

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.

(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.

(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 that any required information may be verified. Thoroughbreds used for breeding after January 1, 1997, must comply with AQHA white requirements found in Rule 205(d) 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) Horses foaled in one of the following countries which has a recognized association, where the applicant is a resident of that country at the time of the filing of the registration application, such application must be submitted to the recognized international association for processing before being forwarded to AQHA for approval. These specifically designated international countries are Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland. Applications received without such processing will not be approved for issuance of a registration certificate until such evidence of processing is received. 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 (at time of breeding if an embryo transfer foal), 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(d)** 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(d)**, 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 two years of age at time of conception.

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

(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(d).**

(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) **Hardship for parentage verification: Until December 31, 2005, owners of horses which only became eligible for registration due to (1) deletion of 227(i) as adopted by the Board in 2003; (2) changes to 227(c) and (g) as adopted by the board in 2001; and (3) changes to 227(c) as adopted by the Board in 2004, and which cannot be properly parentage verified due to the inability to DNA type the sire and/or dam, may apply to the AQHA Executive Committee, by written application, for consideration of a hardship exemption to the required parentage verification. After December 31, 2005, unavailability of the genetic type of a sire and/or dam shall not be excused and application for parentage verification shall be denied. Grounds for the hardship exemption are death, foreign export, or unknown location of the sire and/or dam. An owner's prior inattention to timely obtain requisite genetic samples shall also be a consideration of Executive Committee decision. Approval of an application for hardship exemption to the required parentage verification shall be the sole discretion of the AQHA Executive Committee.**

(k) Beginning January 1, 2005, 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 rule 209 (e), 212 (a) (2) and 304 (c).

205. GENETIC DEFECTS AND UNDESIRABLE TRAITS

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. One or more of these conditions does not prevent a horse from being used as breeding stock or from participating in AQHA-approved events, subject to rules of the individual event:

(a) Parrot Mouth-either overshot or undershot and is 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. 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(g) 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 performed. 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, tracing to the HYPP line, have been tested negative, and designated on their registration certificates, which 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 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) 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 (d) above.

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 \$10 in addition to the usual filing fees will be required for each mare reported 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 \$10 in addition to the usual filing fees will be required for each mare reported 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) **When a stallion is exposed to a mare more than once in a breeding season for the purpose of producing multiple foals, to afford stallion owners the protection of receiving a registration application/breeder's certificate for each, the mare shall be listed once for each set of breeding dates. If a mare is listed on the stallion breeding report once, only one foal can be registered without further verification from the stallion owner. If a mare is listed twice, then two foals can be registered, etc. The requisite \$3 fee shall be required for each listing, subject to the deadlines listed in (a) above.**

(d) Thirty days (30) must elapse between exposure to different stallions for foals to be eligible for registration. Refer to rules **202(g)** and 227 (b) (1) (2).

(e) 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 fee in AQHA's office showing the correct ownership and photographs clearly showing white markings as required by rule 202 (c).

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

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) Beginning January 1, 2005, 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(g)**, 209 (e), 212 (a)(2) and 304 (c).

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, 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) Any breeder violating these rules is subject to disciplinary procedures of AQHA, as foals are ineligible for registration which result from one of the following, unless parentage is established through genetic testing:

(1) A band of mares run in a pasture where they could be exposed to more than one stallion of breeding age.

(2) A mare bred to or exposed to more than one stallion during a breeding season within a 30 day period.

[c] Non-breeding stock, being spayed mares, or mares with such limitation designated on its registration certificate, shall not be eligible for breeding purposes or otherwise produce foals eligible for registration, nor compete, or otherwise participate in halter classes of AQHA-approved shows, but may compete in performance events for which they are otherwise eligible.

[d] The registration certificate of any horse having white markings beyond the prescribed lines **as listed in rule 205(d)** 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(g) and 205(d)**.