

NORTH AMERICAN SUFFOLK HORSE ASSOCIATION

Rules Governing Entries into the Stud Book

Registration

Section 1. Any Suffolk stallion or mare, by a sire and out of a dam both recorded in the North American Suffolk Horse Association Stud Book, shall be eligible for registry. Effective January 1, 2003, all horses submitted for registration must be DNA typed and Parentage Qualified before an animal can be eligible for registration.

Section 2. Any Suffolk stallion or mare recorded in the Suffolk Horse Society Purebred/Pedigree Register shall be eligible for registry. Effective January 1, 2003, all horses submitted for registration must be DNA typed and Parentage Qualified before an animal can be eligible for registration.

Section 3. Any Suffolk stallion or mare, by a sire and out of a dam recorded in the North American Suffolk Horse Association Stud Book, the Suffolk Horse Society Purebred/ Pedigree Register, or the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation General Stud and Herd Book, shall be eligible for registry. All Canadian pedigrees must trace back to animals duly registered in the Suffolk Horse Society Purebred/Pedigree Register or the North American Suffolk Horse Association Stud Book. Effective January 1, 2003, all horses submitted for registration must be DNA typed and Parentage Qualified before an animal can be eligible for registration.

Section 4. Any Suffolk stallion or mare registered with the Suffolk Horse Society Purebred/Pedigree Register, when presented for registry in the North American Suffolk Horse Association Stud Book, must be registered with the same name.

Section 5. No animal other than a chestnut color shall be accepted. If shade or markings change as foal matures, the owner shall return the paper to the Secretary so that changes can be recorded on the paper.

Section 6. An application for registry of an animal must be signed by the owner or lessee of the dam at time of service, the owner or lessee of the sire or semen at time of service, and the owner or lessee of the mare at time of foaling. The breeder of the animal is the recorded owner or lessee of the dam at time of service and dictates the cross. The first owner of a foal is the recorded owner or lessee of the dam at the time of foaling. The owner or lessee of the mare at time of foaling may apply for registration of the foal provided that a signed breeding certificate has been filed with the Secretary and the mare is recorded on the Stallion Breeding Report for the sire of the foal.

Section 7. Effective January 1, 2003, all horses submitted for registration shall be DNA typed and Parentage Qualified before an animal shall be eligible for registration. Subject to review by the Pedigree Committee, a horse may also be proven eligible for registration through the DNA Certification process. Forms may be obtained from the Secretary. Fee is to be set by the Board of Directors and may be changed at any time.

Section 8. Stallion owners and owners of transferred frozen semen must file a Stallion Breeding Report for all mares covered. Report will be due to the Secretary by January 31st. Forms may be obtained from the Secretary or the website. Stallion reports postmarked after January 31st will be charged a late fee. Mares omitted from the Stallion Breeding Report and added at a later date will be charged a late fee. This fee is to be set by the Board of Directors and can be changed at any time. For mares included in the Stallion Breeding Report that are not owned by the stallion owner, a Breeding Certificate must be filed with the Stallion Breeding Report. If a bred mare is sold before foaling, the Breeding Certificate must be signed by both the owner or lessee of the stallion or semen at time of service and the owner or lessee of the mare at time of service and filed with the Secretary. Buyer and seller of the bred mare should retain copies of the Breeding Certificate.

Section 9. Registration names cannot be duplicated. When a name sent in has already been taken either in the North American Suffolk Horse Association Stud Book or Suffolk Horse Society Purebred/Pedigree Register, the Secretary will notify the owner who must submit another name. In no instance can a recorded name be changed on a pedigree.

Section 10. An animal accepted for registry by the NASHA is regarded as a recorded animal. Anyone requesting registration of an animal must conform to all the requirements, rules and regulations put forth by the Association.

Section 11. Unsound or unworthy individual animals should not be presented for registry. Such will not be admitted where facts proving their inferiority are made known to the Board of Directors.

Section 12. In case any questions as to the eligibility of an animal to registry are raised, such questions shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors, and if the Board shall decide that such animal is not entitled to registry as a Suffolk, or does not comply with the foregoing Sections, such animal shall be excluded from registry and the registration certificates recalled. The Board shall have the power to exclude from the benefits of the Association any person who knowingly makes a false entry. Any question or accusation against an animal or a member must be addressed to the Secretary, in writing, to be brought before the Board for

review. It shall be the duty of the Board to review said charges and notify the accused party within 15 days of receipt of the complaint. The accused party then has 15 days to reply, in writing, to the charges. Failure to answer said charges within the specified time will constitute an admission of guilt. At the time of an investigation, all information requested by the Board must be supplied to the Board and any new business with the accused will be deferred until the matter under investigation is resolved. After reviewing all information, the Board will judge whether the charges are true or false. If the charges are found to be false, all late fees which may have accrued will be waived. The charges may be dismissed if the Board sees fit. The Board may sustain the charges, and penalties may be imposed. If the charges are sustained and the breeder wishes to resume business with the Association, the Board will require that the breeder meet specific terms as set by the Board. All action taken by the Board shall be deemed to be final.

Section 13. The accused will be notified in writing by certified mail of the final decision of the Board. In case the Board of Directors find the accused guilty of the charges made, they shall have the right to appeal to the next succeeding meeting of the members. The members shall then assume jurisdiction of the matter, and shall at the annual meeting and adjournments thereof, investigate the charges made, and hear and examine all evidence submitted for and against the accused. When all evidence has been presented, the members represented at the meeting may hear arguments of counsel representing the parties and then the members represented at the meeting shall vote to affirm or overrule the judgement of the Board of Directors as hereinafter provided. The members shall vote by secret ballot which ballots shall be counted in the presence of the members by tellers selected from the members present by the President and unless two-thirds of the members represented at such hearing shall vote to overrule the judgement of the Board of Directors, the judgement of the Board of Directors shall be sustained and considered final. In the event that the accused fails to appear at such annual meeting and prosecute their appeal the judgement of the Board of Directors shall be considered final. The right to appeal all final decisions by the Board shall be forfeited if the appeal is not received by the Secretary of the Association within 15 days of notification of the decision of the Board.

Section 14. Any Suffolk breeder making an application therefore to the Secretary and paying a registration fee may register his stud or farm name, provided such name is not already registered with either the Suffolk Horse Society of Great Britain or the North American Suffolk Horse Association. When so registered, the owner shall have sole rights to use said name in registering animals in the North American Suffolk Horse Association Stud Book. The owner shall be allowed to use the stud or farm name as a prefix only in cases where he was the owner of the dam at the time of service. If the animal to be registered was purchased in dam, the stud or farm name can be used only as a suffix. Such prefixes shall be transferable to heirs and successors. The Board of Directors shall have the power to set or change the fees, in such amounts and at such times as the Board of Directors in its sole discretion determines.

Section 15. In case of change of ownership of an animal, the seller is required to submit to the Secretary a completed application for transfer and pay for the same. Blanks for transfer may be obtained from the Secretary and from the website. If the seller does not transfer the horse within sixty (60) days or send in the registration certificate for cancellation, the owner will be suspended from conducting business; and no new business will be conducted until the business in question is concluded. In cases of wilful neglect or refusal of seller to give a transfer without reasons satisfactory to the Board of Directors, the record of change of ownership may be made by the Secretary upon written approval of the Board upon satisfactory evidence of sale and delivery. If the Seller of an animal is not the last recorded owner on the registration certificate, DNA Verification shall be required. Forms may be obtained from the Secretary. Fee is to be set by the Board of Directors and may be changed at any time.

Section 16. The registration papers must be surrendered to the Secretary for cancellation when a registered horse dies or is sold without the registration certificate. When a stallion is castrated, the papers must be returned to be changed to reflect gelding.

Section 17. In the event of an owner's death, the estate will have a 12-month grace period before penalties begin to apply.

Section 18. Any person, who knowingly offers to sell, sells, barter, gives away, accepts, or purchases the certificate of registration of a Suffolk horse is open to sanctions to be imposed by the Board.

Section 19. No Half-Suffolk mares are eligible for registration after May 1, 1983.

Section 20. Fillies registered from those percentage mares already accepted:

- a) Three-Quarter Suffolk chestnut fillies were registered out of Half-Suffolk dams and a registered Suffolk stallion.
- b) Seven-Eighths Suffolk chestnut fillies were registered out of Three-Quarter dams and a registered Suffolk stallion.
- c) All percentage horses were identified on their pedigrees and by their registration numbers.
- d) When a filly reaches the 15/16th point in breeding, no distinction is made on the pedigree or registration number.
- e) Three-Quarter and Seven-Eighths percentage horses are no longer eligible for registration.

Section 21. The filing of an application for registry or transfer accompanied by the proper fees therefore shall not constitute a liability on the part of this Association.

Artificial Insemination

Section 1. The North American Suffolk Horse Association shall not be responsible for any contract or agreement made between breeders and/or inseminating organizations.

Section 2. In order for the offspring resulting from artificial insemination to be registered, the NASHA rules pertaining to registration must be followed including DNA parentage qualification.

Section 3. Whenever frozen semen or any portion thereof changes ownership the seller is required to file a Frozen Semen Transfer Certificate. Transfer forms can be obtained from the website or the Secretary. In the case of wilful neglect or refusal of the seller to give a transfer without satisfactory reasons to the Board of Directors, the record of change of ownership may be made by the secretary upon the written approval of the Board and given satisfactory evidence of the sale and delivery.

Section 4. If frozen semen is imported into Canada or the U.S., the following documentation must be filed with the Secretary: i] Frozen Semen Transfer Certificate ii] a copy of the stallion's registration certificate and indication of the owner at the time of collection. iii] a copy of the stallion's DNA report and parentage qualification. iv] a copy of the import permit issued by the animal health department of the importing country.

Section 5. The owner of the stallion collected for fresh chilled or frozen semen must include all inseminations in the Stallion Breeding Report by January 31st each year along with the Breeding Certificate for each mare not owned by the stallion owner.

Section 6. The owner of the stallion collected for frozen semen must include all transfers of frozen semen in the Stallion Breeding Report by January 31st each year along with the Frozen Semen Transfer Certificate.

Section 7. The owner of the frozen semen must include all inseminations in the Stallion Breeding Report by January 31st each year.

Section 8. Stored frozen semen may continue to be used after the death of a stallion.

Section 9. Foals resulting from artificial insemination will be registered with the letters AI noted on the registration certificate.

Embryo Transfer

Section 1. All interested parties must notify the NASHA of plans to perform any or all parts of Embryo Transfer.

Section 2. Both the Stallion and Donor Mare shall be DNA typed and the resulting foal shall be DNA typed and parentage qualified. In order for the offspring resulting from embryo transfer to be registered, the NASHA rules pertaining to registration must be followed including DNA parentage qualification.

Section 3. All mares used as recipient mares shall be draft type; identification and description of the recipient mare must be provided.

Section 4. Whenever an embryo changes ownership an Embryo Transfer Certificate must be submitted to the Secretary.

Section 5. The owner or lessee of the stallion or semen at the time of service and the owner of the donor mare at time of service must sign a Breeding Certificate and file with the Secretary.

Section 6. Stored embryos may continue to be used after the death of the stallion or mare.

Section 6. Foals will be registered with the letters ET noted on the registration certificate.

Cloning

Section 1. Horses produced by a cloning process are not eligible for registration. Cloning is defined as any method by which genetic material of an unfertilized egg or an embryo is removed, replaced by genetic material taken from another organism, added to genetic material from another organism or otherwise modified by any means in order to produce a live foal.