

I. REGISTRATION RULES

GOAT NAMING CONVENTIONS

1. **Herd Name:** The herd name of the breeder shall be the first part of the registered name of the goat. The breeder is the person who owns/leases the dam at the time of conception not at the time of birth. *Goats registered by breeders who are not active members of TMGR at the time of Registration will have "The" inserted at the front of the name.*
2. **Unique Name:** TMGR requires each registered goat to have a unique name which may be up to 35 characters long. If an Application for Registration proposes a name already in use the Registrar may change the name by adding to, taking away from, or substituting. The Registrar will consult the owner prior to making a name change.
3. Names of goats the Registrar determines to be objectionable may be rejected at the Registrar's discretion. A member may petition the TMGR Board of Directors to overrule this decision if they do not agree it is justified.

REGISTERING A GOAT WITH A DOCUMENTED PEDIGREE

1. Both sire and dam **MUST** be registered, either with TMGR, MDGA, CGS, AGS, NDGA or ADGA.
2. **Parents not Registered with TMGR:** If the sire or dam is not registered with TMGR you must send TMGR a photocopy or photograph of their registration papers. If the date of sale is on the back of the Certificate of Registration also include a copy of the back. Please remember to always make copies for your records before sending in paperwork to the TMGR office and *do not send TMGR original registration papers from other Registries since we cannot be responsible for them.*
3. **Dam Ownership:** The owner of the dam at the time of service is recognized as the Breeder of the kids produced, unless there is a Doe Lease on file with the Registrar. In this case the Lessee is recognized as the Breeder.
4. **Sire Ownership:** The owner of the sire at the time of service must also be the Breeder, unless there is a Buck Lease on file with the Registrar or a signed Buck Service Memo is included with the Application for Registration or has been submitted on the website.
5. **Permanent Identification:** Prior to registration, goats must have permanent identification in the form of tattoos and/or a microchip. If the microchip is the only permanent identification on the goat, the Application for Registration must still assign tattoos for the goat. *If the Breeder does not have a TMGR Herd Name and Tattoo they must contact the Registrar so unique tattoos can be assigned for each goat prior to the registration.*
6. **Photos:** Include one head photo (showing breed character), one side view photo of the whole goat, and photos of any notable markings.

7. Paperwork: Please make sure paperwork is filled out in its entirety, complete with photos and payment. Incomplete paperwork will result in delays. *TMGR is not responsible for incorrect information on certificates from other registries.*
8. Transfer: If when registering a goat, you are also transferring it to a new owner, both the registration fee and the transfer fee apply.
9. Herdbook: Any goat under a year old is placed in the Experimental Herdbook. If your goat is over a year old and you would like them placed directly in either the American or Purebred Herdbook, you will need to provide the same documentation which is needed to move a goat from the Experimental Herdbook. (Please see the Herdbook section, page 9.)
10. Please contact Registrar if you have any questions about the registration of a goat.

DUAL REGISTRATION (REGISTERING A GOAT REGISTERED WITH MDGA)

1. MDGA Registration Certificate: Send a legible photocopy or photograph along with the registration fee. *It is important you do not send the original. We cannot be responsible for it.*
2. Photos: Include one head photo (showing breed character), one side view photo of the whole goat, and photos of any notable markings.
3. Herdbook: TMGR's Herdbook rules differ from MDGA. Any goat under a year old is placed in the Experimental Herdbook. If your goat is over a year old and you would like them placed directly in either the American or Purebred Herdbook, you will need to provide the same documentation which is needed to move a goat from the Experimental Herdbook. (Please see the Herdbook section, page 9.)
4. Grades: Goats in the MDGA Grade Herdbook must follow the Native on Production process.
5. Paperwork: Please make sure paperwork is filled out in its entirety, complete with photos and payment. Incomplete paperwork will result in delays. *TMGR is not responsible for incorrect information on certificates from other registries.*
6. Tattoos: These must be unique, and it is possible the existing tattoo may already exist within TMGR. In this case, the Registrar will contact you to discuss options.
7. Please contact the Registrar if you have any questions about dual registration.

PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION

A unique approved permanent marking (e.g., tattoos or microchip) **MUST** be applied or inserted in a goat prior to it being registered with TMGR. This permanent identification must be recorded on the certification of registration and is used to confirm the goat's identification for the purposes of registry activities, e.g., shows, milk test, breeding service, semen collection, and sale/change of ownership.

Either tattoos or microchips can be used as the primary identification for dairy goats registered with TMGR. If the owner chooses to use microchips only, tattooing is not required. However, tattoos must still be assigned and recorded on the Certificate of Registration. It is strongly recommended animals be tattooed/microchipped before they are sold or purchased.

This identification policy is for TMGR registry purposes and programs only. It is the responsibility of the member to know individual state and/or federal requirements for the interstate and intrastate transport for fairs, exhibits, breeding, transfer of ownership, movement to market, and disease eradication programs. Registration papers or additional visible identification may be required to accompany the goat for state or federal regulatory purposes.

Tattoos

If not using microchips, a goat must be tattooed before they can be registered. Preferred tattoo locations are in the ears or in the tail web. If a goat is unable to be tattooed in the ear or tail web, they may be tattooed inside the flank, and this shall be noted on the Certificate of Registration. TMGR has an exclusive use policy for assigned tattoo sequences. Assigned tattoo sequences are protected with their use restricted to the membership they are assigned to.

The sequence of letters "USA", "CULL", "MEAT" and "NONE" will not be assigned and shall not be used. The sequence "TMGR" is assigned to the registry and may be used at the discretion of the Registrar to register goats for non-members who do not have an assigned tattoo.

When filling out applications for registration, please state on the application the tattoos as they exactly appear on the animal or as they are assigned if the goat's primary identification is its microchip.

No animal shall be registered by TMGR with the same tattoo within a twenty-year period. Alteration of a tattoo to assure uniqueness may be requested by TMGR before registration is completed.

It is recommended that the Herd Tattoo (a unique alphanumeric combination of 2 to 4 characters assigned to every membership) go in the goat's right ear and in the left ear, the individual identification be a letter to indicate year of birth and a serial number to designate order of birth on your farm.

When a goat is re-tattooed due to fading or illegible tattoo, the certification of registration shall be sent back to the Registrar, with the appropriate revision fee, and will be marked “retattooed.”

A tattoo will be deemed correct when it can be identified, it exactly matches what is recorded on the registration paper, and no other marks are detected. If other marks exist, they can be disregarded, if the Certificate of Registration is marked “retattooed.”

Here are several years of recommended letters designating years

2019—L	2022—P	2025 —T	2028—X	2031—A
2020—M	2023—R	2026—V	2029—Y	2032—B
2021—N	2024—S	2027—W	2030—Z	2033—C

Letters “G”, “I”, “O”, “Q”, “U” are not used.
It is too easy to confuse “I” with “1” and “G”, “O”, “Q”, and “U” with “0”.

Microchips

Microchips are passive electronic identification devices that are implanted into a goat’s body. They are passive in that they do not emit a frequency or have a power source of their own. They are activated by a chip reader and return a unique number sequence typically 12 or 15 digits. It is highly recommended members use the 15-digit chips that start with the three-digit country of origin code (840 is the code for USA).

If a member chooses to only use microchips as the means for permanent identification, the member is responsible for providing a microchip reader any time the animal needs to be identified (e.g., milk test competition, show, transport, semen collection, etc.).

Because goats can end up in a human food chain, there are only two acceptable locations for implantation – the base of the ear between the skin and the cartilage where the ear meets the head or in the tail. If your goat goes to slaughter, it is your responsibility to communicate the animal has a microchip so it can be removed from the carcass prior to processing.

When a goat is re-chipped due to a lost or missing microchip, the Certificate of Registration shall be sent to the office with the appropriate revision fee and will be marked “re-implanted.” The second microchip number will be added to the registration paper.

A microchip will be deemed correct when it can be identified, the numbers exactly match what is recorded on the Certificate of Registration (special characters or spaces can be ignored), and no other chips are detected. If multiple microchips are detected, it will be allowed, if both are identified on the Certificate of Registration and the Certificate of Registration is marked “reimplanted.”

WHEN IS A BUCK SERVICE MEMO REQUIRED

A Buck Service Memo must accompany an Application for Registration under the following conditions:

1. If you had your doe serviced by a buck owned by another party, i.e., the dam and the sire are not owned by the same person(s).
2. If you buy a bred doe, a Buck Service Memo must accompany the first Application for Registration of her offspring. If the seller of the bred doe does not provide a Buck Service Memo with the sale of the doe, the kids cannot be registered.
3. A Buck Service Memo is not needed if the does serviced is owned by one member of the partnership – any member of a buck owning partnership can register kids or sign a Buck Service Memo for that buck.
4. If the sire of the goat you are registering is not owned by the breeder, you must have the owner of the sire fill out and sign a Breeding Memo.

“DOE ONLY” BUCK SERVICE MEMO

1. A “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo restricts registration of kids from a given breeding to doe offspring only. Bucklings born from a breeding with a “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo would be unregistrable.
2. The “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo must be used to restrict registration of offspring. The “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo requires the signature of the owner of the buck AND a signature of the owner of the doe documenting the owner of the doe understands this service memo is a restricted breeding memo and only doelings from this breeding can be registered.
3. If a person submits an Application for Registration for a buck from a “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo, the registration of the buck will be denied.

PRENATAL OWNERSHIP

1. When registering kids from a doe that was purchased already bred, the owner should provide you with a Transfer Form for the doe and a Buck Service Memo for the sire.
2. If the member selling the pregnant doe wishes to restrict which kids from that does can be registered, the seller has the option of providing a “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo. The signature of the buyer of the doe is required on the “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo to document the new owner understands the registration of kids will be restricted to doelings only.
3. You can transfer the doe at any time prior to kidding and registration of kids.

4. The Buck Service Memo should be kept and turned in with the Application for Registration for the kids when they are born. When the kids are born, they will be registered with the herd name of the breeder.
5. Since the kids are born on the new owner's property, the new owner's Tattoo Prefix will be used. The new owner will need to have applied for a Herd Name and Tattoo Prefix.

REGISTRATION OF AI KIDS

1. Prior to registration of AI kids, a Buck Collection Form must be filed with TMGR for mini dairy goat breeds. If the buck is a Standard Breed or Nigerian Dwarf, the buck collection must be on file with ADGA, AGS, or NDGA.
2. At the time of registration, the owner of the doe will submit a Record of Artificial Insemination Form with the Application for Registration. The Record of Artificial Insemination Form will serve as a service memo for progeny resulting from artificial insemination.
3. The Record of Artificial Insemination Form must provide the following:
 - a) The buck's name and registration number
 - b) The doe's name, registration number, and permanent identification (tattoo and/or microchip) used to verify her identity prior to insemination
 - c) Doe's Owner's Name and TMGR Membership Number
 - d) Processor's Name and date semen was processed
 - e) Inseminator's Name, Signature, and TMGR Membership Number (if a member)
4. If the semen used is not from a TMGR registered buck, a copy of the buck's Certificate of Registration must be submitted with the Application for Registration.

BUCK COLLECTION RULES

1. A Buck Collection Form must be filed with TMGR for any miniature dairy breed bucks collected. Buck Collection Forms for Foundation Breeds should be submitted to foundation registries (e.g., ADGA) and not TMGR.
2. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure the Buck Collection Form for miniature breed bucks has been submitted to TMGR. The form can be submitted by the processor or the owner/agent. The buck must be identified by permanent identification (tattoos or microchip) at the time of collection and that permanent identification on the buck must be verified as matching that which is on his Certificate of Registration.

3. A Buck Collection Form consists of the following information:
 - a) the buck's registered name, registration number, and tattoos and/or microchip (whichever was used to identify him at the collection)
 - b) name, address, phone number of the buck owner;
 - c) the name, address and phone number of the processor;
 - d) the number of straws collected and buck code (if one is assigned by the processor),
 - e) the signature of the buck owner,
 - f) the signature of the person who verified the identity of the buck
 - g) the signature of the semen processor; and
 - h) the date of the collection.
4. Offspring resulting from the use of collected semen will not registered if the Buck Collection Form does not contain the criteria in #3 above.
5. The vial, straw, or other container carrying semen must be accurately labeled (with permanent ink) with the following information: name and registration number of the buck; date of collection; business name or National Association of Animal Breeder's code for the person/organization collecting and freezing the semen. Additional information, such as processor's code, tattoos, date of birth, etc., are allowed, but are not required.
6. Once a Buck Collection Form is on file with TMGR, TMGR will a note a collection record exists for the buck in the online pedigree. No information other than a collection record exists (e.g., owner, number of straws, etc.) will be displayed.

REGISTRATION OF NATIVE ON PRODUCTION (FEMALES ONLY)

1. Definition of Native on Production: A doe for which parentage cannot be proven by registration papers, but which adheres to the TMGR standard of its breed (please refer to the TMGR Breed Standards) AND has demonstrating her ability to meet TMGR Advanced Registry requirements for Milk Production by participating and completing at least one lactation under official DHIA/DHIR Rules and Regulations.
2. Because NOPs are placed in the Experimental Herdbook, the doe is allowed to conform to the Experimental Standard
3. Advanced Registry requirements can be met by a 305-day AR lactation or meeting the 3 One-Day Test requirements.

4. You must complete the NOP Application for Registration and indicate which Breed Standard the doe conforms to. Include height measurement and any identifying marks.
5. Provide 3 photographs showing the right side, left side and a close-up of the head showing breed characteristics.
6. Provide a letter stating why the NOP status is being requested, and all known history and heritage of the animal. Include statement from previous owners and/or breeders when possible.
7. Provide a copy of an official DHIA Final Doe Page or the results from the 3 One-Day Tests to the Milk Program Chairman.
8. Submit a non-refundable registration fee of \$15.00. You must be a TMGR member to use the NOP program. This fee includes review by the NOP committee of all information submitted. Requests for additional photos or information may be necessary. Acceptance is not guaranteed.
9. Once the application is reviewed and accepted, the does will be registered as Native on Production with the designation of NOP as part of the registration number.
10. Upon acceptance for registration, NOP does are assigned F0 for their generation, assigned 50:50 percentages (unless sufficient documentation of percentages is in their application packet) and are placed in the Experimental Herdbook.
11. NOP does must be bred to a TMGR or MDGA Experimental, American or Purebred registered mini dairy goat buck of the same breed to produce kids which will be registered as F1.
12. The doe-only offspring of an ADGA Grade or Grade Experimental of 75% or higher known lineage bred to a registered Nigerian or Mini buck (of the same standard breed) can be registered with TMGR based on pedigree alone. They will be noted as F0 and will be placed in the Experimental Herdbook.
13. If paperwork exists from one of the qualified registries, it is strongly suggested that you obtain those certificates of registration to submit to TMGR for registration of your animals and/or go back to the breeder and re-create the paper trail. Once your goat is registered with TMGR as Native on Production, it will remain as such even if you later get a Certificate of Registration to document pedigree.

REQUIREMENTS TO INCLUDE GENETIC INFORMATION IN ANIMAL RECORDS

1. Genetic information submitted to TMGR will be incorporated into the goat's database record with information being displayed on the goat's Certificate of Registration and on TMGR's on-line pedigree record.
2. For TMGR to include genetic information in a goat's database record, the report from an approved, recognized lab must be submitted to TMGR.
3. Test results from approved labs should track animals by registered name and registration number OR by breed, gender, date of birth, and tattoo information. Test results without sufficient information to track results to a specific registered animal will not be accepted.

TRANSFERRING A GOAT

1. When a TMGR registered goat is sold, it must be transferred to the buyer and the transfer recorded in TMGR records before its progeny can be registered. All changes of ownership must be recorded through TMGR.
2. When transferring an animal already registered with TMGR, please mail the ORIGINAL Certificate of Registration to the Registrar with the transfer form on the back of the Certificate of Registration filled out. **Transfers of goats already registered with TMGR cannot be processed without the original Registration Certificate being returned to the Registrar.**
3. If the goat being transferred is 3rd generation or higher and more than one year of age, you may request a change of Herdbook placement. When doing so, submit documentation of the goat meeting Breed Standard. At the time of transfer, the goat will be evaluated for Herdbook reassignment as part of the Transfer Fee.
4. If you sell an animal prior to registering it and wish to register and transfer it at the same time, please fill out the Application for Registration AND the Transfer Section at the bottom of the Application for Registration form. If using the on-line system, fill out the Application for Registration, hit the SUBMIT button, then fill out the Transfer Form and hit the SUBMIT button.
5. The inclusion of a Certificate of Registration with the sale of a goat is at the owner's discretion. Animals sold without a Certificate of Registration (or Application for Registration) the Transfer Section filled out will NOT be recognized as registered animals.
6. It is highly recommended to photocopy both sides of the original certificate to keep in your records until you receive the new certificate. This can be used as documentation in case the original is lost in the mail.

HERDBOOK STANDARDS

TMGR maintains three herdbooks for tracking the development of and lineages/pedigrees for each breed: Experimental, American, and Purebred. Descriptions and requirements of each are as follows.

Experimental Herdbook

Any animal that is generation F1 or F2 is placed in the Experimental Herdbook, no matter what their physical description or age. Animals in the Experimental Herdbook may meet Breed Standard but are not required to meet Breed Standard.

Animals of 3rd generation or higher are placed in the Experimental Herdbook until they are at least one year of age and will remain in the Experimental Herdbook, if they do not meet Breed Standards as they age. Animals that have been evaluated for moving out of the Experimental Herdbook but were deemed ineligible for another herdbook will have an asterisk (*) placed at the end of their registration number.

Any animal moved to the American or Purebred Herdbook may at a later point in their life be moved back to the Experimental Herdbook if they are deemed to no longer meet the Breed Standard (e.g., they continue to grow, and their height exceeds the maximum height when they are older).

Native on Production or Native on Appearance animals are also placed in the Experimental Herdbook. Because these animals are missing documented lineages, they are identified as F0. These lines require an additional generation to be eligible for the American Herdbook.

American Herdbook

Any animal that is generation F3, F4, or F5 and is documented to meet Breed Standard, including height, at one year of age or older can be moved from the Experimental Herdbook to the American Herdbook. If registration occurs after the goat is one year of age or older, it can be placed directly into the American Herdbook, if sufficient documentation of meeting Breed Standards is provided.

Movement from the Experimental Herdbook into the American Herdbooks is initiated by the owner submitting documentation of the goat meeting Breed Standard and requesting the herdbook change. The original registration papers must be mailed to the Registrar. Additionally, quality pictures that include a front and side view and height measurements at one year of age or more must be submitted. Height measurements need to be taken and signed by another breeder, veterinarian, milk tester, or show judge. If the owner cannot find someone to assist in measuring the goat's height, photos of the height can be submitted to the Registrar, who can act as the neutral third party. There is a \$3.50 fee to process the Herdbook change and issue the new registration papers for qualifying animals as American.

Any goat that is 6th generation or higher, that meets Breed Standard, but does not have sufficient documentation of its parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents all meeting Breed Standard after they were one year of age can be placed in the American Herdbook.

Purebred Herdbook

Any animal that is generation F6 or higher, is documented to meet Breed Standard, including height, at one year of age or older AND has documentation of the 3 preceding generations (parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents) meeting Breed Standards at one year of age or older can be moved from the Experimental Herdbook to Purebred Herdbook. If registration occurs after the goat is one year of age or older, it can be placed directly into the Purebred Herdbook, if sufficient documentation of meeting Breed Standards is provided.

Movement from the Experimental Herdbook into the Purebred Herdbooks is initiated by the owner submitting documentation of the goat meeting Breed Standard and requesting the herdbook change. The original Certificate of Registration must be mailed to the Registrar. Additionally, quality pictures that include a front and side view and height measurements at one year of age or more must be submitted. Height measurements need to be taken and signed by another breeder, Veterinary, Milk Tester, or Show Judge. If the owner cannot find someone to assist in measuring the goat's height, photos of the height can be submitted to the Registrar, who can act as the neutral third party. There is a \$3.50 fee to process the herdbook change and issue the new registration papers for qualifying animals as Purebred.

LEASING ANIMALS

TMGR shall recognize the following regulations and agrees to register animals when an animal is leased by another person other than the breeder / owner.

All Leases

1. To be valid, the agreement must be signed by all parties involved AND must be submitted to the TMGR Registrar.
2. The term of the lease will be the date the legal owner signs the form, until the end date noted on the agreement.
3. The owner(s) agrees NOT to sell the animal after signing the agreement before the end of the lease agreement.
4. A leased animal may only be leased by one TMGR member at a time.
5. TMGR is not responsible for settling disagreements, legal responsibilities, or injuries between the lease, or injuries between the lessee and the recorded owner(s).
6. A lease contract must be signed and on file in the TMGR office prior to or accompanying the first kid Application for Registration.

7. The lease agreement shall include at a minimum the following:
 - a. The leased goat's name, registration, tattoo/microchip information (this should be verified before lessee takes possession)
 - b. Owner AND lessee's name, mailing address, email, and phone numbers
 - c. Both parties' signatures
 - d. Dates the lease took place (beginning and ending date)

In addition to the lease agreement's required information above, it is strongly recommended the parties involved have a separate, more comprehensive lease agreement (not filed with the registry). This additional lease agreement should include details, such as husbandry standards, veterinary care standards, and responsibilities of each person.

A sample of both kinds of lease agreements can be found on the TMGR website.

Doe Leases

The breeder of an animal is the person owning the dam at the time of service and is recognized as the breeder of the kid produced by such service, unless a doe lease memorandum is on file in the TMGR office. With a Doe Lease on file with the Registrar, the lessee would be recognized as the breeder of the kids. The herd name (prefix) of a lessee may be used if a doe lease form is on file in the TMGR office at the time of service or accompanied with the Application for Registration.

Buck Leases

The filing of a Buck Lease with TMGR permits the lessee of the buck to sign Buck Service Memos (as owner of the buck). The Lessee of the Buck does not need Buck Service Memos from the owner of the buck for breeding service of the does owned by the lessee, if the lease is on file with TMGR. This lease will be active until the date lease ends and this field must be filled in with a valid date.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

It is highly recommended that you provide TMGR with a signature authorization card allowing at least one signature in addition to your own in case of an emergency or death. Signature cards are only used for the purpose of signing registrations and transfers should you be incapacitated or die.

You should review your Authorized Signature Card every 3 to 5 years, to ensure the people you have listed are still able to carry out these duties. We recommend at least one of your authorized signatories be knowledgeable of dairy goats. The people you chose to handle your general estate issues may not be qualified to know how best to rehome your herd to appropriate owners. Without having another person authorized to sign registrations or transfers, your animals will not be sellable as registered stock. All the work you put into documenting and proving your breeding lines will be lost.