



**AMERICAN BOER GOAT
ASSOCIATION**

Certified Judges Manual



ABGA Judge Background Check Policy

(Effective July 24, 2026)

Purpose

The American Boer Goat Association (ABGA) is committed to maintaining the integrity and professionalism of its certified judges while exercising responsible stewardship of Association resources. This policy establishes the requirements for criminal background checks for individuals who have passed the ABGA Judge Certification.

Initial Background Check

All applicants who successfully complete the requirements for ABGA Judge Certification shall successfully pass a criminal background check before being added to the official list of ABGA Certified Judges.

The cost of the initial background check shall be covered by the Association.

Annual Renewal Certification

As part of the annual judge renewal process, each certified judge shall declare that since their last renewal they:

- Have not been charged with or convicted of a felony;
- Have not been charged with or convicted of a crime involving fraud, theft, violence, animal cruelty, or a sexual offense;
- Have disclosed to the Association any criminal charges required under this policy.

Providing false or misleading information during the renewal process may result in disciplinary action, including suspension or removal from the certified judges list.

Subsequent Background Checks

Certified judges shall not be required to complete annual background checks.

The Board of Directors may require a certified judge to complete a new criminal background check at any time upon a majority vote of the Board of Directors when it determines that such action is in the best interest of the Association. Failure to comply with a Board-directed background check within the specified timeframe will result in suspension or removal from the certified judges list until the requirement is satisfied.



Duty to Report

Certified judges are expected to conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the ABGA Code of Ethics and Judge Standards.

A judge shall notify the Executive Director within ten (10) business days if they:

- Are charged with, or convicted of, a felony;
- Are charged with, or convicted of, a crime involving fraud, theft, violence, animal cruelty, or a sexual offense;
- Become subject to legal restrictions that would materially impair their ability to perform judging responsibilities.

Notification under this section does not, by itself, constitute grounds for discipline or removal. The Executive Director shall promptly notify the Board of Directors, which may review the matter and determine whether any interim or permanent action is appropriate under the ABGA Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, Code of Ethics, or other applicable Association policies.

Failure to provide the required notification may be considered grounds for disciplinary action, including suspension or removal from the certified judges list.

Board Authority

Nothing in this policy limits the authority of the ABGA Board of Directors to investigate complaints, suspend, remove, or otherwise discipline a certified judge in accordance with the ABGA Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, Code of Ethics, or other applicable Association policies.

Effective Date

This policy supersedes all previous background check requirements for certified judges and shall become effective upon approval by the ABGA Board of Directors.



Code of Ethics

The American Boer Goat Association (ABGA), its Board of Directors, Members, Non-Members and/or Agents are committed to conduct ourselves in a manner that:

- Creates good corporate citizenship in all jurisdictions in which we operate.
- Does not discriminate on the basis of age, disability, economic status, ethnicity, gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.
- Honors the core values of integrity, respect, and accountability, as this is at the heart of everything that we do.
- Maintains a high level of ethical behavior.
- Provides for an excellent pedigree service through accurate information provided by its members.
- Refrains from a conflict of interest or the perception thereof.
- Any form of participation by an ABGA registered goat, or a member/non-member with a person banned from participation at ABGA sanctioned events is considered a violation of, and punishable under the Code of Ethics.

Participation is defined as, but not limited to clipping washing, feeding, leading, transporting, present on premises, medicating, trimming feet, coaching, photographing, etc.

By the authority given to them through Section 3.8 of the Bylaws, the Board of Directors of the ABGA may enforce this Code of Ethics by: a written letter of reprimand, which may or may not be made available to the general membership; a fine up to \$10,000; freezing of account; ban from ABGA functions; or a combination of any or all of the above, dependent upon the severity of the infraction which is approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the whole Board of Directors present that constitutes a quorum excluding any Board member that may be accused of a violation of this Code of Ethics.

Signature: _____ Date: _____



American Boer Goat Association Breed Standards

General Introduction:

Presented in this document are the Breed Standards by which the American Boer Goat Association evaluates all Boer Goats cataloged within its registry. These standards are an ***Ideal of Perfection***; a goal to strive towards and attempt to achieve. The ABGA Breed Standards, as well as all pictures and information provided on the ABGA Website, are tools to be used by breeders to help them improve their own breeding programs and work towards this ***Ideal of Perfection***.

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I. Percentage Does

A. Head

1. A Percentage doe should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft, gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Percentage doe should exhibit an Ennobled, Roman nose consisting of a gentle curve, wide nostrils, and a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Percentage does should have a feminine appearance about their heads.
2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
3. Horns, if present, should be: dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
 - a. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
 - b. If both horns get broken but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
4. The horns, if present, should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
5. Percentage does may be polled (hornless) or have disbudded horns.
6. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal, and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.
7. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
8. After 24 months of age, an allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
9. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred.
10. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
11. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have been shed prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.
12. Deciduous teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
13. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present in the goat's mouth; unless there is a deciduous (baby) tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process that has yet to fall out.
14. The first two incisors should be erupted by no later than 24 months of age.

15. **Faults:**

- a. Dished or concave forehead/face
- b. Bulging or wild eyes
- c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
- d. Horns positioned too close together
- e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
- f. Jaw too pointed
- g. Shallow lower jaw
- h. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth

16. Disqualifications:

- a. Wry or twisted face
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Blue eyes
- d. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
- e. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
- f. Elf or Gopher Ears
- g. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
- h. The front of the upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
- i. Incisor teeth protruding more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
- j. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
- k. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are not the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth

17. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

- 1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.
- 2. Percentage does should exhibit a feminine neck that blends smoothly into the top and front of the shoulders and the brisket.
- 3. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.
- 4. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
- 5. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.

6. **Faults:**

- a. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
- b. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades
- c. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
- d. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
- e. Excessive deposits of fat in the brisket area (wasty brisket)

7. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault.

C. Body

1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width across the entire topline.
2. Percentage does should possess a wedge shape (feminine wedge) that is deeper at the flank and becomes gradually shallower as you move forward to the heart girth.
 - a. This is an indication of body capacity sufficient to carry multiple kids while also maintaining adequate rumen function.
3. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
4. Ribs should be well sprung.
5. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
6. The top line should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
7. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production but not be extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the top line behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth/capacity in the flank (tube shaped)
 - g. Excessive fat deposits
9. **Disqualifications:**
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

D. Hindquarters

1. A Percentage doe's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, while exhibiting adequate width for kidding.
2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
 - a. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.
3. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
4. Both the inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
5. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.

6. **Faults:**

- a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
- b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
- c. Lack of length through the hip (hooks to pins)
- d. Lack of width across the hip (hooks to pins)
- e. Lack of muscling
- f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head of behind the elbow)

7. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Wry tail

8. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

- 1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion to the depth of body of the animal.
- 2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
- 3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
- 4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe of the foot while viewing from the front of the animal.
- 5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
- 6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free, easy movement, but should not be soft or weak.
- 7. Hooves should be well-formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.

8. **Faults:**

- a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet or legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pastern too short
 - vi. Pastern too long

9. Sickie hocked

- i. Post Legged
- ii. Straight shouldered
- b. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
- c. Legs that are too straight
- d. Legs that are too weak
- e. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- f. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- g. Splayed toes

10. Disqualifications:

- a. Any foot or leg fault that adversely affect the animal's gait or causes lameness
- b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing.

11. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault.

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. No preference should be given to any hair type
- 2. Percentage Does less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 3. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 4. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 5. Percentage Does 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 6. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 7. 100% pigmentation is preferred.

8. Faults:

- 9. Excessive skin on the neck and under the jaw, resulting in the animal having a less clean/feminine appearance.

10. Disqualifications:

- a. Does under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
- b. Does 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Does should have a well-formed udder with good fore and rear attachment: The udder should be well supported throughout the productive life of the doe, with the floor of the udder at or above the level of the hocks.
- 2. It is important that the udder is constructed so that the offspring can nurse unassisted.
- 3. Ideal teat structures consist of either one or two, well separated, functional teats on each half of the udder.
- 4. Acceptable teat structures consist of no more than two functional teats per side and may include:
- 5. One or more non-functional teats with no more than one additional non-functional teat or protrusion attached to the main teat, as long as it does not interfere with or prevent nursing.
- 6. A split teat with two distinctly separate teats and orifices, when at least 50% of the body of the teat is separated.
- 7. Counts as two functional teats per side allowed.
- 8. Only one of the two functional teats per side can contain two milk channels (Double Orifice) with a smooth or rounded end, and with no sign of a dimple or division between the orifices.
- 9. Refer to the Teat Diagram and pictures for additional information on teat structures.
- 10. Does must have kidded or show evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy by 24 months of age.

11. Faults:

- a. Infantile or underdeveloped vulva by 24 months of age
- b. Udder and teat abnormalities or defects
- c. Poorly attached or pendulous udder

12. Disqualifications:

- a. Any udder or teat structure that prevents a newborn kid from nursing unassisted
- b. More than two functional teats on one half of the udder
- c. Split teat when less than 50% of the body of the teat is separated
- d. Additional, functional teat(s) attached to the main teat
- e. More than two milk channels in one teat
- f. Bulbous teats
- g. A doe that has not kidded, nor is showing evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy, by 24 months of age

13. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

- 1. The traditional Boer goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

II. Fullblood Does

A. Head

- 1. A Fullblood doe should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Fullblood doe should exhibit a Roman nose consisting of a gentle curve, wide nostrils, and a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Fullblood does should have a feminine appearance about their heads.
- 2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
- 3. Horns should be: dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
- 4. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
- 5. If both horns get broken but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
- 6. The horns should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
- 7. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal, and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.

8. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
9. After 24 months of age, an allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
 - a. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred
10. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
11. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have not been shed, prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.
12. Deciduous teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
13. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present; unless there is a deciduous tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process.
14. The first two incisors should erupt by no later than 24 months of age.

15. Faults:

- a. Dished or concave forehead/face
- b. Bulging or wild eyes
- c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
- d. Horns positioned too close together
- e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
- f. Erect or airplane ears
- g. Jaw too pointed
- h. Shallow lower jaw
- i. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth

16. Disqualifications:

- a. Wry or twisted face
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Blue eyes
- d. Naturally polled
- e. Dehorned
- f. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
- g. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
- h. Elf or gopher ears
- i. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
- j. The front of the upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
- k. Incisor teeth protruding more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
- l. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
- m. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are no the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth

17. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.

2. Fullblood does should exhibit a feminine neck that blends smoothly into the top and front of the shoulders and the brisket.
3. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.
4. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
5. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.
6. **Faults:**
 - a. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
 - b. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades
 - c. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
 - d. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
 - e. Excessive deposits of fat in the brisket area.
7. **Disqualifications:**
8. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

C. Body

1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width across the top line all the way back from the hooks to the pins.
2. Fullblood does should possess a wedge shape (feminine wedge) that is deeper at the flank and becomes gradually shallower as you move forward to the heart girth.
3. This is an indication of body capacity sufficient to carry multiple kids while also maintaining adequate rumen function.
4. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
5. Ribs should be well sprung.
6. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
7. The top line should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
8. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production, but not extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
9. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the top line behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth/capacity in the flank (tube shaped)
 - g. Excessive fat deposits
10. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. An extreme occurrence of any of the above-mentioned faults

D. Hindquarters

1. A Fullblood doe's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, while exhibiting adequate width for kidding.
2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
3. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.
4. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
5. Both inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
6. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.
7. **Faults:**
 - a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
 - b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
 - c. Lack of length through the hip (hooks to pins)
 - d. Lack of width across the hip (hooks to pins)
 - e. Lack of muscling
 - f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head)
8. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry tail
9. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion with the depth of body of the animal.
2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe of the foot while viewing from the front of the animal.
5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free, easy movement, but should not be soft or weak.
7. Hooves should be well formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet or legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pastern too short
 - vi. Pastern too long
 - vii. Sickie hocked
 - viii. Post legged (too straight in the hocks)

- ix. Straight shouldered
- b. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
- c. Legs that are too straight
- d. Legs that are too weak
- e. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- f. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- g. Splayed toes
- 9. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Any foot or leg fault that adversely affects the animal's gait or causes lameness
 - b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing.
- 10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. No preference should be given to any hair type
- 2. Fullblood Does less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 3. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 4. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 5. Fullblood Does 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 6. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 7. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 8. **Faults:**
 - a. Excessive skin on the neck and under the jaw resulting in the animal having a less clean/feminine appearance
- 9. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Does under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
 - b. Does 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Does should have a well-formed udder with good fore and rear attachment: The udder should be well supported throughout the productive life of the doe, with the floor of the udder at or above the level of the hocks.
- 2. It is important that the udder is constructed so that the offspring can nurse unassisted.
- 3. Ideal teat structures consist of either one or two, well separated, functional teats on each half of the udder.
- 4. Acceptable teat structures consist of no more than two functional teats per side and may include:
- 5. One or more non-functional teat with no more than one additional non-functional teat or protrusion attached to the main teat, as long as it does not interfere with or prevent nursing.
- 6. A split teat with two distinctly separate teats and orifices, when at least 50% of the body of the teat is separated.

7. Counts as two functional teats per side allowed.
8. Only one of the two functional teats per side can contain two milk channels (Double Orifice) with a smooth or rounded end, and with no sign of a dimple or division between the orifices.
9. Refer to the TEAT DIAGRAM and pictures for additional information on teat structures.
10. Does must have kidded or show evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy by 24 months of age
11. **Faults:**
 - a. Infantile or underdeveloped vulva by 24 months of age
 - b. Udder and teat abnormalities or defects
 - c. Poorly attached or pendulous udder
12. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Any udder or teat structure that prevents a newborn kid from nursing unassisted
 - b. More than two functional teats on one half of the udder
 - c. Split teat when less than 50% of the body of the teat is separated
 - d. Additional, functional teat(s) attached to the main teat
 - e. More than two milk channels in one teat
 - f. Bulbous teats
 - g. A doe that has not kidded, nor is showing evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy, by 24 months of age
13. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

1. The traditional Boer goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

III. Fullblood Bucks

A. Head

1. A Fullblood buck should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft, gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Fullblood buck should exhibit an ennobled, Roman nose consisting of a gentle curve, wide nostrils, and a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Fullblood bucks should have a strong, masculine appearance around their heads.
2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
3. Horns should be dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
 - a. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
 - b. If both horns get broken but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
4. The horns should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
5. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal, (horizontally folded ear tips are acceptable), and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.
6. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
7. After 24 months of age, and allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
 - a. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred, however.
8. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
9. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have been shed prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.
 - a. Deciduous-teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
10. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present; unless there is a deciduous tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process that has yet to fall out.
11. The first two incisors should be erupted by no later than 24 months of age.

12. **Faults:**

- a. Dished or concave forehead/face
- b. Bulging or wild eyes
- c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
- d. Horns positioned too close together
- e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
- f. Erect or airplane ears
- g. Jaw too pointed
- h. Shallow lower jaw
- i. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth
- j. A head that is too small/refined in proportion to the rest of the body, giving a more feminine appearance

13. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Wry or twisted face
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Blue eyes
- d. Naturally polled
- e. Dehorned
- f. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
- g. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
- h. Elf or gopher ears
- i. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
- j. The front of the upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
- k. Incisor teeth protruding more than ¼ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
- l. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
- m. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are not the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth

14. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

- 1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.
- 2. Fullblood bucks should have heavily muscled necks displaying masculinity.
- 3. Fullblood bucks should display heavier muscling through the neck and forequarters than does.
- 4. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.
- 5. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
- 6. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.

7. **Faults:**

- a. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
- b. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades

- c. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
- d. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
- e. Excess deposits of fat in the brisket area (wasty brisket)

8. Disqualifications:

- 9. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

C. Body

- 1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width throughout the entire topline
- 2. Fullblood bucks should possess a more uniform depth of body from the heart girth back to the flank, favoring the heart girth.
- 3. This is an indication of masculinity and sufficient capacity for internal organs such as the heart and lungs, while also maintaining space in the flank for adequate rumen function.
- 4. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
- 5. Ribs should be well sprung.
- 6. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
- 7. The top line should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
- 8. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production, but no be extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
- 9. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the top line behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth in the heart girth and excessive depth in the flank, giving a more maternal and feminine appearance
 - g. Excessive fat deposits

10. Disqualifications:

- 11. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

D. Hindquarters

- 1. A Fullblood buck's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, with clearly defined and adequate width.
- 2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
- 3. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.
- 4. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
- 5. Both the inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
- 6. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.

7. A deep twist in Fullblood bucks is desirable, showing length between the bottom of the anus and where the leg split defines the muscling of the inner thigh.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
 - b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
 - c. Short through the hip
 - d. Too narrow between the hooks and pins
 - e. Lack of muscling
 - f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head or behind the elbow)
9. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry tail
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion with the depth of body of the animal.
2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe while viewing from the front of the animal.
5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free easy movement but should not be soft or weak.
7. Hooves should be well formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet and legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pastern too short
 - vi. Pastern too long
 - vii. Sickie Hocked
 - viii. Post Legged (too straight in the hocks)
 - ix. Straight shouldered
 - b. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
 - c. Legs that are too straight
 - d. Legs that are too weak

- e. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- f. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- a. Splayed toes

9. Disqualifications:

- a. Any foot or leg fault that adversely affects the animal's gait or causes lameness
 - b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing.
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. The skin should be loose and supple, with no preference given to any hair type.
- 2. Mature Fullblood bucks should have a pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around, the neck.
- 3. Fullblood bucks less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 4. Fullblood bucks 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.

5. Faults:

- a. A six-month-old or older animal that does not exhibit the pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around the neck.

6. Disqualifications:

- a. Bucks under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
- b. Bucks 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Fullblood bucks must have two large, well-formed, functional testicles of equal size in a single scrotum with a distinct epididymis.
- 2. A split in the apex of the scrotum of no greater than one inch in length is permitted but not preferred.
- 3. The scrotum should be well attached and not overly pendulous.
- 4. The apex of the scrotum should hang straight from the attached area of the body without having any twisting from one or both testicles.

5. Faults:

- a. Excessively pendulous scrotum that allows for potential damage
- b. Split in the apex of the scrotum

- 6. Lack of distinct epididymis

7. Disqualifications:

- a. Undescended or missing testicle(s)
- b. Underdevelopment of the testicles for the age of the animal
- c. Abnormal or diseased testicle(s)

- d. A split in the apex of the scrotum that exceeds 1 inch in length
- e. Twisting of one or both testicles originating where the scrotum meets the body
- 8. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

- 1. The traditional Boer Goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

IV. Percentage Bucks

A. Head

- 1. A Percentage buck should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft, gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Percentage buck should exhibit a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Percentage bucks should have a strong, masculine appearance around their heads.
- 2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
- 3. Horns, if present, should be dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
 - a. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
 - b. If both horns get broken, but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
- 4. The horns, if present, should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
- 5. Percentage bucks may be polled (hornless) or have disbudded horns.
- 6. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal (horizontally folded ear tips are acceptable), and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.
- 7. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
- 8. After 24 months of age, an allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
- 9. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred
- 10. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
- 11. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have been shed prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.

- a. Deciduous-teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
- 12. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present;-unless there is a deciduous tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process.
- 13. The first two incisors should erupt no later than 24 months of age.
- 14. **Faults:**
 - a. Dished or concave forehead/face
 - b. Bulging or wild eyes
 - c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
 - d. Horns positioned too close together
 - e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
 - f. Erect or airplane ears
 - g. Jaw too pointed
 - h. Shallow lower jaw
 - i. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth
 - j. A head that is too small/refined in proportion to the rest of the body, giving a more feminine appearance
- 15. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry or twisted face
 - b. Cleft palate
 - c. Blue eyes
 - d. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
 - e. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
 - f. Elf or gopher ears
 - g. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
 - h. The upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
 - i. Incisor teeth protruding more than ¼ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
 - j. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
 - k. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are not the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth
- 16. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

- 1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.
- 2. Percentage bucks should have heavily muscled necks displaying masculinity.
- 3. Percentage bucks should display heavier muscling through the neck and forequarters than does.
- 4. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.

5. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
6. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.
7. **Faults:**
8. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
9. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades
10. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
11. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
12. Excessive deposits of fat in the brisket.
13. **Disqualifications:**
14. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

C. Body

1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width throughout the entire topline
2. Percentage bucks should possess a more uniform depth of body from the heart girth back to the flank, favoring the heart girth.
3. This is an indication of masculinity and sufficient capacity for internal organs such as the heart and lungs, while also maintaining space in the flank for adequate rumen function.
4. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
5. Ribs should be well sprung.
6. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
7. The topline should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
8. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production but not be extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
9. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the topline behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth in the heart girth and excessive depth in the flank, giving a more maternal and feminine appearance
 - g. Excessive fat deposits
10. **Disqualifications:**
11. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

D. Hindquarters

1. A Percentage buck's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, with clearly defined and adequate width.
2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
 - a. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.

3. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
4. Both the inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
5. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.
6. A deep twist in Percentage bucks is desirable, showing length between the bottom of the anus and where the leg split defines the muscling of the inner thigh.
7. **Faults:**
 - a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
 - b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
 - c. Lack of length through the hip (hooks to pins)
 - d. Lack of width across the hip (hooks to pins)
 - e. Lack of muscling
 - f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head or behind the elbow).
8. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry tail
9. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion with the depth of body of the animal.
2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe of the foot while viewing from the front of the animal.
5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free, easy movement, but should not be soft or weak.
7. Hooves should be well-formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet or legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pasterns too short
 - vi. Pasterns too long
 - vii. Sickie hocked
 - viii. Post legged

- ix. Straight shouldered
- x. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
- xi. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- xii. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- xiii. Splayed toes

9. Disqualifications:

- a. Any foot or leg faults that adversely affects the animal's gait or causes lameness
 - b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. The skin should be loose and supple, with no preference given to any hair type.
- 2. Mature Percentage bucks should have a pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around, the neck.
- 3. Percentage bucks less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 4. Percentage bucks 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.

5. Faults:

- a. A six month old or older animal that does not exhibit the pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around the neck.

6. Disqualifications:

- a. Bucks under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
- b. Bucks 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Percentage bucks must have two large well-formed testicles of equal size in a single scrotum with a distinct epididymis.
- 1. A split in the apex of the scrotum of no greater than one inch in length is permitted but not preferred.
- 2. The scrotum should be well attached and not overly pendulous.
- 3. The apex of the scrotum should hang straight from the attached area of the body without having any twisting from one or both testicles.

4. Faults:

- a. Excessively pendulous scrotum that allows for potential damage
- b. Split in the apex of the scrotum
- c. Lack of distinct epididymis

5. Disqualifications:

- a. Undescended or missing testicle(s)

- b. Underdevelopment of the testicles for the age of the animal
- c. Abnormal or diseased testicle(s)
- d. A split in the apex of the scrotum that exceeds one inch in length
- e. Twisting of one or both testicles originating where the scrotum meets the body
- f. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

1. The traditional Boer goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

V. American Boer Goat Association Teeth Eruption Diagram

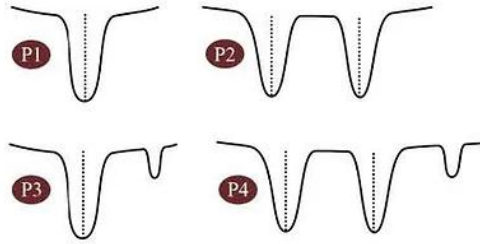


VI. American Boer Goat Association Teat Chart

PREFERRED TEAT STRUCTURES

Preferred teat structures offer the newborn kid the best opportunity to nurse unassisted.

Preferred teat structures consist of either one or two, well-separated, functional teats on each half of the udder (P1, P2). One additional, non-functional teat further toward the doe's stomach is not discriminated against (P3, P4).

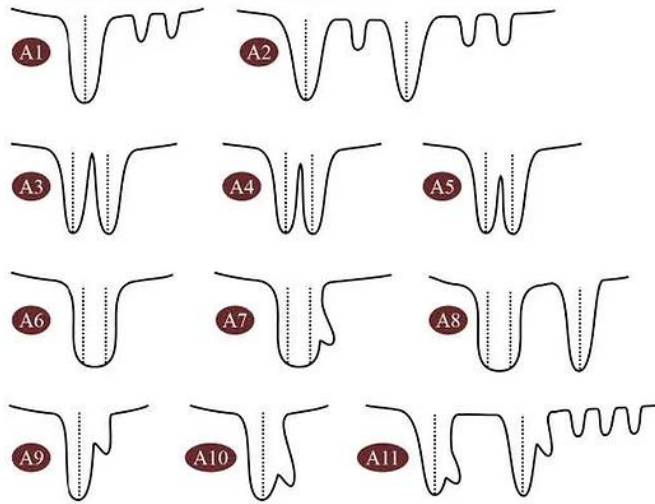


ACCEPTABLE TEAT STRUCTURES

Acceptable teat structures should allow the newborn kid the ability to nurse unassisted and must have no more than two functional teats on each half of the udder. Some acceptable teat structures may become disqualifying over the productive life of the doe if the teat becomes difficult or impossible to nurse unassisted.

Acceptable teat structures include:

- One or more non-functional teats in addition to functional teat(s) (A1, A2, A11)
- Split teats, when at least 50% of the body of the teat is separated (A3, A4, A5)
- Teats containing two milk channels with no sign of separation between teat channels (A6, A7, A8)
- Teats with one additional, non-functional teat attached to the main teat (A7, A9, A10, A11)



DISQUALIFYING TEAT STRUCTURES

Any teat structure that prevents a newborn kid from nursing unassisted is a disqualification.

Disqualifying structures include:

- Split teats, when less than 50% of the body of the teat is separated (D1, D2, D3, D4)
- Teats with additional, functional teat(s) attached to the main teat (D5, D6)
- Teats with more than two milk channels (D7)
- More than two functional teats on one half of the udder (D7, D8)
- Bulbous teats, or the complete lack of a milk channel on one half of the udder

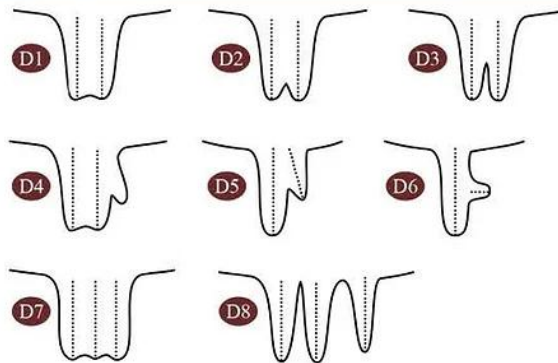


Figure 1 TEAT DIAGRAM



SHOW RING PROTOCOL FOR ABGA JUDGES

The goal of this protocol is to ensure each judge strives to provide a fair, unbiased, and the objective inspection of each animal as it is presented for his/her evaluation and, in doing so, provide a positive experience for all individuals involved including exhibitors, spectators, and show personnel.

As a representative of the American Boer Goat Association and an ABGA Judge, through his or her appearance, evaluations, and presentations, is to conduct him or herself in a professional manner with show officials, exhibitors, and spectators at all times.

1. A judge is at all times to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanction Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards, disregarding any personal preferences. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standards.
2. Judges are required to check the following on Boer goats presented to be judged to ensure these areas are correct according to the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards.
 - (a) Udder/Teat Structure on Does
 - (b) Mouths on Bucks and Does
 - (c) Pigmentation on Does and Bucks
 - (d) Testicles on Bucks
 - (e) Ears, Eyes, Face and Tails on males and females.

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

- a. Judges are recommended to set their final placement line in numerical order, beginning with the lowest placing animal and continuing in ascending order to the first-place animal, prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators can clearly see and understand the placements.
- b. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos/microchips are read on the winner of each class plus any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules including all GCH and RGCH animals before giving reasons on the class. Judges will have sole discretion for an animal being disqualified based on incorrect tattoos/microchips.
- c. Judges are responsible for ensuring that no bracing occurs during the judging portion of the show.
- d. No judge shall judge an animal that within the 90 days:
 - i. Is owned partially or entirely by the judge.
 - ii. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the judge's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.
 - iii. In which the judge has any pecuniary interest.



- iv. Over which the judge has any supervision.
 - v. Judging one dual show (two judges in the same show ring) at the same show location within a weekend period on different days.
 - vi. Riding to a show as a judge with an exhibitor and judging the animals of the exhibitor you are traveling with.
- e. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is strongly recommended that a judge not place animals that exhibit a serious degree of any fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard or a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard. Display of any such trait should negatively impact an animal's placing and/or be grounds for dismissal from the ring. Animals that a judge disqualifies but does not dismiss from the ring must be designated to the show secretary.
- f. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is recommended that single entry animals in a class not be automatically awarded a first place if the animal exhibits any serious degree of a fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard, a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard or is otherwise deemed a quality that does not warrant placing the animal at the front of the class.
- g. An ABGA judge should use terminology in accordance with the structure of Boer goats when giving reasons, so that spectators may more easily understand the judge's references and evaluations. "Canned" reasons are discouraged. A judge's reasons for placing classes are an educational tool and should be used as such by the judge.
- h. A judge should be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated should be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.
- i. A judge should always show personal discretion in his comments while in the show ring as an exhibitor or ring side as a spectator at any event where such comments may be overheard and perceived to be derogatory of the working judge.
- j. A judge should at all times dress professionally and appropriately for the show ring.
- k. Recognizing the complications of arriving at a show arena within a prescribed time frame can create delays for a judge, it is therefore strongly recommended that upon arrival, a judge, with discretion, refrain from visiting the pen area or visiting with exhibitors where possible prior to judging the show.
- l. Personal solicitation of judging assignments is not allowed at any time on social media platforms, in person, calling shows, or contacting ABGA staff.



Concurrent Show Rules

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

Embedded Show - An embedded show occurs when a single judge is in the ring and allows for a JABGA and ABGA show to take place simultaneously under only one judge.

- I. A concurrent show may consist of either two JABGA shows or two ABGA shows.
NO MORE THAN TWO SHOWS MAY BE RUN CONCURRENTLY AT ANY GIVEN TIME. Embedded JABGA shows within an ABGA is NOT allowed during a concurrent show. (12-12-25)
- II. The show secretary shall note on the show application defining which shows will run concurrently with each other. (12-12-2025)
- III. The show secretary shall notify judges at the time of the contract that shows are going to run concurrently with each other.
- IV. The show secretary shall be required to provide judges with separate ring stewards and class lists to mark placings. The class placings must be completed before class reasons are given.
 - a. Ring stewards must submit the completed class placings to the show secretary prior to starting the season. (12-12-2025)
- V. Judges are required to check all animals in a class themselves for any DQ faults; to promote consistency, judges may confer with each other regarding any DQ faults they may find questionable. (12-5-2024)
 - a. In the interest of time, in very large classes the judges are permitted to check only the animals from which each wish to make their final selections.
- VI. If a cut is made from a large class and the animals pulled by each judge are different:
 - a. The judges may decide to take turns working the ring with the animals they selected to pull from the larger class.
 - b. The judges may work the ring at the same time. A judge may choose to place all animals pulled or only their selections from the larger class. (12-12-2025)
- VII. Division Drives and Overall Drives (especially those with different animals for each judge's show) will be handled differently than normal classes and are up to the show staff and the judges for how they would like to make their decisions:
 - a. The drive for one judge may be brought in, that judge decides on their champion and reserve, then makes note of it on a score card/to their ring steward. After that, the other judge's drive is brought in, they make their final decision and talk their reasons. The first judge's drive is then brought back in, and they talk about their reasons for their decision.
 - b. One judge leaves the ring and moves far enough away so that they are out of earshot, and the other judge proceeds to treat the drive like any other show. After the results and reasons are completed, the judge who left may return and proceed to do the same and treat the drive like a regular show.
 - c. Both drives are brought into the ring at the same time. Division for Judge A is set up, with the different animals from Judge B set up adjacent to the first drive. Both judges make their decision, and Judge A begins their reasons followed by Judge B. (12-12-2025)
- VIII. Each judge is responsible for ensuring tattoos or microchips on all first place, division champion, and overall champion animals, as well as any other animals that stand to gain points during the show, are checked for



their respective show. This is in effect even if both judges have the same animals being awarded any of the same placements.

- IX.** Judges are required to give reasons to at least fifth place for each of their respective shows. It's understood that people don't want to spend forever in the ring, but each show is its own entity, and exhibitors deserve to hear the reasons for why they placed how they did in each individual show.
- X.** Discussion of the class between judges prior to the class being officially placed by both judges is strictly prohibited.
 - a.** Short comments (asking one another if it's alright to walk the animals, asking to switch the angle of view, witty remarks, etc.) are fine.
 - b.** Private conversations between judges are strictly prohibited.
- XI.** It is highly recommended that show secretaries only request experienced judges for judging concurrent shows. Two shows running simultaneously in this manner could be viewed as a bit overwhelming for a novice judge.
- XII.** All ABGA and JABGA Sanctioned Show Rules and Judges' Protocols still apply to the Concurrent Shows.



**AMERICAN
BOER GOAT
ASSOCIATION**

Empowering Breeders. Advancing the Breed.

Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

Rule 1400: Sanctioned Show Rules and JABGA Rule

A. Eligibility of Animals

- i. All goats must be registered in the ABGA herd book by the date specified by the show.
- ii. All goats entered into ABGA sanctioned shows must be registered with the ABGA in order to acquire Ennoblement points.
- iii. Original registration certificates are required, except that a copy of a registration application stamped with the date received by ABGA, can be accepted for kids less than 3 months of age. Animals over the age of 3 months must be verified as registered in the ABGA database at time of show. (6-2-2020)
- iv. An animal that may be verified as registered in the web-based database of ABGA will be accepted in lieu of registration certificate. Verification must be provided by the exhibitor in either digital or print to the show secretary. JABGA ownership must be verified using the transfer history on the animal pedigree if the certificate is not provided. (6-2-2020)
- v. All goats must be appropriately identified and comply with USDA Scrapie Eradication Program Guidelines. Call 1-888-USDA TAG (873-2824) or visit the following website for more information:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/
- vi. ABGA prohibits the transfer of any goat exhibited in a JABGA sanctioned show back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of one year from date of purchase for all goats that are not bred and owned by the JABGA exhibitor.
- vii. Goats registered in a frozen or suspended account are ineligible to exhibit in an ABGA Sanctioned Show.

B. Show Focus

- i. The American Boer Goat Association will accept and permanently record all wins in Shows that have been determined to have met all requirements (as stated below) for ABGA sanctioning.
- ii. Failure to comply with ABGA Show Rules may result in the loss of sanctioning and funding, where applicable.
- iii. ABGA requires that an ABGA Sanctioned Show Application be submitted to the ABGA office no less than 90 days prior to the show.
- iv. No show will be sanctioned during the week of the ABGA National Show.
- v. No JABGA show will be sanctioned that occurs on a conflicting date and within 500 miles of a scheduled JABGA regional show. (7-20-2018)

C. Purpose

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

D. Entries

- i. Any show receiving ABGA sanctioning shall be open to **only** ABGA registered Boer goats. Show representatives may use their discretion and have the right to ban an individual if they consider it necessary for the good of the show.
- ii. There should be no limit on the number of animals that can be entered in a class by an exhibitor, unless the sponsoring show deems this limit necessary.
- iii. Any show limiting the number of entries in any way must state this in their rules.
- iv. ABGA sanctioned shows may not require animals to sell in a sale as a condition of participating in the show.
- v. When the animal is verified as registered in the ABGA database or a stamped registration application is presented at check-in, registered name, ABGA registration number and tattoos/microchip number of each animal must be recorded so that they may be displayed on the results that are turned in to the ABGA office. (12-12-2015, 6-2-2020)

E. Ennobled Herd Book Points

- i. Only goats entered and verified as registered in the ABGA database will be eligible to earn points for their actual placing in the show, as described in the ABGA Criteria

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- for Ennoblement of a Boer Goat. (See Rule 1000, Ennoblement Program) (6-2-2020)
- ii. Points for ABGA Sanctioned Shows will be awarded based on the following schedule:

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

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

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

F. Tattoos

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

G. Computing Ages

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

H. Classes

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

Divisions will be defined as follows:

- American Percentage Does 25% or higher.
- American Percentage Bucks 25% or higher. (07/14/2025)
- Fullblood/American Purebred Does.
- Fullblood/American Purebred Bucks

I. Show Responsibilities

- It is recommended that the show provide a ring steward to assist in the ring.
- It is the responsibility of the Show Secretary to have a copy of the ABGA Official Show Rules available at all times in case any questions arise during the course of the show.
- In addition, the show report must be completed by the Show Secretary and should be forwarded to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show. The report must include

Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

the following:

- a. Class.
 - b. Number of animals exhibited in the Class.
 - c. Each animal's name.
 - d. Each animal's ABGA registration number
 - e. Identifying Tattoos (left and right) or microchip number (12-12-2015).
 - iv. Any animal that is not checked in with verification of registration in the ABGA database will not receive recognition in any ABGA publication or website. Such animals are not eligible for ennoblement points. (6-2-2020)
 - v. A copy of scheduled classes and applying entity rules must be sent to the ABGA.
 - vi. Changes and/or corrections to the official show results, once they have been turned in to the ABGA office, will require the signature of the Show Secretary and one other show official.
 - vii. Future sanctioning be withheld until complete show results are received in the ABGA office. (12-14-2018)
- J. Exhibitor Responsibilities
- i. No animal bracing allowed at ABGA Sanctioned Shows.
 - ii. It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to refrain from presenting any animal owned by the presiding judge within 90 days prior to the show date.
- K. Disqualification
- Any goat exhibited at an ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show or event shall be subject to disqualification for any of the following:
- i. Any pronounced defect or abnormality.
 - ii. Tattoos/microchip numbers that are illegible or inconsistent with the registration certificate. (12-12-2015)
 - iii. Any animal found not to be in accordance with Rule 1400.L. Acceptable Practices and Substances. Should any animal that has been awarded a prize be disqualified before its class has been dismissed from the show ring, the lower placing animals shall move up to fill the vacancy. Should any animal be disqualified after the class has been dismissed from the show ring, the lower placing animals will not move into any higher position.
- L. Suspended or Banned Members
- If denial or revocation of show privileges includes denial of access or presence on show grounds, the person shall refrain from entry or presence on show grounds of any ABGA-approved show grounds during the term of his or her suspension or ban. Failure to comply with such restriction may result in (1) further disciplinary actions against such person and (2) disqualification of exhibitors and goats that such person helped prepare for the show or assisted at the show. (7-14-2023)
- M. Acceptable Practices and Substances
- No person shall conspire with another person or persons to intentionally violate, or knowingly contribute or cooperate with another person or persons either by affirmative action or inaction to violate any part of these Rules & Regulations.
- i. Permitted Practices and Substances
 - a. Drenches as needed, and as directed on the label, for animal health and well-being.
 - b. Drugs and other substances labeled for use in goats to treat health issues in an exhibited goat. Any extra-label usage requires a prescription, or statement for use from the attending veterinarian.
 - c. Grooming products that are not restricted from use in meat producing animals, including: brushes, combs, clippers, hoof trimmers, shampoos, conditioners, oils, mousse, alcohol/liniment, sprays, powder, and artificial coloring that enhances the goat's natural color.
 - ii. Conditionally Permitted Practices and Substances
 - a. Therapeutic medications given for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury are permitted if ALL the following conditions are met:
 - i. A completed medication report on file with show management before

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- exhibiting the animal, which must include:
- a. Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration, and name of administering and/or prescribing veterinarian.
 - b. Signature of veterinarian or person administering the medication. If prescribed by written instructions, a copy must be attached to the medication report.
 - c. Identification of the medicine; the name, amount, strength, and mode of administration.
 - d. Date and time of administration.
 - e. Identification of the animal: ABGA registration number, permanent identification (tattoo), age, sex.
- ii. The animal must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for no less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.
 - iii. The medication report must be filed with show management within one hour of administration of the medication or one hour after show management is available, if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours.
 - iv. The medication report must be signed by show management and the time of receipt recorded on the report.
- iii. Prohibited Practices and Substances
 - a. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any substance (including drugs, chemicals, and any other forms of products) prohibited from use in meat producing animals by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and/or any Federal, State or Local Law.
 - b. Extra-label use of any drug or substance approved for use on meat producing animals, but not approved for use in goats (even though commonly used in goats), while on the show premises.
 - c. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any allowed substance in any way that is inconsistent with the dosage and the route prescribed by the manufacturer or prescribing veterinarian.
 - d. Administration of any quantity of any diuretic, growth stimulant, or performance enhancing drug.
 - e. Filling and/or tubing of an animal.
 - f. Presenting any animal whose natural conformation and structure have been surgically altered in any way, with the exception of:
 - g. Removal of horns; and/or
 - h. Removal of testicles in the case of wethers.
 - i. Using any inhumane or unethical treatments, including striking animals, using electrical contrivance, or other similar methods.
 - j. Artificial coloring that alters the natural color of a goat (12-14-2018)
 - k. Attaching any objects, including hair or hair substitutes, cloth, or fiber to the animal for the purpose of deception.
 - l. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any substance, whether gas, solid, or liquid, not conducive to continued animal health or marketability.
 - m. Tissue or fluid manipulation, removal, surgical attachment or otherwise to change, conceal, enhance, or transform the true conformation or configuration of the animal.
 - n. Administering any substance that artificially induces lactation.
 - o. Any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection or quantization of any substance prohibited by ABGA.
 - iv. Drug Testing Policy
ABGA reserves the right to perform drug testing of any animal at any ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show. The cost of associated veterinary services and laboratory

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

v. Responsibility

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

vi. Consent

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

vii. Testing

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

viii. Notification

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

ix. Penalties

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

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

N. Show Support System (All show support is at the discretion of ABGA)

- i. Upon request, ABGA will provide division rosettes to ABGA Sanctioned shows that are independent of a fair or livestock exposition.
- ii. Effective for Sanctioned Show Applications received after February 1, 2012, Monetary support will be determined by the following criteria:
 - (a) The sponsoring organization must be a fair or livestock exposition;
 - (b) The event must be a multi-species event;



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- (c) Minimum prior year's gate attendance 200,000 (documentation must be provided by the requesting organization);
 - (d) Must provide a proposed class breakdown, if the class breakdowns differ from the ABGA Class List;
 - (e) Funding limited to one show per calendar year per fair or livestock exposition.
- O. Required Show Classes
Beginning June 1, 2026, the standardized classes for percentage does, percentage bucks, Fullblood/Purebred Does, and Fullblood/Purebred bucks at all shows independent of a fair or livestock exposition shall be as follows: (07/14/2025)

Percentage Does:

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

Percentage Bucks:

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

(07/14/2025)

Fullblood/Purebred Does:

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

Fullblood/Purebred Bucks:

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

P. Concurrent Show Rules

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

- i. A concurrent show may consist of either two JABGA shows or two ABGA shows.
 NO MORE THAN TWO SHOWS MAY BE RUN CONCURRENTLY AT ANY GIVEN TIME. Embedded JABGA shows within an ABGA is NOT allowed during a concurrent show.
- ii. The show secretary shall note on the show application defining which shows will run concurrently with each other. (12-12-2025)

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- iii. **The show secretary shall notify judges at the time of the contract that shows are going to run concurrently with each other.**
- iv. The show secretary shall be required to provide judges with separate ring stewards and class lists to mark placings. The class placings must be completed before class reasons are given.
 - a. Ring stewards must submit the completed class placings to the show secretary prior to starting the season. (12-12-2025)
- v. Judges are required to check all animals in a class themselves for any DQ faults; to promote consistency, judges may confer with each other regarding any DQ faults they may find questionable. (12-5-2024)
 - a. In the interest of time, in very large classes the judges are permitted to check only the animals from which each wish to make their final selections.
- vi. If a cut is made from a large class and the animals pulled by each judge are different:
 - a. The judges may decide to take turns working the ring with the animals they selected to pull from the larger class.
 - b. The judges may work the ring at the same time. A judge may choose to place all animals pulled or only their selections from the larger class. (12-12-2025)
- vii. Division Drives and Overall Drives (especially those with different animals for each judge's show) will be handled differently than normal classes and are up to the show staff and the judges for how they would like to make their decisions:
 - a. The drive for one judge may be brought in, that judge decides on their champion and reserve, then makes note of it on a score card/to their ring steward. After that, the other judge's drive is brought in, they make their final decision and talk their reasons. The first judge's drive is then brought back in, and they talk about their reasons for their decision.
 - b. One judge leaves the ring and moves far enough away so that they are out of earshot, and the other judge proceeds to treat the drive like any other show. After the results and reasons are completed, the judge who left may return and proceed to do the same and treat the drive like a regular show.
 - c. Both drives are brought into the ring at the same time. Division for Judge A is set up, with the different animals from Judge B set up adjacent to the first drive. Both judges make their decision, and Judge A begins their reasons followed by Judge B. (12-12-2025)
- viii. Each judge is responsible for ensuring tattoos or microchips on all first place, division champion, and overall champion animals, as well as any other animals that stand to gain points during the show, are checked for their respective show. This is in effect even if both judges have the same animals being awarded any of the same placements.
- ix. Judges are required to give reasons to at least fifth place for each of their respective shows. It's understood that people don't want to spend forever in the ring, but each show is its own entity, and exhibitors deserve to hear the reasons for why they placed how they did in each individual show.
- x. Discussion of the class between judges prior to the class being officially placed by both judges is strictly prohibited.
 - a. Short comments (asking one another if it's alright to walk the animals, asking to switch the angle of view, witty remarks, etc.) are fine.
 - b. Private conversations between judges are strictly prohibited.
- xi. It is highly recommended that show secretaries only request experienced judges for judging concurrent shows. Two shows running simultaneously in this manner could be viewed as a bit overwhelming for a novice judge.

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

Q. Show Ring Protocol for ABGA Judges

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

- i. A judge is at all times, to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanction Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standard. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standard.
- ii. Judges are required to check the following on Boer goats presented to be judged in order to ensure these areas are correct according to the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards:
 - a. Udder/teat structure on females.
 - b. Mouths on males and females.
 - c. Pigmentation on males and females.
 - d. Testicles on males.
 - e. Ears, Eyes, Face and Tails on males and females. (12-12-25)

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

- i. Judges are recommended to set their final placement line in numerical order, beginning with the lowest placing animal and continuing in ascending order to the first-place animal, prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators can clearly see and understand the placements.
- ii. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos/microchips are read on the winner of each class plus any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules including all GCH and RGCH animals before giving reasons on the class. Judges will have sole discretion for an animal being disqualified based on incorrect tattoos/microchips. (12-12-25)
- iii. Judges are responsible for ensuring that no bracing occurs during the judging portion of the show.
- iv. No judge shall judge an animal that within the 90 days: (12-12-25)
 - v. Is owned partially or entirely by the judge.
 - vi. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the judge's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.
 - vii. In which the judge has any pecuniary interest.
- viii. Over which the judge has any supervision.
- ix. Judging one dual show (two judges in the same show ring) at the same show location within a weekend period on different days.
- x. Riding to a show as a judge with an exhibitor and judging the animals of the exhibitor you are traveling with.
- xi. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is strongly recommended that a judge not place animals that exhibit a serious degree of any fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard or a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard. Display of any such trait should negatively impact an animal's placing and/or be grounds for dismissal from the ring. Animals that a judge disqualifies but does not dismiss from the ring must be designated to the show secretary.
- xii. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is recommended that single entry animals in a class not be automatically awarded a first place if the animal exhibits any serious degree of a

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fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard, a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard or is otherwise deemed a quality that does not warrant placing the animal at the front of the class.

- xiii. An ABGA judge should use terminology in accordance with the structure of Boer goats when giving reasons, so that spectators may more easily understand the judge's references and evaluations. "Canned" reasons are discouraged. A judge's reasons for placing classes are an educational tool and should be used as such by the judge.
- xiv. A judge should be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated should be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.
- xv. A judge should always show personal discretion in his comments while in the show ring as an exhibitor or ring side as a spectator at any event where such comments may be overheard and perceived to be derogatory of the working judge.
- xvi. A judge should at all times dress professionally and appropriately for the show ring.
- xvii. Recognizing the complications of arriving at a show arena within a prescribed time frame can create delays for a judge, it is therefore strongly recommended that upon arrival, a judge, with discretion, refrain from visiting the pen area or visiting with exhibitors where possible prior to judging the show.
- xviii. Personal solicitation of judging assignments is not allowed at any time on social media platforms, in person, calling shows, or contacting ABGA staff. (12-12-25)



Junior American Boer Goat Association

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Please find within this document all-inclusive rules for JABGA shows. Please pay attention when looking under rules for specific to Sanctioned Show Rules, Regionals Show Rules and/or National Show Rules.

JABGA Sanctioned Show Rules

Defined as: The weekend type shows, Roll of Honor Shows and/or non-Regional Show series.

JABGA Breeding Show

1. Exhibitors must be under 21 years of age January 1st of the current year and be an active member of the Junior American Boer Goat Association (JABGA) (Effective 7/1/2026).
2. Non-JABGA members under 21 years of age January 1st are only eligible for prizes and/or exhibiting in the market, wether dams, market showmanships.
3. Exhibitors must present a current JABGA membership card or verified active JABGA membership in the web-based database at check-in. Copies or digital copies of cards are acceptable.
4. If the child is present and physically able, they must show their own animal unless they have multiple entries in one class; then they must have another JABGA member to show the animal for them. If not enough JABGA members are present, any youth under 21 as of January 1 of the current year may fill in (effective 7/1/2026).
5. If the child is physically unable or not present due to specific circumstances approved by Youth Committee or involving death in the family, family emergencies, or religious reasons, they must have a JABGA member show for them, and it must be reported to the ABGA Youth Liaison before the goats arrive at the show.
6. JABGA members are allowed to have a heeler in the class and may independently lead and/or hold the animal. The heeler is not allowed to touch legs or assist in leg placement. The heeler must be a current JABGA member. JABGA members with physical or mental disabilities are allowed a heeler and reasonable accommodation can be provided. Documentation needs to be provided to the Youth Liaison (and in absence of the Youth Liaison, the ABGA Board President), at least 72 hours prior to the show.
7. All goats must be registered in JABGA member(s) name only. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate. Any goat that is transferred to a Junior exhibitors name for showing at a JABGA Sanction show cannot be transferred back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of 1 year. **As defined, joint ownership of an animal can include up to four memberships. An animal may be registered to more than one junior member, with a maximum of four junior owners allowed. For a joint owned animal to be eligible to show in a JABGA show, all listed owners must be JABGA members. Ownership must be declared at check in at the show. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate.**
8. Showmanship is not required but highly recommended for both breeding and market type classes. ABGA will not provide ribbons or awards. The following age breaks are suggested for sanctioned shows. Age division for showmanship for regular sanction shows is determined on the day of the show. Personal, Farm, and/or company logos may not be worn during showmanship. Only JABGA members with physical or mental disabilities are allowed to have a heeler and reasonable accommodation can be provided during showmanship.
 - a. Novice Division: 4-7 years of age
 - b. Junior Division: 8-12 years of age
 - c. Intermediate Division: 13-16 years of age
 - d. Senior Division: 17-21 years of age
9. No competing outside of assigned age division.
10. Exhibitors entering showmanship must use a goat that is registered in his/her name and entered in the JABGA show.
11. If the JABGA member has a goat entered in the JABGA show, goats in sibling's/step- sibling's names may not be used for showmanship purposes.



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12. Participants that do not have an animal entered any JABGA competition may borrow an animal for showmanship purposes only. That selected animal can only be used by one exhibitor per age division.
13. All show results received by the JABGA will be final.
14. All ABGA rules, breed standards, classes, judges, and entries apply.
15. All JABGA Sanctioned shows are required to have a BRED AND OWNED CLASS. One class each for the PERCENTAGE DOES, FULLBLOOD DOES, PERCENTAGE BUCKS, FULLBLOOD BUCKS. All ages will compete in one class.

JABGA BRED AND OWNED CLASSES

All entries where the JABGA member is both the animal's Breeder and owner then it can be entered in the applicable JABGA Bred and Owned Class in addition to the regular class. Entry deadline rules apply. The breeder of an animal is the owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of service. Bred and owned animals can be multi-owned provided the name and member code of the junior exhibitor(s) is listed as "breeder" and "first and continuous owner" on the registration certificate. "Breeder" is defined as the recorded owner of the dam at the time of service. "First Owner" is defined as the recorded owner of the dam at the time the kid is born. "Continuous Owner" is defined as the recorded owner of the animal without history of transfer. (effective July 1st, 2026)

16. No JABGA show will be sanctioned that occurs on a conflicting date and within 500 miles of a scheduled JABGA Regional Show.

17. Shows must bring out all bred and owned animals after each respective grand drive to declare grand champion bred and owned. (It cannot be handed out during the breeding drive.)

18. Market, Wether Dam Classes, and Market Showmanship are not required but are highly recommended. ABGA will not provide ribbon or awards. The following rules are suggested:

JABGA Wether Dam Show

1. Participants must show their own Wether Dam unless there are two or more does entered by the same participant in a particular class. This includes all divisions and champion drives.
2. **Participation is not limited to JABGA members – Non-members allowed.**
3. All Wether Dams must have ownership declared before weigh-in and may not be entered or shown in another youth's name after being weighed in.
4. All Wether Dams must have scrapie tag, tattoo or microchip in place and match health certificate
5. Wether Dams may be exhibited with hair.
6. Registered Does exhibited in the Wether Dam show are permitted to be exhibited in the JABGA/ABGA Breeding Show. (effective June 1st, 2026)
7. If the wether dam is registered it must be in the exhibitor's name.
8. All goats must be registered in JABGA member(s) name only. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate. Any goat that is transferred to a Junior exhibitors name for showing at a JABGA Sanction show cannot be transferred back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of 1 year. As defined, joint ownership of an animal can include up to four memberships. An animal may be registered to more than one junior member, with a maximum of four junior owners allowed. For a joint owned animal to be eligible to show in a JABGA show, all listed owners must be JABGA members. Ownership must be declared at check in at the show. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate.
9. The coordinator of each individual show reserves the right to refuse entry into the show for any animal that exhibits a transmissible disease, fungus, etc.
10. All fitting techniques must be within the accepted practices of the ABGA Sanctioned Show Rules.
11. No twining allowed.
12. The Wether Dams will be shown in Divisions by teeth then by weight. Classes will be divided into three divisions:
 - a. Division 1 - Light Weight all milk teeth in place and no adult teeth present



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- b. Division 2 –Heavy Weight all milk teeth in place and no adult teeth present
- c. Division 3 – Any Adult Teeth

JABGA Market Show

1. Wethers and does can be exhibited.
2. **Participation is not limited to JABGA members – Non-members allowed.**
3. Participants must show their own market goat unless there are two or more entries entered by the same participant in a particular class. This includes all divisions and champion drives.
4. Market goats must have ownership declared before weigh-in and may not be entered or shown in another youth's name after being weighed in.
5. All market goats must have a scrapie tag, tattoo or microchip in place and match health certificate.
6. Wethers may not have testicular tissue or exhibit behavioral signs of still being an intact male.
7. The coordinator of each individual show reserves the right to refuse entry into the show for any animal that exhibits a transmissible disease, fungus, etc.
8. All fitting techniques must be within the accepted practices of the ABGA Sanctioned Show Rules.
9. No twining allowed.
10. Market goats will be shown in classes by weight. Show Management reserves the right to adjust the class numbers and breaks as needed.
11. Classes will be divided into three divisions (where numbers permit)
 - a. Light
 - b. Medium
 - c. Heavy
12. If the market wether is registered it must be in the exhibitor's name.
13. All goats must be registered in JABGA member(s) name only. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate. Any goat that is transferred to a Junior exhibitors name for showing at a JABGA Sanction show cannot be transferred back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of 1 year. **As defined, joint ownership of an animal can include up to four memberships. An animal may be registered to more than one junior member, with a maximum of four junior owners allowed. For a joint owned animal to be eligible to show in a JABGA show, all listed owners must be JABGA members. Ownership must be declared at check in at the show. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate.**

Additional Sanctioned Information

1. The JABGA reserves the right to not sanction and/or to not tabulate placing's for points submitted by a show or not yet submitted by a show that didn't follow the ABGA rules, breed standards, classes, judges, and entries.
2. The JABGA strongly suggests that JABGA members own and care for his/her own goats. Directors and members of the JABGA discourage unethical ownership and care. Exhibitors and parents should always conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner. Infractions of this rule may cause immediate termination of membership by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.
3. Judges for JABGA sanction shows are required to be an ABGA Approved Judge.
4. Judge's names should be published thirty (30) days prior to the show.
5. Drug testing cannot be refused if the show deems necessary.
6. All JABGA and ABGA Sanction show rules must be followed. Responsibilities of the Show Host.

JABGA Regional Show Series Rules

Eligibility

1. To compete in the High Point program, you must be a JABGA member. (effective 7/1/2026)



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- a. JABGA members are eligible for prizes in all facets of the program.
 - b. **Non-JABGA members are only eligible for prizes in the market, wether dam and market showmanship contests. (Effective 7/1/26)**
2. To be eligible to compete in the Regional Show Program, participants must:
 - a. Exhibitors must be under 21 years of age July 1, current Regional Show Series. (Effective 7/1/2026)
 - b. Be a current JABGA member. (effective 7/1/2026)
 - c. **Non-JABGA members under 21 years of age July 1st, 2026. (Effective 7/1/2026)**
3. Age divisions will be determined as of July 1, 2026. Divisions are as follows:
 - a. Novice Division – 4-7 years of age
 - b. Junior Division – 8-12 years of age
 - c. Intermediate Division – 13-16 years of age
 - d. Senior Division – 17-21 years of age

Regional Competition

1. Division High Point and Regional High Point winners will be determined by highest points earned in 4 of the 7 following events: Public Speaking/**Demonstration**, Goat Judging, Sales Talk, Goat Show, Skill-a-thon, and Showmanship.
 - a. Regional Show points possible – 400
2. Individuals that participate in skillathon, sales talk, and public speaking will receive the total number of points earned in the respective contest (**raw score**) to be put toward their overall score. Scorecards will be out of 100 points.
3. Goat Judging – All age divisions will evaluate 4 classes of goats and receive up to 200 points. To get the total points to be included in overall score, the equation will be as follows:
Points earned / points possible (200) x 100 = Goat judging score
 - a. Senior reasons scores will be used in the total for senior scores. Senior score will be calculated as follows: Points earned / points possible (250) x 100 = goat judging score.
4. Points will be awarded for the top placing animals for each exhibitor. First place will receive 100 points, and each subsequent place will receive five less points, down to **55 points for 10th place**. Points will be awarded to the highest placing entry for each participant to include, **JABGA breeding**, market, wether dam and **market/breeding showmanship**. A maximum of 100 points will be awarded based on the exhibitor's highest placing animal. Non-JABGA members will only be placed in the market show, wether dam show, and showmanship and not receive series points. Placings will stand as is, and JABGA members will not move up in their placings.
5. Single Entry Classes- Single entry classes will be awarded 85 points
6. Regional Awards will be presented to the top five competitors in each age division for Public Speaking, **Demonstration**, Sales Talk, Goat Judging and Skill-a-thon.
7. Regional Awards will be presented to the Division High Point and Reserve High Point Winners, as well as a Regional Show High Point and Reserve High Point Winner.
 - **To receive awards, contestants must attend the entire Awards Ceremony.** If extenuating circumstances prevent a contestant from attending, a parent, legal guardian, or immediate family member may be designated to receive the award(s) on the contestant's behalf. The designated individual must receive prior approval from the JABGA Liaison before the start of the Awards Ceremony. Any awards or prizes not claimed by the contestant or an approved representative will be forfeited. **No exceptions will be made.**
8. Ties: in the event of ties in the overall competition, ties will be broken by comparing scores in the following events:
 - i. Public Speaking/**Demonstration**
 - ii. Skill-a-thon
 - iii. Goat Judging

Score System Market, Wether Dam, Breeding and Showmanship
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1 st – 100 points
2 nd – 95 points
3 rd – 90 points
4 th – 85 points
5 th – 80 points
6 th – 75 points
7 th – 70 points
8 th – 65 points
9 th – 60 points
10 th – 55 points
Single Entry – 85 points

Series Sweepstakes

1. Cumulative awards will be determined by the highest converted points earned in 4 of the 6 following events: Public Speaking, Goat Judging, Sales Talk, Goat Show, Skill-a-thon and Showmanship.
 - a. Regional Shows: 400 points possible
 - b. National Show: 600 points possible
2. Individuals top 4 contest placings from Regional Shows and top 4 contest placings from the National Show will be used for the Sweepstakes High Points.
3. Converted point values from Regional Shows are as follows: 1st place will receive 100 points, down to 10 points for 10th place.
4. Converted point values from the National Show are as follows: 1st place will receive 150 points down to 55 points for 10th place.
5. Awards will be presented to the top five Sweepstakes Division High Point Winners, for each age division and the top five Sweepstakes Overall High Point Winners
6. If a participant competes in more than one JABGA Regional Show, their highest 4 placings in Public Speaking/Demonstration, Goat Judging, Sales talk, Goat Show, Skill-a-thon, and Showmanship will be used to determine their total Sweepstakes series score that will be used for the Cumulative High Point Winner. The highest placing per contest will be utilized.
7. Ties: in the event of ties for sweepstakes awards, ties will be broken by comparing scores in the following events:
 - iv. Public Speaking/**Demonstration**
 - v. Skill-a-thon
 - vi. Goat Judging



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JABGA Wether Dam Show

13. Participants must show their own Wether Dam unless there are two or more does entered by the same participant in a particular class. This includes all divisions and champion drives.
14. All Wether Dams must have ownership declared at entry and may not be entered or shown in another youth's name after entry deadline.
15. All wether dam does must have scrapie tag, tattoo or microchip in place and match health certificate
16. Wether Dams may be exhibited with hair.
17. Participation at the Regional Show is not limited to JABGA members – Double entry fees may be charged for non-JABGA members. (effective July 1st, 2026)
18. Registered Does exhibited in the Wether Dam show are permitted to be exhibited in the JABGA/ABGA Breeding Show. (effective June 1st, 2026)
19. If the wether dam is registered it must be in the exhibitor's name and shown by the JABGA member.
20. All goats must be registered in JABGA member(s) name only. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate. Any goat that is transferred to a Junior exhibitors name for showing at a JABGA Sanction show cannot be transferred back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of 1 year. As defined, joint ownership of an animal can include up to four memberships. An animal may be registered to more than one junior member, with a maximum of four junior owners allowed. For a joint owned animal to be eligible to show in a JABGA show, all listed owners must be JABGA members. Ownership must be declared at check in at the show. No ranch or family name can be listed in the owner section of the certificate.
21. The coordinator of each individual show reserves the right to refuse entry into the show for any animal that exhibits a transmissible disease, fungus, etc.
22. All fitting techniques must be within the accepted practices of the ABGA Sanctioned Show Rules.
23. No twining will be allowed.
24. The Wether Dams will be shown in Divisions by teeth then by weight. Classes will be divided into three divisions:
 - a. Division 1 - Light Weight all milk teeth in place and no adult teeth present
 - b. Division 2 – Heavy Weight all milk teeth in place and no adult teeth present
 - c. Division 3 – Any Adult Teeth
25. All official weigh-ins and teeth will be done by a show official. (SCALES WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE SHOW FOR EXHIBITORS TO WEIGH ANIMALS)
26. Top 5 Overall Wether Dam will be selected. Top 3-5 from each division may represent their division in the Grand Drive at the judges' request.

JABGA Market Show

14. Wethers and does can be exhibited.
15. Participants must show their own market goat unless there are two or more entries entered by the same participant in a particular class. This includes all divisions and champion drives.
16. Market goats must have ownership declared at time of entry and may not be entered or shown in another youth's name after entry closes.
17. All market goats must have a scrapie tag, tattoo or microchip in place and match health certificate.
18. Wethers may not have testicular tissue or exhibit behavioral signs of still being an intact male.
19. Market goats must be slick shorn, with maximum body hair length of 1/4".
20. Participation at the regional show is not limited to JABGA members – Double entry fees will be charged for non-JABGA members.
21. The coordinator of each individual show reserves the right to refuse entry into the show for any animal that exhibits a transmissible disease, fungus, etc.
22. All fitting techniques must be within the accepted practices of the ABGA Sanctioned Show Rules.
23. No twining will be allowed.
24. Market goats will be shown in classes by weight. Show Management reserves the right to adjust the class numbers and breaks as needed.



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25. All official weigh-ins will be done by a show official. (SCALES WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE SHOW FOR EXHIBITORS TO WEIGH ANIMALS)
26. Classes will be divided into four divisions (where numbers permit)
 - a. Light
 - b. Medium
 - c. Heavy
 - d. Registered Wether
27. Top 5 Market Goat will be selected. 3-5th in each division may be selected and will represent their division during the Grand Drive at the judge's request.

REGISTERED WETHER SHOW RULES

1. Does are not permitted in the registered wether show class(es)
2. Wethers entered in the registered wether show may not also show in unregistered wether classes
3. Wethers must be under 1 year old and have all milk teeth in place
4. Wethers must be tattooed or microchipped and will be checked on the Top 2 placing animals against the registration papers and entry information.
5. Registered wethers must be declared at time of entry
6. Wethers must be registered with a minimum of 6.25%
7. All market show weight and weigh back rules apply

Market & Wether Dam Payouts

- Overall Champion will receive \$300
- Reserve Overall Champion will receive \$200
- 3rd Overall will receive \$100
- 4th Overall will receive \$75
- 5th Overall will receive \$50



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Breeding Show

1. Exhibitors must be under 21 years of age July 1, 2026 and be a member of the Junior American Boer Goat Association. (Effective 7/1/2026)
2. If the child is physically unable or not present due to specific circumstances, substitute showman form must be completed, approved and on file with the Youth Liaison.
3. JABGA members can have a heeler in the class and may independently lead or hold the animals. The heeler is not allowed to touch the legs. The heeler must be a current JABGA member. JABGA members with physical or mental disabilities are allowed to have a heeler and reasonable accommodations can be provided. Proper documentation needs to be provided to Youth Liaison within 72 hours of the show.
4. All ABGA and JABGA Sanctioned Show Rules Apply.

CLASS BREAKS FOR THE JABGA REGIONAL SHOW

5. **Junior division (0-3, 3-6, 6-9, and 9-12 months)**
 - a. Within each of these age breaks, animals are to be broken by weight into sub classes or heats of a comparable weight range. The number of heats or classes will be determined by show staff based on the number of entries.
 - b. Judges are to be provided the exhibitor number, date of birth (DOB), actual weight, and average daily gain (ADG) for each animal; and the class average for each class/heat.
 - c. DOB, actual weight, and ADG for each animal as well as class averages will be published to the class list, show program, website, etc.
 - d. ADG is to be calculated for all goats using the standardized birth weight (BW) of 8 pounds
 - e. All junior division goats will have declared weights.
 - f. All official weigh-ins will be done by a show official. (SCALES WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE SHOW FOR EXHIBITORS TO WEIGH ANIMALS)
6. **Yearling Division (12-16, 16-20, and 20-24 months)**
 - a. Classes of 50 or more will be broken into classes by age.
7. **Senior Division (24-36 and 36 plus months)**
 - a. Classes of 50 or more will be broken into classes by age.
8. **Supreme Breeding Goat**
 - b. The Overall Champion from Percentage Does, Fullblood Does, Percentage Bucks, and Fullblood Bucks will come back out and compete for a \$300 prize.

JABGA BRED AND OWNED CLASSES

All JABGA Regional Show entries where the JABGA member is both the animal's Breeder and owner then it can be entered in the applicable JABGA Bred and Owned Class in addition to the regular class. Entry deadline rules apply. The breeder of an animal is the owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of service.

Bred and owned animals can be multi-owned provided the name and member code of the junior exhibitor(s) is listed as "breeder" and "first and continuous owner" on the registration certificate. "Breeder" is defined as the recorded owner of the dam at the time of service. "First Owner" is defined as the recorded owner of the dam at the time the kid is born. "Continuous Owner" is defined as the recorded owner of the animal without history of transfer. (effective July 1st, 2026)

All JABGA Regional shows are required to have a BRED AND OWNED Division. Bred and Owned Division Champion and Reserves will be selected at the Junior, Yearling and Senior Divisions following the Owned Division Selection. Overall Champion and Reserve will be selected following the Owned Grand and Reserve Selection.



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JABGA Showmanship

Showmanship is the ability to present you and your animal in the best form possible. It is the appearance, the presentation, and the knowledge of your animal and the Boer goat industry. Showmanship begins long before you arrive at the show and is dependent on hard work and practice with your animal.

1. There will be two showmanship competitions representing both wether-type livestock and ABGA breeding livestock. Animals exhibited in wether-type classes may only be used in market showmanship. Animals exhibited in breeding classes may only be used in breeding showmanship. Participants may participate in both showmanship classes.
2. Age divisions will be determined as of July 1, 2026. Divisions are as follows:
 - a. Novice Division – 4-7 years of age
 - b. Junior Division – 8-11 years of age
 - c. Intermediate Division – 12-16 years of age
 - d. Senior Division – 17-21 years of age
3. No competing outside of assigned age division.
4. Each exhibitor must use their own animal for the showmanship competition, if they have one entered in the JABGA Regional Show, or wether-type show. Any discrepancies must be reported to show management before class placing is final.
5. Participants that do not have an animal entered in any JABGA competition may borrow an animal for showmanship purposes only. That selected animal can only be used by one exhibitor during the competition per age division and cannot be exhibited by multiple participants within the same age division.
6. Only JABGA members with physical or mental disabilities are allowed to have a heeler and reasonable accommodation can be provided. Proper notification needs to be provided to the Youth Liaison within two (2) hours of the show.
7. The dress would be jeans and a nice shirt. Preferably closed leather shoes and a belt, but it is not required.
 - a. Personal, Farm, and/or company names/logos may **not** be worn during showmanship.



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JABGA Sales Talk

This contest is a mock sales situation—you are selling your animal, genetic offerings, services or products to potential buyers. The purpose is to evaluate the effectiveness of the presentation and the contestant's ability to merchandise Boer Goats. Contestants will be judged on their knowledge of the animal, genetic offerings, services, or products they are selling, their ability to relay important information, and their overall effectiveness in convincing the judges to buy their product.

1. Time allotted:
 - a. Novice- 2-4 minutes
 - b. Junior- Senior- 4-7 minutes.
2. Materials: Materials may be used pertaining to the participants item they are choosing to sell. Including but not limited to photos, videos, and marketing materials. Live animals may not be used.
3. Dress: There is no required dress, but it is important to keep in mind that appearance is important when marketing yourself and your animals. Nice jeans, boots, and button-down shirts are suggested.
4. Ties: in the event of ties in sales talk, they will be broken by the judge

JABGA Skill-a-thon

Skill-a-thon contest is a quiz to test your knowledge of the goat industry.

1. Each age division will have their own test.
2. The number of questions per test is as follows:
Regional Shows:
All age divisions— 25 questions
National Show:
All age divisions— 50 questions
3. A moderator will be present.
4. If you have trouble reading, just make sure you let us know before arriving at the contest and an assistant will help you with reading your quiz.
5. Casual dress.
6. The use of electronic devices is prohibited. Any contestant found to be using a phone, headphones, watches, or any other electronic device will be disqualified from the contest.
7. Ties: In the event of ties in skillathon, they will be broken by the tie breaker questions (not worth any points)



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JABGA Judging Contest

1. All animals will be judged as having no faults (including teats, ears, scrotum, pigment, tail and bite) and based on the ABGA Breed Standards.
2. No handling of goats for any of the classes, unless approved by the Youth Liaison or Youth Committee Chair
3. Recommended Classes (based on availability)
 - a. Wethers / wether dam does
 - b. Young does
 - c. Mature does
 - d. Bucks
4. Contestants will get 8 minutes to judge each class (unless all cards are turned in).
5. Official placings and cuts will be done by 1 ABGA judge and 1 ABGA staff member at Regional Shows and 2 ABGA judges and 1 ABGA staff member at Nationals. The JABGA Regional Show judge may not officiate, if the Regional Show is after the conclusion of the judging contest. In the absence of an eligible ABGA Certified judge, the market and/or wether dam doe judge may officiate.
6. Conferring between other contestants, parents, and/or advisers is strictly prohibited during the judging contest.
 - a. Any contestant believed to be receiving assistance during the competition will be disqualified.
7. The use of electronic devices is prohibited. Any contestant found to be using a phone, headphones, watches, or any other electronic device will be disqualified from the contest.
8. There will be one class designated to be oral reasons required for all senior individuals.
9. There will be one class with 5 questions at regionals and 10 questions for all age divisions at the National Show.
10. Tiebreakers are as follows for Novice- Intermediate Divisions:
 - a. Questions Score
 - b. Overall Placing
11. Tie Breakers for Senior Division:
 - a. Reasons Score
 - b. Questions Score
12. Materials: Notepad and a pencil.
13. Dress: There is no required dress for this contest although many participants wear jeans and polo shirts or button downs.



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JABGA Public Speaking Contest

1. Electronic devices will not be allowed in the holding area or contest room.
2. Materials: two 3 x 5 note cards can be used, absolutely no outside materials are allowed. Excessive reference to notes may result in deduction of points and the use of visual aids may not be allowed.
3. Time Allotted
 - a. Novice- 2-4 minutes
 - b. Junior 3-5 minutes
 - c. Intermediate- 4-6 minutes
 - d. Senior- 5-7 minutes
4. Dress: There is no required dress, but it is important to keep in mind that appearance is important. Nice jeans, boots, and button-down shirts are suggested.
5. Each contestant must make the presentation without a microphone. Contestants shall not be penalized for moving about or using (or not using) a podium. Contestants will be penalized one point per second on each judge's score sheet for being over or under the time allowed for each speech.
6. Ties: in the event of ties in public speaking, they will be broken by the judge
7. Public Speaking Topics will be published online prior to the regional show series



Junior American Boer Goat Association

4258 South Jackson Street
San Angelo, Texas 76903
jabga@abga.org | (325) 486-2242

JABGA Demonstration Contest (effective 7/1/2026)

1. One JABGA member (no pairs/teams)
2. Open to all age divisions
3. Time Allotted: under 10 minutes for everyone
4. No live animal
5. Topics Regionals leave it open to member's choice but at Nationals it must be goat industry related.
6. A JABGA member can do speech and a demo if they want and only one of the scores go towards overall points (highest out of speech or demo)
7. Points will be awarded as follows:
 - a. Non-Verbal Communication – 20 points
 - b. Organization – 20 points
 - c. Creativity – 25 points
 - d. Content – 20 points
 - e. Safety – 15 points
8. Ties: in the event of ties in demonstration, they will be broken by the judge



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JABGA Fitting Contest

The objective of this contest is to gain the ability to work with a team to enhance the show ring performance of the groomed animal.

1. Each team will consist of no more than TWO INDIVIDUALS. Participants must be current JABGA members.
2. Skill levels will be self-determined (**youth liaison will get final say**).
 - a. Level 1- encouraged to be a Novice or Junior age division or beginner exhibitors in the intermediate and senior age divisions. 15 minutes.
 - b. Level 2- open to all age groups, encouraged to be juniors who have placed in their age divisions in previous competitions, Intermediates and Seniors. 30 minutes
 - c. Level 3- open to all age groups, encouraged to be intermediates and seniors who have placed in their age divisions in previous competitions, Intermediates and Seniors. 30 minutes
 - d. Mentor- Encouraged to be one from each division, level1, level 2, and or 3. Scoring will be focused more on teaching, mentoring, teamwork, and partnership rather than fitting abilities. 30 minutes.
3. Each team will be responsible for bringing a goat to use in the competition. Animals can be pre-clipped and need to be washed and dried, but no products are allowed on the animal upon entering the competition. All animals will be checked for products before entering the competition area.
4. Each team must provide their own fitting equipment. Once the contest begins, no team member may leave the area and no additional equipment may be brought into the fitting area.
5. All team members and equipment must be in place at least 5 minutes prior to the start of the contest.
6. ALL FITTING TECHNIQUES MUST BE WITHIN THE ACCEPTED PRACTICES OF THE AMERICAN BOER GOAT ASSOCIATION'S SANCTIONED SHOW RULES.
7. Judges will circulate and question participants during the time allotted.
8. No power will be provided
9. **If you have won at a Regional Show or Nationals, you must move up a level until you get to level 3.**
10. Points will be awarded as follows:
 - a. Ability to fit - 25 points.
 - b. Participation of each team member - 10 points.
 - c. Organization of supplies & equipment - 5 points.
 - d. Overall effect - 5 points.
 - e. Knowledge & response to questions - 5 points.



JABGA National Show Contest Rules

NATIONAL JABGA CONTEST COMPETITION

1. National Show High Point Winners will be determined by the highest points earned in four (4) of the six (6) following events: Public Speaking/Demonstration, Goat Judging, Sales Talk, Goat Show, Skill-a-thon and Showmanship.
 - a. JABGA National Show points possible – 600
 - b. 150 points possible per contest area
2. Individuals that participate in skillathon, sales talk, and public speaking will receive the total number of points earned in the respective contest (**raw score**) to be put toward their overall score. Scorecards will be out of 150 points.
3. Goat Judging – All age divisions will evaluate four (4) classes of goats and have one class of questions and receive up to 250 points. To get the total points to be included in the overall score, the equation will be as follows: Points earned / points possible (250) x 100 x 1.5 = Goat judging score
 - o Senior Reasons Score will be used in the total for senior scores. Senior score will be calculated as follows: Points earned / points possible (300) x 150 = goat judging score.
4. Points will be awarded to the top 10 competitors in all market, wether dam, breeding show classes and showmanship competitions. The highest placing will receive 150 points, and each subsequent score will receive 5 points less, down to 105 points for 10th place. Individuals that participate in the class, but do not place in the top 10 will receive 50 points.
5. National Show contest awards will be presented to the top ten (10) competitors in each age division for Public Speaking, Sales Talk, Goat Judging, and Skill-a-thon.
6. National Show awards will be presented to the National Show High Point and Reserve High Point Division Winner, for each age division, and an overall National Show High Point and Reserve High Point Winner will be awarded.
 - A. To receive awards, contestants must attend the entire awards ceremony. If any extenuating circumstances exist, a JABGA member representative must be named and approved by the Youth Liaison or Youth Committee Chair, prior to the Awards Ceremony, to receive the awards. Any unclaimed prizes will be forfeited.
7. Ties: in the event of ties in the overall competition, ties will be broken by comparing scores in the following events:
 - i. Public Speaking/Demonstration
 - ii. Skill-a-thon
 - iii. Goat Judging

OVERALL JABGA SERIES SWEEPSTAKES AWARDS

1. Cumulative awards will be determined by highest converted points earned in four (4) of the six (6) following events: Public Speaking, Goat Judging, Sales Talk, Goat Show, Skill-a-thon and Showmanship.
 - A. Regional Shows: 400 points possible
 - B. National Show: 600 points possible
2. An individual's top four (4) event placings from Regional Shows and top four (4) event placings from the National Show will be used for the Overall Sweepstakes High Points.
3. Converted point values from Regional Shows are as follows: 1st place will receive 100 points, down to 10 points for 10th place.
4. Converted point values from the National Show are as follows: 1st place will receive 150 points down to 50 points for 10th place.
5. Awards will be presented to the top five (5) Sweepstakes winners for each age division, and the top five Overall Sweepstakes High Point Winners
6. Ties: in the event of ties for cumulative awards, ties will be broken by comparing scores in the following events:
 - i. Public Speaking/Demonstration
 - ii. Skill-a-thon
 - iii. Goat Judging

****Please refer to National Show Rules for further rules.****



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Definitions

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

Affiliate Member: An association that has paid affiliate membership dues and has been accepted by the Association as an affiliate member.

Agent: A person or firm empowered to act on behalf of another.

Applicant: The individual applying for registration of an animal with the Association.

Applicant's Tattoo: A sequence of letters and/or numbers assigned to each member to be tattooed in the right ear of animals.

Artificial Insemination: Breeding service using fresh or frozen semen.

Association-Approved Testing: Any test or tests that may be approved by the Board of Directors of the Association from time to time.

Buck: Male goat.

Breeder: An individual(s) who is the owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of service.

Doe: Female goat.

Date of Sale: The date on which an animal was offered for sale at public auction or, in the case of private transactions, the date on which a bona fide change of ownership took place.

DNA Profile: A DNA profile or DNA genetic record of the animal is recorded with the association.

Embryo: A fertilized egg flushed from a donor doe. Embryos may be transferred fresh or preserved by freezing in liquid nitrogen.

Embryo Recipient Doe: A surrogate dam that carries embryos transferred from another doe.

Embryo Transfer: The process of transferring an embryo into a recipient doe.

Exhibit: To present an animal to an ABGA judge for placement.

Exhibitor: Owner or individual approved by the owner to present an animal to an ABGA judge for placement.

First Owner: The owner or lessee of record of a kid's dam on the date of birth of the kid, except in the case of embryo kids, as provided.

Frozen Semen: The semen collected from a Boer buck that is processed and frozen in liquid nitrogen for future insemination.

Genetic Factors: The presence of genes that may or may not produce a certain type of offspring.

Gestation: The length of time from the time a doe is bred to when she gives birth. The industry standard gestation length for Boer goats is 150 days.

Herd Name: A name or series of letters and numbers assigned to an owner. The herd name will be used as the prefix for all goats registered by that owner.

Herd Prefix: A series of letters or letters and numbers assigned to an owner.

Imported: A live animal, semen, embryo, or clone originating from outside of the United States of America.

Kid: Young goat.

Joint Ownership: Two or more members sharing ownership of an ABGA registered animal. Up to four members are allowed to jointly own an animal.

Lease: A contract by which a person allows another person the use and possession of an animal for a specified time period; the document in which the contract is written.

Lessee: The person to whom a lease is given.

Lessor: The person from whom a lease is given.

Member: An individual, partnership, company, corporation, limited liability corporation, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity that has paid dues to the Association and has been accepted into the membership of the Association.

Membership Number: A number assigned to a member by the Association.

Nuclear Transfer Clone: Cloned goats resulting from nuclear transfer of adult cells.

Out of Herd Mating: The parents of an animal are not listed in the same ownership at the time of mating.

Owner: The recorded owner of animal, according to ABGA records.

Owner of Record: The member in whose name an animal is registered.

Permanent Identification: Ear tattoo or tail web tattoo.



Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

Producer: The recorded owner of a cell donor at the time of collection.

Regular Employee: A person whose principal occupation is full-time employment in connection with the agricultural or livestock business of the Owner(s) of Record of an animal.

Sanctioned Show: Any fair, association, livestock show or exposition that meets the requirements of the ABGA Sanctioned Show Program.

Service: A mating that may or may not result in a pregnancy, whether by natural service or artificial insemination.

Wether: Castrated male goat.



Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

Rule 100: Privileges of Registration

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

Rule 101: Request for Services

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

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

Rule 102: General

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



Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

Rule 103: First Owner

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

Rule 104: Breeder

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

Rule 105: Joint Ownership

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

Rule 200: Herd Books

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

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

Rule 201: Fullblood Boer Goats

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

Rule 202: American Purebred Boer Goat Does

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

Rule 203: American Purebred Boer Goat Bucks

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

Rule 204: American Percentage Boer Goat Bucks and Does

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

Rule 206: Percentage Boer Wethers; Record of Pedigree

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

Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

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

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

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

Rule 208: Registration of Imported Fullblood Animals

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

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

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

Rule 209: Ineligible for Registration

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

Rule 210: Registration Form; Content and Methods

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



Rules & Regulations of the American Boer Goat Association

ABGA website: www.abga.org/forms.

- A. Applications for registration will include the following:
 - i. Animal's requested name (see [Rule 214: Naming of Animals](#)).
 - ii. Registration number and name of sire.
 - iii. Registration number of dam, if applicable.
 - iv. Sex of the animal.
 - v. Date of birth.
 - vi. How many in birth.
 - vii. Type of mating: natural, artificial insemination, or embryo transfer.
 - viii. Horn information.
 - ix. Animal's tattoos (see tattoo policy). All animals shall be tattooed at the time of application for registration.
 - x. External identification, if any. Note: This is not a form of permanent identification. To be eligible for registration in the ABGA herd books, goats must have permanent identification in the form of tattoos.
 - xi. Breeder's information.
 - xii. Transfer information, if applicable.
 - xiii. Specify herd book for which the animal is eligible: Fullblood, American Purebred, or American Percentage.
 - xiv. When an application for a ½ (50%) Part-bred American Boer doe is made, specify the breed of the dam, if known, that is not a registered Boer.
 - xv. Authorized signatures or electronic equivalent.
- B. Applications for registration must be typed or legibly written on current ABGA forms. Whenever an application for registration is incomplete or on non-ABGA forms, and the applicant has failed to provide all the information required by the Association's Rules within 90 days of the date the Association receives the application, such application shall be considered null and void. An application shall be considered incomplete if not accompanied by the required fee.
- C. In the event that the sire of an animal to be registered was not registered in the name of the owner or lessee of record of the dam at time of service, the owner or lessee of record of the sire must fill in and sign a Service Memo, giving name and registration number of the buck and date of service. If the dam was pasture-bred and the exact date of breeding is not known, the word "pasture" may be inserted in lieu of a date.
- D. Every Registration Certificate is based on the representations contained in the Application for Registration and/or Certificate of Transfer. If an animal has been registered or transferred through error, misrepresentation or fraud, such Registration Certificate is VOID, together with any registration or transfer of progeny. The American Boer Goat Association assumes no liability for damages arising from such entry or transfer.
- E. It is strongly recommended that unsound or unworthy animals not be presented for registration.
- F. ABGA reserves the right to request further documentation to confirm an animal's eligibility for entry.
- G. In the event of a conflict, ABGA records shall control. Appeals may be addressed to the Board of Directors.

Rule 211: ABGA Registry Forms

Current forms are available from the ABGA office or on the ABGA website: www.abga.org/forms.

Members can call the ABGA office for free forms. The following forms are available:

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

Rule 212: ABGA Prefix and Tattoo Sequence

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

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

Rule 213: ABGA Herd Name

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

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

Rule 214: Naming of Animals

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

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

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

- aa. Once an animal has been officially registered and named with ABGA, the original herd name or prefix cannot be changed. Other name changes must have written approval by the original applicant for registration. This type of name change will not be allowed if the animal has offspring registered with the Association at the time of the request.
- bb. Members are allowed to receive a corrected certificate if the name was printed different from the application or online entry due to a system error. (6-2-2020)

Rule 215: ABGA Tattoo Policy

- A. Each applicant is assigned a unique tattoo sequence. ABGA has an "exclusive use" policy for assigned tattoo sequences. Assigned tattoo sequences are protected, with their use restricted to the applicant they are assigned to, or those individuals duly authorized to use that assigned tattoo sequence. Members are required to use the sequence assigned to their membership number. They may not use a sequence assigned to someone else.
- B. When filling out the application for registration, state on the application the tattoo exactly as it appears on the animal. Do not show tattoo information on the application that has not actually been tattooed on the animal.
- C. If a mistake in tattooing has occurred, what is actually tattooed on the animal must be reported on the application for registration. In some cases, additional numbers or letters may need to be added to the animal, in order for the tattoos to be unique to that animal.
- D. The applicant's tattoo shall be tattooed in the right ear of all animals submitted for registration.
- E. If a doe is sold to a new owner during pregnancy, offspring resulting from that pregnancy shall have the herd prefix of the owner of the doe at kidding tattooed in the right ear of each offspring submitted for registration. The name of the animal will have the herd prefix or herd name of the applicant as part of the animal's name on the Certificate of Registration.
- F. It is recommended that the left ear of all animals submitted for registration shall be tattooed with a letter to indicate the year the animal was born, followed by a serial number to designate the order of birth. The recommended year letters for ABGA are as follows:

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

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

- G. No animal shall be registered by ABGA with the same tattoo (combination of right and left ear tattoos) within a 22-year period.
- H. Tattoos are important, not only for positive permanent individual identification, but also for identification of animals who participate in the various ABGA programs, such as shows, performance (gain) testing, inspection for ennoblement, and the BGIN program. In addition, the



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

- I. Animals submitted for registration in the ABGA that list a tattoo sequence already assigned within the ABGA registry will require the following:
 - i. The applicant will be required to re-tattoo the animal's right ear with their ABGA assigned prefix.
 - ii. The registration certificate will reflect that the animal has been re-tattooed.
- J. If an animal requires re-tattooing, the applicant will return registration certificate to ABGA noting all characters as they appear on the animal. The registration certificate will be reissued to reflect that the animal has been re-tattooed in accordance with Rule 712.
- K. Permanently implanted microchip identification will be accepted by ABGA as official identification in addition to, or in lieu of, tattoos. The owner is responsible for providing the appropriate scanning device to read any microchip used for identification purposes.
- L. Freeze Branding will be accepted by ABGA as official identification and is considered a method of tattoo. The applicant's assigned herd prefix will be branded into the right ear and it is recommended that the left ear be tattooed with a letter to indicate the ear the animal was born, followed by a serial number to designate the order of birth. (7-14-2023)

Rule 216: Leasing ABGA Bucks and Does

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

- A. An ABGA lease form or acceptable lease document must be submitted to the ABGA office in order for the lessee to register goats or sign for buck services.
- B. Registration and transfers of offspring from leased parent(s) are subjected to current registration and transfer requirements and fees.

Rule 300: Transfers

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

Rule 301: Transfer Content

- A. An Application for Transfer must state:
 - i. Name, address, and, if available, membership number of each transferee.
 - ii. Date of sale.
 - iii. Service date, natural or artificial, and registration number of buck, if animal being transferred has been serviced. (The date of service and registration number of the buck may be entered only if service was prior to the date of sale of the animal being transferred. If the doe was pasture-exposed and the exact date of service is unknown, the word "pasture" may be entered instead of a date.)
 - iv. Signature and Membership Number of individual(s), partnership, corporation, or other legal entity in whose name the service buck is registered, indicating whether females have been serviced naturally or artificially inseminated.
 - v. If the doe has been serviced by a buck not owned by the breeder, a completed and signed Service Memo from the buck owner will be required to register any resulting offspring.
- B. Transfer applications will not be processed if any of the required data is omitted, except as otherwise provided in Rule 308 or 309.
- C. Transfer of ownership is to be completed on the back of an ABGA registration certificate or ABGA approved transfer form. In the absence of the original ABGA registration certificate at the time of transfer, a statement verifying the whereabouts of the original certificate will be required

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

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

Rule 302: Transfer Fees

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

Rule 303: Transfer of a Registered Animal

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

Rule 304: Transfer of Registration

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

Rule 305: Transfer of Animal on Application for Registration

A breeder may transfer an animal on the registration application by completing the transfer portion of the registration application. The correct registration and transfer fees are required with the application.

Rule 306: Transfer of Bred Doe

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

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

Rule 307: Transfer of Doe with Unregistered Offspring at Side

If a doe is transferred with an unregistered offspring(s) at side, the seller must provide a completed application for registration and transfer.

Rule 308: Special Transfers

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

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

Rule 309: Transfer of Applications of Animals Consigned to Public Sales

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

Rule 310: Transfer of Exported Animals

Application for transfer of an animal exported to another country shall be made with a regular Transfer Application.

Rule 311: Responsibility for Legal Title

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

Rule 312: Errors in Recording of Transfers

The Association shall not be held liable for any errors in its recording of transfers.

Rule 400: Artificial Insemination

Females may be bred by artificial insemination using either fresh, chilled or frozen semen.

Rule 401: Documentation of Progeny by Artificial Insemination

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

Rule 500: Embryo Transfer Rules

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

Rule 501: Embryo Transfer Report Content

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

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

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

Rule 502: Acceptable Embryo Transfer Forms

The preferred form is from the International Embryo Transfer Society, which may be downloaded at <http://www.IETS.org>.

Rule 503: Proper Documentation

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

Rule 504: Imported Frozen Embryos

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

Rule 600: Cloning Process

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

Rule 601: Producer

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

Rule 602: Cloning Content

The owner of the genetic material to be cloned bears the responsibility to ensure clone information is properly recorded and retained. The cloning facility is required to collect the following information and provide the same to the owner of the resulting nuclear transfer clones or resulting goat(s):

- A. Record of donor tissue collection.
- B. Registration number and permanent ID (tattoos) of donor animal.
- C. Date and location of biopsy.
- D. Signed authorization of donor animal owner.
- E. Name and signature of individual performing biopsy.
- F. Record of nuclear transfer clones.
- G. Date of embryo transfer.
- H. Number of embryos transferred and permanent ID of recipient doe(s).
- I. Name & signature of person or company performing the embryo transfer.

Rule 603: Sellers of Genetic Material

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

Rule 604: DNA Testing Requirements for Clones

Cell donors and nuclear transfer clones that apply for registration shall be DNA marker tested by the DNA testing laboratory approved by ABGA.

Rule 605: Importing Clones from Other Countries

Boer goat nuclear transfer clones and/or animals imported from other countries must have documents from the seller



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

Rule 700: Certificate of Conditional Issuance

The certificate evidencing registration in the ABGA herd books is issued on the following condition:

“The American Boer Goat Association (“ABGA”) has recorded the registration and/or transfer(s) of the within described animal (“animal”) strictly in reliance on the truthfulness of representations made in applications, certificates of pedigree furnished with applications, and any other applicable information. ABGA makes no representations or warranties, either express or implied, as to the accuracy of this certificate or as to the animal’s breeding, health, existence, ownership, or value.”

Rule 701: Registration of Offspring

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

Rule 702: Certificate based on Members’ Applications

Certificates are issued based upon member’s registration applications, other associations certificates of pedigree furnished with the application, and other sources available to the American Boer Goat Association.

Rule 703: Procedures for Revoking Certificate of Registration

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

Rule 704: Recall and Issuance of Offspring Certificate

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

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

Rule 705: Duplicate Registration

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

Rule 706: Court Order for Duplicate Certificate

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

Rule 707: Replacement of Registration Certificate

A replacement registration certificate is a new registration certificate, issued when the original certificate is in existence but has been defaced. The original certificate must be surrendered to the ABGA office.

Rule 708: Agent Authorization

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



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

Rule 709: Representations

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

Rule 710: ABGA Records

In the event of a conflict, ABGA records shall control.

Rule 711: Re-Registration Certificate

Re-registration certificates are issued to indicate a correction of the sire or dam.

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

Rule 712: Correction of a Registration Certificate

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

Rule 800: ABGA DNA Program



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

Rule 801: ABGA DNA Testing

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

Rule 802: ABGA DNA Marker Testing Procedure

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

Rule 803: DNA Parentage Qualification

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

Rule 804: DNA Parentage Verification

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

Rule 805: Ownership of DNA Samples and Results

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

Rule 900: Disciplinary Procedures:

- cc. Definitions.
- dd. "ABGA Rules" means Rules and Regulations and Code of Ethics established from time to time by the ABGA Board of Directors for members pursuant to Section 3.8 of the Bylaws. The term "ABGA Rules" also includes all rules, regulations and policies adopted by the Board regarding any ABGA services, if any, which are provided to participating non-members from time to time.
- ee. "ABGA services" means services which ABGA provides such as the recording of documents in connection with the mission of maintaining the pedigrees and bloodlines of the Boer goat. This term also includes any and all related programs and services the ABGA may provide from time to time.
- ff. "Bylaws" means the Bylaws of the American Boer Goat Association, as such may be amended from time to time.
- gg. "Cruel or Inhumane treatment" means and includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:
- hh. Using inhumane techniques, equipment or methods in the raising, training or exhibiting of goats; or
- ii. Using any surgical procedure or injection of any foreign substance or drug which could affect the goat's performance or alter its natural conformation or appearance unless such procedures, foreign substance or drugs are used for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the goat.
- jj. The standard by which conduct, or treatment will be measured to determine if it rises to the level of misconduct is that which a reasonable person, informed and experienced in generally accepted Boer goat raising and exhibition procedures would determine to be cruel, abusive, and inhumane.
- kk. "Holder" means a person who holds a Certificate of Registration issued by ABGA.
- ll. "Members" means those persons whose membership is in good standing and includes Regular, Junior, and Affiliate Members.
- mm. "Membership in good standing" means a person whose membership has not been suspended or terminated under sections 3.5 or 3.7 of the Bylaws or this Rule 900. Membership in the ABGA is a privilege, not a right, application for which shall be made by procedures prescribed by ABGA. Membership or application, therefore, may be suspended, terminated, or rejected by the Board under:
 - (i) Section 3.5 of the Bylaws.
 - (ii) Section 3.7 of the Bylaws; or
 - (iii) for cause detrimental to the interest of ABGA, its programs, policies, objectives, and harmonious relationship of its members. Suspension or termination proceedings "for cause" shall be conducted under this Rule 900. The effect of suspension or termination may be a denial of the privileges of membership in ABGA.
- nn. "Misconduct" means and includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following acts by a member or non-member:
 - i. making any misrepresentation or perpetrating a fraud under any rule, requirement or regulation of the ABGA, including the breeding, showing, registration, purchase or sale of Boer goats or with respect to the submission of data or other information to ABGA or any programs which may be developed from time to time;
 - ii. violating any rules of the ABGA as such rules are adopted and

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- amended from time to time;
 - iii. violating any Bylaws of the ABGA as such Bylaws are adopted from time to time. Specifically, but without limiting the foregoing, no person shall:
 - oo. represent any goat owned or managed by him to ABGA registered unless the same is registered in the official herd book of ABGA;
 - pp. furnish false information to ABGA;
 - qq. issue, sell, exchange, give away, or receive, or offer a false or fraudulent certificate, representing the same to be a genuine official certificate issued by ABGA;
 - rr. represent as a registered American Boer Goat any goat other than the goat for which said certificate was issued;
 - ss. bribe, or attempt to bribe, an ABGA representative, ABGA Certified or Approved judge, or any other official of an ABGA-approved event;
 - tt. conspire, cooperate, or contribute with another person or persons to violate ABGA rules;
 - uu. refuse to assist ABGA, its officers, committees, or agents in locating, identifying and inspecting, securing DNA samples as might be required, or to answer promptly and truthfully any inquiry concerning a goat or an ancestor thereof that has been registered with ABGA, or for which application to register has been made;
 - vv. refuse to assist ABGA, its officers, committees or agents, or to promptly and truthfully give information, in form requested, concerning any ABGA matter;
 - ww. engage in any form of cruel or inhumane treatment of goats;
 - xx. with respect to exhibitor conduct, fail to treat judges and show officials with courtesy and respect;
 - yy. direct any abusive, threatening, or obscene conduct toward judges, show officials, ABGA staff members or other exhibitors.
 - zz. "Non-members" means persons who are either participating non-members or non-participating, non-members.
 - aaa. "Non-participating, non-members" means persons who are not members of the ABGA and have no privilege whatsoever to access ABGA services.
 - bbb. "Participating non-members" means persons who are not members of the ABGA, but who are, from time to time, granted the privilege of limited participation in ABGA, such as the filing of registration applications or other documents with ABGA or participating in ABGA related activities. The term "participating non-members" may include
 - (i) a "holder;"
 - (ii) a person whose membership is not in good standing; or
 - (iii) a person who has been suspended or terminated, but only to the extent that the person is allowed to access the services of ABGA. The term "participating non-member" does not include any person who has, for whatever reason, no privilege to access the services of ABGA or participate in ABGA related activities. Participating non-members, who access ABGA services, by such access and in regard to such transactions, do thereby agree to be bound by all Bylaws, Rules, and Regulations of the ABGA.
 - ccc. "Person" means an individual or entity.
 - ddd. Complaint Procedure:
 - eee. A member may make a complaint regarding any member, or judge, alleging that such member or judge has engaged in misconduct under the procedures set out in this rule.
- ii. The Executive Committee may file a complaint if it deems it necessary in the best interest of the Association and is exempt from any filing fee.
- iii. If the complaint alleges misconduct in reference to items h, i, j, or k as listed in 900.A.viii, the complaint must be filed within 90 days of the alleged misconduct.

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- iv. The Complainant shall submit his or her complaint in writing to the Executive Director or the CEO of the ABGA through the ABGA office, along with a non-refundable filing fee, the amount of which shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. The Board may, in its discretion, refund all or part of any filing fee after completion of the complaint process when deemed appropriate under the circumstances.
- v. No complaint will be considered by the Executive Committee which does not set forth in writing a plain statement of facts on which the allegation of misconduct is based. This complaint procedure is not applicable to complaints made against ABGA employees or members of ABGA in their official capacity as board members, as contrasted with their individual capacities. Complaints against employee or board members in their official capacities may only be made directly to the Board of Directors and shall be received and considered strictly at the discretion of the Board of Directors.
- vi. Upon receiving a complaint under this Rule, the Executive Director or CEO shall refer the complaint to the Executive Committee within 5 working days. Upon reviewing the complaint, the Executive Committee shall determine if the complaint alleges misconduct or a violation of any rules or regulations of the ABGA, and if a response shall be required of the member(s) who are the subject of the complaint. In determining whether a response is necessary, the Executive Committee may consider:
 - a. Whether the factual allegations made in the complaint would constitute misconduct or a violation of any of the rules of the ABGA.
 - b. Whether the complainant has filed previous complaints against other members, and the outcome of those complaints.
 - c. Whether the complainant or respondent has been previously disciplined by the Executive Committee or the ABGA Board of Directors.
 - d. Any other factors the Executive Committee deems relevant as to whether a response to the complaint is required.
- vii. If upon reviewing the complaint, the Executive Committee determines that it alleges conduct that is reasonably likely to cause immediate and irreparable harm to the ABGA or any of its members, the committee will freeze the account and suspend the membership privileges of the respondent pending the outcome of the complaint or take other action as may be necessary to prevent the irreparable harm from occurring.
- viii. If the Executive Committee determines that the complaint does not allege misconduct or a violation of any of the rules of the ABGA, the Executive Committee shall notify the ABGA Board of its findings and recommendation for dismissal within 7 working days of that determination, and upon a vote by the majority of the Board present, the complaint will be dismissed and the complainant will be notified in writing of the finding of the Board. The Board shall also notify the complainant as to whether the complaint may be amended to be sufficient and is eligible to be reconsidered. Otherwise, all dismissals are final.
- ix. If the Executive Committee determines that the complaint does allege misconduct or a violation of any of the rules of the ABGA, the Executive Committee will, within seven working days of the determination:
 - a. provide the ABGA Board of Directors with a copy of the complaint;
 - b. provide the respondent with a copy of the complaint with written notice, advising respondent they have 14 calendar days to respond to the complaint in writing. The notice shall contain the date and time when the written response must be received. The complaint and written notice shall be sent to the respondent's last known address as contained in the ABGA data base via regular mail and by a nationally recognized courier service specifying overnight delivery ensuring delivery no less than fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the response deadline. Service of the complaint and written notice as set forth above shall be deemed to have been timely and effectively given.

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- x. If the Respondent fails to submit a written response by the deadline, the Board shall proceed to consider the complaint within three business days after expiration of the response deadline.
- xi. Upon receipt of respondent's written response and upon review of the complaint and the response, the Board shall determine the outcome of the complaint by a simple majority vote of the Board members present at the meeting where the complaint is considered. The Board may also review official documents or business records in the possession of the ABGA, if deemed necessary. The ABGA Board may take any of the following actions:
 - a. Sustain the complaint;
 - b. Dismiss the complaint;
 - c. Suspend consideration of the complaint to request additional information
- xii. No formal hearing shall be required. The Board may, at its discretion, hold a live, telephonic, or electronic hearing if deemed necessary. Complaints should ordinarily be decided solely on the basis of the written record. However, the Board may choose to hold a hearing on the complaint, upon a 2/3 vote of the Board. The hearing may be held at any regular or specially scheduled meeting of the ABGA Board of Directors.
- xiii. If the Board sustains the complaint, it may impose one or more of the following:
 - a. A private oral or written reprimand
 - b. A public written reprimand
 - c. A fine of up to \$10,000.00
 - d. The freezing of all ABGA accounts and member services
 - e. Suspension of membership
 - f. Expulsion from membership
 - g. Require DNA testing of any animals owned or registered to the respondent
- xiv. Any other disciplinary action approved by the Board of Directors.
 - fff. Immunity
 - ggg. All Executive Committee and Board members and employees or agents of the ABGA shall be immune from any individual civil liability whatsoever, including, but not limited to, negligence, libel, slander, invasion of privacy, defamation, or product disparagement, for participating in the review, consideration, and decision of any complaint filed under this rule.
 - hhh. Finality of Decision
 - iii. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be final.
 - jjj. In the event any judicial action is brought against the ABGA or any of its Board Members, officials, employees, or agents in connection with any proceedings under this Rule 900, such proceedings may only be brought in a federal or state court located in Tom Green County, Texas. If a judicial action is brought against ABGA in connection with any proceedings under this Rule and the decision of the ABGA is upheld, the petitioner shall reimburse the ABGA for its reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses incurred in defense of the lawsuit.
 - kkk. No Duty
 - lll. Nothing in this Rule shall impose any duty or obligation on the ABGA to either initially investigate or continue to investigate any complaint or to enforce any purported contract or agreement between the parties to any transactions. In the event any court action is threatened or commenced which relates, mentions, or pertains in any manner, to a complaint, ABGA, in its sole discretion, may either temporarily or permanently terminate its investigation or dismiss any pending complaint.

Rule 901: Judge Disciplinary Procedures:

A. Definitions



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- i. “Inspector” means an individual that is recognized as an approved visual inspector for ABGA.
- ii. “Judge” means an individual that has passed the ABGA Judge’s Certification Program and is recognized as a judge on the ABGA’s list of Certified judges. It shall also include individuals recognized as Approved judges for ABGA commercial doe and market goat shows.
- iii. “Misconduct by a Judge” means the failure of a Judge to follow the Judge’s Code of Conduct.
- iv. “Judge’s Code of Conduct” means:
 - a. The goal of the Judge’s Code of Conduct is to ensure that each Judge strives to provide a fair, unbiased, objective inspection of each animal as it is presented for his/her evaluation and, in so doing, provides for a positive experience for all individuals involved including exhibitors, spectators, and show personnel.
 - b. As a representative of the American Boer Goat Association, an ABGA Judge, through his or her appearance, evaluations, and presentations, is to conduct him or herself in a professional manner with show officials, exhibitors, and spectators at all times.
 - c. A judge is, at all times, to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanctioned Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards, disregarding any personal preferences. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standards.
 - d. A judge will check all animals retained in the show ring from which the final selections will be made for any disqualification.
 - e. Judges are required to set their final placement line in numerical order prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators may clearly see and understand the placements.
 - f. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos are read on the winner of each class as well as any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules before those animals leave the ring.
 - g. No judge shall judge an animal:
 - i. that is owned partially or entirely by that judge; or
 - ii. that is owned partially or entirely by any member of that judge’s immediate family, including children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, spouse, or in-laws.
 - h. A judge shall be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated shall be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.
 - i. A judge shall refrain from visiting the pen area or more than normal exchange of pleasantries with exhibitors where possible prior to and during the judging of a show.
- B. Complaint Procedure:
 - i. The Executive Committee may file a complaint if it deems it necessary in the best interest of the Association and is exempt from any filing fee.
 - ii. The complaint must be filed within 90 days of the alleged misconduct.
- C. The following Rule 900 – Sections A-E will apply to Rule 901 where appropriate:
 - i. Definition
 - ii. Complaint Procedure
 - iii. Immunity
 - iv. Finality of Decision
 - v. No Duty

Rule 1000: Ennoblement Program Rules

A. Animal Eligibility



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- B. The ABGA ennoblement program is open to animals in the following categories of registration:
- a. ABGA registered Fullblood doe.
 - b. ABGA registered Purebred doe.
 - c. ABGA registered Fullblood buck.
 - d. ABGA registered Purebred buck.
 - mmm. Any animal owned by an individual whose membership has been denied or revoked is ineligible for Ennoblement.
 - nnn. ABGA sanctioned show exhibitors are to present a valid ABGA registration paper at show entry for tracking of placing.
 - ooo. Animals are required to meet inspection and point requirements as listed in the Ennoblement Requirements (Rule 1000.E.) to receive ennoblement status.
 - ppp. Non-inspected animals can achieve ennobled status through their progeny. This requirement includes but is not limited to deceased ABGA registered Fullblood & Purebred bucks and does. A minimum of three (3) progeny (sons and/or daughters) are required to contribute points to the parent.
 - qqq. The progeny, registered Fullblood/Purebred sons and/or daughters as defined in Rule 1000.A.i, may begin earning points for their sire and/or dam as well as themselves either through ABGA sanctioned shows or performance testing.
 - rrr. Progeny is defined as the direct offspring of a buck or doe, i.e., sons and daughters (not grandsons and granddaughters).
 - sss. The progeny may come from live coverage, artificial insemination, and embryo transfer.
- C. Points at ABGA Sanctioned Shows
- i. Points are awarded based on ABGA judges' placement of animals at an ABGA sanctioned show.
 - ii. Animals entered into an ABGA sanctioned show will be judged against the ABGA established Breed Standards.
 - iii. ABGA cannot change placing without written authorization from the show secretary and one other show official.
 - iv. A formal show report containing the animals' names, ABGA registration numbers, tattoos, the total number of animals exhibited in the show and in each class shall be completed by the show secretary and submitted to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show.
 - v. The overall Grand and Reserve Champions of ABGA sanctioned shows will receive additional points correlating with the total number of Fullblood or Purebred animals exhibited in their gender division.
 - vi. Junior, Yearling, and Senior Division Champions shall receive additional points based on the number of animals exhibited in their gender division.
 - vii. Placing by non-traditional animals prior to July 1, 2004, will not be awarded points.
 - viii. Points will be awarded as shown in the Sanctioned show Points Charts under Rule 1400.
- D. Points at the ABGA National Show
- i. Points awarded by ABGA at the ABGA National Show will be subject to the requirements posted in the ABGA National Show rules.
 - ii. Animals entered into an ABGA National Show will be judged against the ABGA established Breed Standards.
 - iii. Junior, Yearling, and Senior Grand Champion and Junior, Yearling, and Senior Reserve of the ABGA National Show will receive class points and Champion points according to the published scale for number of animals exhibited in their gender division of the National Show.
 - iv. National Grand and National Reserve Champions of the ABGA National Show will receive an additional eighty (80) and forty (40) points respectively.
 - v. Placing by non-traditional animals prior to July 1, 2004, will not be awarded points.
 - vi. Points for the ABGA National Show will be awarded based on the following schedule:

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

(12-12-25)

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

E. Performance Testing Points

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

F. Ennoblement Requirements

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

Rule 1100: Visual Inspection

A. General Inspection Requirements

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

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- viii. The animal is required to be registered with ABGA at the time of inspection.
- ix. Upon passing the first visual inspection, a certificate will be issued to the owner indicating the passing status of the animal.
- x. Upon passing a second visual inspection, a certificate will be issued declaring the animal eligible for consideration for ennoblement as outlined in Rule 1000.E.i.
- B. Inspector and Member Requirements
 - i. The member requesting the inspection bears the responsibility of meeting the inspection rules and regulations for tattoos, age of animal, and ownership.
 - ii. Members seeking inspection services are required to review the animal's prior ownership (previous owners and breeder) to ensure the inspector is eligible to provide inspection services.
 - iii. The member requesting the inspection will incur the total cost of inspection. ABGA does not pay the inspector for travel or other expenses incurred during inspection.
 - iv. The member requesting the inspection will submit the inspection form signed by an approved inspector with proper fees to the ABGA office for recording of inspection classification. Inspectors will submit a copy of the inspection report to the ABGA office within 30 days of the inspection date.
 - v. Inspectors will be provided visual inspection stamps to record visual inspection status on the back of the certificate. Inspectors must stamp the back of the ABGA registration certificate with their current ABGA-issued inspection stamp and circle PASS or FAIL to indicate the visual inspection status of the animal.
 - vi. Inspectors will sign and date the back of the certificate in close proximity to the visual inspection status.
 - vii. Inspectors are required to list failed animals on the inspection form and charge for failed animals.
 - viii. Inspection services are to be paid in full by the member before inspections are recorded.
 - ix. Inspection services cannot be provided by an inspector if the inspector currently owns, has ever owned, or is the breeder of the animal to be inspected.
 - x. The inspector is not eligible to inspect direct progeny (sons or daughters) of a parent(s) currently or previously owned by the inspector.
 - xi. The inspector is not eligible to inspect parents of progeny currently or previously owned by the inspector.
 - xii. Inspection services cannot be provided by an inspector for an immediate family member.
 - xiii. Inspectors who are immediate family (i.e., spouse, sister, brother, son, daughter, in-law) may not inspect the same animal.

Rule 1200: Performance Test Rules and Regulations

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

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

Performance Index Formula:

$$((\text{Growth} \times 45\%) + (\text{Carcass} \times 45\%) + (\text{Fertility} \times 10\%)) \times 100 = \text{Performance Index}$$

Growth Calculation =

$$(\text{Average Daily Gain (ADG)} \div \text{ADG Group Mean}) \times 66.66\%$$

+

$$(\text{Weight per Day of Age (WDA)} \div \text{WDA Group Mean}) \times 33.33\% \\ \times 100$$

Carcass Calculation =

$$(*\text{Loin Eye Area Gain (LEA)} \div \text{LEA Group Mean}) \times 50\%$$

+

$$(\text{Front Leg Circumference Gain (FLC)} \div \text{FLC Group Mean}) \times 25\%$$

+

$$(\text{Rear Leg Circumference Gain (RLC)} \div \text{RLC Group Mean}) \times 25\% \\ \times 100$$

*LEA Gain/Leg Gain = End of test measurement – Start of test measurement.

Fertility Calculation =

$$(\text{Scrotal circumference} \div \text{Scrotal Circumference Group Mean}) \times 100$$

- ix. It is suggested but not required that when available, the following end of test data also be included in the final test report for each ABGA registered animal on test:
 - a. Birth type.
 - b. Fat thickness.
 - c. Height at withers (frame score).
 - d. Feed efficiency.
 - e. Any additional measurements, ultrasounds, performance data, production data, or tests performed by the testing institution that could be beneficial to production, breed improvement, or research.
- x. It is suggested but not required that at least 4 animals by one sire be entered in the same test.
- B. Performance Test Support (All performance test support is at the discretion of ABGA) (4-16-2026)
 - i. Performance test support will be available only to performance tests approved by ABGA in accordance with Rule 1200.A after January 1, 2014.
- C. Ennoblement/Doe of Excellence/Sire of Merit Points (4-16-2026)
 - i. Only bucks entered under their ABGA registration number in an approved Performance Test, will be eligible to earn points from a Performance Test.
 - ii. Points for approved Performance Tests will be awarded to top performing bucks based on their Performance Test Index ranking among the other registered bucks within the same



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

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

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

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

Rule 1300: Doe of Excellence Award

- A. Animal eligibility
 - i. The Doe of Excellence Award Program is open to ABGA registered American Percentage Does or Fullblood or Purebred Does bred to percentage or unregistered bucks, resulting in percentage progeny.
 - ii. Any animal owned by an individual whose membership has been denied or revoked is ineligible for the Doe of Excellence Award.
 - iii. Eligible does must meet the requirements for points earned as described under Point Requirements shown below.
 - iv. Registered percentage does may earn points for their dam and themselves through ABGA sanctioned shows.
 - v. Registered Purebred female progeny may contribute points to their dam. They may not earn



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- points for themselves for this award.
 - vi. A Fullblood doe or an American Purebred Doe cannot contribute individual points toward this award.
 - vii. Percentage bucks may earn points for their dam by the following
 - a. ABGA sanctioned shows (starting 7/14/25)
 - b. ABGA approved Performance Gain Tests if the following requirements are met:
 - a. Progeny must be registered in the ABGA Percentage Herd Book.
 - b. The Performance Test must be conducted in accordance with ABGA Performance Test Rules and Regulations (Rule 1200).
 - c. The performance test average (ADG) for bucks entered is required to be greater than or equal to 3/10 (.3) pounds per day in order for points to be awarded.
 - d. Points will be awarded as shown in the Performance Test Points Chart (Rule 1200).
 - viii. Progeny is defined as direct offspring of the Percentage Doe resulting from natural breeding, artificial insemination, or embryo transfer.
- B. Point Requirements
- i. The percentage doe will be required to have a combined total of one hundred (100) points earned by the doe and her progeny.
 - ii. A minimum of 15 points must be earned by at least two progenies, with a minimum of five (5) points each.
 - iii. Points earned by male progeny through ABGA Sanctioned Shows or ABGA Performance Tests will be awarded to the doe. (08-14-25)
 - iv. Points will be awarded to the doe and/or percentage progeny under the Points Award rules for ABGA Sanctioned Shows and ABGA National Shows as follows: (08-14-25)
 - a. A formal show report containing the animals' names, ABGA registration numbers, tattoos, the total number of animals exhibited in the show and in each class shall be completed by the show secretary and submitted to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show.
 - b. The overall Grand and Reserve Champions of ABGA sanctioned show will receive additional points correlating with the total number animals exhibited in their gender division.
 - c. Junior, Yearling, and Senior Division Champions shall receive additional points based on the number of animals exhibited in their gender division.
 - d. Points earned since July 1, 2004, will count toward this award.
 - e. Points will be awarded as shown in the following Percentage Doe Sanctioned Show Points Chart:



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

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

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

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

Rule 1301: ABGA Sire of Merit Award

- A. Animal Eligibility
- The ABGA Sire of Merit Award is open to the following categories of animals:
 - Fullblood bucks registered with ABGA.
 - American Purebred bucks registered with ABGA.
 - American Percentage Bucks registered with ABGA (08-14-25)
 - Any animal owned by an individual whose membership has been denied or revoked is ineligible for the ABGA Sire of Merit Award.
- B. Eligible Progeny
- Percentage progeny registered in the ABGA Percentage Herd Book, which meet the requirements for points earned in ABGA sanctioned shows as described under Points Requirements shown below. (08-14-25)
 - Percentage bucks may earn points for their sire through an ABGA sanctioned show or ABGA approved Performance Test, if the following requirements are met: (08-14-25)
 - Progeny must have an ABGA Record of Pedigree.
 - The Performance Test must be conducted in accordance with ABGA Performance Test Rules and Regulations (Rule 1200).
 - The performance test average (ADG) for bucks entered is required to be greater than or equal to 3/10 (.3) pounds per day in order for points to be awarded.
 - Points will be awarded as shown in the Performance Test Points Chart (Rule 1200). (4-16-2026)
 - Progeny is defined as direct offspring of the buck produced through natural service, artificial insemination, or embryo transfer procedure.
- C. Point Requirements (08-14-25)
- A Fullblood Buck or an American Purebred Buck cannot contribute individual points toward this award.
 - A percentage buck may contribute individual points towards this award.
 - A percentage buck may not contribute more than seventy (70) points towards its own award.
 - The eligible percentage progeny of a sire will be required to earn a total of one hundred (100) points for the sire to earn this award.
 - A minimum of five (5) progeny must earn a minimum of five (5) points each of the one hundred (100) total points required.
 - Points at an ABGA sanctioned show will be awarded based on the placing of animals

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- exhibited in each class by an ABGA judge.
- vi. Points will be awarded according to the ABGA Sanctioned Show Points Chart under Rule 1400.
- vii. An exhibitor must present a valid ABGA registration certificate at time of show for tracking of points.
- viii. Points will be awarded to the eligible female progeny under the Points Award Rule for ABGA sanctioned shows with the following exception:
- ix. Progeny will not receive extra points from the ABGA National Show. Placing points from the ABGA National Show will be awarded.
- x. A formal show report containing the animals' names, ABGA registration numbers, tattoos, the total number of animals exhibited in the show and in each class shall be completed by the show secretary and submitted to the ABGA office within 30 days of the show.
- xi. Points earned by eligible progeny after January 1, 2008, will be counted toward the Sire of Merit Award.

D. Inspection

- i. No inspection of progeny will be required.

Rule 1400: Sanctioned Show Rules and JABGA Rule

A. Eligibility of Animals

- i. All goats must be registered in the ABGA herd book by the date specified by the show.
- ii. All goats entered into ABGA sanctioned shows must be registered with the ABGA in order to acquire Ennoblement points.
- iii. Original registration certificates are required, except that a copy of a registration application stamped with the date received by ABGA, can be accepted for kids less than 3 months of age. Animals over the age of 3 months must be verified as registered in the ABGA database at time of show. (6-2-2020)
- iv. An animal that may be verified as registered in the web-based database of ABGA will be accepted in lieu of registration certificate. Verification must be provided by the exhibitor in either digital or print to the show secretary. JABGA ownership must be verified using the transfer history on the animal pedigree if the certificate is not provided. (6-2-2020)
- v. All goats must be appropriately identified and comply with USDA Scrapie Eradication Program Guidelines. Call 1-888-USDA TAG (873-2824) or visit the following website for more information:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/
- vi. ABGA prohibits the transfer of any goat exhibited in a JABGA sanctioned show back to the seller and/or seller's agent for a period of one year from date of purchase for all goats that are not bred and owned by the JABGA exhibitor.
- vii. Goats registered in a frozen or suspended account are ineligible to exhibit in an ABGA Sanctioned Show.

B. Show Focus

- i. The American Boer Goat Association will accept and permanently record all wins in Shows that have been determined to have met all requirements (as stated below) for ABGA sanctioning.
- ii. Failure to comply with ABGA Show Rules may result in the loss of sanctioning and funding, where applicable.
- iii. ABGA requires that an ABGA Sanctioned Show Application be submitted to the ABGA office no less than 90 days prior to the show.
- iv. No show will be sanctioned during the week of the ABGA National Show.
- v. No JABGA show will be sanctioned that occurs on a conflicting date and within 500 miles of a scheduled JABGA regional show. (7-20-2018)

C. Purpose



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

D. Entries

- i. Any show receiving ABGA sanctioning shall be open to **only** ABGA registered Boer goats. Show representatives may use their discretion and have the right to ban an individual if they consider it necessary for the good of the show.
- ii. There should be no limit on the number of animals that can be entered in a class by an exhibitor, unless the sponsoring show deems this limit necessary.
- iii. Any show limiting the number of entries in any way must state this in their rules.
- iv. ABGA sanctioned shows may not require animals to sell in a sale as a condition of participating in the show.
- v. When the animal is verified as registered in the ABGA database or a stamped registration application is presented at check-in, registered name, ABGA registration number and tattoos/microchip number of each animal must be recorded so that they may be displayed on the results that are turned in to the ABGA office. (12-12-2015, 6-2-2020)

E. Ennobled Herd Book Points

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

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

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

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

F. Tattoos

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

G. Computing Ages

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

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determine the age and the class for the animal.

H. Classes

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

Divisions will be defined as follows:

- v. American Percentage Does 25% or higher.
- vi. American Percentage Bucks 25% or higher. (07/14/2025)
- vii. Fullblood/American Purebred Does.
- viii. Fullblood/American Purebred Bucks

I. Show Responsibilities

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

J. Exhibitor Responsibilities

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

K. Disqualification

Any goat exhibited at an ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show or event shall be subject to disqualification for any of the following:

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

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L. Suspended or Banned Members

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

M. Acceptable Practices and Substances

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

i. Permitted Practices and Substances

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

ii. Conditionally Permitted Practices and Substances

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

iii. Prohibited Practices and Substances

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

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- prescribed by the manufacturer or prescribing veterinarian.
- d. Administration of any quantity of any diuretic, growth stimulant, or performance enhancing drug.
 - e. Filling and/or tubing of an animal.
 - f. Presenting any animal whose natural conformation and structure have been surgically altered in any way, with the exception of:
 - g. Removal of horns; and/or
 - h. Removal in testicles in the case of wethers.
 - i. Using any inhumane or unethical treatments, including striking animals, using electrical contrivance, or other similar methods.
 - j. Artificial coloring that alters the natural color of a goat (12-14-2018)
 - k. Attaching any objects, including hair or hair substitutes, cloth, or fiber to the animal for the purpose of deception.
 - l. Injection or external or internal administration via any orifice of any substance, whether gas, solid, or liquid, not conducive to continued animal health or marketability.
 - m. Tissue or fluid manipulation, removal, surgical attachment or otherwise to change, conceal, enhance, or transform the true conformation or configuration of the animal.
 - n. Administering any substance that artificially induces lactation.
 - o. Any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection or quantization of any substance prohibited by ABGA.
- iv. **Drug Testing Policy**
ABGA reserves the right to perform drug testing of any animal at any ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show. The cost of associated veterinary services and laboratory fees will be incurred by ABGA. Reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize any opportunity for animal tampering to occur. At the sole discretion of ABGA, all exhibited animals may be subject to collection of any appropriate samples upon arrival at a show facility where drug testing will take place. Collected samples shall be maintained for analysis and baseline comparison purposes in the event that an animal is found to be in non-compliance with the accepted practices and substances outlined herein.
- v. **Responsibility**
These rules provide for absolute responsibility for an animal's condition by the currently listed owner, whether or not he was actually instrumental in, or had actual knowledge of, the treatment of the animal determined to be in violation of these rules.
- vi. **Consent**
By attending an ABGA or JABGA sanctioned show or event, the owner warrants that animals shall be presented free of violative drug residues. The act of entering an animal in a sanctioned show is the giving of consent by the owner for show management to obtain any specimens of urine, saliva, blood, or other substances from the animal to be used in testing. In the case that there is a violation of these rules, the act of entering the animal in a sanctioned show is giving consent to have any disciplinary action taken by the ABGA against such individual published in any publication of ABGA's choosing.
- vii. **Testing**
The conclusions reached by the laboratory of ABGA's choosing shall be final and binding without recourse against the ABGA or any of its officers, agents, or sanctioned show officials. If the laboratory tests of saliva, urine, blood, or other sample taken from an animal indicate the presence of any forbidden substance, this shall be prima facie evidence that such a substance has been administered to the animal internally or externally. It is presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood, or other substance taken from the animal correctly reflect the condition of the animal



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

viii. Notification

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

ix. Penalties

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

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

N. Required Show Classes

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



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Percentage Does:

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

Fullblood/Purebred Does:

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

(07-24-2026)

Percentage Bucks:

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

Fullblood/Purebred Bucks:

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

O. Concurrent Show Rules

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

- i. A concurrent show may consist of either two JABGA shows or two ABGA shows.
 NO MORE THAN TWO SHOWS MAY BE RUN CONCURRENTLY AT ANY GIVEN TIME. Embedded JABGA shows within an ABGA is NOT allowed during a concurrent show.
- ii. The show secretary shall note on the show application defining which shows will run concurrently with each other. (12-12-2025)

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- iii. **The show secretary shall notify judges at the time of the contract that shows are going to run concurrently with each other.**
- iv. The show secretary shall be required to provide judges with separate ring stewards and class lists to mark placings. The class placings must be completed before class reasons are given.
 - a. Ring stewards must submit the completed class placings to the show secretary prior to starting the season. (12-12-2025)
- v. Judges are required to check all animals in a class themselves for any DQ faults; to promote consistency, judges may confer with each other regarding any DQ faults they may find questionable. (12-5-2024)
 - a. In the interest of time, in very large classes the judges are permitted to check only the animals from which each wish to make their final selections.
- vi. If a cut is made from a large class and the animals pulled by each judge are different:
 - a. The judges may decide to take turns working the ring with the animals they selected to pull from the larger class.
 - b. The judges may work the ring at the same time. A judge may choose to place all animals pulled or only their selections from the larger class. (12-12-2025)
- vii. Division Drives and Overall Drives (especially those with different animals for each judge's show) will be handled differently than normal classes and are up to the show staff and the judges for how they would like to make their decisions:
 - a. The drive for one judge may be brought in, that judge decides on their champion and reserve, then makes note of it on a score card/to their ring steward. After that, the other judge's drive is brought in, they make their final decision and talk their reasons. The first judge's drive is then brought back in, and they talk about their reasons for their decision.
 - b. One judge leaves the ring and moves far enough away so that they are out of earshot, and the other judge proceeds to treat the drive like any other show. After the results and reasons are completed, the judge who left may return and proceed to do the same and treat the drive like a regular show.
 - c. Both drives are brought into the ring at the same time. Division for Judge A is set up, with the different animals from Judge B set up adjacent to the first drive. Both judges make their decision, and Judge A begins their reasons followed by Judge B. (12-12-2025)
- viii. Each judge is responsible for ensuring tattoos or microchips on all first place, division champion, and overall champion animals, as well as any other animals that stand to gain points during the show, are checked for their respective show. This is in effect even if both judges have the same animals being awarded any of the same placements.
- ix. Judges are required to give reasons to at least fifth place for each of their respective shows. It's understood that people don't want to spend forever in the ring, but each show is its own entity, and exhibitors deserve to hear the reasons for why they placed how they did in each individual show.
- x. Discussion of the class between judges prior to the class being officially placed by both judges is strictly prohibited.
 - a. Short comments (asking one another if it's alright to walk the animals, asking to switch the angle of view, witty remarks, etc.) are fine.
 - b. Private conversations between judges are strictly prohibited.
- xi. It is highly recommended that show secretaries only request experienced judges for judging concurrent shows. Two shows running simultaneously in this manner could be viewed as a bit overwhelming for a novice judge.

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

P. Show Ring Protocol for ABGA Judges

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

- i. A judge is at all times, to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanction Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standard. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standard.
- ii. Judges are required to check the following on Boer goats presented to be judged in order to ensure these areas are correct according to the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards:
 - a. Udder/teat structure on females.
 - b. Mouths on males and females.
 - c. Pigmentation on males and females.
 - d. Testicles on males.
 - e. Ears, Eyes, Face and Tails on males and females. (12-12-25)

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

- i. Judges are recommended to set their final placement line in numerical order, beginning with the lowest placing animal and continuing in ascending order to the first-place animal, prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators can clearly see and understand the placements.
- ii. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos/microchips are read on the winner of each class plus any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules including all GCH and RGCH animals before giving reasons on the class. Judges will have sole discretion for an animal being disqualified based on incorrect tattoos/microchips. (12-12-25)
- iii. Judges are responsible for ensuring that no bracing occurs during the judging portion of the show.
- iv. No judge shall judge an animal that within the 90 days: (12-12-25)
 - v. Is owned partially or entirely by the judge.
 - vi. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the judge's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.
 - vii. In which the judge has any pecuniary interest.
 - viii. Over which the judge has any supervision.
 - ix. Judging one dual show (two judges in the same show ring) at the same show location within a weekend period on different days.
 - x. Riding to a show as a judge with an exhibitor and judging the animals of the exhibitor you are traveling with.
 - xi. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is strongly recommended that a judge not place animals that exhibit a serious degree of any fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard or a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard. Display of any such trait should negatively impact an animal's placing and/or be grounds for dismissal from the ring. Animals that a judge disqualifies but does not dismiss from the ring must be designated to the show secretary.
 - xii. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is recommended that single entry animals in a class

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

- xiii. An ABGA judge should use terminology in accordance with the structure of Boer goats when giving reasons, so that spectators may more easily understand the judge's references and evaluations. "Canned" reasons are discouraged. A judge's reasons for placing classes are an educational tool and should be used as such by the judge.
- xiv. A judge should be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated should be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.
- xv. A judge should always show personal discretion in his comments while in the show ring as an exhibitor or ring side as a spectator at any event where such comments may be overheard and perceived to be derogatory of the working judge.
- xvi. A judge should at all times dress professionally and appropriately for the show ring.
- xvii. Recognizing the complications of arriving at a show arena within a prescribed time frame can create delays for a judge, it is therefore strongly recommended that upon arrival, a judge, with discretion, refrain from visiting the pen area or visiting with exhibitors where possible prior to judging the show.
- xviii. Personal solicitation of judging assignments is not allowed at any time on social media platforms, in person, calling shows, or contacting ABGA staff. (12-12-25)

Rule 1600: ABGA Judges Certification Program

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

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

Rule 1601: ABGA Judges Certification Form and Methods

(04-08-2025)

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

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



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- v. Experience raising livestock
- B. Minimum passing score is to be set by judges' panel based on the difficulty of the animal classes. The judges' panel will set the passing score above 85% of total points, with a minimum of 80% required in each test area.
- C. The judges' panel will review total scores without names and determine the minimum passing score for the course.
- D. A report will be given to board following training on positives and needed changes in future programs.
- E. Total scores are composed of classes, reasons, and written exam scores, as follows:
 - i. 8 placing classes of 4 or 5-head: 400 points; 40% of total.
 - a. Up to 2 of these classes can be inspected for cull faults, all other classes will be judged as show correct.
 - b. Cuts on 4-head classes will have a maximum total of 15
 - c. Cuts on 5-head classes will have a maximum total of 12
 - d. Reasons will be given on 5 of these classes
 - ii. 1 class of 10-head DQ Fault Class: 100 points; 10% of total.
 - a. Each animal will be worth 10 points, and the contestant must correctly identify if animal is show correct or has a DQ fault. The correct DQ fault must be identified to receive the 10 points.
 - b. No reasons will be given on this class
 - c. Contestants will be given 5 minutes to evaluate all 10 head for DQ faults.
 - d. Only one individual will be allowed to evaluate this class at a time
 - iii. 1 class of 8-head: 100 points; 10% of total
 - a. Class will be judged as show correct
 - b. Cuts between pairs will not exceed 6 points
 - c. Minimum score will be 0
 - d. Reasons will be given on this class
 - iv. 6 sets of oral reasons: 300 points; 30% of total.
 - v. Written exam: 100 points; 10% of total.
 - vi. Total: 1000 points; 100% of total.

Rule 1602: ABGA Approved Judges Program

(04-08-2025)

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

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

Rule 1603: ABGA Approved Judges: Forms and Methods

(04-08-2025)

Individuals desiring to become ABGA Approved Judges for wether dams and market goats are required to complete an ABGA Approved Judges application, be ABGA members in good standing, submit to a background check, be 21 years of age or older and receive approval of the ABGA Judges Committee as approved by the ABGA Board of Directors.

The following will be requirements of the "Approved" Judge status:

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

Rule 1700: ABGA Fee Schedule

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

Rule 1800: Compliance with These Rules

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

Rule 1900: Submission of Information to this Association

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