

USPHA REGISTRATION RULES
Table of Contents

RULE I REGISTRATION.....	2
SECTION 1. Eligibility/Documentation.	2
SECTION 2. Eligibility/Requirements.....	2
SECTION 3. By Laws Specifications.	2
SECTION 4. Registration Numbers.	2
SECTION 5. Names.	2
SECTION 6. Definitions.	2
SECTION 7. Hand Breeding.	4
SECTION 8. Pasture Breeding.	4
SECTION 9. Eligible for Registration.	4
SECTION 10. Artificial Insemination.	4
SECTION 11. Fresh Shipped Semen.	4
SECTION 12. Frozen Shipped Semen.	5
SECTION 13. Embryo Transfers.....	6
SECTION 14. True Parentage.	7
SECTION 15. Absolute Accuracy.....	7
SECTION 16. Albinos/Excessive White Markings.....	7
SECTION 17. Breeding Stallions.....	7
SECTION 18. Photographs.	7
RULE II APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION, RECORDS, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION....	7
SECTION 1. Progeny of Registered Sires and Dams.....	7
SECTION 2. Imported Horses.....	7
SECTION 3. Imported in Utero.	8
SECTION 4. Registration From Approved Registry.	8
SECTION 5. Markings.....	8
SECTION 6. Substitute Certification.	8
SECTION 7. Records and Information.	8
SECTION 8. Effect of Registration.	8
SECTION 9. Pending Files.	8
SECTION 10. Association Not Liable.	8
SECTION 11. Inspection.	8
RULE III TRANSFERS.....	9
SECTION 1. Change of Registered Owner.	9
SECTION 2. Transfer to Successor.	9
RULE IV CERTIFICATE CANCELLATIONS, CORRECTIONS, CHANGES AND DUPLICATES.....	9
SECTION 1. Transfer Without Registration Certificate.	9
SECTION 2. Death of a Registered Horse.	9
SECTION 3. Duplicate Certificate.	9
SECTION 4. Marking or Color Changes.	9
SECTION 5. Name Change.	9
SECTION 6. Castration.	10
SECTION 7. Responsibility for Correction of Registration Certificate.	10
SECTION 8. Cancellation of the Certificate of Registration.	10
SECTION 9. Canceled Registration Numbers Retained for Reference.....	10
RULE V PENALTIES	10
SECTION 1. Suspension of Membership and/or Registration Privileges.	10
SECTION 2. Notification of Penalties Imposed.	10
SECTION 3. Filing of Complaint.....	10
RULE VI BREEDERS LIST.....	11
RULE VII PEDIGREES	11
RULE VIII STALLION BREEDING REPORTS	11
RULE IX MARE SHIPPED SEMEN	11
RULE X POWER OF AMENDMENT.....	11
RULE XI PERUVIAN PARTBLOOD REGISTRATION.....	12
SECTION 1. Eligibility.....	12
SECTION 2. Requirements.....	12
SECTION 3. Documentation.....	12

REGISTRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

RULE I REGISTRATION

SECTION 1. Eligibility/Documentation. The United States Peruvian Horse Association, hereinafter referred to as the "Association," is not empowered to register and cannot register any equine if it is not provided with complete and authentic documentation as required in these Rules and Regulations and in the Association's Bylaws.

SECTION 2. Eligibility/Requirements. A horse of pure Peruvian blood is eligible for registration in the records of the Association under its Rules and Regulations providing it meets all requirements of the Association Bylaws and a proper application for registration of such horse is filed with the Association, including all fees.

SECTION 3. By Laws Specifications. Rules governing registration errors, transfer of title and registration, and Breeding Reports shall be as specified in the Association Bylaws and Rules and Regulations.

SECTION 4. Registration Numbers. Registration numbers shall be consecutive as to the records of the Association. All horses' registration numbers are preceded by one of the following alphabetical letters: M (mare), G (Gelding), S (a stallion registered for breeding purposes), or T (a stallion not registered for breeding purposes).

SECTION 5. Names. No horse will be registered in the records of the Association's Registry by any name which is a duplicate of a name already registered. An imported horse having the same name as a horse already registered with the USPHA can retain this name if the word "de" (meaning "of") and the name of the breeder in Peru are added. All names will be in proper Spanish or other typical Peruvian (such as Quechua) spelled correctly, and composed of no more than four (4) parts or twenty-five (25) characters. (Each letter, punctuation mark, or space counts as one character). Alphabetical prefixes or suffixes will be allowed. A fee, as set by the Board of Directors, will be charged for the registration of an alphabetical prefix or suffix and the registered owners of such a prefix or suffix will have exclusive rights to its use with their horses' names. Only the BREEDERS of a horse may use their initials (or ranch initials) in front of that horse's name (the breeder being the person who owned or leased the mare at the time of breeding). These initials cannot be removed from the horse's name even if the horse is sold and/or its name is changed without written permission from the breeder. The following names are not eligible for use:

- a. Prefixes or suffixes which have been registered by another person with the Association.
- b. Names similar in spelling.
- c. Names which are suggestive of or which have a vulgar or obscene meaning.
- d. The initials USLA which are reserved for horses which have won a USPHA Lifetime Achievement Award.

The right to an unused name can be reserved for a period of one year upon payment of the required fee.

NOTE: The Association reserves the right to approve or disapprove any name, prefix, or suffix whether or not it falls under any of the specific prohibitions set forth above.

SECTION 6. Definitions

- a. A horse is "bred" at the place of its conception.
- b. The "breeder" of a horse is the owner, or in the case of a lease, the lessee, of the dam at the time of breeding. In order for the lessee to be listed as the breeder, the lease must be in effect at the time the mare becomes pregnant, and a written verification of the lease will have to be on file with the Association by the time the registration is accomplished.
- c. **General color definitions**, subject to amplification and interpretation by the Registration Committee, are as follows:
 - **Albino:** White hair, pink skin, pink eyes.
 - **Perlino:** White hair, pink skin, blue eyes.
 - **Cremello:** Pale golden coat, golden skin, amber eyes.
 - **Gray:** Mixture of black and white hairs throughout the coat. A third colored hair may sometimes be present. Shades may vary from near white to near black. Gray horses turn white with age.
 - **Palomino:** Body color varies from pale yellow to dark gold or copper, with white or flaxen mane and tail.
 - **Chestnut:** Reddish body color varying in shade from deep red to golden. Mane and tail can be same color as body or can be of another shade or can be flaxen. Mane and tail can never be black.
 - **Liver:** The coat is a uniform deep red throughout, including mane and tail. This is a very dark color, closer in appearance to black than to chestnut. A variation of this color may involve a flaxen or flaxen/grey mane and tail.
 - **Buckskin:** Yellowish or golden body color composed of hairs of a single color. Black mane, tail, and points. May have dappling and/or black dorsal stripe.

- **Bay:** Body varies from light yellowish tan to reddish brown. Black mane, tail and points.
 - **Brown:** Predominantly black hairs on body sometimes mixed with lighter hairs and usually with lighter hairs on muzzle and flank. Black mane and tail.
 - **Black:** Stark coal black body hair, including muzzle and flank, mane and tail.
 - **Dun:** Body color ranging from a dull greyish brown to yellow or gold. Color is uniform throughout body but, except in the case of a red or black dun, is composed of a mixture of different colored hairs rather than a single colored hair. Mane and tail may be black, red, yellow or mixed. Usually has black points and a dorsal stripe. May have a transverse stripe crossing the withers and zebra stripes on the legs. A red dun is a reddish-orange color with a dark red dorsal stripe and a red mane and tail. A black dun is close to black but with a tan colored cast to his coat.
 - **Grulla:** Body color is smokey, or mouse, color composed of individual grey hairs rather than a mixture of black and white hair. Mane and tail color match body. Black points. Most have a black dorsal stripe and zebra stripes on legs.
 - **Roan:** Roaning may occur in conjunction with any other color. Roan horses have an even distribution of white hairs mixed with their base color. Usually the face, lower legs, mane and tail retain the solid base color, at least to some extent. Roan horses retain a uniform color year after year. A strawberry roan has a chestnut base color; a blue roan has a black base; a red roan is a bay horse with a roan factor. Roans may also have other base colors which may be described by adding "roan" to the base color, i.e., "buckskin roan."
- d. **Distal spot:** small spot(s) on the legs or body of a horse, usually in a white marking.

e. **White FACE markings:**

Star: Any white marking on the forehead. Size, shape, position and colored marking on the white to be described.

Strip: A narrow white marking down the face not wider than the flat exterior surface of the nasal bones. It may be a conformation of a star or it may be separate. Where there is a star, and the strip is not continuous with it, it should be described as "star; strip." Where the star and strip are continuous, it should be described as "star with connected strip". Where there is no star present, the origin of the strip should be described as "strip". The termination of the strip and any variation in width, length, direction and colored markings on the white should be described.

Blaze: A white marking covering almost the whole of the forehead between the eyes and extending down the front of the face, involving the full width of the nasal bones. Variation in direction, termination and colored markings on the white should be described.

Bald: The white marking covers the forehead, including or touching the eyes and covering the face extending toward the mouth. The extension may be to either or both sides and should be described accordingly.

Snip: A white marking independent or sometimes connected to those indicated above and situated between or in the region of the nostrils. Position, size and shape should be described.

Lip Markings: (white marking or pink skin) Should be accurately described as to size and location, whether embracing the whole or a portion of either lip.

White Muzzle: Where the white extends over both lips and to the region of the nostrils. Usually in conjunction with the blaze or bald face.

Wall-eye: A wall-eyed horse is one that due to lack of pigment has a light blue or pink iris rather than the usual brown. Other terms are "watch eye" or "glass eye." Such eyes are evident at birth and do not change thereafter. Consequently, these are useful in identification and must be recorded on the application for registration. The wall-eye should not be confused with the eye which has a very noticeable white ring or sclera showing around a normal brown iris. Very little, if any, sclera is evident in the normal eye. However, a sizeable white ring is evident in some, and, if so, is usually permanent in nature. This type of eye should not be described on the application for registration.

f. **White leg markings:** Leg markings will fall into one or more of the following classifications or combinations:

White Coronet: Where the hair immediately above the entire hoof is white. If dark spots are present, they should be described as to size and location.

White Heel: The heel is regarded as the back of the pastern extending to the ergot. If the white is confined to only one bulb of the heel, it should be recorded as either inside or outside heel.

White Pastern: for the purposes of description, the term "pastern" is taken as extending from immediately below the fetlock joint downward. Any variation of the extent of white should be specified. e.g. half pastern, quarter pastern, higher inside, etc.

White Fetlock: For the purpose of description, the term "fetlock" is taken as comprising the entire fetlock joint downwards. Any variation of the extent of white should be specified.

High White markings: The term "sock" may be used to indicate white markings extending to about halfway up the cannon and the term "stocking" for white markings up to the region of the knee or hock. However, the exact height to which the white extends should be accurately indicated, also any variation in the upper marking noted, e.g., "white to middle of cannon", "white to knee" or "stocking three fourths to hock", "stocking to mid-cannon inside and to knee outside", etc.

g. **Body Markings.** Body markings should be described as to color, size and location. They usually fall into three categories:

1. Dark patches on a bay or chestnut horse;
2. Gray or roan patches;
3. True white spots on the body with underlying pink skin.

The following must also be described:

a. **Brands:** Any discernible brands should be recorded as to design and location.

b. **Mixed Coat Colors:** Occasionally a thin scattering of white hair is seen distributed irregularly in bay or chestnut hair coats. These may be described as "bay mixed with a few white hairs", "chestnut with light mixture of white hairs", etc.

SECTION 7. Hand Breeding. When hand breeding is used, a mare may not be or have been exposed to any ungelded male more than ten months of age other than the breeding stallion within 42 days. In any case where mares are inadvertently (or otherwise) rebred or exposed to a different stallion before 42 days have elapsed, DNA tests (at the mare owner's expense) will be required to help establish true sire identification before a registration application can be considered. The DNA tests must establish one stallion as the possible sire and eliminate all but one of the stallions as the possible sire, as one requisite for registration.

SECTION 8. Pasture Breeding. No foal conceived by pasture breeding will be registered unless the following procedures are adhered to:

- a. Only one stallion can run with a mare or group of mares and they must be enclosed by permanent barriers that are substantial and so maintained that no other stallion could possibly breed any mare in the pasture.
- b. No ungelded male more than ten months of age, other than the single designated breeding stallion, shall be allowed to run with a mare or group of mares being pasture bred.
- c. If the stallion running with the band of mares is removed, a period of at least 42 days must elapse before the mares are exposed to any other stallion.
- d. The recorded owner of the stallion used in pasture breeding must state in the Stallion Breeding Report the date the stallion was turned out to run with one or more mare(s) and the date the stallion was separated from the mare(s). Exposure dates must be recorded in all breeding records.

SECTION 9. Eligible for Registration. An otherwise qualified foal is eligible for registration if it is begotten by a stallion's natural service of a mare and it a natural gestation takes place in and delivery is from the body of the mare in which the foal is conceived. Natural service includes for the purpose of this paragraph, the immediate reinforcement of the stallion's service by a portion of the ejaculate produced by the stallion during such cover.

SECTION 10. Artificial Insemination. An otherwise qualified foal is eligible for registration if it is begotten by artificial insemination under the following conditions:

- a. The stallion and mare must be registered with the registry promoted by this Association and the DNA of the stallion, as certified by an approved facility, must be on file with the Association.
- b. The insemination must be performed by or be personally observed by a licensed veterinarian or the stallion owner or the party authorized by the stallion owner to sign the Stallion Breeding Report and the stallion's portion of the Breeding Certificate, any of whom must provide, upon request, a written statement certifying:
 1. That he performed or personally observed the artificial breeding, and
 2. That he witnessed the collection of the semen and its use within 36 hours on the same premises where collected. Said statement must name the donor stallion and the recipient mare(s) and their registration numbers and owner(s).
- c. A natural gestation must take place in and delivery must be from the body of the mare in which the foal is conceived.

SECTION 11. Fresh Shipped Semen. In addition to all other rules and regulations and Bylaws which affect the registration of horses, the following will be required for the registration of foals produced through the use of fresh shipped semen:

- a. The recorded owner(s) of one or more stallions intended for use in a program using the shipment of fresh semen shall first apply to the USPHA for a permit covering each stallion to be used for Artificial Insemination (AI) with fresh shipped semen during each calendar year.
- b. All stallions in this program must be registered as breeding stallions with the USPHA and must have their DNA on file with the USPHA office.

c. Upon receipt of a permit, the stallion owner agrees to all of the following rules:

1. Collection of semen, extension and shipment must be done under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian or certified AI technician.
 2. No stallion in this program may be bred to more than forty-five (45) mares in one calendar year by shipped semen.
 3. Inseminations using shipped semen must be performed by a licensed veterinarian or a certified AI technician.
 4. All paperwork required in this program must be completed within the required time limits or the resulting foal may be ineligible for registration.
 5. DNA samples shall be taken from the sire, mare and foal. This DNA shall be performed by a veterinary laboratory approved by the USPHA. DNA samples shall be taken by a licensed veterinarian, who shall verify the origin of these samples.
 6. DNA and matching of DNA shall be completed by the approved veterinary laboratory and the results on file at the USPHA office prior to the registration of any resulting foal.
- d. The USPHA reserves the right to revoke any permit for the shipment of fresh semen at any time with just cause.
- e. The USPHA reserves the right to disapprove any Veterinary Center or personnel with just cause.
- f. All necessary forms may be requested from the USPHA Registrar.

SECTION 12. Frozen Shipped Semen. In addition to all other rules and regulations and Bylaws which effect the registration of horses, the following will be required for the registration of foals produced through the use of frozen shipped semen.

a. The recorded owner(s) of the stallion intended for use in a program using the collection, storage and shipment of frozen semen shall first apply to the USPHA for a permit covering each stallion to be used for Artificial Insemination (AI) with frozen shipped semen. This permit will remain in effect until one of the following occurs: transfer of ownership of stallion; stallion is exported; death of stallion; or castration of stallion; or revoked by USPHA Board for just cause.

1. Included on permit will be the following information:

- a) Name of stallion
- b) USPHA Registration Number of Stallion
- c) Owner of stallion
- d) Place of collection and storage

b. All stallions in this program must be registered as breeding stallions with the USPHA and must have their DNA on file with the USPHA office PRIOR to collection, storage, and/or shipment.

1. The only exception is: Stallions registered as Breeding Stallions with a recognized registry and transferring into the USPHA who currently have a shipped frozen semen permit (with proof) through the program of that Registry will be allowed to file for a permit while meeting all further requirements of this program.

c. Appropriate fee is to be paid at time of application for permit.

d. All mares in this program must have their DNA on file with the USPHA office prior to insemination.

e. Upon receipt of a Permit covering the freezing and shipment of frozen semen, the stallion owner(s) agree(s) to the following terms and conditions:

2. Collection of semen, freezing and shipment must be done under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian or certified AI technician.

3. Insemination using shipped frozen semen must be performed by a licensed veterinarian or a certified AI technician.

4. All paperwork required in this program must be completed within the required time limits or the resulting foal may be ineligible for registration.

a) Annual Stallion Breeding Report due January 31 of year following breeding to include all dates of shipment of frozen semen, name of mare inseminated, registration number, owner of mare.

b) Annual Mare Breeding Report due January 31 of year following breeding to include all dates inseminated and the name of stallion, registration number, and owner of stallion.

5. DNA shall be taken from foal for verification of parentage. All DNA shall be performed by a veterinary laboratory approved by the USPHA. Samples for DNA shall be taken by a licensed veterinarian, who shall verify the origin of these samples. DNA shall be completed by the approved veterinary laboratory, and the results placed on file at the USPHA office prior to the registration of any resulting foal.

f. The mare owner, if different from the owner of the stallion, must agree to all USPHA rules and regulations covering the use of shipped frozen semen.

g. A preserved semen inventory must be kept on file and a copy sent to the USPHA office annually by January 31.

- h. The USPHA must be notified when preserved semen changes possession. The owner of the preserved semen at the time a mare is inseminated is responsible for submission and signing of service certificate for that period of time.
- i. A required "Change of Owner Report" form to be signed by seller and buyer whenever a stallion is sold and any frozen semen is retained by the seller. This form will state that the seller is allowed to retain straws from the stallion and seller has the right to sign stallion reports and certificates for breeding using the retained straws. Both buyer and seller MUST sign this form and it MUST be sent to the office at the time of the transfer of horse to buyer.
The seller will be required to apply for a new permit since the stallion is no longer owned by him/her as specified in the rules.
- j. If the stallion dies, and preserved semen is retained by owner of the stallion at the time of death, the office must receive notice of death as well as number of retained straws. There is no time limit to storage of preserved semen.
- k. If preserved semen changes hands, while stallion is alive or after death, the office must be notified of new ownership by a transfer of ownership submitted to the office and the number of straws that changed hands must be indicated. A transfer fee as determined by the Board of Directors applies.
- l. If the stallion is gelded, a certificate of gelding must be filed and number of straws retained is to be noted. In order to qualify for the shipped semen program, the horse must have been registered as a breeding stallion before it was gelded and there must be a shipped Frozen Semen permit on file. There is no time limit to storage of preserved semen after a qualified stallion is gelded.
- m. The USPHA reserves the right to revoke any permit for the shipment of frozen semen at any time for just cause.
- n. The USPHA reserves the right to disapprove any Veterinary Center or Personnel for just cause.
- o. All necessary forms may be requested from the USPHA Registrar.
- SECTION 13. Embryo Transfers.** In addition to all other rules and regulations and Bylaws which affect the registration of horses, the following will be required for the registration of foals produced through embryo transfers:
- a. The results of a DNA test of the sire must be on file with the USPHA prior to the breeding.
- b. The results of a DNA test of the dam must be drawn before the transplant is performed, and the results must be on file with the USPHA within a reasonable period of time.
- c. The results of a DNA test for the recipient mare must be on file with the USPHA prior to foaling.
- d. The foal must be DNA tested and a DNA comparison must be made prior to registration.
- e. No mare will be considered qualified as a donor mare unless she has at least one foal registered in a registry approved by the USPHA which were conceived, gestated and foaled in and from her body.
- f. Even if several foals are produced by embryo transfers from a single donor mare in a single year, only one foal thus produced can be registered in each 400 day period. There will be no late fee for registering a foal produced by embryo transfer if another foal produced in the same year by the same donor mare is registered and application is made any time before any additional foal(s) reach one year of age. Such applications will be held in a pending file and can be processed at the rate of one in each 400 day period as long as only one foal from any single donor mare is registered in each 400 day period. Such horses whose applications for registration are pending, may not be shown in USPHA approved shows until actual registration is accomplished. The registration of any foal born after the death of the donor mare requires Board approval and approval shall not be granted more than 400 days after the death of the donor mare.
- g. Applications for permits to perform embryo transfers must be made to the Board of Directors prior to the actual transfer.
- h. The transfer must be performed by a licensed veterinarian or at a state approved veterinary school, which must provide a signed certification that he or they have verified the identity of both sire, dam, and recipient mare and have performed the complete procedure. This written certification must advise where the procedure was performed and where the recipient mare is being maintained.
- i. To cover the costs of administration, additional fee, as determined by the Board of Directors, for foals produced under the program will be applicable.
- j. It will be understood that all of the expenses incurred in an embryo transfer operation, including the DNA tests and comparisons, will be incurred by the owner of the dam. In considering approval or denial of an application for a permit to perform an embryo transfer, the Board of Directors will be strictly guided by the intent and purpose of these rules which is to permit mares to foal when they would otherwise be unable to do so owing to injury, disease or other clearly nonhereditary cause. These rules are not intended to give mares without problems, the opportunity to foal more often than normal mares.

SECTION 14. True Parentage. Any question of true parentage will be resolved as requested by the Registration Committee and/or the Board of Directors, and may include the insistence by the Association of DNA testing of the horses involved. These tests will be at the expense of the mare owner and shall be paid in advance.

SECTION 15. Absolute Accuracy. Any questions relating to the absolute accuracy of any information on a registration certificate or an application for registration will be resolved as requested by the Registration Committee and/or the Board of Directors, or the Registration Certificate may be canceled or refused.

SECTION 16. Albinos. Albinos will not be eligible for registration with the Association.

SECTION 17. Breeding Stallions. Any male horse whose registration is being changed from a "T" number to an "S" number, or which is being registered directly as an "S" numbered horse, is required to have a signed veterinary certificate attesting to the fact that it has two descended testicles, in addition to the other requirements for registration of breeding stallions. Cryptorchids and monorchids are ineligible to be registered as breeding stallions. Any animals registered as a stallion contrary to this ruling may have the Certificate of Registration canceled from the records of the Association as may be the Certificates of all progeny sired by this stallion.

SECTION 18. Photographs. It is the responsibility of the applicant to be sure that the photographs provided at the time of registration are clear, show the entire horse, are a reasonable likeness of the horse and clearly, how all white markings. If more than two photographs are necessary to clearly show all white markings, it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide these. The Registration Committee shall have the right to request additional photographs in all cases where there is doubt about the existence or shape of any white markings. (Place the full registered name of the horse on the back of photos, including the breeder initials.)

RULE II

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION, RECORDS, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

SECTION 1. Progeny of Registered Sires and Dams. Before any foal may be registered, the Association must be in receipt of:

- a. An accepted Stallion Breeding Report on the form supplied by the Association, signed by the owner of the stallion or his duly authorized agent.
- b. An application for registration of the foal on the form supplied by the Association, completed and signed by the owner of the foal. The application shall include the name, sex, color at birth as well as at the time of application for registration, markings and foaling date and shall also include the registered names, registration numbers and colors of both the sire and dam. Said application shall be accompanied by 2 color photographs (one of each side of the animal, one of which will have the full face squarely facing the camera). Application once submitted cannot be withdrawn without just cause as determined by the Board of Directors. Said application shall also be accompanied by a Breeding Certificate on the form supplied by the Association. This Breeding Certificate contains a section which asks that the signers verify if the breeding was made by natural service or artificial insemination and this section must be filled out before the registration can be accomplished. The Breeding Certificate must be signed by the registered owner(s) of both the stallion and the mare at the time of service and shall contain the color, parentage, markings, registered name and registration number of the mare, the registered name and registration number of the stallion and the date(s) of service.
- c. The required registration fee, including transfer fee if sold while being registered.
- d. The original Certificate of Registration will be issued to the person who was the recorded owner of the dam at the time of foaling unless the application for registration, (or a Transfer Report and Bill of Sale on the form supplied by the Association) is signed by the registered owner of the mare, transferring ownership of the foal to another party.

SECTION 2. Imported Horses. Before any imported horse shall be eligible for direct registration in the records of the Association, the owner of such horse shall make application on the form supplied by the Association, said application to be identical with the one described under Section I(b) of Rule 11, excepting that it will provide the date of importation. Said application will be accompanied by the necessary fee, 2 color photographs (one of each side of the animal, one of which will have the full face squarely facing the camera) and a photocopy of a Registration Certificate from a Registry officially recognized by the USPHA. Imported animals will be designated by an Asterisk (*) preceding the name.

SECTION 3. Imported in Utero. Before any foal imported in utero shall be eligible for direct registration, the owner of the mare at the time of the foaling must first have obtained registration of the mare in his name and thereafter shall make application for registration of the foal upon the application described under Section I (b) of Rule II. Said application shall be accompanied by 2 color photographs (one of each side of the animal, one of which will have the full face squarely facing the camera). There shall also be filed with said application the required fee and satisfactory evidence, either by affidavit of the owner(s) of the sire and dam at the time of service, or otherwise as the Registration Committee and/or the Board of Directors shall determine, to establish the date of breeding and that the sire was of pure Peruvian blood. Imported animals will be designated by an asterisk (*) preceding the name.

SECTION 4. Registration From Approved Registry. A horse duly registered with a registry approved by the Association is eligible for registration with the Association provided that the application for registration is made on the form provided by the Association and is accompanied by the required color photographs and fees as well as a photocopy of the recognized Registration Certificate, if the horse originated in Peru or another foreign country and is registered with a registry recognized by the Association. In order to be eligible for registration in this manner, a horse must meet all Association requirements excepting those regarding time limitations for registration, Stallion Breeding Reports and registration of the sire and dam with the Association. Such registration applications may be reviewed by the Registration Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors who will have the final say as to their approval or disapproval. Stallions registered for breeding purposes must comply with all Association requirements and must pay the normal fee for breeding stallions.

SECTION 5. Markings. All true white markings on a horse (those with underlying pink skin which is most easily determined by saturating the area with water) which is the subject of an application for registration must be indicated in red ink on the figures appearing on the registration application form supplied by the Association and a description of said markings written in the space provided. Such markings must be taken from life while the subject horse is before the applicant. Refer to Rule 1, Section 6(d), (e), (f) and (g).

SECTION 6. Substitute Certification. Should any person whose certification is required be deceased, unavailable or otherwise incapable of making such certification, the Registration Committee and/or the Board of Directors may elect to accept substitute certification of a representative of said person or of such other person as it may direct, or of any other nature which is deemed satisfactory and conclusive.

SECTION 7. Records and Information. Any owner of a horse may be required to supply such information and documentary evidence as the Association may determine is necessary to verify any and all dates questioned on an application for registration or on the Registration Certificate of a horse already registered. Complete and accurate records of breeding, foaling and ownership must be kept in permanent form by owners of registered horses and such records shall be available at all times for inspection by authorized representatives of the Association. If the Association determines that no systematic and satisfactory plan for keeping records is in use, or if no records are made available for inspection upon reasonable notice in writing, then the Association may proceed against such owner under Rule V.

SECTION 8. Effect of Registration. Except as provided in Rule IV, when the horse which is the subject of the application has been accepted for registration and the Registration Certificate has been issued, such registration shall be binding on the Association, unless and until clear and convincing evidence is adduced showing fraud or mistake or activity prohibited by or not provided for in the Association Bylaws and/or Rules and Regulations in the application for or issuance of the Certificate of Registration, in which case the Certificate of Registration may be canceled in the same manner and with the same opportunity for hearing as provided in Section 8 of Rule IV.

SECTION 9. Pending Files. Applications for registration in the Association's "pending file" will be held indefinitely but if not completed by one year, may be subject to the normal registration penalties.

SECTION 10. Association Not Liable. The Association, its Directors, Officers, members and employees shall use diligence in securing the necessary information pertaining to any and all horses registered by it, but neither

the Association, nor its Directors, Officers, members and employees shall be answerable in damages for the issuance of any Certificates of Registration made in conformity with information supplied by the applicant for registration, nor shall they be liable for any damages or losses occasioned by the cancellation or correction of any Certificate.

SECTION 11. Inspection. Any horse which is registered with the Association or is the source of a registration application submitted to the Association shall be subject to possible personal inspection or inspection by photographs or by movie film or video, if requested.

RULE III TRANSFERS

SECTION 1. Change of Registered Owner. When a horse is to be transferred, the recorded owner shall endorse in full (indicating the transferee's name, address and the actual date of sale) and deliver to the Association or the new owner, its Certificate of Registration, together with the amount of the transfer fee. Recent photographs as described under Rule 11, Section 1 (b) are required prior to transfer. The new owner is responsible for being certain that said Certificate, Transfer Report and required fee are sent to the Association as soon as possible after the sale.

No transfer of registration will be made unless the Certificate of Registration, fully endorsed by the owner(s) of record, is presented to the Association. If the horse has changed owners more than once since being the property of the last recorded owner, the Association must receive a complete chain of title from the last recorded owner. The seller of a horse registered with the Association has the obligation of seeing that the transfer is duly recorded with the Association with the least possible delay. In the event that the transfer is not completed and both the horse and his documents are in the hands of a new legal owner, the registered owner is obligated to provide the Association with the name and address of the person who bought or otherwise received the horse from him immediately upon written request from the Association or be subject to penalties including but not limited to the suspension of his privilege of registration with the Association.

SECTION 2. Transfer to Successor. Whenever title to a registered horse passes to another by reason of death or incapacity of the owner, by any order or decree of Court, or otherwise by operation of law, the Association may transfer the registration of such horse to the new owner upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction or other satisfactory proof or affidavit of transfer to title.

RULE IV CERTIFICATE CANCELLATIONS, CORRECTIONS, CHANGES AND DUPLICATES

SECTION 1. Transfer Without Registration Certificate. If any registered horse is sold or otherwise legally changes owners without the Certificate of Registration, the Certificate must be surrendered by the recorded owner to the Association for cancellation. The Association shall record such cancellation in its records. If such horse has registered offspring, the registration number may be retained in the Association Stud Book for reference purposes even though the Registration Certificate is canceled.

SECTION 2. Death of a Registered Horse. Upon the death of a horse, its Certificate of Registration, along with a statement indicating the date and cause of death, signed by the recorded owner, must be sent to the Association for recording and cancellation. Upon request, the canceled Certificate of Registration will be returned, marked "Deceased" to the recorded owner. The Board of Directors shall have the power to levy a fine or other penalty, if it sees fit, in the case of deceased horses whose Certificates of Registration are not promptly surrendered for cancellation.

SECTION 3. Duplicate Certificate. A duplicate Certificate of Registration will be issued only to an owner of record. An application therefore must be accompanied by the required fee and an affidavit explaining the loss of the original Certificate of Registration to the Association's satisfaction.

SECTION 4. Marking or Color Changes. Any changes in a horse's markings or color must be reported to the Association, and a corrected Certificate of Registration must be issued. A new Certificate will be issued upon receipt of the original Certificate of Registration together with a satisfactory written statement of the facts, signed by the recorded owner of the horse at the time the change occurred, accompanied by 2 color photographs (one of each side of the animal, one of which will have the full face squarely facing the camera). This statement identifying the horse and requesting correction, must be satisfactory to the Association. After investigation and approval by the Registration Committee and/or the Board of Directors, which may include a personal inspection of the horse, a new Certificate of Registration will be issued at no charge.

SECTION 5. Name Change. Limited to horses without registered offspring. Any change in name can be made only upon request of the recorded owner, accompanied by the Certificate of Registration together with the required fee. Although the name can be changed as described, the breeder's initials may not be dropped unless written permission of the breeder is obtained.

SECTION 6. Castration. When a stallion is castrated, the Certificate of Registration, along with a signed veterinarian's statement indicating the date of castration and verifying removal of both testicles, plus a letter signed by the recorded owner requesting that the horse's registration be changed to show him as a gelding, must be sent to the Association. Upon receipt by the Association, a new Certificate showing the horse as a gelding will be issued to the recorded owner. A administration fee as determined by the BOD shall apply.

SECTION 7. Responsibility for Correction of Registration Certificate. The responsibility for seeing that a horse's Registration Certificate is corrected whenever made necessary by color or marking change, castration or any other reason, rests primarily with the owner. However, the Registrar and/or the Board of Directors can initiate action to correct a Certificate. Failure or refusal to submit a Registration Certificate for correction may result in penalties including but not limited to cancellation of the Registration Certificate in question and suspension of the Registration privileges of the registered owner. If such a horse has changed owners and has not been transferred in the records of the Association, it is the responsibility of the registered owner of record to provide the Association with the name and address of the person to whom the horse was sold as well as any other information which may help the Association in locating the Registration Certificate and the horse.

SECTION 8. Cancellation of the Certificate of Registration. If the Association finds that there is reasonable cause to believe that a horse identified by the recorded owner as the subject of a Certificate of Registration is not the subject of that Certificate, or that a horse does not match the description contained on its Certificate of Registration and registration application, the Registration Certificate of that horse, as well as the Certificates of Registration of all progeny of such horse, may be canceled after thorough investigation. The registered owner of such horse must be given reasonable advance notice of the possibility of the cancellation of the Registration Certificate and shall have the right to present evidence on his own behalf.

SECTION 9. Canceled Registration Numbers Retained for Reference. If a Registration Certificate is canceled for any reason, the registration number may be retained in the Stud Book as a reference number in the event that there are registered offspring which are unaffected by the cancellation.

RULE V PENALTIES

SECTION 1. Suspension of Membership and/or Registration Privileges. The Association may refuse to accept or otherwise act upon registration applications and/or Breeding Certificates and/or Transfer Reports and Bills of Sale and/or Stallion Breeding Reports and/or membership applications signed by, or submitted by, or on behalf of any person who has an unsettled account of any sort with the Association or any person found guilty of misconduct, misrepresentation or violation of any of the Association's Bylaws and/or Rules and Regulations governing registrations. A person signing an application for registration cannot escape penalty by withdrawing the application when advised that certain information must be verified. Though he cannot be obliged to register the horse, an applicant can be obliged to verify any and all statements made on any application he or she submits. The submission of a registration application shall automatically mean that the applicant is prepared to cooperate to the fullest with the Association in investigation of any claims made there on. Failure to lend this cooperation may result in penalties including but not limited to suspension of the registration privileges; of the applicant.

SECTION 2. Notification of Penalties Imposed. Notification regarding the expulsion of any person from the Association and/or the suspension of his registration privileges or any other penalty will be published in one or more of the Association's publications. Notification of such penalty may also be passed on by the Board of Directors to other organizations, if in its opinion such course is advisable for the protection of mutual interests, and the other organization(s) shall also have the option of publishing said notification. Such expulsion or suspension notice will list the name and last recorded address of the person or persons involved.

SECTION 3. Filing of Complaint. Any party in interest may file with the Association upon information and belief, a prepared statement specifying the alleged act or acts of misconduct or misrepresentation of another. The Secretary shall refer copies of said statement, together with any other pertinent information, to the Board of Directors. If a majority of the Board concludes that the charges, if true, involved the purpose and integrity of the Association, said Board shall investigate the charges. Before any action shall be taken against the party accused, he shall be furnished with a concise statement of the charges, together with a notice that he file a written answer thereto within 15 days, or in default thereof, said charge may be taken as true. The Board, in its sound discretion, may decide the issue upon the writings filed or may grant a request for a hearing. The decision of the Board shall be final.

RULE VI BREEDERS LIST

Any voting member of the Association may have his/her name included in a Breeders List prepared by the Association by the payment of the required fee. Such Breeders List will be sent to all persons who may inquire about the Peruvian breed and/or horses for sale and/or the names and addresses of owners and breeders.

RULE VII PEDIGREES

The Association will prepare Certified Pedigrees through the fifth generation, or to foreign records, whichever is first, upon payment of the required fee.

RULE VIII STALLION BREEDING REPORTS

Every breeding stallion owner must file with the Registrar an annual Stallion Breeding Report before each January 31st in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of the Association Bylaws. No applications, under Rule 11 Section 1, will be considered unless the Stallion Report covering the conception of that horse has been received by the Association. Failure to file a complete Stallion Report as defined and by the due date specified above, may subject the stallion owner to any penalty or penalties deemed advisable by the Board of Directors, especially if the interests of another party are affected. Any amendments to or report filed after the birth of a foal must have a parentage DNA test performed before the foal can be registered, plus payment of appropriate fee as set by the Board of Directors.

RULE IX MARE SHIPPED SEMEN

Every mare owner must file with the Registrar an annual Mare Shipped Semen Report before each January 31st following the breeding, in accordance with the provisions of RULE 1, SECTION 11 and 11-1 of these Rules and Regulations, IF THEIR MARE IS BRED BY USE OF FRESH SHIPPED SEMEN OR FROZEN SEMEN. No applications will be considered unless the Mare Shipped Semen Report covering the conception of that horse has been received by the Association in a timely manner. Failure to file a Mare Shipped Semen Report may subject the mare owner to any penalty or penalties deemed advisable by the Board of Directors, especially if the interests of another party are affected.

RULE X POWER OF AMENDMENT

Any question not covered by these Rules and Regulations shall be decided by the Board of Directors whose decision will be final. Any rule or regulation promulgated herein may be repealed, modified, altered or amended or any new rule may be legally adopted at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority of the members of the Board, with the recommendation of the Regional Congress.

RULE XI

PERUVIAN PART-BLOOD REGISTRATION

SECTION 1. Eligibility A horse conceived under this rule may be registered as a Peruvian Part-blood with the USPHA if the following requirements are met:

1. One parent of the horse to be registered is a purebred Peruvian Horse, registered with the United States Peruvian Horse Association or an Association approved by the USPHA.
2. The non-Peruvian Horse parent may not be any animal other than a horse.
3. The registration fee has been paid.

SECTION 2. Requirements All horses conceived and registered under this Rule will be required to meet all United States Peruvian Horse Association Registration Rules as appropriate for Part-blood Peruvian Horses.

1. Horses qualified for part-blood registration shall have been the product of a purebred Peruvian Horse as one parent.
2. Part-blood registered horses must be bred to a Purebred Peruvian Horse for the resulting foal to qualify for registration in the USPHA Part-blood Registry.
3. DNA will NOT be required for registration of a part-blood Peruvian Horse in the USPHA Part-blood Registry. DNA shall be optional at owners request. DNA fee is published in the USPHA fee schedule.
4. A stallion report must be filed each year with the USPHA Register for any stallion bred to produce a Peruvian Part-blood to be registered with this Association, whether that sire is a Purebred Peruvian Horse or any other breed stallion.

SECTION 3. Documentation Until further notice the USPHA Peruvian Part-blood Registry shall utilize the approved forms of the USPHA Purebred Registry. Documentation shall be as complete as possible.

1. Application for registration shall include the breed of both parents and registration number if available for the non Peruvian parent. If unregistered, so indicate.
2. Photos required with application for registration shall include front, left side, right side, and if markings so warrant, a view from the rear.
3. Breeding certificates shall be required. Information for non Peruvian Horse parent should be as complete as possible.