

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK



~Registration Rules and Regulations~

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By the Board of Trustees of the
International Colored Appaloosa Association, Inc
Revised 2023

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International Colored Appaloosa Association, Inc

Dedicated to the Development, Preservation, and Promotion of the Purebred Appaloosa

- ❖ **Foundation was a place to start. The ICAA is building the finished product -- a breed for the future, one generation at a time.**
- ❖ **Founded in 1991, the ICAA is well established and in it for the long haul.**
- ❖ **The only registry offering a program to track a horse's training from birth.**
- ❖ **The only registry building a database of breeders who are producing five-plus generation horses.**
- ❖ **A "stand-alone" registry that does not require prior registration in another registry if the horse is the product of an ICAA registered sire and dam.**
- ❖ **The only registry using the full-generational concept of eight-generations plus, with no out-crossing, to produce a true, purebred Appaloosa, following the generally accepted genealogy method of generational identification.**
- ❖ **The ICAA is partnered with AGI and offers members exclusive pricing options on 6-Panel, color, and pattern testing, as well as DNA Profiling. Parentage verification is free on foals from parents who have been DNA Profiled.**

Desirable Breed Characteristics

- An ICAA accepted "Appaloosa" coat pattern, easily recognized from 15-feet away.
- White sclera encircling the iris of the eyes; mottling of the skin, most noticeable around the eyes, sheath/udder, and under the tail; vertically striped hooves on legs without white leg markings.
- Height must be at least 14-hands high at the age of five-years old.
- Manes and tails can range from short and sparse to long and full
- Straight, lean head with a clean-cut throatlatch; an ample chest, expanding into a deep heart-girth; prominent, well-defined withers extending into well sloped shoulders; the back has a short appearance with a well-sprung ribcage, leading into a medium length underline; long, sloping hip and croup; long, wide forearms and gaskins, leading into short, flat cannons and clean, straight hocks; adequate length and slope to pasterns; hard hooves with wide heels, of adequate size, set on legs that are well-placed under the body to support the horse.
- Free from any unsoundness and/or genetic defects.

Base Colors

The most common base colors are listed below. The base color is the dominant color of the horse, determined by the color of the head, neck and body area. Note: On occasion there will be more than one dilution gene affecting a horse's base color. For example, when a red (chestnut/sorrel) horse gets both the dun gene and the cream gene, the resulting color would be called a dunalino (red dun/palomino). For proper identification, it is important for the ICAA to know if the horse is carrying more than one dilution gene. In the preceding example, two colors should be checked off on the Registration Application. For a dunalino, both red dun and palomino would be checked off, and for a dunskin (bay dun/buckskin), both bay dun and buckskin would be checked off. The ICAA will use one as the base color and add that the horse has the other dilution gene in the description.

- **Bay:** Body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish brown. Mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.
- **Black:** Body color is black, without light areas. Mane and tail black. Testing may be required to determine if a horse is black or dark bay.
- **Dark Bay:** Body color very dark brown to almost black in appearance with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank and inside upper legs. Mane, tail, and lower legs look black or are black. Testing may be required to determine if a horse is black or dark bay.
- **Red/Chestnut/Sorrel:** Body color varies from almost honey gold, to orangey red, to copper, to a very dark liver color. Mane and tail may be the same color or flaxen. Never has a black mane, tail or legs. .
- **Bay Dun:** A bay horse with the dun dilution gene. Body color varies from a sandy yellow to a reddish brown. A dorsal stripe that runs through the tail is present, and possibly some primitive markings such as ear, leg, or shoulder barring. Facial masking may be present. The dun dilution gene does not affect the face, legs, mane, or tail, so those remain the original base color (black legs, mane, and tail, and red face), with lighter hair interspersed in the tail, and sometimes in the mane.
- **Red Dun:** A red (chestnut/sorrel) horse with the dun dilution gene. Body color varies from a light peachy/apricot tone to a darker shade that can resemble a sun-bleached chestnut. A dorsal stripe that runs through the tail is present, and possibly some primitive markings such as ear, leg, or shoulder barring. Facial masking may be present. The dun dilution gene does not affect the face, legs, mane, or tail, so those remain the original base color of red. Lighter hair is interspersed in the tail, and sometimes in the mane.
- **Black Dun/Grulla:** A black horse with the dun dilution gene. Body color smoky or mouse colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but each hair mouse colored). A dorsal stripe that runs through the tail is present, and possibly some primitive markings such as ear, leg, or shoulder barring. Facial masking may be present. The dun dilution gene does not affect the face, legs, mane, or tail, so those remain the original base color of black. Lighter hair is interspersed in the tail, and sometimes in the mane.
- **Buckskin:** A bay horse with one cream gene. Body color yellowish or gold; mane, tail, and lower legs black. Buckskins do not have dorsal stripes or leg barring unless they also have the dun gene.
- **Palomino:** A red (chestnut/sorrel) horse with one cream gene. Body color golden yellow; mane and tail white. Palominos do not have dorsal stripes or leg barring unless they also have the dun gene.
- **Smoky Black:** A black horse with one cream gene. The effect of one cream gene on a black horse cannot be seen visually. A smoky black horse can only be determined by testing.
- **Gray:** Not a color, but a pigment disease. Horses with the gray gene are born any base color, with hyper-pigmentation (extremely dark adult color), a lack of foal camouflage/foal buff, black skin and hooves (on legs with no white leg markings), an often very distinct "goggles" of gray. They will start getting a mixture of white hairs throughout (usually most noticeable first on the face and tip of tail) and gradually turn entirely white with age. Some foals will shed their foal hair and be very gray (usually these are born with goggles/white rings around their eyes), while others take several years, but they will always lose their base color. Many horses are misregistered as roans because the appearance can look similar to roan when they're young. Appaloosas may still have mottled skin and striped hooves. Gray horses should always be registered as gray even if they still look dark or roan. ***The ICAA does not accept gray horses, as it destroys the coat pattern of the Appaloosa.***

- **Perlino:** A bay horse with two copies of the cream dilution gene. Often called a double dilute (any base color with two copies of cream is a double dilute). Body color almost white or cream colored; pink skin, ice-blue eyes; light colored mane and tail, and lower legs possibly slightly darker than body color. The base color of double dilute horses can only be determined with genetic testing.
- **Cremello:** A red (chestnut/sorrel) horse with two copies of the cream dilution gene. Often called a double dilute (any base color with two copies of cream is a double dilute). Body color almost white or cream colored; pink skin, ice-blue eyes; light colored mane and tail. The base color of double dilute horses can only be determined with genetic testing.
- **Smokey Cream:** A black horse with two copies of the cream dilution gene. Often called a double dilute (any base color with two copies of cream is a double dilute). Body color grayish-pearl colored, pink skin, ice-blue eyes, smoky blue, sooty, or orange-tinted mane and tail, and lower legs possibly slightly darker than body color. The base color of double dilute horses can only be determined with genetic testing.
- **Bay Roan:** The effect of the roan gene on bay. Will have a uniform mixture of red and white hair scattered throughout the coat on the main parts of the body, but the head will remain red and the mane, tail and lower legs will remain black. Foals are born bay roan (may not be evident until their foal shed) and stay the same all of their life. ***This is not Appaloosa varnishing, which is created by the LP gene. An Appaloosa varnish pattern will varnish over the face as well, and usually leave “varnish marks” (the original base color) along the frontal bones and other boney parts of the horse’s body and legs. They may show this varnish pattern when they’re born, or not until later in life. If they have this Appaloosa varnish, they will continue to change, getting more varnish their entire lives. A true bay roan would be described as such, with bay roan being the base color; whereas a bay with Appaloosa varnish would have bay listed as the base color and would have “varnish” in the description on the horse’s Certificate of Registration.***
- **Blue Roan:** The effect of the roan gene on black. Will have a uniform mixture of black and white hair scattered throughout the coat on the main parts of the body, but the head, mane, tail and lower legs will be black. Foals are born blue roan (may not be evident until their foal shed) and stay the same all of their life. ***This is not Appaloosa varnishing, which is created by the LP gene. An Appaloosa varnish pattern will varnish over the face as well, and usually leave “varnish marks” (the original base color) along the frontal bones and other boney parts of the horse’s body and legs. They may show this varnish pattern when they’re born, or not until later in life. If they have this Appaloosa varnish, they will continue to change, getting more varnish their entire lives. A true blue roan would be described as such, with blue roan being the base color; whereas a black with Appaloosa varnish would have black listed as the base color and would have “varnish” in the description on the horse’s Certificate of Registration.***
- **Red Roan:** The effect of the roan gene on red (chestnut/sorrel). Will have a uniform mixture of red and white hair scattered throughout the coat on the main parts of the body, but the head and lower legs will be red. Mane and tail may be red or flaxen. Foals are born red roan (may not be evident until their foal shed) and stay the same all of their life. ***This is not Appaloosa varnishing, which is created by the LP gene. An Appaloosa varnish pattern will varnish over the face as well, and usually leave “varnish marks” (the original base color) along the frontal bones and other boney parts of the horse’s body and legs. They may show this varnish pattern when they’re born, or not until later in life. If they have this Appaloosa varnish, they will continue to change, getting more varnish their entire lives. A true red roan would be described as such, with red roan being the base color; whereas a red (chestnut/sorrel) with Appaloosa varnish would have chestnut listed as the base color and would have “varnish” in the description on the horse’s Certificate of Registration.***

Fee Schedule

*****All fees are payable by Check, PayPal/Credit Card Online, or Money Order in US funds only***
All fees subject to change without notice**

Membership (Individual only, annual) \$15.00

Registration Fees

Fillies and Colts	Members	Non-Members
Birth through 6 months	\$15.00	\$35.00
6 months - Dec 31 st of foaling year	\$20.00	\$40.00
Jan 1 st - Dec 31 st of yearling year.....	\$30.00	\$50.00
Jan 1 st - Dec 31 st of 2 year old year	\$45.00	\$75.00
Jan 1 st of 3 year old year and up.....	\$55.00	\$100.00

Geldings and Spayed Mares		
Any age.....	\$20.00	\$50.00

Horses already registered with ICAA approved registries (ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved on a case by case basis)		
Any age.....	\$20.00	\$60.00

Herd Registry		
5 or more head registered at the same time	Half Fee	Full Fee

Embryo/Oocyte Transfer Fees

Prior to removal of embryo from Donor mare	No fee	\$25.00
After collection/prior to foaling	\$25.00	\$50.00
After foaling.....	\$50.00	\$75.00

Advancement

(Solid horses that develop color or test LP)	\$10.00	\$10.00
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Inspections

Inspections of horses	\$20.00	\$20.00
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New/Reissued Certificates

New/Reissued Certificate.....	\$10.00	\$25.00
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Certificate Change to Gelding or Spayed Mare

Certificate stamped gelding or spayed	No Charge	
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Transfer of Ownership (Including Claims Race Horses)

At time of registration	No Charge	\$10.00
Within 60 days of sale	\$10.00	\$30.00
After 60 days of sale	\$30.00	\$50.00

Stallion Reports

By Dec 31 st of breeding year.....	No Charge	\$10.00
Additional Late Fee after Dec 31 st	\$25.00	\$25.00

Signature Authorizations

Signature Authorization Filing No Charge

Lease Agreements

Lease Filing..... \$15.00

Protests (On Horses Already Registered)

Protest Fee (active Members only) \$300.00

Open Show Point Program

Annual Appaloosa Nomination \$15.00

Annual Youth Nomination \$15.00

ICAA Horsemanship Program

One-Time Enrollment Fee \$10.00

ICAA Distance Program

Annual Enrollment Fee \$15.00

REGISTRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

Article I - Registration Eligibility

Section 1 - Registration Requirements

There are two registry divisions for horses that may be registered with the ICAA: the ICAA Foundation Division (Article II Section 1), and the General Division (Article II Section 2). Registration eligibility is based on information supplied to the ICAA by the applicant and by the photographs submitted. The applicant must satisfactorily prove:

- a) the eligibility of the horse that is to be registered with the ICAA
- b) the eligibility for the division applied for
- c) the pedigree and parentage of the horse
- d) that the horse does not carry any known testable genetic defects

All applications for registration of a horse with the ICAA are based on the agreement and consent of the applicant that, in case of disagreements in such matters, the final decision shall rest with the Board of Trustees of the ICAA, and their decision will be final and binding on all parties.

All horses accepted into the ICAA registry are subject to inspection by order of the Board of Trustees at any time and for any reason. All horses participating in ICAA events are subject to random inspection conducted during any such events. Any owner failing to allow inspection of a horse is subject to disciplinary action, and the Certificate of Registration may be recalled or cancelled.

Registration of horses that are not photographed according to the ICAAs instructions, that have improper or incomplete applications or supporting documentation, or whose applications were accompanied by improper fees, will be withheld until all documentation is completed or corrected and/or proper fees submitted.

Section 2 - Eligible Horses

The following are requirements for a horse to be eligible for registration with the ICAA:

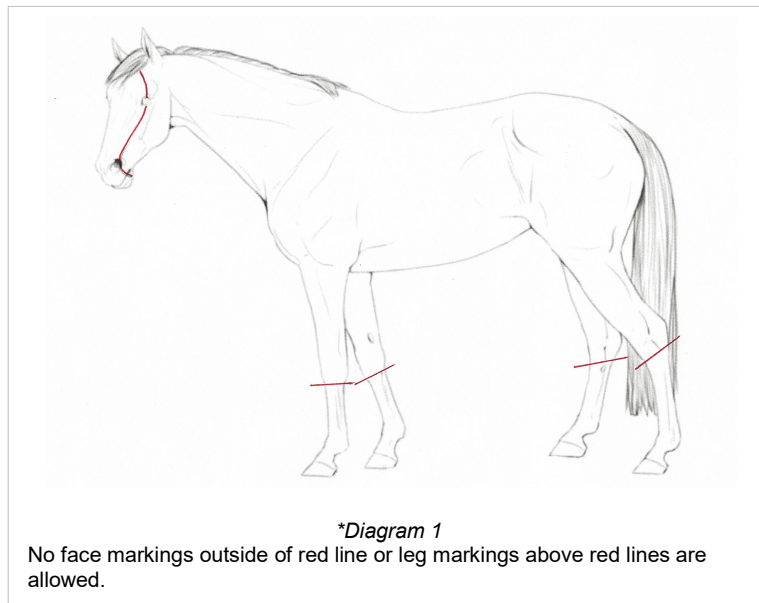
- a) Height must be at least 14 hands high, standing barefoot, at five years of age.
- b) A horse's sire and dam must be registered with the ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA (for geldings and spayed mares with unknown or unregistered parents, see Article II Section 2).
- c) All horses must have a negative 6-Panel test result for genetic diseases, or both parents must be verified as negative (Article III Section 6a/b) per the ICAA rules. This requirement varies somewhat for geldings.

Section 3 - Ineligible Horses

The following will make a horse ineligible for registration with the ICAA:

- a) Horses showing paint, pinto, pony or draft horse breeding.
- b) Horses with bald faces, belly spots, and/or stockings higher than below the knee or hock (*see Diagram 1*).
- c) Horses with the gray gene (horses with a questionable base color may be required to be DNA color tested for gray).
- d) Deceased horses.
- e) Horses with unknown or unregistered parent(s), except geldings and spayed mares expressing the Appaloosa coat pattern, mottled skin, white sclera, and striped hooves on legs without white leg markings.
- f) Parrot mouth horses, or horses with undershot jaws which have not been gelded or spayed.

- g) Cryptorchids or monorchids which have not been gelded, or the offspring of such stallions.
- h) Horses photographed with artificial coloring or artificial characteristics, or which are otherwise misrepresented.
- i) Horses with inherited genetic diseases such as HYPP (N/H or H/H), HERDA (N/HRD or HRD/HRD), GBED (N/G or G/G), MH (N/MH or MH/MH), PSSM1 (N/PSSM1 or PSSM1/PSSM1), IMM (N/IMM or IMM/IMM), or any other genetic disorder that the ICAA deems to be detrimental to the Appaloosa breed. Geldings and spayed mares may be registered if heterozygous for the recessive disorders HERDA (N/HRD) and/or GBED (N/G) (Article III Section 6d)
- j) Multiple horses born the same year from the same mare after one foal has been registered, with the exception of twins carried to term by the natural mother or twins generated from the same ovulation successfully implanted and carried to term in a recipient mare. (Article III Section 8)
- k) Horses produced by any cloning process.



Section 4 - ICAA Approved Registries

A horse registered with the following, or foals from parents registered with these registries, may be eligible for registration with the ICAA so long as the registration requirements of the ICAA are met:

- a) The Appaloosa Horse Club (ApHC)
- b) The Appaloosa Horse Club of Canada (ApHCC)
- c) Other Appaloosa registries on a case by case basis

Article II - Registry Division Requirements

Section 1 – ICAA Foundation Division (F2 through F7)

An ICAA Foundation Division registration is determined by the number of full generations of registered Appaloosas in an individual horse's pedigree.

The horse must have a minimum of two-generations of registered Appaloosa ancestors, beginning with its parents and grandparents, registered with the ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA. The number of full generations of Appaloosas determines the "F" level.

The horse should have, but are not required to have, all Appaloosa characteristics; Appaloosa coat pattern, white sclera, mottled skin, and striped hooves on legs without white leg markings.

If the horse tests negative for the LP gene, or is phenotypically solid (no coat pattern, white sclera, mottled skin, or striped hooves), the registration number on the certificate will have an "N" after the F-level (such as F5N-xxxx).

Solid lp/lp stallions and mares, and untested phenotypically solid stallions and mares, must be bred to an LP/LP or LP/lp Appaloosa.

Any non-characteristic horse that later tests positive for the LP gene, or develops a recognizable Appaloosa coat pattern, may be advanced and issued a new certificate with the "N" removed upon receipt of the original Certificate of Registration and the proper fee (see fee schedule).

The ICAA Foundation Registry Division includes the following seven levels:

<u>Reg No</u>	<u>Generation</u>	<u>Certificate Border Color</u>
F2-xxxx.....	2 generations	Purple
F3-xxxx.....	3 generations	Turquoise
F4-xxxx.....	4 generations	Crimson
F5-xxxx.....	5 generations	Copper
F6-xxxx.....	6 generations	Silver
F7-xxxx.....	7 generations	Gold

While the ICAA recognizes and acknowledges the importance of the ApHC F numbered (Foundation) horses, the ICAA has its own Foundation Division, with its own standards, that does not rely on the ApHC Foundation horses. The ICAA Foundation horses are the building blocks for the future Purebred Appaloosa.

Section 2 - General Division (#) (for one-generation and hardship horses)

The horse's sire and dam (the first generation) must both be registered with the ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA.

The horse should have, but are not required to have, all Appaloosa characteristics; Appaloosa coat pattern, white sclera, mottled skin, and striped hooves on legs without white leg markings.

If the horse tests negative for the LP gene, or is phenotypically solid (no coat pattern, white sclera, mottled skin, or striped hooves), the registration number on the certificate will have an "N" after the # (#N-xxxx).

Solid lp/lp stallions and mares, and untested phenotypically solid stallions and mares, must be bred to an LP/LP or LP/lp Appaloosa.

Any non-characteristic horse that later tests positive for the LP gene, or develops a recognizable Appaloosa coat pattern, may be advanced and issued a new certificate with the "N" removed upon receipt of the original Certificate of Registration and the proper fee (see fee schedule).

A gelding or spayed mare showing *all* Appaloosa characteristics, including coat pattern, may also be registered in the General Division, whether or not a pedigree is known.

Registrations Numbers: #xxxx
Certificate of Registration has a blue border.

Section 3 – Purebred Division

Once we have reached eight-generation ICAA Appaloosas, a new division will be opened for purebred horses and their offspring. The rules and requirements will be the same or very similar to the ICAA Foundation Division.

Section 4 - Closed Registries/Divisions

Effective January 1, 1996, the following registries were closed in their entirety:

- a) Appendix Registry
- b) Half-Breed Registry

Effective January 1, 2019, the following division was closed in its entirety:

- a) Breeding Stock Division

Effective January 1, 2022, the following division was closed in its entirety:

- a) Non-Characteristic Division

Article III - Registering a Horse with the ICAA

Section 1 - Responsibility for Registration

- a) It is the owner's responsibility to be knowledgeable of the registration rules and regulations.
- b) The owner(s) of the dam at the time of foaling is/are responsible for the registration of a foal.
- c) The owner(s) or recorded lessee of the dam at the time of foaling will be listed as the owner(s) on the foal's Certificate of Registration, unless the Registration Application is accompanied by a completed and signed Transfer Report form.
- d) An owner cannot be a business, ranch or syndicate. The owner(s) must be one or more natural individuals.
- e) The Secretary, in writing, may require any additional information he or she may deem necessary to process an application for registration. Refusal of an owner to provide any additional information as requested within one year relieves the ICAA of any and all responsibilities to the owner, or to process that application. No certificate will be issued, the registration fees will be forfeited by the owner(s), and the file will be closed.
- f) The owner is responsible for all expenses required to register a horse, including any expenses necessary to transport that horse for an inspection, if required, or called upon to do so, and for any inspection fees required.
- g) If an error in processing has been made by the ICAA, a new Certificate of Registration will be issued, free of charge, up to thirty (30) days from the date of issue on receipt of the original certificate and a written statement or Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, listing the error(s) made on the certificate. Such certificates will be marked "Reissued" or "Corrected."
- h) The owner is responsible for any errors, misinformation, or misrepresentation on any applications for Certificates of Registration, and the ICAA will not be liable for any errors or misrepresentations.
- i) The ICAA reserves the right to suspend, revoke, cancel, or correct issued Certificates of Registration, and the record of any horse in accordance with the ICAA rules and appeal procedures.

Section 2 - Photographs

Current photographs of each horse to be registered with the ICAA are required (including horses previously registered with the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA). Photographs are reproduced on the back of the Certificate of Registration, so it is to the owner's advantage to send in good, clear photographs showing all markings. The Division the horse is registered in may be determined from the photographs submitted.

Photographs submitted to the ICAA become the property of the ICAA and are filed as a part of each horse's permanent record. Photographs cannot be returned.

The ICAA does not accept Polaroid photographs or video tapes.

There are four (4) required photographs, as follows:

- a) One full body photo of the left side, showing all four legs and hooves.
- b) One full body photo of the right side, showing all four legs and hooves.
- c) One full body front photo (with forelock pushed aside), showing the face and all four legs and hooves.
- d) One full rear photo, showing all four legs and hooves.

Additional close-up photos should be taken (and may be required) of marginal coat patterns and/or characteristics (white sclera; mottled skin, most noticeable around eyes, muzzle, udder/sheath and under tail; and striped hooves on legs without white leg markings). These may be necessary to prove eligibility. Also, close-up photos of scars, brands, or any small leg markings (if applicable) that are not easily seen in full body photos, to aid in the correct description of the horse. If any close-up photos of legs are submitted, label them as to which leg the photo is of. List location of any scars and/or brands.

All hard copy photographs submitted must be at least 3½ inches by 3½ inches and no larger than 3½ inches by 5 inches. Photos may also be submitted via email, which is preferred. Each photo must be labeled with the following:

- a) Date taken
- b) Horse's pending name
- c) Horse's date of birth
- d) Horse's sex
- e) Dam's name and registration number
- f) Sire's name and registration number
- g) Owner's name
- h) Owner's membership number (if known)

It is very important that all body parts be shown in the photos. *Do not submit full body photos with the legs, ears, nose or tail cut off.* The horse should take up most of the photo and not be so small and distant that it is hard to determine color, coat pattern, markings, and characteristics. The horse must be standing on a smooth surface with no grass or dirt covering the hooves or legs. Hooves need to be clean to show striped hooves. Photos should be taken of a clean horse on a clear day outdoors in good lighting. Dark horses should be photographed against a lighter background, and light horses should be photographed against a darker background so the horse shows up well. Very light horses, such as a palomino, should also be taken outdoors, but on an overcast day so the sun does not glare off of the light coat, making it hard to determine coat patterns and markings. Full body photos should show all four legs so that all sides of the legs can be seen. Examples can be seen on the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).

If improper or bad photos are submitted, and/or do not readily show all parts of the horse in the photos, the ICAA will request new photos and the registration will not be processed until the requested photos are received. More photos rather than less are best. If you cannot get a horse to stand so all four legs show in each photo, then separate photos can be submitted showing the insides, fronts and backs of individual legs; however it is important to label which leg each photo is of.

Because of the changes an Appaloosa can make over its lifetime, it is imperative that descriptions -- particularly leg and face markings -- are accurate, and good photos of these are on file. The only thing guaranteed to never change on an Appaloosa are its leg markings (face markings never change, but varnish can make them nearly invisible), and these may be the only determining factor to identifying a horse in question later in its life.

Section 3 - Inspections

If an inspection is required for any horse, the Secretary will contact both the owner and the appropriate International Director or State Representative/Inspector on receipt of the inspection fee (*see fee schedule*), to arrange for an inspection. If an inspection is required, the Inspector shall inspect the horse at a designated location, and the owner of the horse will be responsible for transporting the horse to that location and all other costs involved.

Section 4 - Required Applications and Forms

Applications and forms needed to register a horse with the ICAA are available free of charge. They can be downloaded from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com), emailed on request, or mailed on request, from the ICAA office. When returning applications and forms, they must be completed legibly, in ink or typed, signed, and the proper fees included (*see fee schedule*).

a) Registration Application

The owner(s)/breeder(s) of a horse that is to be registered with the ICAA must submit an application that has been signed by the person(s) to be recorded as owner(s) of that horse. If a horse is already registered with the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA, see Article III, Section 5.

b) Stallion Report

Each mare exposed to a stallion must be listed on a Stallion Report filed with the ICAA for that stallion before the foal can be registered. The stallion owner (owner of the stallion at the time of breeding) is responsible for filing the report, but a mare owner must provide the stallion owner with all of the information needed to properly list the mare on the report. Incomplete reports are invalid, and resulting foals will not be registered until the report is corrected.

Stallion Reports must be signed by the owner(s) or lessee(s) of the stallion, and are due by December 31st of the breeding year. Failure to file for any year will cause all foals for that year from that stallion to be ineligible for registration.

All ICAA stallions that have covered any mare, regardless of breed or registration status, must file a stallion report listing all mares bred, as some other-breed or grade mares may produce colored colts that can be registered if gelded.

c) Breeder's Certificate

Stallion owners are responsible for completing and signing a Breeder's Certificate for all resulting foals, unless the stallion and mare are both owned by the same person(s) at the time of breeding. The Breeder's Certificate should be presented to the mare owner, or recorded lessee of the mare, at the time of breeding and/or upon payment in full of the breeding fee.

The breeder (owner of the mare at the time of breeding) is responsible for submitting the Breeder's Certificate with the application to register that mare's foal, unless the mare is sold before the foal is born, or if the foal is sold separately before the foal is registered. If sold, the breeder should submit the Breeder's Certificate and a completed Transfer Report to the new owner.

Horses already registered with the APHC, ApHCC, and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA, are not required to provide a Breeder's Certificate with the Registration Application.

d) Transfer of Ownership

A completed and signed Transfer Report is required for any horse to be registered as owned by anyone other than the person(s) who owned or leased the mare at the time of foaling. This form must be fully completed and signed by both the seller and the buyer. Date of sale must be the date the horse actually changed hands.

Once a horse has been registered with the ICAA, the owner is the person last recorded by the ICAA. That person is the last person listed on the back of the Certificate of Registration. If the back of the certificate is blank, then the last recorded owner is listed on the front under "Owner."

e) Pedigree Worksheet

A five-generation Pedigree Worksheet must be filled out in its entirety for horses registered with the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA, listing all horses in each generation behind the horse to be registered, with their names, registration numbers, and registry they are in. An extended pedigree from the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA, with registration

numbers may be submitted in lieu of the Pedigree Worksheet. For horses that qualify as F6 and above, it may be necessary to submit Pedigree Worksheets or other registry extended pedigrees on the parents or grandparents in order to show the sixth, seventh and/or eighth generation of the horse being registered.

Pedigree Worksheets are not necessary for foals produced by an ICAA registered sire and dam, as their pedigrees have already been documented. An extended pedigree is also not necessary to continue behind any ICAA registered horses that are found in the extended pedigree of the horse being registered.

f) Other Documentation:

1. Any DNA test results, if available, including Color, Pattern, DNA Profile, Genetic disease results, Parentage Verification, and/or any other test results, whether mandatory or not. Test results must have the case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility. Results will be added to the information on Certificate of Registration. **See Article III Section 6 for mandatory tests required for registration.**
2. Any Microchip information, if available.

Section 5 - Horses already Registered with the ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa Registry approved by the ICAA ("Previously Registered")

If an Appaloosa already registered with the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA is to be registered with the ICAA, the following must be submitted:

- a) A photocopy of both the front and back of the ApHC, ApHCC, or other registry's Certificate of Registration
- b) A completed ICAA Registration Application (note: the section asking for a breeder's certificate can be omitted)
- c) The required four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2)
- d) A completed Pedigree Worksheet (Article III Section 4e)
- e) Any DNA test results, **especially those that may be required** (Article III, Section 4f1 and Section 6)
- f) The proper fee (*see fee schedule*)

Registration with another registry does not guarantee registry with the ICAA. If accepted, the horse will be registered with the exact name it has with the ApHC, ApHCC, or other Appaloosa registry. The horse will also be registered to the same owner(s), unless a completed and signed ApHC, ApHCC, or other Appaloosa registry's Transfer Report form accompanies the ICAA Registration Application.

Section 6 - DNA Testing/DNA Profiling

- a) All new ICAA registrations must have N/N 6-Panel* test results on file with the ICAA (Exception: See Article III Section 6d below). Horses with parents/grandparents who have N/N 6-Panel* test results do not need 6-Panel* tested, but the ICAA must have the parents/grandparents N/N 6-Panel* results on file. Test results must have case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility.
- b) Foals from positive breeding stock must test 6-Panel* N/N (Exception: See Article III Section 6d below).
- c) **All new ICAA stallion or mare registrations must have their DNA Profile (ISAG+) on file with the ICAA approved testing facility, which is currently Animal Genetics (AGI).** A DNA Profile on file with the ApHC is not accepted as we do not have access to those files for parentage verification purposes.
- d) **All ICAA stallions and mares must have their DNA Profile (ISAG+) on file with the ICAA approved testing facility, which is currently Animal Genetics (AGI), before their offspring can be registered.** A DNA Profile on file with the ApHC is not accepted as we do not have access to those files for parentage verification purposes
- e) Geldings and spayed mares are not required to have a DNA Profile (ISAG+) on file.

Special Circumstances

- a) A negative IMM test will be required for registration beginning January 1, 2022. Those horses that are accepted on their parents/grandparents N/N test results must have an N/N IMM test to be registered if the parents/grandparents only had a 5-Panel test. Test results must have case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility.
- b) If a mare is exposed to more than one stallion within a sixty (60) day period, a DNA Profile (ISAG+) of the mare, stallions, and the resulting foal will be required in order to determine the correct sire before the foal can be registered. The owner(s) will pay the cost of testing through AGI, unless the results are already on file and provided to the ICAA.
- c) If a mare is bred by artificial insemination (AI), including by shipped semen, a DNA Profile (ISAG+) for the mare and stallion must be on file with AGI, and the resulting foal must be DNA Profiled for parentage verification. The foal's DNA Profile must be compatible with the stallion and mare's DNA to be registered.
- d) If a foal is the result of embryo transfer, a DNA Profile for the donor mare and stallion must be on file with AGI, and the foal must be DNA Profiled for parentage verification. The foal's DNA must be compatible with the stallion and donor mare's DNA to be registered.
- e) Testing for LP is recommended, but not required, for breeding stallions and mares, and for phenotypically solid horses.
- f) All test results will be added to the horse's information on their Certificate of Registration.
- g) The ICAA is authorized to randomly and/or selectively require parentage verification through DNA Profiling (ISAG+) of any ICAA registered horse.
- h) At the discretion of the Board of Trustees, the ICAA may require genetic testing for any additional genetic disorders determined to threaten the well-being of the Appaloosa breed.
- i) Genetic testing done for any reason will be done at the owner's expense
- j) Horses that are heterozygous positive for recessive defects are eligible for registration if gelded or spayed.

*6-Panel Test: HYPP, HERDA, GBED, PSSM1, IMM, and MH.

Section 7 - Embryo/Oocyte Transfer

- a) A horse foaled by a mare that is not its genetic dam, but transferred to her by embryo/oocyte transfer technique, shall be eligible for registration. In addition to other ICAA registration rules, the offspring shall not be eligible for registration unless:
 - 1. prior to the intended collection of the fertilized egg, record owner or lessee has notified the ICAA in writing, using the Embryo/Oocyte Transfer Application form (Mare Enrollment), of intention to attempt an embryo/oocyte transfer in a specified year. There is no fee at this time. Upon good cause, and at its sole discretion, the ICAA may accept late mare enrollment notification. For mare enrollments received and accepted by the ICAA after collection of the embryo/oocyte, but prior to foaling, a late fee as set forth in the fee schedule will be assessed. For mare enrollments received and accepted by the ICAA after foaling, a late fee as set forth in the fee schedule will be assessed. Enrollment must be made each year that a transfer is to be performed. Once enrolled, no substitution can be made.
 - 2. parentage has been verified through DNA Profiling of foal, sire, and donor mare.
- b) An embryo/oocyte may be transported from the premises where the donor mare was located at the time of its removal from her for use in a recipient mare at another location. To be eligible for such transportation, notice of intention to transport the embryo/oocyte shall be given to the ICAA in conjunction with the advanced notice of intended collection specified above

- c) The enrollment notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to preserve for the record owner or lessee of the donor mare, acceptable proof to the ICAA of timely compliance with advance notice of collection specified above, if such proof is requested.
- d) If a mare is enrolled with the ICAA for embryo/oocyte transfer for a specific year, but the procedure is not attempted in the designated year, the ICAA must be notified in writing by December 31 of the designated year that the owner has elected not to attempt embryo/oocyte transfer. Without such notice, a foal produced the following year by the enrolled donor mare is not eligible for registration without parentage verification.
- e) Up to two foals per mare and stallion crossing per year shall be eligible for registration if twins were generated from the same ovulation and successfully implanted and carried to term in a recipient mare.
- f) When a foal is produced by embryo/oocyte transfer, such fact will be stated on its Certificate of Registration.
- g) The ICAA may inspect the premises and practices of any party using or intending to use embryo/oocyte transfer procedures.
- h) The burden of verifying true parentage is the registration applicant's, and any question of parentage shall be resolved against the registration of a horse carried by a recipient mare through embryo/oocyte transfer.

Section 8 – Multiple Foals Produced by One Mare

Only one foal per mare per year shall be eligible for registration, with the exception of twins carried to term by the natural mother, or up to two foals per mare and stallion crossing per year shall be eligible for registration if twins were generated from the same ovulation and successfully implanted and carried to term in a recipient mare. A veterinary certificate stating that the mare foaled two full term foals is necessary for eligibility. That information will be on the Certificate of Registration.

Section 9 - Naming a Horse

Once a horse has been registered with the ICAA, no changes to the registered name will be made. Horses registered with the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by the ICAA will be registered with the exact name on the official ICAA Certificate of Registration (Article III Section 5). Some thought should go into choosing a name for the horse. There are no reserved names with the ICAA. Each horse to be registered with the ICAA must be given an acceptable name, which:

- a) Does not conflict with the name of any horse already registered with the ICAA, whether living or dead.
- b) Does not consist of more than twenty-four (24) letters and spaces (no punctuations or numbers are allowed).
- c) Does not end in "filly" or "colt".
- d) Is not the exact name of a famous horse, whether in the Appaloosa breed or any other breed.
- e) Is not similar in spelling or pronunciation to names already in use.
- f) Is not the name of a famous or notorious person unless their notarized consent is filed with the ICAA.
- g) Is not suggestive of or does not have vulgar or obscene meaning or pronunciation.
- h) Makes no reference or inference to a show or performance award or award system of any kind.

If none of the name choices can be used, the ICAA reserves the right to choose an appropriate name.

Section 10 - Description of the Horse

Horses to be registered with the ICAA must be described completely and accurately. To be described completely, the base color, the description of the markings distinctive to the Appaloosa (such as blanket with spots, leopard, fewspot leopard, snowcap, etc), all face markings (including those on the lower lip and chin), and all leg markings on the inside and outside of the leg, must be included. Leg and face markings are to be sketched on the back of the

Registration Application. To be described accurately, the ICAA strongly recommends that owners familiarize themselves with the definition of the colors, parts of the horse, and the terminology commonly used.

If a horse is incorrectly or inaccurately described, the ICAA reserves the right to correct improper descriptions on the Certificate of Registration and the ICAA records. Because of the changes an Appaloosa can make over its lifetime, it is imperative that descriptions, particularly leg and face markings, are accurate. The only thing guaranteed to never change on an Appaloosa are its leg markings (face markings never change, but varnish can make them nearly invisible), and these may be the only determining factor to identifying a horse in question later in its life.

Section 11 - Signatures

The signature(s) required on any ICAA application form must be in cursive and must be the same as the listed owner(s), unless the ICAA receives:

- a) notification in a court-certified instrument that authorizes someone else to sign, or
- b) a completed Signature Authorization form or Lease Agreement is placed on file with the ICAA which authorizes someone other than the owner to sign official ICAA documents (Article V Section 5).

If the owner is a minor and the child can write, the child must sign. If the minor is too young to write, the ICAA will accept the guardian's signature when signed as follows:

....."Peter Doe (age 3), by Mrs. Jane Doe" or "Peter Doe (age 3), by Mrs. Joan Smith, Guardian".

If there is to be more than one owner, joint ownership listed as "or" only requires the signature of one of the owners, but joint ownership listed as "and" requires all owners' signatures on official documents.

Section 12 - Incorrect Applications

If a Registration Application is found to be incorrect or is incomplete, the application will be returned to the applicant. The registration fee submitted will remain with the ICAA until a correct application is submitted. If the corrected application is not submitted within ninety (90) days, the registration fee will be forfeited by the applicant.

Section 13 - Appeals and Protests (As They Apply To Horses Rejected For Registration)

If a horse is rejected for registration, the owner will be notified in writing by the Secretary and the reason for rejection will be included. The owner has thirty (30) days from notification to file an appeal; otherwise the Secretary's decision will stand and be binding on all parties. An owner may not protest the registration division of a horse.

Article IV - Membership

Membership is for an individual adult or youth and is not transferable. Memberships run from January 1st to December 31st unless a Lifetime Membership is purchased.

An owner must be a current Member for reduced fees to apply, and for the tallying of open show points, distance mileage, or horsemanship time in ICAA programs. New Members may combine membership fees and other applications and forms in one package and receive Member rates. Members must include their membership number on all forms and applications unless the Member is new and has not yet received a membership number.

If joint owners are listed as "or", only one owner must be a Member for reduced fees to apply.

Article V - Record Changes

Section 1 - Responsibility for Changes

The owner is responsible for any changes to be made to a horse's record and to keep that record up to date with the ICAA. The ICAA cannot update records when an owner fails to notify the ICAA of changes which should be made.

All forms necessary for updating records are available free of charge upon request, or from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).

Section 2 - Errors and Recalls

If a Certificate of Registration needs correction due to erroneous information submitted on the original Registration Application, the following information must be submitted:

- a) A new and correct Registration Application.
- b) A notarized affidavit from the original applicant stating the errors and the reason for the errors on the application.
- c) The original Certificate of Registration.
- d) Four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2).
- e) The required registration fee (based on the age of the horse at the time of original application; *see fee schedule*).

The new Certificate of Registration will be marked "Reissued" and will show the date it was re-issued.

Certificates of Registration may be recalled or canceled for the following reasons:

- a) Misrepresentation on a Registration Application.
- b) An ICAA horse fails to reach the unshod height of fourteen (14) hands by five (5) years of age.
- c) An ICAA horse is found to have the gray gene.
- d) A cryptorchid or monorchid colt is not gelded by two (2) years of age. The Certificate of Registration will be held at the ICAA office until the ICAA receives a signed veterinarian's statement that the horse has been gelded, attached to a letter from the owner requesting reinstatement of registration status.
- e) An ICAA horse is determined to have had artificial color or characteristics applied: A biopsy may be required.
- f) An ICAA stallion or mare is found to have a parrot mouth or an undershot jaw or a stallion is found to be a cryptorchid or monorchid. The Certificate of Registration will be held at the ICAA office until the ICAA receives a signed veterinarian's statement that the horse has been gelded or spayed, attached to a letter from the owner requesting reinstatement of registration status.

Section 3 – New/Reissued Certificate of Registration

A Certificate of Registration can be reissued to the current owner as recorded with the ICAA so long as the original is not being held by another party or entity for payment of bills, loans, mortgages, etc (in such cases, the aggrieved party - the person who is owed - should notify the ICAA that the Certificate of Registration is being held for payment. The ICAA can issue a show permit if necessary).

If the Certificate of Registration has been lost or destroyed, the owner must submit a signed and notarized Affidavit for Reissue of Certificate along with the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) and four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2). Part I of the affidavit must be filled out in all instances. If the certificate was lost or destroyed by someone other than the recorded owner, the person who lost or destroyed the certificate must complete Part II of the affidavit, which also requires a notarized signature. If the current owner of the horse has not been recorded with the ICAA, a completed Transfer Report by the last recorded owner (seller) must accompany the affidavit. Upon receipt of the affidavit, fees, photo, and transfer if required, a new certificate will be issued, marked "Reissued" with the date and the reason for the new certificate.

The ICAA recognizes that there may be extenuating circumstances in which another party lost, destroyed, or illegally held a horse's Certificate of Registration, and obtaining a signature on Part II of the Affidavit for Reissue of Certificate may not be possible. These same extenuating circumstances could also prevent the rightful owner from obtaining a

Transfer Report. Each instance will be decided by the BOT on a case by case basis. A court-certified document of some type may be required.

If a Certificate of Registration is worn or no longer legible, or for some other reason cannot be presented in good condition, a certificate can be reissued. Upon receipt of the original Certificate of Registration, proper fee (*see fee schedule*) and four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2) a new certificate will be issued, marked "Reissued" with the date and the reason for the new certificate.

Section 4 - Name Change of an Owner

If an owner wishes to change his or her name on the Certificate of Registration for any reason, a file numbered court document must accompany the original certificate and the proper fee (*see fee schedule, New/Reissued Certificate Fee*) submitted to the ICAA, and a new certificate will be issued showing the new name.

Section 5 - Signature Authorizations and Lease Agreements

On any ICAA document, only the signature of the owner(s) as last recorded by the ICAA are acceptable, unless one of the following applies:

- a) Court-Certified Document - The ICAA receives notification in a court-certified instrument that authorizes someone else to sign.
- b) Signature Authorization - The recorded owner or recorded lessee submits a Signature Authorization form to the ICAA requesting that another person's signature be accepted on all or on certain documents. If anyone other than the recorded owner or recorded lessee of a horse is authorized to sign any documents, the form signed by the owner or recorded lessee and notarized, giving specific details as stated on the form, must be on file with the ICAA before the ICAA can accept an authorized person's signature.

If a horse is owned jointly and is listed in an "or" ownership, only one owner needs to file a Signature Authorization Form for the authorized party to sign documents for both owners. If the horse is owned jointly and is listed in an "and" ownership, the owner filing the form is authorizing the person(s) on the form to sign documents for him/her only, and unless the other owner has a Signature Authorization on file as well, the other owner will still be required to sign documents that require both owners to sign

- c) Lease Agreement - A Lease Agreement must be on file with the ICAA for it to be recognized by the ICAA, whether it is for breeding, showing, racing or performance purposes. The lease will give the lessee authorization to sign and execute all pertinent documents (i.e., consistent with the terms of the lease) pertaining to the horse listed in the agreement. The Lease Agreement form must be completed in its entirety, signed by both the lessor (owner) and the lessee, and submitted with original signatures (no copies of signatures) with the proper fee. This lease may be terminated by filing a Lease Agreement Termination form, signed by both the lessor (owner) and the lessee, which gives the termination date; or by a properly executed Transfer Report which shows a change of ownership from the lessor (owner) to the lessee. If the horse is sold to anyone other than the lessee, a Lease Agreement Termination form must be submitted to the ICAA with the termination date being prior to the sale date on the Transfer Report.

The beginning date of the Lease Agreement must be prior to any date of transaction and the ending date must be after any date of transaction (such as breeding dates and foaling dates). A lease can include an end date or be indefinite. If no end date is indicated, the ICAA will consider the lease to be indefinite.

Section 6 - Gelding Stallions and/or Spaying Mares

If an ICAA registered horse has been gelded or spayed, the ICAA must be notified within thirty (30) days. The original Certificate of Registration is to be returned to the ICAA along with the date the surgery was performed. The certificate will be stamped "Gelding" or "Spayed Mare" and returned to the owner.

Section 7 - Description Changes

When coat pattern changes occur with an ICAA Appaloosa, a new application is not necessary, but the ICAA must be notified when such changes have occurred. Many Appaloosas change significantly over the years. If a horse has lost its contrasting coat pattern due to varnishing, or a horse's coat pattern and characteristics become obvious, or more obvious, the owner must report these changes to the ICAA and return the original Certificate of Registration to the ICAA. An Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, four (4) current photographs (Article III, Section 2) and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) should be submitted with the original certificate. The new description and the date will be noted on the back of the original certificate and returned to the owner, or a new Certificate of Registration will be issued if reclassification removing the "N" is necessary.

When a horse is registered as one color and later testing determines the horse is another color, a new application is not necessary, but the owner must report these changes to the ICAA and return the original Certificate of Registration to the ICAA. An Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, four (4) current photographs (Article III, Section 2) and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) should be submitted with the original certificate. A new Certificate of Registration will be issued with the corrected color.

If a new certificate is issued, it will be marked "Reissued" with the date and the reason for the new certificate

Section 8 - Transfers of Ownership (Including Claims Race Transfers)

- a) Seller's Responsibilities - When a horse is sold, it is the responsibility of the seller(s) to fully complete and sign a Transfer Report form. It is according to the agreement between the buyer(s) and seller(s) as to who will pay the transfer fee.
 1. Seller's signature(s) and membership number(s) must correspond with the owner(s) on file with the ICAA.
 2. Date of sale used must be the date the new owner actually took possession of the horse.
 3. Sellers should be sure that all papers have been brought up to date at the time of sale, and deliver all items necessary for the buyer(s) to transfer and/or register the horse in the buyer(s) name.
 4. We highly recommend that sellers submit the completed transfer, along with the original certificate to the ICAA so the transfer can be documented on the horse's registration certificate and in the ICAA's records in a timely manner. The transfer fee amount will be dependent on the paperwork being submitted within sixty (60) days for the reduced transfer fee, and the buyer's membership status, which can be paid for by either party.
- b) Buyer's Responsibilities - Buyer(s) should be aware of all of the ICAA required items and make sure all of the papers being presented from the seller(s) are up to date at the time of sale. It is according to the agreement between the buyer(s) and seller(s) as to who will pay the transfer fee.
 1. Buyer must send the completed and signed Transfer Report, original Certificate of Registration, and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) to the ICAA within sixty (60) days of the date of sale to receive the reduced transfer fee.
 2. The Transfer Report form must be completed by the seller(s) and signed by both the buyer(s) and the seller(s).
 3. If the horse has not yet been registered, so there is no Certificate of Registration, the buyer(s) will need a completed Registration Application, and obtain a Breeder's Certificate (Article III Section 5) from the seller(s) to submit with the Transfer Report.
 4. It is highly recommended that a buyer never purchase a horse without all of the required paperwork being handed over at the time of sale, unless the buyer has physically seen all of the required paperwork and the seller is submitting it to the ICAA to complete the transfer for the buyer. Or unless the horse is purchased through a reputable auction where it is standard procedure for the auction to hold the papers until the buyer's check clears, and then the paperwork is mailed to the buyer. *NOTE: Ask the auction if the proper paperwork has been submitted.*
- c) Claims Race Transfers - When a horse is properly claimed at a recognized track, the Racing Secretary will collect a transfer fee and membership fee, if necessary, from the claimant/buyer. The Racing Secretary will then submit these fees to the ICAA, along with the properly completed Transfer Report, Certificate of

Registration, a written report of the race showing the date of the race, and the name and address of the person claiming the horse. Upon receipt of all proper fees and paperwork, the ICAA will complete the transfer without the Transfer Report being signed by the recorded owner, and the certificate will be sent to the new owner.

When a horse is sold at a recognized track, the Racing Secretary will collect a transfer fee and membership fee, if necessary, from the claimant/buyer. The Racing Secretary will then submit these fees to the ICAA, along with the properly completed Transfer Report, Certificate of Registration, a written report of the race showing the date of the race, and the name and address of the person claiming the horse. Upon receipt of all proper fees and paperwork, the ICAA will complete the transfer and the certificate will be sent to the new owner.

- d) Disputes - In case of a dispute, the Certificate of Registration will be held at the ICAA office until the case is resolved. The ICAA accepts no liability regarding the establishment of the proper or legal ownership of a horse, and cannot and will not act as a judge in such matters.

Section 9 - Advancements

A solid Appaloosa may be advanced and have the "N" removed from its registration number if the horse tests positive for the LP gene and/or develops an easily recognizable coat pattern. The original Certificate of Registration must be returned along with an Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2) and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*). New Certificates of Registration will be marked "Reissued" with the date and the reason for the new certificate. No other advancements are allowed.

Section 10 - Death or Other Disposition of a Horse

When an ICAA horse dies, or is sold without papers, the ICAA must be notified: Include the date of death, or sale, and return the original Certificate of Registration. The records and the certificate will be marked accordingly along with the date of death, or no-papers sale, and the certificate will be returned to the recorded owner.

Section 11 - Protests (As They Apply to Horses Already Registered)

Any ICAA Director, Officer, or State Representative/Inspector may protest the registration division or status of any horse registered with the ICAA. Officials of the ICAA may protest by contacting the ICAA Secretary in writing.

Any current Member(s) in good standing may bring any horse to the attention of the ICAA Secretary in a written letter of protest, including all alleged substantiating documentation, along with the required protest filing fee (*see fee schedule*). In the event that a protest is determined valid, the ICAA will refund the protest filing fee to the protesting Member(s).

Article VI - Shows and Programs

Section 1 – ICAA Horsemanship Program

The ICAA recognizes the importance of working with our Appaloosas from foaling to finished riding partner. Time spent working with your Appaloosa helps to form a bond that will last a lifetime.

The ICAA Horsemanship Program is designed to record and recognize the hours spent working with and training your Appaloosa. In this program, the owner and/or handler keeps track of the hours spent working with and training the Appaloosa; recording, and submitting them to the ICAA, where they will be recorded in the horse's permanent record, and Certificates of Achievement will be earned for each milestone reached.

This program was the ICAA Trail Logging Program. Horses that were enrolled in the old program have been rolled into the ICAA Horsemanship Program along with any time they had accumulated.

This program will be ongoing through the life of the horse, and will transfer to the new owner, should the horse be sold.

Non-characteristic horses are eligible to enroll in the Horsemanship Program.

Horsemanship Program Rules

- a) All persons participating in the program must be current Members of the ICAA in good standing.
- b) The program is open to the owner of the enrolled Appaloosa and one other handler per year.
- c) The additional handler must also be an ICAA Member.
- d) The nominated Appaloosa must be ICAA registered.
- e) Foals may be enrolled at birth, pending registration, but must be ICAA registered by six-months of age, or the hours will forfeit. Date of enrollment form and fee submissions will be the start date.
- f) The owner must pay a one-time fee of \$10.00 per horse.
- g) An owner may nominate more than one Appaloosa, but a separate enrollment fee must be paid and a separate log sheet kept for each horse.
- h) Once the enrollment form is submitted and the fee paid, an accurate record of time spent must be kept on the official ICAA Horsemanship Program Log Sheet, which is available for download on the ICAA website, or by request.
- i) **Owner and handler information must be updated each year to maintain accurate records.** If an enrolled horse is sold and transferred, or a handler drops out and a new handler is put in place mid-year, the new owner and/or handler should be put in place officially using the ICAA Horsemanship Program Update/Change Form, which will remove the previous owner and/or handler. Only those owners and handlers of record will be approved to keep time on the enrolled horse.
- j) When a horse is sold, the ICAA Horsemanship Program Log Sheet should go with the horse for the new owner to continue the horse's time.
- k) An Appaloosa may be enrolled at any age, but we strongly encourage owners to enroll their foals and earn recognition for the work put into producing a quiet, dependable family member.
- l) Foaling through the fourth-year Certificates of Achievement will be earned for each 50-hour increment submitted, and will be awarded annually. For foals under six-months of age, no certificate will be issued prior to registration, but time will accrue pending registration. "Annual" will be from January 1st to December 31st. The hours will accumulate in the horse's permanent record.
- m) Five-years and up Certificates of Achievement will be awarded in increments of 100, 250, 500, 1,000-hours, and so on for the lifetime of the Appaloosa.
- n) Examples of activities that can be tracked are: Grooming, leading, lunging, trailer loading, trail riding, pleasure driving, in-hand obstacle training, at-liberty training, and any other **non-competitive** activity.
- o) Professional training will not be counted, as it is often difficult to document the time spent, and the goal of the ICAA Horsemanship Program is to promote the bond between the Appaloosa and the owner/handler.

Section 2 - Open Show Point Program

The Open Show Point Program highlights the ability, versatility and capability of the blood-breed Appaloosa, competing against all breeds. Open to all ICAA registered horses of any age, with cumulative points earned becoming part of the permanent ICAA record. Non-characteristic horses are eligible to enroll in the OSPP.

Each of the following award divisions will be separated for ICAA Foundation Division and General Division horses.

- High Point Division - Tallies all points earned in each show from all classes that are placed.
 - High Point ICAA Foundation Division
 - High Point General Division
- All-Around Division - Tabulates points based on placing first, second or third in at least three categories at the same show: Halter, Pleasure, Gymkhana, Performance, Driving, Cattle Classes, etc.

In the Appaloosa's permanent record, the points earned in each category are combined. High Point points earned in Halter, for example, would be combined with the Versatility Halter points for a total of "Halter Points".

- All-Around ICAA Foundation Division
- All-Around General Division
- Youth Versatility Program - ICAA Youth Members may be nominated for All-Around (Versatility) Points. Points are accrued per the Versatility Point Chart. The awards in the Youth Division are:
 - All-Around Youth 12 and under
 - All-Around Youth 13-15
 - All-Around Youth 16-18

Open Show Point Program Rules

- a) Appaloosas nominated to this program must be ICAA registered and the exhibitor or owner must be a current Member of the ICAA.
- b) Nominations must be received and paid in full for the annual season (January 1st - December 31st) before point accrual begins. No points will be awarded for shows occurring prior to nomination.
- c) All judges of ICAA shows will have coat pattern on their card and delete points for the lack of a coat pattern.
- d) Nominated Appaloosas or Youths may compete for ICAA points in any Open or Appaloosa breed show offered that has a minimum of 10 classes and a minimum of 25 entries at that show.
- e) Points earned in any previous year shall not count toward current year year-end awards.
- f) For OSPP points to be recorded by the ICAA, the owner or Youth must submit a copy or photo of the show's show bill and a completed Exhibitor's Report to the ICAA office within twenty (20) days of the show date. Exhibitor's Reports may be obtained at no cost from the ICAA office or may be downloaded from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).
- g) All appropriate spaces on the Exhibitor's Report must be filled out completely, including signatures of the Exhibitor, and one or more of the following: Show Manager, Show Secretary, Show Official, and/or the Show Judge(s). Reports not containing two or more signatures, including the Exhibitor, or that are otherwise incomplete will not be tabulated toward year-end awards.
- h) **Youth Rules** (under 18 years of age as of January 1st of show year):
 - 1. No Youth may exhibit a stallion except in Weanling Halter classes.
 - 2. Youth must be under the supervision of an adult at all times at the show grounds, including between classes.
 - 3. Versatility points earned by a Youth will apply only to the individual Youth, not to the Appaloosa.
 - 4. A parent or legal guardian must give permission for the Youth to participate in the Open Show Point Program and must sign the Youth's nomination form.
- i) The use of blood drawing, illegal drugs (per USA Equestrian guidelines) or intoxicating drugs or substances of any kind is not allowed in Appaloosas or Youths nominated to this program. The ICAA can require random drug testing of participating horses. Any horse or Youth found under the influence of illegal or intoxicating drugs during showing shall be suspended from the OSPP for the remainder of the show season. ICAA Members may be subject to disciplinary actions for any involvement.

Point Charts

HIGH POINT CHART						
Placing:	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Entries:						
18+	12	10	8	6	4	2
15-17	6	5	4	3	2	1
12-14	5	4	3	2	1	
8-11	4	3	2	1		
5-7	3	2	1			
2-4	2	1				
1	1					

VERSATILITY POINT CHART			
Placing:	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
Halter	3	2	1
Pleasure (Western or English)	3	2	1
Gymkhana (Times obstacle classes)	5	4	3
Performance (Classes requiring a specific performance such as trail or reining)	7	6	5

Section 3 - Production Achievement Award System

Both Appaloosas with a coat pattern and non-characteristic Appaloosas may participate in the Production Achievement Award System.

Awards are given to mares that produce five (5) ICAA registered foals with coat patterns, and to stallions that produce fifteen (15) ICAA registered foals with coat patterns.

Section 4 - ICAA Distance Program

The Distance Program highlights the strength, endurance and willingness of the blood-breed Appaloosa, competing against other breeds. The Distance Program is divided into two categories: Competitive Trail Riding and Endurance Riding. Non-characteristic horses are eligible to enroll in the ICAA Distance Program.

Requirements for both Distance Program Categories are as follows:

- a) An annual enrollment fee per horse (*see fee schedule*) must be submitted along with a completed enrollment form. No mileage or credit will be granted prior to enrollment.
- b) Owners and riders must be current paid-up Members of the ICAA at the time of enrollment. If the horse is owned by more than one person, only one person must be a Member.
- c) The ICAA ride year is January 1st through December 31st.
- d) Horses must be ICAA registered.
- e) The horse must be a minimum of four (4) or five (5) years of age as of foaling date to receive mileage (*see descriptions of categories*).
- f) Ride results must be recorded on the official ICAA Ride Report available from the ICAA. It is the responsibility of the owner/rider to obtain the required signatures of the ride Manager or Official.
- g) Ride Reports must be submitted within 30 days of the completion of the ride.
- h) Results may be verified with the sanctioning organization.
- i) ICAA approved endurance and competitive trail ride sanctioning organizations: American Endurance Ride Conference (AERC), Great Lakes Distance Riding Assn (GLDRA), Upper Midwest Endurance and Competitive Ride Assn (UMECRA), Washington State Horsemen, Inc (WSH), International Arabian Horse Assn (IAHA), Ohio Arabian and All Breed Trail Society (OAATS), Ohio Arabian Horse Assn (OAHA), Appaloosa Distance Riders Assn (ApDRA), North American Trail Ride Conference (NATRC), Eastern Competitive Trail Rider Assn (ECTRA), Southeastern Distance Riders Assn (SEDRA), Texas Endurance Riders Assn (TERA), Middle Of The Trail Distance Riders Assn (MOTDRA), and Ontario Competitive Trail Riding Assn (OCTRA). The ICAA reserves the right to approve any other distance ride it deems suitable, including overseas.

Distance Program Categories are as follows:

a) Competitive Trail Riding

A Competitive Trail Ride is defined as a ride where participants cover a marked course in a given period of time, not completing the course earlier or later than the time specified. Ride must be no less than 25 miles over two days. Competitive Trail is open to horses a minimum of four (4) years of age as of foaling date. This ride is to have a licensed veterinarian present for monitoring and for judging.

b) Endurance Riding

1. An Endurance Ride is defined as a long distance ride of 50 to 100 miles in one day or up to 250 miles over several days. Endurance is open to horses a minimum of five (5) years of age as of foaling date. These rides have several sections with veterinarian checks between sections.
2. A Limited Distance Endurance Ride is a mid-distance ride of 25 to 35 miles in one event. Limited Distance is open to horses a minimum of four (4) years of age as of foaling date. Veterinarians will be present at designated check points to monitor the horse's soundness.

Awards

All horses must be enrolled in the ICAA Distance Program in order to earn Distance awards. Horse owners and riders must be current Members to accrue miles that count toward awards.

Endurance Riding and Competitive Trail Riding awards will be given for 100-mile, 250-mile, 350-mile, 500-mile, and 1000-mile increments.

Year-End High-Mileage awards will be given for the following:

- High-Mileage Endurance Award - Presented to the horse completing the highest number of qualifying miles in approved open Endurance rides within a ride year.
- High-Mileage Limited Distance Endurance Award - Presented to the horse completing the highest number of qualifying miles in approved open Limited Distance rides within a ride year.
- High Mileage Competitive Trail Ride Award – Presented to the horse completing the highest number of qualifying miles in approved Competitive Trail rides within a ride year.
- High-Mileage ICAA Appaloosa of the Year Award – Presented to the horse completing the highest total combined miles in approved open Endurance and Competitive Trail rides within a ride year: Riders must meet minimum mileage requirements.

Distance Awards may vary from year to year. Owners must notify the ICAA within one year of qualification if an earned award was not received.

Section 2 – ICAA Virtual Shows

ICAA's Virtual Shows allow those exhibitors who would like to show in the comfort of their own farms/ranches the opportunity to do so. It has the benefits of a more relaxed atmosphere without the expense of travel, lodging, and the intimidating atmosphere that some may feel at a public show. This also gives members who live in areas where no shows are available to have their horse(s) judged. These shows are judged by a carded judge and awards are given.

RULES AND CLASS DIRECTIONS

- **A class is to be done in one continuous recording from start of class to end. No editing allowed.** Recording must be in **landscape mode**. The horse's entire body should be kept in frame the entire class. Videographer should be close enough to see the horse well but not cut off any body parts by being too close. **The ICAA is not responsible for poor camera techniques and points may be deducted.**

- The videographer should know the rules and watch the videos linked at the end of the Rules/Patterns/Information file offered for each show, as well as the handler, so they can see where they should be standing, moving, and what they should be showing to the judge. Remember; **the camera is the judge** and without a good videographer, a poor quality video will be the result, which could count against the horse/handler if the real judge can't see what would have been seen in person.
- Care should be taken to use a quality piece of equipment to record with so the videos are clear to watch.
- The same video can be used to enter several classes. For example, if both Open Most Colorful and Senior Mare are entered, the same video can be used for both classes; or if both Western Pleasure and Dave Higgins Pleasure are entered, the same video can be used for both classes. Videos should not exceed 5 minutes.
- Videos are to be converted to YouTube videos and the links sent to the ICAA (icaa@icaainc.com).
- When submitting the video, indicate the class numbers and names for the video is submitted.
- **If horses are to be exhibited by anyone other than the owner, they must be current ICAA Members.**
- All Classes: Where Senior (SR) and Junior (JR) are noted, age is as of January 1st. A JR class is for horses two-years old and under, and a SR class is for horses three-years old and older.
- **Solid horses will have five (5) points deducted.** This was the agreement to allow solid horses to compete in the same classes as those with a recognizable coat pattern from 15-feet.

Arena/Show Spaces

With the understanding that this is a virtual show, not everyone will have the same arena space. It is at the exhibitor's discretion as to what they use as a show space. There are advantages and disadvantages to every show space. We cannot control all aspects of that space with a virtual show. Choose the show space that works best for you, your horse, and for the class you are showing in.

With Liberty classes in mind, all show areas should be closed so the horse cannot escape. For example, an open field would not work well for this class. Arenas are best. If a smaller round pen or arena is used, the best movement of the horse may not be possible. If too large of an arena is used, the horse may not be easily caught, and/or the horse may get too far away to see well in the video. Keep those things in mind when using a show space, arena, or round pen.

Exhibitor's Attire and Tack

Fancy show clothes and show tack are not required for the virtual shows. Neat, clean clothing works fine, as does clean, working tack in good condition. Boots should be worn for safety.

RULES FOR ALL CLASSES

- All entrants must be current ICAA members in good standing.
- All horses must be ICAA registered and 6-Panel clear, unless grandfathered in prior to rules requiring testing and/or specific tests.
- A horse can only enter a class once regardless of handler.

HALTER VIDEO RULES

- Must be a **continuous** video showing the front, right, left, and rear of the horse from a suitable distance to show the entire horse.
- The same video can be used to enter multiple halter classes.

HALTER - CLASS SPECIFIC RULES

Performance Halter: Separated by gender; age is not a factor. Horses entering Performance Halter classes are required to enter and compete in **three** of the following per their age group:

- Weanlings
 - Open Most Colorful
 - A JR Halter Class
 - A HIH Class
 - Open In-Hand Trail

- Liberty
 - Yearlings
 - Open Most Colorful
 - A JR Halter Class
 - A HIH Class
 - Open In-Hand Trail
 - Liberty

- Two-Years Old
 - Open Most Colorful
 - A JR Halter Class
 - A HIH Class
 - A Trail Class
 - A Pleasure Class
 - A Ranch Horse Class
 - Liberty

- Three-Years Old and Over
 - Open Most Colorful
 - A SR Halter Class
 - A HIH Class
 - A Trail Class
 - A Pleasure Class
 - A Ranch Horse Class
 - Liberty

All Halter:

- A pattern will be provided for each show.
- If cones are not available, the exhibitor can be creative in using something else in place of the cones, such as water bottles, buckets, etc.

GET OF SIRE/PRODUCE OF DAM CLASSES

- Must have two (2) offspring from the same sire or from the same dam. The offspring can be any combination of characteristics or non-characteristic.
- The offspring must be in the video together, but each horse is videoed individually for the judge.
- A pattern will be provided for each show, but will be the same pattern as for the other halter classes.
- As in the halter classes, must be a continuous video showing the front, right, left, and rear of the horse from a suitable distance to show the entire horse.
- The video will continue to record from the first offspring being shown throughout the second offspring being shown.
- Since both offspring must be seen in the same video, there will be a handler required to hold one while the other is being shown by the exhibitor (please do not take time to go tie one and untie the other). The exhibitor of the first offspring will hand that offspring off to the person holding the second offspring and the exhibitor can continue then to show the second offspring.
- If the person holding one of the offspring does not show either of them, they do not need to be a current member. If they do show the second offspring, then they become an exhibitor and will need to be a current member.

HUNTER IN HAND CLASS SPECIFIC RULES

- A pattern will be provided for each show
- Disqualifications are as follows:
 - Off pattern
 - Pattern completed on wrong side of cones
 - Incorrect gait

RIDING CLASS SPECIFIC RULES

- Patterns will be provided for each show/class.
- Horse/rider teams can not show in more than one Rider Division (Rider Divisions are Walk/Trot, and classes that include a lope or gallop). But a rider can show a different horse in a different division, or a horse can be shown in a different division with a different rider. For example, team "Red Horse and Rider A" show in Pleasure. Team "Blue Horse and Rider B" show in Walk/Trot. Team "Red Horse and Rider B" show in Ranch Horse Rail.

PLEASURE CLASS SPECIFIC RULES

- Camera should be in middle of arena and the horse kept in frame during the entire class. No matter the size of the arena you should show all gaits to the best of your ability.
- It is up to the rider how much time they spend on each gait. It is only necessary to show the gait long enough for the judge to see the quality of the gait. This is not a timed event. For the sake of timeliness, the entire video for the class is less than 5 minutes.
- You must have the following in the class:
 - Horses should start on the rail at a walk.
 - Jog
 - Lope (unless class is a walk/trot class)
 - Reverse on the rail, facing the center of the ring while reversing
 - Walk, jog and lope in the opposite direction.
 - Stop on the rail
 - Back 3 steps
 - End

RANCH RIDING CLASS SPECIFIC RULES

- Patterns will be provided for each show/class.
- Like the pleasure classes above, camera should be in middle of arena and the horse kept in frame during the entire class. No matter the size of the arena you should show all gaits to the best of your ability. Unlike the pleasure classes, the Ranch Horse classes are done at a faster pace. An exhibitor would not want to use their pleasure videos for the ranch horse classes.
- It is up to the rider how much time they spend on each gait. It is only necessary to show the gait long enough for the judge to see the quality of the gait. This is not a timed event. For the sake of timeliness, the entire video for the class is less than 5 minutes.
- Like the western pleasure classes, every horse should demonstrate a walk, trot, and lope, but these should be ground covering and forward gaits. Two other gaits to be exhibited are the extended trot and extended lope. Unlike the western pleasure classes, the reins are not to be draped. Ranch classes depict working ranch horses that have a job to do; they must be able to cover a lot of ground in a short amount of time.

- When extending, there should be a visual difference between the trot and extended trot, and the lope and extended lope. In the extended gaits, the horse should move faster, but controlled. The rider's body should be forward during the extended gaits. The rider may hold their saddle horn, post, and/or stand in the stirrups; these are acceptable in Ranch Horse classes.
- You must have the following in Ranch Riding classes:
 - Horse should start at a walk
 - Walk over logs
 - Trot
 - Extended trot
 - Lope in the correct lead (unless class is a walk/trot class)
 - Extended lope in the correct lead (unless class is a walk/trot class)
 - Reverse by doing a 1 ½ turn on the haunches
 - Walk, trot, extended trot, lope and extended lope in the correct lead (unless class is a walk/trot class) in the opposite direction
 - Stop on the rail
 - Back at least 15 feet
 - Side pass
 - End
- You must have the following in Ranch Riding Walk/Trot classes:
 - Horse should start at a walk
 - Walk over logs
 - Trot
 - Extended trot
 - Reverse by doing a 1 ½ turn on the haunches
 - Trot, and extended trot in the opposite direction
 - Stop on the rail
 - Back at least 15 feet
 - Side pass
 - End

TRAIL CLASS SPECIFIC RULES

- Patterns will be provided for each show.
- Being a virtual show, the exhibitor again can use their discretion when setting up their trail course as far as the space it's put in. Follow the pattern.. Distances not mentioned in the pattern are at exhibitor's discretion.
- No need to go out and buy obstacles. Exhibitors can borrow or improvise. Some ideas are listed below. Obstacles you will need and different options to make them:
 - Poles
 - Cones
 - Bridge
 - Jacket
 - Mailbox
- Poles should be at least 6 feet long but can be longer. They can be wood or PVC or any type of pole that is visible and safe for a horse to walk over.
- "Cones" can be other markers, too. Again, make sure they are visible. Gatorade or plastic bottles filled with water to give them weight work great.
- A bridge can be any platform the horse must walk over. It should be at least 6 feet long and wide enough the horse can have its entire body on it at once. Plywood, tarps, and solid pallets are all things you can use as a "bridge." Just be sure it can hold the horse safely.
- Everyone has some type of jacket or coat. Nothing special. The exhibitor just needs to be able to hang it up on a post, put it on, and take it off.

- If an old mailbox is not available, other things may be used such as a bucket, plastic office drawers, and bins. The exhibitor won't be able to open and close things such as a bucket, so they will just go through the motions if an item is being used that will not open and close.
- A gate can be a rope between two fence posts.

LIBERTY CLASSES

Separated by gender, age is not a factor, except Foal Liberty in which the foal is still nursing.

The aim of the Liberty class is to show off the natural grace, beauty and movement of the ICAA horse. Horses will be judged on style, grace, animation, presence, gaits, conformation and ease of catching. Some time should be spent in each gait if possible. The area the horse is being shown in should be large enough for the horse to run and play without restriction but small enough for the horse to be seen well in the video and for more ease of catching. Most round pens are too small and some arenas are too large.

- Horses will be judged beginning when the exhibitor removes the halter and until caught by the exhibitor. Time of liberty shall be 2 minutes; time to catch shall be 1 minute.
- A timer should be set and the horse to run at liberty for a full two minutes. When the two minutes are up the horse must be caught and haltered by exhibitor within 1 minute or be disqualified. The catch must be on the video or it will be a disqualification. **Giving treats to catch the horse will result in disqualification.**
- Foal Liberty Class is slightly different. **If the mare is in the arena with a nursing foal, the mare should be kept in hand of the exhibitor.** Exhibitor can lead the mare with the foal following or running around the arena. Foals do not need to be haltered or caught. Their 2 minutes start when the exhibitor enters the arena with the foal that is unhaltered or when the foal is lead in with its dam and exhibitor removes the foal's halter.
- Only the exhibitor will be allowed in the arena with the horse. Whips and shaker bottles (or similar, e.g. plastic bags on sticks) are allowed, but touching the horse during performance with aids or hands will result in disqualification. **Exception: the handler may not chase a foal or horse 2-years old or under with anything besides their body position and movement. Clapping, making noise, and even running with them is okay, but no whips or shakers.**
- The horse can be encouraged/driven to move out and be guided by the handler to cover the arena. Nursing foals should exhibit a need to stay close to their dam, but also show independence from her for part of the 2 minutes.
- No assistance from outside of the arena will be permitted. Elimination will result unless the judge feels that the outside action was taken in an attempt to cause the exhibitor's horse to be disqualified. An announcement is to be made prior to the class to specify that no outside assistance be allowed.
- The well being of the horse is of paramount importance and horses should not show any sign of stress.
- A standard scoring sheet will be used for judging the Liberty class. Foal Liberty Class 41 will again have a slightly different scoring sheet.

The following point ratings will be used:

- Style and Grace 30 points
- Animation and Presence 20 points
- Gaits 30 points
- Conformation 10 pts
- Catch 10 points
- Total points possible 100 points

TIMED EVENT CLASSES

There will be no timed event classes offered in the virtual shows as there is no way to fairly time these classes.

FUN/GAMES CLASSES

There will generally be some fun classes offered. Classes and patterns will be provided for each show.

Section 6 - Coggins

A negative Coggins is required at all ICAA events (not needed for the ICAA Virtual shows).

Section 7 - Drugs and Medications

The ICAA does not condone nor permit drugs of any kind to be used on any Appaloosas participating in any ICAA events without the express permission of ICAA officials. Permission may be obtained only in the event of illness, injury, or a life-threatening emergency. It is the firm belief of the ICAA that horses of Appaloosa blood should not need performance enhancing drugs. Random drug testing may occur at any time, and positive results may result in disciplinary action for all parties and disqualification of any horses which tests positive for drugs.

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