

SECTION II. Registration Rules and Regulations

200. STUD BOOK. The Official Stud Book of the American Quarter Horse Association shall consist of two parts:

(a) Numbered, which refers exclusively to horses registered in the numbered part of the Official Stud Book, composed of:

(1) Horses foaled January 1, 1962, or later and issued Numbered certificates by AQHA;

(2) Horses foaled prior to January 1, 1962, and issued Permanent certificates by AQHA;

(3) Horses foaled prior to January 1, 1962, and issued Tentative certificates by AQHA; and

(b) Appendix, composed of:

(1) New Appendix, for horses foaled on or after January 1, 1962; beginning January 1, 1978, each Appendix certificate will be assigned an Appendix code for identification purposes.

(2) Old Appendix, for horses foaled prior to January 1, 1962.

(A) All foals of 1961 and prior years in the old appendix had the rights and privileges of securing a number by having both parents acquire an AQHA number equivalent to a permanent number, unless this horse previously had been rejected on conformation inspection; by qualifying for one of the Registers of Merit that is not limited (such as age or amateur status of contestant); or by passing conformation inspection.

(B) Any stallion or mare listed in the old appendix, which could not advance because of lack of bloodlines, American Quarter Horse conformation or inability to qualify for a Register of Merit, was eligible to compete in any AQHA-approved event. Foals could not be registered, however, from stallions or mares in this category.

(C) Any gelding listed in the old appendix was eligible to compete in any AQHA-approved event.

201. REGISTRATION. Assignment of Burden of Persuasion for Registration Eligibility. In all proceedings concerned with or affecting the registrations and records of AQHA, and in all disciplinary actions, the burden of resolving any doubt as to the true parentage, identification of a horse or qualification for registration, including listing in the New Appendix, shall be upon the applicant, owner, lessee or other member or members involved. The determination, decision and action of the Executive Committee upon all such questions shall be final and binding upon all parties. As the above specified party or parties have the burden of persuasion, by failure to present relevant evidence concerning such questions to AQHA or at a hearing scheduled to resolve the question, they shall be deemed to have waived their right to later present such evidence to a court of law, if they seek judicial review of AQHA's action.

(a) Burden of Persuasion. The burden of persuasion of a controverted registration fact is that amount of evidence admissible under AQHA's rules pertaining to disciplinary procedure, which will convince an ordinary prudent person.

(b) Parentage Testing. Genetic tests may be required as the Executive Committee determines, including, but not limited to, questions of true parentage or identification of horses. Taking into consideration the results of such tests, and other information as may be available, the Executive Committee may authorize such correc-

tions in the records as may be determined necessary or appropriate.

(c) Conditional Issuance. The certificate evidencing registration in the Numbered Section of the Stud Book or a listing in the New Appendix is issued on the following condition, which shall be printed on the face thereof:

“The certificate is issued in reliance on the written application signed and attested by the individual specified by AQHA rules; and upon the express condition that AQHA has the privilege to correct and/or cancel the certificate for cause under its rules and regulations.”

(d) Registration of Offspring. In order to protect innocent, third party owners of offspring that are the product of breedings of previously eligible parents taking place prior to date of cancellation of the certificate of a parent or parents, such offspring are eligible for registration; however, a previously issued certificate shall be recalled to designate the pedigree behind the cancelled parent/s as “unknown”.

202. REGISTRATION PROCEDURE.

(a) To register a horse with AQHA, the record owner or record lessee of the foal’s dam at time of foaling (at time of breeding if an embryo transfer foal) is responsible for submitting a properly completed and signed registration application, a completed and signed breeder’s certificate, and the correct registration fee as specified in rule 222. In the event a frozen embryo permit is used to register a foal, the owner of the permit shall sign the registration application as the owner at time of foaling.

(b) Each registration application must be completed and signed by the owner of this foal’s dam at the time of foaling (at time of breeding if an embryo transfer foal) by the dam’s lessee (if a record of the lease is on file with AQHA) or by a person authorized to sign for the owner or lessee (if a record of the authorization is on file with AQHA) for the foal to be eligible for registration. In the event a frozen embryo permit is used to register a foal, the owner of the permit shall sign the registration application as the owner at time of foaling.

(c) If one parent of the horse being registered is a Thoroughbred, a photocopy of both sides of that Thoroughbred’s registration certificate issued by The Jockey Club of North America, or any Thoroughbred registry recognized by The Jockey Club of North America, must be on file in AQHA’s office to show correct ownership so any required information may be verified. Thoroughbreds used for breeding after January 1, 1997, must comply with AQHA white requirements found in Rule 205(h) and AQHA may require four color photographs clearly showing all white markings. As to subsequent registration applications for offspring, if the application indicates an ownership change of the Thoroughbred, an additional photocopy of both sides of its registration certificate showing such change in ownership must be filed with AQHA. Proper fees as specified in rule 222 must be remitted.

(d) Registration applications for horses foaled in any of the following countries, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and The Netherlands should be submitted to the recognized International Association for processing and submission to AQHA for approval. Properly completed registration applications received by AQHA without evidence of such processing will require notification

by AQHA to the recognized International Association that such application has been received and processed. Applicant shall not be required to pay an additional fee, other than usual AQHA registration fees, for this service and shall not be required to be a member of the International Association; however, those applicants who are not AQHA members will be subject to AQHA's non-member fee schedule.

(e) Each horse will be registered to the name of the record owner (or record lessee) of the dam at the time when this horse was foaled (if foal is result of embryo transfer refer to Rules 211 and 212), and that owner or lessee (or authorized agent) must sign the registration application. That record owner or lessee must have a current membership when the application is submitted or a non-member registration fee will be required.

(f) If, after the horse is foaled, changes of ownership occur, then each change requires a properly completed and signed transfer report with correct transfer fee as specified in rule 222.

(g) When a horse is inspected for possible excessive white markings, the owner will pay AQHA a \$50 inspection fee prior to the inspection. If the horse is found to be within the limitations described in rule 205(h) and its actual markings are shown to be as indicated on the registration application and other material submitted, the inspection fee will be refunded. Such inspection will be made on regular inspection tour only.

(h) When a registration application shows the horse to be registered has white markings beyond the prescribed lines in rule 205(h), excessive white markings or white spot or spots, pictures of the horse shall be required and the horse may be inspected to determine if parentage verification is required before the application is processed.

(i) Parentage must be verified through genetic testing before a foal can be registered if:

(1) Either of the parents was less than 2 years of age at time of conception.

(2) It was the result of an embryo/oocyte transfer.

(3) It was conceived by the use of cooled transported semen.

(4) It was conceived by the use of frozen semen.

(5) It was more than 48 months of age at time application for registration is made.

(6) Its dam was exposed to more than one stallion within a 30 day time period.

(7) It has white markings exceeding the limitations specified in rule 205(h).

(8) It is foaled January 1, 2007, or after and is a descendant of Impressive 0767246 as required in rule 205(c).

(9) The Executive Committee has justifiable cause to question its parentage.

(j) A genetic type must be on file with AQHA for any mare foaled on or after January 1, 1989, prior to the registration of any foal.

(1) Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted.

(2) Refer to rules 209(c), 212(a)(2) and 312.

203. TO OBTAIN A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE. Except as otherwise limited on proper compliance with the rules and regulations of AQHA, a stallion, mare, gelding or spayed mare may be registered in the Numbered section of the Stud Book that:

(a) Has a numbered American Quarter Horse sire and a num-

bered American Quarter Horse dam. Such horse, when registered, shall receive a registration number. There shall be no inspection for conformation for such registration. For horses foaled on or after January 1, 1992, however, any undesirable trait or condition commonly considered a 'Genetic Defect' as listed in rule 205 shall be recorded on the registration certificate.

(b) Previously has been listed in the New Appendix, and the following conditions are met: (1) the horse has qualified for Register of Merit in AQHA-approved events not restricted in any way (youth and/or amateur Register of Merit do not qualify a horse for advancement); (2) AQHA has received a signed statement from a licensed veterinarian certifying that the horse does not have a parrot mouth (see rule 205) and (3) if the horse is a stallion, AQHA has received a signed statement from a licensed veterinarian certifying it is not cryptorchid (see rule 205). Horses having Parrot Mouth, Cryptorchidism, HYPP or Excessive White Markings are not eligible for advancement.

(c) When a stallion or mare previously listed in the New Appendix attains a registration number, any offspring listed in the New Appendix shall on that date become eligible for advancement to the numbered registry. Advancement of such offspring to the numbered registry shall be on request from the record owner and accompanied by the appendix certificate and payment of the advancement fee, or

(d) Previously has been listed in the Old Appendix and which (1) has had both parents acquire an AQHA number, unless this horse already has been rejected on conformation inspection; or (2) has qualified for one of the Registers of Merit; or (3) has passed conformation inspection. Such horse then will receive a registration number.

(e) When a horse becomes eligible for advancement from the Appendix or New Appendix, it is necessary to surrender the Appendix or New Appendix certificate of registration before a numbered certificate can be issued. If the record owner is unable to surrender the Appendix or New Appendix certificate because such certificate has been lost or destroyed, such owner or authorized agent must provide AQHA with a notarized statement giving satisfactory cause and reason why the certificate cannot be surrendered, along with four current full-view photographs of the horse, both sides, front and rear, whereupon AQHA may issue the numbered certificate.

(f) Was foaled in an international country having a Quarter Horse Association recognized by the American Quarter Horse Association that operates its own stud book; was issued a registration certificate by such international association; and which traces to a minimum of 93.75percent (15/16) lineage to horses issued numbered registration certificates by the American Quarter Horse Association. To receive such numbered certificate from the American Quarter Horse Association, the horse's owner must make application through the recognized international association in the country he resides to supply the American Quarter Horse Association all required proof of breeding and identification. Registration fee shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25), or sixty-five dollars (\$65) if owner does not have a current membership. This procedure is applicable only to horses that were foaled after July 31, 1975.

(g) Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted.

204. TO OBTAIN AN APPENDIX CERTIFICATE. Except as otherwise limited on proper compliance with the rules and regulations of AQHA, a stallion, mare, gelding or spayed mare that has one parent with an AQHA number and the other parent registered in the New Appendix, The Jockey Club of North America or any Thoroughbred registry recognized by The Jockey Club of North America may be listed in the New Appendix.

(a) There shall be no inspection for conformation for such registration. For horses foaled on or after January 1, 1992, however, any undesirable trait or condition commonly considered a 'Genetic Defect' as listed in rule 205 shall be recorded on the registration certificate.

(b) When application is made to register a foal sired by an unnamed Thoroughbred stallion or out of an unnamed Thoroughbred mare, that stallion or mare must be named with approval of The Jockey Club before the registration of the foal can be completed.

(c) Horses listed in the New Appendix shall be eligible to compete in AQHA-approved events subject to meeting the requirements established for these events.

(d) Any stallion or mare listed in the New Appendix that cannot qualify for at least one of the Registers of Merit shall remain in the New Appendix, unless both parents have qualified for a numbered American Quarter Horse Association certificate and the foal meets all other requirements.

(e) A horse is eligible to receive a new appendix certificate if foaled in an international country with a Quarter Horse Association recognized by the American Quarter Horse Association which operates its own stud book; was issued a registration certificate by such association; and which traces to a minimum of 93.75 percent (15/16) lineage to horses registered with the American Quarter Horse Association and the Jockey Club of North America or any Thoroughbred registry recognized by the Jockey Club of North America. To receive such new appendix certificate from the American Quarter Horse Association, the horse's owner must make application through the recognized international association in the country he resides to supply the American Quarter Horse Association all required proof of breeding and identification. Registration fee shall be \$25, or \$65 if owner does not have a current membership. This procedure is applicable only to horses that were foaled after July 31, 1975.

(f) Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted.

205. GENETIC DEFECTS AND UNDESIRABLE TRAITS. In accordance with its Mission Statement and Welfare Policy Statement, AQHA endeavors to educate its membership and protect the welfare and integrity of the breed. Part of such endeavor includes AQHA's efforts associated with the research, identification and promulgation of rules and regulations concerning genetic defects and undesirable traits through AQHA's governance process. In that regard, researchers have noted that the American Quarter Horse does not have more genetic diseases than other equine breeds, AQHA has just been proactive and taken the lead at identifying genetic diseases affecting the American Quarter Horse breed. The conditions listed below and commonly considered undesirable traits or genetic defects by the Board of Directors shall be indicated on the registration certificate for

horses foaled on or after the indicated date, once the condition is known. Upon discovery, the owner shall immediately report such condition to AQHA for marking its condition on the registration certificate as provided below. Failure to timely report these conditions may subject the owner to possible disciplinary action. **With respect to the genetic diseases listed below, mandatory testing is only required with respect to HYPP in accordance with Rule 205(c)(2-3). However a panel of DNA tests for all of the genetic diseases listed below (items c through g) is available through AQHA. Subject to Rule 205(c)(3) and/or the rules of the individual event:** One or more of these conditions does not prevent a horse from being used as breeding stock or from participating in AQHA-approved events, **Genes come in pairs; each parent contributes one copy to the offspring. With respect to the autosomal dominant genetic diseases listed below (HYPP, PSSM, and MH), only one defective gene is necessary to express the genetic disease in question. Such gene can be inherited from either of the parents or from both of the parents.**

With respect to autosomal recessive genetic diseases listed below (GBED and HERDA), typically, two copies of an abnormal gene (two copies = a pair) must be present in order for the horse to show signs of the genetic defect in question. Horses with only one copy of the defective gene are considered “carriers”.

(a) Parrot Mouth - either overshot or undershot, defined by the American Association of Equine Practitioners as “no occlusal contact between the upper and lower central incisors.” Designation effective for foals born on or after January 1, 1992.

(b) Cryptorchid - meaning less than two visible testicles descended into the scrotum. Designation effective for foals born on or after January 1, 1992.

(c) Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis (HYPP) - designation effective for foals born on or after January 1, 1998. **HYPP is an inherited autosomal dominant genetic disease.** A muscular disease caused by a hereditary genetic defect that leads to uncontrolled muscle twitching or profound muscle weakness, and in severe cases, may lead to collapse and/or death. According to research, this condition exists in certain descendants of the stallion Impressive, AQHA registration number 0767246.

(1) The following notification shall be placed on registration certificates of foals descending from the stallion Impressive or any other bloodline determined to carry the HYPP gene:

“This horse has an ancestor known to carry HYPP, designated under AQHA rules as a genetic defect. AQHA recommends testing to confirm presence or absence of this gene.”

When the parent(s) tracing from the HYPP line has tested negative for HYPP with an appropriate designation appearing on their registration certificate, the above notification is not required, and will, instead, be substituted by the designation “N/N”; or, after testing negative for the gene, the notification may be substituted by the designation “N/N” upon request of the owner at his or her expense.

(2) Mandatory testing for HYPP. At such time as AQHA requires mandatory parentage verification of any foals to be registered in either the numbered or appendix registry, (see 202(i)) any foal tracing to bloodlines known to carry the HYPP gene shall be tested for HYPP at the time the genetic testing for parentage is per-

formed. The results will be designated on the registration certificate in lieu of the above notification. Such testing will not be necessary if the foal's closest ancestors (parents), tracing to the HYPP line, have been tested negative and designated on their registration certificates, these foals will automatically be designated "N/N" on their registration certificate.

(3) Effective with foals born on or after January 1, 2007, all descendants of the stallion Impressive, AQHA registration number 0767246, shall be required to be parentage verified and HYPP tested, subject to the conditions in (c)(2) above. Any foal testing homozygous positive for HYPP (H/H) will not be eligible for registration with AQHA.

(d) Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy (PSSM) is an inherited autosomal dominant genetic disease that causes excess glycogen storage in muscles which can result in tying-up, muscle tremors, and/or gait abnormalities.

(e) Glycogen Branching Enzyme Disease (GBED) is an inherited autosomal recessive disease that terminates protein synthesis which can result in late-term abortions or death in foals shortly after they are born.

(f) Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia (HERDA), also known as hyperelastosis cutis (HC), is an inherited autosomal recessive disease that weakens collagen fibers that connect the skin of a horse to the rest of the horse. Affected horses can have fragile hyperextensible skin which can result in tears, scars and lesions. Affected horses are also known to exhibit impaired healing to such injuries.

(g) Malignant Hyperthermia (MH) is an inherited autosomal dominant disease that causes a life-threatening condition that is usually triggered by exposure to certain drugs used for general anesthesia. In susceptible horses, these drugs can induce an uncontrolled increase in skeletal muscle oxidative metabolism which affects the body's capacity to supply oxygen, remove carbon dioxide, and regulate body temperature, potentially leading to circulatory collapse and death if not treated quickly.

(h) White Markings: A horse having white markings with underlying light skin beyond any one of the following described lines shall be eligible for registration by AQHA only if it is parentage verified through DNA typing the offspring, its sire and its dam. Breeders should be aware that the American Quarter Horse, while long recognized, identified and promoted as a solid-colored horse, can and does occasionally produce offspring with overo paint characteristics. Such markings are uncharacteristic of the breed and are considered to be undesirable traits. The following notification shall be placed on registration certificates of horses exceeding these marking limitations:

"This horse has white markings designated under AQHA rules as an undesirable trait and uncharacteristic of the breed."

(1) A line parallel with the ground drawn around the front leg at the point halfway between the point of the elbow (the center of the olecranon tuberosity or proximal epiphysis of the ulna) and the protrusion on the back of the knee (the accessory carpal bone or lateral styloid process).

(2) A line parallel with the ground at the center of the gaskin on the hind legs. (The center of the gaskin shall be defined as

an imaginary point on the front of the gaskin equidistant between the stifle joint and the center of the hock.) The top point of reference to be the bony protrusion on the inside (medial) of the stifle region (technically known as the medial condyle of the tibia) and the most prominent bony protrusion at the top and inside of the hock (technically known as the medial malleolus of the tibia).

(3) A line around the horse's neck immediately behind the poll and through the midpoint of the throat latch.

(4) Within an area described as two inches on either side of the ventral midline, beginning at a point midway between the front legs and extending to, and including, the sheath and udder.

(5) Additionally, there is allowed a single area of white markings with underlying light skin, such that it can be completely covered with a disk one inch in diameter, either free standing on the horse's body or being a portion of white marking extending past the above prescribed lines.

(6) Areas of white, pink or mottled skin located on the horse's genitalia, including the sheath or udder, in the axillary region (armpits) or inside the hind legs, including the inner surface of the hindquarters up to and including the ventral surface of the tail, and which are not readily visible when the horse is in a standing position are not considered white markings as described in (h) above.

206. EXTRAORDINARY REGISTRATION

(a) The Executive Committee shall have authority to declare eligible for registration as breeding stock only, a horse whose registration certificate has been previously cancelled, but, in the majority opinion of the Executive Committee, is outstanding by performance or produce, and thus worthy of registration as breeding stock, though lacking some technical requirement of AQHA rules to allow it to remain registered.

(1) "Outstanding by performance or produce" shall mean that the horse, before its certificate was cancelled, attained the designation of "AQHA Superior Event Horse," or that one or more of its offspring attained such designation.

(2) The Executive Committee shall accept as breeding stock only those horses that have a sire or dam which have a numbered certificate (registered in the numbered section of the Stud Book), and (1) the other parent so registered; or (2) listed in the AQHA New Appendix registry; or (3) registered with The Jockey Club of North America or any Thoroughbred registry recognized by The Jockey Club of North America; or (4) is proven to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee by genetic testing to be eligible by pedigree for a registration status named above.

(3) A horse is not eligible for consideration under this rule if it has any condition listed in rule 205 as a genetic defect.

(b) An owner may make application for consideration under this rule by payment of the requisite fee and submission of such photographs, reports of pedigree substantiation and other supporting materials as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, require.

(c) Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted.

207. AUTHORIZATIONS

(a) When a horse is owned by a company, ranch, farm, club, corporation, university or school, family or partnership of related or unrelated persons, AQHA must have an authorization form on file

to indicate who may sign documents for that entity. Written authorization is also required when an individual owner appoints another individual to sign in his or her behalf. Authorization forms are available upon request from AQHA at no charge.

(b) On all AQHA documents, except transfers as limited in rule 224 (d), AQHA shall recognize the signature of any one of the joint owners of a horse if such owner is named on the horse's current registration certificate. Additionally, AQHA shall recognize the signature of any individual partner when that person is shown as an individual in the partnership name.

(c) In the case of a minor younger than 18 years of age, AQHA 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.

(d) When the owner of a horse is deceased, AQHA must have legal documentation on file appointing the agent or representative for the estate (letters testamentary, letters of administration, etc.) and bearing the original certification or seal of the clerk of the probate court. In the event there was not formal probate of the estate, an affidavit of heirship must be completed by the heirs and notarized. Affidavit of heirship forms are available from AQHA at no charge.

(e) Authorization of agent may be cancelled by written notification signed by record owner or record lessee. Such termination of authorization will take effect on the date received at AQHA.

(f) When an authorization is granted by a lessee, that authorization will remain in effect until the date the cancellation of the authorization or termination of lease is received in AQHA's office.

208. STALLION BREEDING REPORT

(a) The owner, authorized agent or lessee of every American Quarter Horse stallion must make a written report showing the names, registration numbers and breeding date(s) of exposure of all registered American Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred mares exposed to said stallion since the previous November 30, and the owner, authorized agent or lessee of every registered Thoroughbred stallion must make a written report showing the names, registration numbers and breeding date(s) of exposure of all registered American Quarter Horse mares exposed to said stallion since the previous November 30. Such report must be postmarked or delivered to AQHA on or before November 30 of the breeding year. Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted. A payment of \$30 in addition to the usual filing fees will be required for reports submitted after November 30 of the breeding year. Such reports for stallions standing south of the equator must be postmarked or delivered to AQHA's office on or before June 30 of the breeding year, and a payment of \$30 in addition to the usual filing fees will be required for reports submitted after June 30 of the breeding year.

(b) This report shall include all mares owned by the owner of the stallion as well as mares owned by other parties. Mares bred with cooled transported semen or frozen semen must be designated on the report. The report shall be made on a form provided free of charge by AQHA or online at aqha.com.

(c) Persons using a retained semen rights permit (refer to rule 209) must file a stallion breeding report or supplemental stallion breeding report listing mares bred using the stored semen by November 30 of the breeding season and pay fees specified in rule 222. If the

report is filed after November 30, a late fee of \$30 in addition to the usual filing fee will be required to submit a report after the deadline.

(d) Absent verification from an owner or lessee of a stallion indicating otherwise, only one foal can be registered per mare listing on a stallion breeding report. In order for multiple foals resulting from breedings to a particular mare to be registered, the mare must be listed multiple times (with breeding dates) on the stallion breeding report corresponding to the number of foals sought to be registered. The requisite per mare fee specified in rule 222 is required for each multiple listing referenced in the preceding sentence, subject to the deadlines listed in rule 208(a) above.

(e) Thirty days (30) must elapse between exposure to different stallions for foals to be eligible for registration. Refer to rule 202(i)(6).

(f) If the stallion for which the report is being filed is a Thoroughbred, a photocopy of both sides of that Thoroughbred's registration certificate issued by The Jockey Club of North America or any Thoroughbred registry recognized by The Jockey Club of North America, must be recorded with the fee in AQHA's office showing the correct ownership and photographs clearly showing white markings as required by rule 202(c).

(g) Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted.

209. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION, COOLED TRANSPORTED SEMEN AND FROZEN SEMEN

(a) The stallion owner or lessee shall clearly distinguish those mares bred using transported cooled semen or frozen semen and those mares bred immediately following collection, hand bred or pasture bred on the Stallion Breeding Report (see rule 208).

(b) In the event a stallion owner wishes to (1) transfer a stallion, but retain rights to use frozen semen **or (2) keep the stallion and transfer semen right permit(s)**, he/she may purchase retained semen rights permits from AQHA. The application for purchase must be on a form provided by AQHA. The application must be signed by the record owner or lessee of the stallion and only the record owner or lessee can purchase retained semen rights permits. Once a stallion is sold, a former owner or lessee cannot purchase additional permits from AQHA.

(1) Each of the retained semen rights permits purchased may be used as the stallion breeder's certificate for the registration of only one foal. These permits shall require only the signature of the permit owner. AQHA will record the number of outstanding permits for each individual stallion and that number will be a matter of public record. It is the ultimate responsibility of a prospective buyer to confirm with the seller, the number of outstanding permit applications not yet recorded on AQHA records as of the date of sale.

(2) The ownership of the retained semen rights permits may be transferred. Each transfer of ownership of the permit shall be recorded by AQHA. The rules of transfer of ownership as listed in rule 224 for transfer of ownership of a horse shall apply, except the request to transfer ownership of the permit shall be accompanied by the retained semen rights permit instead of the certificate of registration.

(3) Purchaser of the retained semen rights permit is responsible for filing the appropriate stallion breeding report as required by rule 208 and paying the requisite filing fees.

(c) Any foal resulting from the use of transported cooled semen or frozen semen must have its pedigree verified by genetic

testing, including sire, dam and foal and/or by other genetic testing as AQHA deems necessary, all expense of which shall be the registration applicant's. In addition, the Executive Committee has the authority to require parentage verification by genetic testing of all foals born on any premise receiving transported semen.

(d) Any foal resulting from the use of transported cooled semen or frozen semen shall not be registered without a transported semen or frozen semen breeder's certificate (not the breeder's certificate on the registration application). Such breeder's certificates are available at no charge to stallion owners upon request.

(e) The Executive Committee has the authority to send representatives to inspect the premises and practices of any person or breeding establishment using artificial insemination and no person shall refuse, upon reasonable request, full access to said premises.

(f) When a foal is produced by cooled transported semen or frozen semen, such fact will be listed on its registration certificate.

210. GENETIC TESTING

(a) If there is justifiable cause to question parentage of a foal, the Executive Committee may require the foal, sire and dam to be genetically tested, the expenses of which shall be allocated as the Executive Committee determines. The results of this test, together with other available information, may be taken into consideration by the Executive Committee in its determination of the foal's parentage as recognized by AQHA. Such genetic testing shall be done by an organization approved by AQHA.

(b) The owner or lessee of a stallion exposed to one or more mares after January 1, 1998, as reported to AQHA, shall, at his own expense, file with AQHA a written report of the stallion's genetic type, obtained from a laboratory approved by AQHA, and in accordance with procedures adopted by AQHA. Presence of an AQHA identifier at the time the sample is obtained is not required. Once such type is filed with AQHA, it is not necessary to repeat such filing annually, except as requested by AQHA. This type must be on file with AQHA prior to the registration of any foal sired by such stallion from mares covered in (c) below.

(c) A genetic type must be on file with AQHA for any mare foaled on or after January 1, 1989, prior to the registration of any foal produced by them.

(d) Proper fees as per rule 222 must be remitted.

(e) Refer to rules 202(i), 209(f), 212(a)(2) and 312.

211. BREEDER AND BREEDER'S CERTIFICATE

(a) The breeder of a horse is the owner of the dam at the time of service, except when a mare is held under lease at time of breeding and written notification of such lease signed by the lessee and lessor is on file with AQHA at time of registration, in which event the registration certificate shall show the lessee as the breeder. When a frozen embryo permit is used to register a foal, the original purchaser of the frozen embryo permit shall show as the breeder.

(b) Registration applications must be accompanied by a completed breeder's certificate signed by the record owner of the sire and the record owner of the dam at the time of service, with the exceptions: When a properly signed frozen embryo permit is used to register a foal, no additional breeder's certificate is required. The breeder's certificate requirements were met when application to purchase the frozen embryo permit was made.

(1) When a stallion or mare is bred under a lease agreement, notice of which is filed with AQHA, the signature of such lessee on breeder's certificates and stallion breeding reports will be accepted.

(2) When written authorization, on a form furnished by AQHA upon request, has been filed in the AQHA office, AQHA will accept the signature of such authorized individual on a breeder's certificate. The written authorization must be signed by the record owner of the horse specified in such authorization.

(3) If the same entity, person, ranch, corporation, etc., is the record owner of sire, dam and foal, a breeder's certificate is not required.

(4) When a retained semen rights permit is used to register a foal, AQHA shall require only the signature of the permit owner on the permit to verify the service of the sire. Record owner of the dam at time of breeding must sign the appropriate breeder's certificate on the registration application.

(c) All registration applications for foals resulting from the use of cooled transported semen or frozen semen must be accompanied by a Transported Semen Breeder's Certificate as required by rule 209(f). Such breeder's certificates are available at no charge to stallion owners upon request.

(d) Alteration of information on a breeder's certificate will necessitate verification.

(e) On a breeder's certificate, AQHA will recognize the signature of any one of the joint owners of a horse if such owner is named on the horse's current registration certificate. For a horse covered by a lease, the notice of which has been filed with AQHA, only the lessee or lessee's authorized agent may sign a breeder's certificate for breedings that occurred during the effective period of the lease.

212. EMBRYO/OOCYTE TRANSFER

(a) A horse foaled by a mare that is not its genetic dam but transferred to her by embryo/oocyte transfer technique shall be eligible for registration. In addition to other AQHA registration rules, the offspring shall not be eligible for registration unless:

(1) Prior to the intended collection of the fertilized egg, record owner or lessee has notified AQHA in writing of its intention to attempt an embryo/oocyte transfer and has paid the proper fee as per rule 222. For mare enrollments received after collection of the embryo/oocyte, but prior to foaling, a late fee of \$25 will be assessed, in addition to fees required by rule 222. For mare enrollments received after foaling, a late fee of \$50 will be assessed, in addition to fees required by rule 222. **The mare can be enrolled for her lifetime** or the enrollment must be made each year that a transfer is to be performed, and once made, the fee is not refundable, nor can any substitution be made.

(2) Its pedigree has been verified through genetic testing of foal, sire and donor mare; and by such other testing as AQHA reasonably deems necessary to verify the validity of the genetic testing, all expense of which shall be the registration applicant's.

(b) The enrollment notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to preserve for the record owner or lessee of the donor mare, the only acceptable proof to AQHA of timely compliance, if such proof is requested.

(c) In accordance with AQHA-approved procedures, an embryo/oocyte transfer may be transported from the premises where

the donor mare was located at the time of its removal from her for use in a recipient mare at another location. To be eligible for such transportation, notice of intention to transport the embryo/oocyte transfer shall be given AQHA in conjunction with the advanced notice of intended collection specified above.

(d) If a mare is designated with AQHA for embryo/oocyte transfer for a specific year, but the procedure is not attempted regarding the mare in the designated year to avoid necessity of genetic testing for parentage verification, AQHA must be notified in writing by December 31 of the designated year that the owner has elected not to attempt embryo/oocyte transfer. Without such notice, a foal produced the following year by designated mare is not eligible for registration without genetic testing for parentage verification. **If a mare is enrolled for her lifetime, all of her offspring must be parentage verified before they can be registered regardless of the breeding method used.**

(e) In the event a mare owner wishes to (1) transfer a mare, but retain rights to use frozen embryos, **or (2) keep the mare and transfer frozen embryo permit(s)**, he may purchase frozen embryo permits from AQHA. The application for purchase of a permit must be on a form provided by AQHA. Once a mare is sold, a former owner cannot purchase additional permits from AQHA.

(1) The application for a frozen embryo permit must be signed by both the mare owner and the stallion owner at time of breeding. This permit, when used to register a foal, will serve as both the stallion breeding report and the breeder's certificate.

(2) Each of the frozen embryo permits purchased may be used for the registration of only one foal. AQHA will record the number of outstanding certificates for each individual mare and that number will be a matter of public record. It is the ultimate responsibility of a prospective buyer to confirm with the seller, the number of outstanding permit applications not yet recorded on AQHA records as of the date of sale.

(3) The ownership of the permit may be transferred. Each transfer of ownership of the embryo permit shall be recorded by AQHA. The rules for transfer of ownership as listed in rule 224 for transfer of ownership of a horse shall apply, except the request for transfer of the permit shall be accompanied by the embryo permit instead of the certificate of registration.

(f) When a foal is produced by an embryo/oocyte transfer, such fact will be listed on its registration certificate.

(g) AQHA may inspect the premises and practices of any party using or intending to use embryo/oocyte transfer procedures.

(h) The burden of verifying true parentage is the registration applicant's, and any question of parentage shall be resolved against the registration of a horse carried by a recipient mare through embryo/oocyte transfer.

213. AGE OF A HORSE

(a) The age of a horse shall be computed on the basis of a calendar year starting January 1 of the year foaled. It is a weanling during the calendar year in which foaled and a yearling during the first calendar year following its foaling date, regardless of the time of year foaled. For example, a horse foaled anytime in 2003 was considered to be one year old on January 1, 2004, and two years old on January 1, 2005.

(b) A horse is not eligible to participate in AQHA-approved events if its age, as determined by examination of its teeth, does not correspond to the age shown on its registration certificate. Such determination by tooth examination is to be made in accordance with the current “Official Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse” as adopted by the American Association of Equine Practitioners.

(1) Every exhibitor, owner or trainer shall, upon request by AQHA, a show manager or racing steward, permit such examination to be made by a representative of AQHA and/or a licensed veterinarian. Refusal to comply with such request shall constitute grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from the AQHA event in progress or any other AQHA-approved event and shall constitute grounds for suspension of AQHA membership.

(2) Should such examination show the horse’s age to not correspond to the foaling date shown on its registration certificate, such examination shall constitute sufficient evidence that the horse’s age as shown on its registration certificate is erroneous. The horse automatically shall be suspended from participating in the AQHA event in progress and any future AQHA-approved events pending a hearing before the Executive Committee.

(3) The exhibitor, owner or trainer shall, upon request by AQHA, a show manager or racing steward, deliver the horse’s registration certificate to the requesting party who immediately shall forward the certificate and affidavits from the person or persons making such examination and findings to AQHA’s Executive Vice President.

(4) At a time and place designated by the Executive Committee, a hearing will be held at which time the horse’s record owner, and/or breeder, shall provide evidence to substantiate the foaling date shown on the registration certificate. In absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, the Executive Committee may cancel the horse’s registration and take appropriate action against the person or persons involved.

(5) If the pedigree is substantiated but the age discrepancy remains unresolved, the Executive Committee may direct an appropriate notation be made on the certificate to allow the horse to be used for breeding purposes, but prohibiting its participation in approved events.

214. NAMING A HORSE. Each horse for which registration is applied must be given a name acceptable to AQHA.

(a) The name must not exceed 20 characters, including letters, numbers and blank spaces.

(b) Arabic numerals are permitted as a suffix, if separate from the remainder of the name.

(c) Punctuation marks are not permitted.

(d) A name may be reused if all of the following criteria are met. The horse originally issued the name:

(1) Must be deceased as evidenced by AQHA records;

(2) Does not have a performance record (show or race);

(3) Does not have offspring with a performance record (show or race);

(4) Has not received any AQHA special achievement recognition award or affiliate recognition that appear on AQHA records as an award; and

(5) Must not have produce or get younger than 10 years of age, nor any with a performance record (show or race), nor any

AQHA special achievement recognition award or affiliate recognition that appear on AQHA records as an award.

(e) A name may be reserved for a period of one (1) year from the date AQHA receives a written reservation request and the applicable non-refundable fee per rule 222. Should the name not be used within that time period, the name will be released without further notice by AQHA unless, prior to the expiration of the reservation, the name is reserved again for another one (1) year period per the procedure immediately above.

215. CHANGE OF HORSE'S NAME. A horse's name may be changed upon receipt of an acceptable name choice, the registration certificate and remittance of appropriate fee as per rule 222, so long as it has not:

- (a) competed in an AQHA show or special event;
- (b) started in a recognized race;
- (c) earned a special achievement recognition award as per rule

440;

(d) earned any money or award with an AQHA affiliate as shown on AQHA records;

(e) appeared on any breeding document submitted to AQHA.

216. GELDINGS - SPAYED MARES. When a horse is gelded or a mare is spayed, such fact should be reported to AQHA immediately.

(a) This should be done by providing AQHA the horse's registration certificate and a statement from the owner of record indicating the date the horse was gelded or spayed. AQHA will make the appropriate notation in its records and on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the owner at no charge.

(b) The track identifier or racing secretary of a track under the supervision of a state-appointed racing body or the secretary of an AQHA-approved event may correct a registration certificate to reflect the fact of gelding or spaying by notation on the registration certificate in an indelible manner, along with the date such notation is made, initialing such notation. Additionally, such track or show official shall, by filing written report, immediately inform AQHA of such correction to the certificate.

217. SCARS AND BRANDS. All scars, brands and tattoos appearing on a horse should be shown on its registration certificate.

(a) Brands, scars or identifying tattoos not appearing on the certificate will be added by AQHA free of charge if the record owner submits the registration certificate, a diagram showing the shape and location of the scar or brands, and the date of injury or branding, if known; or the location and exact description of tattoo.

(b) For white hairs appearing on the scar tissue, on an area of the horse previously covered by darker hairs, refer to rules 219(b) and (d).

218. RE-REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE. Re-registration certificates are issued to indicate a change in the sire, dam or foaling year.

(a) A re-registration certificate requires a properly completed registration application, accompanied by a breeder's certificate, a stallion breeding report and a notarized statement from the owner (or lessee or authorized agent for owner) of the dam at time of foaling, which gives details as to why the horse was incorrectly registered. In addition, if the foaling year is changed to an earlier year, the difference between the registration fee paid at that time and the amount which should have been paid at that time, must be remitted. AQHA

must be provided with the original registration certificate before a re-registration certificate can be issued.

(b) Proper fees must be remitted as per rule 222.

219. CORRECTION OF A REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

(a) The registration certificate shall accurately describe the horse for which it has been issued. An owner is responsible for immediately reporting any discrepancy on a registration certificate to AQHA and returning it for correction. The certificate may be cancelled if preliminary examination indicates the certificate does not describe the horse for which it was issued, providing at least 15 days prior notice was given to the record owner of the upcoming hearing.

(b) A corrected certificate is issued to indicate a change in color, markings, sex (male to female or vice versa) or foaling month; from gelding to stallion; removal of scars or brands which previously had been indicated on the certificate; or the correction of a date of transfer. AQHA must be provided with the original certificate before a corrected certificate can be issued.

(c) A free correction on a registration certificate may be made through the 12th month following a horse's foaling date or six months from the date a registration certificate was issued, whichever is later.

(d) Correction of an original registration certificate may be obtained by the current record owner or owner's authorized agent filing the proper affidavit, duly notarized and completed in all respects, on a form provided by AQHA. Such affidavit is to be accompanied by the necessary fee as per rule 222, along with four full-view current photographs of the horse showing both sides, front and rear views.

(e) When a significant correction in the description of a horse is requested, positive identification may be required if the ownership is no longer recorded in the name of the original owner (owner of dam at time of foaling). Such positive identification requires written affirmation and signature on a photograph of the horse (clearly showing distinctive markings) from the original owner or authorized agent stating that the photograph is of the horse in question.

(f) If the application for a corrected certificate contains a discrepancy that raises a question as to the identity of the horse, an inspection may be required.

(g) If a registration certificate is delivered to AQHA'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 AQHA until the correction can be completed and a new certificate issued.

(h) If a horse is still in the ownership of the party that first made application to register it, correction of a registration certificate that is a change of color only may be obtained by the current record owner, or authorized agent, filing a statement signed by both the party and the owner, or owner's authorized agent, of the horse's dam at time of foaling, if these are different parties. Such statement is to be accompanied by the proper fee as specified in rule 222 and the existing registration certificate.

(i) To correct the date of transfer recorded with AQHA, AQHA must be provided with signed statements from both seller and buyer on the transfer report that is to be corrected, giving the correct date, the horse's registration certificate and the correction fee

as specified in rule 222. At AQHA's discretion and in the interest of equity, date of transfer may be corrected on the signed statement of either buyer or seller.

220. DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE. A duplicate certificate is a new registration certificate issued when the original has been lost or destroyed. It is issued when sufficient proof of loss and proper identification of the horse has been submitted to AQHA.

(a) In regard to involuntary transfers, including, but not limited to, court judgments and stableman's lien or security interest foreclosure, when it is proven to AQHA's satisfaction that a previous owner is unavailable to verify via the affidavit the whereabouts of the original certificate or refuses to implement the court's judgment by delivering the original certificate for transfer, at AQHA's discretion, and in the interest of equity, requirement of affidavit of the record owner may be waived and the current owner deemed eligible for a duplicate certificate.

(b) AQHA may issue a duplicate registration certificate after the current record owner or authorized agent files the proper affidavit, duly notarized, properly completed and stating the circumstances under which the original registration certificate was lost or destroyed, and pays the required fee as specified in rule 222. Such affidavit is to be accompanied by four full-view current photographs of the animal, showing both sides, front and rear views.

(c) If the present, actual owner is not AQHA's record owner, he additionally shall provide AQHA an affidavit from the last record owner to obtain the duplicate registration certificate. Such affidavit shall describe the circumstances of the transfer and the identity of the person to whom the registration certificate was delivered.

(d) If the certificate was lost by a trainer or racing official at the track, affidavits from such other persons should accompany the record owner's request for a duplicate certificate.

(e) If the application for the duplicate certificate contains a discrepancy to question the identity of the horse, AQHA may require inspection.

(f) To issue a duplicate certificate when the record owner or authorized agent cannot be located to complete an affidavit, after all reasonable efforts by the actual owner and then by AQHA, the following items are required:

(1) Properly completed and signed transfer reports or acceptable bills of sale reflecting each ownership change beginning with the record owner.

(2) Notarized affidavit signed by each party who had the original certificate in his or her possession after the record owner.

(3) A signed statement from actual current owner giving details of all attempts to contact record owner.

(4) Four current full-view photographs of the horse, both sides, front and rear views.

(5) Remittance of proper fees as specified in rule 222.

(6) A full-view photograph of the horse identified in writing by owner of its dam at time of foaling.

221. REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATE. A replacement certificate is a new registration certificate issued when the original certificate is in existence but has been defaced. AQHA must be provided with the original certificate along with the replacement fee as per rule 222 before a replacement certificate can be issued.

222. FEES. Payable in U.S. funds. The following fees shall be paid prior to the processing of requests for the items listed:

(a) MEMBERSHIP FEE	Fee	Renewing Fee*
<u>AQHA life</u>	\$750	N/A
AQHA 12 month	\$40	\$35
AQHA 36 month	\$80	\$80
<u>AQHA Amateur 12 month</u>	\$50	\$45
<u>AQHA Amateur 36 month</u>	\$100	\$100
AQHYA 12 month	\$15	\$15
AQHYA 36 month	\$35	\$35
AQHYA life	\$50	N/A
**AQHYA life upgrade to AQHA life	\$450	N/A
**Graduating Youth upgrade to 4-year AQHA membership	\$80	N/A
**Graduating Youth upgrade to 4-year Amateur membership	\$100	N/A

***Renewal fee if renewed within 30 days of expiration.**

**** Only AQHYA members whose youth eligibility has expired are eligible for graduating youth memberships. They must apply for the graduating youth membership within six months of December 31 (June 30) the year after the youth member turns 19.**

(b) REGISTRATION

Registration fees are determined by the actual age of the horse according to the date the application and fee are received in AQHA's office, as evidenced by AQHA's date stamp and apply to both numbered and appendix horses.

(See asterisk ** under paragraph (p) for explanation of member/nonmember fee.)

EXAMPLE: Foaling date of February 15, the seven month deadline is September 15.

	Member	Nonmember**
Foaling date to seventh month birthdate	\$25	\$65 **
Eighth month to twelfth month birthdate	\$50	\$90 **
Thirteenth month to twenty-fourth month birthdate	\$125	\$165 **
Twenty-fifth month to thirty-sixth month birthdate	\$300	\$340 **
Thirty-seventh month to forty-eighth month birthdate	\$550	\$590 **
Past forty-eighth month birthdate	\$1,000	\$1,040 **
*Special additional rush handling fee	\$40	\$40
Registration fee for horses foaled in a recognized international country	\$25	\$65 **

(c) DUPLICATE, CORRECTED OR REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATES

	Member	Nonmember**
Correcting records and issuing corrected certificate	\$15	\$15
<u>Issuance of duplicate registration certificate</u>	\$30	\$70**
Issuance of replacement certificate	\$10	\$50 **
<u>Name change (if permitted)</u>	\$55	\$95**
Reservation of horse name	\$75	\$115 **
Re-registration	\$50	\$90 **

*Special additional rush handling fee for each duplicate, corrected or replacement certificate \$30 \$30

(d) TRANSFER

Transfer of ownership per horse on each change of ownership (based on the membership status of the buyer) \$15 \$55**

*Special additional rush handling fee for each horse transferred \$25 \$25

(e) LEASE \$20 \$60**

Amateur Showing Lease **\$30** **\$80****

Youth Showing Lease **\$30** **\$45**

Replacement lease certificate \$10 \$50**

(f) EMBRYO ENROLLMENT

Yearly \$100 \$140**

Lifetime **\$500** **\$540****

(g) FROZEN EMBRYO PERMIT \$50 \$90**

(h) FROZEN SEMEN PERMIT \$50 \$90**

(i) THOROUGHBRED RECORDS

Thoroughbred ownership recording fee \$50 \$90**

Thoroughbred ownership update \$15 \$55**

(j) STALLION BREEDING REPORT

Filing fee per stallion \$25 \$65**

Plus per mare exposed \$5 \$10

Late filing fee, in addition to regular fee \$30 \$30

Photocopy - SBR per report \$5 \$10

(k) PEDIGREES

Five generation racing pedigree \$5 \$10

Five generation show pedigree \$5 \$10

Five generation pedigree with horse's colors \$3 \$6

Five generation pedigree with horse's colors and printed on special paper \$7 \$14

(l) ADVANCEMENT FROM APPENDIX

Geldings \$25 \$65**

Mares \$50 \$90**

Stallions \$100 \$140**

(m) GENETIC TESTING

DNA Typing at time of registration \$40 \$40

DNA Typing of registered horse \$50 \$50

Blood Typing \$50 \$50

Postmortem Testing \$300 \$300

HYPP Testing \$40 \$40

Genetic Disease Panel Test **\$85** **\$125****

*Special additional rush handling fee \$10 \$10

(n) TATTOOING \$65 \$65

(o) HORSEBACK RIDING PROGRAM

Enrollment \$35 N/A

(p) For complex transactions, AQHA may charge reimbursement fees for legal expense or for extra time of employees expended to complete the requested transaction minimum fee of \$100.00 plus AQHA's current hourly rate for excess hours or expense.

*Does not include overnight return delivery service.

**By paying this amount, you automatically will receive 12 months of membership in AQHA and can take advantage of discounted fees on future transactions. If, for any reason, you do not want to become a member of AQHA, please indicate that in writing when submitting work to be completed, and all transactions will be completed at the nonmember fees indicated.

223. SYNDICATES. For a syndicate to be recognized by AQHA as owner of one or more horses, the horse(s) must be transferred into the name of the syndicate with the following items:

(a) A written report of the transfer to the syndicate name must be completed and signed by the last record owner. This transfer must be received by AQHA, along with the certificate of registration and the proper transfer fee, as specified in rule 222.

(b) Written authorization shall be provided to AQHA appointing the syndicate manager and signed by the syndicate manager.

(c) When or if changes are made in syndicate managers, written notice must be provided to AQHA designating the new syndicate manager and signed by the new syndicate manager. No cancellation of the outgoing manager will be made unless written notice to this effect is received by AQHA.

224. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP. Each transfer of ownership of a registered horse shall be recorded by AQHA.

(a) The responsible party as specified in rule 224(f)(1) must submit all transfer items to AQHA immediately after purchase to ensure prompt service, to reduce the possibility of losing either certificate or transfer report and to lessen the chance of complications that might make it impossible to ever record the transfer.

(b) If a registration certificate and transfer form are delivered to AQHA without sufficient information, the registration certificate will be retained by AQHA until the transfer can be completed and recorded.

(c) To record a transfer, the responsible party must supply AQHA the following items:

(1) The registration certificate of a horse;

(2) A properly completed and signed AQHA transfer report by the last recorded owner, as well as one from any subsequent owner(s) and

(3) The required fee, as specified in rule 222, with the membership status of the buyer determining the applicable transfer fee.

(d) AQHA will recognize the signature of any one of the joint owners of the horse on AQHA's transfer report if such owner is named on the horse's current registration certificate, except for a transfer by one joint owner (or agent) to him or herself, which transfer shall require the signature of **one of the other joint owner(s)/agent(s)**. Additionally, AQHA will recognize the signature of any partner when a partnership is a record owner. If such recognition is not to be permitted, or is to be limited otherwise, the joint owners or partnership must file with AQHA a written agreement to that effect, specifying horse's name and registration number, and signed by all such joint owners or partners.

(e) When written authorization (on a form furnished by AQHA upon request) has been filed in AQHA's office, AQHA will accept the signature of such authorized individual as sufficient to complete the transfer. The written authorization must be signed both by the record owner of the horse specified in such authorization and the person being authorized to sign a transfer.

(f) **Seller's Responsibility:** The owner of record at time of sale has the responsibility for completing an AQHA transfer in its entirety and for delivery of it to AQHA.

(1) The seller must provide on the transfer report the correct name and registration number of the horse, date of sale, name and address of buyer, and signature and address of seller. The seller shall

immediately deliver the transfer form, along with the registration certificate, to AQHA, along with any other documents required to complete the transfer of ownership. Payment of the required fee as specified in rule 222 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.

(2) Auction Sale: For a horse sold through an auction, the seller may deliver to auction management the registration certificate, along with a properly completed transfer report, and instruct the auction representatives to obtain the name of the buyer and his address, and to send the registration certificate, the completed transfer form and required transfer fee to AQHA on the seller's behalf. Ultimate responsibility for completion and delivery of the transfer report to AQHA, along with any other documents required to complete the transfer of ownership to the current owner, shall continue to remain with the seller.

(3) Automatic Suspension: Upon 15 days prior notice of such intended action, for violation of the seller's responsibility, rule 224(f)(1) regarding either a direct sale or auction sale, the Executive Vice President may automatically suspend a member and deny him privileges of AQHA or deny a nonmember privileges of AQHA. Such sanction shall terminate upon full compliance by the sanctioned person.

(g) Any alteration or defacement, change or amendment of a completed transfer will necessitate verification.

(h) When a horse is claimed at a recognized race track, the racing secretary shall collect a transfer fee and membership fee, if necessary, from the claimant which shall be forwarded to AQHA, together with the registration certificate, a written report of the race showing the date of the race, and the name and address of the person claiming the horse. Upon receipt of such fee(s), certificate and report, AQHA will complete the transfer without the report being signed by the record owner. If the notice of claim and the supporting documents are received by AQHA within 14 days of the claim, the transfer will receive free special handling rush service.

225. LEASES

(a) For a lease of a horse to be recognized by AQHA, written notice of such lease shall be filed with AQHA, signed by both the recorded owner as lessor, and lessee. The notice shall specify the effective date of lease and may provide a term no longer than three years, at the expiration of which, the lease must be re-recorded to remain effective. If the term is intended for a shorter period, it shall also provide a termination date. Termination other than expiration of lease term may be accomplished by written notice to AQHA, specifying the termination date, signed by both lessor and lessee, or by a properly executed transfer report, which shows a change of ownership from lessor to lessee, signed by the record owner/lessor. No additional fee shall be charged for terminating the lease, whether automatic or by subsequent notice thereof.

(b) Enforcement against the lessee of limitation on use of the horse is solely the responsibility of the lessor.

(c) Transfer of ownership arising from recognized claiming races will terminate such lease.

(d) During the effective term of the lease, AQHA will not

record subsequent changes in ownership until the lease is terminated. Only the lessee or lessee's authorized agent is authorized to sign a breeder's certificate, stallion breeding report or registration application pertaining to the leased horses.

(e) Proper fees must be remitted as per rule 222.

226. DEATH OF A HORSE AND HORSES SOLD WITHOUT PAPERS

(a) When any registered horse dies or is disposed of without papers, the owner shall notify AQHA and surrender the registration certificate to AQHA for such notation. The registration certificate will be changed to note the horse's death and returned to the owner, unless AQHA is otherwise directed.

(b) When AQHA records indicate a horse has lived 25 years past January 1 of its foaling year, it will be presumed no longer alive. AQHA will automatically remove the horse from the inventory of living horses and its offspring conceived after that date are ineligible for registration, nor may the horse participate in AQHA-approved events, until the owner verifies the horse is still living. Verification may require full-view color photographs and a written statement which the owner may be requested to provide on an annual basis.

227. HORSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION

(a) Horses produced by any cloning process are not eligible for registration. Cloning is defined as any method by which the genetic material of an unfertilized egg or an embryo is removed and replaced by genetic material taken from another organism, added to/with genetic material from another organism or otherwise modified by any means in order to produce a live foal.

(b) Offspring resulting from an Appendix registered sire or dam bred to another Appendix registered horse.

(c) Offspring resulting from an Appendix registered sire or dam bred to a Thoroughbred sire or dam.

(d) The registration certificate of any horse having white markings beyond the prescribed lines as listed in rule 205(h) shall be subject to cancellation where the registration application fails to indicate or misrepresents the horse's actual markings and the horse cannot be parentage verified as required by 202(i)(7) and 205(h).

(e) Effective with foals born on or after January 1, 2007, any foal testing homozygous positive for HYPP (H/H) will not be eligible for registration.

228. COLORS. Descriptions of American Quarter Horse colors:

(a) **BAY:** body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish brown; mane and tail black — usually black on lower legs.

(b) **BLACK:** body color true black without light areas; mane and tail black.

(c) **BROWN:** body color brown or black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank and inside upper legs; mane and tail black.

(d) **SORREL:** body color reddish or copper-red; mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen.

(e) **CHESTNUT:** body color dark red or brownish-red; mane and tail usually dark red or brownish-red, but may be flaxen.

(f) **DUN:** body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail are black or brown; has dorsal stripe and usually zebra stripes on legs, and transverse stripe over withers.

(g) **RED DUN:** a form of dun with body color yellowish or flesh colored, mane and tail are red or reddish, flaxen, white or

mixed; has red or reddish dorsal stripe and usually red or reddish zebra stripes on legs and transverse stripe over withers.

(h) GRULLO: body color smoky or mouse-colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but each hair mouse-colored); mane and tail black; usually has black dorsal stripe and black on lower legs.

(i) BUCKSKIN: body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail black; black on lower legs; typically buckskins do not have dorsal stripes.

(j) PALOMINO: body color a golden yellow; mane and tail white; typically palominos do not have dorsal stripes.

(k) GRAY: mixture of white with any other colored hairs; often born solid-colored or almost solid-colored and get lighter with age as more white hairs appear.

(l) RED ROAN: more or less uniform mixture of white with red hairs on a large portion of the body, but usually darker on head and lower legs; can have red or flaxen mane and/or tail.

(m) BLUE ROAN: more or less uniform mixture of white with black hairs over a large portion of the body, but usually darker on head and lower legs.

(n) BAY ROAN: more or less uniform mixture of white with red hairs on a large portion of the body; darker on head, usually red but can have a few black hairs in mixture; black mane and tail and black on lower legs.

(o) CREMELLO: light (or pink) skin over the body, white or cream-colored hair and blue eyes.

(p) PERLINO: light (or pink) skin over the body, white or cream-colored hair and blue eyes. Mane, tail and lower legs slightly darker than body color.

(q) WHITE: body color white; skin is pink; eyes are usually dark; small black spots may be found in the skin, but usually are not accompanied by colored hair. Some white horses may be variegated, meaning they have patches of colored hair, usually intermixed with white.

229. MARKINGS. Descriptions of markings:

(a) SNIP: Any white marking between the nostrils.

(b) STAR: Any marking on the forehead.

(c) STRIP: A narrow marking extending vertically in the area between the forehead and the nostrils.

(d) BLAZE: A vertical marking of medium, uniform width extending the length of the face.

(e) STAR AND STRIP: A marking on the forehead with a strip to the nasal peak. The strip does not have to be an extension of the star.

(f) STAR, STRIP and SNIP: A marking on the forehead with a narrow extension of the nasal peak and opening up again between the nostrils. These may be connected.

(g) BALD FACE: A very broad blaze. It can extend out and around the eyes and it can extend down to the upper lip and around the nostrils.

(h) CORONET: Any narrow marking around the coronet above the hoof.

(i) HALF PASTERN: A marking which includes only half the pastern above the coronet.

(j) PASTERN: A marking which includes the entire pastern.

(k) SOCK: A marking which extends around the leg, from the coronet halfway up the cannon bone, or halfway to the knee on the foreleg or halfway to the hock on the back leg.

(l) STOCKING: A full marking to the area of the knee on the foreleg and to the area of the hock on the hind leg. It is an extended sock.

(m) ROAN PATCHES; PATCHES OF SCATTERED WHITE HAIR: Areas with white hair scattered through the basic body color and which do not have underlying light-colored skin.

(n) PATCHES OF DARKER-COLORED HAIR: Concentrated areas in which the hair has a darker pigmentation than the surrounding hair of its basic body color.

(o) DARK SPOTS: Patches of dark hair (or basic body color) within white markings.

(p) WHORL: hair growth that forms a spiral pattern.

Picture This

Having the correct photos will expedite the registration process so you can get your papers sooner. When submitting photographs of your horse, please remember to:

* Use a 35 mm camera or high-quality digital camera. Avoid instant cameras because the photos tend to overexpose or fade.

* Take photos on a sunny day with the sun behind the photographer.

* Always send four basic views - front, rear, left side and right side.

* You should include a fifth photo - a 3/4 front view clearly showing the face and all four feet. If someone is helping you, make sure they are out of this photo.

* Position the horse with his legs apart so all four feet can be seen in each of the photographs.

* Do not saddle or blanket your horse and make sure the horse is clean of mud and debris.

* The horse being photographed should be the only horse in the photo.

* Take photos on level ground - steer clear of tall grass and other obstacles which can block the view of the horse.

* Pull back the forelock so head markings can be seen.

* Take separate, close-up photos of unusual markings and markings that fall out of the normal marking area.

* Be aware of the background. A solid background is best for light colored horses, while a dark horse shows up best with a lighter background.

Contact our office for a complete brochure on how to photograph your horse.



CORONET

Any narrow marking around the coronet above the hoof.



HALF PASTERN

A marking that includes only half the pastern above the coronet.



PASTERN

A marking that includes the entire pastern.



SOCK

A marking that extends from the coronet halfway up the cannon bone, or halfway to the knee on the foreleg or halfway to the hock on the back leg.



STOCKING

A full marking to the area of the knee on the foreleg and to the area of the hock on the hind leg. It is an extended sock.



STAR

Any marking on the forehead.



SNIP

Any marking, usually vertical, between the nostrils.



STRIP

A narrow marking extending vertically in the area between the forehead and the nostrils.



STAR AND STRIP

A marking on the forehead with a strip to the nasal peak. The strip does not have to be an extension of the star.



BALD FACE

A very broad blaze. It can extend out and around the eyes and it can extend down to the upper lip and around the nostrils.



DISCONNECTED STAR, STRIP AND SNIP

A marking on the forehead with a narrow extension of the nasal peak and opening up again between the nostrils. These may be connected.



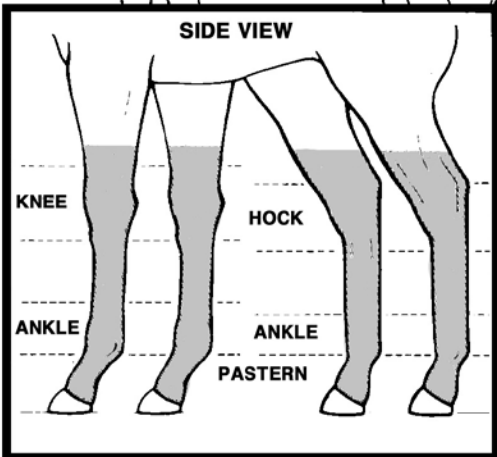
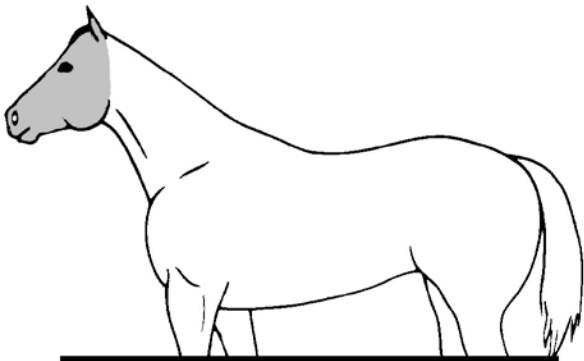
BLAZE

A broader vertical marking extending the length of the face, of a relatively uniform width.



STAR, STRIP AND SNIP

A marking on the forehead with a narrow extension of the nasal peak and opening up again between the nostrils. These may be connected.



All Horses

This diagram is an approximate illustration of white markings that are not considered undesirable or uncharacteristic of the breed as specified in rule 205(h). The actual provisions of the rule take precedence in its effect on a particular registration matter, as conformation of a particular horse does not, in each case, coincide with the dimensions of this diagram. Horses with markings beyond these guidelines must be parentage verified prior to registration.