

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REGISTRATION

General Statement of Rules and Regulations Amended as of Nov 2014

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RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REGISTRATION

These rules and regulations refer to the International Andalusian and Lusitano Horse Association (hereinafter "IALHA") Registry (hereinafter "the Registry"). The principal objective of the IALHA Registry is to maintain and hold a documented register of Purebred Andalusian (Pura Raza Espanola and/or Puro Sangue Lusitano or Purebred Horses with a mixture of Pura Raza Espanol and Puro Sangue Lusitano bloodlines) Horses and Half-Andalusian Horses and to protect that documentation and service the registry needs of the owners of all horses registered. These recorded owners, and any other person signing any portion of any registry document required for registration, identification, or ownership of any horse in the IALHA Registry, agree to abide by and be bound by these Rules and Regulations.

Part I. REGISTRY BOOKS

SECTION 1. Official Stud Books

The Official Stud Book of the INTERNATIONAL ANDALUSIAN and LUSITANO HORSE ASSOCIATION (IALHA) shall consist of two (2) books:

A. PUREBRED BOOK: Horses in this book shall, without exception, be of pure blood, with unbroken descent from purebred horses known as Caballos de Pura Raza Espanol (PRE) (Purebred Spanish Horses), or purebred horses known as Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano (PSL) (Pure Blooded Lusitanos), or Purebred horses with a mixture of Pura Raza Espanol and Puro Sangue Lusitano bloodlines. Entries into the Purebred Book shall comprise:

(1) Horses which have registry documents issued by the Jefatura de Cria Caballar y Remonta or its designate listing them as Pura Raza Espanol and which have the required documentation and proof of identity and parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9). These horses shall be assigned Registry numbers designated by an "S".

(2) Horses whose parents are registered with the Cria Caballar or its designate in Spain as Pura Raza Espanol and which meet all requirements of registration including proof of identity, parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9), and documentation of pure descent from those horses. These horses shall be assigned Registry numbers designated by an "S".

(3) Horses who meet all requirements of registration including proof of identity and parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9) whose parents are Registered in the Purebred Book of the IALHA Registry with registry numbers designated by an "S." These horses shall be assigned Registry numbers designated by an "S".

(4) Any horse proven through documentation, parentage verification and proof of identity (See Section 6 & Section 9) to be descended in whole from horses registered with the Cria Caballar or its designate as Pura Raza Espanol and which meets all other requirements of the IALHA Registry. Proof of pure descent shall be rigorous and must be proven for all ancestors between said horse and those registered with the Cria Caballar. Such proof may include but is not necessarily limited to: Documents from the Cria Caballar and any other registry of Pure Spanish Horses, importation documents, breeding certificate, blood typing, etc. These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by an "S".

(5) Horses which have registry documents issued by the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal as Puro Sangue Lusitano and which have the required documentation and proof of identity and parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9). These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by a "P".

(6) Horses whose parents are registered with the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal as Raça Lusitana and which meet all requirements of registration including proof of identity, parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9), and documentation of pure descent from those horses. These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by a "P".

(7) Horses who meet all requirements of registry including proof of identity and parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9) whose parents are registered in the Purebred Book of the IALHA Registry with Registry numbers designated by a "P". These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by a "P".

(8) Any horse proven through documentation, parentage verification and proof of identity (See Section 6 , & Section 9) that it is descended in whole from horses registered with the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal as Puro Sangue Lusitano and which meets all other requirements of this registry. Proof of pure descent shall be rigorous and must be proven for all ancestors between said horse and those registered with the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal. Such proof may include but is not necessarily limited to: Documents from the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal and any other registry of Puro Sangue Lusitano horses, importation documents, breeding certificates, blood typing, etc. These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by a "P".

(9) Any horse who can prove through documentation, parentage verification and identity (See Section 6 & Section 9) to be descended in whole from horses registered with the Cria Caballar as Pura Raza Espanol or its designate AND horses registered with the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal as Raça Lusitana and which meets all other requirements of this registry. Proof of pure descent shall be rigorous and must be proven for all ancestors between it and those registered with the Cria Caballar and the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano. Such proof may include but is not necessarily limited to: Documents from the Cria Caballar and any other registry of Pure Spanish horses and the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal or any other registry of Puro Sangue Lusitano horses, importation documents, breeding certificates, blood typing, etc. These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by an "S/P".

(10) IALHA bred horses which meet all requirements of registry including proof of identity and parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9) whose parents are registered in the Purebred Book of the IALHA Registry where one parent has a Registry number designated by "S" or "S/P" and the other parent has a Registry number designated by "P" or "S/P. " These horses shall be assigned registry numbers designated by "S/P".

B. HALF-ANDALUSIAN BOOK, composed of:

(1) Horses who have one parent registered with the Cria Caballar or its designate in Spain as Pura Raza Espanol or any other registry of Pura Raza Espanol horses or with the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal as Puro Raça Lusitano or any other registry of Puro Sangue Lusitano horses and who meet all requirements of registration including proof of identity, parentage (See Section 6 & Section 9) and documentation of descent from this purebred horse. These horses shall be designated as Half Andalusian and shall be assigned registry numbers designated by an "H".

(2) Horses who have one parent registered with the IALHA Purebred Book and who meet all requirements of registration, documentation and parentage verification (See Sections 6 & 9).

These horses shall be designated as Half-Andalusian and shall be assigned registry numbers designated by an "H".

SECTION 2. Appendix

The IALHA shall maintain, up to and through but not after the date December 31, 2000, in addition to the two (2) Books, an Appendix listing composed of:

A. Those horses submitted for registration with the Andalusian Horse Registry of the Americas prior to 1986 and who were issued Registration Certificates for which, upon auditing of the Registry after its purchase in 1985, proper documentation could not be supplied by the applicant but who have not been proven to be impure.

(1) These horses may be moved into the appropriate Book referred to in Section 1 upon submission of sufficient proof and documentation.

(2) These horses may be removed from the appendix if proof of impurity or impropriety in bloodlines is submitted to the Registry Board.

(3) Horses removed from the Appendix may re-apply for registration at any time if additional proof or documentation is obtained.

(4) Horses in the Appendix may apply for transfer to the Half Bred Book where appropriate. Such transfers will be made free or charge and only if applied for.

B. Those horses submitted for registration prior to July 22, 1995 which have a parent or parents listed in the Appendix. (No Registration Applications for offspring of Appendix listed horses shall be accepted after July 22, 1995)

(1) These horses will be automatically moved up into the appropriate Book referred to in Section 1 following the upgrading of all ancestors listed in the Appendix when registration requirements are met.

(2) These horses will be removed from the Appendix listing upon removal of any single ancestor from the Appendix following proof of impurity or impropriety in bloodlines.

C. Horses listed in the Appendix shall have registration numbers ending with a suffix of "A".

D. Horses listed in the Appendix shall have the word "APPENDIX" clearly printed on the face of their IALHA certificates. In addition the following statement shall appear on the face of such Registry Certificates: "This horse is not certified by the IALHA as a Purebred Andalusian. No offspring of this horse may be registered as a Purebred Andalusian with the IALHA. "

SECTION 3. Publishing of Stud Books

The IALHA shall, annually or as often as practical, publish a Stud Book which shall list those horses held in the Purebred and the Half-Andalusian Registry Books and any Appendix listing at the time of publication. Such publication may be a compendium of both Registry Books, or supplementary to previous volumes.

Part II. GENERAL RULES OF REGISTRATION

SECTION 4. Registry Forms

All IALHA Registry transactions must be accompanied by the appropriate IALHA Registry Forms.

A. Registration Applications:

(1) IALHA Bred Purebred Registration Application shall be used for Purebred Andalusian horses whose parents are IALHA registered.

(2) Non-IALHA Bred Purebred Registration Application shall be used for Purebred Andalusian horses whose parent(s) are NOT IALHA registered.

(3) IALHA Bred Half-Andalusians Registration Applications shall be used for Half-Andalusians whose Purebred Parent is IALHA registered.

(4) Non-IALHA Bred Half-Andalusians Registration Applications shall be used for Half-Andalusians whose Purebred Parent is NOT IALHA registered.

B. Blood/DNA Type Processing Form shall identify the horse to be blood/DNA typed and shall list the sire and dam of such horse as well as the name and address of the recorded owner and shall accompany every blood/DNA sample which is mailed to the IALHA's official testing laboratory.

C. Microchip Processing Form shall identify the horse which was microchipped and shall list the sire and dam of such horse as well as the name and address of the recorded owner and shall be submitted by the recorded owner/lessee or agent for each horse microchipped in accordance with these rules.

D. Stallion Breeding Reports

(1) Purebred Stallion Reports are no longer required but may be used to record all exposures of Purebred Andalusian mares to a Purebred Andalusian stallion. This form may be filed with the Registry office.

(2) Half-Andalusian Stallion Reports are no longer required but may be used to record all exposures of non-Purebred Andalusian mares to a Purebred Andalusian stallion or exposures of a Purebred Andalusian mare to a non-Purebred Andalusian stallion. This form may be filed with the Registry Office.

E. Duplicate Certificate of Registration Affidavit shall be used when a Registry Certificate has been lost, or completely destroyed, to request a Duplicate Certificate be issued. The applicant shall fill out the affidavit and have it notarized.

F. Recorded Agent Authorization Form. Each recorded owner wishing to assign responsibility for signing Registry Documents must fill out and sign this form, and return it to the IALHA office.

G. Recorded Lessee Form. Each recorded owner leasing an IALHA registered horse must fill out and sign this form and return it to the IALHA office.

H. Other forms may be implemented and required at the discretion of the Registry Board.

I. All forms may be secured through the Association Office.

SECTION 5. Horse's Name

A. A non-IALHA Bred Horse whose owner submits a foreign registration document upon which the IALHA registration is made, will be assigned the same name as appears on that foreign registration document, though a suffix may be added by the Registrar when the name is a duplicate of one already recorded in the IALHA registry. The only exceptions to this rule shall be if the name is socially inappropriate or if a Foreign Registry has assigned a temporary number suffix in which case the number may be dropped at the discretion of the Registrar.

B. Each horse must have a name which is not an exact duplicate of the name of any other horse registered in the IALHA Registry.

C. Farm prefixes or suffixes are encouraged and may be registered with the Registrar to ensure exclusivity but must meet all requirements as stated in Section 24.

D. No name may exceed twenty-five (25) characters including spaces, numerals and suffixes.

E. Number suffixes may not be used except as approved by the Registrar. The use of Numeral suffixes, both Arabic and Roman, is reserved exclusively for assignment by the Registry to distinguish duplications and/or where the horse has a foreign registry name with a numeral suffix. The only exception to this is the use of a horse's year of birth as a suffix written in standard form, i.e. 2003.

F. Names must be socially appropriate. The Registry Board reserves the right to refuse names deemed inappropriate.

SECTION 6. Blood/DNA Typing and Parentage Verification

General Statement About Parentage Verification

Nearly all horse registries worldwide now require Parentage Verification by Blood Typing or DNA Profiling. For the first time, a breeder or buyer of a horse can be sure that he/she is getting the bloodlines that are shown on the registry papers. With this in mind, the IALHA requires parentage verification on most of its new registrations and urges owners/breeders/and buyers to have any horse not already parentage verified done. The IALHA began printing the words Parentage Verified or Not Parentage Verified on all newly issued Registry Certificates starting July 15, 2000. Breeders/Buyers are urged to make Parentage Verification a priority when buying or breeding to any IALHA registered horses and to check with the breeder or registry of any Non-IALHA bred horse for proof of parentage verification. (Please bear in mind that horses born before 1993 may not be verifiable due to the death of parents before Blood/DNA testing began and should not be considered less suitable.)

The following Blood/DNA Typing and Parentage Verification rules and procedures apply:

A. All new registrations must be DNA Typed. Beginning Jan.1, 2000 new registrations will be required to provide both Blood Type and DNA analysis unless the dam and sire are DNA typed in which case DNA only may be chosen. Beginning Jan. 1, 2002 the IALHA will accept ONLY DNA analysis.

(1) Hair kits must be secured through the IALHA Office and all procedures must be followed exactly.

(2) The horse to be typed must be registered or an application for registration must be filed, accompanied by the correct DNA Typing fee (See current Schedule of Fees) before a hair kit and form will be sent.

(3 Hair Samples for DNA profiling may be collected by the owner. The Hair Processing form must be signed and dated and then it and the hair sample kit sent promptly to the IALHA's official testing lab.

(4) If the results are acceptable, the IALHA shall secure the report from the lab.

(5) If the sample is not testable, then the IALHA shall require that another hair sample be taken and forwarded to the lab at the applicant's expense. If the lab does not confirm parentage as presented by the applicant on the Hair Processing Form, paragraph D(2) of this Section shall apply.

B. The IALHA Registry reserves the right to accept or reject the blood/DNA typing reports of other registries or labs. A fee may be charged for the transfer of such reports into the IALHA database. The IALHA Registry will recognize Parentage Verification done for the Spanish (PRE) or Portuguese (PSL) Registries and may accept other such verifications from other Registries provided sufficient, acceptable proof is provided. (See Section 26 J)

(1) The applicant/owner shall be responsible for the accuracy of all DNA/Parentage Verification documents provided.

(2) Submission of Parentage Verification proof which is later shown to have been faked or falsified shall carry the same penalty as described in paragraph D(3) of this Section.

C. Parentage Verification shall be mandatory under the following cases:

(1) All new registrations of IALHA Bred Purebred Andalusians born on or after January 1, 1995 must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against both parents.

(2) All new registrations of IALHA Bred Purebred Andalusians of any age for whom the IALHA has adequate Blood Type or DNA data available for both parents must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against both parents.

(3) All new registrations of IALHA Bred Half-Andalusians born on or after January 1, 1995 must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against the IALHA registered purebred parent and any IALHA Registered Half-Andalusian Parent.

(4) All new registrations of IALHA Bred Half-Andalusians of any age for whom the IALHA has adequate DNA data available for the purebred parent must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against the purebred parent. Further, if the horse's other parent is an IALHA Registered Half-Andalusian and the IALHA has adequate DNA data available for that horse, the offspring must also be parentage verified by DNA profiling against the Half-Andalusian parent.

(5) All new registrations of Non-IALHA Bred purebred Andalusians born on or after January 1, 2000 who ARE registered with the Criaballar of Spain or its designate and/or the APSL of Portugal or their active, affiliated registries worldwide must be and are assumed to have been parentage verified either by Blood Typing or DNA profiling against both parents. If this is known by the applicant to not be the case, the IALHA Registry Office must be informed and the horse must be parentage verified against both parents before IALHA Registration. Failure to inform the IALHA Registry shall result in the same fines as in parts D(3) or D(4) of this section. The applicant shall assume all liability for the future failure of parentage verification for any horse whose Spanish or Portuguese papers are not stamped as Parentage Verified.

(6) All new registrations of Non-IALHA Bred purebred Andalusians born on or after January 1, 1995 who are NOT registered with the Criaballar of Spain or its designate and/or the APSL of Portugal or their affiliated registries worldwide must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against both parents.

(7) All new registrations of Non-IALHA bred Half-Andalusians born on or after January 1, 1995 must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against the purebred parent and any Half-Andalusian parent claimed.

(8) Any horse, IALHA registered or pending, may be subject to mandatory parentage verification if the IALHA Registry Board finds questionable parentage information or if there is a pattern of parentage verification failure or questionable breeding/record keeping practices by the breeder.

D. Parentage Verification, Pass or Fail.

(1) If the lab results verify that the correct parents are identified, then the horse shall have passed this requirement.

(2) If the lab results indicate that an incorrect identification of one or both parents has been made, then the case shall be investigated by the Registry Board and the horse's registration shall be suspended until such time as the lab identifies the correct parents from DNA typing records already on file and these are deemed to be acceptable to the Registry Board, or the Registry Board denies or cancels the registration. (See Sections 31-33) If the lab cannot determine correct parentage from DNA type records already on file, the Sections 7 and 8 shall govern.

(3) No horse may be registered with the IALHA which has itself, or any of its parents or grandparents, failed parentage verification conducted by any Registry or private testing and for whom acceptable parentage was not found. Submission of an IALHA Application for Registration for such a horse shall, upon discovery, be grounds for immediate removal from the registry of the horse and all of its offspring. If the applicant can be shown to have had prior knowledge of the failure of parentage he/she shall lose all membership and registry use rights for a period to be determined by the IALHA Board of Directors, and shall pay a fine of up to \$1000 for each horse requiring removal. Further, the IALHA shall then have the right to demand parentage verification of any other IALHA registered horse owned, bred, imported, or sold by the applicant.

(4) If any horse which is IALHA registered or which is pending IALHA registration, or any of its parents or grandparents, fails parentage verification conducted by any other Registry or private testing, the owner/applicant MUST inform the IALHA Registry Office in writing within 30 days of the time he/she becomes aware of the problem. Failure to inform the IALHA of parentage change or parentage failure may result in loss of all membership and registry use rights for a period to be determined by the IALHA Board of Directors, and a fine of up to \$1000 for each horse requiring removal or up to \$50 for each horse requiring a new Registration Certificate due to pedigree change.

SECTION 7 & 8. Mandated DNA Typing

SECTION 7. Supervised DNA tests may be required by the Registry Board to resolve questions of parentage and identity of horses, the cost of which shall be equally shared by all owners involved. Taking into consideration the results of such tests as well as any other relevant information made available by the owners/applicants, the Registry Board may authorize such corrections in the records as may be deemed necessary and appropriate.

SECTION 8. When a breeder signs an Application for Registration or a stallion owner signs a Stallion Report or breeding certificate he/she agrees that if that horse subsequently fails the parentage verification by DNA, he/she will allow the Registry Board to conduct parentage verification on any other horse bred by him/her during the same year or two years prior and/or following that breeding year. If DNA has not been done on any of the subjects selected for verification, Section 7 will apply.

SECTION 9. Identification, Microchips and Brands

The following rules and procedures for Identification must be followed:

A. All new Purebred Andalusian registrations must be physically identified by one of the following methods:

(1) Microchip: An ISO microchip purchased from the IALHA or a chip of a type acceptable to the IALHA Registry must be correctly inserted into the left center portion of the nuchal ligament of the horse's crest. The chip number must be readable and on file with the IALHA Registry.

(2) Brand: A three to seven character brand acceptable to the domicile state brand regulations, where the characters are a minimum of three (3) inches high on an adult horse and legible, must be applied to the horse's neck or shoulder or where required by the domicile state brand regulations. This three to seven character brand must be assigned by the IALHA Registry Board after application for Brand Assignment. Photos of the brand and the signed form must be filed with the IALHA Registry. The brand must be easily legible and permanent. Freeze brands on grey horses must be hairless.

B. Purebred horses submitted for Transfer of Ownership must be identified by microchip or brand as above before being transferred in the records of the IALHA unless the horse has died (posthumous transfer to enable registration of offspring).

C. If a microchipped horse, either before or after its death, is sent to slaughter or to a rendering plant, the owner of the microchipped horse is responsible for notifying the slaughter house or rendering plant of the presence of the microchip in the horse's nuchal ligament.

SECTION 10. Purebred Andalusian Color

The IALHA uses, but is not constrained to use, the following color definitions for Purebred Andalusians:

A. Grey: (Torca, Ruca) a mixture of white hair with brown or black hair on dark skin. The grey horse is born a darker color and turns grey at varying rates. With or without black points (mane, tail, legs.)

B. Bay: (Castana, Castanha) a body color ranging from light reddish brown, to nearly black, accompanied by black points including the mane, tail and legs.

C. Black: a body color that is completely black with no brown at flanks, or on head.

D. Black Bay: A body color that is mostly black with brown to gold usually on flanks and muzzle. Usually lightens in summer, may be solid black in winter.

E. Chestnut: a reddish brown color without black points, may have light points (sorrel.)

F. Buckskin: a body color that is golden in color accompanied by black points.

G. Dun: any of a range of diluted body colors (Yellow Dun, Red Dun) with or without brown points. Requires submission of photos.

H. Palomino: a golden yellow color with same or lighter mane and tail. No black or brown points.

I. Cremello: a diluted cream color with same or lighter colored mane and tail. Blue eyes. May require submission of photos.

J. Perlino: a diluted cream color with darker points. Blue eyes. May require submission of photos.

K. Other colors are rare or believed non-existent in the purebred Andalusian but may be acceptable with proper documentation including parentage verification and photos. Any possible confusion of any of the above colors will require submission of photos.

SECTION 11. Half-Andalusian Color

The Half-Andalusian horse may be any color.

SECTION 12. Documentation of Markings

All Markings on the horse must be indicated on the Horse Identification Form on the Application for Registration. The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of these drawings. The applicant must also furnish three color photos of the horse clearly showing the right side, left side and full front showing the face.

SECTION 13. Definition of Facial Markings

The following terms shall be used to indicate white markings on the horse's face.

A. Star. Any white mark on the horse's forehead above the eyes and below the ears.

B. Strip. Any white mark on the bridge of the horse's nose, below the eyes, above the nostrils and not extending beyond the sides of the nasal bridge.

C. Blaze. Any white marking covering the bridge of the nose, extending beyond the nasal bridge. A blaze may additionally cover part or all of the forehead and/or part or all of the nose but may not extend into the eyes.

D. Bald face. A large white marking covering much of the face and extending into the eyes.

E. Snip. Any white mark on the horse's nose from the nostrils to the lip.

F. Upper lip. Any white mark on the upper lip.

G. Lower lip. Any white mark on the lower lip.

H. Chin. Any white mark on the horse's chin.

I. A horse may have any of the following combinations of facial markings:

(1)Star and strip. Connected or Disconnected.

(2)Star and Snip. Disconnected only.

(3)Strip and Snip. Connected or Disconnected.

(4)Star, Strip and Snip. Connected or Disconnected.

SECTION 14. Definition of Leg Markings

The following terms shall be used to describe white markings on the legs:

A. Stocking. Any white marking which extends to or onto the knee or hock.

B. Sock. Any white marking which extends onto the cannons above the ankle and below the knees and hocks.

C. Ankle. Any white marking which extends onto the ankle joint.

D. Pastern. Any white marking which covers the entire pastern yet is primarily below the ankle joint.

E. Half Pastern. Any white marking which extends above the coronet, yet below the halfway point of the pastern.

F. Coronet. Any white marking which covers only the coronet, generally 1 (one) inch or less in width.

G. Half Coronet, or Coronet spot. Any white spot covering only part of the coronet.

SECTION 15. Dark Spots

All dark spots within white markings or on pink skin must be recorded on the Application for Registry.

SECTION 16. Hoof Color

The color of all hooves must be noted especially if they are striped.

SECTION 17. Identification, Trichoglyphs (Hair Patterns)

All whorl hair patterns must be marked on the Horse Identification Form on all Registration Applications. A whorl is a circular pattern of hair growing outward from a point. A whorl is usually fairly short and flat.

SECTION 18. Identification, Scars, Brands and Tattoos

All brands, scars and tattoos appearing on a horse should be recorded on its Registration Certificate. All significant markings not appearing on the certificate will be added by the Registry free of charge if the recorded owner submits the original certificate and a diagram and photos showing the location and description of any scars, brands and tattoos.

SECTION 19. Artificial Insemination: Fresh, Fresh Cooled or Frozen Semen

The IALHA allows the use of artificial insemination using fresh, fresh cooled and frozen transported semen to produce foals for registration.

- A. The collection of semen either fresh, fresh cooled or frozen must be overseen by the stallion owner/lessee or his/her agent.
- B. The stallion used must be blood/DNA typed and identified with a microchip or brand prior to freezing of semen.
- C. Semen collected may be used either fresh cooled or frozen.
- D. The stallion owner must make proper note of the use and type of insemination on the stallion report when a space for reporting this method of breeding is included on the form. The Application for Registration of any foal produced must also correctly identify the method of insemination when requested.
- E. RETENTION OF FROZEN SEMEN IS NOT PROHIBITED BY THE IALHA. Retention of frozen semen in connection to the sale of a stallion shall be considered the same as retained breeding rights and shall be disclosed to the purchaser. An IALHA Retention of Semen form or other written document that clearly sets out the original owner's right to the use of the semen must be completed and signed by both parties. The owner of the stallion at the time the retained semen was collected shall sign the breeding certificate for each new foal registration application created by the use of this semen. Failure to obtain the required signatures and provide a copy of the IALHA Retention of Semen form or other written document shall render the foal ineligible for registration.
- F. SALE OF FROZEN SEMEN IS NOT PROHIBITED BY THE IALHA. The owner of a stallion may sell straws of frozen semen for use by others in producing foals that may be registered by the IALHA. The straws should be labeled with the name, registration number of the stallion and the name of the owner of the stallion. The stallion owner must provide the purchaser of the semen with either a completed and signed IALHA Sale of Semen form or other written document which (such as a bill of sale, invoice, receipt) which clearly outlines the number of straws and any limitations on the use of the semen. The purchaser of the semen must provide a copy of the IALHA Sale of Semen or other written document indicating the chain of ownership from the stallion owner along with the other registration forms needed for the registration of foals created by the use of this semen. The owner of the semen shall sign as the stallion owner for the purpose of registration of foals created by the use of this semen. Failure to obtain the required signatures and provide a copy of the IALHA Sale of Semen form or other written document indicating ownership of the frozen semen, beginning with the stallion owner, shall render the foal ineligible for registration.
- G. There is no restriction on the length of time that frozen semen may be used after the death of the stallion (or the gelding whose semen has been frozen prior to gelding).
- H. Each and every recorded owner/lessee and agent releases and indemnifies IALHA, its officers, directors, employees and agents, and members of the IALHA Registry Board, of and from any liability or responsibility whatsoever in regards to fresh, fresh cooled or frozen semen insemination procedures.

SECTION 20. Embryo Transfer

The IALHA allows the registration of foals produced by Embryo Transfer with the following procedures and restrictions:

- A. No freezing or long-term storage of embryos is allowed.
- B. The owner of any foal produced through embryo transfer must apply for registration of that foal with IALHA Registry no later than one year after its birth.

C. The Registry Board may establish specific forms to report Embryo Transfer procedures performed and foals anticipated which may be required to be filed before any foal resulting from the procedure may be registered. These forms may have fees associated with their filing. Breeders considering using Embryo Transfer are responsible for contacting the registry office to secure any required forms and fee schedules.

D. All foals resulting from Embryo Transfer shall be required to be parentage verified by DNA typing and shall be required to meet all other Registry Requirements for their respective application type.

E. There shall be no limit to the number of foals produced per year by Embryo Transfer from a single donor mare, but each shall be considered as a separate breeding even when produced from a single procedure and therefore individually subject to application for registration and compliance with these rules.

F. Failure to comply with all of these regulations shall be grounds for Denial of Registration for the resulting foal.

SECTION 21. Stallion Breeding Reports

Stallion Breeding Reports are not required because the Registry requires stallion owners to sign the registration papers of any foal sired by their stallion and all foals are also DNA parent verified to both the sire and the dam.

Should the stallion owner wish to submit a stallion breeding report, the following information is required: the names, registration numbers, breeding dates or dates of exposure, and type of cover for every mare exposed to said stallion in each breeding year. In the event that the stallion owner supplies fresh cooled or frozen transported semen, the stallion owner shall note the date of shipment of the semen rather than the insemination date.

Such report may be submitted with the required fee to the IALHA office.

SECTION 22. Recorded Agents

The owner of a horse must file an Recorded Agent Authorization Statement in order to transfer responsibility for signing breeding certificates, etc. to an authorized agent. The Registry will not recognize any other signature except the owner's without such a Statement.

A. The recorded Owner remains responsible for adherence to all Rules and Regulations of this Registry.

B. A signed letter from the recorded owner of a horse is sufficient to void any Agent Authorization Statement.

SECTION 23. Recorded Leases

The owner of a horse must file a Statement of Lease with the IALHA Registry to transfer responsibility and right to sign as breeder, etc to any person(s) leasing an animal from him/her.

A. The recorded Lessee assumes responsibility for adherence to all Rules and Regulations of this Registry.

B. A signed letter from the recorded owner of a horse is sufficient to void any lease.

SECTION 24. Registration Prefixes, Suffixes

The registry will record, for a fee, a unique suffix/prefix to be used by a breeder when naming animals bred by him/her. Registration of one's prefix/suffix ensures that only the registered user may use that prefix/suffix when applying to the registry for a horse's name.

- A. No suffix or prefix may be used when naming a horse unless reserved and the fee paid. Foreign horses already with a suffix or prefix in their names will be registered with the foreign name, including suffix or prefix, as stated in the Registry Rules.
- B. All requests for registration of prefixes and suffixes must be made on the appropriate form and be accompanied by the correct fee.
- C. All prefixes/suffixes must be unique. The Registry will not accept any duplicates of existing prefixes or suffixes including those originating in a foreign country.
- D. Prefixes and suffixes must be composed of standard English alphabet letters and numbers with no punctuation but may not be composed entirely of numerals either Roman or Arabic, e.g. XIV or 123. The prefix or suffix reserved may not be longer than 4 characters/digits. No "words" are acceptable, e.g. "blue".
- E. Section 24 shall apply to all horses for which an application to register is received by the IALHA on or after May 19, 2013. All prior registered and paid for prefixes and suffixes will be honored.

SECTION 25. Fees

The Registry Board shall determine the appropriate fees for all Registry services and submit them to the IALHA Board of Directors for approval. All fees are subject to review and change.

- A. There shall be three fee rates; one for IALHA full members, one for IALHA Associate Members, and one for non-members.
- B. The current fees will be listed on the Schedule of Fees which will be published in the IALHA Handbook and/or magazine or which can be obtained from the Registry office or Association office without charge.

Part III. REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

SECTION 26. Registering Non-IALHA Bred Purebred Horses

Non-IALHA bred Purebred Horses are horses whose sire or dam, or both sire and dam, are not IALHA registered.

- A. All Applications for registration must be made on an IALHA Application for Non-IALHA Bred Purebred Registration Form completely filled out and signed by the applicant and all fees must be paid at the time of submission.
- B. All applications for Non-IALHA bred horses must be accompanied by a typed or clearly printed four generation (including the nominated horse) pedigree.
- C. The person applying for registration of a horse bred in Spain or any country or registry affiliated with the Spanish Registry must supply the following:

(1) A Certificado de Origen y Carta Genealogica (Certificate of Origin) or a Certificado de Inscripcion y Carta Genealogica (Certificate of Birth) issued by the Jefatura de Cria Caballar and showing the Official Seal and signature of the appropriate official of the Cria Caballar, the page

and volume number in the Adult Book or Book of Births, the parentage, and a description of the brands, markings, tattoos, etc. or,

(2) Other official registry documents proving that the horse is Pura Raza Espanola. Such documents must be inspected and accepted by the Registry Board.

D. The person applying for registration of a horse bred in Portugal or any country or registry affiliated with the Portuguese Registry must supply the following:

(1) A Boletim De Inscriçao a issued by the Portuguese Registry, and stamped by the Associação Portuguesa de Criadores Do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano of Portugal as Pura Raça Lusitana, or;

(2) A Certificado De Origem and Documentação De Identificação De Equinos issued by the Ministério Da Agricultura. or;

(3) Other official registry documents proving that the horse is Pura Raça Lusitana. Such documents must be inspected and accepted by the Registry Board.

E. The person applying for registration of a horse bred in any other country or registry not affiliated with the Spanish or Portuguese Registries must supply the following:

(1) A registration document from a parent registry which demands the same requirements as the IALHA Registry or the Spanish or Portuguese Registries.

(2) In addition, the following may be required:

a. Copies of the Parent Registry's Rules and Regulations.

b. Copies of all Spanish or Portuguese Certificates of Origin of ancestors linking that horse to the Spanish and/or Portuguese Registries.

F. Any horse imported in-utero must submit the following;

(1) A copy of the dam's registry papers (either IALHA, Spanish, Portuguese or other accepted Registry). These papers must meet the identical requirements as required by registration of imported horses stated in Section 26 B, C, D and E above.

(2) A copy of the sire's Registry papers unless he is listed in the current issue of the Spanish or Portuguese Stud Books. These papers must meet the identical requirements as required by registration of imported horses stated in Section 26 B, C, D, and E above.

(3) A breeding receipt or document clearly showing the names and Registry Numbers of the horses bred, the date(s) bred, and signed by the breeder and stallion owner or government agency if applicable.

G. The applications of all Non-IALHA bred horses should be accompanied by a signed and dated Bill of Sale or other proof of transfer. If the horse has changed hands more than once, all intermediary owners should be listed and transfer of title acknowledged to connect the horse with its registration papers.

H. Copies of original documents are generally acceptable. They must be clear and show all information, seals and signatures. The Registry reserves the right to accept only original documents or notarized copies. If Notarized copies are to be used, they must be clear and show all information, seals and

signatures. The Notarized copies must be signed, sealed and dated within 30 (thirty) days of postmark as received by the registrar. Notary's signature and date must be in ink. Any obvious signs of erasure or other changes made on the originals must be indicated by the notary or the copies are unacceptable. If the original has a seal, the notary must note it. All documents should be sent by registered mail. I. Farm or Breeder records and pedigrees may accompany the application to facilitate the research of the Registrar but do not constitute proof of purity or parentage and of themselves are not sufficient for Registration.

I. The application must be accompanied by proof of Parentage Verification where required (See Section 6)

(1) Horses born on or after January 1, 2000 and registered with the Cria Caballar of Spain or the APSL of Portugal or one of their affiliated registries are required to be parentage verified. Their Spanish or Portuguese papers shall be sufficient proof of Parentage Verification. (See Section 6)

(2) Spanish or Portuguese Registered horses not IALHA Bred who are born on or between Jan 1, 1995 and Dec. 31 1999 are not required to be Parentage Verified but are covered by the following Special rules:

(a) Their papers will state "Not Parentage Verified" unless proof is presented.

(b) The Applicant Owner will be required to sign a statement of liability which makes them solely responsible for subsequent failure of Parentage Verification (parents only).

(c) The Applicant owner shall be responsible for all damages claimed against the IALHA due to the parentage failure and for a fee of \$10 for every registry certificate which must be reissued or cancelled due to change in parentage.

(d) All portions of Section 6, D shall apply if the horse is subjected to Parentage Verification after registration.

(3) Horses born on or after January 1, 1995 and not registered with Spain or Portugal or one of their affiliated registries, are required to be parentage verified. The applicant owner must provide the IALHA Registry with proof of DNA typing and parentage verification. Such proof is subject to approval by the Registry Board. Potential proof may consist of one or more of the following:

(a) A Copy of the DNA Report which is suitable for use by The IALHA's Genetics Laboratory.

(b) An indication on the horse's Non-IALHA Registry papers stating that it has been parentage verified.

(c) A copy of a Blood/DNA/Parentage Report from the Non-IALHA Registry's Lab or other approved lab showing the results of testing and/or parentage verification.

(d) A letter from the Non-IALHA Registry or approved lab certifying that the horse has passed Parentage Verification.

(e) A copy of the Non-IALHA Registry's rules of registration or a letter from the Registry clearly stating that ALL horses registered with them (or of a certain class or age) are parentage verified.

J. All new registrations must be DNA typed. If the Horse's foreign DNA profile report is not available, not compatible with the IALHA's current testing requirements, or was not done, the applicant must request a DNA typing kit from the IALHA and pay the fee. This will be used for future identification and parentage verification of IALHA bred offspring. The IALHA assumes no responsibility for securing typing results or parentage verification from foreign registries or labs.

K. The application must be accompanied by proof of microchipping or a request for a microchipping kit or IALHA brand assignment and fee. (See Section 9)

SECTION 27. Registering IALHA Bred Purebred Horses

IALHA bred Purebred Horses are horses whose parents are both registered with IALHA.

A. Both the Sire and Dam of IALHA bred horses must be registered with the IALHA, otherwise the procedures for Non-IALHA bred Horses must be followed.

B. All Applications for registration must be made on an IALHA Application for Purebred Registration Form completely filled out and signed by the applicant, and all fees must be paid at the time of submission.

C. The recorded owner or lessee of the dam at the time of foaling is responsible for registration of all IALHA bred foals applying for registration, and will be listed as the first owner of said animal.

D. To register a IALHA bred horse with the IALHA, the recorded owner or lessee or agent of the foal's dam at the time of foaling shall submit a Registration Application completed and properly signed including a completed and signed Breeder's Certificate to the IALHA or to the current owner who shall submit it to IALHA with the correct registration fee (see current schedule of fees).

(1) The application must be complete including markings, breeding, dates, signatures, etc.

(2) Two name choices must be made at time of application for registration. (See Section 5)

(3) The Breeder's Certificate portion of the application must be completed and signed by the Breeder who shall be the owner of the dam at the time of breeding, or the dam's lessee (if a record of the lease is on file at the Registrar's office) and by the owner/ lessee of the Sire at the time of breeding.

(4) The horse will be registered in the name of the owner (or lessee) of the dam at the time of foaling. This person shall be the original owner.

(5) If, after the horse is foaled but before it is registered, a change of ownership occurs, this first transfer may be made on the registration application in the space provided and no transfer fee will be assessed. If more than one change of ownership occurs, then each change will require a properly signed and completed transfer report with correct transfer fees.

(6) In no case may the ownership name, whether an individual or otherwise, exceed 30 (thirty) characters (letters and spaces)

E. The application must be accompanied by a request for a DNA typing/parentage verification kit and fee or by a DNA profile report which is acceptable by the IALHA lab and proof of parentage verification.

(1) All new registrations must be Blood Typed (until 2001) and/or DNA profiled (required after 1999). (See Section 6A)

(2) All IALHA Bred purebred Andalusian horses born on or after January 1, 1995 must be parentage verified against both parents. (See Section 6C)

F. The application must be accompanied by proof of microchipping, or a request for a microchipping kit or IALHA brand assignment and fee. (See Section 9)

G. The registration shall be pending until such time as the applicant horse meets all requirements of registration, DNA typing and parentage verification (See Section 6), and identification (See Section 9), or until the Registry Board denies the registration for cause.

SECTION 28. Registering Non-IALHA Bred Half-Andalusian Horses

A Non-IALHA bred Half-Andalusian is a horse who had one Purebred Andalusian parent, not registered with the IALHA, and one parent of other breeding.

A. All Applications for registration must be made on an IALHA application for Non-IALHA Bred Half-Andalusian Registration Form completely filled out and signed by the applicant.

B. The person applying for registration of a Non-IALHA bred Half-Andalusian must supply the same type of documentation as is required for a Non-IALHA bred Purebred (Section 26, A-H) except that only the purebred parent must be traceable to the Spanish or Portuguese studbooks.

C. All Applications for Non-IALHA bred Half-Andalusians must be accompanied by the following:

(1) The same documentation required of a Non-IALHA Purebred Registration (See Section 26) for the Purebred side.

(2) A typed or clearly printed four generation (including the nominated horse) pedigree for the Purebred side.

(3) If the Non-Andalusian Parent's pedigree is to be noted on the registry certificate, the application must include the following:

(a) The name of the non-Andalusian parent. The breed shall be given if known.

(b) If the Non-Andalusian grandparents are to be shown on the certificate, the Parent must be a registered horse and a copy of the Registry Certificate must be included.

(c) Only the name of an unregistered parent, or one for whom a registry certificate was not supplied, will be shown on the IALHA certificate pedigree.

D. The application must be accompanied by a request for a DNA typing/parentage verification kit and fee OR by a DNA profile report which is acceptable by the IALHA lab (See Section 26 F) and proof of parentage verification. (See Section 6)

(1) All new registrations must be Blood Typed (until 2001) and/or DNA profiled (required after 1999). (See Section 6A)

(2) ALL new registrations of Non-IALHA bred Half-Andalusians born on or after January 1, 1995 must be parentage verified by DNA profiling against the purebred parent and any Half-Andalusian parent claimed. (See Section 6C)

E. The registration shall be pending until such time as the applicant horse and its Purebred parent meet all requirements of registration, blood typing and parentage verification (See Section 6), and identification (See Section 9), or until the Registry Board denies the registration for cause.

SECTION 29. Registering IALHA Bred Half-Andalusians

An IALHA Bred Half-Andalusian is a horse who had one Purebred Andalusian parent registered with the IALHA, and one parent of other breeding.

A. The Purebred Parent of a IALHA bred Half-Andalusian must be registered with the IALHA, otherwise the procedures for Non-IALHA bred Horses must be followed.

B. All Applications for registration must be made on an IALHA Application for IALHA bred Half-Andalusian Registration Form completely filled out and signed by the applicant.

C. If the Non-Andalusian Parent's pedigree is to be noted on the registry certificate, the application must show the following:

(1) The name of the non-Andalusian parent. The breed shall be given if known.

(2) If the Non-Andalusian Grandparents are to be shown on the certificate, the Parent must be a registered horse and a copy of its Registry Certificate must be sent.

(3) Only the name of an unregistered parent, or one for whom a registry certificate was not supplied, will be shown on the IALHA certificate pedigree.

D. The procedures for filing a IALHA bred Half-Andalusian Application for Registration shall be identical to that of a IALHA bred Purebred. (See Section 27,C & D)

E. The application must be accompanied by a request for a DNA typing/parentage verification kit and fee or by a DNA profile report which is acceptable by the IALHA lab and proof of parentage verification.

(1) All new registrations must be Blood Typed (until 2001) and/or DNA profiled (required after 1999). (See Section 6A)

(2) All IALHA Bred Half-Andalusian horses born on or after January 1, 1995 must be parentage verified either by Blood Typing or DNA profiling against the purebred parent and any IALHA Registered Half-Andalusian parent. (See Section 6C)

F. The application must be accompanied by proof of microchipping, or a request for a microchipping kit or IALHA brand assignment and fee. (See Section 9)

G. The registration shall be pending until such time as the applicant horse meets all requirements of registration, blood/DNA typing and parentage verification (See Section 6), and identification (See Section 9), or until the Registry Board denies the registration for cause.

SECTION 30. TIMELINESS OF REGISTRATION PROCESSING

Registration decisions shall be made in a timely manner. In the event that a question arises concerning an Application for Registration, the Registrar shall give notice to the applicant in writing, stating with specificity those questions which must be resolved. Such notice shall be given no later than sixty (60) days from the date such application was received by the Registrar or other designated person for receipt of such application on behalf of the Association.

SECTION 31. DENIAL OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

In all proceedings concerned with or affecting the registration of horses, or the records required for registration, the burden of proof needed to resolve any doubt as to the parentage, identification or qualifications of any horse for which a Registration Application has been submitted, rests solely upon the applicant.

SECTION 32. NOTIFICATION OF DENIAL

If the IALHA Registry Board denies an Application for Registration the applicant must be notified, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws, in writing in which such notice the grounds for denial must be stated. The applicant may thereafter resubmit the application with corrections to the Registry Board for reconsideration within one year. If the application is again denied, the applicant may request a hearing as defined in Section 34.

SECTION 33. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Issuance of a Certificate of Registration based upon the documents supplied by applicants shall not constitute an absolute guarantee of purity and continued registration. If upon audit, by the IALHA Registry Board, any discrepancies are found in documentation which indicates that:

- (1) The horse does not meet registration requirements;
- (2) The horse identified as the subject of a Registration Certificate is not the correct subject of that certificate; or
- (3) The pedigree claimed for the subject of a Registration Certificate is not correct and cannot be rectified in a manner which satisfactorily removes all doubt as to true, qualifying parentage and absence of intentional fraud;

A. The owner(s) of record of the subject horse and all affected offspring shall be notified and a period of ninety (90) days shall be given during which time any additional documentation or evidence may be submitted to the IALHA Registry Board for consideration.

- (1) During this time no applications for the registration of offspring for affected animals shall be processed.

B. If at the end of the allotted time period (90 days) insufficient proof is presented by the horse owner to correct the deficiency or to persuade the Registry Board to grant an extension of time, The Registry Board will issue a proposal for Cancellation of Registration which will be delivered to all affected parties and to the Board of Directors.

- (1) The horse owner(s) shall have 30 days after receipt of the proposal of cancellation to file a Hearing request with the Board of Directors. (See Section 34)
- (2) If no Hearing request is filed, the Board of Directors shall order that the cancellation go into effect. The Registration Certificates of all affected horses will be cancelled and the names and documents of the affected horses shall be removed from the Registry Books. A Notice of Cancellation of Registration shall be published in the next issue of the Association Magazine and the IALHA Stud Book.
- (3) As the horse owner(s) have the burden of persuasion, failure to present relevant evidence concerning the indicated deficiencies within the allotted time period or at any hearing scheduled

to resolve the questions, the owner shall be deemed to have waived his right to later present such evidence to a court of law, if he seeks judicial review of the Association's actions. (See Bylaws Article XIII)

C. The Registry Board shall have the power to set and enforce penalties for falsification of documents provided to the IALHA Registry. Penalties may be fines, or suspension or elimination of membership in the IALHA. Also, any transfer, pending registration, or registered horse and its foals found to be involved with falsified documents are subject to review, disqualification and possible removal from the Registry. Any person subject to action under this paragraph may appeal in writing and may exercise the right to appear before the Board of Directors in explanation of his or her conduct and may call any witness or produce any evidence in his or her support and to question any witnesses who have given evidence in connection with the matter. Such rights may be exercised, with fourteen (14) days prior written notice to the President, at any meeting of the Board of Directors held within twelve (12) months of the action. The Board of Directors shall render a decision on such appeal no later than fourteen (14) days following the hearing of such appeal. The final decision of the Board of Directors shall be final, conclusive and binding upon such person.

SECTION 34. Hearings

If a hearing is to be held under Sections 31-33, or if a hearing on any other matter concerning the Registry is determined by the President and Board of Directors to be desirable, the Board of Directors will appoint a Hearing Committee.

A. Impaneling a Hearing Committee:

(1) The Hearing Committee shall consist of one (1) member of the Board of Directors of the IALHA and two (2) Full Members of the Association, one of whom shall act as Chairman. A third Full Member will be appointed to act as Alternate. No members of the Hearing Committee shall have any conflict of interest with the issue or the persons to be heard.

(2) The Hearing Committee shall designate the time and place of the hearing which may, upon need, be rescheduled or continued.

B. Hearing Procedures:

(1) A person who has been given notice of a hearing will be afforded the opportunity to appear in person or by counsel to present evidence in his/her behalf and to hear and refute evidence given against his/her case. The common law or statutory rules of evidence will not apply at the hearing. The hearing committee will determine the admissibility of offered evidence and the weight to be given the evidence admitted.

(2) In the event that the Hearing Committee finds in favor of the Registry Board, the Chairman will notify all parties involved and the action recommended by the Registry Board shall be implemented.

(3) In the event that the Hearing Committee finds against the Registry Board, the Chairman shall take the committee's written recommendation to the Board of Directors who shall within 30 days make the final decision by majority vote as to whether to implement or reverse the Registry Board's decision. All parties involved will be notified in writing of the decision of the Board of Directors.

C. The results of Hearings shall be published in the next available issue of the Association Magazine.

Part IV. Transfer of Ownership

SECTION 35. Transfer of Ownership

Each transfer of ownership of a horse must be recorded with the Registry.

A. The recorded owner of the horse shall be responsible for providing the buyer with the following:

(1) The horse's original Registration Certificate with the Transfer of Ownership section legibly signed and completed.

a. The new owner's name may not exceed 30 characters, including letters and spaces.

b. The name written here must be the actual, legal owner.

(2) Retention of Frozen Semen in connection with the sale of a stallion shall be considered the same as retained breeding rights and shall be disclosed to the purchaser. (See Section 19 E).

B. The Buyer is responsible for recording the Transfer of Ownership with the Registry. To record the transfer, the buyer must submit the following to the registrar:

(1) The horse's original Registration Certificate with the Transfer of Ownership section legibly signed and completed, and

(2) The correct transfer fee (see current schedule of fees).

C. In no case may multiple transfers of a horse's ownership be made without being recorded.

D. In order to complete a Transfer of Ownership when the recorded owner cannot, by reason of death or disablement, or will not because of dispute, complete the Transfer, the person applying for the certificate must prove and provide the following:

(1) Proof of his/her legal ownership of the animal which may require one or more of the following:

a. A Bill of sale signed by the owner of record or a chain of such bills of sale showing transfers of ownership to the current owner. Or;

b. Court order giving him/her ownership of the animal. Or;

c. Court order showing a lien or security interest foreclosure. Or;

d. A notarized copy of a will or probate order showing that person seeking transfer is the legal heir of the recorded owner.

(2) Proof of the horse's identity. The new owner must supply all possible proof of the animal's identity including but not limited to, photos, brands, tattoos, scars, blood typing, microchip number, etc.

E. Purebred horses sold after Jan. 31, 1993 must be identified by microchip or IALHA assigned brand as specified in Section 9 before being transferred in the records of the IALHA.

F. If a Registration Certificate and/or Transfer Report is received by the IALHA in such order as to make it impossible to verify the chain of ownership, the IALHA Registry shall hold the certificate until such time as verification of ownership can be made and recorded.

G. If the horse is sold without papers, the IALHA Registration Certificate must be returned to the IALHA Registry for cancellation. Failure to do so may result in a suspension of future registration privileges.

Part V. CORRECTIONS/CHANGES OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

SECTION 36. Accuracy of Certificates

The Registration Certificate must accurately describe the horse for which it has been issued.

A. Upon receipt of the certificate, the owner must examine it for inaccuracies and errors.

B. Any errors found and pointed out to the Registrar shall be corrected without fee if the certificate is returned to the Registry within ninety (90) days of its issuance. After that time a minimal fee may be assessed.

C. If a horse's color was inaccurately reported on the original application, it may be changed without fee if the horse was less than one (1) year old when registered. A minimal fee may be assessed for others.

D. When a significant change in the description of a horse is requested, the Registry may require proof of the horse's identity before returning the certificate.

SECTION 37. Recording Gelding or Spaying

When a horse is gelded or spayed, the fact should be immediately reported to the Registry.

A. The owner must send in the Registration Certificate with a letter signed and stating the date on which the animal was altered.

B. The Registrar will make the appropriate notation in the animal's records and a new Certificate showing the change will be returned. This is done at no charge to the owner.

SECTION 38. Recording Death of Horse

When a horse dies, the fact should be immediately reported to the registry, and the Registration Certificate should be returned to the Registry. The Registrar will make the appropriate notation in the horse's records. The Registration Certificate, if it has been returned, will be notated as deceased and returned if the owner requests it.

SECTION 39. Change of Name

The name of a registered horse may be changed under the following conditions:

A. The owner of record submits the request in writing and the fee is paid.

B. The horse has no registered offspring and has not had any breeding reports filed in its name. (See exception 39G)

C. The horse has not placed in more than ten breed classes or won any breed Championships. (See exception 39G)

D. The horse's original owner (owner/lessee of mare at time of foaling or in-utero purchaser) submits a signed letter authorizing the name change. (See exception 39 G)

E. The horse was not originally registered from a foreign registry document with its foreign registry name. These names may not be changed except as noted in rule 39F.

F. The new name complies with the rules set forth in Section 5.

G. As an exception to rules 39B, 39C, 39D and 39E, a Non-IALHA Bred purebred horse (see Section 26) which was originally registered with its foreign registry name from a Spanish or Portuguese registry certificate or one issued by a registry affiliated with them may change that name to match any changes in the name recorded for it in the Spanish PRE or Portuguese Lusitano registry, i.e. CABALLO 9 may be changed to CABALLO XX with the appropriate foreign registry document. A copy of the new foreign certificate must be submitted along with the name change fee. The certificates of offspring shall not be reprinted to show the change except where requested and paid with a reprint fee of \$10 or when reprinted for any other reason.

Part VI. RE-ISSUING CERTIFICATES

SECTION 40. Duplicate Certificates

A duplicate certificate is a new Registration Certificate issued when the original has been lost or destroyed.

A. A duplicate certificate may be issued if the current owner of record or recorded agent files the proper Duplicate Certificate of Registration Affidavit, duly notarized, completed in all respects and stating the circumstances under which the original certificate was lost or destroyed, and pays the correct fee.

B. If the certificate is found after a duplicate has been issued, the owner agrees to return the Original Certificate to the Registry.

C. In order to issue a duplicate certificate when the recorded owner cannot or will not file the appropriate affidavit, the person applying for the certificate must prove and provide the following:

(1) His legal ownership of the horse which may require one or more of the following:

a. A Bill of sale signed by the owner of record or a chain of such bills showing transfers of ownership to the current owner. Or;

b. Court order giving him ownership of the animal. Or;

c. Court order showing a lien or security interest foreclosure. Or;

d. Notarized affidavits from any person who had the certificate or horse in his possession after the recorded owner.

(2) Proof of the horse's identity. The new owner must supply all possible proof of the animal's identity including but not limited to, photos, brands, tattoos, scars, blood/DNA typing, microchip number etc.

D. A duplicate certificate will only be issued if sufficient proof of all of the above is delivered along with all transfer reports and fees and the duplicate certificate fee is paid.

SECTION 41. Replacement Certificate

A replacement certificate is one which is issued when the original certificate is in existence but has been damaged or defaced. The Association must be provided with the original certificate along with the correct replacement fee before a new certificate can be issued.

SECTION 42. Re-Registration Certificate

A Re-Registration Certificate is one on which there is a change in the sire, dam, breeder, original owner or foaling year. A Re-Registration Certificate requires a new Application for Registration including a breeder's certificate and Stallion Breeding Report. A notarized statement from the owner of the dam at the time of foaling must accompany the application. It must state the reasons why the animal was incorrectly registered. The Re-Registration fee must be paid before a new certificate will be issued.

Part VII. NON-LIABILITY

SECTION 43. Non-Liability

The International Andalusian and Lusitano Horse Association, the Board of Directors, Association Members, Officers, Registry Board, Committee Members, employees, representatives and agents shall attempt to obtain true and complete information as applies to all registry and registration matters but accepts no liability for its accuracy when based upon information supplied by the applicants for registration, transfer of ownership, or any other Registry Transaction. Except for proven intentional wrong doing, neither the International Andalusian and Lusitano Horse Association, the Board of Directors, Association Members, Officers, Registry Board, Committee Members, employees, representatives and agents will not be liable in any way, whether in damages or otherwise, for the issuance or cancellation of any Certificate(s) of Registration, or for any change made upon any such certificate(s) including transfers of ownership, or for any disciplinary proceedings brought against or penalties imposed upon any member or other person or for any other activities engaged in, by or on behalf of, the IALHA Registry. Registration of a horse in the IALHA Registry's Purebred Book does not ensure that horse's eligibility for inclusion in the Spanish or the Portuguese Stud Books. Owners and breeders are responsible for having sufficient knowledge of the rules and regulations of the Spanish and Portuguese Registries to determine eligibility for such inclusion, and the IALHA takes no responsibility for any decision made by an owner or breeder which renders any horse ineligible for such inclusion.

Part VIII. AMENDMENT OF THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS

SECTION 44. Amendments

Any Rule or Regulation promulgated herein, except for the definition of Purebred as defined by Section 1, A, may be repealed, modified, altered, or otherwise amended and any new Rule or Regulation may be adopted at any regular or special meeting of the International Andalusian and Lusitano Horse Association Board of Directors by majority vote of the Directors present if written notice of intent to amend these rules is sent out to all Board Members and Voting Members of the Association, thirty (30) days in advance of any such vote, and if such action to repeal, modify, amend or adopt Rules and Regulations is taken after consultation with the Registry Board. Notice of any amendments passed will be published in the next issues of the Association Magazine, Handbook and Stud Book

Registry Fees

Registration Fees are listed on the table below. Please note that the fees for Registration and Transfer of Ownership require the applicant to be a member or to pay Non-Member fees. All other fees are as noted regardless of membership status. If you need help defining terms used for these fees, please refer to the Registry Rules.

To register a PUREBRED ANDALUSIAN horse, the owner must be a FULL member of the IALHA at the time of application or pay an additional NON-MEMBER fee. To transfer the registration certificate for a PUREBRED ANDALUSIAN horse, the owner must be a FULL member of the association or pay the non-member transfer fee.

To register or transfer the registration certificate for a HALF-ANDALUSIAN horse, the OWNER must be a FULL or ASSOCIATE member of the IALHA at the time of application, or pay an additional NON-MEMBER fee.

ALL FEES ARE NON-REFUNDABLE.

Purebred Andalusian Registry Fees

Registration of IALHA Bred Horse

	Member	Non-Member
0-6 Months Old	\$50	\$200
7-12 Months Old	\$75	\$225
Over 12 Months Old	\$100	\$250

Re-registration Certificate

Member \$100
Non-Member \$250

Registration of NON-IALHA Bred Horse

Member \$100
Non-Member \$250

Transfer Fees (IALHA Member)

Date of sale to 6 months \$40
Over 6 months after sale \$70

Transfer Fees (Non-IALHA Member)

Date of sale to 6 months \$90
Over 6 months after sale \$120

Half-Andalusian Registry Fees

Registration of IALHA Bred Horse

	Member	Non-Member
0-6 Months Old	\$50	\$200
7-12 Months Old	\$75	\$225

Over 12 Months Old \$100 \$250

Re-registration Certificate

Member \$100
Non-Member \$250

Registration of NON-IALHA Bred Horse

Member \$100
Non-Member \$250

Transfer Fees (IALHA Member)

Date of sale to 6 months \$40
Over 6 months after sale \$70

Transfer Fees (Non-IALHA Member)

Date of sale to 6 months \$90
Over 6 months after sale \$120

Other Registry Fees

Change of color / gelding No Charge

Change of certificate format \$10

Name Change \$50

Duplicate of lost certificate \$50

Damaged certificate replacement \$25

Suffix/Prefix Registration \$50

File Optional Stallion Report \$10 which includes up to 2 mares + \$5 PER EACH ADDITIONAL MARE

Embryo Transfer Fee \$50

DNA Analysis , Blood on File \$29

DNA Analysis (Hair Sample Kit) \$55

ISO Microchips each \$20

DNA Color Test – Agouti – Black/Bay/Chestnut done at same time as DNA Analysis \$20

IALHA REGISTRY PROTOCOL INFORMATION

Registration Rules regarding Signatures

Many of our members frequently ask us about our rigorous approach to making certain that all of the appropriate signatures are in place during the registration or transfer of a horse. Any professional registry has three major functions.

The first function is to assure the identity of the horse and its registry status. IALHA does this through parent verification, pedigree research, micro-chipping, and recording markings.

The second major function of the Registry is to protect the breeders and owners of our horses by assuring that all of the appropriate signatures are in place when transferring a horse from one owner to the next. Every professional registry requires a chain of ownership signed off for each individual owner as the horse and its papers transfer from one person from the next. We are frequently faced with individuals who have purchased horses only to discover that the chain of ownership signatures are not in order. It is your responsibility as a seller of a registered horse to be certain that the papers you provide are in order for your purchaser. And, as the buyer of a registered horse, it is your responsibility to be certain that the registered owner of the horse on the IALHA papers are the individuals from whom you are buying the horse. If they are not, it is your responsibility to get the seller of the horse to provide Bills of Sale from whoever are the registered owners of the horse on the IALHA registration certificate. Our registry office can attempt to help you by looking for prior owners but the responsibility is 100% on you, the purchaser of the horse, to be certain that the horse has current papers and that the person you are purchasing the horse from are the owners as indicated on the papers and that there are the necessary signatures on the Bill of Sale and on the back of the IALHA certificate.

The third major function is to protect the breeders and owners of our horses by assuring that all of the appropriate signatures are in place when registering a foal or an un-papered domestic bred or foreign bred horse. Periodically we see horses which are sold as “being able to be registered” but for whom there is no paperwork from the owner of the stallion as it appears on the stallion’s registration papers or the owner of the mare documenting that the horse was actually bred under the auspices of the two registered owners. This usually happens when a horse that does have IALHA papers is given away or sold for a reduced price without papers - without the original owner of the horse signing over the papers to the new owners for the horse to be registered. Or the horse is sold but the new owner never fully pays for the horse and, therefore, never receives the signed Registration Certificate. These horses then produce foals which are presented to the purchasers as “registerable”. However, they are not unless the last registered owners of both the sire and the dam complete all of the appropriate paperwork – stallion reports, breeding certificates, etc. Again, the registry board and office will attempt to help locate these individuals, however, it is the responsibility of the breeder or the purchaser of a horse that is presented as “being able to be registered” with IALHA to have all of the appropriate guarantees that the appropriate signatures are in place.

Why does the registry board involve itself in these issues? We are responsible for protecting our members and owners by making certain that horses are not transferred out of their names without their permission or that horses are not bred when they have been sold without papers or breeding rights or without the sale being completed for some reason. This is the responsibility of all professional registries. So be aware, particularly when purchasing horses that are registered with registries you may not know much about. You may want to call the IALHA registry office and ask whether the papers of a non-IALHA registered horse are from a recognized registry. There are many fine registries whose documents we accept but there are a few registries that have not yet proven themselves to have the same registry standards as our own and Spain and Portugal.

You may contact our office to review the documents that you have or are being shown to check on the status of any horse you are planning on purchasing or are considering breeding to.

Two or more Signatures and the use of “OR” in taking ownership

In reviewing our registration rules, the Registry Board realized that we have actually no ability within our rules to have two or more owners of a horse using the convention “or” for allowing one person to sign on any actions regarding transfer of ownership or breeding. Therefore, from this point forward we are no longer accepting new registrations with multiple owners with the use of the word “or”. All owners will have to sign on any transfer of ownership of the horse or on any of the breeding documents. For the few horses that we did register in the past with the word “or” we are going back and requesting the second signature whenever any transfer or breeding documents are submitted to us. We are happy to have the needed signature faxed to us. Our members who have more than one owner on a horse may provide an “agency” form or letter by which all the owners agree to have one of the owners act as the “agent” for all. We can supply an agency form for anyone who would like to have it. The Registry Board is committed to protect all of the owners of an individual horse by being extremely careful to document transfers of ownership or production of offspring.

We had many occasions of horses owned with the "or" designation that caused problems for the owners when one person sold the horse and kept all the money or didn't even tell the other owner they were going to sell the horse. The same would happen when one owner would breed a mare and then register the foal in their sole ownership. The list of issues over people misusing the "or" designation is nearly endless.

Also, realize that IALHA registration papers are quite different from the governmental legal ownership documents such as for a vehicle or property. Vehicles or property cannot change ownership unless the legal title passes to the new owner. Horses frequently change ownership without the Registration certificate being forwarded to the new owner. Often registered horses are sold "without papers" at a reduced price. The buyer of such a horse has a Bill of Sale showing how they are taking ownership but do not receive the registration certificate. The certificate is still in the name of the seller. If the Registration Certificate was the "legally" binding document, then the seller would still own the horse. The Bill of Sale is the legal document.

Respectfully submitted,
Karen Sausman
IALHA Registrar
For the IALHA Registry Board