

Kiger Horse Association & Registry
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1st Edition January 2007



SECTION 201 - 299 RULES & PROCEDURES OF REGISTRY
(Article XX Bylaws)

201. THE REGISTRY

The Registry is the heart of the KHAR and is the responsibility of the Registration Committee. It is imperative that The Registry remain true to the Kiger horse. The Registration Committee holds the responsibility to protect and maintain the Kiger Breed Standard to assure for the breeds survival and in turn the Kiger breed as a whole. The standard for the Kiger characteristics must never be jeopardized. The Registry shall record the pedigrees of adopted Kiger horses, certain BLM Kiger type blood, and their progeny.

202. HISTORY (Article XX Bylaws)

The Spanish type mustang had been rumored to exist in the west since before the turn of the century. When E. Ron Harding was put in charge of BLM to categorize the wild horses within the Burns District, he went searching for the elusive Spanish type mustang. During the initial surveys and round-ups of the region's horses, the first Spanish type horses were found in 1976 while clearing the Riddle Herd Management Area (HMA). These first seven dun colored horses were placed out on Riddle HMA. The following year, twenty seven Spanish type horses were found during a round up of Beatty Butte HMA. These horses created quite a stir at the Burns corral. This group was the largest collection of Spanish type horse with consistency of color, markings, and certain conformational traits. Seven of these horses were released into Riddle HMA and the remaining twenty were released into Kiger/Smyth Creek HMA. This new group of horse became the Kiger breed. As Kiger type horses were discovered during round ups over the years, these Kiger type horses were released into the HMAs and offered to the private breeders to preserve these special horses and keep a viable gene pool.

203. GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

At the sole discretion of the Registration Committee, horses originally adopted from Riddle, Kiger, and other Oregon HMA's previously registered in other approved registries, may be grandfathered into the KHAR studbook for the sole purpose of preserving and maintaining pedigrees with a better traceability for their progeny and future generations.

204. KEY TO REGISTRY & RECORDING CHARACTERS

1st Character - Division	T = Traditional A = Appendix P = Part Blood PV = Provisional (Temporary expires Dec 31st in the year horse reaches one year)
2nd through 5th Character	Studbook Number
6th Character	Sex M = Mare S = Stallion G = Gelding
7th Character	Origin R = Riddle HMA K = Kiger HMA O = Other Oregon HMA C = Captivity
8th Character	Color D = Dun G = Grullo R = Red Dun C = Claybank Y = Bay B = Black O = Other only for Part Blood

205. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT

205.1 TRADITIONAL DIVISION

These horses will be noted by the "T" in their registration number. Registration is for those horses that are full Kiger blood (trace back to Riddle or Kiger HMA) or are 60% or more of full Kiger blood and have 39% or less of Kiger type blood, which is defined as those horses gathered from other Oregon HMA's during the period of 1988 through 1996 that exhibited the Kiger characteristic that the BLM's Kiger Management Plan specified. Kiger type blooded horses will have the percentage of Kiger type blood noted on their registration certificate and in the stud book.

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205.2 APPENDIX DIVISION

These horses will be noted by the "A" in their registration number. This division is for those Kiger type blood horses with 40% or more Kiger type blood, which is defined as those horses gathered from other Oregon HMA's during the period of 1988 through 1996 that exhibited the Kiger characteristic that the BLM's Kiger management plan specified. Kiger type blooded horses will have the percentage of Kiger type blood noted on their registration certificate and in the stud book. Offspring of an Appendix and Traditional Division horse may be registered in the Traditional Division if they are 39% or less of Kiger type blood.

205.3 REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL HORSES IN TRADITIONAL DIVISION AND APPENDIX DIVISION

All horses must be one year of age or older for registration. A horse is eligible for registration providing it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registration Committee the following:

1. If born on BLM range, copy of Private Maintenance and Care Agreement, copy of BLM Equine Health and Identification Records (side showing diagram of horse, signalment key, vaccination records, freeze brand number, and verifying Oregon HMA). In lieu of this, other official BLM documentation providing the herd management area of origin, freeze brand number, and signalment key may be provided. (If conceived on BLM range but born in captivity, above information on dam required.)
2. If bred in captivity, proof of lineage, including, but not limited to, DNA requirement on parents being satisfied, copy of stallion report listing dam, and if applicable, copy of registration papers from another recognized Registry. Breeding certificate may be acceptable in lieu of stallion report. All horses born in captivity must have a full pedigree that traces back to horses from the wild and BLM#'s for wild ancestry must be provided.
3. Color photographs showing the following:
 - a) Dorsal stripe.
 - b) Side views (left and right) showing conformation, head, neck, backline, hips, legs, and hooves.
 - c) Front view showing face, chest, forelegs, hooves, and front view of hind hooves.
 - d) Rear view showing hind quarters, tail, legs, and hooves.
 - e) View showing fullness and color of mane and tail.
 - f) If applicable, close up view of freeze brand. (shave/clip area if necessary)(Refer to Procedure Manual for detail description regarding photo requirement.)
4. DNA Test Kit with hair samples must be submitted along with registration application on all horses, unless horse has been DNA tested previously and a copy of the results are included. Kit should be placed in separate envelope and folded carefully to protect hair samples.
5. Horse must receive an average score of 80 or more from Registry inspectors to be eligible for inclusion in the Traditional or Appendix division of the Registry. If a horse scores less than 80, the owner is notified and given the reason for the horse's score. The owner may request one appeal in writing to the registration committee which will then provide for an additional inspection at the next scheduled round table registration meeting where members are physically present. Horses scoring 90 or higher are designated with a star after their registration number to signify a prime example of the Kiger horse.

206. RECORDING REQUIREMENTS

206.1 PART BLOOD DIVISION

These horses will be noted by the "P" in their recording number. Recording allows the Registry to track bloodlines and maintain correct records on offspring between Kigers and other breeds, such as QH, Morgan, Arab, etc. Part bloods can never be bred up to registration status, even when crosses reach 99.999% Kiger.

206.2 RECORDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL HORSES IN PART BLOOD DIVISION

All horses must be one year of age or older for recording. A horse is eligible for recording providing it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registration Committee the following:

1. Proof of lineage, including, but not limited to, copy of stallion report listing dam, and if applicable, copy of recording papers from another recognized Registry. A breeder's certificate may be accepted in lieu of a stallion report. Kiger parent must have a full pedigree that traces back to horses from the wild and BLM#'s for wild ancestry must be provided.
2. DNA requirement on Kiger parent must be satisfied.
3. Color photographs showing front, back, left, and right.

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206.3 PROVISIONAL RECORDING

During the foal year, a provisional recording form can be used to give the horse temporary status in the KHAR. This temporary status does not constitute that the horse will be guaranteed registration when the horse is submitted for regular registration. The Provisional Recording application must be completed and submitted with appropriate fee and photos. The Provisional Recording Certificate may be used for showing and for ownership purposes. The Provisional Recording Certificate expires on December 31st in the year that the horse reaches one year of age.

206.4 PROVISIONAL RECORDING REQUIREMENTS

A horse is eligible for a Provisional Recording providing it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registration Committee the following:

1. Proof of lineage, including, but not limited to, DNA requirement on parents satisfied, copy of stallion report listing dam, and if applicable, copy of registration papers from another recognized Registry. Breeding certificate may be acceptable in lieu of stallion report. All horses born in captivity must have a full pedigree that traces back to horses from the wild and BLM#'s for wild ancestry must be provided.
2. One side view color photo.

207. APPLICATION

The legal owner of the horse to be registered must submit a completed and properly signed registration or recording application and DNA Test Kit with hair samples along with applicable fees, to the current Registry office. Applications may also be submitted in the buyers name and signed by the breeder of the horse to be registered or recorded if within 60 days of the sale. The applications must be complete in all respects including photographs, documents, adequate hair samples, money, and signatures. The burden of proof in all matters is the responsibility of the applicant. Once all required documents are received from applicant, processing of applications shall be done in a timely manner and in no event longer than 45 days. Failure of any applicant to comply with requests for additional information or documents relative to the registration or recording of any horse will result in that file being closed and fee returned minus 50% for handling fee thirty (30) days after the second notice requesting such information. In order to reopen a closed file applicants must reapply with a new application, registration or recording fee and all necessary information and documents to complete registration or recording.

208. PHOTOGRAPH REQUIREMENT

All photos must be color and no larger than 4" X 6". Photos may be non digital or digital and if digital, actual prints and photos on a CD should be provided. All photos MUST NOT be altered in any way and by signing the application for registration or recording, applicant is attesting that photo has not been altered. If at a future date it is found that the photos were altered, the horse and any registered offspring are immediately disqualified and so noted in the stud book and on the official web site of KHAR. Applicant will be denied registering any future horses. If horse is being inspected by photo, it is vital that photos are clear and enough photos are provided so that a thorough inspection can be completed. If visual inspection is preferred, one photo of each required view is still required for file.

209. INSPECTION PROCESS

Inspections are conducted visually-live on-site or by photos by at least two inspectors. Inspectors may not inspect their own horses, or any horse that originated from their ranch. Inspectors score horses according to the criteria on the inspection form, which is based on the Kiger Breed Standard.

209.1 Photo Inspections

Any applicant may request confidentiality of the identity of the horse and owner to assure objectivity in the scoring process. In this situation, inspection form will not include owners name or horses name but instead will have only a number to identify each horse and/or owner. Inspections shall be done as soon as possible after determining that horse is eligible to apply for registration. This may occur at any group inspection meeting, or when a minimum of two inspectors are available to inspect the horse by request, or by electronic means through the Registration Committee or Registration Administrative Assistant.

209.2 Live Inspections

Live inspections are conducted at all scheduled inspection clinics, KHAR shows, and events. Any applicant may request a private live inspection at their expense by special request through the Registration Committee or Administrative Assistant. Confidentiality of the identity of the horse and owner are waived with live inspections.

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210. NAMING OF HORSES

Names will be assigned based upon availability and are limited to 40 letters/spaces, no punctuation, and capital letters only. Duplicate names will not be issued. Use of the word "Kiger" as the first word in their name is only allowed for freeze branded horses originating from Kiger and Riddle HMA's. Name changes are allowed, in certain circumstances, but in no event will a name change be allowed if the horse has any registered offspring or has won any awards.

211. CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

When all necessary paperwork and documentation has been received, the inspection process has been completed and the horse has received a passing score, and all requirements have been determined to be met, an official Certificate of Registration shall be issued on all eligible Kiger horses.

212. CERTIFICATE OF RECORDING

When all necessary paperwork and documentation has been received, and all requirements have been determined to be met, an official Certificate of Recording shall be issued on all eligible horses.

213. DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES

Duplicate Certificates will be issued in the event of loss. Duplicate Certificates will carry the distinction in the lower left hand corner, Duplicate Certificate. The last recorded issuance will be the only certificate that will be honored.

214. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

Transfer of ownership may be done at any time of year. Transfers should be requested within 90 days of sale. The releasing owner must sign and date the certificate. Certificates are not transferred until the official Registry seal has been affixed over the transfer data. At the time of the third transfer, a new certificate will be issued. By paying an additional fee, a new certificate may be issued sooner.

215. FORMS

All Registry forms are available by request from the Registration Administrative Assistant, and many are available to download from the official KHAR website.

216. STALLION REPORTS

All owners of stallions registered in the Registry must report annually, each mare that was bred to their stallion(s) on the stallion report form. These reports must be sent to the Registry office no later than January 31st of each year. Any stallion report post marked after January 31st following the year in which the breeding occurred, or any correction to a previously filed stallion report, shall be subject to a stallion report late filing fee. A separate stallion report form must be completed for each stallion each year.

217. DNA TESTING

DNA testing is required on all horses being registered and DNA hair samples must be submitted along with the registration application. Outside DNA testing results are allowed if they were done previously by another lab and a copy must be provided. The purpose of DNA testing is for verification of parentage.

218.1 All foals born after January 1st, 2007

All foals born after January 1st, 2007 must have DNA on file for both parents. If a parent is deceased and has not been DNA tested, the Registration Committee reserves the right to waive DNA requirement on the deceased parent on an individual basis by hardship.

218.2 Horses born prior to January 1st, 2007

If there is DNA testing available for the parents, copies should be included with application for registration. At their discretion, the Registration Committee reserves the right to require that DNA testing of the parents be provided, in advance of registration, on an individual basis.

218.3 Hardship for DNA Testing

Hardships will be considered in certain situations and will be reviewed by the Registration Committee on an individual basis and must be approved by three fourths (¾) majority of the Registration

Committee at a round table assembly where members are physically present.

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218. REGISTRY FEES

SERVICES	MEMBERS	NON MEMBERS
Registration	\$25	\$50
Transfer	\$10 within 90 days of sale	\$20 within 90 days of sale
	\$30 after 90 days of sale	\$60 after 90 days
DNA Testing	\$35	\$35
Duplicate Certificate	\$10	\$20
Name Change	\$25	\$50
Correction of Certificate (owner error, reproductive change, etc)	\$10	\$20
New Certificate at Transfer	\$20	\$40
Stud Book With Color Photos	\$100	\$200
Stud Book With No Photos	\$30	\$60
Stud Book Updates	\$20	\$40
Filing of Late Stallion Reports	\$30	\$60
Provisional Recording	\$10	Not Available
Partblood Recording	\$25	\$50

219. GELDING/SPAY REPORTING

All registered horses that have been gelded or spayed should be reported promptly to the Registry office giving the name and registration number of the horse and the date the horse was altered. Only the current owner on file may submit this information and will be recorded in the Registry files.

220. DEATH REPORTING

All registered and recorded horses that have died should be reported promptly to the Registry office giving the name and number of the horse and the date of death. Certificate should be returned to the Registry office. This information will be recorded in the Registry files.

221. HARDSHIP CASES

221.1 Hardship Cases for Registration

Hardship cases for horses that do not qualify for registration under the regular criteria will be reviewed on an individual basis by the Registration Committee, and must be approved by three fourths (¾) majority affirmative vote of the Registration Committee at a round table assembly where members are physically present. The horse must pass inspection as any other horse applying for registration. A detailed explanation of the hardship situation must be provided with the application. The Registration Committee may request the applicant's presence at a registration meeting to discuss the hardship. Under no circumstances will lack of a full pedigree be considered for a hardship case.

221.2 Hardship for Offspring of Gray Horses

Gray was a color inadvertently introduced into the the Kiger breed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The color is not managed for in the BLM Kiger Management Plans but still surfaces due to the dominate nature of the gray gene. The gray color occurs when the gray modifier gene acts on the base color and creates a fading color which typically leads to a nearly white horse with little or no color at the points (legs, mane, & tail). A hardship registration can be completed on those horses that are offspring from a gray horse provided that they themselves have not turned gray by their fifth birthday. Only non-gray offspring can use this clause. If the horse has not reached its fifth birthday by registration date, the Registration Committee reserves the right to request updated photos or on-site examination of the horse to determine whether the horse is graying. If the horse in question has gone gray, its registration status will be revoked and marked DISQUALIFIED in the studbook and listed on the official website noting that the horse has gone gray. If the horse in question has offspring registered with KHAR, those offspring must submit to color verification until their fifth birthday. When DNA testing for the gray gene is reasonably available for use, any newly registered horse with questionable gray color in their background, will require

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this additional DNA testing at the owners expense, with results to be reviewed by the registration committee for approval of the hardship application.

222. STUDBOOK

The KHAR produces a studbook that lists all horses registered, their pedigree, owner, and other pertinent information. Studbooks shall be available from the Registry office, or may be purchased on line at the official web site of the KHAR. The studbook shall be updated annually and updates are made available at the annual meeting.

223. DECEPTIVE PRACTICES

Any person found to have participated in misrepresenting a horse for registration through age, name, appearance, photo alteration, pedigree, eligibility, including any other information in connection with any application for registration or other official Registry document, in any communication, written or oral, submitted to the KHAR Registry, shall have all privileges of registration suspended for such reasonable time deemed warranted under the facts and circumstances. The Registration Committee shall bring forward all documentation of deceptive practice to the Board of Directors for review and possible suspension from the Association.

224. REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION

224.1 Gray Horses

The Kiger BLM Management Plan of 1996 states that “other colors will not be managed for” and those horses will be removed during gatherings. The gray color occurs when the gray modifier gene acts on the base color and creates a fading color which typically leads to a nearly white horse with little to no color at the points (legs, mane & tail). KHAR does not recognize the gray color as a valid color of the Kiger horse, however, under special circumstances will recognize non-gray offspring from known gray horses (see Hardship). If a horse is mistakenly registered prior to the noticeable graying color, that horse's registration certificate will be revoked and marked **DISQUALIFIED** in the studbook and listed on the official website noting that the horse has gone gray. All offspring of the gray horse must submit to color verification until their fifth birthday. Only non-gray offspring will be allowed to remain in the studbook.

224.2 DNA Parentage Fails

If the DNA results are inconsistent with the pedigree provided, that horse's registration certificate will be revoked and marked **DISQUALIFIED** in the studbook and listed on official website. If the correct sire or dam can be determined and verified by additional DNA testing, the registration certificate may be reissued showing the correct pedigree.

224.3. Deceptive Practices Described Above

If a horse is mistakenly registered under deceptive practices, that horse's registration certificate and the registration certificates of all offspring will be revoked and marked **DISQUALIFIED** in the studbook and listed on official website. Once disqualified, no future offspring can be registered from this horse.

225. COLOR GUIDE

The Kiger horse is managed by the BLM as a horse with particular colors in mind. The KHAR recognizes the importance to keep rich colors by keeping the bay and black colors in the breed. The following colors are recognized by the KHAR:

DUN: body color yellowish to reddish to brownish; mane and tail are black or brown; has dorsal stripe and zebra stripes on legs.

RED DUN: a form of dun with body color reddish or flesh colored, mane and tail are reddish, flaxen, or mixed; has reddish dorsal stripe and reddish zebra stripes on legs — usually with a darker red on lower legs.

GRULLO: body color smoky or mouse-colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but each hair mouse-colored); mane and tail black; black dorsal stripe, black zebra stripes on legs, and black on lower legs.

CLAYBANK: body color creamy pale, mane and tail are black or brown or reddish; has dorsal stripe and zebra stripes on legs.

BAY: body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish brown; mane and tail black — usually black on lower legs.

BLACK: body color black; often legs are a different shade of black than body, mane and tail black. Since the horse has fawn in the ears, it is believed that this color might be a melanistic dark phase grulla.

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226. **KIGER BREED STANDARD**

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The Kiger Horse is “baroque” in nature due to its round body contours with the neck arising from the top of the shoulder giving them an elegant, collected stance. The Kiger Horse should be balanced in proportions and should move with ease and without wasted energy. The Kiger Horse, on one hand, should give an impression of strength without being bulky while on the other should not be so refined as to convey frailty or extreme refinement.

HEIGHT: 13.2 to 16 Hands (Preferred is 14 to 15.2).

It has been observed that Kiger Horses bred in captivity attain a higher height than those Kiger Horses from the wild range. (this may be nutritional)

QUALITY: The Kiger Horse should have clean, dense bone with sufficient substance, well developed joints and tendons, with a fine body coat, tractable temperament but with good spirit.

COLOR: Variations of the Dun factor color: Dun, Red Dun, Grulla, Claybank, Bay & Black.

MARKINGS: A dorsal stripe is mandatory on all Dun, Red Dun, Grulla and Claybank colors and desirable on all Bays & Blacks. Dorsal stripes may be difficult to see or photograph on some Bay and Black body colored horses. Herringbone stripes radiating from the dorsal are highly desirable. Leg barring should be present and expression can range from dark lacing to strong bars. Additional highly desirable dun factor markings include: wither stripes, shadows and bars on neck and chest, barring on the back of the ear, dark marks around the rim of the eye, dark line along the margin of the ear with dark tips, cobwebbing and/or sooty or shadow mask on the face. Mane and tail should be full with moderate bi-coloring preferred. All colors including Bay and Black must have lighter colored hair inside the ear. White markings are a fault which if in excess is a disqualification.

HEAD: Medium in size, clean cut and tapering slightly from jaw to muzzle. Head should be balanced and not overly refined. The profile side view can be straight, slightly sub-concave, or slightly sub-convex. Wide, clean cut lower jaw, medium fine muzzle with small and firm lips and medium nostrils. Ears should be medium in length, hooked at the tips on the inside and set wide apart and carried alert.

NECK: Medium length, arched, clean at the throatlatch, joined smoothly at the shoulder and deep at the point of the shoulder.

FOREHAND: Long shoulder at 45-50 degree slope, blending smoothly with well tapered withers. The withers are slightly higher than the point of the hip; well defined but not prominent. Forelegs should be moderately spaced with an inverted V appearance, however, without giving appearance of bulky chest musculing. Muscles in the shoulder and forearm should be long and lean. Viewed from the front, the legs should be thin and should be correct; viewed from the side, legs should be wide and lean.

BARREL: The body conformation of the Kiger Horse is distinctive, with a deep chest, short back, broad and moderately muscled. The barrel is oval, with well-sprung ribs, and a full flank. The sternum should not protrude.

HINDQUARTER: The hind legs should be squarely set and so placed that the Kiger Horse turns on his hindquarters with ease. The hips should be lightly rounded, with croup sloped gently with medium-low set tail. Muscles in the hip and thigh should be long and lean. The hocks should be wide, deep and clean. Viewed from the rear, the hind legs are usually closer at the hocks than the fetlocks, but not to the extreme.

CANNON: Short to medium, wide and flat with tendons standing well out from the bone and well defined.

PASTERNS: Pasterns should be clean and strong, of medium length, the slope to correlate with the slope of the shoulder. Fetlock joint should not be round, but rather wide. Fetlocks should be scarce of feathering.

HOOVES: The hoof is dense with thick walls and recessed sole and frog. The Kiger Horse hoof tends to be round to oblong, be of medium size, and have more heel and steeper hoof angles.

ACTION: Light, lively, tending toward higher than average leg action.

227-299 RESERVED for future use

Rules & Procedures of Awards - Section 301-399 Pending

Rules & Procedures of Show & Other Events - Section 401-499 Pending

Rules & Procedures of Youth Programs 501-599 Pending