

SECTION TWO (2)

STUD BOOK REGULATIONS

8. STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Conformation means the form or outline of an animal - the symmetrical arrangement of its parts.

The conformation of a Quarter Horse is different from that of any other breed. It gives him grace and balance and enables him to do more things better than any other horse.

It is important therefore to become familiar with the Points of a Quarter Horse and the Standard of Excellence for the breed. For this purpose we direct your attention to the drawing which designates the component parts of the horse.

8.1 Desirable Characteristics

a)Balance

Head, neck, forequarters, barrel and hindquarters correctly proportioned and symmetrical. All component parts blend smoothly together resulting in overall balance, style and beauty giving grace and freedom of movement.

b)Head

Relatively short and wide with a small muzzle and a shallow, firm mouth. **Nostrils:** full and sensitive; **Ears:** short, active and set wide apart; **Eyes:** large, set wide apart and reflect intelligence and placid disposition; **Jaws:** well developed; **Teeth:** to be acceptable teeth must have occlusal contact between the upper and lower central incisors.

The head joins the neck at an angle of about 45 degrees.

c)Neck

Of sufficient length and flexibility to be well balanced and give good manoeuvrability.

- **Throat latch:** Trim and flexible.

The neck blends well into sloping shoulders.

d)Shoulders

Long and set at an angle of about 45 degrees. Smooth and relatively heavily muscled. The slope of the shoulder blends into the withers.

e)Withers

Well defined, medium high and extends well back beyond the top of the shoulder.

f)Chest

Deep and broad with well-set forelegs blending into shoulders. Muscling inside forearm gives the appearance of a well-defined inverted V.

g)Barrel

- **Back:** Short and close coupled and full and powerful across the loin.
- **Girth:** Deep with well-sprung ribs.
- **Underline:** Longer than the back and carried well down at the flank.

h) Hindquarters

Broad, deep and heavy. Muscled so that they are full at the thigh, stifle, gaskin and down to the hock.

- **Rump:** Long and sloping gently from hip to tail
- **Hip:** Muscling is long, extending down into the thigh.
- **Thigh:** Deep and ties in well with the gaskin. When viewed from the rear it is the widest part of the Quarter Horse.
- **Gaskin:** Wide and well muscled inside and outside.
- **Hock:** Broad, flat, clean, strong, low set and free of excess tissue. The muscling ties well into the hock joint and there is no play or give except directly forward.

i) Limbs

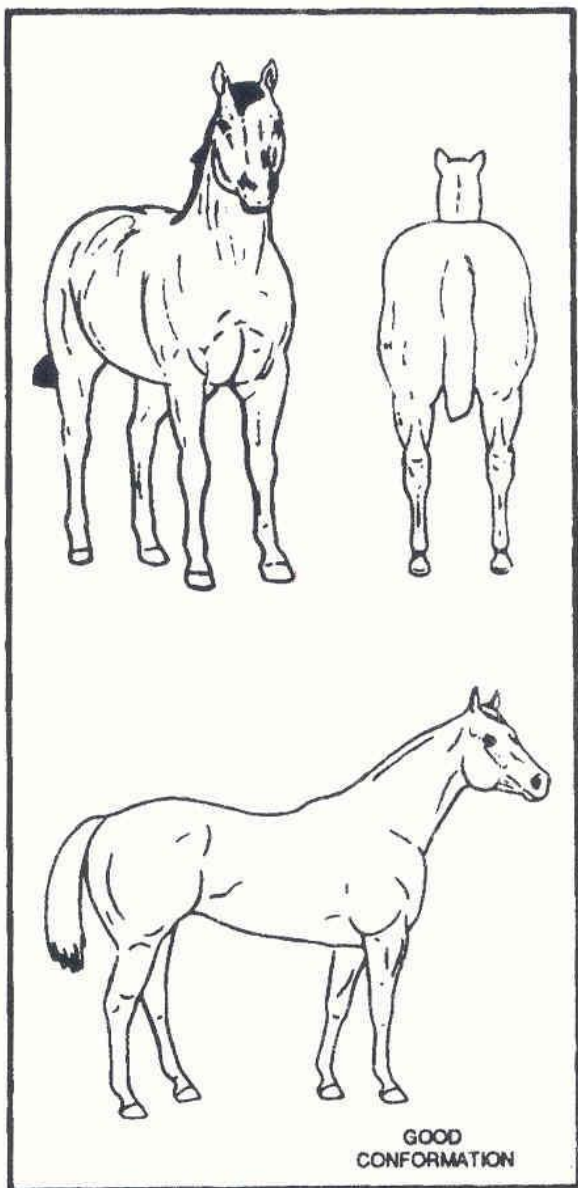
The legs are strong and when viewed from the front or rear the legs, cannons and pasterns are straight.

- **Cannon:** Short, broad and strong with hock and knee joints low to the ground. Perpendicular and squarely set.
- **Tendons:** Clean and sharply separated from the bone and from each other.
- **Fetlock joint:** Well formed and strong.
- **Pastern:** Medium length, strong and with a forward slope of about 45 degrees.
- **Hoof:** Tough-textured with deep, wide open heel. Has the same slope as the pastern. Balanced in size with the overall size of the individual animal.

j) Size for Mature Horses

- **Height:** Minimum **14** hands
- **Weight:** Normal range **400kg** to 600kg.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

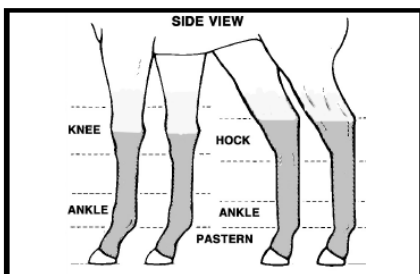
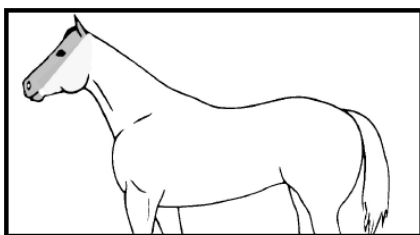


GOOD
CONFORMATION

8.2 Colour & Markings

Of no particular significance, however white markings characteristically are limited to the following:

- a) Below a line around each leg at the centre of the knees or point of hock.
- b) Above a line running from the centre of the base of each ear directly toward the nearest corner of each side of the mouth and then turning at a right angle (90 degree angle) just below the jaw and running to a point beneath the head until meeting a similar line from the opposite side of the head.
- c) Additionally, there is allowed a single area of white marking with underlying light skin, such that it can be completely covered with a disk 2.5cm (1 inch) in diameter, either free standing or being a portion of white marking extending past the above prescribed lines. Horses that exceed this limit must be OLWS tested through the Association. **NB:** Geldings who carry excessive white are not required to be OLWS tested if parent validated to two (2) studbook Quarter Horses.



Note: These diagrams are an approximate illustration of eligible white markings, according to the Association's rule. The actual provisions of the rule take precedence in their effect on a particular registration matter, as conformation of a particular horse does not, in each case, coincide with the dimensions of the diagram.

8.3 Temperament

Intelligent and gentle.

8.4 Movement

Square and true with legs well placed for powerful, active movement.

8.5 Undesirable Characteristics

- a) Any characteristic of conformation, temperament or movement is undesirable if it is below the standard described under Desirable Characteristics.
- b) The number and degree of undesirable characteristics and or defects present in a horse, will determine whether or not it is acceptable to the Association for registration into the Stud Book or Appendix Register.

c) Excessive White

The Quarter Horse while long recognised, identified and promoted as a solid coloured horse, can and does occasionally produce offspring with overo characteristics. While Quarter Horses with white markings beyond the points described in Rule 8.2. may be eligible for registration, such markings are uncharacteristic of the breed and are considered undesirable.

- d) When a registration application shows the animal to be registered as having white markings beyond the lines described in Rule 8.2, pictures of the animal shall be required and the animal shall be inspected and scientifically tested for the Overo Lethal White gene before eligibility of the animal is determined and the application is processed. NB Geldings who carry excessive white are not required to be OLWS tested if parent validated to two (2) studbook Quarter Horses

e) Balance

Any imbalance in proportion which affects the appearance, symmetry or movement of the horse.

f) Size

Small for age.

g) Temperament

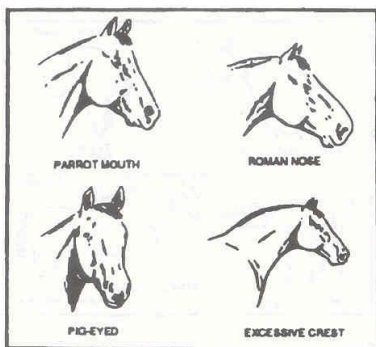
Nervous, intractable.

h) Movement

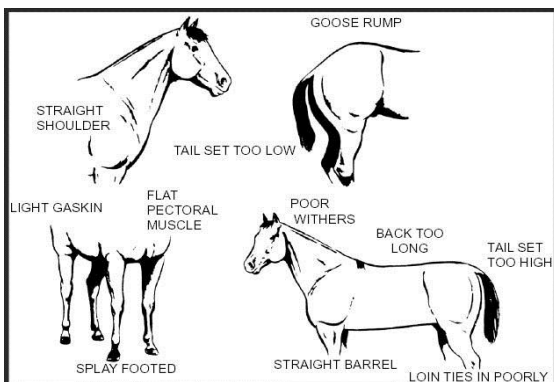
Any characteristic which interferes with balanced, active movement of the horse such as:

- Splints or other bone conditions accompanied by lameness.
- Stringhalt.
- Broken wind and Roaring.

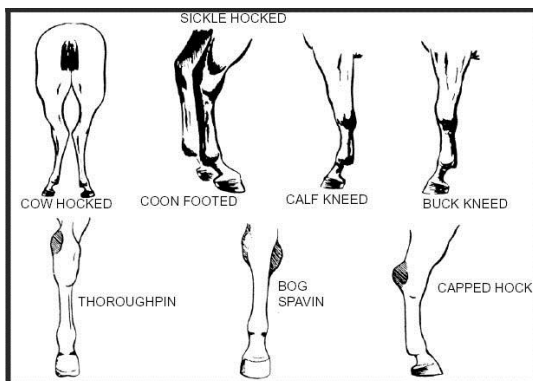
i) Neck and Head



j) Body



k) Limbs



8.6 Disqualifying Characteristics

Horses shall not be eligible for registration or recording with the Association that show the following characteristics:

a) Height: Less than 14.0 hands at age 5 years.

b) Colour and Markings

The degree to which white markings are expressed may render a horse ineligible for registration if in the opinion of the Association it is considered extreme.

No horse is eligible for registration which possesses markings or conditions characteristic of an Appaloosa, whether or not such markings or conditions are, or could be, the result of inherited traits, or the result of an organic or abnormal physical condition. Once registered, should a horse develop such markings or conditions, the registration may be revoked. In matters regarding determination of eligibility for registration or revocation of registration, the burden of persuasion lies with the registration applicant/s.

Absence of reproductive capabilities as a gelding or spayed mare shall not lessen the standard by which the horse's markings are evaluated.

c) Temperament

Extreme nervousness or intractability.

d) Deformities

Inherited defects such as Hernia, Cryptorchid, Monorchid, Cataract, overshot or undershot jaw will not be accepted in horses capable of reproduction.

In order that stallions may be accepted for registration or recording as a breeding stallion, they must have two fully descended testes of acceptable size and uniformity.

e) Abnormalities

Any defect that has resulted in, or that will predispose the animal to pathological changes that interfere with its intended use.

Example: including but not limited to HYPP, HERDA , OLWS

8.7 Describing the Australian Quarter Horse

When making application for the registration or recording of a Quarter Horse, it is of utmost importance that the animal be described correctly and accurately. If this is not done, the animal is liable to be deregistered.

The following should assist you to describe your horse correctly.

Markings:

Star

A star is any marking on the forehead.

Strip

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

Snip

A snip is any white marking between the two nostrils.

Star and Strip

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

Star, Strip and Snip

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

Bald Face

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

Blaze

A blaze is a vertical marking of medium, uniform width extending the length of the face.

Coronet

A coronet is any narrow marking around the coronet above the hoof.

Half Pastern

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

Full Pastern

A marking which includes the entire pastern.

Half Cannon

A half cannon is a marking which extends around the leg from the coronet halfway up the cannon bone, or halfway to the knee on the foreleg or halfway to the hock on the back leg.

Full Cannon

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

Roan Patches, Patches or Scattered White Hair

Areas with white hair scattered through the basic body colour and which do not have underlying light coloured skin.

Patches of Darker Coloured Hair

Concentrated areas in which the hair has a darker pigmentation than the surrounding hair of its basic body colour.

Dark Spots

Patches of dark hair (or basic body colour) within white markings.

Other White Markings (Body Patches and Spots)

Areas of white hair with underlying white skin.

MARKINGS



STAR



SNIP



STRIP



STAR
& STRIP



BALD
FACE



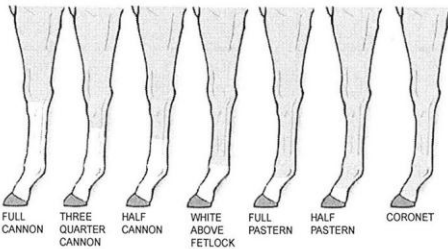
DISCONNECTED
STAR, STRIP
& SNIP



BLAZE



STAR, STRIP &
SNIP



FULL
CANNON

THREE
QUARTER
CANNON

HALF
CANNON

WHITE
ABOVE
FETLOCK

FULL
PASTERN

HALF
PASTERN

CORONET

8.8 Colouring

Bay: Body colour ranging from tan through red to reddish brown; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

Bay/Brown: Body colour predominantly brown, muzzle bay, legs, mane and tail black.

Bay Roan: More or less uniform mixture of white and bay/brown hairs on a large portion of the body. Mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

Black: Body colour true black without light areas; mane and tail black.

Black/Grey: Mixture of black and white hairs. At an early age predominantly black. With increasing age the coat grows lighter in colour.

Blue Roan: More or less uniform mixture of white with black hairs over a large portion of the body; but usually darker on head and lower legs; can have a few red hairs in mixture.

Brown: Body colour brown or black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank and inside upper legs; mane and tail black.

Brown/Black: Body colour darker than brown but not entirely fitting definition of black.

Buckskin: Body colour yellowish or gold; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs. Buckskins do not have dorsal stripe.

Chestnut: Body colour reddish or copper red; mane and tail usually same colour as body but may be flaxen.

Cremello: Light (or pink) skin over the body, white or cream-coloured hair and blue eyes.

Dun: Body colour yellowish or gold; mane and tail are black or brown, has dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on legs and transverse stripes on withers.

Grey: Mixture of white with any other coloured hairs; often born solid-coloured or almost solid-coloured and get lighter with age as more white hairs appear.

Grulla: Body colour smoky or mouse-coloured (not a mixture of black and white but with each hair mouse-coloured); mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs; has dorsal stripe.

Liver Chestnut: Body colour dark red or reddish-brown; mane and tail usually same colour as body but may be flaxen.

Palomino: Body colour golden yellow; mane and tail white. Palominos do not have dorsal stripes.

Palomino Roan: More or less uniform mixture of white and golden yellow hairs on a large portion of the body. Palomino Roans do not have dorsal stripes.

Perlino: Light (or pink) skin over the body, white or cream-coloured hair and blue eyes. Mane, tail and lower legs slightly darker than body.

Red Dun: A form of dun with body colour yellowish or flesh coloured, tail & dorsal stripe usually are red. Mane & tail maybe flaxen white or mixed.

Red Roan: More or less uniform mixture of white and red hairs on a large portion of the body, but usually darker on head and lower legs; can have red, black or flaxen mane and/or tail.

Taffy: Body colour varies from golden brown, reddish brown or dark chocolate brown with legs dark liver brown and flaxen mane and tail.

9 BRANDS

The Association's requirements should be adhered to when choosing to brand for registration purposes. Variations will be accepted if they are necessary to comply with State Legislation, or Jockey Club requirements:

9.1 Near Shoulder - Owner's registered brand.

9.2 Off Shoulder - individual number over the relative foaling year number. Horses must be individually numbered starting at No 1 for each year, irrespective of sex or category, and all foals each year shall be numbered in the same order in which they are born.

9.3 Off Buttock - eligible horses may be branded on the off buttock as follows:

Q numbered	Q
Appendix	A

10 STUD BOOK

10.1 Application for registration into the Stud Book must be in the name of a financial member of the Association who is entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Association. Any application for registration into the Stud Book may be refused by the Board without assigning a reason therefore. Youth members may only have two (2) horses registered in their membership (no colts or stallions).

The Official Stud Book of the Australian Quarter Horse Association shall consist of the following:

10.2 Horses Born in Australia

Any horse included in the Register of Q, **R1 and R2** numbered horses and such other horses eligible for inclusion and which the Association may, at its discretion, include at a later date subject to the rules of the Association which include Rule 24 and Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

10.3 Imported Horses

Any imported horse registered with the NZQHA or the AmQHA provided that such horse meets all registration requirements outlined in the Association's rules which include Rule 18.1 and Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

10.4 Imported in Utero or born en route

Any horses imported in utero or born en route with parents registered with the NZQHA or AmQHA, provided that such horse meets all registration requirements outlined in the Association's rules which include Rule 18.2 and Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

10.5 Horses not Born in Australia and residing outside Australia

Any horse not born in Australia and residing outside Australia will be recognised by the Association provided that such horse meets all registration requirements outlined in the Associations rules which include Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

If the country, in which the applicant animal resides has its own Quarter horse Association Stud Book, then the horse must first be registered in its country of birth prior to consideration for registration in Australia (as per rules for Imported Horses Rule 18.)

11 APPENDIX REGISTER

Application for registration into the Appendix registry must be in the name of a financial member of the Association who is entitled to vote at general meetings of the Association. Any application for registration in the Appendix Registry may be refused by the Board without assigning a reason therefore. Youth members may only have two (2) horses registered in their membership (no colts or stallions).

The following horses are eligible for registration in the Appendix Register provided that they qualify as to breed origin, colour, markings and the application is accepted as such by the Association. Horses eligible to be registered in the Appendix Registry will be designated as such by the use of A3, A2, A1, A and AX numbers respectively.

11.1 Horses Born in Australia

Any horse included in the Appendix Register and such other horses eligible for inclusion and which the Association may, at its discretion, include at a later date subject to the rules of the Association which include Rule 24 and Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

11.2 Imported Horses Any imported horse registered with the NZQHA or the AmQHA provided that such horse meets all registration requirements outlined in the Association's rules which include Rule 18.1 and Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

11.3 Imported in Utero or born en route

Any horses imported in utero or born en route with parents registered with the NZQHA or AmQHA, provided that such horse meets all registration requirements outlined in the Association's rules which include Rule 18.2 and Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

11.4 Horses not Born in Australia and residing outside Australia

Any horse not born in Australia and residing outside Australia will be recognised by the Association provided that such horse meets all registration requirements outlined in the Associations rules which include Genetic testings as described in Rule 15.10 and 16.

If the country, in which the applicant animal resides has its own Quarter horse Association Stud Book, then the horse must first be registered in its country of birth prior to consideration for registration in Australia (as per rules for Imported Horses Rule 18.)

- 11.5 General:** Any progeny that are found to have characteristics of, or lineage to Appaloosa, Pinto, Paint, Standardbred, Heavy Draughts or Pony breeding will not be accepted by the Association.

12. FOUNDATION RECORDING

The Association accepts the following breeds of horse as Foundation Breeding Stock: registered Stud Book Thoroughbreds, Arabian (pure bred or Anglos) Australian Stock Horse providing they meet all AQHA registration requirements. Progeny of other breeds may be accepted on an individual basis after application to the Association and providing they meet registration requirements.

- 12.1** Horses wishing to be accepted as Foundation recorded with the Association must comply with the Associations genetic testing and must test negative to any genetic disorder that is required by the Association (see rule 15.10 and 16)
- 12.2** Foundation Stallions and Foundation Mares must have DNA on file with the Association prior to being accepted.
- 12.3** Foundation Stallions must have had their IBF paid and the stallion must be fully endorsed as an AQHA breeding sire. (see Rule 19)
- 12.4** Application for Recording as a Foundation Stallion or Foundation Mare must be in the name of a financial member of the Association who is entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Association and be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- 12.5** Any application for Foundation recording may be refused by the Board without assigning a reason therefore.

12.6 Progeny of Foundation Stallions

Persons wishing to register progeny by a Foundation Stallion in the Appendix Register must comply with the following:

- a)** Progeny will only be eligible for registration if the Foundation Stallion is bred to a Stud Book or Appendix registered Quarter Horse.
- b)** Supply an official AQHA Stallion breeding return for the service and appropriate lodgement fee.
- c)** All progeny must have DNA on file, be Parent Verified prior to registration and any genetic testing as per rule 15.10 and 16.

12.7 Progeny of Foundation Mares

Persons wishing to register progeny out of a Foundation Mare in the Appendix Register must comply with the following:

- a)** Progeny will only be eligible for registration if the Foundation Mare is bred to a Stud Book or Appendix registered Quarter Horse.
- b)** Supply an official AQHA application for registration for the progeny and appropriate lodgement fee.
- c)** All progeny must have DNA on file, be Parent Verified prior to registration and any genetic testing as per rule 15.10 and 16.

13. BREEDING CHART

a) Horses registered prior to 1st August 1995

Sire:	Dam:	Progeny:
Q	Q, R2, R1 or A3	Q
Q	A2	A3
Q	A1	A2
Q	A or F.M.	A1
Foundation Sire	Q	A1
R2 or R1	Q	A1

b) Horses registered on or after 1st August 1995

Parent One:	Parent Two:	Progeny:
Q	Q, R1, R2	Q
Q	A3	Q
Q	A2	A3
Q	A1	A2
Q	A	A1
A3	A3	A3
A3, A2, R2	A2, R2	A2
A3, A2, R1, R2	R1	A1
A3, A2, A1, R2, R1	A1	A1
A3, A2, A1, A, R2, R1	A	A
Q	FS, FM	A1
R2, R1, A3, A2, A1, A	FS, FM	A1
Q	AX	A1
R2, R1, A3, A2, A1, A	AX	AX
AX, FS, FM	AX	AX

In all cases above where either parent is deceased and does not have DNA on file with the Association, an Affidavit will be required by the progeny owner stating that they have exhausted all avenues to locate the dam or sire to complete the DNA for that parent, before an AX registration is allocated.

14. UPGRADING

14.1 Upgrading by Breeding

Prior to 1st August 1982, Q, R2 or R1 status was given to horses under the old Stud Book rules.

14.2 Upgrading System 1st August 1982 to 1st August 1995

From 1st August 1982 to 1st August 1995 horses have been upgraded from the Old Appendix to the New Appendix through breeding or by performance.

14.3 Upgrading by Performance

From 1st August 1999 no horse may be upgraded on performance.

15. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY OF HORSES INTO THE STUD BOOK OR APPENDIX REGISTRY

15.1 Application for Registration must be in the name of a financial member of the Association who is entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Association notwithstanding Youth members who are not entitled to vote but are entitled to register two (2) horses only.

15.2 Any application for registration may be refused by the Board without assigning a reason therefore.

15.3 The registration or recording of a horse may be affected only upon the application made by its owner or lessee and provided that such information as the Association may require has been furnished and that all the requisite fees have been paid and accepted identification has been carried out.

15.4 If, in the opinion of the Association, there is reason to believe that a return, application or such other information supplied by any breeder, owner or lessee is incorrect in any particular, consideration of such return may be refused unless the breeder, owner or lessee is prepared at his/her own expense, as directed by the Association, to:

- a) submit for examination by the Association, all books, receipts or other documents which it may deem necessary;
- b) present any animal/s for inspection by a person authorised by the Association to act on its behalf;
- c) carry out scientific tests and provide photographs, if required; and
- d) pay such fee as the Association may direct.

15.5 In all proceedings concerned with or affecting the records of the Association, and in all disciplinary action, the burden of resolving any doubt as to the true parentage or identification of an animal shall be upon the applicant, owner, lessee or other member or members involved and the determination, decision and action of the Association upon all such questions shall be final and binding upon all parties.

15.6 A member shall not refuse, on reasonable request, to assist the Association, its officers, committees or agents, in locating, identifying and inspecting, or to answer promptly and truthfully an inquiry concerning a horse or an ancestor thereof in his/her ownership or control.

15.7 The Association may require any member to make available a horse in his/her ownership or control, for the purposes of DNA typing. Such DNA typing shall be done by an organisation approved by the Association, and the Association may, at its discretion, appoint a representative to be present during the collection of the sample/s.

15.8 Liability

The Association shall not be responsible in respect of any claim, loss or damage consequent upon the Association affecting registration, recording or transfer to a person other than the legal owner.

15.9 Scientific Testing

The Association may require, at its sole discretion, scientific testing to determine true parentage and/or the incidence of genetic orders.

Taking into consideration the results of such tests, and other information as may be available, the Association may authorise such corrections to the records as may be determined necessary or appropriate.

15.10 DNA Typing

All horses eligible for registration in the Stud Book or Appendix Register must have:

- a) A DNA type recorded
- b) Be parentage verified
- c) A written report must be obtained from a laboratory approved by the Association and in accordance with procedures adopted by the Association.
- d) The Association may appoint a representative to be present at the time the DNA sample is taken. Once a DNA type is filed with the Association, it is not necessary to repeat such filing annually, except as requested by the Association.

16. GENETIC DISORDERS

The Association may require, at its sole discretion, scientific testing to determine the incidence of genetic disorders.

16.1 Test results for all Genetic Disorders will only be accepted from testing facilities as deemed appropriate by the AQHA.

16.2 All genetic disorder rules apply to domestic registrations, import registrations, imported semen registrations.

16.3 HYPP A Autosomal Dominant Genetic Disorder. (Hyperkalaemic Periodic Paralysis)

A muscular disease caused by a hereditary genetic disorder 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" AmQHA #0767248.

- a) Any horse applying for registration that has lineage to "Impressive" must be tested for HYPP. Where both parents have been tested for HYPP and both have a negative result on file with the Association, the horse applying for registration will not be required to be tested for that particular genetic disorder.
- b) All horses that return a positive (homozygous/afflicted) result to HYPP will not be accepted for registration with the Association in the Stud Book, Appendix Register or Foundation Recording system.
- c) All horses that return a positive (heterozygous/carrier) result to HYPP will be considered for registration with the Association but must be gelded or spayed and meet all other registration requirements.

Exception: Foundation Mares and Foundation Stallions will not be accepted unless they return a negative result. Note: Chemical alternative to surgical spaying is not accepted.

- d) All horses that return a negative result to HYPP will be accepted for Registration or Foundation Recording with the Association as long as the horse meets all registration requirements.
- e) Any horse applying for registration whose pedigree DOES NOT contain the 'Impressive' lineage will not be required to be tested for HYPP. Exception: All ASH registered horses applying for Foundation Recording must complete a HYPP genetic test and return a negative result to be eligible for recording with the Association.
- f) At the discretion of the Association any registered horse may be required to be tested for HYPP using the official procedure.
- g) All horses tested for HYPP will have their registration papers marked with the official result.

16.4 HERDA/OLWS - Autosomal Recessive Genetic Disorder

HERDA - (Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia)

A devastating disease that causes the skin to lift and peel away. The condition, which renders a horse unable to wear a saddle or harness, is known by two names: Hyperelastosis Cutis and Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia. The reported age of onset ranges from birth to 4 years old. According to research this condition exists in certain descendants of the mare "Miss Taylor" AmQHA # 0002636 & stallion Poco Bueno" AmQHA # 0003044.

OLWS – (Overo Lethal White Syndrome)

A disorder in which the caecum, colon and sometimes the rectum undergo a large dilation and fill with faecal mass. Associated with homozygosis of the Overo Lethal White gene it results in incomplete migration of nerve cells to the large intestine during embryonic development. Affected foals may die within 72 hours of birth.

Autosomal Recessive Genetic Disorders

- a) Any horse applying for registration who has lineage to Poco Bueno/Miss Taylor must be tested for HERDA. Where both parents have been tested for HERDA/OLWS and both parents have a negative result on file for that genetic disorder, the horse applying for registration, will not be required to be tested for that particular genetic disorder.
- b) A horse applying for registration that displays excessive white markings beyond the limits described in 8.2, unless the horse applying for registration is out of 2 negative parents, must be tested for OLWS. Exception: All horses applying for foundation recording that display excessive white markings beyond the limits described in 8.2, will not be accepted for Foundation Recording.

- c) All horses applying for Foundation Recording will be required to complete a OLWS test and must return a negative result to be considered for recording as long as they meet all other registration requirements.
- d) Any horse that does not carry lineage for HERDA will not be required to be tested for that disease. Exception: All ASH registered horses applying for Foundation Recording must complete a HERDA genetic test and return a negative result to be eligible for recording with the Association.
- e) All horses that return a positive (Homozygous/Afflicted) result to HERDA/OLWS, will not be accepted for registration with the Association in the Stud Book, Appendix Registry or Foundation Recording system.
- f) All horses that return a positive (Heterozygous/Carrier) result to HERDA/OLWS will be considered for registration with the Association as long as the horse meets all registration requirements. Exception: Foundation Mares and Foundation Stallions will not be accepted unless they return a negative result.
- g) All horses that return a negative result to HERDA/OLWS will be accepted for registration with the Association as long as the horse meets all other registration requirements.
- h) Geldings who display excessive white markings are not required to be OLWS tested if parent validated to 2 Stud Book Quarter Horses.
- i) Geldings who are by or out of a HERDA carrier are not required to be HERDA tested.
- j) All horses tested for HERDA/OLWS will have their registration papers marked with the official result.

16.5 GENERAL

- a) All Breeding stallions that do not have their HERDA results on file by 31st May 2009, the following suspensions will apply: The stallion will have no showing rights, therefore no show points will be accepted, no transfers will be done, no Leases that involve this stallion will be completed and no breeding returns, that pertain to breeding as from 1st June 2009, will be accepted until such time that the Association receives the HERDA results for that stallion. Therefore no progeny resulting from the breeding of this stallion after 1st June 2009 will be eligible for registration. Once results have been received, all rights and privileges for that stallion will be reinstated.
- b) That all breeding mares, who cannot prove that they do not have lineage to Poco Bueno/Miss Taylor, must have on file with the Association the results of HERDA testing, done by a facility approved by the Association, prior to any breeding certificates being accepted for the mare as from the 1st August 2011.

16.6 Arabian Horses

Any Arabian horse applying for Foundation Recording must be tested for the following genetic disorders:

- i) Cerebellar Abiotrophy
- ii) SCID Severe Combined Immunodeficiency
- iii) Lavender Foal Syndrome

Horses tested, must test negative to all of the above tests prior to being accepted by the AQHA for Foundation Recording.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to have all of the above tests completed.

16.6 Other Genetic Disorders/Defects

At the direction of the Association any horse may be required to be tested for any genetic disorder/defect at any time.

On notification from the Association, a registered veterinarian will, using an official testing kit, be required to take the specified sample and forward it to the place of testing directed by the Association.

The horse's registration papers, where applicable, must be forwarded to the Association where they will be marked with the official result.

17. CLASSIFICATION AND INSPECTION

If in the opinion of the Association there is a justifiable cause for classification or inspection of an animal, such classification or inspection will be carried out at the registered owner's expense. (see Annex A)

18. IMPORTS

18.1 Imported Horses - Any imported horse must be registered in its country of origin in an International Stud Book that is recognised by the Association being the New Zealand Quarter Horse Association and the American Quarter Horse Association.

a) The application for registration must be received within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the imported horse arriving in Australia or a penalty fee will apply.

b) The application for registration must be accompanied by shipping documents that show the date of arrival in Australia.

c) The application must be accompanied by a copy of the original Registration Certificate issued by the NZQHA or the AmQHA, and must show that the financial member of the Association making the application is the current owner/lessee.

d) The horses pedigree being verified by parent verification (DNA). In all cases where either parent is deceased and does not have DNA on file with the NZQHA and AmQHA or the applicant has exhausted all avenues to locate the dam or sire, an Affidavit will be required to be completed by the applicant, to this effect, before an AX registration is considered.

- e) DNA markers for the horse must accompany any application for registration
- f) All Genetic testing as required by the Association (see Rule 16.)
- g) The relevant appropriate fees having been paid. (see Annex A)
- h) That all imported horses applying for registration will be given a "Q" registration, if numbered in their country of origin, except if they have been upgraded by performance, where they will be given the appropriate Appendix registration. If they are Appendix registered in their country of origin, they will receive appropriate Appendix registration.
- i) That any horse applying for registration with the AQHA MUST be registered with the same name as they have in the International Stud Book, and that the country of origin abbreviation follow the name on the AQHA Registration Certificate if the name has already been allocated by the AQHA.

18.2 Imported in Utero, or born en route, to Australia

Any foal imported in utero, or born en route to Australia, is eligible for registration providing the registration requirements are met.

a) The application for registration must be received within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the horse (born en route) arriving or being born in Australia or a penalty fee will apply.

b) The application for registration must be accompanied by shipping documents that show the date of arrival in Australia of the mare in foal or the foal born en route.

c) A copy of the original Registration Certificate issued by the NZQHA or the AmQHA must accompany the application for registration or:

d) If imported in Utero or born en route the eligibility for registration in its country of origin must be supplied, which would be a service certificate or an application for registration with a service certificate attached in its country of origin.

e) The horses pedigree being verified by parent verification (DNA)

f) All Genetic testing as required by the Association (see Rule 16.)

g) The relevant appropriate fees having been paid. (see Annex A)

h) The Association will allocate an appropriate registration number based on the parentage of the foal.

i) If the horse applying for registration is already registered within its country of origin, then the same name will be allocated and that the country of origin abbreviation will follow the name on the AQHA Registration Certificate if the name has already been allocated by the AQHA.

19. BREEDING REQUIREMENTS

19.1 Stallion

For a stallion to be accepted as a sire of progeny eligible for entry into the Stud Book or Appendix Register, and have a Breeding Return book issued by the Association, he must have his Certificate of Registration endorsed as having completed the IBF process prior to the first service taking place.

The owner for the IBF process to be deemed to have been completed, the owner must submit the following to the Association:

- a)** The appropriate Initial Breeding Fee. (see Annex A)
- b)** The stallion's original Registration Certificate.
- c)** Confirmation that the stallion's DNA type is on file with the Association.
- d)** Where required, the results of any scientific tests for genetic disorders are on file with the Association.
- e)** A fully completed IBF Examination Certificate (available from the Association office), which contains a signed statement by a registered veterinarian that certifies that the details contained thereon are true and correct, and that the stallion does not have:
 - i)** an umbilical hernia
 - ii)** parrot mouth (overshot or undershot is defined as no occlusal contact between the upper and lower central incisors)
 - iii)** is not cryptorchid or monorchid and that it has two (2) visible testicles descended into the scrotum, and
 - iv)** meets or exceeds the minimum height requirement of 142cm (14hh).
 - v)** Palpable abnormalities in testicles

Note: Failure to comply with the above will result in a substantial penalty fee being applied. (see Annex A)

19.2 Pasture Breeding

Mares shall not be run in a pasture or kept in such conditions where they could be exposed to more than one stallion of breeding age.

19.3 Mares

All mares (registered or foundation), must have on file with the Association their DNA type before their progeny will be accepted by the Association for registration.

Note: It is highly recommended that DNA samples be taken from mares at or prior to breeding so as to have DNA records in the event of the mare dying or otherwise becoming unavailable after foaling and prior to foal registration.

All mares (registered or foundation) must have on file with the Association any genetic disorder test results as they deem necessary.

20. PROGENY

All progeny eligible for registration in the Stud Book or Appendix Register, prior to acceptance of application, must:

- a)** Have a DNA type recorded.
- b)** Be parentage verified (foal and both parents must be DNA typed).
- c)** Have the results of any genetic tests on file the Association deems necessary.

The results of these tests, together with such other information as may be available, will be taken into consideration in determining the foal's parentage and eligibility for registration as recognised by the Association.

The Association may also require photographs of the foal, sire and dam.

The Association may change the recorded sire or dam based on the results of scientific testing. Where parentage cannot be verified the foal may be registered as AX. See Breeding Chart Rule 13.

21. ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

21.1 Imported Semen

A person wishing to import semen must at all times adhere to the current rules in the AusQHA and AmQHA Official Rulebooks pertaining to their breeding regulations (transported semen).

Prior to the first collection occurring the owner must:

- a)** Register the donor stallion with the Association
- b)** Forward a copy of the stallion's International Registration Certificate
- c)** File with the Association from a registered Veterinarian:
 - i)** a Certificate of Examination for Initial Breeding Fee (IBF) and pay the applicable IBF fee.
 - ii)** a written report of the stallion's DNA testing/genetic markers
 - iii)** Has complied with any further genetic testing the stallion requires as per rule 15.10 and 16.

Note: All other regulations pertaining to registering a horse must also be complied with.

21.2 Imported Embryos/Eggs

Progeny resulting from imported embryos or eggs will be eligible for registration in the Stud Book or Appendix Register provided all normal registration requirements are complied with. A Breeding Return and appropriate fees must be lodged for each individual embryo.

21.3 Domestic Semen

Stallion Owners who will be participating in the collection of and/or transport of live or frozen semen for use in breeding, must make sure that the Breeding return shows that artificial insemination was used and that the Stallion is registered as a breeding stallion and his DNA type is on file with the Association and that any

genetic testing that the Association deems necessary is on file with the Association.

The Association has authority to send its representative to inspect the premises and practices of any person or breeding establishment using artificial insemination, and no person shall refuse, upon reasonable request, full access to said premises.

The procedure of artificial insemination is only condoned under the guidelines set down by the Australian Quarter Horse Association. These guidelines are available upon request. **UNDER NO OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES** is artificial insemination or the transport of live semen permitted.

21.4 Stored Semen

Progeny produced before 1st August 1999 through the use of frozen/stored semen may be eligible for registration in the Stud Book or Appendix Register of the Association upon application provided all requirements for registration are satisfied.

- a) If the owner of the stored/frozen semen of a stallion that has died, or become incapable of breeding, wishes to on sell this semen (other than their own routine breeding process), either as a whole or in semen packages, Retained Semen Permits must be purchased prior to the sale of the semen.

21.5 Embryo and Oocyte Transfer

There will be no restrictions on the number of progeny registered as a result of embryo transfer procedures. All donor mares involved in embryo transfer **MUST** be DNA typed prior to embryo/s being collected.

The resultant foal must have its pedigree verified by approved DNA testing and by such other testing as the Association deems necessary, all expense of which shall be met by the registration applicant.

In accordance with the Association approved procedures, an embryo may be transported from the premises where the donor mare is located at the time of its removal from her, for use in a recipient mare at another location.

- a) Progeny resulting from stored embryos or oocytes will be eligible for registration in the Stud Book or Appendix Register provided all registration requirements are met.
- b) When a foal is produced by embryo/oocyte transfer, that fact will be noted on its registration certificate.
- c) The Association may inspect the premises and practices of any party using or intending to use embryo transfer procedures.
- d) The burden of verifying true parentage is the registration applicants, and any question of parentage shall be resolved prior to the registration of a horse carried by a recipient mare through embryo/oocyte transfer.

22. CLONING

No cloned horse will be eligible for registration.

23. HORSE IDENTIFICATION

23.1 Horse Prefix

Members may apply for the use of a prefix in the naming of horses. This should not be confused with the necessity to register the business name of the stud with the appropriate State Authority.

Once a prefix has been allocated to a member, the member may not change the prefix although the member may choose to discontinue the use of it.

Application for the allocation of a prefix shall be made on the appropriate form and accompanied by the appropriate fee as set out in Annex A. The Association reserves the right to approve or reject absolutely any prefix it deems unacceptable and no prefix shall be used until notification of approval has been received in writing from the Association.

A prefix may only be used when the person registering or recording a horse is also the breeder of that horse, except when the breeder gives written authority to the Association to allow the person registering or recording the horse to use his/her own prefix.

For a prefix to be acceptable it shall:

- a)** not be the name of an already registered horse;
- b)** not be the name of a prefix already registered with the Association.
- c)** Any prefix which has been applied for and approved, that has never been used, can be relinquished in writing and that member can apply for another Prefix and pay the prescribed fee.
- d)** If a Prefix has been relinquished then that Prefix will be made available to any other member if they so wish to apply.

23.2 Age of a Horse

The age of a horse shall be calculated on the basis of a breeding calendar year starting 1st August every year. For example, a horse foaled any time between 1st August 2008 and 31st July 2009 (weanling) for the breeding records the foal is a 2008 born horse. It is considered to be one (1) year old on 1st August 2009 (yearling) and two (2) years old on 1st August 2010.

23.3 Name of Horse

Each animal for which registration or recording is applied must be given by its owner a name acceptable to the Association which does not conflict with any other animal registered or recorded with the Association either living or dead.

The Association reserves the right to refuse absolutely any name it deems unacceptable or inappropriate.

The name shall not exceed twenty-five (25) characters including spaces (numerals and any form of punctuation are **not** acceptable).

It is recommended that prefixes be used wherever possible as part of the registered or recorded name of the horse

23.4 Identification

All horses to be accepted in the Stud Book or the Appendix Register must be visibly identifiable. It is highly recommended that horses be fire or freeze branded or tattooed. Microchips are acceptable as secondary identification. All whorls must be identified on the application for registration.

23.5 Gelding Status

The Board may accept a registered AQHA colt/stallion for registration as a gelding only when the registered owner has notified the Association in writing that the horse has been gelded AND has forwarded the original Certificate of Registration for alteration.

24. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Certificates and Forms required for Registration and Recording

a) When making application for registration or recording and transfer or lease, the horse must be fully and accurately described in words and by drawing, where applicable.

b) Incomplete or otherwise incorrect description of a horse on an application form may render the horse ineligible for registration, recording or transfer.

c) The Association may refuse to accept, at its absolute discretion, for registration or recording, horses which have disqualifying characteristics as set out in the Standard of Excellence.

d) A service certificate (or stallion return) which then generates a:

i) Application for registration, which must have the stallion owners declaration completed, it will note the dates of service which marries to the original stallion return

e) Application for registration must be lodged with the appropriate fee

f) DNA must be completed and Parent verification must be confirmed.

g) Any genetic testing that is required by the Association in accordance with rule 16.

h) Upon acceptance of a horse for registration or recording a certificate will be issued to the owner by the Association. The certificate so issued shall remain at all times the property of the Association and must be returned to the office forthwith upon request.

- i) Each horse accepted for registration or recording shall be allotted an appropriate number which must then be quoted at all times with the name of the horse.
- j) Progeny of stallions and/or mares who have not complied with the Regulations pertaining to them are not eligible for registration.
- k) Registration papers do not represent legal ownership. They are issued for Association recording purposes only.

24.2 Registration due dates

All horses born in Australia and which are eligible for inclusion in the Stud Book or Appendix Register of the Association must be registered or recorded within the following limits:

Horses born between 1st August and 28th February in any breeding year must be registered or recorded by 31st May next following.

Horses born between 1st March and 31st July in any breeding year must be registered or recorded by 31st October next following.

In the case of imported horses, irrespective of birth dates, such horses must be registered or recorded within one hundred and twenty (120) days of arrival in Australia.

Penalty fees will apply for late applications for registration or recording as set out in Annex A. For horses imported as foals at foot, the suffix "(IMP)" must be used after the registered name. For horses imported in utero the suffix "(IU)" must be used after the registered name.

25. STALLION BREEDING RETURNS

An official Breeding Return shall be completed and lodged for all eligible services by the stallion owner, the official Stallion Return should:

List the registered name and number of all mares bred, state type of service, i.e. Natural, AI, Embryo or Frozen Embryo.

List the first and last date of service (NOTE: "paddocked" is not acceptable). In the case of artificial insemination the first and last date of service will be the date of insemination.

Be lodged by the required due date with the Association along with the appropriate fee/s as set out in Annex A The duplicate copy should be retained in the Stallion Return Book.

Services between registered Quarter horses and AQHA recorded Foundation Mares must be listed on a Foundation Mare Return Services between registered Quarter Horse Stallions and mares not eligible for AQHA registration or Foundation Mare recording can be recorded by using a special breeding certificate to record services for lodgement with other associations.

If the breeding returns are to be signed by a person other than the owner, whose name appears on the Association

records, then a Signatory Authorisation form must be on file for the breeding returns to be accepted.

25.1 Date of Returns

Breeding Returns for all mares served between 1st August and 28th February in any breeding year must be lodged by the owner of the stallion providing the service by 31st May next following, together with the appropriate fee (see Annex A).

Breeding Returns for all mares served between 1st March and 31st July in any year must be lodged by the owner of the stallion providing the service by 31st October next following together with the appropriate fee (see Annex A).

Any stallion whose Breeding Returns are not lodged within 12 months of the due date may have its registration suspended for non compliance.

Any stallion suspended will be eligible to have his suspension lifted once all paperwork and any required genetic tests are brought up to date and the penalty fee paid.

25.2 Pasture Bred Mares

Where a mare has been pastured with a stallion, for a breeding year, (1st August to 31st July), a Breeding Return must be lodged by 31st October of each year.

Provided however that the Association shall accept Breeding Returns for a further period of three (3) months from the respective due dates at a higher fee (see Annex A).

After such three (3) month period, Breeding Returns will not normally be accepted by the Association, but the Association reserves the right to accept Breeding Returns after that date if it is satisfied that extenuating circumstances prevented their lodgement by the due dates. In such cases, the Association shall be entitled to levy special fees.

25.3 Incorrect Documentation

Any documentation received by the Association which is incorrect in any particular or incomplete, will not be processed until the error or omission has been remedied by the applicant and the correction fee as set out in Annex A has been paid.

In cases where the Association is advised by an owner that the information supplied is incorrect with respect to such items as sire, dam or sex, a revised Registration or Recording Certificate may be issued by the Association. When applying for such a revision, a Statutory Declaration must be completed and supplied to the Association stating the reasons why the horse was incorrectly progeny recorded in the first place. The original certificate must be forwarded to the office at the time of applying for a revised certificate.

26. HORSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION

Progeny born to any other horse/s that have been rejected by the Australian Quarter Horse Association including but

not limited to progeny with Appaloosa, Paint, Pinto, Standardbred, Heavy Draught or Pony breeding.

Horses testing H/H (positive) to HYPP

Horses testing N/H (positive) to HYPP unless gelded or spayed.

Horses testing positive to the Overo Lethal White Gene (OLWS)

Horses testing Hr/Hr (afflicted) to HERDA

Any horse which has an unacceptable number or degree of undesirable traits.

27. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH OR HORSE SOLD WITHOUT REGISTRATION PAPERS

The Association must be advised within thirty (30) days of the death or disposal of any horse Registered with the Association.

When any registered horse dies or is disposed of without papers, the owner shall notify the Association and surrender the Registration Certificate to the Association for such notation. The Registration Certificate will be amended to note the horse's death and returned to the owner, unless the Association is otherwise directed. Horses sold without papers whose owners fail to notify the Association may be eligible for registration and transfer to a new owner at the discretion of the Association.

When, according to the Association records, a horse has lived 30 years past 1st August of its foaling year, it will be presumed no longer alive. The Association will automatically designate the horse deceased and its offspring foaled after that date will be ineligible for registration or participation in AQHA approved events until the owner verifies that the horse is alive. Verification will require full-view colour photographs (front, back and both sides including brands) and a written statement which the owner is requested to provide on an annual basis.

28. TRANSFER OR NOTIFICATION OF LEASE

- a) All Lessees and purchases of horses must be financial members of the Association to have the lease/transfer recorded with the Association
- b) A Notification of a Lease will only be accepted by the Association if the lessee remains a current financial member for the duration of the term of the lease.
- c) The term of a lease must be a minimum of one (1) year (12 months) and a maximum of three (3) years (36 months).
- d) The lessor must notify the Association in writing where a lease agreement is to be cancelled.
- e) The Association may refuse any application for transfer or lease without assigning a reason therefore.
- f) In all transfer transactions, the transferee shall obtain a Transfer or Notification of Lease form. This form is to be completed in its entirety including correct name, number and brands of horse, date of transfer and name and

address of transferee, and forwarded together with the registration or recording certificate of the horse and the required transfer fee to the Association within sixty (60) days of such transaction.

- g)** The Transfer or Notification of Lease form must also be signed by the person holding the membership and in the case of a Constituent/Life Membership all parties listed within that membership are required to sign or some other authorised person if a Signatory Authorisation Form has been lodged with the Association.
- h)** The Association shall not give effect to the transfer until the requisite fee is paid. (see Annex A)
- i)** Foals at foot and sold with their dams, including the progeny of foundation mares, are subject to a separate Transfer Certificate if they have been registered or recorded. If unregistered and eligible for registration they should be registered by the vendor in the name of the new owner.

After a horse has been accepted by the Association for transfer or lease a notation of transfer shall be recorded by the Association on the original registration certificate.

- j)** Buyers who wish their horses to be registered by the Association should ensure that all transfer requirements have been carried out in accordance with these Regulations.

29. CHANGE OF NAME OF HORSE

The name of a horse once registered may not be changed.

30. GELDING STATUS TO COLT/STALLION

A penalty fee will be charged on any request to change the status of a gelding back to colt/stallion. (see Annex A). There will be no redress for any member who sells a colt/stallion recorded or transferred as a gelding.

The original Registration Certificate must be returned to the Association.

31. CORRECTION OR ALTERATION OF CERTIFICATES

Correction or alteration of any original Registration or Recording Certificate may be obtained upon written application from the owner or lessee provided that:

The Association approves of such alteration.

The owner or lessee provides such information as may be required by the Association to ensure that the correction or alteration is valid.

The owner or lessee submits the horse for inspection if required by the Association.

The required fee as set out in Annex A has been paid.

All corrections or alterations must be made by the Association. Any certificate which has been altered in any

way other than by the Association is liable to cancellation and the issue of a duplicate certificate required.

32. DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE

The Association may issue a duplicate certificate of registration or recording provided that:

The owner or lessee makes application for such certificate and furnishes an Affidavit for Duplicate Certificate (available from AQHA) giving full details of the circumstances surrounding the loss of the original certificate.

Such application is accompanied by four (4) clear photographs showing both sides, front and rear views of the horse.

The required fee as set out in Annex A has been paid.

The Association is satisfied as to the circumstances surrounding the loss of the original certificate.

33. DEREGISTRATION

33.1 A horse may be deregistered by the Association upon written application to the Association by the recorded owner of the horse.

33.2 Such horses will only be eligible for re-registration with the written consent of the member who was the recorded owner at the time of deregistration.

33.3 The AQHA may cancel the entry in the Progeny Record and/or the registration in the Stud Book or recording in the Appendix Register of any horse for any period:

- a) if the horse was registered or recorded by the Association in error at the time application was made for registration or recording; or
- b) if after registration or recording, the horse develops unacceptable characteristics; or
- c) if the registered owner has been expelled or has had disciplinary action taken against them pursuant to the Constitution of the Association; or
- d) The registration certificate of any animal having white markings beyond the prescribed lines or spots, shall be subject to cancellation where the registration application fails to indicate or misrepresents the animal's actual markings; or
- e) for any reason whatsoever without assigning a reason therefore.

The power to deregister any horse which the Board has pursuant to Regulation 33.3 above, shall include the power to deregister any foal of which such horse is the sire or dam. However, until such power is exercised, the deregistration of any horse shall not affect the registration or recording of any foal of which such animal is the sire or dam if the registration or recording of the progeny was accepted during the period of registration of such animal.

Deregistration of any horse shall not constitute a disqualification from Re-registration.

34. APPROVED SALES

For any person or persons to hold an AQHA approved sale, in the registered Quarter Horse section only, the following conditions must be complied with:

All horses offered as registered Quarter Horses must be inspected and identified by an AQHA representative or other person appointed by the Association. In the case of Foundation Mares they must have be AQHA Foundation recorded and DNA tested prior to the sale..

All horses must be presented in good sale condition. Registration or recording papers and if applicable where a mare is in foal, evidence that a Breeding Return for the service has been lodged with the Association, must be made available at the sale to an AQHA representative or other person appointed by the Association.

No mare is to be presented for sale that is due to foal within 30 days before or after the sale.

Any person or persons conducting such sales must submit the particulars to the Association at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the sale to allow the Association sufficient time to check the particulars to ensure that they comply with the records of the Association.

Any persons conducting an approved Quarter Horse Sale:

- a) Must pay the expenses of the representative/s appointed by the Association, in relation to his/her travelling and accommodation, to carry out the necessary inspection of the horses offered at the sale in addition to the fee for an Approved Sale as set out in Annex A.

35. HARDSHIP CLAUSE

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Association reserves the right to accept any Quarter Horse and to record the transfer of a Quarter Horse into the Stud Book or Appendix Register of the Association when the breeding of the horse is proven to the satisfaction of the Association and on payment of a Hardship Fee which shall be determined by the Association.

36. AMERICAN REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Registration of horses with the American Quarter Horse Association is possible on application to the Australian Quarter Horse Association provided horses meet AmQHA registration criteria at the time of application.