

USLR Rules and Regulations for the Registration of Horses

The procedure to register eligible horses is presented in detail in the Requirements and Procedures section.

The United States Lipizzan Registry utilizes the following policies to manage the registration process of Lipizzan horses. These policies are approved by the USLR Membership, and interpreted, implemented, and administered by the USLR Board of Directors. Specific requirements and procedures utilized to carry out these policies are delineated in the USLR Requirements and Procedures section. The USLR Board of Directors, in its duty to uphold the purity and integrity of the Lipizzan breed and to facilitate the operational needs of the Registry, with the advice and consent of the Registration Review Committee, will review the Requirements and Procedures at least annually, update it as needed, and the members will be so notified of changes.

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

To be eligible for registration by the USLR, a Lipizzan horse must firstly have a five (5) generation pure Lipizzan pedigree on both the dam and stallion side (six generations in all). A crossbred Lipizzan horse is one whose pedigree is 50% or more purebred Lipizzan, and one parent must be a purebred Lipizzan. Further detailed requirements and procedures are enumerated in the Requirements and Procedures section.

II. BREEDING REQUIREMENTS

1. A foal may be begotten by natural service or by artificial insemination (AI). The USLR permits the use of transported semen (TS) and implanted embryo (IE) in accordance with the rules set forth by the Board of Directors and published in the Requirements and Procedures section.
2. It is strongly recommended that there be no duplication of ancestors in a pedigree closer than four (4) generations.
3. It is strongly recommended that a stallion not be bred before five (5) years of age, and that a mare not be bred before four (4) years of age. The recommendation is made due to the slow rate of maturation of the Lipizzan.

III. PROCEDURE TO REGISTER ELIGIBLE HORSES

The procedure to register eligible horses is presented in detail in the Requirements and Procedures section.

IV. GENETIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSE AND VERIFICATION OF PARENTAGE

For the purposes of establishing the identity of a horse and of verifying its parentage, the USLR will continue to utilize a method that is both scientific and objective e.g. blood typing or DNA analysis. The specific requirements and procedures for the testing in use are explained in the Requirements and Procedures section. Conformance to and compliance with these practices are mandatory before the horse can be registered.

V. NAMING THE HORSE

Naming of Lipizzan horses is governed by a set of prescribed rules and guidelines established by the USLR Board of Directors and set forth in the Requirements and Procedures section. All official documents must contain the horse's complete name as per these standards. The registered name of the horse may not be changed.

VI. TRANSFER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION INTO A NEW NAME

In order for a horse to retain its Registry status, the USLR requires notice of transfer of registration whenever a purebred or crossbred changes hands. A horse must already have been registered or recorded with the USLR before a Certificate of Registration or Recordation to a new name(s) can be issued.

VII. CHANGE OF STATUS REPORTS

Whenever there is a change of status of a registered or recorded horse, i.e. death or castration, a change of status report must be filed with the USLR in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Requirements and Procedures section.

VIII. DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

A duplicate Certificate of Registration will be issued only by submitting an Affidavit of Lost Registration. See the Requirements and Procedures section for details.

IX. USLR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AND PEDIGREE POLICY

The Certificate of Registration is the property of the USLR, and may be issued, replaced or revoked by the Registry if new information concerning the pedigree becomes available.

X. POLICY CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF A HORSE

It is the business of the USLR to register Lipizzan horses, and, in so doing, to produce as accurate a pedigree as possible. Because the USLR does not have the ability to verify the ownership of the horse, the name of the owner(s) in the USLR records is the name of the person(s) who has applied for the Certificate of Registration. It is the responsibility of the buyer(s) to ascertain the legal ownership of the horse. Therefore, if a dispute arises as to ownership, it must be resolved by the parties involved, possibly in a court of law, but in no case will the USLR become involved in a question of ownership. If the legal ownership of a horse is in question in a court of law, the USLR reserves the right to hold the Certificate of Registration until the matter is resolved.

FEES

MEMBERSHIP

Participating	\$55
Family	\$80
Corporation/Partnership	\$95
Associate	\$35
Junior Associate/Civic Organization	\$25

VARIOUS FEES

	<u>Member</u>	<u>Nonmember</u>
Registration (six months of age & under, and all imports)	\$40	\$150
Late Registration (over six months of age)	\$100	\$300
Transfer of Ownership (within six months of sale)	\$15	\$100
Farm Registration Discount (members only): 6 or more horses registered at once.		
ALL under six months of age. 10% discount on \$40 fee	\$36	N/A
1 or more over six months of age. \$100 first, \$40 others	\$100/\$40	N/A
Late Transfer of Ownership (after six months of sale)	\$25	\$150
Recorded Crossbred (six months of age and under)	\$40	\$150
Late Recorded Crossbred (over six months of age)	\$100	\$300
Duplicate Certificate	\$25	\$75
Upgraded Certificate (with birth dates and places)	\$10	\$25
Add Other Breed to Crossbred Certificate	\$25	\$75
DNA Kit	\$47	\$155
Blood typing and DNA Testing (both marker types)	\$67	\$180
DNA Conversion (from existing blood samples)	\$27	\$75
Replacement DNA kit	\$7	\$20
Late Stallion Report (reports due by Dec.31)	\$10	\$25

Fees or charges for the services mentioned above in this document are to be set by the Board of Directors. A majority of the Board of Directors must vote in order for the change to go into effect.