

Proposed Amendments to By-laws

The following 20 proposed by-law amendments will be presented at the Annual General Meeting of Members March 2023.

To help identify the revisions they are noted as:

- Revised wording is in yellow highlight
- ~~Strikeout~~ is removed
- Reference to current by-law wording is noted with Section and Page #

15. REGISTRATION OF TATTOO LETTERS page 12-13

1. Be it resolved that Section 15 which reads:

1. A breeder must apply to the Registrar for and be allotted letters for exclusive use with which to identify animals with a tattoo mark, ~~to be registered.~~ This includes animals born the property of the applicant for registration. Imported animals do not have to be re-tattooed.
2. Letters shall be tattooed in the ear, right or left, designated by the Registrar at the time letters are allotted. In addition to the letters, there must also be designating year letters to indicate the year of birth. ~~The "T" shall indicate that the animal was born in 1985; the letter "U" shall indicate 1986; "W" 1987; "X" 1988; etc.~~ Note that letters "I", "O", "Q", and "V" shall not be used as designator year letters.
3. The complete tattooed ear identification ~~for each registered animal~~ shall be comprised of the allotted tattoo letter prefix, followed by a unique designator number, with the designator year letter at the end of the sequence.
4. All calves shall be identified at birth by a unique designator number, and shall be tattooed as soon after birth as possible. All calves must be tattooed before weaning. No two (2) animals born in the same year shall have the same tattoo.
5. The tattoo letters may be transferred on application to the Registrar by the registered owner or his authorized representative.
6. ~~As an alternative to tattooing, animals may also be tagged using tags approved by the Board of Directors. Properly tagged animals may be registered in the association herd book. In the case where animals are only dual tagged according to the rules no herd letters are required.~~

Be amended to read:

15. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

1. All calves shall be identified at birth by a unique designator number and shall be officially identified as soon after birth as possible.
 - a) Any animal to be registered in the Braunvieh section shall be tattooed. No two (2) animals born in the same year shall have the same tattoo. All calves must be tattooed before weaning.
 - b) Any animal to be registered in the Brown Swiss section shall be dual tagged using tags approved by the Board of Directors. Any animal registered in the Brown Swiss section may additionally be tattooed as a secondary means of identification.
2. Registration of Tattoo Letters
 - a) A breeder must apply to the Registrar for and be allotted letters for exclusive use with which to identify animals with a tattoo mark. This includes animals born the property of the applicant for registration. Imported animals do not have to be re-tattooed.
 - b) Letters shall be tattooed in the ear, right or left, designated by the Registrar at the time letters are allotted. In addition to the letters, there must also be designating year letters to indicate the year of birth. The "L" shall indicate that the animal was born in 2023; the letter "M" shall indicate 2024; "N" - 2025; "P" - 2026; etc. Note that letters "I", "O", "Q", and "V" shall not be used as designator year letters.
 - c) The complete tattooed ear identification shall be comprised of the allotted tattoo letter prefix, followed by a unique designator number, with the designator year letter at the end of the sequence.
 - d) The tattoo letters may be transferred on application to the Registrar by the registered owner or his authorized representative.

Rationale:

1. Updating title and first bylaw to include rules for all animals registered in CSB&BR herdbook.
2. Updating dates for tattoo years to make for easier reference
3. Updating order and format to clarify rules.
4. Removing point 6 as it is partly inaccurate and partly reworked into other points.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 15

2. Be it resolved that Section 19.1a, which reads:

1. Brown Swiss cattle records consist of two (2) categories as follows:
 - a) "Purebred", which consist of direct and indirect imported animals from a country of origin whose herd book records are recognized by The Board of Directors and that such animals are deemed 100.0 percent pure foundation stock. Animals that are 31/32 Brown Swiss and greater are considered "Purebred" as long as they exhibit breed distinguishing characteristics. These breed distinguishing characteristics include a white ring around the muzzle, hooves that are entirely black, and the desired colour which may vary from light brown to very dark brown. Any animal with any white or off-colour markings above the underside of the belly or having a white core in the switch does not meet colour standards and shall be designated when registered and his/her papers predominately marked "Off Colour Spot". If ~~they do~~ not meet the requirements they remain at the 15/16 level, but their progeny are eligible to graduate to the purebred level if they meet the aforementioned breed distinguishing characteristics. The certificate of registration shall bear the designation "Purebred" for such animals.

Be amended to read:

1. Brown Swiss cattle records consist of two (2) categories as follows:
 - a) "Purebred", which consist of direct and indirect imported animals from a country of origin whose herd book records are recognized by The Board of Directors and that such animals are deemed 100.0 percent pure foundation stock. Animals that are 31/32 Brown Swiss and greater are considered "Purebred" as long as they exhibit breed distinguishing characteristics. These breed distinguishing characteristics include a white ring around the muzzle, hooves that are entirely black, and the desired colour which may vary from light brown to very dark brown. Any animal with any white or off-colour markings above the underside of the belly or having a white core in the switch does not meet colour standards and shall be designated when registered and his/her papers predominately marked "Off Colour Spot". **If an animal which would otherwise qualify at 31/32** does not meet the colour requirements, it shall remain at the 15/16 level, but the progeny are eligible to graduate to the purebred level if they meet the aforementioned breed distinguishing characteristics. The certificate of registration shall bear the designation "Purebred" for such animals. **An off-colour spot shall be recorded but will not affect the purity of an animal which is descended from 100.0 percent pure lines.**

Rationale: Clarifying off-colour related to purity of an animal.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY- page 16

3. Be it resolved that Section 19.5 which reads:

5. Brown Swiss Upgrading Program

- a) A Grading-Up program using registered Purebred ~~or Graded-Up~~ bulls and grade, unregistered or registered dairy females shall have resulting progeny registered according to Article 19.1.b. Unless the animal's Brown Swiss percentage is 31/32 or better and that it exhibits the desired breed characteristics as described in Article 19.1.a, then it will be registered according to Article 19.1.a.

Be amended to read:

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- a) Grading-Up program using registered Purebred bulls and grade, unregistered or registered dairy females shall have resulting progeny registered according to Article 19.1.b. Unless the animal's Brown Swiss percentage is 31/32 or better and that it exhibits the desired breed characteristics as described in Article 19.1.a, then it will be registered according to Article 19.1.a.

Rationale: Only purebred bulls may be used to grade-up progeny. If the bulls are a result themselves of grading up, they must have achieved purebred status to be able to be used so the mention of Graded-up bulls is redundant.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 16-17

4. Be it resolved that Section 19.6 which reads:

6. National Identification Program

- a. An animal identified on the National Identification Program for Grades (N.I.P.) may be directly transferred to the upgrading program giving it the official Brown Swiss Pure percentage as follows: A = 50%; B = 75%; C = 87.5%; D = 93.8%; P or E = Purebred
- b. Any beef percentage animal registered prior to June 1, 1988 may be considered a Dairy animal for the purpose of the Dairy Table of Eligibility.
- c. Animals identified in the National Identification Program for Grades (N.I.P.) are recognized for the purpose of the Dairy Table of Eligibility as follows: N.I.P. "A" = 50% pure N.I.P. "B" = 75% pure N.I.P. "C" = 87.5% pure N.I.P. "D" = 93.8% pure N.I.P. "E" = purebred N.I.P. "P" = purebred N.I.P. "U" = 0% pure (unregistered) N.I.P. "X" = animals will be given an appropriate percentage based on their parentage
- d. Dairy Brown Swiss females are eligible for recordation if they are not eligible for registration.

Be deleted and all subsequent sections (paragraphs, as required) be renumbered accordingly.

Rationale: N.I.P. program irrelevant and has not been used for many years. Animal purity is listed as percentage on pedigree based on purity of parents. This took place when N.I.P. program discontinued.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 17

5. Be it resolved that Section 19.7b, which reads:

7. b. If off colour spot develops after registration, it shall be the obligation of the owner to ~~send the registration to the proper authorities to be stamped~~, as outlined in paragraph a.

Be amended to read:

7. b. If off colour spot develops after registration, it shall be the obligation of the owner to ~~notify the registrar in order to be recorded as such~~ as outlined in paragraph a.

Rationale: we do not stamp Certificates of Registration, and a new Certificates of Registration can be requested to be sent. Most up to date information can be found online once animal record has been updated.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 17

6. Be it resolved that Section 19.8b, which reads:

8. ~~b. A certified Breeding Report and Embryo Transplant verification~~ form shall be ~~submitted with application for registration, all as required~~ by the Association.

Be amended to read:

- 8.b. Relevant embryo information shall be submitted on the application for registration. ~~An individual embryo identification certificate~~ shall be ~~available upon request~~ by the Association to verify the registration of resulting progeny.

Rationale: information is required for registration, but can be reported but we do not need a certified report unless we need to verify the information.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 17

7. Be it resolved that Section 19. 8. c. which reads:

- 8.c. An embryo certificate of registration will be issued for each embryo transplant upon submission of the application for registration and report of transplant to the Registrar.

Add and substitute therefore the following:

- 8.c. An embryo recovery certificate shall be submitted to the registrar at the time of flush.

Rationale: we have found that embryo certificates are not needed by breeders and are redundant, but would like to specify that the association does need the embryo certificate to enter flush information for a donor dam.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 17

8. Be it resolved that Section 19.8d. which reads:

8. d. A Standard Embryo Transplant Form shall be used, and it shall be produced in four (4) copies. The original to be submitted to the Registrar. The second copy remains with the transplant centre. The remaining two (2) copies go with the recipient dam, with one (1) copy being submitted to the Registrar with the application for registration, and the owner of the calf retains the last copy.

Be deleted and all subsequent sections (or paragraphs, as required) be renumbered accordingly.

Rationale: information is required for registration, but can be reported but we do not need a certified report unless we need to verify the information.

Section 19 BROWN SWISS RULES of ELIGIBILITY - page 18

9. Be it resolved that Section 19.8e, which reads:

8. ~~e. An embryo certificate of registration will be issued for each flush upon submission of the application for registration and report of flush to the Registrar. The procedure to follow is the same as for an individual embryo.~~ One (1) offspring per flush has to undergo a parentage verification.

Be amended to read:

8. e. One (1) offspring per flush has to undergo a parentage verification.

Rationale: In our electronic age, producers do not need a certificate of flush registration.

Section 20 BRAUNVIEH RULES OF ELIGIBILITY - page 18

10. Be it resolved that Section 20.1.b, which reads:

1. Definitions

b. "Purebred" shall define all animals from a country of origin, whose Herd Book records are recognized by the Board of Directors, and such animals are of 31/32 Braunvieh purity or greater and exhibit distinguishing breed characteristics. The certificate of registration shall bear the designation "Purebred" for such animals.

Be amended to read:

1. Definitions

b. "Purebred" shall define all animals from a country of origin, whose Herd Book records are recognized by the Board of Directors, and such animals are of 31/32 Braunvieh purity or greater and exhibit distinguishing breed characteristics. These breed distinguishing characteristics include a white ring around the muzzle, hooves that are entirely black, and the desired colour which may vary from light brown to very dark brown. Any animal with any white or off-colour markings above the underside of the belly or having a white core in the switch does not meet colour standards and shall be designated when registered and his/her papers predominately marked "Off-Colour Spot". If an animal which would otherwise qualify at 31/32 does not meet the colour requirements, it shall remain at the 15/16 level, but the progeny is eligible to graduate to the purebred level if they meet the aforementioned breed distinguishing characteristics. An off-colour spot shall be recorded but will not affect the purity of an animal which is descended from 100.0 percent pure lines. The certificate of registration shall bear the designation "Purebred" for such animals.

Section 20 BRAUNVIEH RULES OF ELIGIBILITY - page 19

11. Be it resolved that Section 20.2.d. which reads:

v. An animal two (2) years of age or older, born in Canada, whose sire and dam are registered in The Association Herd Book, provided parentage is verified through ~~blood typing or~~ DNA profile.

Be amended to read:

v. An animal two (2) years of age or older, born in Canada, whose sire and dam are registered in The Association Herd Book, provided parentage is verified through DNA profile.

Rationale: Blood typing is an outdated form of testing that can no longer be used for parentage verification.

Section 20 BRAUNVIEH RULES OF ELIGIBILITY - page 20

12. Be it resolved that Section 20.4 title and 20.4.a. which reads:

~~4. Blood Typing and~~ DNA Profiles

- a. ~~Blood types or~~ DNA Profiles (Genotypes) shall be filed with the Registrar on the following animals:

Be amended to read:

4. DNA Profiles

- a. DNA Profiles (Genotypes) shall be filed with the Registrar on the following animals:

Rationale: Blood typing is an outdated form of testing that can no longer be used for parentage verification.

Section 20 BRAUNVIEH RULES OF ELIGIBILITY - page 20 -21

13. Be it resolved that Section 20.5 which reads:

5. Embryo Transplant Progeny

- a. Offspring propagated by embryo transplant shall be registered on the same basis as offspring propagated by natural or artificial mating except a ~~blood type or~~ DNA profile record of the sire, donor dam **and calf** must be on file with the Registrar.
- b. A certified Breeding Report and Embryo Transplant verification form shall be submitted with application for registration, all as required by the Association.
- c. An Embryo Registration Certificate will be issued for each embryo transplant upon submission of the application for registration and report of transplant to the Registrar.
- d. A Standard Embryo Transplant Form shall be used, and it shall be produced in four (4) copies. The original to be submitted to the Registrar. The second copy remains with the transplant centre. The remaining two (2) copies go with the recipient dam, with one (1) copy being submitted to the Registrar with the application for registration, and the owner of the calf retains the last copy.
- e. An embryo certificate of registration will be issued for each flush, upon submission of the application for registration and report of flush to the Registrar. The procedure to follow is the same as for an individual embryo.

Be amended to read:

5. Embryo Transplant Progeny

- a. Offspring propagated by embryo transplant shall be registered on the same basis as offspring propagated by natural or artificial mating except a **DNA profile** record of the sire, donor dam **and calf** must be on file with the Registrar.
- b. Embryo information shall be submitted on space provided on application for registration. **An individual embryo identification form** shall be **available upon request** by the Association to verify the registration of resulting progeny.

- c. An embryo recovery certificate shall be submitted to the registrar at the time of flush

Rationale: similar to changes we did in 19.8 except we also changed point a in 20.5a) taking out outdated mention of blood type. b) information is required for registration, but can be reported but we do not need a certified report unless we need to verify the information. c) we have found that embryo certificates are not needed by breeders and are redundant, but would like to specify that the association does need the embryo certificate to enter flush information for a donor dam. d) information is required for registration, but can be reported but we do not need a certified report unless we need to verify the information. e) In our electronic age, producers do not need a certificate of flush registration

Section 21 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION- page 21

14. Be it resolved that Section 21.1.a which reads:

1.a. Prior to registration, and before reaching the age of six (6) months, each animal must be permanently identified by tattoo markings. Alternatively, identification can be done by means of electronic identification devices or tags in both ears of the animal, whose use has been approved by the Board of Directors.

Be amended to read:

1. Prior to registration, each animal must be permanently identified.
 - i) Brown Swiss cattle must be individually identified at birth by two approved ear tags. Additionally, animals can also be identified by tattoo markings
 - ii) Braunvieh cattle must be individually identified before reaching the age of six (6) months, by tattoo markings.

Rationale: criteria has changed and is different for Brown Swiss and Braunvieh.

Section 21 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION - page 21

15. Be it resolved that Section 21.1.b which reads:

1.b. Application for registration of imported animals must be made on forms supplied by the Registrar and be signed by the Canadian Importer. Application must show date of importation, and be accompanied by a certificate issued by the foreign organization, together with other support documents as required by The Board of Directors.

Be amended to read:

1.b. Imported animals registered in a foreign herdbook will be added to the Canadian herdbook to support genetics in Canada.. The importer shall provide a certificate issued by the foreign organization showing the date of importation/transfer together with other support documents and fee as required by The Board of Directors

Rationale: All that is needed to enter an imported animal is the certificate of registration from the exporting country showing a transfer of ownership.

Section 21 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION - page 21

16. Be it resolved that Section 21.2.b which reads as follows

2.b. Bulls being imported must be assigned a registration number in the Herd Book before semen is processed.

Be deleted and all subsequent sections (or paragraphs, as required) be renumbered accordingly.

Rationale: Bulls are no longer given a new registration number. They retain the registration number from the country of origin.

Section 21 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION - page 21

17. Be it resolved that Section 21.2.c which reads:

2.c. Exporters of semen from foreign countries must register the respective bulls in the Association Herd Book. Exporters of semen from foreign countries must also supply **blood type** or DNA profile information, and the official pedigree on each respective bull, to the Registrar.

Add and substitute therefore the following:

2.c. Exporters of semen from foreign countries must register the respective bulls in the Association Herd Book. Exporters of semen from foreign countries must also supply DNA profile or **genomic information**, and the official pedigree on each respective bull, to the Registrar.

Rationale: We do not use blood typing anymore

Section 21 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION - page 21-22

18. Be it resolved that Section 21.3. which reads:

3. Application for registration of Canadian born animals may be made using either of the following methods:

- a. Application for registration may be made manually on forms supplied by the Registrar. In this method, all information must be filled in by ink or typewriter. All signatures must be in ink.
- b. Application for registration may be made by computer using the Registrar's standard file format with the information transferred onto a magnetic disk(s). The magnetic disk(s) shall be submitted in a formal manner by each applicant.

- c. Application for registration may be made by computer using the Registrar's standard file format, with the information transferred to their computer through the use of a telecommunications modem.
- d. Application for registration may be made by computer using the Registrar's Internet Service.
- e. Applications for registration may be submitted by telephone or fax, provided the applicant has signed an agreement assuming responsibility for the accuracy of such applications and has established credit with the Association.

In either method used to make application for registration the dam must be registered in the ownership of the applicant, or the sire must be registered in the name of the owner certifying the service. Where the applicant does not own the dam, the applicant must produce a formal transfer of ownership of the embryo resulting in the animal on the application.

Be amended to read:

An application for registration shall be made in such form and containing such information and guarantees as the Board of Directors shall prescribe.

In either method used to make application for registration the dam must be registered in the ownership of the applicant, or the sire must be registered in the name of the owner certifying the service. Where the applicant does not own the dam, the applicant must produce a transfer of ownership of the embryo resulting in the animal on the application.

Rationale: updated submission options

Section 21 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION - page 22-23

19. Be it resolved that Section 21.6.b which reads:

6.b. When more than one (1) abbreviation (GU, DR, RD and P) is required for the same animal; the abbreviation for the level of purity (GU, DR or RD) must be inscribed in first after the registration number of the country of origin and after this, the abbreviation P including a space between abbreviations (e.g. 1570GU P).

Be deleted and all subsequent sections (or paragraphs, as required) be renumbered accordingly.

Rationale: the only abbreviation that is used in an animal's name now is the "P" for polled. It is inscribed after the name not the registration number and this is internal procedure.

Section 22 TRANSFER AND DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES - page 23

20. Be it resolved that Section 22.5 which reads:

- 5 A replacement certificate may be issued by the Registrar if the registered owner (or his authorized agent), furnishes satisfactory evidence of the identity of the animal. Accepted evidence includes tattoo markings, electronic devices or tags in both ears of the animal and genetic profiles (genomic or blood tests confirming identity). They must also submit a signed and dated declaration that the original certificate is lost or unattainable

Be amended to read:

5. A replacement certificate may be issued by the Registrar if the registered owner (or his authorized agent), furnishes satisfactory evidence of the identity of the animal. Accepted evidence includes tattoo markings, electronic devices or tags in both ears of the animal and genetic profiles (genomic or DNA profile tests confirming identity)

Rationale: the reason that a declaration was needed previously was so that there could never be two certificates in circulation for the same animal. With the most up-to-date information found on the internet, we do not need this level of solemnity for lost certificates.

Section 16 REGISTRATION OF PREFIXES AND NAMING ANIMALS - page 14

21. Be it resolved that 16 .10. which reads:

10. The Registrar may approve a change in the name of the animal, providing there are no registered offspring. A new application for registration must be completed and signed by the owner at birth, then presented to the Registrar with the original registration certificate and the necessary fees. If a registered prefix was used in the original name, it must also be used in any new application for name change.

Be amended to read:

10. A change to an animal's name may be submitted by the authorized owner (as identified in herdbook) of the animal at birth in writing, email or phone identifying the animal; new name and reason of change to the Registrar. The Registrar may approve a change in the name of the animal, when there are no registered offspring for a fee. If a registered prefix was used in the original name, it must also be used in any new request for name change. Old certificates of registry are destroyed if returned to office or should be destroyed by owner upon receipt of new certificate issued.

Rationale: Allows such requests to be submitted by email or phone to the Registrar.