Board of Directors, to perform the

duties of the Chairman of the Board in case of his absence or inability to act. In the absence of the Executive Vice-Chairman, the First and Second Vice-Chairmen to so act in order of priority.

SECRETARY - The Secretary shall assist the Chairman of the Board in keeping exact minutes of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the Association.

TREASURER - The Treasurer shall be custodian of the funds and securities of the Association and shall deposit, invest or otherwise dispose of the same, as the Board may order. The Treasurer may, and with the consent of the Board, hire a cashier and delegate to such cashier or other officer, any of the duties with which such Treasurer is charged.

PRESIDENT AND CEO - A President and CEO may be employed by the Chairman of the Board and with the approval of the Board of Directors. The CEO shall receive such compensation as the Board may fix; he or she shall keep or cause to be kept exact minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Association; he or she shall receive and verify entries of insertion in the Herd Registry, subject to the Rules and Regulation of the Association; he or she shall sign and issue all certificates issued; he or she shall keep on file all documents constituting the authority for pedigrees and hold them subject to the inspection of any member of the Association; he or she shall keep a record of all transfers of animals, he or she shall sign along with the signature of the Chairman of the Board and issue all Certificates of Membership; he or she shall keep such accounts and financial records as may be requested by the Treasurer or Chairman of the Board; he or she shall within the restraints of the budget hire and discharge such personnel as may be required for the performance of the duties imposed hereunder; he or she shall perform all other duties properly ordered by the Chairman of the Board or the Board of Directors, or which usually pertain to the office of the President and CEO.

PARLIAMENTARIAN - There shall be appointed at the annual meeting of the members a Parliamentarian. It shall be the duty of the Parliamentarian to require the transaction of business at the annual meeting to be consistent with the Charter and By-Laws of this Association and Robert's Rules of Order shall be used. The Parliamentarian shall serve for one year, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

The Board of Directors may from time to time amend or alter the duties or titles of officers, board members or active committees.

ARTICLE VI EXPULSION

If any member of this Association shall be accused of any misrepresentation, deception or fraud in relation to the registry of animals in the Herd Registry, or of any infraction of Charter, Constitution or By-Laws of the Association or any act or conduct which may endanger the good order, welfare or credit of the Association, the Board of Directors shall require that the charge or charges be reduced to writing in affidavit form. If this is done, the Board shall cause the accused member to be given written notice of such charges, with a copy of them, and shall fix a time and place reasonable and convenient to the accused member at which the charges are to be heard by a quorum of the Board, giving him at least 30 days notice thereof.

At such hearing, the accuser may present evidence supporting his accusation, and the accused member shall have the right to dispute such evidence, to cross-examine any witnesses presented, and to produce evidence in refutation of the charges, which shall be subject to cross-examination by the accuser. The proceeding shall be informal and common-law rules of evidence need not be observed; however, there shall be received as evidence only such matters as ordinarily prudent business people are willing to rely on in the conduct of their affairs. Witnesses shall testify under oath or affirmation; and all statements made at the hearing shall be privileged. By joining the Association, each member agrees that all witnesses and participants in such a hearing shall be immune from any civil action whatever in the nature of libel, slander, invasion of privacy, defamation, or product disparagement for statements made in the course of preparation for or at the hearing.

The proceeding shall be recorded and the record of them shall be preserved in the files of the Association. If in the opinion of a majority of the Board members conducting the hearing, the charges shall be established by a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing; the accused member shall be expelled or suspended for such a period of time as specified by the Board.

ARTICLE VII CESSATION OF PRIVILEGES

All interest and privileges as a member of this Association and its property shall cease with resignation or expulsion. The administrator or executor of an estate of a member may register and transfer animals for member's fees. If a partnership shall dissolve, any partner shall be entitled to membership upon the payment of a fee. The partnership membership may be transferred to any partner, and in case of dissolution of the partnership by death; the

partnership may be transferred to the surviving partner or heirs of the deceased partner.

ARTICLE VIII ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. - Agenda of the Annual Meeting

- (1) Calling the Meeting to order by the Chairman of the Board
- (2) Reading minutes of previous meeting and acting thereon
- (3) Annual address of the Chairman of the Board
- (4) Report of the President & CEO
- (5) Report of the Treasurer
- (6) Reports of Committees and Old Business
- (7) Report on Election of Officers
- (8) Report on Election of Board of Directors
- (9) Unfinished Business
- (10) New Business

2. - Agenda of the Board of Directors

- (1) Meeting called to order
- (2) Minutes of Previous Meeting
- (3) Report of the Treasurer
- (4) Report of the President & CEO
- (5) Reports of Committees and Old Business
- (6) Unfinished Business
- (7) New Business
- (8) Matters to be Presented from the Floor
- (9) Executive Session
- (10) Adjournment

In determining questions not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, Robert's Rules of Order shall be used. The order of business of the Director's Meetings shall be the same as Article VIII, Section 1, Part 1, except that those parts, which are not applicable, will be omitted.

Section 2. - Budget

There is hereby created a Budget Committee consisting of the President and CEO and the Executive Committee. The Budget Committee, before the expiration of the fiscal year, shall set up a budget of expenditures for the next ensuing fiscal year, which budget shall be adhered to as to total expenditures during such year, unless modified by the Budget Committee. The tentative budget and any modifications are subject to approval by the Board of

Directors. Annual audited financial statements are available to members at the Association's office for inspection.

Section 3. - Fiscal Year

The fiscal year for the Association shall commence July 1 and end on June 30 of the succeeding year.

Section 4. - Bonds

The CEO and Treasurer or any other employee entrusted with monies of the Association shall give bonds with security to the complete satisfaction of the Board of Directors. Such bonds shall be in an adequate amount as set by the Board of Directors. Such bonds shall be an expense of the Association.

Section 5. - Audit

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to cause to be audited by a CPA all claims upon the Association and to verify the accounts of the CEO and Treasurer before they are submitted at the annual meetings of the members. Annual audited financial statements are available to members at the Association office for inspection.

ARTICLE IX TEXAS LONGHORN CATTLE REGISTRY

The CEO shall keep or cause to be kept and preserved in the office of the Association a full and complete record known as "THE TEXAS LONGHORN CATTLE REGISTRY" in such form and containing such information as the Board of Directors shall establish from time to time.

Section 1. - Rules

The Board of Directors shall from time to time establish rules governing entries and transfers in and on such records and from time to time shall establish fees to be paid by members and non-members as a condition to such entries and transfers and for the issuance of certificates thereof.

Section 2. - Publication

The Rules adopted by the Board of Directors from time to time governing the entries and transfers on such records, together with any fees established by the Board of Directors, shall be printed and distributed from time to time to the members of this Association and to such other persons as the Board of Directors may deem desirable and shall be binding upon members and upon all other persons who shall apply for registration, transfers or, other

action pursuant thereto.

ARTICLE X ANIMALS ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION

Section 1. - Member Records

Realizing the need to protect the unique heritage of the Texas Longhorn and its link with the history of America and in order to promote breed practices to preserve its purity, it is imperative that breeders of Texas Longhorns keep adequate breeding records on their cattle that shall be open to inspection to the Board of Directors of the Association in case of a question in regard to the breeding of an animal.

Section 2. - Eligibility for Registration

Any Texas Longhorn, upon proper application accompanied by a fee, is eligible for registration without inspection if out of a TLBAA registered sire and dam, regardless of age of the animal to be registered. All animals must have a private herd number and holding brand. Multiple sire herds are permissible as long as each and every bull used with the registered cow is registered.

A registration application, TLBAA form or other form received with a request for TLBAA registration, shall be processed providing the TLBAA has proof that all animals in the lineage within the past three generations of the animal to be registered are either TLBAA registered or are eligible for TLBAA registration.

Proof of lineage, TLBAA registry, or eligibility thereof and verification of necessary documentation shall be the responsibility of the person making application. The Board of Directors, at its discretion, may require visual appraisal, DNA blood-typing, genetic marking, or other such tests as may become available, with the costs of such testing to be borne by the applicant.

Section 3. - Artificial Insemination

Texas Longhorn calves produced by artificial insemination shall be eligible for registration in the Association Herd Registry when the following conditions are met:

1. Semen must be from a bull meeting TLBAA requirements for artificial insemination, sire certificate, and properly registered with the Association Herd Registry.
2. The use of preserved semen is permitted.

3. The breeding unit of semen must be clearly marked with the following: (a) The TLBAA registered name of the bull; (b) The TLBAA registration number of the bull; (c) The private herd number of the bull; (d) The breed name (Texas Longhorn); (e) The name or code for the name of the collection station; (f) The date of collection.
4. The application for registration of a calf sired using A.I. must be accompanied by a properly completed TLBAA breeding certificate. The TLBAA number of such calf shall be preceded by the letter "A".

ARTICLE XI PROFORMA RECORDS

Section 1. - Proforma Registration

In case of the disappearance of or the persistent neglect or unreasonable refusal of the owner of the sire or the breeder of an animal to sign an application for registration, upon satisfactory evidence being submitted to the Board of Directors, they may, at their discretion, instruct the CEO to register the animal without the signature of the owner of the application.

Section 2. - Proforma Transfer of Ownership

In case of the disappearance of or the persistent neglect or unreasonable refusal of the seller to sign application for transfer of ownership, the record of such transfer will be made by the CEO upon approval of the Board of Directors upon satisfactory evidence of the sale and delivery of the animal.

ARTICLE XII FRAUDULENT ENTRIES OR TRANSFERS

Section 1. - Deferral of Applications

The CEO shall defer action on application for entry (registration) or transfer of any animal or animals, when in the judgment of the CEO there are irregularities, either real or apparent, in said application; said deferred applications shall be submitted to the Board of Directors at its next regular meeting for approval or disapproval.

Section 2. - Misrepresentation of Application

Should any animal be admitted to be registered or transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Board of Directors on discovery of same shall declare the registration or transfer void, together with any entries that may have been made of descendants of such animal. When an animal shall have

been transferred or registered through misrepresentation or fraud, the Board of Directors may direct the CEO to refuse for record any subsequent application for registration or transfer dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in such fraudulent registration or transfer.

Section 3. - Method of Clarification

When, in the judgment of the majority of the Board of Directors, there is an apparent irregularity in an application for registration, the Board may require blood-typing and/or DNA testing of the animal in question, together with its sire and dam of record unless certified copies of prior blood-typing and/or DNA testing can be produced. The Board may choose the laboratory it desires to perform said blood-typing and/or DNA testing at the owner's expense. In the event both blood-typing and DNA testing have been performed on the animal in question, as well as the sire and dam to said animal, and the parentage results should be conflicting, the majority of the Board of Directors shall determine which test shall be valid for entry into the Registry. Further, the decision of the majority of the Board of Directors shall be final and not subject to change at a future date, unless a new application should be made by the animal's owner.

Section 4. - Testing for Purity

The TLBAA does not recommend blood typing or DNA testing as an indication for purity.

ARTICLE XIII AMENDING THE BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, provided that such changes shall become effective only if and when confirmed by a majority vote of the members voting in person at any regular annual meeting of the Association.

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the qualified members voting in person at any regular annual meeting of the Association.

Proposed Constitutional or By-Law changes must be presented in writing to the Board of Directors no less than two months prior to the annual meeting. A proposed change in the Constitution and By-Laws when approved by the Board of Directors will be published and forwarded to all members no less than thirty days prior to the annual meeting.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 1. - Required Information for Registration

Application for Registration of animals must be typed or filled out in ink in accordance with Section 2 of this article:

- (a) The sex of the animal.
- (b) The name of the animal (see Section 10).
- (c) The date of birth (year and month or year, month and day).
- (d) The private herd number and location on the animal.
- (e) The holding ownership brand and the location on the animal.
- (f) Color description in detail.
- (g) The name and TLBAA registration number of the sire when only one bull is used for service. The names and TLBAA registration numbers of all sires when more than one bull is used for service at the same time within the same segregated brood cowherd. (See By-Laws, Article X, Section 2).
- (h) The name and TLBAA registration number of the dam.
- (i) The name of the appropriate sire on service date of bred cow, for natural service only (AI does not apply).
- (j) The name and address of breeder (owner of the dam at the time of service).
- (k) The Registry will issue registration certificates on a steer that is from an accepted Texas Longhorn herd and the certificate shall state that it is a steer and further information will include herd number and holding brand as well as the color description.
- (l) Reactivation of TLBAA Registered Animals - A registration application other than a TLBAA form received with the request for TLBAA registration shall be processed providing: the TLBAA has proof that the applied for animal is a direct product of a TLBAA registered sire and dam, meaning that the registration application has been filled out completely and contains all the pertinent information and correct signature to verify that this animal is in fact a product of a registered TLBAA sire and dam. This animal must carry a holding brand and private herd number as prescribed by TLBAA By-Laws. The Registration application fees shall be the regular fees as are prescribed by the TLBAA rules and regulations (see

transmittal form).

- (m) Registration of F-1 and/or Commercial Crossbred - TLBAA will issue an F-1 and/or Commercial Crossbred certificate for females, steers, and bulls that meet the following conditions:
 1. The sire or dam of the animal being certified must be a TLBAA registered Texas Longhorn.
 2. The other parent shall be from any commercial or other purebred beef breed.
 3. Animals must be fire or freeze branded with holding brand and private herd number with "X" either before or after the number.
 4. Any animal sired by natural service will be eligible for certification.
 5. TLBAA reserves the right to inspect any animal subject to certification at its option with the cost of inspection to be borne by party wanting animal certified.
 6. Breeder certifying animals must be a member of TLBAA.
 7. Registration Fees (see transmittal form).
 8. Transfer Fees (see transmittal form). Send to TLBAA with original certificate. Transfer will be performed and certificate sent to new owner.
- (n) Registration Procedure for Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge Animals born in 2002 or after the annual Wichita Mountain Wild Refuge sale in Cache, OK, will be accepted into the TLBAA Registry. Said animals will carry the WR holding brand. The TLBAA will require the buyer to brand a private herd number on the animal purchased, consisting of the sale lot number (ear tag number) followed by the last digit of the current year. Only the original sale purchaser can register these cattle. Pedigree of these cattle will be listed as WR Texas Longhorns.
- (o) If it is determined that an animal appears in the lineage that is eligible for TLBAA Registration but cannot be traced within the TLBAA original registry and/or has not met the TLBAA ET or AI certification requirements, this animal will have an I included in the registration number followed by an asterisk (*).

Section 2. - Application Forms

- (a) Blank forms for registration and transfer shall be typed or printed in ink and forwarded to the TLBAA office. The TLBAA office shall return the executed certificate of registration to the designated party. Applications can be obtained from the TLBAA office or TLBAA Web site: (www.tlbbaa.org).
- (b) It shall be considered unethical and improper to give or pass on to a second (2nd) or third (3rd) party an unsigned, or incompleting registration application or transfer form. When cattle are bought, sold, traded, given or otherwise change ownership, a transfer application should be completed at the time of the transaction. It is considered the responsibility of the seller or his agent to complete and send all applicable paperwork to the TLBAA office, including full payment for these transactions.

Note: Issuance of incompleting transfer or registration applications to a second (2nd) or third (3rd) party, without the transaction having gone through the TLBAA offices could result in the animal being deleted from the TLBAA herd book.

- (c) Alterations, or corrections could render any application invalid.
- (d) Transfers, other than official TLBAA forms may be processed providing all information needed as on a TLBAA form is provided. This information must be correct, complete and include valid signatures. It must be accompanied with the animal's original or copy of the TLBAA registration certificate, an original copy of a certificate from another registry or proof of purchase, i.e.: check or bill of sale, all or one of which must reflect the original TLBAA registration number.
- (e) Fees for transfers referred to in Item (D) shall be at regular TLBAA rates as per transmittal form. If the original TLBAA registration certificate is not included with the transfer, the fee shall be the regular transfer fee plus the fee for a duplicate registration certificate.
- (f) Any deviation or considerations from these prescribed guidelines must be approved by the TLBAA Board of Directors.

NOTE: Misrepresentation of Application
See: Article XII - Section 2 of TLBAA By-Laws

Section 3. - Agreement for Lease or Loan of a Cow

Signature of applicant must appear on every application for registration, except that the lessee of a dam or sire may sign and designate his address in lieu of the signature and address of the owner as hereinbefore required, for the purpose of registering progeny born during the period specified in the application referred to herein, provided an application for Transfer by Lease, signed in the manner designated on the application by both the owner-lessor or the lessee, if filed with the TLBAA within 30 days after delivery of the dam or sire to the lessee. Loan of cows or bulls by the owner to another person shall be deemed a lease for the purpose of the subsection.

Section 4. - Jointly Owned Animals

The TLBAA has no authority over contractual agreements between the parties of the partnership, organization, association, government agency or group. Any disputes must be settled by the members of the partnership, organization, association, government agency or group outside the TLBAA.

In all cases where an effort is made to transfer or register an animal of a partnership, organization, association, government agency or group, the application shall be signed by any member of the partnership, organization, association, government agency or group. However, the partnership, organization, association, government agency or group may designate one individual to sign for all applications by submitting a document signed by all members stating such authorization to the TLBAA office.

A syndicated partnership of two or more active memberships will require a separate non-voting membership. There shall be a one-time charge for this membership. Percentage of animal owned is between members of the syndicated partnership.

Certificates of Registration will be issued to each member of the syndicated partnership.

Section 5. - Breeder of an Animal

The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam in the TLBAA database at the time of service.

Section 6. - Disqualification

Any sire or dam which has produced a calf affected by an undesirable genetic recessive trait is known as a proven carrier. The undesirable trait must be definitely established as a genetic recessive and as a potential problem in the beef cattle. The undesirable traits considered as disqualification by the TLBAA include, but are not limited to: arthrogryposis (pastern-palate syndrome), muscular hyperstrophy (doubling muscling), hydrocephalus

(water head), dwarfism, sundactyly (mule foot) and any other deleterious genetic recessives. If an undesirable genetic recessive trait is produced by a sire or dam after progeny has already been registered, all future progeny of said carrier will be disqualified for registration by the TLBAA. Any animal affected by an undesirable genetic recessive trait produced by a sire or dam registered in the Texas Longhorn Registry must be verified by a reputable institution and its ancestry proven by blood typing and/or DNA testing. Known carriers of genetic defects will have their registration papers marked in the Texas Longhorn Registry and will not be transferable on the records of the TLBAA. Reasons for nontransferrability will be noted on the registration papers.

All cryptorchid and monorchid bulls and their progeny will not be accepted for registry in the TLBAA.

Section 7. - Artificial Insemination

A. General Requirements

Texas Longhorn calves produced by artificial insemination may be registered in the Association Herd Registry only when done in compliance with the Rules and Regulations of this organization.

1. Semen must be from a bull meeting TLBAA requirements for Artificial Insemination Sire Certification and properly registered in the Association Herd Registry.
2. The use of preserved semen is permitted.
3. The breeding unit of semen must be clearly marked with the following:
 - a. The TLBAA registered name of the bull
 - b. The TLBAA registration number of the bull
 - c. The private herd number of the bull
 - d. The breed name (Texas Longhorn)
 - e. Name of or code for the name of the collecting station
 - f. Date of collection
4. The application for registration of a calf sired using AI must be accompanied by a properly completed TLBAA breeding certificate. The TLBAA number of such calf shall be preceded by the letter "A".

B. In-Herd Artificial Insemination

1. The breeder (owner of record of the dam at the time of service) of a calf which is the result of artificial insemination must also be the owner of record of the sire at the time of service, or one of the co-

owners of the sire, in order for the calf to be eligible for registration, excepting that,

- (a) Calves which are the result of artificial insemination of females owned by a member of the immediate family (husband, wife, sons and daughters) of the owner of record or the sire shall be eligible for registration provided written consent of the owner of record is submitted with the application to register; and,
- (b) Calves which are the result of artificial insemination of females owned by the United States Government and bred to U.S. Government owned sires shall be eligible for registration. For the purpose of this rule, the WR and US herds will be considered one; and
- (c) Calves which are the result of artificial insemination as provided for under the remainder of these rules (Out-of-Herd Artificial Insemination Rules).

2. All sires utilized in an In-Herd Artificial Insemination management program will meet the blood typing and/or DNA testing requirements as required in Section 7-C-4. A record of the results of the blood typing and/or DNA tests performed by a laboratory recognized by TLBAA must be on file in the Association office prior to the registering of calves resulting from In-Herd Artificial Insemination.

C. Artificial Insemination Sire Certificate

1. Application for certification of a bull as a TLBAA AI Certified Sire will be made on forms provided by the TLBAA office and returned to the TLBAA office at least 30 days in advance of regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings, and will contain, but is not limited to the following:
 - a. TLBAA registered name of the bull
 - b. TLBAA registration number of the bull
 - c. Private herd number of the bull
 - d. Ownership brand of the bull
 - e. Owner's name and address
 - f. Results of the following health tests:
 1. Brucellosis
 2. Tuberculosis
 3. 5 Leptospirosis
 4. Vibriosis
 5. Trichomoniasis
 - g. Statement that no genetic defects have been observed in the bull or his progeny, if any

- h. Fertility test
 - i. Owner's signature
2. The approved fee as established by the TLBAA Board of Directors must accompany the application.
 3. A complete health certificate must accompany the application listing the results of all required health tests as listed on the application form. The health certificate must be signed by a licensed veterinarian.
 4. A report of the results of blood typing and/or DNA tests performed by the laboratory recognized by TLBAA must be on file in the Association office prior to consideration of the request for certification.

E. Blood Typing and/or DNA Tests

The applicant bull must be found to be genetically compatible with both his sire and dam. If the blood type and/or DNA test of either the sire or dam of the applicant bull is not on file with the TLBAA, then such blood must be drawn and tested at the applicant's expense. If either parent is dead and their blood type and/or DNA test is needed, an inferred type may be attempted by blood typing and/or DNA testing their progeny and their sires and dams. A report of the result of the blood typing and/or DNA testing performed by a laboratory recognized by the TLBAA and/or a report comparison of the bull's test with previous tests of the sire and dam on file must certify that the applicant bull is genetically compatible.

In the event it is difficult or impossible to comply with those provisions requiring parentage verification, the Board shall have the discretion when it deems it appropriate on written application to waive any such provision.

Parentage verification is done by comparing the blood type and/or DNA test of the sire and dam to determine if they are genetically compatible. Each animal inherits one gene for each of the blood groups and protein types from each parent. One of the genetic rules used for parentage verification states that each of the blood group factors and protein types present in the blood of an animal must also be present in the blood of one or both of the parents. Exceptions to this rule are grounds for illegitimacy. In most cases where an exclusion is made, it is usually found that the sire is incorrectly stated.

In cases where only one of the parents are available for testing, the principle of genetics used is that animal's parent and offspring must have at least one gene in common for each blood group and protein type. Again, exceptions to this rule are grounds for illegitimacy.

The burden of proof in parentage cases rest in showing that a given sire

and/or dam cannot be the true parent or parents of the animal in question. When one or both parents are excluded, the findings are considered irrefutable and will stand up in court. If animals said to be related as parent(s) - offspring are found to be genetically compatible, the parents are said to qualify and it is only assumed that they are the true parents. Blood typing tests used alone will only disprove, but cannot prove parentage.

If the results of blood typing and/or DNA tests used to verify parentage of offspring are inconclusive in determining which of two or more sires are the parent, the TLBAA will list the sires as (name of breeder) Multi Herd Sire.

1. When in the judgment of a majority of the Board of Directors there is substantial evidence to support a charge of violation of any provision of these rules, then the Board may take such action as it deems necessary to guarantee compliance including, but not limited to, the taking of supervised health and blood tests and/or DNA tests by persons of its own designation. The Board shall be empowered to determine who shall pay the costs of any investigation, including laboratory fees.
2. Failure to comply with the Rules and Regulations for AI and AI Sire Certification will be cause for cancellation of AI Sire Certification under due process.
3. Verified genetic defects in a bull approved as a TLBAA AI Certified Sire or his progeny will be cause for cancellation of certification under due process.

F. TLBAA Rules of Registration of Clones

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

1. Only replication cell-cloned animals shall be eligible for registration. Genetically modified animals shall not be eligible for registration.
2. The cell-donor animal must be DNA-marker-typed. A report of the results of DNA tests performed by the laboratory recognized by the TLBAA must be on file in the Association office prior to the registration of clones.
3. Before individuals can be registered as clones, the clonal family (A clonal family is a group of individuals that have the same genotype; that is, all individuals are derived from the same cell line) must be certified with the TLBAA and given a TLBAA certification number. If it is determined that an animal appears in the lineage of a cell-donor animal, requesting Clonal Family Certification, that is eligible for TLBAA registration but cannot be traced within the TLBAA E.T. or A.I. certification requirements, the requesting cell-donor animal

- would not be eligible for certification.
4. Clonal Family Certification requests submitted after October 1, 2006 will be subject to TLBAA Board approval.
 5. The TLBAA reserves the right to inspect any TLBAA registered animal identified as the cell-donor in all requests for a Clonal Family Certification with the cost of the inspection to be borne by the party seeking the clonal Family Certification.
 6. A clonal family must be established for each individual TLBAA registered animal identified as the cell donor.
 7. Individual clones must be DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) typed to the clonal family.
 8. The registered name of individual clones must include the TLBAA Clonal Family Certification number. All other standard registration requirements must be met.
 9. The breeder of the cell-donor animal must be identified as the breeder of the cell-cloned offspring.
 10. The owner of record of the cell-donor, on the date of the biopsy removal, will be identified as the first owner; unless, the calf is a result of a pregnant recipient or purchased embryo (fresh or frozen) in which case the purchaser may be identified as the first owner.
 11. Calves conceived after death of cell-donor animals, shall be eligible for registration under the same conditions and provisions governing the eligibility of calves prior to the death of said animal.
 12. Calves resulting from multiple sire breeding, using only sires registered in the same clonal family, are eligible for registration. Resulting calves will be registered, using the Clonal Family Certification number. Individual registration numbers of all cloned sires must be provided at the time of registration of the calves.
 13. Registration of cell-cloned transplants shall be made on a TLBAA registration form, provided by the Association, at the regular fee, plus an additional fee as determined by the Board of Directors.
 14. Registration certificates issued for cell-cloned transplants shall be so designated. The Clonal Family Certification number of the animal, which is being cell-cloned, shall also be stated on the certificate of registration. Offspring of a registered clone, conceived by natural reproduction, shall be duly recorded in the Association herd book but shall carry a designation to denote clonal ancestry. Additionally, all TLBAA registered animals, with a lienage containing a cell-cloned transplant, will be identified with the designation in their TLBAA registration number.
 15. Nothing set forth herein should be construed as an indication that the Association takes any position as to the ownership rights, if any, of retained cell material. That is a separate matter reserved for discussion or negotiation between the buyer and seller. It shall be considered unethical and improper, at the time of sale of an animal,

to fail to fully disclose all information pertaining to ownership rights of retained cell material and/or cell line. A box on the TLBAA transfer form will be designated for the disclosure of any retained cell material and/or cell lines by the seller or previous owners of said animal.

16. In order to compile performance data, owners of all cell-cloned transplants will be encouraged to submit to the TLBAA: birth-weight, and weight and horn measurements at six (6) month intervals until 3-years of age.

F. Embryo Transfer

Texas Longhorn calves produced by embryo transfer may be registered in the Association Herd Registry only when in compliance with the Rules and Regulations of this organization.

1. All registered Texas Longhorn donor cows will be asked by the Embryo Transfer Agency to be tested negative for tuberculosis, brucellosis, venereal trichomoniasis, vibriosis, and 5 leptospirosis, to-wit: L. Pomona, L. hardjo, L. grippo typhose, L. canicola, L. icterohaemorrhagia.
2. All recipient cows shall be identified with tag, tattoo or with a fire branded or freeze branded number.
3. The application for registration of a calf produced through embryo transfer must be accompanied by a properly completed TLBAA breeding certificate. The TLBAA number of such calf shall be preceded by the letter "T".

Section 8. - Branding

Animals must be branded by fire, acid or freeze brand and the brand must be visible and readable on the animals. The brand should be registered in accordance with the member's local and state law.

Section 9. - Registration of Twins

When applying for registration of twins or one member of twins, the word "twin" must be written following the animal's name on the application, and the sex of the other twin must be given. Unless this is done, no subsequent application for registration of the other twin will be accepted. Even if one twin dies, or is not to be registered, the above information should be supplied for Association records. If both twins are to be registered, a separate application must be submitted for each. Embryo transplant calves are eligible for registration when complying with all TLBAA Rules and Regulations and are not considered twins.

For multiple births occurring by embryo transplant all offspring are eligible for registration when complying with all other TLBAA Rules and Regulations.

Section 10. - Naming of Animals for Registration

- A. The name of the animal being registered should not exceed twenty-four (24) letters. The numeral portions of names must be included in this limit of 24 letters.
- B. Masculine names should be given to bulls; feminine names to females.
- C. Symbols other than standard letters, ampersand, apostrophe, slash, dash, or numbers are not acceptable as part of the name.
- D. The TLBAA recommends that members not use established prefixes or suffixes.
- E. The name of a registered animal may be changed prior to the registration of progeny. Written permission from the original owner of the animal along with the specified fee must be submitted to the TLBAA office. The names of animals, which have registered progeny, are not eligible for change.
- F. No TLBAA registered name may be exactly duplicated. In the event of exact duplicate names, the private herd number will be automatically added after the name. In the rare event of exact duplicate name and private herd number, the application will be sent back for the name to be changed.

Section 11. - Records Kept by Breeders

Each breeder shall keep an individual private herd book, in which shall be tabulated the individual private herd numbers of each animal and such other information concerning ancestry and breeding of same, that will make clear and positive for all time the parentage of an animal offered for registration in the Association Herd Registry. Individual private herd numbers must be branded on the animal and the location given before they are registered. (See Section 8) A private herd number is any number chosen by the owner registering the animal and should not be duplicated within a herd in the same location.

Section 12. - Correction of Certificates

When new certificates are received from the Association, they should be immediately checked to determine if correct. If an error is discovered or change on a certificate found necessary, it should be returned to the Association office for correction. No alterations of any kind should be made on a certificate except by the Association, because it will not conform to the copy kept on file by the Association. Errors made by the office will be corrected free of charge; but if by the breeder or owner, the regular correction charge will be made.

Section 13. - Duplicate Certificates

A Duplicate Certificate of Registration shall be issued only upon sworn statement to the President/CEO from the recognized owner of the animal, if such certificate has been lost or destroyed, and upon payment of a fee. Duplicates always supersede the original, thus, if an original certificate is found after a duplicate has been issued, the original must be sent to the Association office for cancellation.

Section 14. - Pedigrees

Five-generation pedigrees will be prepared by the Association office upon request by the owner of record and payment of required fee is received, when lineage is obtainable.

Section 15. - Memberships

A. To be eligible for active membership, the artificial legal entities specified by Corporate By-Laws shall provide sufficient evidence of their standing to the Board of Directors for its certification of eligibility by majority vote in form and content acceptable to the Board. With its application for active membership, in addition to other requirements as deemed necessary by the Board, the following will be supplied:

1. **Corporations:** A corporation shall provide a copy of its Incorporation Certificate and written certification of good standing issued within thirty (30) days of its membership application by the state of its incorporation, along with a list of its share holders, and percentage ownership as each share holder bears to the entire outstanding shares.
2. **Partnerships:** A partnership's existence shall be determined pursuant to Texas law. An applicant having an undivided, outstanding ownership interest of less than ten percent as to any purported partner, is deemed to be a joint tenancy and not an eligible partnership. The applicant will provide the Association with such information as the Board of Directors deems appropriate, including but not limited to, name and address of individual partners and a copy of the previous year's Internal Revenue Service (IRS) return wherein is certified the monetary benefit to each partner.
3. **Estates of Deceased Persons:** The estate representative shall provide written certification of his or her authority, issued by the clerk of the court wherein the probate of the estate is being conducted. Upon closing of the estate and termination of the probate proceedings, the estate representative shall immediately notify the Association, and

the estate's membership shall automatically terminate and be of no further force or effort.

4. **Organizations:** An eligible organization is defined as a group of individuals joined by common purpose not inconsistent with the Association's objectives and purposes as determined by the Board of Directors and having a membership of not less than 500 individuals.
5. **Governmental Agencies:** Eligible governmental agencies are those departments of the executive branches of national or state governments as certified by the Chief Executive Officer of the respective government, or his deputy.
- B. No changes may be made to the name of a membership (first line), which could affect animal ownership or alter breeding history of registered animals. The only allowable alteration to the membership name is in the event of incorrect spelling.
 1. Membership in the Association is a privilege, not a right, application for which shall be made on forms and by fees and procedures prescribed from time to time by the Association. Membership, or application therefore, may be terminated or rejected by the Executive Committee or Board of Directors for cause detrimental to the interest of the Association, its programs, policies, objectives, and harmonious relationship of its members, as determined by the Executive Committee or Board of Directors. Termination or application rejection proceedings under this paragraph shall be conducted under the Association's disciplinary procedures for notice, hearing and temporary suspension; the effect of termination or rejection may be denial of the privileges of the Association as set forth in Association disciplinary procedures.
 2. The name under which a membership may be obtained will be limited to 33 characters (letters, spaces and marks of punctuations).
 3. The applicant for membership should indicate clearly the name in which the membership is to be recorded. Any registrations recorded on behalf of a member shall be recorded in the same name as that appearing on the membership card.
 4. If registrations are to be obtained, care should be taken to apply for the membership in exactly the same name that the registrations are to be recorded; either the desired name of the individual, the exact name of a partnership, or the corporate name (accompanied by the signature of the authorized agent as it is to appear on application for registration).
 5. The recorded owner or recorded lessee of the dam of a calf for which a registration application is submitted must have a valid membership for the year in which the registration application is sub-

mitted or a non-member registration fee will be required.

6. The name of a female member may be changed in the membership records of the Association to reflect her current marital status. Such a change shall be made upon request of said member. This change will be completed by issuing a new membership number, so as to preserve the breeding information on any animals registered under a previous name.
7. General privileges and responsibilities of members and non-members are as follows:
 - A. While in good standing, all members shall have equal rights, interests, and responsibilities with respect to the Association and its property; shall obey and be bound by all By-Laws, rules and regulations of the Association and decisions or actions of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee; shall have the right to vote by personal attendance at membership meetings; and shall have the right to hold office and committee assignments, except as otherwise limited.
 - B. In regard to individuals who are non-members, but own Texas Longhorn cattle, file registration applications and other documents with the Association, or participate in Association approved events, by such actions and in regard to such transactions, do thereby agree to be bound by all By-Laws, rules and regulations of the Association and decisions and actions of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee.
 - C. To receive TLBAA awards, membership in the Association on the date the award is bestowed, is required for the owner of a Texas Longhorn to receive any award for its achievement, including, but not limited to, certificate, plaque, or trophy. Despite owner ineligibility, the cattle's achievement will, however, be recorded in its permanent record. To become eligible to receive the award, the owner may retroactively purchase the required annual membership.
8. The Association has adopted the following provision for the mutual benefit of members and with the intention of reducing the Association's litigation expenses, which expenses would ultimately be borne by members and non-members participating in Association activities. Every member, by joining the Association, or non-member, by purchasing Texas Longhorns, filing registration applications or other documents with the Association, or participating in Association approved events, does thereby agree:
 - A. If unsuccessful in an attempt to overturn Association decisions, actions, rules and regulations, to reimburse the Association for its reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and other expenses in defense of such suit; and
 - B. That he will not commence any action, whether in law or equity,

against the Association in any courts other than those Federal and State courts located in Tarrant County, Texas.

Section 16.- TLBAA Affiliate Rules

An affiliate of the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America (TLBAA) is defined as a group of TLBAA members united in a specific region or geographic location whose purpose is to join with the TLBAA in supporting the same goals and purposes set forth by the TLBAA Board of Directors.

The TLBAA from time to time shall authorize affiliates to be organized in a region or specific location. These affiliates shall be bound by the TLBAA Corporation By-Laws and all Rules and Regulations so governing the TLBAA as a whole.

TLBAA affiliates shall be chartered in a state or region so specified by the TLBAA Board of Directors only after proper application and the \$250 application fee has been made to the TLBAA CEO prior to a regularly scheduled meeting of the TLBAA Board of Directors.

The CEO of the TLBAA shall have the right to limit the geographic region of any such TLBAA affiliate with the majority vote of the TLBAA Board of Directors. The name of the affiliate shall include "Texas Longhorn" and include some identification of the state or region of the affiliate's location or geographic area.

The TLBAA Board of Directors shall have the right by majority vote to rescind the application and revoke any such TLBAA affiliate, as it should deem necessary.

The TLBAA shall require affiliates to operate within guidelines that are uniform to all affiliates and shall be set forth by the TLBAA and approved by a majority vote of the TLBAA Board of Directors.

All officers and directors of an affiliate shall be members in good standing with the TLBAA. The TLBAA reserves the right to exclude or expel any affiliate member for the same reasons a member shall be expelled or excluded from the TLBAA as set forth in the TLBAA Corporate By-Laws and Rules and Regulations. However, a TLBAA affiliate may, at its own discretion, allow members who are not current members of the TLBAA to join. This provision shall be used to accept prospective breeders and others who may have an interest in the Texas Longhorn breed and its associated history. It is with the sole intent that if and when a member of an affiliate becomes qualified, they shall henceforth make application to the TLBAA for full membership. TLBAA non-members shall be bound by all other rules and regulations of the TLBAA.

Under no circumstances shall the TLBAA be in any financial obligation to any such affiliate or its member. Each affiliate organized and approved by the TLBAA shall hold the TLBAA harmless in the event of suit or other legal action brought against said affiliate.

Section 17. - Disagreements or Disputes Between Seller and Buyer

The Association will not assume the responsibility of settling disputes between "Seller" and "Buyer" concerning financial settlements, ownership, health and fertility. Nor will the Association accept responsibility for any other matters involving misrepresentation, deception, or fraud in relations to the registry of animals in the Herd Registry, or of any infraction of Charter, Constitution or By-Laws of the Association.

Section 18. - Fees

All transactions with the Association shall be for cash paid in advance. Certificates of Registration and Transfer of Ownership issued by the President and CEO shall constitute the receipt for the fee, but such certificate shall not be binding upon the Association in case of error.

Section 19. - Schedule of Fees

A current Schedule of Fees (Transmittal Forms) may be obtained from the TLBAA office.

Section 20. - Voting

- A. Only Active and Lifetime members may VOTE at any general membership meeting. Be it the intent of the founding fathers of the TLBAA that an individual may represent and cast one vote in person, for one qualifying Active or Lifetime Membership at the Annual Membership Meeting.
- B. A voting member shall certify that the Active or Lifetime membership the member is representing has an unqualified full ownership interest in at least one (1) registered Texas Longhorn bull or registered Texas Longhorn female. A steer does not qualify. Said Active or Lifetime membership must be in the exact same name as the Certificate of Registration ownership so designates 30 days prior to the annual meeting. The ownership interest shall be certified according to the TLBAA records prior to the Annual Membership Meeting.

**WORLD SHOW &
WORLD QUALIFYING
SHOW CIRCUIT**



**Texas Longhorn
Breeders of
Tomorrow**



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World Show General Information and Rules and Regulations for the Qualifying Circuit and the Texas Longhorn World Show

Introduction

A World Show Qualifying Circuit and an annual World Show have been established by the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America (TLBAA) through action by its Board of Directors on May 27, 1987.

The World Show Qualifying Circuit is the vehicle whereby quality TLBAA registered Texas Longhorn cattle from throughout the world will qualify in local competition for the prestige of appearing in the World Show.

The World Show is expected to bring together the very best TLBAA Texas Longhorn cattle in the established classes to showcase the breed for cattlemen and potential cattlemen from all walks of life.

The animal classes and the Rules and Regulations governing the TLBAA Qualifying Shows and the World Show were formulated by the TLBAA Rules and Regulations Committee, trusting that breeder integrity will allow for simplicity in the rules. General Information and General Rules and Regulations are applicable to both the World Show and Qualifying Shows and are IN ADDITION to the General Rules and Regulations.

General Information

QUALIFYING SHOWS

Sponsor: World Qualifying Shows are to be sponsored and managed by the various TLBAA recognized affiliate organizations. The affiliate organization must apprise the TLBAA CEO by submitting the TLBAA Qualifying Show application form by August 1 (for the following year) to establish World Qualifying Show dates and annual calendar. Show dates not established and submitted by October 1 can only be approved and confirmed by the CEO.

National Multi-Breed Shows: The TLBAA will be the official sponsor of National Multi-Breed Shows. These shows will be World Qualifying Shows, but may be restricted to specific classes and number of entries because of the showing facilities at the show location. Entries for these shows will be sent to the TLBAA office in Fort Worth before closing dates established by the TLBAA. Management of individual shows will be determined by the TLBAA Board of Directors.

When Held: World Qualifying Shows cannot be held 30 days prior or 10 days following the World Show without prior approval from the TLBAA President and CEO.

Where Held: Qualifying shows should be held in the “home territory” of an affiliate organization, meaning the show should be in the geographical area depicted in the name of the affiliate.

Cattle Eligible to Compete: TLBAA Registered Texas Longhorn cattle (steers must have TLBAA registered sire and dam) meeting the age criteria and other conditions for a respective class are eligible. All shows are prohibited from allowing an animal WITHIN A SINGLE SHOW to be exhibited in more than one class within the same age group. Any animal with a pending registration at the time the entry application is submitted shall be allowed to show only upon presentation of a photocopy, facsimile, or original TLBAA registration certificate by or on the day of the show. All cattle must be 120 days or 180 days of age (left to discretion of show management) to show at any show.

Method of Showing: All bulls will be shown at halter WITH NOSE LEAD. Bulls 12 months of age and older must show with a permanent nose ring and nose lead. The sponsoring organization may schedule female classes for either halter, non-halter or both.

Exhibitors Eligible: The owner of cattle entered in a qualifying show must be a member in good standing of the TLBAA and must meet other requirements established by the show sponsor.

Judge(s): A judge or judges will be selected by the sponsor of the qualifying Show and the name of the individual(s) shall be published at least seven (7) days prior to the deadline for entry. All judges must have a signed Judge Packet on file with the TLBAA.

WORLD SHOW

Sponsor: The TLBAA will sponsor and manage the affairs of the World Show.

When Held: The World Show is to be held annually. The World Show will be held in conjunction with the National Youth Show and any other event the TLBAA Board of Directors establish. The TLBAA Board of Directors shall establish and publish the date of the World Show prior to the upcoming show circuit each year and publish in the TLBAA’s *Trails* the list of Qualifying shows, dates, locations, and affiliate contacts for entry forms.

Where Held: The World Show will be held in Fort Worth, Texas (upon the discretion of the Expo Committee and the Board of Directors) which is in the

central part of the United States in an area served by interstate highways, convenient air traffic, plentiful lodging nearby, adequate media, and non-restrictive animal health regulations.

The show site facilities should accommodate the expanding number of entries in the World Show. The facility should be well ventilated and watered, with adequate cattle wash racks available.

Cattle Eligible To Compete: Only TLBAA registered Texas Longhorn cattle that have qualified through the World Qualifying Circuit are eligible to compete in the World Show.

Physical Inspection and Weighing of Cattle: TLBAA management, under the direction of the TLBAA Board of Directors, maintains the option to weigh and/or physically inspect cattle at TLBAA World Qualifying Shows, World Expo and National Youth Show. Cattle may be subjected to mousing by a certified veterinarian for verification of age.

Method Of Showing: Bulls will be shown at halter WITH A NOSE LEAD. Bulls 12 months of age and older must show with a permanent nose ring and nose lead. Female classes are divided into a free division and a haltered division. Females will be shown in the division that they qualified for the World Show. Females qualified in both divisions will only be allowed to be shown in one division at the World Show.

Title Reserved For Winners: The winner of each of the Approved Classes will be declared “World Class Champion Texas Longhorn”.

The title of “World Champion Texas Longhorn” is solely reserved for use at the TLBAA’s TEXAS LONGHORN EXPOSITION. No other regional or State Affiliate and/or Association may use or imply the “World Champion Texas Longhorn” name or title.

“World Champion Texas Longhorn Halter Female” and “World Champion Texas Longhorn Free Female” and “World Champion Texas Longhorn Mature Female” and “World Champion Texas Longhorn Bull” will be chosen from each division of the World Show.

General Rules and Regulations

NOTE: General Rules and Regulations apply to both Qualifying Shows, World Show and National Youth Show.

Establishing Show Dates: An affiliate organization desiring to sponsor a World Qualifying Show must confirm a date, time, and place in writing by

completing the TLBAA World Qualifying Show Application form. The completed form must be submitted to the TLBAA CEO no later than August 1 (for the following year) to secure a qualifying show authorization. The CEO shall maintain a roster of approved shows and provide the information to interested parties upon request and publish a list of scheduled shows in TLBAA *Trails*. The sponsoring organization should advertise and promote their show as deemed necessary. Qualifying shows cannot be scheduled during a nationally sponsored (official) TLBAA function without approval of the TLBAA Board of Directors.

Published Show Information: A show sponsor shall cause to be printed and available for distribution to interested parties, a listing of details pertinent to having a successful show. The listing shall contain, but is not limited to, the following:

- ___ Show date, time and location
- ___ Entry deadline and entry fee
- ___ Cattle arrival/departure time
- ___ Insurance requirements (if any)
- ___ Animal health certificate requirements
- ___ Types of ribbons, trophies, etc.
- ___ Judging system
- ___ Judges' name(s)
- ___ Feed/water available?
- ___ Application for entry form

Entry Form: Show sponsors must require an owner/exhibitor's signature to the entry form. Entry form must have provisions for the TLBAA membership number of the owner/exhibitor and a liability waiver, as reads (Please check with your state and local regulations):

**ENTRY FORM
TEXAS LONGHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
WORLD SHOW**

Member Name _____ Membership Number _____
Ranch Name: _____
Address: _____

Phone: _____
Signature: _____

Exhibit Entry Information

Class Entry: _____ Sex: _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____
Entry Name: _____ TLBAA No.: _____
Holding Brand: _____ Private Herd No.: _____

Sire Name: _____ TLBAA No.: _____
Dam Name: _____ TLBAA No.: _____

WAIVER

As a condition to participation in this event, the (name of affiliate and facility), its officers, employees, members, agents, and representatives are hereby released from all claims, demands, or cause of action of any kind or nature whatsoever, whether now existing or hereafter accrue, on account of any damage, cost of expense (1) as a result of any bodily injury or any injury, loss or damage to any persons, (2) as a result of the interpretation or enforcement of the (name of affiliate and facility) and TLBAA Constitution, Bylaws, Rules and Regulations and the risk of such damage, cost or expenses which may occur by reason of foregoing is hereby assumed and accepted. This waiver is binding on the undersigned as well as all other person(s) associated with the participation of person(s) or animal(s) described herein in this event, and the undersigned indemnifies the (Name of affiliate and facility) from all claims, demands or causes of action based on any of the foregoing.

Minimum Entries: No minimum entries are established.

Membership Requirements: Owners of cattle must be members in good standing with TLBAA to participate as exhibitors in the Qualifying and World Shows. Sponsors of qualifying shows cannot require a potential exhibitor to be a member of that affiliate organization; however, owner/exhibitors are encouraged to be members of at least one affiliate organization.

Proof of Registration: Show management must inspect the registration certificate or photocopy thereof for each animal entered in a show. All animals will be subject to positive identification at arrival and throughout the show. A copy of said registration must accompany all entry forms for verification of age and registration - no pending registrations will be accepted.

Entry Numbers: Exhibitors must use a standard number clip for all halter classes. Cattle entered in free show classes must be marked or otherwise identified with an official entry number. The number must be legible and marked or attached to both hips of the animal.

Exhibitor Dress Requirements: Exhibitors must wear western attire, long sleeve shirt or long sleeve blouse with collar and cuffs and pants or skirt with boots, while exhibiting cattle in the show ring (Western hats may be worn if desired). "Baseball style" caps, "tennis shoe" type footwear and scotch combs are prohibited in the show ring.

Show List: Show management must publish a show list (catalog) of entries including each animal by class, entry number, name, TLBAA registration number, date-of-birth, and owner. The show list is to be made available to all exhibitors at a show.

Official placings are to be recorded, signed by the judge(s), and submitted to the TLBAA as official results within seven (7) days after the show with all moneys due. (\$5.00 per head x number of World Qualifying class entries.)

Bull Classes: All bulls competing are shown at halter WITH A NOSE LEAD. Bulls 12 months of age and over must show with a permanent nose ring and nose lead. All bulls over 12 months must use neckties or neck straps when secured in stall. Handlers must be 18 years or older and/or in the TLBT Senior Showmanship Division to show bulls in Classes 27-29 and Produce of Dam/Get of Sire classes if a Class 27-29 bull(s) is/are entered. All youth may show Class 26 or under.

Grooming of Animals: Exhibitors are encouraged to show their animals in a neat and clean condition. Washing, brushing, combing and trimming of excess hair is permitted. Hair must be brushed down and smooth without the use of adhesives, aerosol sprays or agents that deter from the animal's natural appearance. The tail switch is to be long and full without trimming or docking, and no balling or back combing of the tail switch is allowed. Specifically prohibited are: (a) the use of grooming chutes and/or generators to aid in the clipping of hair on the premises of show locations; (b) the sanding, oiling and polishing of horns; (c) polishing of hooves; (d) use of neck sweats. Violations of these rules will be grounds for removal from competition by show management and forfeiture of all fees. Sprays or concentrates specifically formulated and sold as fly and/or insect inhibitor or prohibitor are allowed to be applied to the hair. Show sheen administered from a pump spray bottle will be permitted.

Alteration Of Physical Features: Alteration of an animal's appearance by cosmetic and/or surgical changes are deemed unethical and will be grounds for disqualification from the show. Some examples are, but not limited to, the weighting of horns, banding, surgically altering of navel, dewlap or other skin areas, surgically altering knees or hocks, or injecting any substance under the skin or into any muscle (ie: steroids or growth implants of any kind).

Method of Showing: Females will be shown in one of two divisions: free or haltered. Produce of Dam and Get of Sire classes will be shown at halter. Starting with the June 1992 World Show, NURSING calves (205 days or less) may be shown with its dam at the owner's discretion. Calves shown with dams must be eligible for registration in the TLBAA Texas Longhorn registry (no crossbreed calves). Bulls will be shown at halter WITH A NOSE LEAD. Bulls 12 months of age or older must show with a permanent nose ring and nose lead.

Qualifiers Per Class: Only two (2) animals per class may qualify at a given show. The First and Second Place animals in their respective class are automatically qualifying for the World Show. If the Qualifying Show has both halter and free classes for females, two (2) animals from each class in each division may qualify. In the event, the First and/or Second Place animals have already qualified at a previous show, then the Third and/or Fourth Place animals are qualified, etc.

Unmanageable Animals: All show entries are expected to be manageable. Should an animal become unmanageable, the show management shall have the right and responsibility to remove such animal from competition, and all entry and stalling fees shall be forfeited.

Judging: Judging will be based on the desirable breed characteristics as listed in the SUGGESTED TEXAS LONGHORN BREED GUIDELINES as approved by the Board of Directors on April 20, 1982, and revised August 26, 2005. Single or multiple judge systems are acceptable and at the option of the show sponsoring organization. The decision of the judge(s) shall be final. A tie in placing is not allowed. Flipping a coin to break a tie is considered poor practice.

If an individual judges an Open Division, Haltered or Free show, they forfeit all Hall of Fame points on their animals in the division in which they have judged for that show season.

No person shall be allowed to judge any cattle they have shown or fitted during the current show season. No person shall judge cattle carrying their own brand.

Judging cattle from horseback will be optional for show management at Qualifying Shows.

The name of the judge(s) shall be published at least seven (7) days prior to the deadline for entry into the show.

The World Show Committee has the authority to suspend or remove any judge from the approved judges list until further notice for unethical conduct or a rule violation.

Protest: No. 1

Protests, other than those regarding age and/or parentage, must be presented in writing to the Chairman of the Show Committee along with a \$250.00 cash deposit. Protest must be received a minimum of two (2) hours before published show time or two (2) hours after culmination of the show. The show committee will review the protest and act accordingly. If decision is in the protester's favor, action will be taken,

and the deposit will be refunded. If against, the protester forfeits the deposit to the show sponsor.

No. 2: Parentage and/or Age

PROTEST SUBMISSION. Age and/or parentage based protests must be submitted, in writing, in a sealed envelope to the Chairman of the TLBAA World Protest Committee, Fort Worth, Texas, at any time during the calendar show year.

PROTEST DEFINITION. A protest is a written statement of fact, not opinion, of a violation of the rules and/or regulations concerning parentage and/or age in a TLBAA World, or World Qualifying Show, complete with supporting evidence. At a minimum, the protest will include the name of the animal involved, the owner of the animal involved, the protested grievance stated in 25 words or less, any relevant background, other substantiating parties and references, and the signature of the TLBAA member initiating the protest.

PROTEST DEPOSIT. A \$250.00 deposit must accompany all submitted protests. The deposit will be held by the Protest Committee Chairman until disposition of the protest.

Prior to any investigation, the chairman and his committee will review the protest. If it is not deemed to be an acceptable protest, the deposit will be returned to the protester. If the committee accepts the protest, there will be an investigation.

If, after investigation, the protest is upheld by the committee, the deposit will be returned to the person submitting the protest. If, after investigation, the protest is denied by the committee, the deposit will be retained by the TLBAA.

PROTEST REVIEWS. It is the intent of the TLBAA that all protested animals are not considered in violation based solely on having a protest filed against it. The burden of proof will be with the person initiating the protest. However, the Protest Committee investigation may implicate others who are party to the rule violations, as well as against the owner of the animal being protested. In such cases, those other persons may be subject to sanctions imposed by the Protest Committee.

COMMITTEE SANCTIONS. When protests are upheld, the Protest Committee will impose sanctions against the breeder, the fitter, or the owner. These sanctions will include barring animals from showing for life on the first offense, and suspending the breeder, and/or the fitter, and/or the owner from showing in any TLBAA World Qualifying Show

for life on the second offense.

SANCTIONS IMPACTING SHOW PLACEMENT. An animal may continue to participate in TLBAA World Qualifying Shows while a protest regarding age and/or parentage is being reviewed by the World Protest Committee. However, if the protest is upheld, any titles awarded to the animal will be vacated and any awards made on behalf of the animal will be returned by the owner to the organization presenting the award. When an animal is disqualified, the next ranking animals move up in position, if, in the opinion of the Show Committee, such procedure is warranted and practical.

COMMITTEE AUTHORITY. The decisions of the Protest Committee will be upheld.

The Protestee may appeal the decision within 30 days to the TLBAA Board of Directors.

Final Interpretation of Rules: The final right to settle all questions or disputes arising incidental to a show is reserved to the show committee for that specific show, and all exhibitors, handlers, or other participants, as a condition of admission, give unqualified consent to such methods of settlement and agree in advance to be bound thereby.

Acceptance of Rules: The presentation of a signed entry form by the exhibitor/owner shall be deemed acceptance of the Rules and Regulations and all other rules pertaining to a specific show. In the event of failure to sign an entry form, the first entry into the show ring of an animal owned by the exhibitor shall be deemed to be acceptance of the Rules and Regulations by the exhibitor/owner.

Conduct: Any false representation, interference or unmannerly conduct on the part of any owner/exhibitor will be dealt with by the show management according to the equities of the case. In addition, unauthorized physical inspection of other exhibitors' cattle is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action by the governing show committee and/or a \$250.00 fine.

World Show Rules and Regulations

Application For Entry: All applications for entry must be made on printed forms and in accordance with instructions on same. Entry forms may be obtained from the TLBAA, 2315 N. Main St., Suite 402, Fort Worth, TX 76164. All entries must be postmarked on or before the entry deadline as published on the official TLBAA World Show Entry Form.

Accepting Entries: In all cases, the World Show management reserves the right to reject entirely or accept conditionally any entry or applicant. It is intended that only such animals shall be exhibited as have merit, and the World Show management may appoint a special committee on the opening day of the show to look over the animals entered for exhibition, and upon recommendation of said committee that any animal or animals which do not have such merit, the World Show management may require them removed from the World Show grounds.

Assignment of Pens and Stalls: The assignment of pens, tie stalls and confinement areas will be assigned to animals that are entered in the Show. Space assigned to entries that do not arrive at the show may be reassigned by the show management.

Appearance of Exhibits: The stalls, pens and exhibition places must be cleaned before 9:00 a.m. each day and all refuse matter disposed of as the World Show management may direct.

Removal of Exhibits: If you decide to exhibit your entry at the World Show, you are expected to keep your livestock on the grounds until the designated time for release. Release time will be published prior to the World Show, but may be shortened by the World Show management.

Health Certificates: The term "health certificate" means a legible record, made on a federally approved form issued by an accredited veterinarian, which shows that the animals listed thereon meet the requirements of the state of destination.

Health Certificates must:

1. Accompany animals and be available on request by Animal Health Officials or World Show management.
2. Individually identify all animals, showing positive identification of each animal by tattoo and/or brand with PH number, AND
3. Show required test and/or vaccinations AND
4. Show name and address of owner or exhibitor.

Animals with active lesions or ringworm with resulting loss of hair, or multiple warts easily visible without close examination will not be permitted to exhibit.

****NOTICE****

Females: Any female over 30 months of age must have either a nursing Texas Longhorn calf at side or the results of a pregnancy test listed on the health

certificate. Pregnancy information and/or age of calf at side will be made available to the judge.

Halter Division: The World Show personnel will not be responsible for any movement of cattle on halter. The owner/exhibitor is fully responsible to have the animal(s) at the proper sorting/staging area upon call by the show/ring announcer. Halter entries will enter the ring in numerical order as called by the gate attendant/ring steward. Calves shown with dams must be on halter. No exhibitor will be allowed into the judging arena if his/her exhibitor number has passed. All exhibitors must wear belt clips to display entry number. The ring steward is responsible for the movement and placement of the entries in the judging arena. Any animal/exhibitor disrupting the movement or placement of entries in the arena shall be dismissed. Animals deemed "unruly" or "not controllable" by the ring steward shall be dismissed from the judging arena so as not to endanger other animals or exhibitors. Ring steward decisions are final and are not questionable.

Halter Class Holding Area: Only exhibitors wearing belt clips and handlers wearing OFFICIAL make-up area badges will be allowed in the class assembly and holding area.

Free Division: Cattle will be under the total control of the arena personnel. No owner/handler/groomer will be allowed in the holding/chute areas during the non-halter segment of the show. The World Show arena personnel will perform all of the sorting/movement of the non-halter cattle to and from the judging arena. No owner/handler/groomer will be allowed into any area where non-halter cattle are being sorted or holding for entry or exiting the judging arena unless individual specific permission is granted by the ring steward.

Steer Division: Texas Longhorn Steer Show entries do not compete for entry status in qualifying shows. TLBAA registered Texas Longhorn steers (must have TLBAA registered sire and dam) meeting the age criteria are eligible to show in one of the designated classes of the World Show Steer Division as part of the Texas Longhorn Exposition. Winners of each class will be designated World Class Champion Texas Longhorn Steer. The winners of the two divisions, Junior and Senior, will be titled World Champion Texas Longhorn Steer.

**Approved Classes For
World Show and Qualifying Shows**

HALTERED DIVISION

FEMALES

- Class 1 Born September-December preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 2 Born July-August preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 3 Born May-June preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 4 Born March-April preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 5 Born January-February preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 6 Junior Champion Haltered Female (Class winners from Classes 1-5)
- Class 7 Reserve Junior Champion Haltered Female (Remaining first place winners and second place winner from Junior Champion Class)
- Class 8 Born September-December second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 9 Born May-August second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 10 Born January-April second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 11 Born third preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 12 Senior Champion Haltered Female (Class winners from Classes 8-11)
- Class 13 Reserve Senior Champion Haltered Female (Remaining first place winners and second place winner from Senior Champion Class)
- Class 14 World Show Grand Champion Haltered Female (From Junior Champion and Senior Champion)
- Class 15 World Show Reserve Grand Champion Haltered Female (Remaining Champion and the Reserve Champion to the Grand Champion)

HALTERED MATURE FEMALES

- Class 16 Born fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 17 Born eighth preceding calendar year and before of the WS
- Class 18 Grand Champion Haltered Mature Female (Class winners from classes 16-17)
- Class 19 World Show Reserve Grand Champion Haltered Female (Remaining first place winner and second place winner from Grand Champion class).

BULLS (Shown at Halter WITH NOSE LEAD)

- Class 20 Born September-December preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 21 Born July-August preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 22 Born May-June preceding calendar year of the WS

- Class 23 Born March-April preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 24 Born January-February preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 25 Junior Champion Bull (Class Winners from Classes 20-24)
- Class 26 Reserve Junior Champion Bull (Remaining first place winners plus second place winner from Junior Champion Class)
- Class 27 Born September-December second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 28 Born May-August second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 29 Born January-April second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 30 Senior Champion Bull (Class winners from Classes 27-29)
- Class 31 Reserve Senior Champion Bull (Remaining first place winners plus second place winner from Senior Champion Class)
- Class 32 World Show Grand Champion Bull (From Junior Champion and Senior Champion)
- Class 33 World Show Reserve Grand Champion Bull (Remaining Champion and Reserve Champion to the Grand Champion)

GROUP CLASSES

- Class 34 Produce of Dam: Two animals, natural birth, any sex, and can have different owners (ET calves not eligible)
 - Class 35 Get of Sire: Three animals, natural birth, both sex, 2 or more different dams, and can have different owners. (ET calves eligible)
- The Produce of Dam and Get of Sire classes will be offspring shown at halter from age groups of females: Class 11 and under; bulls: from the established classes.

FREE DIVISION

FEMALES:

- Class 1 Born September-December preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 2 Born July-August preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 3 Born May-June preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 4 Born March-April preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 5 Born January-February preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 6 Junior Champion Free Division Female (Class winners from Classes 1-5)
- Class 7 Reserve Junior Champion Free Division Female (Remaining first place winners and second place winner from Junior Champion Class)
- Class 8 Born September-December second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 9 Born May-August second preceding calendar year of the WS

- Class 10 Born January-April second preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 11 Born third preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 12 Senior Champion Free Division Female (Class winners from Classes 8-11)
- Class 13 Reserve Senior Champion Free Division Female (Remaining first place winners and second place winner from Senior Champion Class)
- Class 14 World Show Grand Champion Free Division Female (From Junior Champion and Senior Champion)
- Class 15 World Show Reserve Grand Champion Free Division Female (Remaining Champion and the Reserve Champion to the Grand Champion)

MATURE FEMALES

- Class 16 Born fourth and fifth preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 17 Born sixth and seventh preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 18 Born eighth preceding calendar year of the WS
- Class 19 Born ninth preceding calendar year and before of the WS
- Class 20 World Show Grand Champion Free Division Mature Female (Class winners from Classes 16-19)
- Class 21 World Show Reserve Grand Champion Free Division Mature Female (Remaining first place winners plus second place winner from Grand Champion Class)

**TROPHY STEER DIVISION
AT WORLD SHOW**

- (NOTE: These animals are not required to qualify at a Qualifying Show)
- Class 1 Junior Steers - born second and third preceding calendar year of the WS
 - Class 2 Junior Steers - born fourth and fifth preceding calendar year of WS
 - Class 3 Junior Champion Steer
 - Class 4 Reserve Junior Champion Steer
 - Class 5 Senior Steers - born sixth through nine preceding calendar years of the WS
 - Class 6 Senior Steers - born ten and older preceding calendar years of WS
 - Class 7 Senior Champion Steer
 - Class 8 Reserve Senior Champion Steer
 - Class 9 World Grand Champion Steer (from Junior Champion Steer and

- Senior Champion Steer)
- Class 10 World Reserve Grand Champion Steer

World Grand Champion - Traveling bronze award*

*NOTE: Traveling bronze is kept for one year by winner and returned to the World Show the following year. In order for the bronze to be kept permanently, the World Grand Champion steer must be won three times by the same owner with three different steers.

NOTICE: For results of approved class to qualify for the World Show, all rules for that class must be followed including showing method, ownership and age.

Suggested Texas Longhorn Breed Guidelines

Approved by the TLBAA Board of Directors on April 20, 1982
Revised by the TLBAA Board of Directors on August 26, 2005

Characteristics of Longhorns	Desirable	Objectionable	Undesirable
A. Functional Efficiency	Early maturity and longevity	Abnormal reproductive organs	
1. Fertility	Cows - Feminine, regular and early calving Bulls - Masculine, virile, high libido		Long pendulous sheath, nonretractable prepuce. Excessive navel flap both male & female
2. Sheath	Retracted prepuce, small orifice, flat small-sized navel flap		Hard, firm, meaty udder, unable to produce enough milk for calf
3. Udder and teats	Well attached, balanced	Teats too large for a calf to nurse at birth; meaty, broken, loosely attached	
4. Disposition	Mild, tractable	Nervous	
5. Size	Adequate for age	Small for age, extremely over-sized	
6. Hair (dependent on environment)	Short, straight, slick coat	Long, curly hair	
7. Hide	Vascular, mellow and pliable navel flap	Tight, excessive skin fold, excessive sheath or navel flap	Extra large sheath or navel flap

8. Legs and feet	Squarely set, sound feet and joints	Very short legs, sickle hocks and "post" legs. Mule-footed - extra close, weak hocks	Any evidence of hump directly over shoulder region
B. Conformation	Good length with moderate depth and thickness. Top of hips higher than top of shoulders. Elliptical shaped body for heat adaptation. Sound dense bones. Strong legs with free movement; Bulls slightly thicker and heavier muscled than cows. Exhibiting crest development on neck.		
1. General type or form			
2. Head	Showing masculinity and femininity according to sex; moderate width with pronounced length from poll to muzzle. Straight profile. Some evidence of throat flap.	Nose extremely "pinched-in" above nostrils. Short, blocky head. Convex forehead. "Roman Nose". Pendulous dewlap.	
3. Ears	Medium to small, short round ears	Longer, droopy ears	Extremely large, droopy ears
4. Muzzle	Mealy mouthed, pigmented	Non-pigmented	Wry nose, over shot or undershot jaw
5. Neck	Trim in cow. Muscular in bull.	Ewe neck, very long or very short	
6. Shoulders	Free moving, smooth and well-muscled	Open to top, sharply dropping down behind shoulders	

Characteristics of Longhorns	Desirable	Objectionable	Undesirable
7. Brisket	Trim and free from excessive fleshiness	Excessive fat, downward sloping and excessive dewlap	
8. Heart Girth	Elliptical and full	Pinched girth	
9. Back	Strong topline with slope upward from shoulders to hook bones	Extreme swayback	
10. Loin	Reasonably broad and full	Extremely narrow and low	
11. Ribs	Moderately well sprung, elliptical	Slab sided	
12. Hooks	Broad, reasonable prominent and sloping downward toward pin bones	Narrowness in hooks	
13. Rump	Long, moderately sloping from hooks to pins	Short, narrow and extremley droopy	
14. Tail	Long with full switch	Very short tail	Wry tail
15. Hindquarters	Reasonably broad and muscular, moderately wide at pins	Extremely narrow	Double muscling
C. Color 1. Coat	<p>"Their colors were more varied than those of the rainbow. There were brindles; blues-mulberry blue, ringstreaked blue, speckled blue; grullas - so named because they had the hue of the sandhill crane, also called mouse-colored, or slate duns, washed out and Jersey creams - all hues of "yellow", browns with bay points; blacks, solid and splotted with white, brown and red; whites both clearly bright and dirty speckled; many sabinas, red-and-white peppered; reds of all shades except the dark richness characteristic of Hereford, pale reds being very common; paints of many combinations. The line along the back was common, as in the mustang breed. Coarse brown hairs around the ears were characteristic. The shading and combinations of colors were so various that no two were alike." J. Frank Dobie.</p>		

D. Horns	Superior	Desirable	Acceptable	Undesirable
1. Tip-to-Tip Measurement	<p>Cows: Slender, wide twisted outward; more than 60" on mature cows. Bulls: Horns with longitudinal length and a forward and upward sweep. More than 60" at maturity.</p>	<p>Cows: Slender, wide twisted outward; more than 50" on mature cows. Bulls: Horns with longitudinal length and a forward and upward sweep. More than 50" at maturity.</p>	<p>Cows: Slender, wide twisted outward; more than 40" on mature cows. Bulls: Horns with longitudinal length and a forward and upward sweep. More than 40" at maturity.</p>	<p>Cows: Broad-based horns; horns that sharply curve upward. Less than 40" at maturity. Bulls: Horns that curve sharply upward. Less than 40" at maturity.</p>
1. Total Horn Measurement	<p>Cows: Slender, wide twisted outward; more than 70" on mature cows. Bulls: Horns with longitudinal length and a forward and upward sweep. More than 70" at maturity.</p>	<p>Cows: Slender, wide twisted outward; more than 60" on mature cows. Bulls: Horns with longitudinal length and a forward and upward sweep. More than 60" at maturity.</p>	<p>Cows: Slender, wide twisted outward; more than 50" on mature cows. Bulls: Horns with longitudinal length and a forward and upward sweep. More than 50" at maturity.</p>	<p>Cows: Broad-based horns; horns that sharply curve upward. Less than 50" at maturity. Bulls: Horns that curve sharply upward. Less than 50" at maturity.</p>



Texas Longhorn Breeders of Tomorrow Youth Handbook

Origin and History

The history and romance of the cowboy and the Texas Longhorn have gripped the imaginations of people all over the world. This magnificent breed approached extinction by 1922, just like the buffalo. However, unlike the buffalo, the Texas Longhorn did not vanish from an astounding slaughter, but rather was almost bred away.

The Texas Longhorn, a natural marvel traces its history from Texas to Mexico, to Spain and finally back to Africa. From Africa, his voyage began when he accompanied the Moors to Spain.

Soon these cattle were being put aboard ships. Space limitations allowed for a minimum of food and water, and as days at sea lengthened into weeks, the elements took a great toll on animals totally unaccustomed to the conditions. It is probable that the losses were extreme, and hardiness - (a major trait of today's Texas Longhorn) first began to function as a genetic trait.

Columbus landed cattle in Santa Domingo in 1493 on his second voyage to the New World, and 29 years later in 1521, Gregorio de Villalobos brought the first cattle from Santo Domingo to Mexico. Explorers, settlers and expeditions to establish missions brought cattle to Texas. The cattle propagated as they escaped, whether scattered by Indians or abandoned when missions failed.

For the Longhorn, nature's crucible and its nursery was between the Rio Grande and the Nueces Rivers. They thrived in the new environment. By 1860, the census recorded 600,000 people and 4 million head of cattle in Texas.

Nature produces animals that all possess a single common denominator, environmental adaptability. Nature created a breed of cattle that had a body size to commensurate with the availability of food and a breed of cattle that developed horns for protection, allowing the dominant males to propagate the breed.

Therefore, the Texas Longhorn was created, imported into Texas, defined and redefined by nature, tested by time, found not lacking and became directly responsible for the economic recovery of a state after the US Civil War.

In a few short years, however, man began to "improve" on these naturally bred cattle. The Texas Longhorn was almost made extinct. In a span of about four generations, the Texas Longhorn traits began to decline into obscurity.

The Texas Longhorn was nearer extinction than the buffalo or the whooping crane, when in 1927, the federal government appropriated \$3,000 for the requisition and preservation of a herd of Texas Longhorns.

By 1960, there were about 2,500 Texas Longhorns in the United States, and in 1964, the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America (TLBAA) was created to preserve the cattle.

Then, the cattle industry began to appreciate the fact that a Texas Longhorn bull is probably the best of all breeds to use on a first-calf heifer. She can be bred at the youngest possible age, will carry to term and deliver a healthy calf.

The cattle industry has learned the value of the other genetic traits possessed by the Texas Longhorn and is utilizing them through the use of one-half Texas Longhorn range cows (F1).

The Texas Longhorn has become a symbol of survival and is now on the way again to becoming one of the world's most popular breeds of cattle through its genetic impact on the beef industry. The breed offers the ruggedness of the range, calving ease, and the ability to provide a lean carcass of red meat that will grade high at the packing house.

SELECTION

The selection of your project is perhaps the most important single decision you will make upon entering the cattle industry. The animal you choose, if it is a female, will most likely be the foundation for your herd. Much of your future production will be expressing genetics passed along through her progeny.

Prior to making a decision upon this project, you need to learn as much as possible about the breed and also about the needs and direction of the cattle industry as a whole. Then, with these things in mind, your selection should be based upon these needs and the role that Texas Longhorn cattle can play in fulfilling these needs.

A decision must be made upon entering the beef industry whether you are to be involved in the production of beef in the form of market steers. The decision should be based upon your personal desires, land availability, and financial position. It may be helpful to visit with your local extension agent, VOAG teacher, and parents prior to making these decisions.

The breeding and improvement of cattle is a slow process. Changes do not occur overnight. Be patient and set goals as to where your progeny should be

in the future. These goals should be realistic and achievable. Keep in mind the trend of the breed and the industry along with where you think these ideals will be in the future. Stick by these goals and change them only for a proper and rational reason. If you change your goals daily, you will never have complete control over your program, and it will become impossible to predict future production or to improve your cattle through selection and breeding.

After you have become familiar with the beef cattle industry and made the decisions regarding your program, it is time to start searching for your animal. Visit as many producers and view as many cattle as possible. Make your decision based upon sound and economically important principles.

Understand why you selected one animal over another. The animal you select, whether it be a heifer, bull or steer, should be the best example of the breed that you can purchase.

There are a few basic criteria that should be considered regardless of what segment of the industry you choose to enter. They are as follows:

1. AGE - Select an animal that will meet the age requirements of the shows that you plan to attend. By selecting a heifer of young age, you will be able to show her for a longer period of time prior to her becoming ineligible.
2. CONFORMATION - You should select an animal that is correct in its structure. Exhibiting strong feet and legs, moving freely and smoothly as it walks, a strong topline, and a muscle structure that is long and smooth are conformation characteristics to keep in mind.
3. PERFORMANCE - Measurements of individual productive performance should be considered. Some of these items are weaning weights, weight ratios, and weight per-day of age. These must be used to determine if the animal is truly a more efficient animal. An animal with a high adjusted weaning weight that ranks high within its herd is most likely to be more profitable than one with a much lower growth rate.

These traits should play a role in the selection of your project. Look at the sire and dam of your prospective animal and study their performance history. You want to select an animal which is the progeny of parents that excel in the economically important traits within the industry, as these are genetically heritable. Some of these traits are weight, calving interval, maternal ability, carcass traits, birth weight, etc.

Remember, animals from different herds cannot be compared on the basis

of performance. There are many differences in the management practices and environmental conditions present. Therefore, comparisons should be limited to animals within their own herd, raised under the same conditions.

SELECTING HEIFERS

Breeding animal projects are a long-term commitment, with no financial return until after two years or longer - when their progeny is marketed.

Your initial selection is critical to your breeding program, because your future success will depend on this selection.

Choose your heifer at the earliest possible age. Your heifer should be feminine in appearance, smooth in its muscling, and correct in structure. Heifers should be trim, with clean lines, and exhibit refinement in their features. Look for a strong, level top line and smooth shoulders that blend well.

Select a heifer that has a feminine look about her head and neck and an udder which attaches high in the rear and strongly in the front with four evenly spaced teats.

This heifer should exhibit a broody appearance with ample body capacity and have a balanced appearance from front to rear.

Breed character is defined as those traits which an animal possesses that are unique and distinctive to one breed of cattle, such as horn shape and size, small ears, long, feminine head, etc. (Refer to the Texas Longhorn Breed Guidelines on pg. 51.)

Show requirements vary from one show to the next. You should take the time to familiarize yourself with these requirements, such as date of ownership, transfer, and age classification of heifers. You should try to select a heifer which will fall into the older end of the class so that she will exhibit more size, due to the importance that growth rate plays in the beef cattle industry.

SELECTING BULLS

The Texas Longhorn breed has special bull classes for juniors. This breed is one of the few breeds which does so. These classes help to expose junior cattlemen to a more complete breeding program, as the bull is certainly an extremely important part of the individual's breeding program - contributing at least one-half of the genetics to your future production.

When selecting a bull, many factors must be evaluated. Your prospective bull

should exhibit masculinity, size, breed character, conformation, pedigree, and be a product of parents with a history of reproductive efficiency.

The industry today not only wants cattle which gain quickly and convert feed or roughage to red meat efficiently, but also is striving for cattle that reproduce annually and begin this production at an early age. Your bull should be selected with these traits, as well as others in mind.

Bulls should exhibit a masculine appearance. The prospective bull should be masculine in the head and carry this masculinity throughout its body. Muscling should be long and smooth in its structure, displaying thickness over the top and through the hindquarters. The shoulders should be smooth, blending in well with the body. The bull should stand squarely on a sound set of feet and legs. At a walk, the bull should move out freely and easily. This is an indication that he will be able to travel over long distances to service the cow herd.

A potential sire should be large-framed and be one of the more growthy individuals when selected from a group of contemporaries.

When selecting a bull, one should always research its sire and dam. The dam should be a heavy milker and have a history of calving annually, and the sire of this bull should have a history of consistently producing offspring of high market acceptability.

SELECTION OF YOUNG STEERS

Texas Longhorn cattle possess many characteristics which are unique to this breed. Therefore, the TLBT offers a show ring classification for registered Texas Longhorn steers.

These steers are judged on historical conformation, shape and size of horn, and color. It is for these characteristics that you should select your Texas Longhorn Young Steer. Age is an important factor in any show due to the fact that the older animal will exhibit more horn and body size. With this in mind, you should try to select an individual which will be as close as possible to the oldest allowable age in its class.

HALTER BREAKING YOUR CALF

There are several ways in which you can halter break your calf. One is to begin by tying it to a post for a short period of time each day to accustom it to be restrained by a halter. Make certain that you secure the calf to a solid post and tie the lead high enough so that the calf will not get a leg over the rope. About 24 inches will allow the calf to stand or lie down as it desires.

As the calf is learning to respect the halter, you should begin brushing the calf. Be careful, as the calf will be scared and will possibly try to kick you. Brushing the animal while talking in a calm manner will do as much as anything to gentle the calf. (At first, it may be helpful to attach the brush to a stick or use a broom until the calf will let you close enough to brush him by hand.)

Fairs and stock shows require neck ties. All bulls must be tied up in the stall space with a neck ties or neck straps and a halter. This is required to prevent an untied bull from breeding heifers that are tied up. Also, it will train your animal to stand straight in its tie-up area. So, you need to start working your bull early with the use of the neck tie.

By leaving the halter on the calf in the early stages of training and allowing it to step on the lead as it drags will help to train the calf so that when the lead rope is pulled, the calf should respond. When the rope is stepped on, the calf's head will be pulled around and pressure will be applied to its nose and chin until it stops fighting the halter. Also, this will help make your job easier as this practice will keep the nose and chin area tender enough to make handling easier in the early stages.

After your calf has learned to stand and not continually fight and pull on the halter, it will be time to train it to lead. Start out in a small pen and don't expect too much too soon. Begin by pulling the calf to one side and then the other. This pulls the calf off balance somewhat and it will naturally move around in the direction you are pulling. When the calf gives in to the halter, you should relax the strain somewhat to let it know that when it responds to your pulling, the pressure will go away. Care should be taken to never let the calf break away when being led as it will remember it and try to break loose again. Reward the calf when it responds well by brushing, petting or scratching.

After the calf has learned to lead, it is time to begin practicing show ring procedures. Begin starting, stopping, setting up its feet, and always remember to hold the calf's head up. Invite other people to drop by when you are working with your calf to help it get used to having strangers around. They should walk around the animal and touch it, as will the judge and others once you arrive at a show.

Exercise and brushing should become a daily routine with you and your calf. This not only helps improve the calf's trained skills, but also helps to strengthen its feet and legs, improves its muscle development, and increases its appetite.

NUTRITION

In order to maintain a successful feeding program, there are three prerequisites: knowledge, planning, and persistence. Each has an equal importance if you are to be successful. You may have the perfect heifer, bull or steer, and be the best showman in the world, but if your feeding program has not been sound, you will not perform up to your potential in the show ring or on the profit/loss statement. The ration fed to your animal will be used to meet its requirements for maintenance, growth and fattening.

Additionally, feed products, rations, and conditions vary from one part of the country to another, as do individuals, which require you to consult and work closely with those guiding you. Just because something works well in Colorado doesn't mean it will work as well in Texas or Georgia. Therefore, you must adapt these guidelines to your area.

Cattle are ruminant animals, which means that they are capable of utilizing many plant materials that are indigestible by non-ruminants such as humans. The stomach of the ruminant animals is divided into four parts, the largest of which is called the rumen. It contains micro-organisms which break down roughages such as grasses and hay to make them nutritionally useful. This gives cattle and other ruminant animals the ability to efficiently utilize a much broader range of feeds than pigs or other simple stomach animals.

The feed that is fed to your heifer, steer, or bull will be used to meet their daily needs for the four basic classes of nutrients - energy, protein, minerals and vitamins.

ENERGY

Energy is supplied by carbohydrates and fats. The most common source of carbohydrates for ruminant animals are starch, sugars and cellulose which is the fibrous portion of the carbohydrate found in roughages such as grass and hay.

Grains contain high concentrations of starch, and molasses contains high amounts of sugars. Therefore, they are both excellent sources of energy. Fats can be obtained from both plant and animal sources, but excessive amounts can disrupt the digestive system.

Energy serves two purposes in your feeding program, maintenance and growth. First, energy is used to maintain body functions and any excess energy is then used for productive functions such as growth, reproduction, lactation and fattening.

You must remember that the maintenance requirements must be met before any growth or fattening can occur. Also, if your animal is still growing, all requirements for maintenance and growth must be met before fattening itself will occur. Therefore, increased rates of gain require an increased intake of energy. With this in mind, it is easy to understand why most feedlot rations contain a high amount of concentrates and lower amounts of roughages.

PROTEIN

The protein requirements of your animals must also be considered. Protein develops muscle, bone, organs, etc. and assists pregnancy and lactation in females. This protein is broken down by the animal's digestive system into amino acids which are then deposited into the body tissues by the blood stream. Upon the arrival at these body tissues, the amino acids are rearranged and combined with energy to form new muscle and fatty tissue.

Protein is supplied to the animal in many forms - grain, grasses, hay and feed supplements, such as cottonseed meal and soybean meal.

MINERALS

Although minerals make up only a small portion of the animal's body, they are of great importance in the growth, development, and reproduction of your animal.

The most commonly supplied minerals are sodium, calcium, and phosphorus. Sodium is supplied by a sodium chloride, more commonly referred to as salt. This may be supplied free choice in a salt box within the animal's stall or pasture. A trace mineralized salt is available that also supplies a source for those minerals required in minute amounts. Most commercially prepared rations meet the animal's needs for calcium and phosphorus, but you may wish to allow free choice access to a calcium-phosphorus supplement such as steamed bone meal.

VITAMINS

As far as potential deficiencies are concerned, vitamins A, D, and E are the most important in cattle. If your cattle are receiving a green, leafy hay, green forage, or well-cured legumes, vitamin supplementation is not needed. Most commercial feeds contain vitamin supplements to ensure against possible deficiencies, but if you mix your own, you may need to add a vitamin prefix.

The primary purpose of feeding heifers and bulls is for growth, not fat. Overfeeding a breeding animal or keeping them on high concentrate show rations for an extended period of time can impair future reproduction and milking ability. If a satisfactory job is done of growing out on your heifer or bull, they most likely will have sufficient condition on show day without

impairing their future reproductive capabilities.

Most of you who are feeding only one or two animals will probably prefer to purchase premixed commercial feed from your local dealer. These feeds have the necessary information on the feed tags so that you may select the appropriate mixture that will meet your animal's nutritional requirements.

Once you have selected the roughage and grain mixture that you will be feeding, the next step is to get your animal on feed. The following procedure works quite well. A common rule of thumb is that a steer or heifer will eat about 3 percent of its body weight per day of feed on an air dry basis (90 percent DM).

If your calf has not received grain before, it may take him a couple of days before he will clean up the required per day ration. One way to help the calf get started is to put the hay in the feed trough and then put the grain on top of the hay. It won't take your calf long to find out what the grain is after it noses its way through a couple of times to get to the hay.

Before you increase the amount of grain your animal is receiving, it should be cleaned up completely between feedings. Once the calf is doing this, then the grain allowance can be increased one-half lb./day until you have the animal on full feed.

BASIC RULES TO FOLLOW

1. Feed your animals by weight not volume. A quart of oats will contain considerably less energy than a quart of corn.
2. An animal on full feed should always have a constant supply of clean, fresh water. This is especially important during hot weather.
3. Keep feed and water containers clean at all times.
4. Feed your animals regularly.
5. Do not feed moldy, dusty, spoiled or poor quality feed.
6. Make all feed changes gradually.
7. Provide adequate shelter for your animals to protect them from exposure to extreme heat or cold.
8. Treat your animals for internal and external parasites (worms, flies, etc.) as required. Check with your veterinarian for specific requirements.
9. Feed only the amount of feed which will be cleaned up each feeding.
10. Exercise your animal regularly. This increases muscle tone as well as the appetite.
11. Keep accurate records including the amounts and kind of feed, weights, average daily gain, veterinary treatment, etc. This will be necessary for your record books.

GROOMING & PREPARATION FOR SHOW

(Please refer to rules on page 42)

One of the fundamentals of grooming show cattle is washing. By washing your calf regularly, you are not only removing dirt which has been embedded within its hair coat and on its hide, but you also remove dead hair and skin. This will give your calf a brighter, cleaner appearance. You should wash the calf at least once a month until about 30 days before a show and then begin washing it on a weekly basis. Use a mild, cold water soap or you can use a livestock soap which is sold by most farm and ranch supply stores. Be sure that you rinse all soap out of the hair because any soap left on the animal will create dandruff and cause the hair to have a dull appearance.

Finally, rinse with a mild livestock dip solution mixed with water according to the instructions on the container. This will help to prevent any lice or fly problems.

By trimming the animal's hooves as needed, you help the animal to stand more correctly on its feet and legs.

Preparing a Texas Longhorn bull or heifer for the show ring is somewhat different than preparation for many other breeds of cattle. Texas Longhorn cattle are shown in their natural state. That is, they are not altered by any means. Exhibitors are encouraged to show their animals in a neat and clean condition. Washing, brushing, combing and trimming of excess hair are permitted. Hair must be brushed down and smooth without the use of adhesives, aerosol sprays or agents that deter from the animal's natural appearance. The tail switch is to be long and full without trimming or docking, and no balling or back combing of the tail switch is allowed. Specifically prohibited are: (a) the use of grooming chutes and/or generators to aid in the clipping of hair on the premises of show locations; (b) the sanding, oiling and polishing of horns; (c) polishing of hooves; (d) use of neck sweats. The hair is to be brushed down and no other physical or cosmetic alterations should be made other than trimming of the calf's hooves as required. Show sheen from a pump spray bottle will be permitted. (ADDITIONALLY, HORN WEIGHTS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN USE ON SHOW CATTLE.)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A. Any animal found to have its physical features altered or tampered with by surgical means for the purpose of improving its appearance or conformation will be disqualified and ruled ineligible to receive or compete for premiums.

B. No animal may be shown that has had foreign objects attached in any manner for the purpose of altering its conformation or changing its appearance.

C. No paint or other material may be used to cover or otherwise change the natural color of an animal.

SHOWMANSHIP

The moment of truth for the selection of your calf, grooming and preparation, feeding programs, and all the months of hard work is at hand as you lead your Texas Longhorn calf into the show ring.

The genetics of your calf can never be changed, but how well you managed and performed your conditioning, grooming, and training programs will either enhance or distract from those genetics. All those long hours of caring for and training your calf will be evident as you walk into the ring. Here, you will present your calf for evaluation by a judge whose primary responsibility is to place the animals in the order which he thinks represents the needs and goals of the Texas Longhorn breed and the beef cattle industry.

They will be judged on conformation, structural correctness, breed character, and quality. How well your animal exhibits those traits depends upon how you have accomplished your pre-show preparation and your showmanship skills.

Good showmanship is not difficult, but it does require much time, patience, and effort. Simply put, showmanship is showing your animal off to its best advantage, by emphasizing its strong points and knowing how to disguise its weaker areas. There are many cases where an animal did not place as well as it could have in the show ring because it was not shown to look its best before a judge.

FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOWMANSHIP

The most important job for you as an exhibitor is to be alert. Show your calf properly and be aware of the judge at all times. Carry out the instructions of the judge and ring officials promptly.

As You Enter The Ring

When your class is called, you should be ready to enter the show ring promptly. DO NOT KEEP THE JUDGE WAITING. Begin showing as you walk into the ring.

When Leading the Calf

Always walk on the left side of your animal with the lead strap in your right hand and your show stick in your left. Hold your lead strap about 18-24 inches from the calf's head. You should either cut the extra portion of the lead strap off or keep it folded neatly in your hand. (Never wrap the free end of the lead strap around your hand.)

Your calf should be trained to lead at a brisk pace by your side, not ahead of you or trailing behind. Hold your calf's head up at an attentive, yet natural, level slightly above the height of its back.

When Setting Up Your Longhorns

As you lead your calf into line, set it up as quickly as possible. Leave at least three to four feet between the calves on either side. This amount of space enables everyone in the ring to work with their calves much easier. Also, leave at least five feet between your calf's head and the head and the edge of the ring. This gives the judge room to move in front of the animals.

When setting your calf up, change the lead strap to your left hand and use the show stick with your right hand while facing the animal. Set the animal's legs squarely under each corner of its body. A point should be made to always keep the animal's back level and straight. The calf's head should always be up.

If possible, your calf should be exhibited with its front feet on a slightly higher level than the rear feet. Place the rear feet with your show stick by pressing on the pastern to move it to the rear or by using the hook on the end of the show stick to pull a foot forward. In placing the front feet, you should try to set the animal's feet by using, pressing, or pulling on the pastern with your foot. With experience, you will soon learn that pulling slightly forward or rearward on the animal's halter while trying to move the calf's feet will aid you in placing the legs squarely under the calf. Both front and rear feet should be placed side by side, a normal distance apart.

The judge's purpose in lining up the animals head to tail, or side by side, is to get a full, comparative picture of the calves. If your calf is out of line, or is covering up another animal, the judge cannot make a fair comparison. This is called show ring courtesy: courtesy to other showmen, the judge and to your animal.

Courtesy and showmanship are important in the show ring. If requested to move your animal up or down the line, never lead past the front of other animals. Instead, lead your calf ahead, turn clockwise, go back through the line where it was standing, and then proceed up or down the line to your newly designated position. Whenever you make a complete turn with your animal, always walk around the animal in a clockwise direction.

In the show ring you should always be calm and deliberate in your actions and movements. Try not to become excited because your calf will sense this and also become excited. In the event your animal becomes nervous or hard to handle, remain calm, working with it quietly, and do the best job you can.

Try to avoid bumping and crowding the other animals, and by all means NEVER LOSE YOUR TEMPER WITH YOUR CALF OR ANOTHER EXHIBITOR. Your appearance is also a very important part of showmanship.

Do not take the outcome of the show too seriously. Do not be unsportsmanlike! Remember, the classes are placed by the judge the way he sees them on that particular day. On a different day, in the eyes of another judge, there could be a totally different outcome. The show ring should be considered a place to exhibit cattle for comparative evaluation as well as gain valuable educational experience.

Remember, as long as you have developed and exhibited your animal to the best of your ability, you have accomplished your purpose and gained a wealth of experience.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Like any living being, cattle are subject to a great variety of diseases, with each requiring vaccinations or other forms of treatment. Sometimes treatments can be made by you or your parents, but never delay in calling a veterinarian when there is a chance that the disease could reach a critical stage.

In managing your beef cattle health programs, prevention is the easiest and cheapest method of disease and parasite control. Cleanliness—sheds, feeds and water troughs, and lots—leave disease little chance to create problems.

During your daily care routines, watch your animal for signs of scours, constipation and abnormal behavior symptoms. Most project animals being developed for show will seldom be subjected to disease other than those encountered in everyday farm and ranch operations. Make yourself familiar with diseases that affect cattle in your area.

Some of the most common diseases that affect all beef animals are black leg, shipping fever, and malignant edema. Each are infections that can be controlled by vaccination with the common "three-in-one" vaccine. Vibriosis, which affects reproductive abilities of females, and enterotoxemia or over-eating disease also may be controlled with vaccines.

Remember, most vaccines do not produce lifelong immunity, and periodic boosters may be required to maintain immunity. Also, vaccines do not eliminate disease. Vaccines simply enhance the ability of the animal to withstand the challenge of exposure to a specific infectious disease, but do nothing to eliminate the organisms from the premises or environment.

It is important to follow instructions carefully in the animal health area of beef cattle production. Be alert to pharmaceutical cautioning. Follow instructions explicitly.

Black Leg: An acute general infection in cattle characterized by high fever and swelling of the muscles, especially in the legs, and sudden death. It usually occurs in the spring and the fall of the year. Treatment is very difficult because death can be so rapid. For this reason, it is a common practice to vaccinate for it as a preventive measure, commonly at 3 to 4 months of age, and repeated 30 days after weaning.

Malignant Edema: Another fatal infection marked by gangrenous swelling and other toxic symptoms similar in character to Black Leg. This disease usually is caused by an open wound. Vaccination is the preventative measure and is normally performed when the animal is 3 to 4 months of age, and repeated 30 days after weaning.

Shipping Fever or Hemorrhagic Septicemia: Usually occurs when cattle are under extreme stress conditions, such as weaning or in the transportation of cattle from the ranch to the feedlot or during stock shows when cattle have been on the road for a long time. Vaccination before the stress period is a good preventative measure, but does not ensure that the animals will not contract shipping fever.

Vibriosis: Cows and heifers of any age may become infected by mating with infected or carrier bulls. Usual symptoms in a breeding herd are an extended breeding period and low fertility rate as low as 20 percent for the initial breeding period in a chronically infected herd. Vaccination prior to the breeding season is the best control. Vaccination of bulls is recommended to help eliminate the carrier state.

Bang's Disease or Brucellosis: Characterized by infectious abortion and is prevalent in all cattle in all countries. Vaccination has been successful and sets up a level of immunity that protects the majority of animals. Heifers should be vaccinated for brucellosis between the ages of 3 to 12 months and has to be done by a qualified veterinarian. Testing control programs vary from state to state, and in moving animals from one state to another requires a negative test for Bang's of non-vaccinates.

Leptospirosis: In recent years, Lepto has become one of the most widespread diseases of livestock with its many strains. The disease causes fever, weakness, anemia, and kidney troubles. Pregnant females abort their calves about 10-28 days following infection. Vaccination is important since the disease can be transmitted by dogs and deer. It is recommended that all animals entering a show be vaccinated two weeks prior to the show seasons.

Anaplasmosis: An infectious disease prevalent in warm climates and spread by biting insects. Regular spraying of animals and barns to reduce flies, ticks, mosquitoes and such insects that spread the disease will aid in its control. Immunization can be accomplished by two doses of vaccine, administered by a veterinarian about six weeks apart.

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis, "Red Nose": A disease of the upper respiratory passages caused by a specific virus, that also may cause abortion or stillbirth. Symptoms can easily be confused with shipping fever, calf diphtheria and other respiratory diseases. The only preventative measure is by vaccination, which also is helpful in preventing eye infections and vaginitis.

Bovine Virus Diarrhea: A virus that affects the respiratory and alimentary tracts. The disease is widespread and has been reported in all sections of the U.S. Most severe forms produce severe weight losses which the animals suffer during the course of disease and the slowness to respond and gain weight. Prevention is by vaccination.

Calf Diphtheria: A bacterial disease of calves that involves the area in the back of the mouth and the larynx or voicebox area. Animals will go off feed, have an elevated temperature and severe breathing problems. Treatment is by administration of sulfonamide drugs, and it usually successful if caught early enough. Vaccination is a preventative measure.

INSECTS AND PARASITES

Texas Longhorns and Longhorn crosses show high resistance to insects, but still should be given protection. The most troublesome insects and parasites are flies, lice, ticks (in some areas) and grubs or warbles.

Internal Parasites: Including intestinal parasites, lung worms, and liver flukes also may cause problems. Proper management will keep them from causing severe problems; however, spray your calves and their quarters for flies at least once weekly during warm weather. Lice can be controlled in late winter and early spring by spraying.

Grubs: The larvae stage of heel flies may be controlled by any of the several special insecticides and chemicals available for grub control. These include spraying or dusting the animal's back and sides with grub control powder. Many systemic products are available for the control of grubs and other parasites. Check for correct application times.

Internal parasites, including worms, etc., may be controlled through oral

doses of special medications, or by inclusion of these medications in mineral blocks.

In all cases of treatments, follow instructions and discuss the need with your veterinarian. Again, be alert to some manufacturer's cautions that a particular pharmaceutical product may be injurious or harmful when used on Texas Longhorns. Follow instructions explicitly.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR EXHIBITING TEXAS LONGHORN CATTLE IN TLBT YOUTH SHOWS

1. Any member in good standing of the TLBT may show in TLBT shows including current year National, through High School Graduation.
2. Longhorn calves must be registered with the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America. However, they are not required to be registered in the name of the youth. A copy of said registration must accompany all entry forms for verification of age and registration — no pending registrations will be accepted. All animals will be subject to positive identification at arrival and throughout the show.
3. Cattle may be subjected to mouthing by a certified veterinarian for verification of age. TLBAA management, under the directions of the TLBAA Board of Directors maintains the option to weigh and/or physically inspect cattle at TLBAA World Qualifying shows, World Expo and National Youth Show.
4. Texas Longhorn Breeders of Tomorrow shows are considered open shows. Cattle may be owned by youth, ranch or other breeders of Texas Longhorn cattle.
5. All cattle must be accompanied by a current health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian. This health certificate should state that the cattle have met all the current brucellosis and TB requirements for movement from their origination to the show. Additionally, cattle may be required to have noted upon the health certificate that they have been treated for scabies, lice, etc. Many states also require that all female cattle be Official Calfhood Vaccinates for entry. We strongly suggest that all females be so vaccinated at the appropriate age. Any female over 30 months of age must have either a nursing Texas Longhorn calf at side or the results of a pregnancy test listed on the health certificate.
6. A stand-off may be used over a portion of the lead shank when exhibiting

cattle in the show ring if the horns of the animal are a danger to the exhibitor. This stand-off may be a section of PVC pipe or some other suitable means of control.

7. All bulls competing are shown at halter with a NOSE LEAD. Bulls 12 months of age or older must be shown with a permanent nose ring and nose lead.
8. NECK TIES or NECK STRAPS must be used on all bulls over 12 months when secured in stall.
9. Exhibitors must wear western attire, long sleeve shirt or long sleeve blouse with collar and cuffs and pants or skirt with boots, while exhibiting cattle in the show ring (Western hats may be worn if desired). "Baseball style" caps and "tennis shoe" type footwear are prohibited in the show ring.
10. No adults, except the judge and show officials, will be allowed in the show arena except in the case of an emergency.
11. Only TLBAA members in good standing that are showing or helping with make-ready animals will be allowed in the make-ready area.
12. When questions arise concerning items not covered by these rules, the show committee for the respective show will make the decision concerning the point in question and its decision will be binding.
13. Showmanship - World Qualifying shows and National Youth Shows. Youth exhibitors must exhibit an animal in a competition to participate in that competition's showmanship classes.
14. Refer to page 65 for additional rules and information regarding the grooming of animals for show.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZING YOUR TEXAS LONGHORN YOUTH SHOW

- A. There should be a general mailing to both the membership of your affiliate organization as well as to members of the TLBT. This should be done well in advance and should indicate the date and plans for the show. (Successful turnout and participation may be enhanced by coordinating the show with an outstanding sale in your area). Sample entry forms, entry fees, location, and guidelines should be included. Suggestions for the judging of showmanship and showing information are included in this handbook. Entry fees are recommended to help provide outstanding and meaningful awards to your exhibitors.

- B. Animals will be shown in the same class for the whole season.
- C. All Affiliate Qualifying Youth Shows must adhere to those guidelines pertaining to the National Youth Show. Show clips will be used at the AFFILIATE LEVEL, the same as the National Show.
- D. Results of each Affiliate Qualifying Show must be mailed to the TLBAA Office, with all moneys due, no later than one week following each show. (\$5.00 per head X number of youth entries.)

SELECTION OF SHOWMANSHIP JUDGE(S)

When selecting your judge(s) for the Showmanship contest, you should select someone who is experienced and knowledgeable in Showmanship techniques and procedures, i.e., how the animals should enter the ring, how they should be lined up, how they should be moved within the ring.

You might also consider a breeder of another breed of cattle if he has had show ring experience.

If a judge, judges an Open Division, Haltered or Free Show, they forfeit all Hall of Fame points on their animals for that show season. No person shall be allowed to judge any cattle they have shown or fitted the current show season. No person shall judge cattle carrying their own brand. The World Show Committee has the authority to suspend or remove any judge from the approved judges list until further notice for unethical conduct or a rule violation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR JUDGING OF SHOWMANSHIP

When judging a showmanship contest, the following are some of the things that should be observed:

1. Judging should be based on preparation of animals for the show, their apparent training, appearance, behavior, and show ring courtesy of the participating showman.
2. Fine or technical points should not be overemphasized to the extent that they are given more weight than an effective job of presenting a clean animal nor should minor infractions result in the disqualification of a showman.
3. Does the exhibitor keep the animal standing correctly with a leg under each corner?
4. Is the head held at a desirable height and is the back straight and level?
5. Does the exhibitor handle the lead strap and show stick correctly?
6. Does he turn and move the animal up or down the line correctly?

7. Is he able to control his animal, make it obey his commands and does he crowd or disturb the other animals?
8. Is the exhibitor neat in his appearance? Does he observe the judge as well as his animal and does he have his animal presentable for the show ring?
9. Does the exhibitor make an adequate attempt to compensate for the animal's weakness?
10. A judge, at his discretion, may require contestants to swap animals.

TEXAS LONGHORN BREEDERS OF TOMORROW NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The National Youth Show

The National Youth Show is held each summer in conjunction with the Texas Longhorn Breeders of Tomorrow Annual Meeting. Participation in this show should be the goal of all exhibitors.

Qualifiers per Class: Only two (2) animals per class may qualify at a given show. The First and Second Place animals in their respective class are automatically qualified for the National Show. In the event, the First and/or Second Place animals had already qualified at a previous show, then the Third and/or Fourth Place animals are qualified, etc.

SHOW RING CLASSIFICATIONS

FEMALES

- Class 1 Born September-December preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 2 Born July-August preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 3 Born May-June preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 4 Born March-April preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 5 Born January-February preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 6 Junior Champion Female (winner from classes 1-5)
- Class 7 Reserve Junior Champion Female (remaining first place winners and second place winner from Junior Champion)
- Class 8 Born September-December second preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 9 Born May-August second preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 10 Born January-April second preceding calendar year of NS
- Class 11 Born third preceding calendar year of the NS
- Class 12 Senior Champion Female (class winners from classes 8-11)
- Class 13 Reserve Senior Champion Female (remaining class winners and second place winner from Senior Champion)
- Class 14 Grand Champion Female (from Junior Champion and Senior Champion)

Class 15 Reserve Grand Champion Female (from remaining Champion and the Reserve Champion to the Grand Champion)

BULLS

Class 16 Born September-December preceding calendar year of NS

Class 17 Born July-August preceding calendar year of NS

Class 18 Born May-June preceding calendar year of NS

Class 19 Born March-April preceding calendar year of NS

Class 20 Born January-February preceding calendar year of NS

Class 21 Born September-December second preceding calendar year of NS

Class 22 Grand Champion Bull (class winners from classes 16-21)

Class 23 Reserve Grand Champion Bull (remaining class winners plus second place winner from Grand Champion class)

YOUNG STEERS

Class 24 Born October - December preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 25 Born July - September preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 26 Born April - June preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 27 Born January - March preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 28 Born September - December second preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 29 Born May - August second preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 30 Born January - April second preceding calendar year of the NS

Class 31 Grand Champion Steer (class winners from classes 24-29)

Class 32 Reserve Grand Champion Steer (remaining class winners and second place winner from the Grand Champion class)

SHOWMANSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS

Exhibition Class (Pee Wee): Youth six years of age and under may show calves, male or female. This is the only class that will allow adults in the show ring

Division I: Junior Showmanship. Exhibitors 7-9 years of age as of January 1 of the World Show year.

Division II: Intermediate Showmanship. Exhibitors 10-12 years of age as of January 1 of the World Show year.

Division III: Teen Showmanship. Exhibitors 13-15 years of age as of January 1 of the World Show year.

Division IV: Senior Showmanship. Exhibitors 16-19 years of age as of January 1 of the World Show year. The top age limit for the Senior Division

will be 19 years of age or high school graduation, whichever comes first.

In Showmanship Classes you must exhibit an animal that was shown in competition in the TLBT National Show. Exhibitors - youth must have exhibited an animal that was shown in competition in the show to compete in showmanship.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH CONVENTION

The convention is an annual event held in conjunction with the National Youth Show. Its purpose is for the promotion and continued direction of the TLBT. In addition to handling the business matters of the TLBT, this convention will hold the election and installation of officers of the TLBT for the upcoming year. The Youth Banquet will also be held in conjunction with the convention.

Officers will be as follows: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Reporter, Parliamentarian and Eight (8) At-Large Directors. TLBT Directors are to be elected with two (2) coming from each age group division.

GOLD MERIT AWARD

The purpose of this award is to recognize individual members of the TLBT for outstanding achievement with respect to their project(s) and their promotion of the Texas Longhorn breed. This award will be presented at the annual National Youth Show.

Selection Criteria:

1. All entries will be judged by an appointed committee.
2. All entries must have participated in at least one affiliate-sponsored youth show.
3. All entries must participate in both the public speaking contest and the project, or record book.
4. All entries will be interviewed by the judging committee. Knowledge of the Texas Longhorn breed, familiarity with your project, ability to respond spontaneously, and sincerity of response will be important considerations.
5. Awards will be presented in the following age categories:
 - Division I Junior (Up to 9 years of age as of January 1)
 - Division II Intermediate (10-12 years of age as of January 1)
 - Division III Teen (13-15 years of age as of January 1)
 - Division IV Senior (16-19 years of age as of January 1)

I. Public speaking contest

This contest is a phase of the Gold Merit Award. The speech is to consist of a 3-to-5 minute presentation to the judging committee. The topic must be related to Texas Longhorn cattle. A copy of the speech is to be presented to the Gold Merit Award Committee Chairman at check-in time. Note cards may be used by the contestant during his speech. Visual aids may be used for the presentation.

The criteria for judging includes:

1. Accuracy of subject matter
2. Delivery
3. Knowledge of the subject matter
4. Grammar

Judges will use a rating sheet and a point system to evaluate the speech and its presentation. Contestants will receive a copy of their ratings.

II. Interview

Each contestant will be interviewed by the three-member judging committee at the conclusion of his/her speech.

The criteria for judging includes:

1. Spontaneity of response
2. Sincerity of response
3. Ability to answer questions concerning the subject matter of the speech
4. Knowledge of the Texas Longhorn breed
5. Familiarity with your project

III. Project Book

All contestants must submit a project book to the Gold Merit Award Committee Chairman at time of check-in. The book must clearly reflect that it is the contestant's own work.

It is to consist of the following:

1. A photograph of your animal or subject
2. Animal and equipment cost
3. Expenses pertinent to the animal or project (feeding, show expenses, etc)
4. Pertinent facts and details for this unique project
5. Concluding paragraph of what you have gained from this project
6. Originality of project

TLBT GRATUITY PROGRAM

The TLBT will award gratuities annually.

Criteria:

1. The applicant must be a youth member of the TLBT and a high school senior.
2. Candidates must submit their application to the TLBAA Office no later than May 1 of each calendar year.
3. All applications must be accompanied by an official transcript of his/her high school grades (9 through 12).
4. Applications will be reviewed by a committee, and applicants evaluated on a point system involving the following four areas:
 1. 200 word min./400 word max. essay - Topic: "What The TLBT Taught Me"
 2. Membership in the TLBT
 3. Service on the board or in an office of the TLBT
 4. Activity participation: National Youth Show, Gold Merit and Affiliate Youth Shows

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TLBAA HORN SHOWCASE

HORN SHOWCASE

Introduction

The annual Horn Showcase has been established by the Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America (TLBAA).

The Horn Showcase is the vehicle whereby quality TLBAA registered Texas Longhorn cattle from throughout the world come together for the prestige of appearing in the Horn Showcase.

The Horn Showcase is expected to bring together the very best TLBAA Texas Longhorn cattle in the established classes to showcase the breed for cattlemen and potential cattlemen from all walks of life.

The animal classes and the Rules and Regulations governing the TLBAA Horn Showcase were formulated by the TLBAA Rules and Regulations Committee trusting that breeder integrity will allow for simplicity in the rules.

General Information

Sponsor: The TLBAA will sponsor and manage the affairs of the Horn Showcase.

When Held: The Horn Showcase is to be held annually. The Horn Showcase will be held in conjunction with any other event that the TLBAA Board of Directors establish. The TLBAA Board of Directors shall establish and publish the date of the Horn Showcase.

Where Held: The Horn Showcase will be held in Fort Worth, Texas (upon the discretion of the Horn Showcase Committee and the Board of Directors) which is in the central part of the United States in an area served by interstate highways, convenient air traffic, plentiful lodging nearby, adequate media, and non-restrictive animal health regulations.

The show site facilities should accommodate the expanding number of entries in the Horn Showcase. The facility should be well ventilated and watered.

To facilitate TLBAA members a great distance from Fort Worth, TX, the TLBAA may establish additional locations for the purpose of measuring horns for the annual Horn Showcase. The date for measurements must be at least 45 days prior to the Horn Showcase. Horn Showcase chairmen or TLBAA staff must be present to verify and record official measurements.

Cattle Eligible To Compete: TLBAA Registered Texas Longhorn cattle (steers must have registered sire and dam) meeting the age criteria and other conditions for a respective class are eligible. Any animal with a pending registration at the time the entry application is submitted shall be allowed to show only upon presentation of a

photocopy, facsimile, or original TLBAA registration certificate by or on the day of the show.

A Horn Showcase female entry must have had at least one Registered TLBAA calf, be nursing a calf at side or be confirmed bred by 36 months of age by palpation, ultrasound or BioPRYN blood test conducted 60-days past breeding and be so noted on a health certificate signed by a veterinarian and furnished to the show office.

The original owner of the clonal family (cell line), including partnerships or legal entities is entitled to exhibit only one entry of that clonal family (cell line), including the donor registered Longhorn. Any other owners of members of said clonal family (cell line may exhibit only one member of that clonal family (cell line). The offspring of clones will have no restrictions or limits.

Trusting breeder integrity allows for the simplicity of the clonal family (cell line) rules. However, any attempt by any TLBAA member to circumvent the spirit and purpose of the clonal family (cell line) rules shall provide cause for the establishment of a hearing of a TLBAA Protest Committee for possible breeder sanctions and/or penalties

Title Reserved for Winners: The winners of each of the Approved Classes will be declared "TLBAA Horn Showcase Class Champion Texas Longhorn."

*****WAIVER*****

As a condition to participation in this event, the (name of facility), its officers, employees, members, agents, and representatives are hereby released from all claims, demands, or cause of action of any kind or nature whatsoever, whether now existing or hereafter accrue, on account of any damage, cost of expense (1) as a result of any bodily injury or any injury, loss or damage to any persons, (2) as a result of the interpretation or enforcement of the (name of facility) and TLBAA Bylaws, Rules and Regulations and the risk of such damage, cost or expenses which may occur by reason of foregoing is hereby assumed and accepted. This waiver is binding on the undersigned as well as all other person(s) associated with the participation of person(s) or animal(s) described herein in this event, and the undersigned indemnifies the (name of affiliate and facility) from all claims, demands, or causes of action based on any of the foregoing.

General Rules And Regulations

Membership Requirements: Owners of cattle must be members in good standing with the TLBAA to participate as exhibitors in the Horn Showcase.

Proof of Registration: Show management must inspect the registration

certificate or photocopy thereof for each animal entered in a show. All animals will be subject to positive identification at arrival and throughout the show.

Show List: Show management must publish a show list (catalog) of entries including each animal by class, entry number, name, TLBAA registration number, date-of-birth, and owner. The show list is to be made available to all exhibitors at the show.

Alteration of Physical Features: Alteration of an animal's horns by cosmetic and/or surgical changes are deemed unethical and will be grounds for disqualification. Some examples are, but not limited to, the weighting of horns and sanding and polishing of horns. Violations of these rules will be grounds for removal from competition by Horn Showcase management and forfeiture of all fees.

Method of Showing: Entries will be shown in one or all of the four divisions: Tip-to-Tip, Total Horn, Composite or Breeder/Owner.

Unmanageable Animals: All show entries are expected to be manageable. Should an animal become unmanageable, the show management shall have the right and responsibility to remove such animal from competition, and all entry and stalling fees shall be forfeited.

Measuring Method: Tip-to-tip: the distance between the outside tips of the horns will be measured. Total horn: the distance from the tip of one horn down along the top of that horn across the top of the poll, and up the top of the other horn to the tip. The Composite Horn Division will consist of the sum total of three horn measurements: 1). Tip-to-Tip measurement, 2). Total Horn measurement and 3). Base of Horn measurement, measured as the circumference of the base of the horns.

Classes: Classes will be established by age from entries received.

Horn Showcase Sale Consignments: All consignments in the Horn Showcase Sale will be required to enter a minimum of one division of the Horn Showcase Show. The Horn Showcase Show entry fee will be added to the consignment fee.

*******NOTICE*******

Cattle will be under the total control of the arena personnel - no owner/handler/groomer will be allowed in the holding/chute areas during the measuring segment of the show. The Horn Showcase arena personnel will perform all of the sorting/movement of cattle to and from the arena.

No owner/handler/groomer will be allowed into any area where cattle are being sorted or holding for entry or exiting the arena unless individual specific permission is granted by the Horn Showcase arena personnel.

To ensure the safety of the animals and personnel during horn measurement, a TLBAA-approved immobilizer may be used on all entries - NO EXCEPTIONS.

Protests

Protest No. 1:

Protests, other than those regarding age and/or parentage, must be presented in writing to the Chairman of the Show Committee along with a \$250.00 cash deposit. Protest must be received a minimum of two (2) hours before published show time or two (2) hours after culmination of the show. The show committee will review the protest and act accordingly. If decision is in the protester's favor, action will be taken, and the deposit will be refunded. If against, the protester forfeits the deposit to the TLBAA.

Protest No. 2: Parentage and/or Age

PROTEST SUBMISSION: Age and/or parentage based protests must be submitted, in writing, in a sealed envelope to the CEO of the TLBAA, Fort Worth, Texas, within 30 days of the date of the Horn Showcase.

PROTEST DEFINITION: A protest is a written statement of fact, not opinion, of a violation of the rules and/or regulations concerning parentage and/or age in a TLBAA Horn Showcase complete with supporting evidence. At a minimum, the protest will include the name of the animal involved, the owner of the animal involved, the protested grievance stated in 25 words or less, any relevant background, other substantiating parties and references, and the signature of the TLBAA member initiating the protest.

PROTEST DEPOSIT: A \$250.00 deposit must accompany all submitted protests. The deposit will be held by the CEO of the TLBAA until disposition of the protest.

Prior to any investigation, the chairman and his committee will review the protest. If it is not deemed to be an acceptable protest, the deposit will be returned to the protester. If the committee accepts the protest, there will be an investigation.

If, after investigation, the protest is upheld by the committee, the deposit will be returned to the person submitting the protest. If, after investigation,

the protest is denied by the committee, the deposit will be retained by the TLBAA.

PROTEST REVIEWS: It is the intent of the TLBAA that all protested animals are not considered in violation based solely on having a protest filed against them. The burden of proof will be the person initiating the protest. However, the Protest Committee investigation may implicate others who are party to the rule violations, as well as against the owner of the animal being protested. In such cases, those other persons may be subject to sanctions imposed by the Protest Committee.

COMMITTEE SANCTIONS: When protests are upheld, the Protest Committee will impose sanctions against the breeder, the fitter, or the owner. These sanctions will include barring animals from showing for life on the first offense, and suspending the breeder, and/or the fitter, and/or the owner from showing in any TLBAA Horn Showcase for life on the second offense.

SANCTIONS IMPACTING SHOW PLACEMENT: An animal may continue to participate in TLBAA Horn Showcase while a protest regarding age and/or parentage is being reviewed by the Horn Showcase Protest Committee. However, if the protest is upheld, any titles awarded to the animal will be vacated and any awards made on behalf of the animal will be returned by the owner to the organization presenting the award. When an animal is disqualified, the next ranking animal move up in positions, if, in the opinion of the Horn Showcase Committee, such a procedure is warranted and practical.

COMMITTEE AUTHORITY: The decisions of the Protest Committee will be upheld.

The Protestee may appeal the decision within 30-days to the TLBAA Board of Directors.

Final Interpretation of Rules: The presentation of a signed entry form by the exhibitor/owner shall be deemed acceptance of the Rules and Regulations and all other rules pertaining to a specific show. In the event of failure to sign an entry form, the first entry measured owned by the exhibitor shall be deemed to be acceptance of the Rules and Regulations by the exhibitor/owner.

Conduct: Any false representation, interference or unmannerly conduct on the part of any owner/exhibitor will be dealt with by the show management according to the equities of the case. In addition, unauthorized physical inspection of other exhibitors' cattle is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action by the governing show committee and/or a \$250.00 fine.