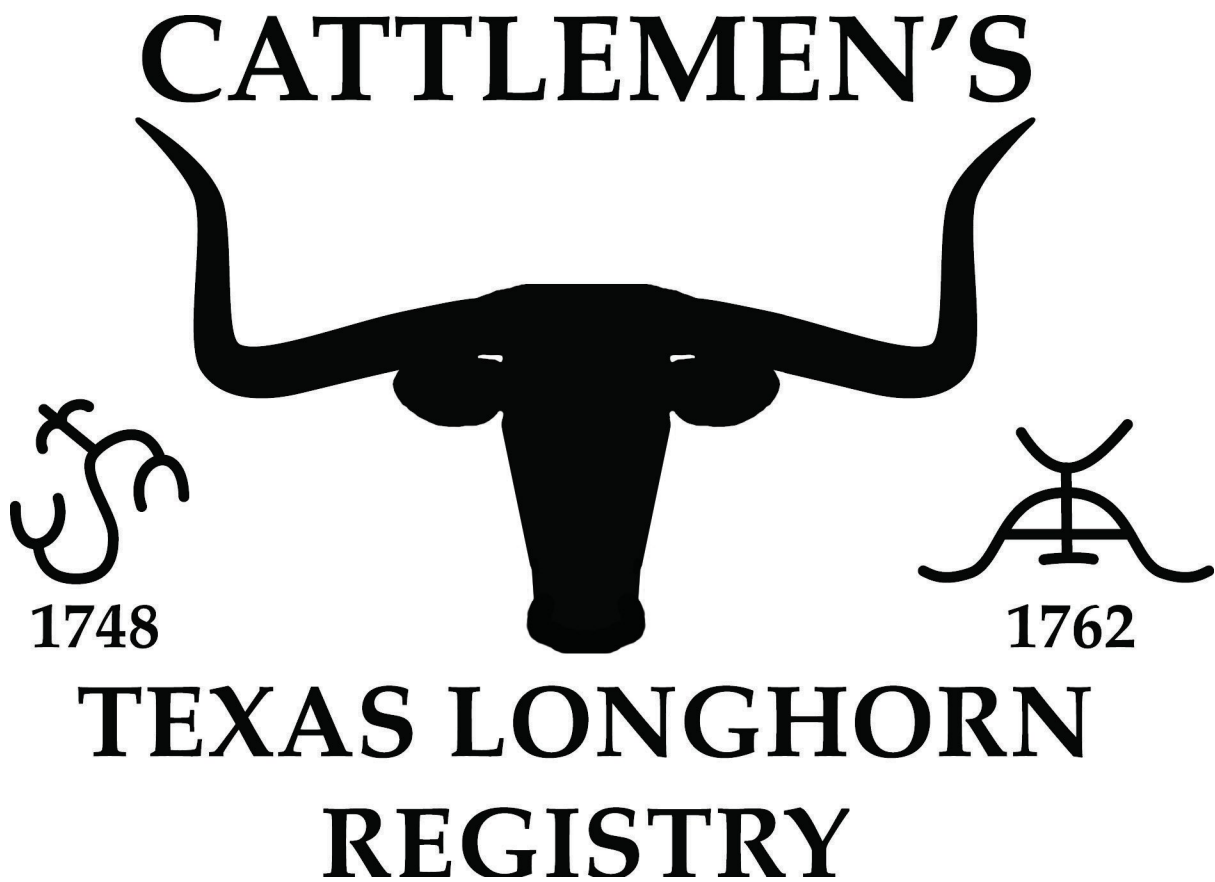




Membership Booklet

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BYLAWS

ARTICLE 1 - Name of Organization

The organization named Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry is designated a 501(c)5 Texas nonprofit corporation, founded June 25, 1990, EIN 74-2561195.

ARTICLE 2 - Purpose

Texas Longhorn Cattle of the highest quality shall always be the foremost priority of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry. It is the deliberate and formulated intent, attainable objectives and perpetual goals of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry:

1. To recognize and make known true Texas Longhorn Cattle as a distinct and unique breed, to preserve, protect, and further the unequaled legacy of the cattle that all the world came to know as the Texas Longhorn.
2. To promote sound conservation breeding practices.
3. To preserve the purity.
4. To recognize present breeders.
5. To encourage others to develop and maintain records, to ensure genetic diversity, and herds of high quality which will be registered with the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry, to preserve for posterity this magnificent and legendary breed of cattle.
6. To promote the use of its naturally evolved unique gene pool of true economic value by cattlemen throughout the industry in both registered and crossbreeding programs.
7. To support research and educational projects of the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Conservancy.

8. To do any and all other things as may be in any good interest, and including the establishment of high credibility through total integrity and the positive advancement of true Texas Longhorn Cattle as well as the creation and maintenance of shared fairness among all members of the registry and none of which shall be for monetary profit of this registry.

ARTICLE 3 – MEMBERSHIP

Section A – Classification and Qualification:

The Association has six (6) member classifications as follows:

Producer Membership: Is open to all individuals, partnerships, corporations, organizations, governmental agencies, and estates who own Texas Longhorn Cattle entered into this registry and who actively engage in breeding and registration of those cattle in accordance with the rules of this registry. Producer Members are entitled to one vote on all matters put before the membership.

Youth Membership: Shall only be individuals under the age of eighteen (18) who own Texas Longhorn Cattle entered into this registry and who actively engage in breeding and registration of those cattle in accordance with the rules of this registry. Youth memberships are non-voting memberships.

Lifetime Membership: Is open to all individuals, partnerships, corporations, organizations, governmental agencies, and estates who own Texas Longhorn Cattle entered into this registry and who actively engage in breeding and registration of those cattle in accordance with the rules of this registry. Lifetime Members are entitled to one vote on all matters put before the membership.

Estate membership: Is open to families who meet the same requirements set out and described for Producer Membership. This membership is entitled to one vote on all matters put before the membership.

Honorary Membership: The board of directors of this registry may from time to time, after substantial evidence and careful deliberation, publicly recognize, award and bestow an Honorary Membership upon certain individuals, partnerships, corporations, organizations, governmental agencies, and estates, who beyond any doubt, have earned esteemed recognition for their efforts and actions which resulted in major positive advancement for Texas Longhorn Cattle. Honorary memberships are non-voting memberships.

1. Registry members may nominate individuals by submitting in writing the name and qualifications of nominees to the board of directors to be studied and voted on by the board of directors.
2. The honoree need not be a member of this registry to receive this special award.

Supporting Membership: Is open for individuals, partnerships, corporations, organizations, governmental agencies, and estate who do or do not own cattle, but have the desire to be associated with and support this registry and its mission. Supporting memberships are non-voting memberships.

Section B – Approval of Members

Application for membership, accompanied by the appropriate fee, shall be submitted and executed on Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry forms and shall be passed unanimously at the next ensuing electronic or face-to-face board meeting. Should there be one or more votes cast against acceptance of the applicant, those voting against must present evidence for membership denial of the applicant no later than the next board meeting and if evidence gives sustainable proof that the applicant does not qualify, membership shall be denied and the applicant will be notified by letter and fees refunded.

Section C – Member Benefits

Membership grants access to DNA analyses, cattle inspection, animal registration, notification of meetings and gatherings including inspection criteria training, and endorsement of stock purity by Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry, as well as access to the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Conservancy Conservation Semen Collection.

Section D – Dues

The Board of Directors may establish annual dues, which may vary by class of membership, and such rules and procedures for the manner and method of payment, the collection of delinquent dues as the Board shall deem necessary or appropriate. Dues for all membership classes are listed in Appendix A.

Section E - Transfer of Membership

Active, Youth, Honorary Memberships in the Association are nontransferable. Lifetime membership may be transferred to a surviving spouse. An Estate Membership is transferable to an heir or spouse.

Section F – Termination of Membership

The membership of any member who neglects or refuses to pay any stated dues or other assessments shall be terminated. Upon payment of dues or assessment, such membership shall be reinstated.

The members, by the vote of 75% of those present, may terminate any member for cause. Any member who is terminated by a vote of the members shall remain so until reinstated by the vote of 75% of those present. A member who wishes to refute an impending termination, and who notifies the Executive Committee of this request before the vote of the membership, will be given the opportunity to make an oral or written statement to members why the member should not be terminated.

ARTICLE 4 – Meeting of the Members

Section A – Annual Meeting: An annual meeting of the members shall be held each year at a time and place to be determined by the Board for the election of directors and officers, and any other business before the association. Executives and Committee Chairs will deliver status reports at the annual meeting.

Failure to hold an annual meeting as required by these bylaws shall not work a forfeiture or dissolution of the Association or invalidate any action taken by the Board or officers of the Association.

1. Any meeting of the Members may be held in person or by means of conference telephone/video, or similar communications equipment or another suitable electronic communications system (such as videoconference or the internet) that permits each person participating in the meeting to communicate with all other persons participating in the meeting.

Section B – Special Meeting: Special meetings of the members, for any purpose or purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute may be called by the President or the Board and shall be called by the President at the written request of 25% of the members.

Section C – Quorum: A quorum shall consist of a majority of eligible voting members represented at a meeting.

Section D – Voting:

1. Members must be in good standing with the organization to vote on any business before the registry.
2. Existing Producer Members' will be in good standing and entitled to vote if dues are renewed by the date of the Annual Membership Meeting.
3. New Producer Members' will be in good standing and entitled to vote if dues are paid sixty (60) days prior to any business requiring a vote.
4. Each voting member is entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the members. Cumulative voting shall not be allowed.
5. The right to vote of any voting member that is a corporation or unincorporated association may be exercised by such officer, agent or proxy as the bylaws, constitution or other governing instrument of such corporation or association may prescribe or, in the absence of such provision, as the board of directors of such corporation or association may determine.
6. Voting members may vote by mail or by any other means approved by the Board on all matters properly presented for vote.

Section E – Notice: Notice of the date, time, place, and purpose Annual member and Special meetings, whether face to face or phone conference meeting, shall be given to each director at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting. Notice of the date, time and purpose of Special meetings shall be given to each director at least three days (3) prior to the meeting.

ARTICLE 5 – Board of Directors

Section A – Powers and Duties: Each board member has a responsibility to participate actively in making decisions on behalf of the organization and to exercise his or her best judgment while doing so. Each board member is a fiduciary of the organization and must put the interests of the organization before their personal and professional interests and shall avoid conflicts of interest and any conduct that may suggest the appearance of impropriety. The board of directors shall manage all the affairs of the registry subject to the provisions and limitations of these bylaws and applicable law.

Section B – Qualifications: Any member in good standing at least eighteen (18) years or older is eligible to become a director of the association. Directors shall be elected by the Members of the Association at the annual meeting of the membership

Section C – Makeup and Size: The Board of Directors shall have between 5 and 9 Directors, as set by the Board. Producer members will always maintain a majority of Board seats.

Section D – Nomination of Directors: The Board will appoint a Nominating Committee to nominate new Directors and fill any vacancies on the Board. The Nominating Committee's nominations will be presented to the Board for approval. The approved slate of Directors will be presented to the membership for a vote, as required by the bylaws. The Board of Directors may by resolution further define the terms of the representation and election procedures.

Section E – Vacancies: Vacancies in the officers or board of directors of the Registry shall be filled by the Nominating Committee and any such person or persons so chosen shall serve for the unexpired term of his predecessor and until a successor is qualified and elected.

Section F – Election of Directors: Directors shall be elected by the Members of the Association at annual meetings of the membership. The membership will vote on the slate of Directors presented by the Board. No nominations will be taken from the floor the day of the election.

Section G - Tenure: Terms for Directors will be three (3) years or until a successor shall have been duly elected, or until such director's death, resignation, or removal. Directors may be elected for successive terms.

Section H – Meetings of the Board of Directors: The Board of Directors shall schedule board meetings and requests for the Board to vote on business before the organization as they deem necessary to properly oversee the affairs of the organization.

1. Any meeting of the Board may be held in person or by means of conference telephone/video, or similar communications equipment or another suitable electronic communications system (such as videoconference or the internet) that permits each person participating in the meeting to communicate with all other persons participating in the meeting.
2. Regular Board meetings will be set by the Board.
3. Special and emergency meetings may be called by the President, Vice- President or any 3 Directors. Email requests for the Board to vote on business before the organization is considered a Special Meeting.

Section I - Quorum, Voting: A quorum at all meetings of the Board, whether in person or by conference call/ video call, shall consist of a majority of the Directors holding office, exclusive of Directors Emeritus. Less than a quorum may adjourn from time to time without further notice until a quorum is secured. Except as provided otherwise by the Bylaws, the act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board.

For purposes of determining a quorum and for purposes of casting a vote, a director may be deemed to be present and to vote if the Director grants a signed, written proxy to another Director who is present at the meeting. The proxy must direct a vote to be cast with respect to a particular proposal that is described with reasonable specificity in the proxy. No other proxies are allowed.

Section J – Notice: Notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of Regular Board of Directors meetings, whether face to face or phone conference meeting, shall be given to each director at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting. Notice of the date, time and purpose of Special meetings shall be given to each director at least three days (3) prior to the meeting.

Section K – Director Emeritus: The directors shall, from time to time, at any meeting of the directors nominate by two thirds (2/3) majority vote any current or past member of the directors to be elected as a Director Emeritus. Director Emeritus are elected by a majority vote of eligible voting members at the next Annual Meeting. All Director Emeritus shall serve in perpetuity and enjoy all the privileges, powers, and duties of the board of directors.

Section L – Removal: The Board of Directors may remove any member from the Board for cause by a two thirds (2/3) majority vote of all Directors. A Director who wishes to refute an impending removal will be given the opportunity to make an oral or written statement to the Board.

Section M – Parliamentary Procedure: Robert's Rules of Order shall be directed by the President or officer presiding over the meeting.

Section N – Committees: The Board of Directors shall appoint all committees of this organization, and their duration shall be for a period of one year unless terminated by the action of the board of directors.

1. **Executive Committee:** The Executive Committee consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and may also include additional directors. The Executive Committee may call in industry experts as a resource for any business brought before the Committee. The Executive Committee will review the organization's business and set priorities for the organization. The Executive Committee will meet as needed to conduct organizational business.
2. **Advisory Board:** Persons, institutions and organizations, members or not, may be appointed by the Board of Directors to a non-voting Advisory Board to be available at the request of the officers or Board of Directors to render advice or opinions including suggestions for nomination of individuals to the Board of Directors.
 - a. Advisory Board members will be those individuals, institutions and organizations that embrace the shared goals of the association.
 - b. Each former president of the organization shall become a member of the Advisory Board and shall continue in that capacity until his/her death, resignation or removal.
 - c. Members of the Advisory Board may attend and duly called meeting of the association in person or by phone.

ARTICLE 6 – OFFICERS

The Officers of the Association shall be at least a President, a Vice- President, and a Treasurer. The Board may, from time to time, appoint such other officers as it may determine. Any individual may hold more than one office except that one person may not hold the position of President and Treasurer concurrently.

Section A – Officers and Duties

1. **President:** The president shall preside at all meetings of the members; meetings of the board of directors; oversee the affairs of the registry and the performance of duties by other executive officers. They shall report to the annual meeting of the members and make such recommendations to the registry as they may deem advisable. The president must be an active board member.
2. **Vice-President:** The duties of the vice-president shall be to act in the absence of the president and under the direction of the board of directors, to perform the duties of the president in case of absence or inability to act. The vice president must be an active board member.
3. **Secretary:** The Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board and of any committees of the Board; ensure that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws; and perform such additional duties as are incident to such office and as may be assigned to such person by the Board or the President.

4. **Treasurer:** The treasurer shall be custodian of the funds and securities of the registry and shall deposit, invest or otherwise dispose of the same, as the board may order. They may, and with the consent of the board, hire a cashier and delegate to such cashier or other officer, and of the duties with which such treasurer is charged. The treasurer may be but is not required to hold an active board seat to fulfill the duties of the office.
5. **Registrar:** The Registrar maintains and updates animal registrations and membership records including administration tasks for the online Registration system. The Registrar acts as liaison between members and the Geneticist that performs genotype analyses and is primary communications contact between the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry and Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Conservancy.

Section B – Election of Officers: Following the election of directors at each annual meeting, the executive officers shall be elected. The executive officers shall be elected from the board of directors by the board of directors.

Section C – Tenure: Terms for Executive Officers will be one (1) year or until a successor shall have been duly elected, or until such director's death, resignation, or removal. Directors may be elected for successive terms.

Section D – Removal: The Board of Directors may remove any Officer from the Board for cause by a two thirds (2/3) majority vote of all Directors. An Officer who wishes to refute an impending removal will be given the opportunity to make an oral or written statement to the Board.

ARTICLE 7 – INDEMNIFICATION

The Association shall indemnify to the maximum extent permitted by law any person who is or was a director or officer of the Association against any claim, liability or expense arising against or incurred by such person made party to a proceeding because he or she is or was a director or officer of the Association or because he or she is or was serving another entity as a director or officer, partner, trustee, employee, fiduciary or agent at the Association's request.

The Association shall further have the authority to the maximum extent permitted by law to purchase and maintain insurance providing such indemnification. No indemnification may be made to or on behalf of any such person if (a) their acts were committed in bad faith or were the result of their active and deliberate dishonesty and were material to such action or proceeding or (b) they personally gained in fact a financial profit or other advantage to which they were not legally entitled.

ARTICLE 8 – AMENDMENTS

Section A – Bylaws: These Bylaws may be amended, altered, or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted by the Board by a two thirds (2/3) vote of all directors. If an amendment impacts members rights, it shall be presented to members for approval. The members of the Association, by the action of a majority present and voting at a duly

authorized meeting, may change or override the action of the Board regarding amendments to the Bylaws. The members, by such action, may adopt new or amended Bylaws.

Section B – Rules & regulations: The board of directors shall from time to time amend alter or repeal the Rules and Regulations of the registry, as the board of directors deems advisable for the proper conduct of the affairs of the registry. Such Rules and Regulations shall be preserved in permanent form and shall be published, and copies thereof distributed to the membership.

ARTICLE 9 – BUDGET AND FISCAL YEAR

Section A – Budget: An annual operating budget shall be prepared by the Executive Committee with input from the Treasurer and approved by the Board prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Any expense not in the approved budget, or any expense exceeding any budgeted amount by 10% or more, shall require approval of the Executive Committee, prior to expenditure being made. Any expenses \$500 or greater over any expense category will require full Board approval prior to expenditure being made.

Section B – Fiscal Year:

Beginning of Fiscal Year – January 1

End of Fiscal Year – December 31

The Board of Directors may change the fiscal year as needed.

ARTICLE 10 - RATIFICATION

Ratified By Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry Board of Directors 4/18/2026

APPENDIX A

Membership Dues:

Producer Member – \$75.00 annual dues

Youth Member - \$10.00 annual dues

Lifetime Member - \$700.00 one-time payment

Estate Member - \$1500.00 annual dues

Supporting Member - \$50.00 annual dues



RULES AND REGULATIONS

Introduction

Pursuant unto the Bylaws of CATTLEMEN'S TEXAS LONGHORN REGISTRY, Article 5, Section A, Part 4

'The directorate shall from time to time enact, alter, amend or cancel any portion on the Rules and Regulations of the registry, subject to the provisions and limitations of the bylaws, as the directorate deems advisable for the proper conduct of the affairs of the registry.'

The following RULES AND REGULATIONS have been adopted and approved by the directorate in accordance with these provisions and limitations and are subject to revision by the directorate at any time.

Throughout this document, it shall be understood that the words Bylaws, Article, Section, and Part refer to that portion of the prevailing Bylaws of CATTLEMEN'S TEXAS LONGHORN REGISTRY (CTLR), unless otherwise specified.

Section I Membership A

Application

Article 3 provides for Transferrable Estate, Lifetime, Active and Honorary memberships. In addition to the requirements specified therein, entities must complete the following steps to obtain their membership and the rights, powers, and duties provided for in the Bylaws.

Except Honorary, all other levels of membership must:

1. Obtain and complete a CTLR Membership Application Form.

2. Send this form to the Registry office accompanied by payment as specified in the Fees section of the Rules and Regulations.
3. New member's cattle are then eligible for visual inspection and DNA analyses as specified in section 2 of these Rules and Regulations. Members must register either through initial registration, subsequent registration, or transfer of ownership, a minimum of two animals to meet full member requirements. Voting privileges of membership will not be granted to the applicant until this requirement is met.
4. As stated in Bylaws Article 3, Section B each new membership shall be passed unanimously at the next ensuing electronic or face-to-face board meeting. The rights of Transferrable Estate, Lifetime, and Active memberships will not be granted to the applicant until this requirement is met. Should an applicant be denied membership as a direct result of Bylaws Article 3, Section B, the applicant's membership fees, registration fees, and transfer fees will be refunded.

B Membership Booklet

Upon application for membership, Transferrable Estate, Lifetime, and Active membership applicants are asked to download a copy of the Membership Booklet including the Bylaws and Rules and Regulations at no additional charge. The digital document is available on the ctrlr.com website.

C Issuance of Certificates

Upon completion of application for membership requirements, one (1) Certificate of Membership, will be issued to the Member.

Section II Registration of Cattle

A Application for Registration

Cattle may only be entered into this registry by members. Transfers of ownership of previously registered cattle to non-member buyers may be initiated by the selling member or requested by non-member buyers. New membership is encouraged by offering 5 free registrations or transfers to the selling member when that member buys a gift membership for their cattle buyer. Gift memberships are also subject to board approval as specified in Bylaws Article 3, Section B.

1 — Initial Registrations

All intact males and female cattle whose sire and dam have not been registered and fully certified by this Registry will be known as initial registrants. Exception is made for females from the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge that may be registered as subsequents.

- a) Ancestors need not have been registered with any other Registry but information about herd history is required. CTRLR will not consider for registration animals presented with no herd history. Appeals may be made to the board.

- b) Ancestry need not be known, although herd history if known may be considered when determining eligibility.
- c) Precise age need not be known; however, either sex should be at least two (2) years old before being inspected.
- d) To be accepted into this Registry, all cattle shall be visually inspected either on the hoof or by approved photographic or video submission. Photographs or videos submitted must be in color and show the animals' left side, right side, fronts, and rears. The animal must fill at least 80% of the photograph or video frame and its individual identification must be visible and legible. Visual inspection shall determine correctness for (1) traditional phenotype, (2) structural soundness, and (3) reproductive capability.
- e) Hair samples shall be pulled from the tail switch (including the roots) and shall be taken after the individual animal has passed visual inspection. The applicant is responsible for sending the hair root samples, completed forms and payment to a laboratory of the Registry directorate's choice. DNA genotyping shall be considered another tool in the total effort to establish credibility and breed purity. Members may use DNA tests as a culling tool for calves too young for visual inspection. Visual inspection is still required after 2 years of age to qualify for registration.
- f) Only those initial registrant individual cattle passing visual inspection and a DNA test showing no evidence of impurity shall be accepted into the Registry.

2— Subsequent Registrations

Female and castrated male progeny of sires and dams which have already been accepted into this Registry shall be known as subsequent registrants.

- g) There is no minimum age requirement for subsequent registration.
- h) Female subsequent registrants shall be subject to random or compulsory DNA type analysis or visual inspection upon request of the directorate.

B Inspection

The inspection includes a DNA analysis that groups the individual within the acceptable population of CTLR cattle, and visual inspection approved by a minimum of two out of three inspectors. Inspections will take place in the following cases:

- a) All initial registrants must be inspected.
- b) All intact male registrants must be inspected, even the offspring of two CTLR registered parents.

- c) Subsequent female registrants will be subject to inspection at the discretion of the directorate.
- d) Random inspections may be instituted by the directorate at any time.
 - a) Precise age need not be known; however; either sex should be at least two (2) years old before being inspected.
 - b) To be accepted into this Registry, all cattle shall be visually inspected either on the hoof or by approved photographic or video submission. Photographs or videos submitted must be in color and show the animals' left side, right side, fronts, and rears. The animal must fill at least 80% of the photograph or video frame and its individual identification must be visible and legible. Visual inspection shall determine correctness for (1) traditional phenotype, (2) structural soundness, and (3) reproductive capability.
 - c) Hair samples shall be pulled from the tail switch (including the roots) and shall be taken after the individual animal has passed visual inspection. The applicant is responsible for sending the hair root samples, completed forms and payment to a laboratory of the Registry directorate's choice. DNA genotyping shall be considered another tool in the total effort to establish credibility and breed purity. Members may use DNA tests as a culling tool for calves too young for visual inspection. Visual inspection is still required after 2 years of age to qualify for registration.
 - d) Only those initial registrant individual cattle passing visual inspection and a DNA test showing no evidence of impurity shall be accepted into the Registry.

2 — Subsequent Registrations

Female and castrated male progeny of sires and dams which have already been accepted into this Registry shall be known as subsequent registrants.

- a) There is no minimum age requirement for subsequent registration.
- b) Female subsequent registrants shall be subject to random or compulsory DNA type analysis or visual inspection upon request of the directorate.

C Inspection

The inspection includes a DNA analysis that groups the individual within the acceptable population of CTLR cattle, and visual inspection approved by a minimum of two out of three inspectors. Inspections will take place in the following cases:

- e) All initial registrants must be inspected.
- f) All intact male registrants must be inspected, even the offspring of two CTLR registered parents.
- g) Subsequent female registrants will be subject to inspection at the discretion of the

directorate.

h) Random inspections may be instituted by the directorate at any time.

Cattle to be inspected shall be visually inspected either on the hoof or by approved photographic or video submission as described in the preceding section.

An on the hoof herd inspection will proceed as follows:

- (1) Upon receipt of an Inspection Application, the registry will contact the Member and schedule an Inspection to be held at an agreed-upon time and place.
- (2) The Director of Inspections shall appoint a minimum of (3) Inspectors to inspect each herd. The inspectors will arrive at the agreed-upon place as scheduled and cattle will be presented in the following manner.
- (3) The cattle will be held in a pen or some pens. When possible, cattle that are not to be inspected should be separated from those to be inspected. Calves may remain with the dams.
- (4) Individuals will be separated one or two at a time into a pen small enough yet large enough that the inspector(s) can view the animal satisfactorily. The inspector(s) will have sole discretion as to whether or not the inspection is proceeding appropriately. If the inspector(s) deem necessary, a majority may terminate the inspection at any time.
- (5) The applicant or his/her agent will identify each animal by its identification marks. All animals must conform to the Rules and Regulations of the registry concerning identification.
- (6) When the inspector(s) is/are satisfied that the animal currently being presented has been identified properly, he/she will evaluate the animal and mark the Inspectors' sheet(s).
- (7) At no time during the inspection will comments or questions about judgments be appropriate from the applicant unless solicited by an inspector.
- (8) Each animal will be judged as to whether accepted or rejected by each Inspector. An animal must be accepted by a majority of Inspectors. Depending on availability of pens, as each animal is inspected, it will be moved out of the inspection pen before the introduction of the next candidate.
- (9) The applicant will be given a list of animals accepted and from whom DNA samples need to be collected.

A photographic or video inspection will proceed as follows:

- (1) All photographic/video inspections must be submitted to the Director of Inspections.

- (2) The Director of Inspections will electronically forward images to other inspectors. A minimum of three (3) Inspectors are required. The animal must pass by 2/3 majority of all inspectors.
- (3) Inspectors will reply either electronically or by phone to the Director of Inspections with their votes to accept or reject animals.
- (4) The Director of Inspections will notify the applicant of animals accepted and from whom DNA must be collected.

e. Disqualification by Inspection:

- (1) The directorate may institute random inspections of all registrants at any time. Should any subsequent registrant fail to pass visual inspection as so determined by the inspector(s), said registrant will be disqualified from the registry and all subsequently registered offspring of that animal become subject to inspection.
- (2) All random inspections will be with a minimum of thirty (30) days prior written notice to the member and at the registry's expense.

f. DNA Testing after Visual Inspection

Following the inspection, the applicant is responsible for pulling a multiple hair sample (including the roots) for DNA typing from the accepted animals. The applicant will complete submission forms with the name they wish to identify the animal for registration, its sex and parents when known. The hair sample will be mailed by the applicant with submission forms and full payment for the requested test, payable to the laboratory. The test and laboratory for animals from unknown parentage is determined by the Director of Inspections. See Section II C for laboratory requirements. Within 30 days of receipt of the lab report, the registry will contact the applicant regarding the results of the DNA typing.

D DNA Typing

Hair samples, tissue, blood or semen may be shipped to Neogen GeneSeek® for analysis or another laboratory at the directorate's discretion. The person submitting the animal for registration will mail to the laboratory the DNA sample, a check payable to the laboratory for their testing fee and completed submission forms. Submission forms for the laboratory may be downloaded from the Membership Booklet link on the CTLR Registrations page. Neogen GeneSeek® requires hair submission in their Neogen GeneSeek®/Igenity® hair cards. These may be purchased in multiples of ten from Neogen for \$1.50 each.

<https://www.neogen.com/categories/sampling-equipment/hair-cards/>

DNA samples from members' cattle may be submitted to the laboratory before or after the visual inspection requirement of the animal reaching two years of age. DNA results may be used by members with registered herds as a selection tool when determining which

individuals to invest time in keeping. DNA results are not intended to be used to influence inspectors' visual approval and are not a tool available to non-members or new members prior to visual inspection of their herd.

DNA Typing will take place in the following cases:

- a. All Initial registrants must be DNA Typed.
- b. All male registrants must be DNA Typed.
- c. Subsequent female registrants will be subject to DNA typing at the discretion of the directorate.
- d. Random DNA typing at the expense of the registry may be instituted by the directorate at any time upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the member.

1 — DNA Typing will proceed as follows:

- a. The applicant is responsible for pulling the DNA sample.
- b. As samples are taken from each animal, the owner/applicant or his/her agent must identify each animal by its name and identifying marks on submission forms and sample containers. All animals must conform to the Rules and Regulations of the registry concerning identification.
- c. DNA hair samples destined for Neogen GeneSeek® must be submitted in their approved Neogen GeneSeek®/Igenity® hair cards and the card barcode recorded on the submission form. Hair samples should be pulled from the tail switch. The thick roots of the terminal tail hair contain more DNA than fine vellus body hair. Using aseptic technique, align 50 or more roots into a clump. Peel back the plastic cover from the Neogen GeneSeek® collector card and press the clump between these surfaces. Use scissors to trim away excess length of hair protruding from the edge of the hair card. Insert the card front cover tab into the back-cover slot and complete animal identification information in provided spaces on the card cover.
- d. Unless authorized by the directorate all testing costs are assumed by the member or prospective member.
- e. The registry covers expenses for testing animals in public herds.

2 — Disqualification by DNA type.

Neogen GeneSeek® reports gene-map results to the registry office. The CTRLR uses analysis software to interpret those results that assigns an indicine percentage to each individual. Results for all qualifying animals must fall within the acceptable percentages of Bos Indicus introgression as established by the control database of all other cattle registered with the Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry that is maintained in the registry office. Aggregate results of tested animals falling outside the population mean, whether Initial or Subsequent registrant will be disqualified and will be ineligible for registration.

Females from known parentage and herd history that unanimously passed visual inspection but fall outside the mean by not more than one percentage point will be evaluated by a derivation committee consisting of: the current CTRLR President, the Registrar, and a member of the Science/Genetics community familiar with traditional Texas Longhorn phenotypes. At the discretion of the committee, they may deny or recommend an individual for acceptance into the registry.

E Herd Records

It is imperative to establish, protect and maintain absolute credibility for Texas Longhorn cattle and in all ways enhance high standards of integrity of all people dedicated to this unique breed. Therefore, it shall be the bound duty of all Registry member breeders to keep and maintain a written record of the complete history and performance of each individual breeding animal accepted into this Registry. In the interest of uniformity, calving record forms are supplied by the Registry and these forms shall be used.

- a. These records shall be open to inspection during any deliberative meeting of the directorate.
- b. The request must come from a quorum of the directorate and written notice must be mailed to the owner of the cattle whose records are being requested no less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting.

1 — Identification

Responsibility for positive identification is placed on the member making application for registration, and the seller of a registered animal. Methods are at the discretion of the applicant for registration. The CTLR cannot certify pedigree or registration eligibility without positive identification. Acceptable methods include, but are not limited to: hot iron holding brand and private herd number, freeze brand on dark colored hair, ear tags with holding brand imprint and individual number, earmarks in addition to an individual number identification method, and photo record of the calf at the side of its dam matching color markings of the adult in question. Breeders may choose to use electronic tags to assist in their own records keeping, but data must be printed hard copy and submitted with photographic identification, as the CTLR makes no requirement for members to invest in electronic readers. Tattoos and metal tags due to their difficulty to read from a distance are acceptable identification methods when accompanied by photographic records. Best practice for cattle that do not possess distinctive markings or color patterns is a brand or ear tag, as not to mistake it for another individual with similar coloration. When ear tags are lost, it is the responsibility of the owner to replace them before registration can be transferred to a buyer.

Any registered animal that loses its identification tag and cannot be positively identified by photo record, must be submitted for an initial application inspection and DNA test.

2 — Issuance of Certificates

When an animal reaches full certification status, the registry will issue an official registration certificate to the owner upon application. This certificate will be the property of the owner until surrendered for transfer to the registry office.

F Transfer of Ownership

Upon completion of the appropriate form and payment of fees as described in the fees section of the Rules and Regulations, the registry will record the change of ownership. Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry will print a new certificate showing the name of the new owner when the registration is transferred. At the request of the member seller, transferred registration certificates will be printed and mailed to non-member buyers. The registry database will record that the animal was transferred to a non-member. Non-members may not make application for registration of subsequent calves.

G Research & Reports

Special requests for information from the registry will be dealt with by the directorate on an individual basis.

H Inspectors

Inspectors will perform visual inspections of cattle as directed by the directorate and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and Breed Standards.

- a. Only Active, Life or designated voting Transferrable Estate members in good standing as set forth in Article II are eligible to become CTLR Inspectors.
- b. The directorate must approve all inspectors by a 2/3's majority vote.
- c. Inspectors may be disqualified by a 2/3's majority vote of the directorate.
- d. Re-approval of Inspectors is required every 5 years by a 2/3's majority vote of the directorate.
- e. Candidates for Inspector must attend a minimum of (3) inspections or tutorial meetings with Inspectors prior to approval by the directorate. Candidates will complete "practice" inspection sheets at each inspection or tutorial session to be reviewed by Inspectors.
- f. Inspectors may be required by the directorate to attend a minimum number of inspections annually for the purpose of continuing education.

Section III Fee Schedule

A Membership

- a. Transferrable Estate -\$1,500.00 one (1) time fee, or \$500.00 three (3) consecutive annual payments. Any existing Life member may upgrade to a Transferrable Estate membership with an additional \$800 fee, or \$400.00 two (2) consecutive annual payments.
- b. Lifetime \$700.00 one (1) time fee, or \$350.00 two (2) consecutive annual payments.
- c. Active \$75.00 per year ending December 31.
- d. Gift Active \$75.00 (includes five (6) cattle registrations or transfers into recipient's name).
- e. Youth \$10.00 per year ending December 31 for cattle owners under eighteen (18) years of age.
- f. Honorary - No charge.

Registration

B

- a. Subsequent Females - \$15.00 each - any age
- b. Initial Registrants and All Males - \$25.00 each - any age
- c. To Non-members - \$30.00 each - any age. Application may only be made by the member selling the animal.

C Transfers - \$15.00 each to Members, \$30 each to Non-Members

D Inspection

a. Per Head - No Charge

b. Expenses - (Travel & Lodging may be shared by breeders from a given area.)

E DNA Typing

a. GGP Bovine 100K chip \$ 45.00 each plus \$4 per sample hair handling fee, or as currently assessed by Neogen GeneSeek®

F Digital Membership Booklet - No charge

G Beef Certification

CTLR certifies Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Certified Beef to qualifying member producers. Fee for this member benefit is an initial one-time \$500, with an annual \$1 per head marketed under the CTLR seal. This professional-level fee is designed to ensure a quality product in the marketplace. The fee will be waived for any applicant that obtains another third-party [production standards](#) certification including but not limited to: American Grassfed Association, Audubon Certified Bird Friendly, Certified Humane, Food Alliance, Global Animal Partnership, IMI Global, and Savory Ecological Outcome Verified. Non-quality physical claims such as Go Texan, or other breed registries' pedigree certifications will not qualify a member for the fee waiver. Beef Quality Assurance certified producers will be considered on an individual basis upon an audit of records and production practices.

Section IV Policies

A Pro Forma Records

In no way shall the directorate of this Registry be mediators for breeders, sellers or buyers where dispute exists involving certificates of registration, applications for registration and/or transfer or any alleged agreement. Should any such dispute occur, it can be presented to the directorate and must be in written form, sworn as truth and notarized. Decision on whether or not to take any action shall be at the sole discretion of the directorate.

B Conflict of Interest Policy

1 — Affirmation of Non-Discrimination

a. CTLR recognizes that treating all persons with respect and dignity is a fundamental core value.

- b. CTRLR acknowledges people, their values as well as their strengths, diversity and participation in all the organization's activities and functions involving volunteers, members and directorate, enhance the organization as a whole.
- c. Be it resolved that CTRLR will not tolerate any discrimination concerning race, color, religious creed, age, marital status, familial status, national origin, ancestry, sex, mental retardation, mental disability, lawful source of income, sexual orientation or physical disability in respect to provisions of membership.

2 — Compensation

- a. The officers and members of the organization should neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors/vendors. This is not intended to preclude bona-fide organization fund raising-activities.
- b. No officer, or member of the organization shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of a purchase or contract with a vendor where, to his knowledge, any of the following has a financial interest in that purchase or contract.

3 — Disclosure

Any possible conflict of interest shall be disclosed by the person or persons concerned.

4 — Board Action

When a conflict of interest is relevant to a matter requiring action by the Board, the interested person(s)

- a. shall call it to the attention of the Board and said person(s)
- b. shall not vote on the matter.
- c. shall not participate in the final decision or related deliberation regarding the matter under consideration. When there is a doubt as to whether a conflict exists, the matter shall be resolved by vote of the Board of Directors, excluding the person(s) concerning whose situation the doubt has arisen.

5 — Record of Conflict

The official minutes of the Board shall reflect that the conflict of interest was disclosed and the interested person(s) did not participate in the final discussion or vote and did not vote on the matter. Documents retention is governed by the time period that a potential claimant has to bring a claim in Texas.

6 — Annual Reports

Executives and Committee Chairs will deliver status reports at the annual meeting. The directorate may call for periodic reviews at other times during the year with a thirty-day (30) written notice. The directorate at their discretion may hire outside experts to assist in the compilation of reports.

7 — Whistleblower Protection

CTLR requires directors, officers and assigns are bound to observe high standards of business and personal ethics in the conduct of their duties and responsibilities. As representatives of the CTLR, the directorate and its assigns must practice honesty and integrity in fulfilling responsibilities and comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

a. No Retaliation

It is contrary to the values of the CTLR for anyone to retaliate against any board member, officer, or volunteer who in good faith reports an ethics violation, or a suspected violation of law, such as a complaint of discrimination, or suspected fraud, or suspected violation of any regulation governing the operations of Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry. A director who retaliates against someone who has reported a violation in good faith is subject to discipline up to and including removal from the board and termination of membership.

b. Reporting Procedure

CTLR has an open-door policy and suggests that members share their questions, concerns, suggestions or complaints with the executive officers.

c. Good Faith

Anyone filing a verbal or written complaint concerning a violation or suspected violation must be acting in good faith and have reasonable grounds for believing the information disclosed indicates a violation. Any allegations that prove not to be substantiated and which prove to have been made maliciously or knowingly to be false will be viewed as a serious disciplinary offense.

C Good Governance:

All members of the directorate, upon accepting a seat of leadership agree to behaving:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Accountable | e. Participatory |
| b. Transparent | f. Inclusive |
| c. Responsive | g. Following rule of Law |
| d. Consensus Oriented | h. Efficient |

Amended August 2022

DNA Information

The CTLR uses DNA analysis as a powerful tool to guide the conservation of the original Texas Longhorn breed. DNA results help guide breeders as they select animals that contribute to the future of the breed and prevent its extinction. Early in the development of the DNA profile of the conservation Texas Longhorn the results helped guide and validate the important steps of evaluations based on herd history and visual appraisal.

By late 2019 the CTLR had assembled over six hundred genotypes from conservation Texas Longhorns using Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs). Individual animals can be analyzed by placing their results along a linear scale that compares them to other breeds and distinguishes breed influences by a percentage of influence from the various breeds and branches of cattle origins (indicine, Iberian, Northern European, and African).

This analysis is combined to derive a proportion of an individual animal's genetic makeup that comes from the different bovine breed origins. The percentage that falls within the conservation Texas Longhorn can then be used to drive breeding and conservation decisions. More detailed information on DNA science maybe found at this link: <https://www.ctlc.org/dna-explanation-2/>

In addition to helping assign animals into the traditional Texas Longhorn conservation breeding group, the results also validate the parentage of the animal by matching it to its sire and dam. This assures that pedigrees are accurate, which is essential for managing the breeding of a rare breed. In most breeds the error rate in breeder-assigned sires is about 15%, and DNA validation removes this source of errors and guarantees that all animals have accurate pedigrees and can contribute to meaningful conservation breeding programs.

The Cattlemen's Texas Longhorn Registry uses Neogen in Lincoln, NE for gene mapping. Two analyses are currently accepted. The 100K SNP is analyzed by our software to assign an indicine percentage to an individual. This qualifies or disqualifies an animal as falling within the acceptable range for conservation Texas Longhorns. This analysis will soon be replaced with an SNV analysis performed by Invictus Informatics on the Neogen 1X SkimSeek test. The SNV analysis is more comprehensive, identifying influence from other taurine breeds as well as the presence of Sanga and Indian breeds. The test will be used to determine registration eligibility of animals and qualify parentage or close relationships. In addition to visual inspection these DNA analyses qualify animals from unknown parentage.

Neogen/GeneSeek charges \$45 for the 100K map plus a \$4 per sample DNA extraction fee for hair. You must submit your DNA sample in one of their hair cards. Please mail DNA samples to Neogen GeneSeek – Sample Reception at the Nebraska address on their submission form, with a check made payable to Neogen and a completed submission form.

Please complete the Neogen submission Form with your contact information, similar to the example on the CTLR website: <https://www.ctlr.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Neogen-Form-Example.jpg>.

Neogen stores all data by barcode, so it is imperative that you keep record of the barcode on the hair card you submit for each animal. Parentage can be verified by either analysis when the parents' barcodes are provided.

Be mindful the name of the animal you submit will permanently be associated with its DNA report. If you change the animal's registered name later, you will need to reference the DNA name when making parentage inquiries or submit a name update request to Neogen. Please match the name on the hair card with the Animal Name/Ear Tag on the submission form. Each hair card has a unique barcode. Write that number in the Barcode blank and keep a record of that number for future parentage tests. Complete the parentage information for animals from known parents. Contact the registry office info@ctlr.org to obtain Barcodes and CTL numbers for parents if you do not have that information. The test to request for registration eligibility is GGP100K. Parentage markers are automatically pulled with this test, so you do not need to request a separate parentage test. If you wish to use the Invictus analysis, please contact the CTLR office Info@ctlr.org to request that submission form and procedure. When the new Invictus website goes live, members will be able to download submission forms from that site and pay for the test online. At that time, the older SNV test and our indicine percentage analysis will become obsolete.

Parentage testing is offered by Igenity® (Neogen/GeneSeek), for \$21 per animal. The CTLR no longer accepts "multi-sire" for subsequent registrants. Heifers born to multi-sire herds must be submitted for parentage testing to determine sire before being eligible for subsequent registration. Use the same Neogen/GeneSeek submission form as used for registration eligibility testing but select the test SeekSire Parentage. The possible sires must previously have been genotyped. The dam's genotype does not need to be on file to determine the sire of a calf. Sires will be qualified or excluded. If there are more than two possible sires and all but one have been genotyped, a result of all excluded as possible sire would indicate the sire is the bull with the missing genotype. The offspring would not qualify for subsequent registration if her sire has not passed a DNA test. When completing the form, give the name under which the sire was genotyped if different than his registered name, his CTL number and Barcode. Note, the CTL number is assigned by the lab in association with the individual genotype and is different from the animal's CTLR registration number. Date of testing is also helpful for the lab to locate the sire's gene map. You may request assistance from the Registry office in determining this information.

Neogen also offers BVD testing. Bovine Viral Diarrhea can cause serious economic losses due to abortion, infertility and loss of animal condition. Testing for this virus is a biosecurity tool available to members bringing new animals into their herd. The registry has no requirements for this test.

IGENITY HAIR SAMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ KIT INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY BEFORE PERFORMING TEST.



Call 877.443.6489 to order or visit NEOGEN.com



1 Pull (do not cut) hair from the tail switch, not tail head. Pull hair in the opposite direction from which the hair is laying. This results in less breakage than pulling straight out from the tail.



2 Make sure hair is free of fecal material and dirt. Save the hair roots (follicles), which contain the DNA.



3 Roots must be clearly visible. Approximately 30 hair roots are needed. For animals with finer hair, a minimum of 50 to 60 hairs is desired. For animals younger than three months, TSUs are recommended since hair roots will likely not be visible.



4 Open the collector and peel back the plastic cover. Insert the root end of hairs in the middle of the collector. Seal the plastic cover over the hair roots and then close the collector cover tab.



5 Trim excess hair extending from the collector. Write animal ID and other information in the spaces provided (do not cut off follicles, which contain the DNA).



6 Properly record animal IDs on the collector cards and correctly enter that information on your order form to match the DNA to the animal.



Forms for:

[Membership Application](#),

[Registration Application](#),

[Application for Animal Transfer of Ownership](#) , and

[Neogen DNA Submission](#)

may be downloaded from links on the CTLR website.

<https://www.ctrl.org/membership/>

Fees

Membership

Estate	\$1500	one-time	voting privileges
Life	\$700	one time	voting privileges
Active	\$75	yearly	voting privileges
Youth	\$10	yearly	no voting privileges
Supporter	\$50	donation	supporting of our mission, no cattle ownership, non- voting

Subsequent Registration \$ 15

Initial Registration \$ 25

Transfer of Ownership to Member \$ 15

Transfer of Ownership to Non-Member \$ 30

Certificate Reprint \$ 10

Neogen SNP Gene Map \$ 49

Invictus Informatics Analysis &
SkimSeek Map \$ 75

Breed Standards Illustrations

CATTLEMEN'S

TEXAS LONGHORN
REGISTRY

Bull Conformation Standards

Crown of head is flat, lacking Indicine poll bump or African inverted angle.

Horns curl forward and up for fighting

Shoulder depth is greater than flank

Narrow head and shoulders for calving ease

'J' shape bone structure of tail head seated above back level

Straight round from pins to hocks

No pendulous sheath, dewlap or scrotum

Sound hooves for travel

Straight back line to croup

Well angled rear legs, neither post-legged or sickle-hocked

Moderately sized testicles

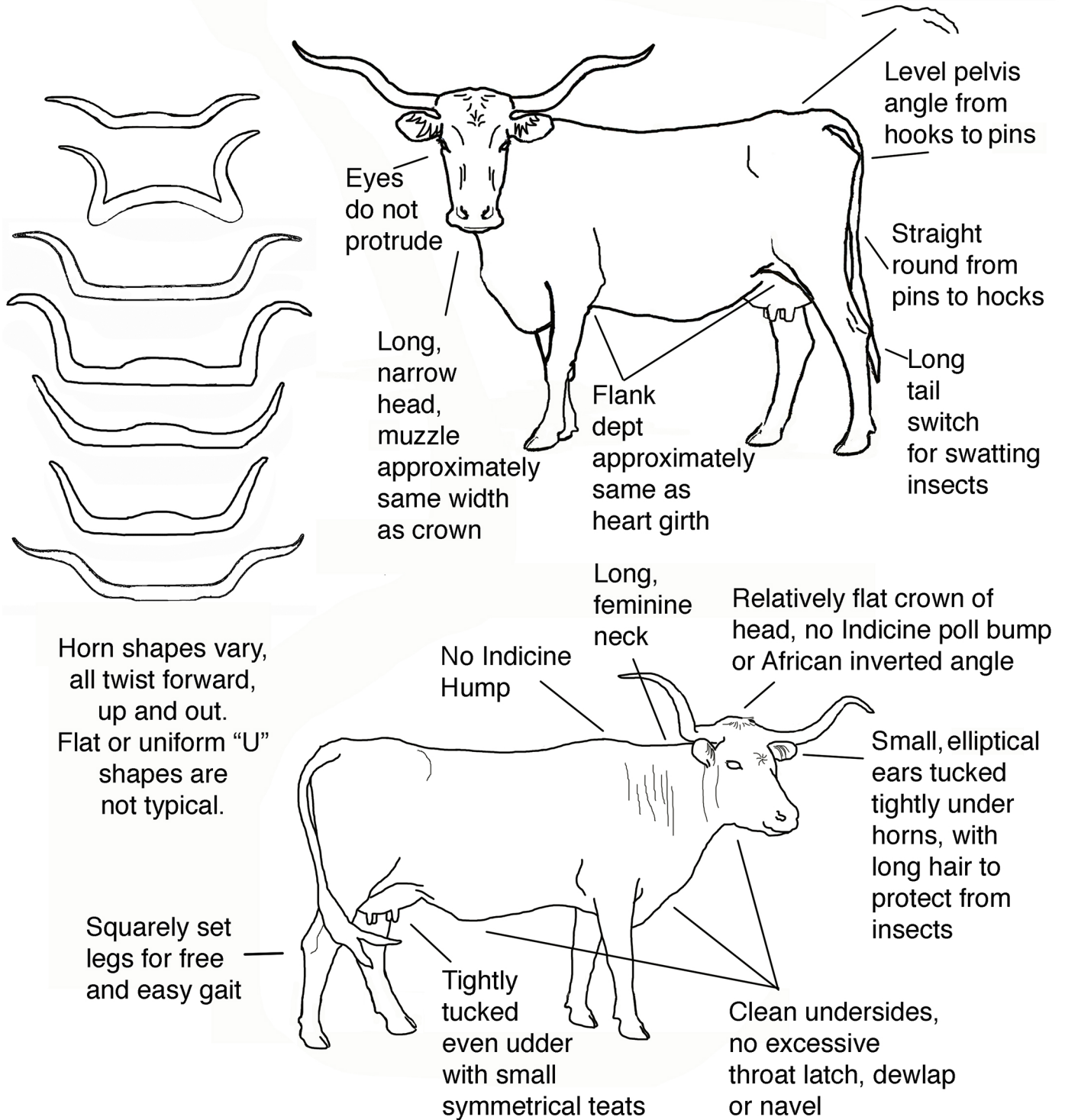
Bridge of nose may be convex (Roman) or straight, but never concave (dished).

Masculine shoulder crest shows no evidence of Indicine hump



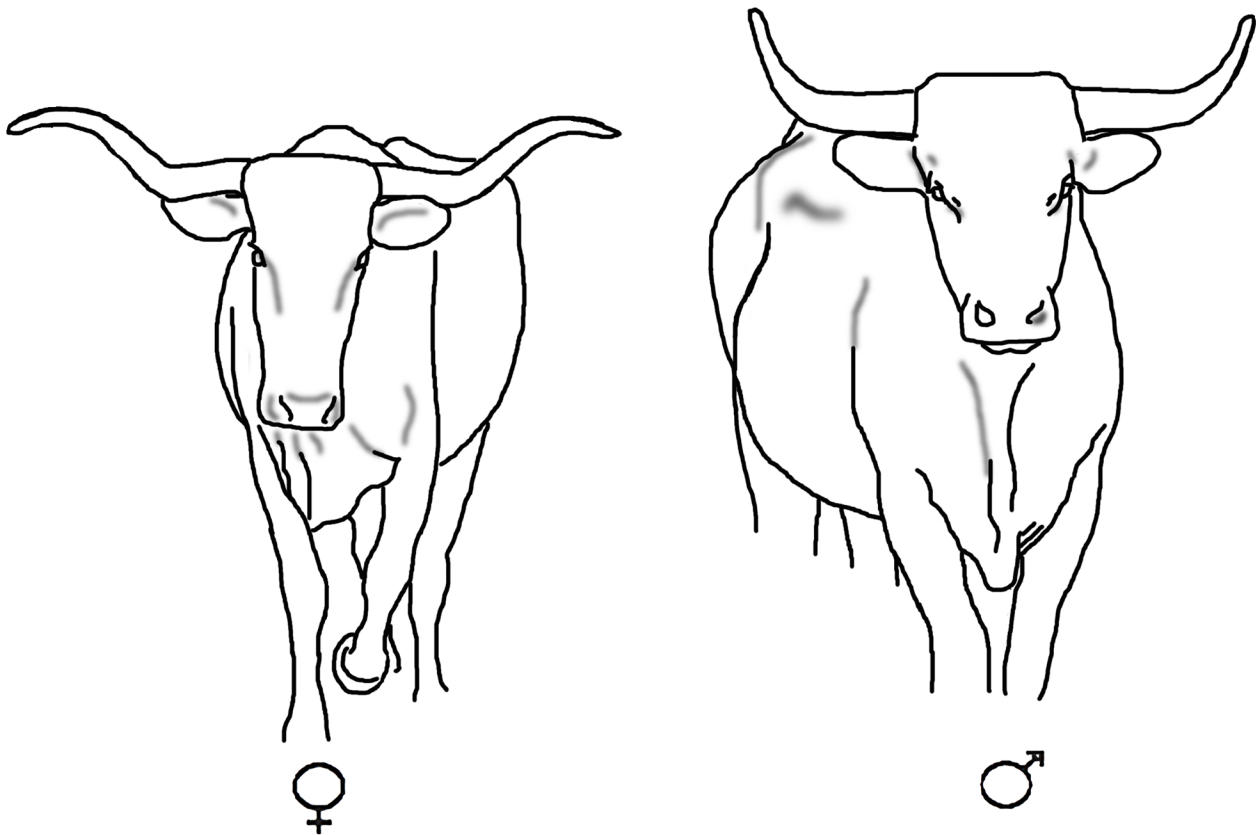
Cow Conformation Standards

S or J shaped tail head, level or higher than back. No sloping rump angle.





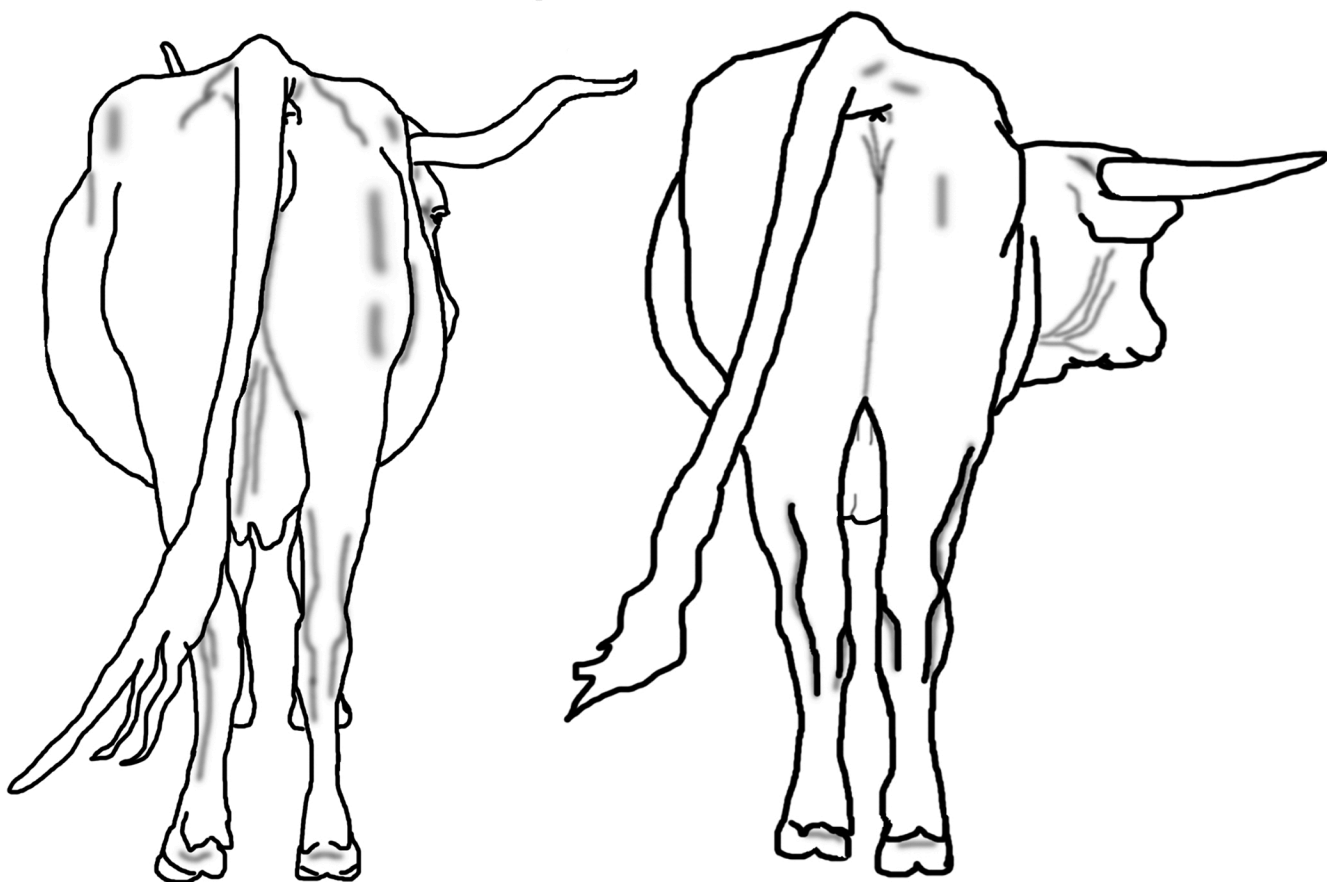
Historically Correct Texas Longhorn Head & Shoulder Conformation



Narrow heads and shoulders are an evolutionary trait of Texas Longhorn cattle for calving ease. Heads of traditional cattle are approximately the same width at the crown as the muzzle. Muzzle width enables increased Oxygen intake capacity resulting in greater endurance and ability to travel between water and grazing sites.



Historically Correct Rear Leg Conformation



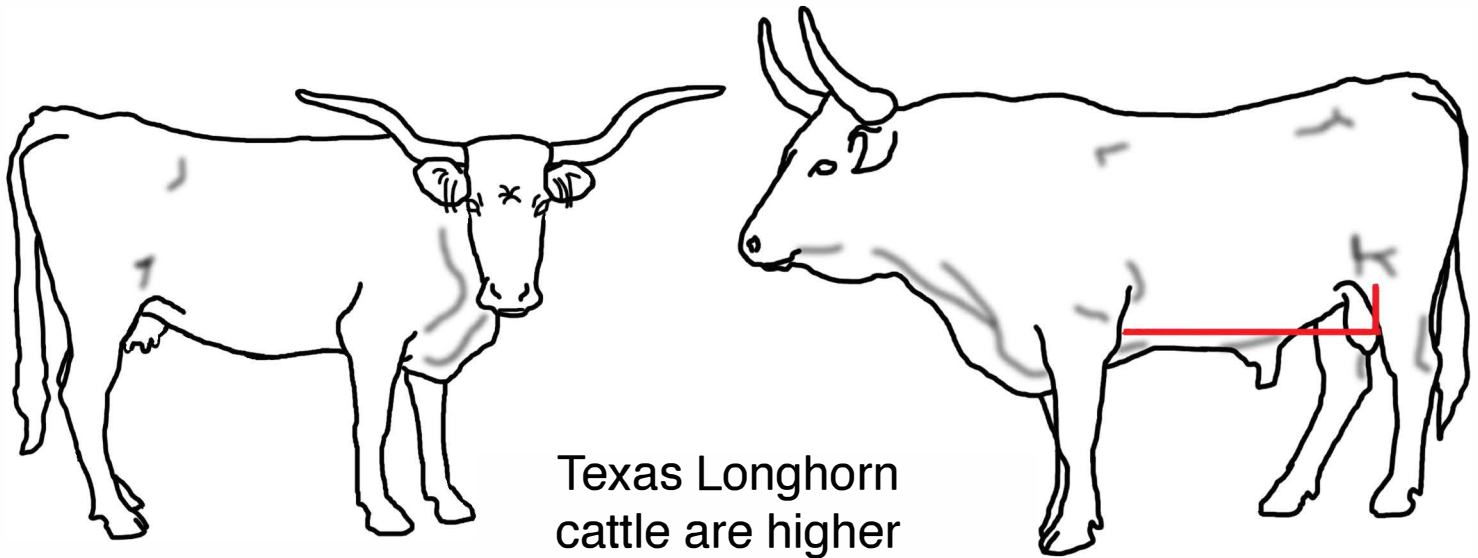
♀

Scrotal & Udder
Attachments

♂

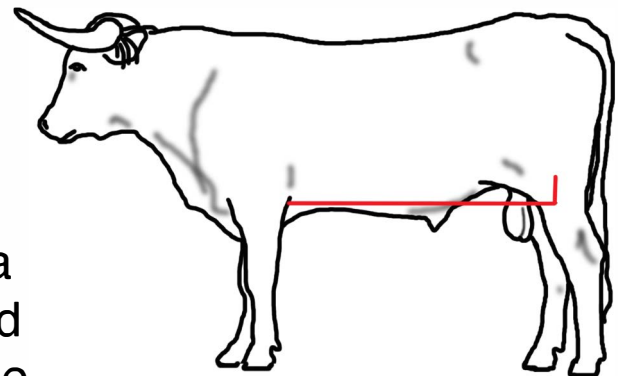
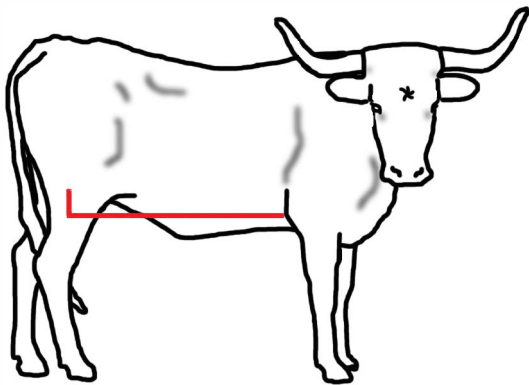


Historically Correct Texas Longhorn Conformation

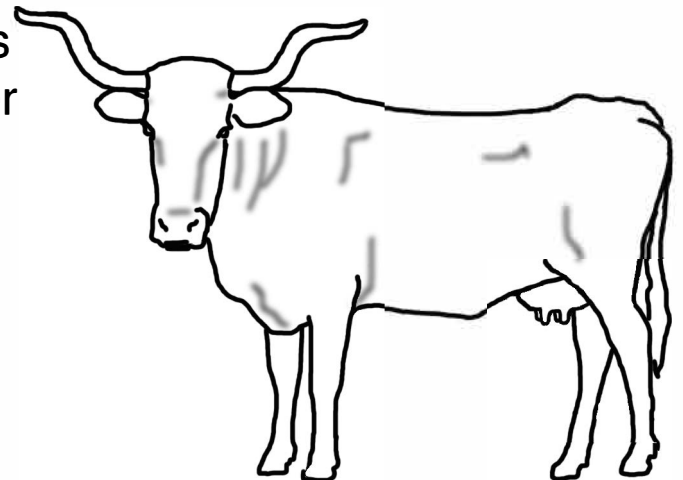
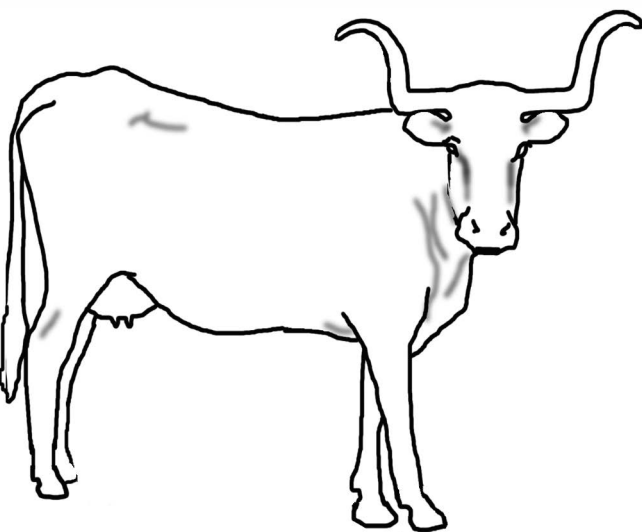


Texas Longhorn
cattle are higher
in the flank

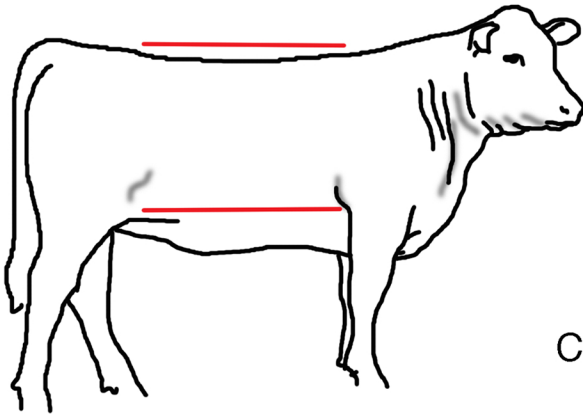
than
other
beef
breeds.



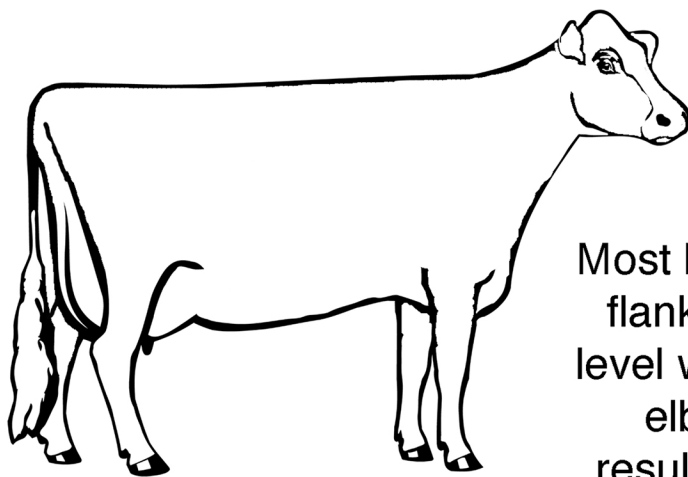
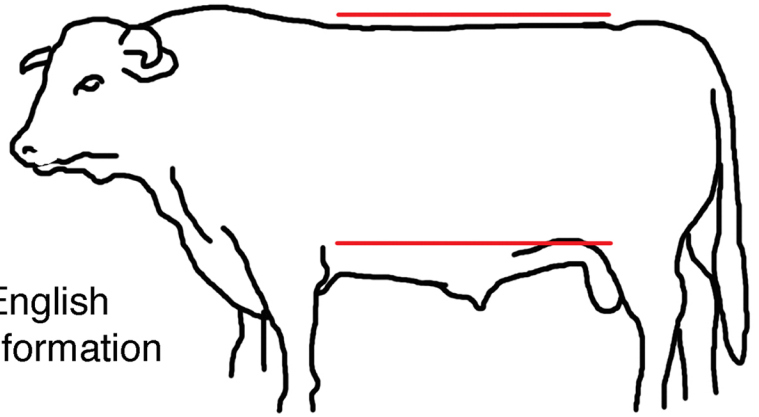
There is a
slight bend
in the spine
that
facilitates
the higher
tail set.



Other Breed Conformations

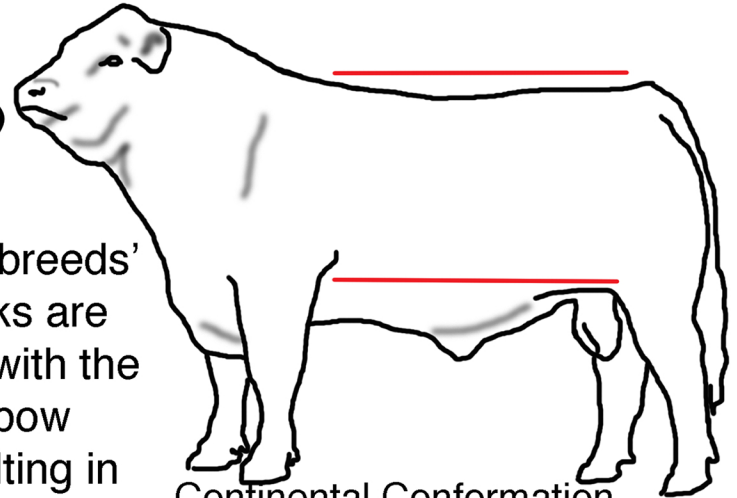


English
Conformation

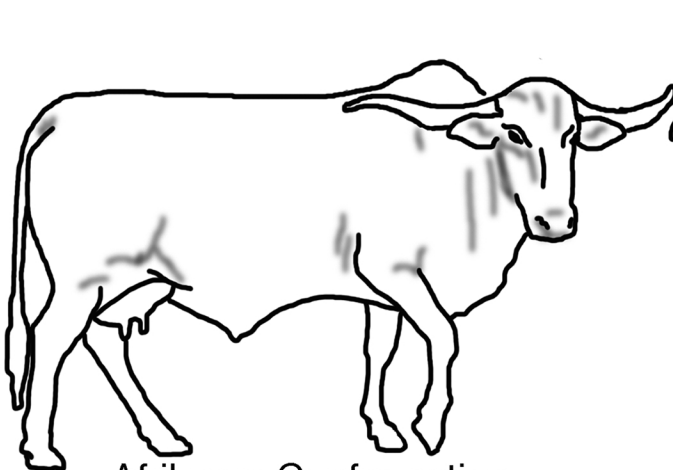


Dairy Conformation

Most breeds' flanks are level with the elbow resulting in level spines.



Continental Conformation



Afrikaner Conformation



Brahman Conformation

Breed Head Comparisons



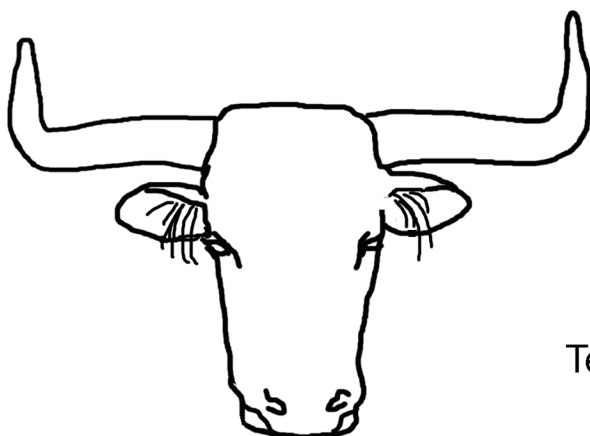
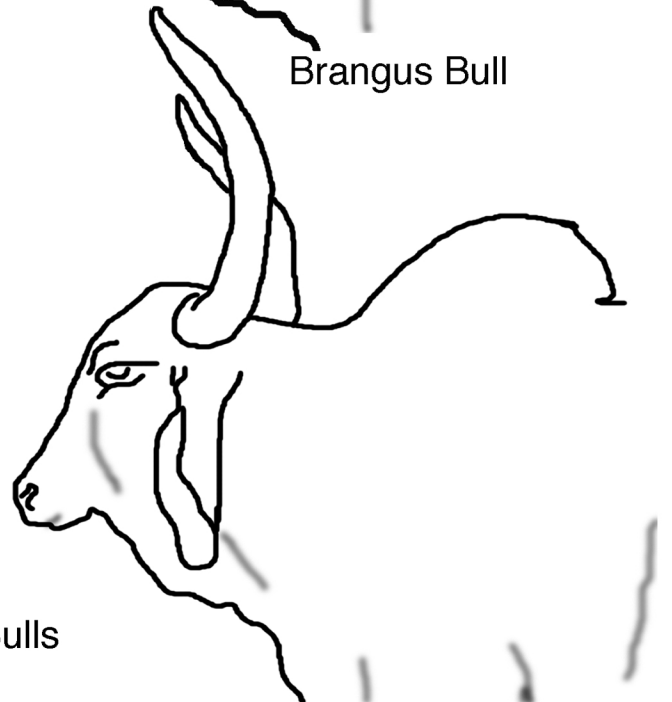
Hereford Bull



Brangus Bull



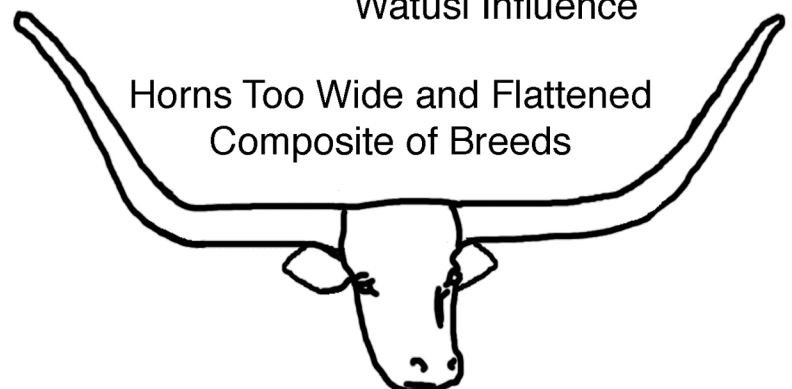
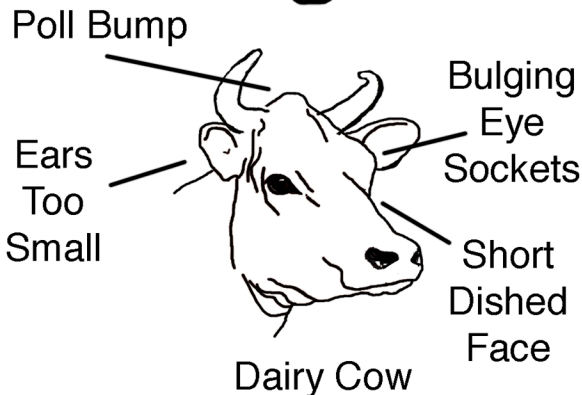
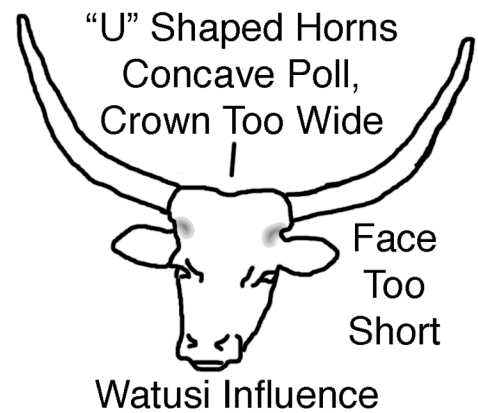
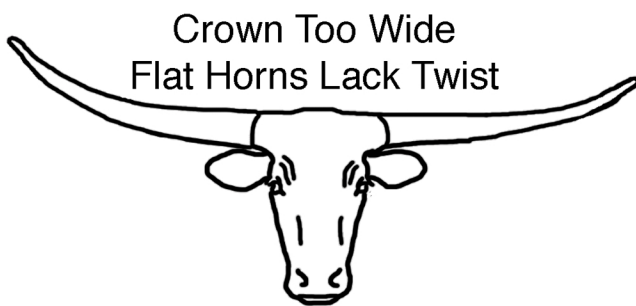
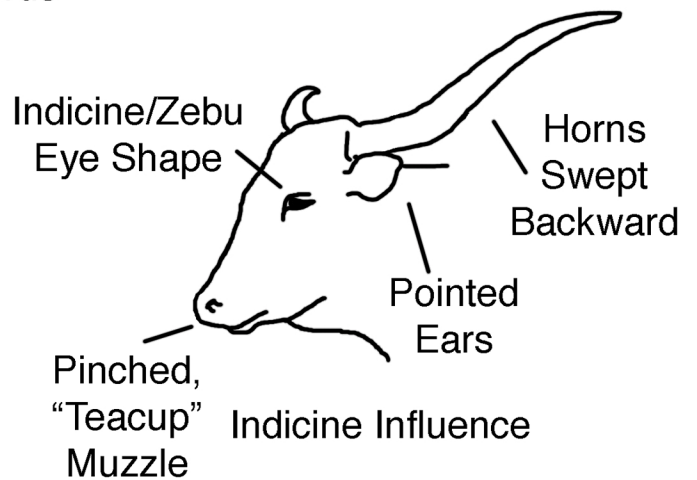
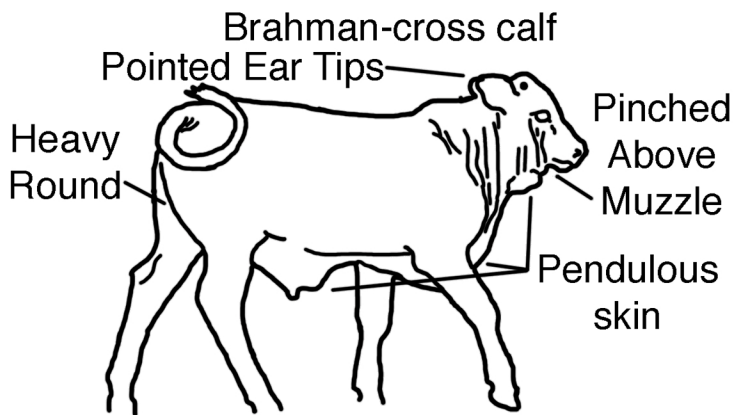
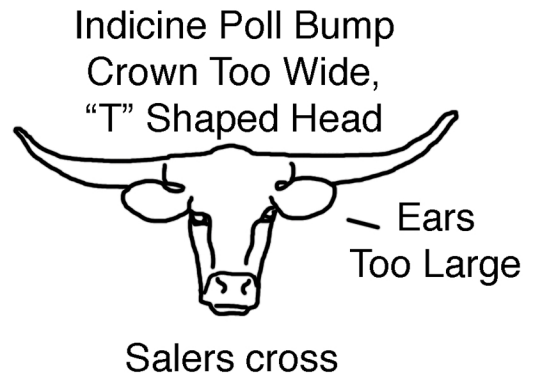
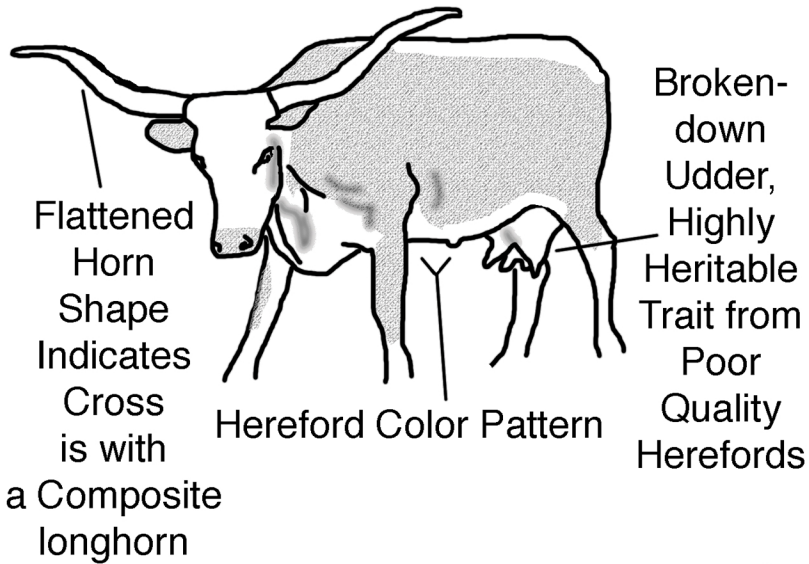
Brahman Bulls



Historically
Correct
Texas Longhorn
Bulls

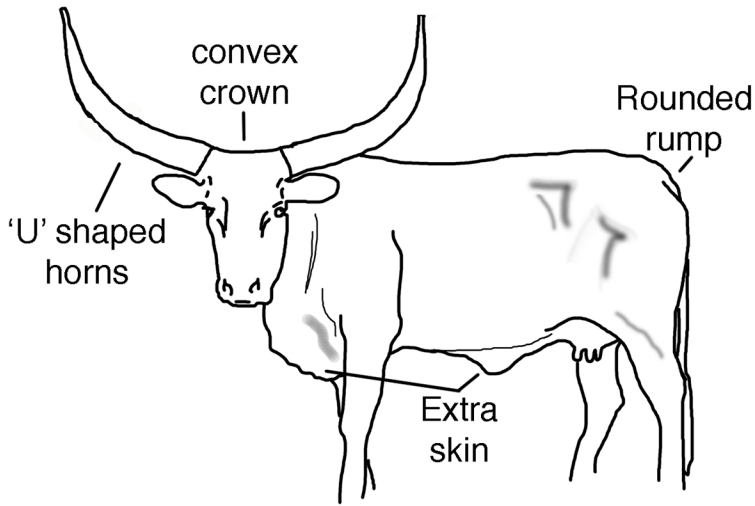


Evidence of Introgression from Other Breeds

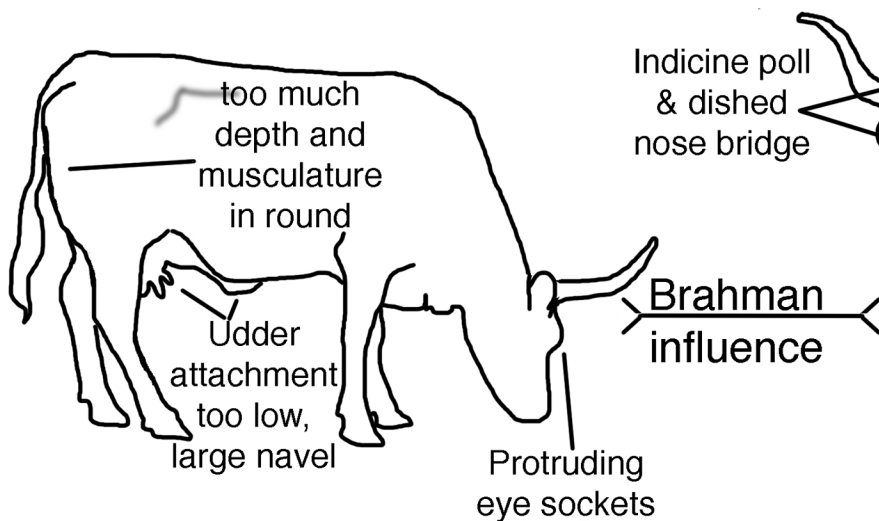
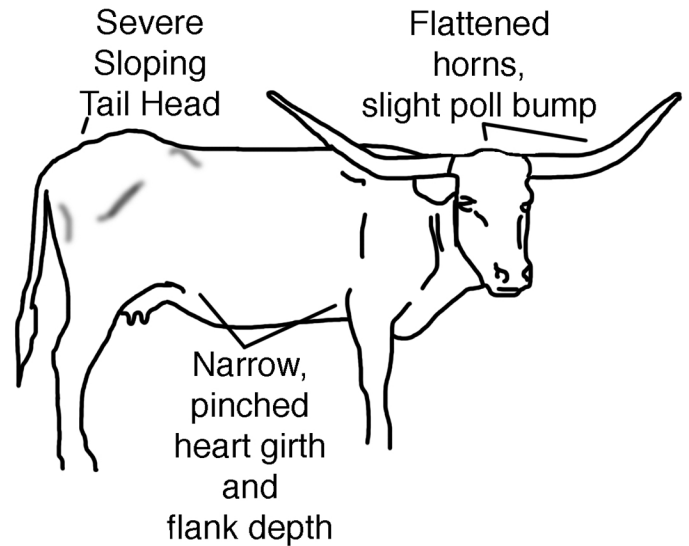


Unacceptable Traits

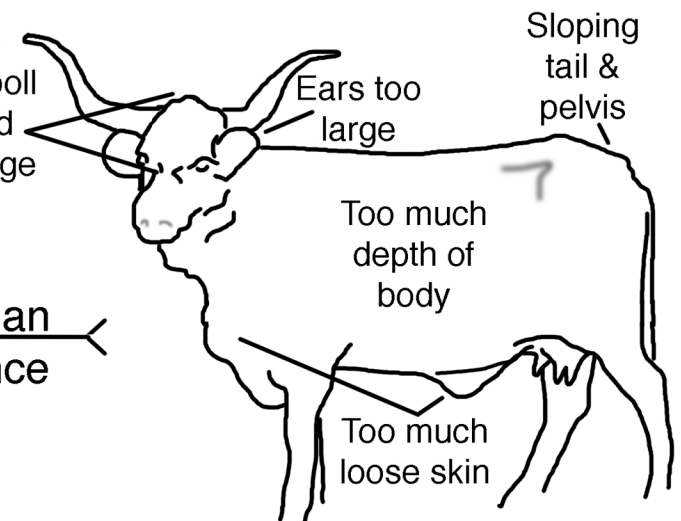
Watusi influence



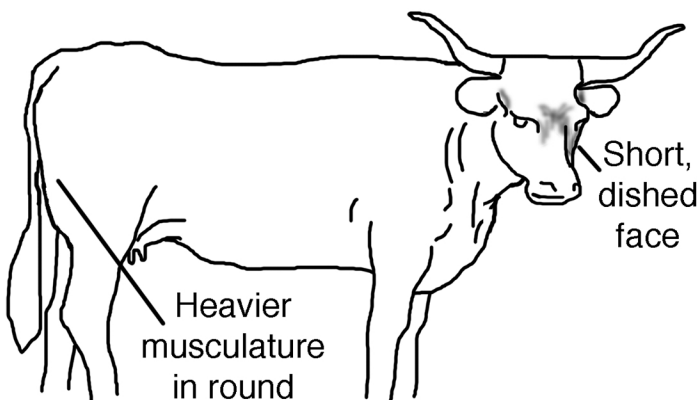
Composite



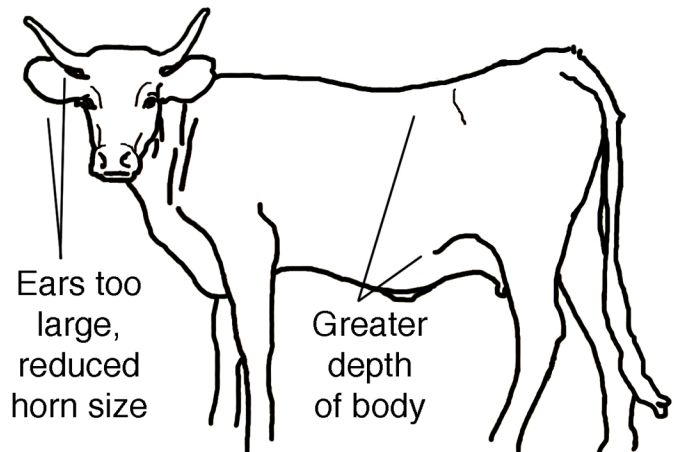
Brahman influence



English influence



Continental influence





P.O. Box 36 • Tarpley, TX 78883

(830) 562-3601 www.CTLR.com

CATTLEMEN'S TEXAS LONGHORN REGISTRY BREED STANDARDS

Characteristics	Desirable	Objectionable	Undesirable	Pass	Fail
1. GENERAL FORM OR TYPE	Good length with moderate depth and thickness. Top of hips slightly higher than tops of shoulders. Elliptical shaped body for heat adaptation. Sound dense bones. Strong legs with free movement. Bulls slightly thicker and heavier muscled than cows and exhibiting crest development on neck.	Weak back	Any evidence of hump directly over shoulder region or evidence of other than Texas Longhorn breed conformation. Extreme manifestations or objectionable characteristics. Inherited lameness and deformities or genetic unsoundness.		
2. HEAD	Showing masculinity or femininity according to sex. Moderate width with pronounced length from poll to muzzle. Straight profile at poll. Some evidence of throat flap. Symmetrical eyes and nose alignment.	Nose extremely "pinched in" above nostrils. Short, blocky, "T" or mouse head. Convex forehead.	Extreme width in forehead. Wry nose. Rounded, knotted or non-lateral poll. Eye sockets protruding from head or "bug" eyes. Masculine head on cows.		
3. EARS	Small to medium, short rounded ears, fitted horizontally under the horns or sloping slightly upward.	Longer, droopy ears.	Extremely large and/or droopy ears.		
4. MUZZLE	Mealy mouthed, wide and symmetrical. Pigmented.	Non-pigmented. Narrow or unsymmetrical.	Wry nose, Overshot or undershot jaw. Hairlip or deformed palate.		

5. HORNS	Cows: Slender base, lateral growth from poll with a vertical turn upward, ending in a lateral twist out. Poll measurement and twist related to maturity of cow. Bulls: Lateral growth from poll with a slight forward upward sweep. Poll measurement related to maturity of bull.	Cows: Broad based horns, horns that curve sharply upward. Pole measurement under 24" at 4 years of age. Bulls: Horns that curve sharply upward. Pole measurement of under 24" at 3 years of age.	Cows: Pole measurement of under 24" at 5 years of age. Bulls: Pole measurement of under 24" at 4 years of age. White, porcelain-smooth demarcations of the horns indicate metabolic disturbance		
6. NECK	Trim on cows, muscular on bulls. Long with minimal loose skin.	Ewe neck or very short. Pendulous dewlap.	Masculine on cow. Feminine on bull		
7. SHOULDERS		Open on top, sharply dropping down behind shoulders	Wide, coarse or too vertical		
8. BRISKET	Trim and free from excessive fleshiness	Excessive fat, downward sloping and excessive dewlap.	Fullness in lower neck and brisket to give a buffalo type silhouette		
9. HEART GIRTH	Full on bulls, angular on cows	Pinched girth	Deep chested, nonangular on cows.		
10. BACK	Strong well sprung, slightly concave topline with a slight upward slope from shoulders to	Extreme swayback and shortness between shoulders and hooks.	Long chine bones on cows extending much higher than shoulder blades.		
11. LOIN	Reasonably broad and full.	Narrow and low.	Extremely narrow and low.		
12. RIBS	Moderately well sprung, elliptical	Slab sided.			
13. HOOKS	Broad, reasonably prominent and sloping downward toward pin bones. Good length between hooks and pin bones	Excessive narrowness between hooks. Short between hooks and pin bones.	Excessive downward slope toward rear.		
14. RUMP	Long, moderately sloping from hooks to pins. Full and well developed.	Short, narrow and extremely drooping or high pins associated with high tail head and tilted vulva.	Small and concave		

15. TAIL	Long with full switch.	Very short tail.	Wry tail.		
16.HINDQUARTERS	Reasonably broad and muscular. Moderately wide at pins.	Extremely narrow	Double muscling		
17. COLOR	Colors and mixes are many. Paints, spotted, roans, solids and many variations.	Color patterns that would suggest impurities such as Hereford.	Non-pigmented around eyes, nose, ears and teats.		
17. REPRODUCTION	Early maturity, longevity. Cows: Feminine, regular calving and early puberty. Bulls: Masculine, virile, high libido.	Abnormal reproductive organs.	Cows: Slow breeders, late puberty, abortive. Pronounced deposits of fat in the brisket, chine, withers, lower rib, hips and pins indicate reduced fertility. Bulls: Unmatched testicals and below average scrotal circumference. Single or twisted testicals.		
18. SHEATH	Retractable prepuce, small orifice, flat small sized navel flap.		Long pendulous sheath, non-retractable prepuce. Excessive navel flap on both cows and bulls.		
19. UDDER AND TEATS	Well attached udder, equally balanced quarters, pigmented small teats, and abundant milk production	Teats too large for calf to nurse at birth. Loosely attached udder.	Hard firm meaty udder, unable to produce enough milk for her calf. Quarters not equal size.		
20. DISPOSITION	Mild, tractable	Nervous	Unmanageable		
21. SIZE & FLESH	Easy fleshing. Adequate size for age and environment.	Small for age and environment, extremely over sized.	Unthrifty, chronic - poor flesh. Lacking mature size for environment.		
22. HAIR (depending upon environment)	Cows: Short, straight, slick coat. Bulls: Coarse wire-type hair on head and neck.	Dull, dry bristly hair.	Loss of hair.		
23. HIDE	Pliable and healthy	Tight excessive skin fold. Excessive sheath, neck flap or navel flap.	Extra large sheath or navel flap. Loss of hair.		
24. LEGS & FEET	Squarely set, sound feet and joints, hard hooves. Legs, hocks and joints with adequate bone.	Very short legs, extra close, weak hocks, very small bone.	Mule footed, sickle hocks or "post" legs, unsoundness.		