



Board of Directors - Minutes

March 21, 2017, 1:30PM EDT via Teleconference

A. Welcome & Call to Order - Jack Vanderkooy, President

i. In attendance: Jack Vanderkooy, President; Dr. Rosanne Palermo, Vice President; Jennifer McClelland, Treasurer; Eric Smith, Secretary; Amy Austin, Director; Gerben Steenbeek, Director; Barb Renico, Director; Jason Tice, Executive Director

ii. Identify conflicts of agenda: no conflicts for identified.

B. Secretary's Report - Eric Smith, Secretary

i. Mr. Smith presented the March 2nd minutes for approval. Several formatting standards were discussed. **Motion made by Mr. Smith to accept the minutes as changed. Motion seconded by Ms. Renico. Motion approved unanimously.**

C. Matters arising from the Minutes

i. No matter from the minutes were brought forward

D. Correspondence

i. Patrick Gaylor Letter presented by Mr. Vanderkooy. Mr. Vanderkooy explained the background and invited Mr. Tice to address this open letter. Mr. Tice reported that this letter has been addressed by both Mr. Vanderkooy and Ms. Renico. Mr. Tice was satisfied with the resolution of the discussions.

E. Treasurer's Report-Jennifer McClelland, Treasurer

i. Ms. McClelland presented the February 2017 Financial Report

February P & L 2017

Total Income: \$59,706.64

Total Expense: \$(851.52)

Net Income: 60,558.16

Profit & Loss Year to Date 2017

Total Income: 124,086.16

Total Expense: \$22,956.07

Net Income: \$101,130.09

Balance Sheet:

Total Fixed Assets: \$406,319.52

Total Liabilities: \$564.14

Total Liabilities & Equity: \$406,319.52



Results include the KFPS refunded \$25,000 for membership fees that were over paid in 2016. The issue with the website and renewals has been fixed. Members with expired accounts could not log in to the website to renew their membership. This is the reason that memberships have fallen behind 2016 y-t-d levels. Membership renewal reminders can now be sent out. The line item Professional Services includes IT, the accountant and voting expenses. The February website charge vs. budget difference is a timing issue only. **Motion made by Ms. McClelland to accept the Treasurer's report. Motion seconded by Dr. Palermo. Motion Approved Unanimously.**

F. Executive Director's Report - Jason

Mr. Tice reported that he was able to resolve a registration issue with the horse Berend and the deceased Dam. The KFPS had DNA on file so FHANA could complete the registration. The office helped a potential member identify her horse so she can now register the horse and join FHANA. Mr. Tice reported that he corrected the KFPS and FHANA Portals so that all the information you get on the both should be identical. Mr. Tice encouraged the members to double check this to make sure that something is not missing. Mr. Tice reported the magazine is currently at the printer and just about ready for shipping. The next issue (July/August) might be behind schedule a bit. Mr. Tice reported he has met with Linda Hall from Carriage House Promotions this week and she is going to try and come up with some additional "Fashionable" items for the FHANA Marketplace. Currently the sales are 50% split between the old logo and the new logo.

G. Committee Reports

i. Rules & Regulations Committee (Rosanne) Dr. Palermo presented the updated section 2 and section 3 of the Rules and Regulations. Updated version attached as an addendum. After a brief discussion, **Dr. Palermo made a motion to accept the changes to section 2 and section 3 of the Rules and Regulations. Motion seconded by Ms. Rencio. Motion approved unanimously.**

ii. Committee Assignments (Jack) Mr. Vanderkooy presented the 2017 committee assignments. Each committee chair reported on who was appointed to each committee (see attached). Mr. Vanderkooy reported that the FHANA Member Council will be taking over the Chapter Committee. Mr. Tice was instructed to post these changes onto the website.

H. Review Items

i. Managing the Board Message (Jack)



a. Open Discussion-Mr. Vanderkooy asked for a brief discussion regarding the responses that come from the board. At times it is unclear who should respond to questions to the board. It was determined that Mr. Tice, executive director, will handle the response when it comes to the day to day operations and Mr. Vanderkooy, president, will respond to governance issues that might come up. The board agreed with this policy.

ii. 35th Anniversary Update (Jack) Mr. Vanderkooy reported the FHANA Member Council has discussed this and they have asked for a more time to continue to discuss. Mr. Vanderkooy also reported that he has spoken to contacts in the Netherlands and the quadrille team is currently discussing this and they will report back to Mr. Vanderkooy. The board will ask the FMC to discuss interest in the celebration and if there are any other venues that a chapter will support. Further discussion tabled until the next meeting.

iii. Recap of 2017 FHANA AGM (Jason)
Mr. Tice reported the following finances from the AGM. Total Income \$34,154.55
Total Expense: \$27,730.52 Net Income: \$6423.03 The board felt overall this was a great event and the membership responded positively. Mr. Tice reported that we had 90 paid attendees along with the paid sponsorships for a total of 126 in attendance. The survey handed out at the AGM indicated there is more interest in health related issues, demos, and more discussion.

iv. Review of the Chapter Application from the Lone Star Chapter (Jack) Mr. Vanderkooy has presented the chapter application for review. Mr. Vanderkooy reported that he has had several discussions with the chapter application president Mr. Gaylor. It is understood that by granting this application it could affect the current South Central Friesian Horse Association. Mr. Vanderkooy also reported that he has also had discussion with Ms. Kula who is the president of the SCFHA along with Ms. Jeffcoat. It was Mr. Vanderkooy recommendation to the board that the board accept the recommendations of the previous Chapter Committee and accept this application. Ms. Renico reiterated that this application was presented previously to the board and the application has followed all the normal protocols to be reviewed and accepted. Dr. Palermo reported that she was satisfied with the application and the applicant has followed all the rules and regulations needed to establish a chapter. This was agreed upon by Ms. Austin. Mr. Smith also agrees that this application has followed all the policies that are currently in place to establish a chapter, and the other regional chapter is putting together a list of how the two groups may co-exist. Ms. McClelland reported that she has reservations with this application and hopes that this chapter will focus on FHANA and the Friesians in their promotions. Mr. Steenbeek asked what will happen when this chapter applies for an inspection. Mr. Vanderkooy reported that this chapter does not wish to host the inspection and the SCFHA has done a terrific job hosting and there is no reason to change. **Motion made by Ms. Austin to approve the recommendations of the former chapter committee and approve of the Lone Star Friesian Horse Club. Motion seconded by Ms. Rencio. Motion approved unanimously.**

v. Grievance - Mr. Vanderkooy presented a grievance that was brought forward by a member. He investigated and had a meeting with Ms. Renico and Mr. Tice. Mr. Vanderkooy has considered this grievance and determined that from the information



received it is not possible for FHANA to resolve. The board had a discussion and agreed with that viewpoint. Mr. Vanderkooy will respond to the member.

vi. Review of Future Board Meeting dates and times (Jack) Mr. Vanderkooy presented the schedule for board meetings for 2017/18. Mr. Vanderkooy inquired if the board needs to meet during the months of June and July. Mr. Vanderkooy also reported that he will be out of the country during the months of June and July but he will do what he can to attend the meetings and Dr. Palermo will preside over the meeting if he is unable to attend. Mr. Vanderkooy and Mr. Steenbeek reported that they would like for the board to have a second face to face meeting in August in Canada and Mr. Vanderkooy and Mr. Steenbeek would host the event. This is possible due to the logistics of each board member and their ability to drive to Ontario except for Ms. Austin. The board overall felt this was a wonderful idea, but cost is obviously the determining factor if this will be out of pocket to each board member or if FHANA will cover the transportation expense. This item will be discussed at a future meeting.

I. Discussion Items

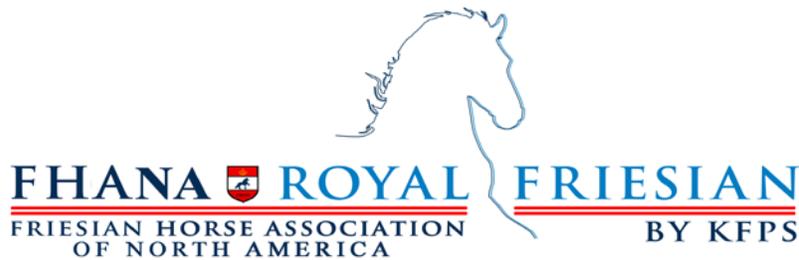
J. Board Round Table Discussion

K. Good of the Order

- i. Next Meeting April 18, 2017 at 1:30PM EST
- ii. Future Meeting May 16, 2017 at 1:30PM EDT

L. Adjourn

i. **Mr. Steenbeek made a motion to adjourn. Ms. Austin seconded. Meeting adjourned**



Rules & Regulations section 2

2. BREEDING

2.1 BREEDING OBJECTIVE OF THE KFPS-The breeding objective of the KFPS is to breed beautiful horses with typical Friesian characteristics, which are competitive as driving horses and under saddle in dressage, and are also suitable for recreational use. This should be accomplished by selection within the breed, while further reducing inbreeding.

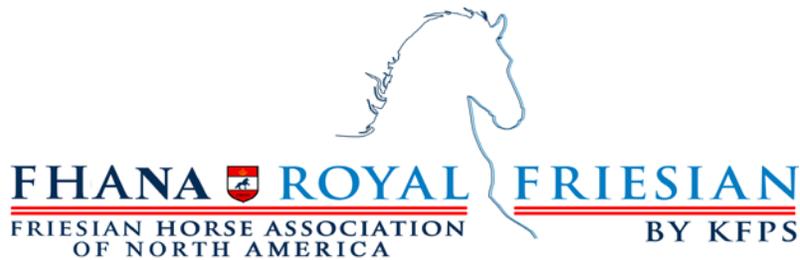
2.1.1 Historical Context- The Friesian-type horse, indigenous to Western Europe, was found from Norway to Spain during the middle ages and was used by knights. Heavy, baroque horses are depicted in old paintings, but this image changed in the 18th and 19th century when Friesian were used as racing trotters. By 1917 only three Friesian stallions remained and a difficult period began during which the breed was used primarily in agriculture; horses were bred with relatively short legs and heavy weight. By 1970 the tractor had replaced the horse in agriculture and Friesian horses were once again used primarily for driving and riding.

The breeding objective advocates a “modern” Friesian horse that retains the typical characteristics of the breed. Although the conformation is mentioned first in the breeding objective, the movement of the horse is 60% of the judging evaluation.

2.1.2 The Typical Friesian Characteristics- ~~Please see the KFPS website.~~ ~~may be found in a horse that is harmoniously built and properly proportioned. The noble head has clear, intelligent eyes and small, alert ears with the tips pointing slightly toward each other. The neck is of adequate length and is lightly arched. A strong back joins a croup of good length which doesn't slope too steeply. The shoulder is strong~~ **Straight**, ~~long and sloping and the body has good depth and well sprung ribs. The feet and legs are strong with a well developed forearm and proper stance. A height of 1.60 meters (15.3 hands) is considered ideal.~~

~~The horse has fluid, elegant and suspended gaits which are emphasized by feathering on the lower legs, a fine mane and beautiful, long tail. Jet black is the preferred color. This is a horse of luxurious and proud~~ **appearance**, ~~full of personality, honest and eager to work.~~

2.1.3 Conformation-~~Please see the KFPS website.~~ ~~At a time when many breed registries have experienced a decline in registrations and memberships, the KFPS has continued to grow. This is due, in part, to the appearance and charisma of the Friesian horse. The attraction exerted on devotees by the appearance of the Friesian horse cannot be~~



jeopardized when breeding for specific performance qualities. A description of ideal Friesian conformation follows:

The Head is relatively short and the width is proportional to the length. The ears are small and alert with the tips pointing slightly toward each other. The eyes are large and bright. The nasal bone is slightly hollow or straight; nostrils are wide. The lips are closed and the teeth meet properly. The jaw bones are not heavy and are spread wide apart to allow the horse to breathe easily while at work. The head is set gracefully on the neck with adequate space for the throat. Overall, the head is dry **noble** and expressive and blends smoothly into the neck.

The Neck is slightly arched at the crest. It is long enough for the horse to bend properly and is adequately muscled. The neck is set on high **on the chest** and the lower neckline does not bulge between the throat and the chest.

The Withers are well developed, prominent and, in particular, blend gradually into the back.

The Back is **in equal proportion with the front and back end of the horse**, not too long and is well muscled. A lightly low back is allowed.

The Loin is wide, strong and well muscled and makes a **good connection between the back and the croup**, smooth transition into the croup.

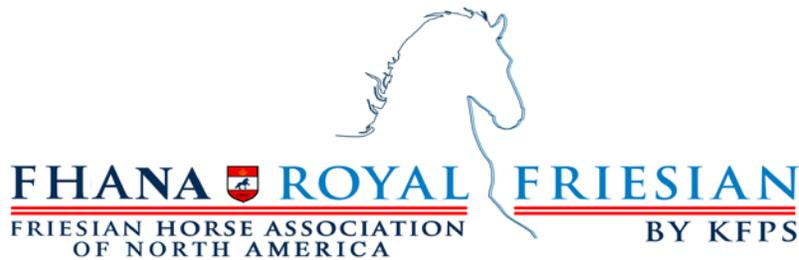
The Croup is of good length and sloped slightly downward; it is wide and muscular. It neither forms a point nor is overly rounded. The tail is not set on too **high or low**. The gluteal muscle is long and well developed.

The Shoulders are long and sloping and are set widely enough apart to form a good chest which is neither too wide nor too narrow.

The Ribs are long and curved, supplying ample space for the heart and lungs, without being rotund. The belly maintains sufficient depth towards the rear.

The Legs—The forelegs are properly positioned and when viewed from the front, are **straight and** set parallel with a hoof width of space at the ground. Viewed from the side, they are perpendicular down through the fetlock joint. The cannon bone is not too long; the forearm, however, has good length. The pastern is resilient, of good length and is at a 45 degree angle to the ground.

The hind legs, viewed from the rear, are straight. Viewed from the side, the legs are set directly under the hind quarters and are strong with good, sound hoofs. The hind cannon



~~bone is a little longer than in front; the gaskin is long, with well developed muscle. The angle at the hock is approximately 150 degrees; the rear pasterns are at a 55 degree angle to the ground.~~

~~The joints in the legs are dry, well-developed, and provide a good foundation for the tendons and ligaments.~~

~~**The Overall Appearance** of the horse's body is more nearly a rectangle than a square. When the shoulder is long and sloping, the back is not too long, and the croup is of adequate length, the ratio of fore-, middle-, and hind quarters can be an ideal 1:1:1. The horse is neither too massive nor too light.~~

~~**The Walk** is straight, vigorous and springy. There is good length of stride and the hind quarters swing forward with power.~~

~~**The Trot** is a reaching and forward movement with power from the hindquarters. It is elevated and light-footed with a moment of suspension. The hock flexes as the horse moves forward and the inside angle of the hind leg closes during each stride.~~

~~**The Canter** is well supported and lively with sufficient power from the hind quarters and flexion in the hock.~~

2.1.4 Breeding for Performance- The Friesian horse is used in various equestrian sports: show driving, combined driving, dressage under saddle and recreation. As driving horses, Friesians perform well, but to become more competitive in all sports, attention should be given to the following points:

- Strong, powerful hind quarter
- A luxurious horse that is not too heavy, but has ample power
- A long, sloping shoulder
- Hard, dry legs
- Light-footed movements with a moment of suspension
- Size neither too small nor too large; ~~the ideal range of height is 1.50-1.63 meters (14.3 to 16.1 hands)~~
- Sufficiently long and well muscled forearm and gaskin



- Good, wide hoofs with proper heels
- Good head / neck connection
- An honest character, eager to work
- Stamina

2.2 BREEDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Boards of the Friesian horse associations and the breeders together face the challenge and responsibility of improving the quality of the Friesian horse

2.2.1 Stallion Selection- Breeders should select a stallion whose conformation, movement, sport performance and pedigree will best complement the specific mare for the particular purpose for which the mare is being bred.

2.2.2 Inbreeding- In selecting a stallion, the mare owner has the responsibility to carefully consider the inbreeding coefficient of the resulting foal. It is not an absolute criterion by itself, but should be considered in conjunction with other factors such as desired conformation, intended use, height, etc.

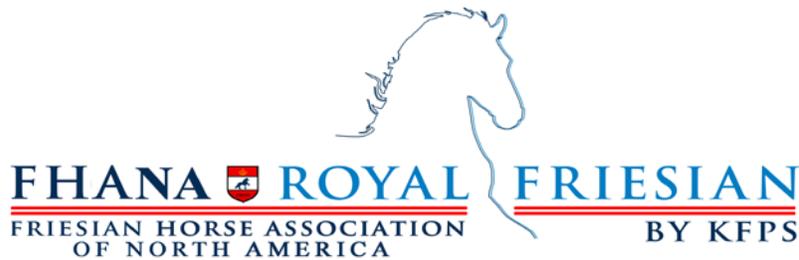
2.2.2.1 Inbreeding Coefficients-are shown on registration certificates of horses born after 1988. A low inbreeding coefficient indicates that a foal has a few common ancestors, thus minimizing the chance of genetic defects. In the Friesian breed, retained placentas also may be associated with high inbreeding coefficients. The KFPS recommends inbreeding coefficients below 5 percent if possible. A simple rule of thumb is that in a foal's pedigree, no name should appear more than once within the first three generations (parents, grandparents, great-grandparents).

2.2.2.2 Inbreeding Coefficient Forecasts- calculate the percentages of inbreeding for foals resulting from the mating of a particular mare with the North American Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges. Members may obtain an inbreeding forecast for their mare(s) from the FHANA website.

2.2.2.3 Kinship-Kinship percentage is any horses' relationship to the entire Friesian Breed.

2.3 Breeding Guidelines

2.3.1 Approved Breeding Methods- Natural cover, artificial insemination and limited embryo transfer are permitted. Artificial insemination may include breeding with transported



cooled semen or frozen semen. Details are in the following sections. For details regarding limited embryo transfer, see section 2.12.

2.3.2 Breeding Contracts- All breeding contracts and related agreements between mare owners or semen purchasers and stallion owners or semen venders are the responsibility of the parties involved in the transaction. Those involved in breeding transaction are advised to obtain signed agreements which clearly specify all rights and responsibilities of each party. The FHANA assumes no responsibility for any breeding transactions.

2.3.3 2.3.3 Stallion Breeding Limits: Different breeding limits are imposed by the KFPS on stallions not yet approved on offspring versus those stallions that are permanently approved for breeding after completion of their offspring testing. The KFPS may impose further limits on individual stallions who have not completed all their offspring testing within the prescribed time. These limits may be changed by the KFPS from time to time, and stallion owners/managers are advised to keep abreast of the applicable limits so as to avoid any penalty that the KFPS may impose for exceeding these limits.

2.3.3.1 Export of Stallions Approved at the North American Central Stallion

Examination: Stallions approved in North America by virtue of successfully completing the Central Stallion Examination here may not be exported out of North America until they have completed two full breeding seasons in North America. However, they may ship cooled and frozen semen from North America in order to service mares abroad.

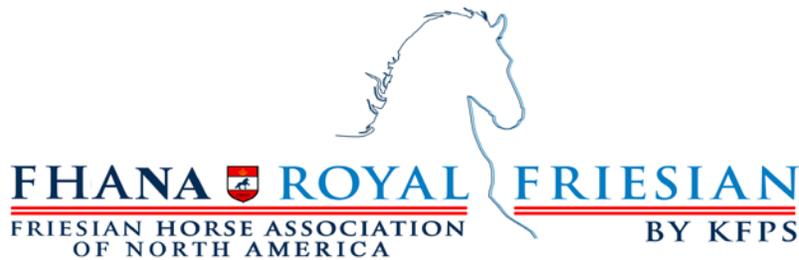
2.3.3.2 Stallions Approved at the North American Central Stallion Examination will have the same rights as stallions approved in the Netherlands.

2.3.4 FHANA-Approved Stallion Representative- If the registered owner of an KFPS Studbook Stallion with Approved Breeding Privileges is unable to maintain personally the FHANA Stallion Record Book due to geographic or other factors, a stallion representative may be approved by the FHANA at the stallion owner's written request.

2.4 PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTED SEMEN

2.4.1 Use of Frozen Semen From Deceased Studbook Stallions- with Approved Breeding Privileges is authorized except as limited by 2.3.3.1

2.4.2 Imported Semen-FHANA Policy-The importation of semen into North America is encouraged by the FHANA. The practice will allow a broadening of the gene pool within the Friesian horses in North America. It should be clearly stated that the FHANA is not in the business of importing semen. It is the concern of the FHANA that those members importing semen follow the requirements of the government agencies which have jurisdiction over biologic importation, and take reasonable care to verify that ~~that~~ the frozen semen is of a



satisfactory quality that the prospect of a live foal will occur. Not all fertile stallions have semen that will survive the freezing process, and most of the places in the NL that sell frozen semen have no guarantees, either express or implied. So this practice is at best a “Buyer Beware” situation.

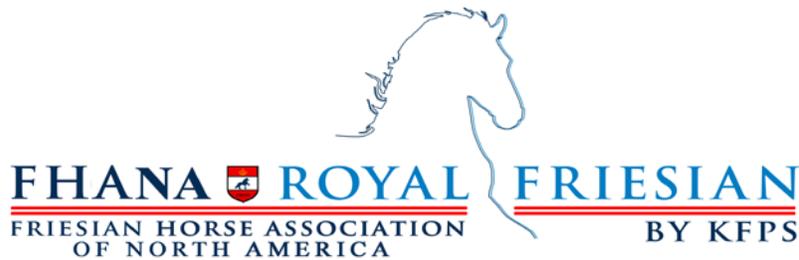
2.5 STALLION RECORD BOOK & BREEDING CERTIFICATE

2.5.1 Stallion Record Book- Beginning with the 2011 breeding season, all owners (or their FHANA -approved North American representatives) of Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges shall be required to record all breedings and/or semen shipments by utilizing the www.startpuntpaarden.nl **FHANA Portal** website. Breedings and shipments of fresh or frozen semen should be recorded daily, but must be done at least once per week in any week in which breedings and/or shipments occur. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in the imposition of a fine and/or revocation of breeding privileges.

2.5.1.1.2.5.3 Continued Use of Stallion Record Books and Paper Breeding Certificates - The continued use of paper breeding certificates is strongly discouraged but is an acceptable alternative for any stallion owner or approved North American representative who does not have the ability to utilize the online system. If this method is to be used, the stallion owner or representative shall submit the season's Stallion Report and copies (both the mare owner's copy and the FHANA copy) of the paper Breeding Certificates to FHANA prior to December 1 immediately following the breeding season. Voided certificates must also be submitted; all numbers must be accounted for. ~~Because of the additional office work required to process the paper reports, a fee of \$25.00 must be submitted with each certificate filed in 2012.~~ Starting with the 2013 breeding season, the fee **for submitting Paper Breeding Certificates** will be \$100.00 per certificate. Stallion reports filed after the December 1 deadline will be assessed a penalty of \$1000.00 per stallion.

2.5.2 Breeding Certificates/Birth Announcements-~~In accordance with KFPS Registration Rules, Article 15, and beginning with mares bred during the 2012 breeding season, the Breeding Certificates/Birth Announcement forms will be sent directly by FHANA to the mare owners/breeders based upon the breeding data entered by the stallion owners/managers and any paper-based Stallion Reports.~~ Beginning with foals born in 2013, Stallion owners will no longer have the ability to withhold breeding certificates pending payment of fees and are therefore advised to protect their interests by contract and/or advance payment. FHANA will NOT delay or deny registration of foals born in 2013 and thereafter due to any financial dispute between stallion and mare owners. **Starting with the 2016 Breeding Season, FHANA will no longer distribute Breeding Certificates/Birth Announcements. All Foal registrations will take place utilizing the FHANA portal.**

2.5.3 Stallion Report-~~The stallion owner or FHANA-approved North American representative shall submit the season's Stallion Report and copies of Breeding Certificates to~~



~~FHANA prior to Dec. 1st. Voided certificates must also be submitted; all numbers must be accounted for.~~

2.5.3. Breeding Certificates for Imported Semen - To enable both the KFPS and the FHANA to maintain appropriate breeding records, the following procedure will apply to Breeding Certificates for inseminations with imported semen:

The semen importer must maintain a record of insemination dates, or of semen shipments, if the imported semen was for resale;

When a mare becomes pregnant, the semen importer must ~~Before December 1 of the breeding year, the importer~~ **must notify FHANA of the pregnancy.** ~~submit the "Dekbewijs" form to the FHANA~~ **obtain a completed "FPS Dekbewijs" form from the stallion owner;**

~~Before December 1 of the breeding year, the importer must submit the "Dekbewijs" form to the FHANA;~~

~~A completed Breeding Certificate form will then be issued directly to the mare owner from a Stallion Record Book for Imported Semen, maintained by the FHANA.~~

2.6 Birth Announcement- Following the foal's birth, the owner of the mare will register the foal utilizing the **FHANA portal.** ~~the Birth Announcement portion of the Breeding Certificate/Birth Announcement form will be completed by the foal owner.~~ The completed form and the Foal Registration Fee must be submitted to the FHANA within 30 days of the foal's birth. Birth Announcements ~~mailed~~ **submitted** more than 30 days after the foal's birth ~~must be accompanied~~ will be charged by the Penalty for Late Submission of Birth Announcement, as shown on the List of Service Fees.

2.6.1 Naming the Foal- Each calendar year foal names must begin with specific letters designated by the KFPS. Names must be relatively simple, ideally consisting of a single word. Abbreviations of farm names or initials are not allowed to precede a name, but follow the name if approved by the KFPS. Names need not be Dutch. Once processed by the KFPS, names cannot be changed by the owner.

2.7 BIRTH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

After processing the Birth **registration** Announcement, the FHANA will forward to the foal owner the Birth Acknowledgment form (**temporary registration paper or Blue Paper**). This document serves as a temporary registration paper and must be presented at the initial judging/identification marking of the foal. A copy of the document should be retained by the owner.

2.8 JUDGING THE FOAL

Unless distance or other constraints make it impossible, all foals ~~must~~ **should** be judged in the year of their birth. Foals are judged by the side of their dams **only if they are not weaned** and may receive 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or no premiums. The original Birth Acknowledgment document must accompany the foal to the judging. More information about judging may be found in Section 5.

2.8.1 Registration Without Judging-Horses may be registered in the Foal Book and receive a registration certificate without attending an KFPS judging if the following conditions are met:

- There is a valid reason that the horse cannot attend an KFPS judging in the year of its birth;
- Parentage must be verified ~~at owner expense;~~
- Simultaneous to obtaining a sample of genetic material for parentage testing, a **Microchip must be inserted.** ~~identification coding must be done.~~
- These procedures must be performed and certified by a licensed veterinarian who is not the present or former owner of the horse or its dam, using instructions and material provided by the FHANA.

2.9 IDENTIFICATION CODE

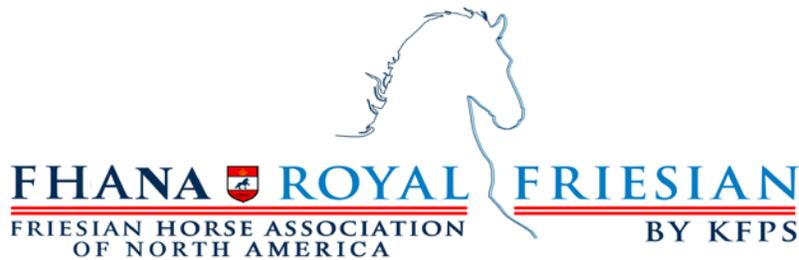
Each foal receives a permanent identification code, in the form of a microchip. This is customarily administered to the foal as a part of the registration process, in the year of birth. This code will appear on the horse's permanent registration document. Refer to the Appendix for "Specifications for Permanent Identification for Friesian Horses".

2.10 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE/FOAL BOOK

At the time the foal is initially presented for registration, the owner must relinquish the original Birth Acknowledgment (Blue Paper) document to the KFPS judges or the FHANA. It will be replaced with the appropriate KFPS Registration Certificate. An explanation of each item on the laminated certificates is in the Appendix. Additional registration information can be found in Section 4.

2.11 PARENTAGE VERIFICATION

2.11.1 Parentage Verification Policy- Genetic Samples enabling parentage verification will be taken from all foals and their dams. The samples may be used to verify parentage at



the discretion of the FHANA and/or the KFPS. By requesting registration of a foal, foal owners agree to provide appropriate genetic material from the foal and dam. In addition, parentage verification testing at the owner's expense will be required in all of the following cases.

- a. Embryo Transfer;
- b. Foals weaned prior to judging;
- c. Horses registered without being presented at a judging;
- d. Foals produced by dams who were bred to more than one stallion within a period of three consecutive breeding cycles.
- e. Other situations in which the parentage and/or identity of the horse cannot be conclusively proved without parentage verification testing.

Parentage verification at the owner's expense is available for any horse at the owner's request.

2.11.2 Stallion Genetic Testing-All stallions used for breeding must have appropriate genetic test results on file with the FHANA and/or the KFPS before they can be granted approved breeding privileges or have their offspring registered.

2.11.3 Parentage Verification Requirement for Registration- Genetic material appropriate for parentage verification or actual test results when required (see Parentage Verification Policy 2.11.1) must be on file with the FHANA before the Registration Certificate will be forwarded to the owner.

2.11.4 Obtaining Genetic Material from Dams- It is the responsibility of each foal owner to provide genetic material from the foal's dam for parentage verification. In any case where genetic material from the dam is not already on file with the FHANA, owners are advised to request genetic testing of the dam as soon as a foal is born. This will insure that the foal's parentage can be verified in the event the dam is not available at the time the foal is presented for registration. New ster mares and brood mares will provide genetic material for parentage verification and genetic testing starting in 2018. In the event of the mare's death, the FHANA requests hair samples be submitted to the FHANA office for the Dam's file.

2.11.5 Kits for Collecting Genetic Material- and instructions shall be sent to owners upon request and payment of the appropriate fee to the FHANA. The owner must specify the particular horses to be tested at the time the kits are requested. Veterinary costs related to parentage verification and mailing costs to the lab are the responsibility of the owner.



2.11.6 Certification of Genetic Material- Members of the KFPS jury, officials designated by the FHANA board of Directors or the horse owner’s veterinarian may collect the genetic material for parentage verification. The veterinarian or official of FHANA or the KFPS must certify the identification code number of the horse. The owner or former owner may not certify their own horse, even if they are a veterinarian.

2.11.7 Parentage Verification Results and Discrepancies- The test results of parentage verification will be maintained in confidential storage by the Association and will not be available to owners. ~~Random verification of test results will be performed at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the FHANA’s expense.~~ Parentage verification discrepancies will be reviewed by the Board. If further testing reveals that a discrepancy does not exist the owner will be reimbursed the cost of taking samples. However, if further testing confirms a discrepancy, the horse’s owner **or stallion station** will be responsible for all costs of testing.

2.12 EMBRYO TRANSFER

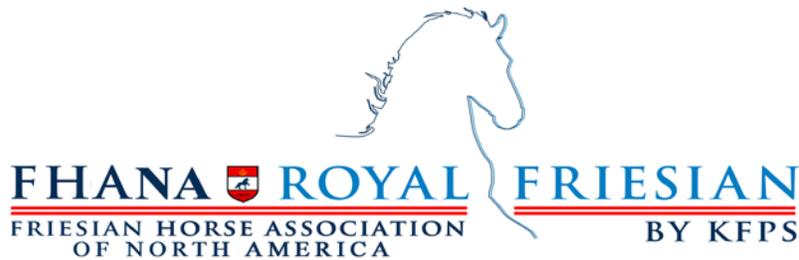
2.12.1 TRANSFERRED EMBRYO AND FROZEN EMBRYO REGISTRATION BY FHANA-With the continued growth of transferred embryo and frozen embryo processing, it is incumbent on the Friesian Horse Association of North America to develop a process to register the frozen embryo in order to insure accuracy of the pedigree and minimize potential confusion and conflict. The following are a set of proposed rules to monitor the performance of embryo/oocyte in both frozen and natural methods.

Forms (These forms are available on the FHANA website)

- Frozen Embryo Transfer Enrollment Form
- Frozen Embryo Transfer of Ownership
- Embryo Transfer Enrollment

2.12.2 Embryo/Oocyte Transfer- 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, provided the following notification procedures have been performed.

1. Prior to the intended collection of the fertilized egg, the owner or lessee has notified FHANA in writing of its intention to attempt an embryo/oocyte transfer and has paid the appropriate fee. The Embryo Transfer Enrollment form should be used to notify of the planned collection of the fertilized egg. The Embryo Transfer Enrollment form will be signed by both the stallion owner and mare owner. A penalty of \$50.00 will be applied if **Enrollment** is received after collection of the embryo and a penalty of \$75.00 will be applied if **Enrollment** is



received after foaling. The fees are non-refundable. Substitutions can be made only in cases of death of the mare of the stallion.

2. If a mare is enrolled with FHANA for embryo/oocyte transfer but the procedure is not attempted or is unsuccessful, FHANA will be notified in writing prior to Dec. 31st. The enrollment could then be transferred to the following year if so desired.

3. Embryo Transfer Enrollment forms will be required for each embryo transfer attempted. Multiple breedings or harvesting of multiple embryos will require multiple **Enrollments**.

2.12.3 Frozen Embryo- A horse foaled by a mare that is not its genetic dam but transferred to her by frozen embryo/oocyte transfer technique shall be eligible for registration, provided the following notification procedures have been performed.

1. Prior to the intended collection and freezing of the fertilized egg, the owner or lessee has notified FHANA in writing of its intention to attempt an embryo/oocyte freezing and has paid the appropriate fee. The Frozen Embryo Transfer Enrollment form should be used to notify of the planned collection and freezing of the fertilized egg. The Frozen Embryo Transfer Enrollment form will be signed by both the stallion owner and mare owner. A penalty of \$50.00 will be applied if **Enrollment** is received after collection and freezing of the embryo and a penalty of \$75.00 will be applied if **Enrollment** is received after foaling. The fees are non-refundable. Substitutions can be made only in cases of death of the mare or the stallion.

2. If a mare is enrolled with FHANA for frozen embryo/oocyte transfer but the procedure is not attempted or is unsuccessful, FHANA will be notified in writing prior to Dec. 31st. The **Enrollment** could then be transferred to the following year if so desired. Frozen embryo's that have not been stored prior to January 1st, 2008 must be registered and follow all applicable rules and regulations.

3. ~~A registration number will be issued by FHANA that will reference the enrollment form.~~

4. Frozen Embryo Transfer Enrollment forms will be required for each embryo transfer attempted. Multiple breedings will require multiple **Enrollments**.

5. The ownership of the frozen embryo may be transferred. Each transfer of ownership of the embryo will be recorded by the FHANA. The transfer of ownership will be completed by filling out the Frozen Embryo Transfer of Ownership and submitting it to FHANA along with a copy of the Frozen Embryo Transfer Enrollment. A transfer of ownership fee of \$50.00 will accompany the Frozen Embryo Transfer of Ownership form.



FHANA, in order to avoid conflict, strongly encourages that the fulfillment of the contract for both Embryo Transfer and Frozen Embryo Transfer be agreed upon by both the mare and stallion owners prior to insemination. Language addressing the execution of the procedure and fulfillment should be contained in the Stallion Owners Breeding Contract. As with every breeding the loss of the stallion's services must also be addressed in the agreement.

In both cases, whether by frozen embryo transfer or standard embryo transfer, that fact will be listed on the registration papers.

Any fees required for proof of the parentage that must be verified by genetic testing will be the responsibility of the mare owner.

2.13 CLONING- NO CLONING IS ALLOWED



3. FOAL BOOK, STUDBOOKS, STUDBOOKS REGISTERS, AUXILIARY STUDBOOK (HULPSTAMBOEK), SUBSIDIARY REGISTERS (B-BOOKS)

3.1 Definitions-The Studbooks and the Foal Book are maintained for Friesian horses which are sired by the KFPS Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges and produced by mares entered in the KFPS Studbook, Foal Book or Auxiliary Studbook. Purebred Friesians born in North America prior to 1995, with KFPS traceable lineage which do not qualify for Studbook registration will be entered in a Subsidiary Register (B-Book).

a. Foal Book is the basic registry for Friesian horses whose lineage (see above) would qualify them for entry into a Studbook at adulthood.

b. Studbooks are the basic registries for eligible (see above) adult Friesians, segregated by gender.

c. Studbook Registers are listings within the studbooks of certain horses which qualify for specific status/predicates (star, model, preferential, or performance mother).

d. Auxiliary Studbook is a register of Friesian mares who had been branded but whose lineage was untraceable.

e. Subsidiary Registers or B-Books

B-Book I: If a B-Book II mare is bred to an approved KFPS Studbook stallion, the resulting offspring is eligible to be registered in B-Book I

B-Book II: Offspring of mares bred to unapproved (Foal book) stallions are eligible for registration only in B-Book II. FHANA does not accept registration applications for B-Book II horses, and members wishing to register such horses must do so directly with the KFPS in the Netherlands.

For foreign affiliates of KFPS, in countries where there were no or insufficient Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges available, the KFPS allowed the offspring of specific Foal Book Stallions to be registered in the Foal Book/Studbooks under certain limited conditions. In recent years such horses have been registered in the B-Book. This practice is no longer permitted in North America.

3.2 FOAL BOOK

3.2.1 Qualifications - All foals whose lineage qualifies them for Studbook registration (see section 3.1 above) may be entered in the Foal Book. There are no restrictions based on physical appearance or soundness. See Section 2.6-2.8 for further details for Foal Book registration.

3.2.2 Foal Book Adults - Some horses registered in the Foal Book will not be eligible, as adults, for registration in the Studbooks for Mares, Gelding or Stallions. Refer to eligibility requirements for each Studbook. Common reasons for permanent Foal Book status are unacceptable white markings, a serious fault or unsoundness. In addition some gelding owners never present their horses for registration in the Studbook for Geldings. All stallions who do not qualify as Studbook Stallions will remain in the Foal Book permanently.



3.2.2.1 Foal Book Mares and Their Produce-When mares registered in the Foal Book are bred to Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges the resulting offspring is eligible for Foal Book registration and may be judged for inclusion in the Studbook for Mares or the Studbook for Geldings at age 3 or older. A Foal Book mare's male produce are not eligible for the Studbook for Stallions; refer to Section [3.5.1.2](#).

3.3 STUBBOOKS FOR MARES AND GELDINGS

3.3.1 Studbooks for Mares and Gelding

3.3.1.1 Judging-**Judging of mares/geldings/stallions are updated annually by the KFPS. Please refer to the KFPS website for updates.** ~~mares and gelding older than 3 years may be judged for inclusion in the Studbook for Mares or Studbook for Geldings. This evaluation is conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America. The original Registration Certificate must accompany the horse to the inspection.~~

3.3.1.2 Eligibility-for Studbook Mare or Studbook Gelding requires that they:

a. be registered in the Foal Book

b. be at least 1.54 meters (15.1 hands) at the withers.

c. be black and have no white except for a small star or a few white hairs on the forehead or muzzle; white is not permitted on the body, legs or hoofs.

d. be sound; unsound horses cannot enter the Studbook.

e. be free of hereditary defects (mares with hereditary defects should not be used for breeding); criteria of rejection are, among others: ringbone, bone spavin, curb, bog spavin, swollen stifle joint, lameness, dished face, insufficient shoulder height, poor use of the hind legs, defects of the stifle including a locking or loose stifle or improper development of the hock.

3.3.1.3 Criteria-for acceptance in the Studbooks requires that the horse demonstrate conformation and movement which adequately meets the desired typical Friesian characteristics, as outlined in section 2.1.2.

3.3.1.4 Registration Certificate-The original Foal Book Registration Certificate must be relinquished at the time of entry in the Studbook. It will be replaced with a Studbook Registration Certificate.

3.3.2 Star Mare and Star Gelding Registers

3.3.2.1 Judging-**Judging of mares/geldings/stallions are updated annually by the KFPS. Please refer to the KFPS website for updates.** ~~Studbook mares and gelding may be judged for inclusion in the Star Mare and Star Gelding registers. At the time of initial entry in the Studbook, all mares and geldings are automatically evaluated for Star. Studbook mares and gelding without the star designation are permitted to be re-evaluated in subsequent years. The original Studbook Registration Certificate must accompany the horse to the judging. This evaluation is conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America.~~

3.3.2.2 Eligibility- for Star Mare and Star Gelding requires that they:

a. Previously or simultaneously be designated as a Studbook Mare Studbook Gelding;



b. Be at least 1.56 Meters (15.2 Hands) at the withers for Star Mares, and at least 1.58 Meters (15.2 Hands) at the withers for Star Geldings.

3.3.2.3 Criteria- for designation as Star requires the horse demonstrate to the judges:

- a. Conformation meeting the breeding objective of the KFPS (see Section 2.1, including sub sections);
- b. Totally correct movement
- c. The walk must be straight, powerful and flexible, with good reach from the shoulder while the hind quarters swing forward with power;
- d. The trot should be reaching and forward movement with power from the hind quarters and flexion in the hock; it should be elevated and light-footed with a moment of suspension; should be no winging, padding or interfering;
- e. Mandatory IBOP testing, or the equivalent, may be required.

3.3.2.4 Registration Certificate- The original Registration Certificate must be relinquished at the time of the entry in the Star register. Following payment of the Star Registration Fee to the FHANA, the owner will receive a Registration Certificate showing the Studbook Star register.

3.3.3 Crown/Kroon Predicate-The Crown Predicate is a predicate in which demands are made for both superior conformation and performance ability. The designation for the (provisional) Crown Predicate takes place during the annual inspection circuit from mares three years and older who are awarded a first premium in that same year. The judges may reconsider these first premium mares and may name exceptional mares as "Provisional Crown". The minimum height for the Crown designation is 1.58m (15.2 hands). To complete the requirements for the Crown Predicate, the mare must perform (before or after being judged for Crown) an IBOP or ABFP test with a minimum of 77.0 points, and an average of 7 for walk and the trot. Obtaining the Sport Predicate will also satisfy the performance requirement for the Crown designation.

3.3.4 Model Mare Register-The Model Predicate is a predicate in which demands are made for both superior conformation and performance ability. Only the best mares in the population are eligible for the Model predicate. The designation for the (Provisional) Model takes place during the annual inspection circuit from mares seven years and older who are already Star or Crown and who are awarded a first premium in that same year. The judges may reconsider these first premium mares and may name exceptional mares as "Provisional Model". As additional requirements to be considered for provisional Model or Model, the mare must be fertile as demonstrated by having borne and nursed a foal and be at least 1.60m (15.3 hands) in height. To complete the requirements for the Model Predicate, the mare must perform (before or after being judged for Model) an IBOP or ABFP test with a minimum of 77.0 points, and an average of 7 for the walk and the trot. Obtaining the Sport Predicate will also satisfy the performance requirement for the Model designation.

3.3.5 Preferential Mare Register

3.3.5.1 Qualifications- for preferential status requires that Studbook or Auxiliary Studbook mares must have produced at least four (4) quality offspring which were:



a. Star or Model Mare

b. Star Gelding

c. Studbook Stallion with approved breeding privileges

d. Stallion which has reached the second level of a recognized stallion judging. In The Netherlands this means being judged on the Saturday of the annual Stallion judging; in North America the equivalent is being qualified for consideration for the Central Stallion Proving (i.e. video of the stallion was reviewed by the KFPS selection committee in The Netherlands) This method of selecting Preferential mares was initiated in 1992. Prior to that time a more complex method was used which required a certain number of points based on offspring' premiums and status/predicates.

3.3.5.2 Application- Preferential status may be awarded to living mares or can be awarded posthumously. Owners or breeders who believe a mare qualifies for preferential status should contact the FHANA Secretary office. Following payment of the appropriate fee, the records of the mare's offspring will be checked to verify her Preferential status.

3.3.6 Performance Mother (Prestatie) Register

3.3.6.1 Qualification for Performance- Mother status requires that three or more of the Studbook or Auxiliary Studbook mare's offspring achieve at high levels of performance under saddle or as driving horses. Performance achievement must be demonstrated in competition at very high levels, for example: qualification for international level driving events; an AA classification in an IBOP test; competing successfully at 4th level dressage or over jumps of up to 4 feet; or in other events requiring equivalent levels of performance ability as authorized by KFPS.

3.3.6.2 Application- Owners of breeders who believe a mare qualifies for Performance Mother status should contact the FHANA Secretary office. Following payment of the appropriate fee, the performance records of the mare's offspring will be reviewed to verify her Performance Mother Status.

3.3.7 Sport Predicate-predicate can be awarded to mares, gelding, and stallions that achieve good results in competitive sport. The Sport predicate can only be obtained based on results achieved at shows registered with the " United States Equestrian Federation, United States Dressage Federation, American Driving Society" or "Koninklijke Nederlands Hippische Sportfederatie"/Royal Dutch Equestrian Federation (KNHS). The scores registered with USEF, USDF, ADS, or KNHS determine qualification for the Sport predicate.

3.3.7.1 Criteria- The minimum requirements for awarding of the Sport predicate are:

a. Dressage Z1+5 Dressage (USDF) 5 scores of 60% or higher at third level or higher; or Z1 Level test 24 or test 26 with 5 scores of 60% or higher.

b. Driving (Dressage) **Obtain Ten points from current FEI Single Horse Advanced Driven Dressage Test (Not the Short Test) FEI or 'R' rated judges.** The point system is as follows: Greater than 55 including 65 **Penalty Points = 1 point or 60%-65.9% = 1 point**, Greater than 48 including 55 **Penalty Points = 2 points**, or **66%-70.9% = 2 Points Less than 48 Penalty Points – 3 points or-71% or higher = 3 points.** **You must submit your score sheets to the FHANA upon completion of each event.** FHANA will keep track of your points. Once your horse has obtained the appropriate points (10 Points) you will be contacted that your horse has achieved the Sports Predicate.



FHANA and the KFPS have worked together to have the same requirements that are available to the members in the Netherlands. If you have any questions please contact the FHANA office.

3.4 AUXILIARY STUDBOOK (HULPSTAMBOEK) FOR MARES

3.4.1. Qualification- Included in this registry are mares of untraceable lineage who were branded with an “F” or “FS” and demonstrated the physical characteristics of a Friesian.

3.4.2. Purpose- The Auxiliary Book was primarily used by the KFPS to help in the establishment of the Studbook. This book is now essentially closed because mares of unknown lineage born after tattooing was initiated in the 1970s can be traced through their tattoo code.

3.5. STUDBOOK FOR STALLIONS

3.5.1. Eligibility- ~~Judging of mares/geldings/stallions are updated annually by the KFPS. Please refer to the KFPS website for updates.~~ Stallions registered in the Foal Book which are age 3 or older may be presented as candidates for the Central Stallion Proving for Studbook Stallions by being entered for and presented at one of the inspection sites organized by FHANA in ~~North America~~ the United States. Stallions candidates must be sired by an approved stallion and out of a mare registered in the Studbook and must be microchipped for identification.

3.5.1.1 Eligibility Based on Physical Appearance- To be eligible for consideration as a candidate for the Central Stallion Proving stallions must:

- a. Be at least 1.58 meters (15.3 hands) at age 3 and at least 1.60 meters (16 hands) at age 4;
- b. Be entirely black with no white markings except for a small star or a few white hairs on the forehead or muzzle; white is not permitted on the body, legs, or hoofs; even the acceptable white markings of the head are highly undesirable, and stallions with such markings may only be approved in exceptional cases.
- c. Demonstrate to the inspection jury that their movement and conformation is of sufficiently exceptional quality to warrant consideration as a Studbook Stallion.

3.5.2. Judging for Candidacy for the Central Stallion Proving can be conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America. Re-evaluation is permitted in subsequent years. Candidates for the Central Stallion Proving must meet all requirements which include consideration of stallions’ pedigree, breeding values and kinship. Consideration is also given to the quality and accomplishments of a stallion candidate’s dam and other relatives. If a stallion qualifies for consideration for the Central Stallion Proving, a video of the stallion will be reviewed by the KFPS in The Netherlands. If the stallion’s candidacy is approved, he will be invited to the Central Stallion Proving, subject to the pre-evaluations noted below.

3.5.2 (a) Star Stallions. Stallions meeting the physical requirements set forth above, while not being accepted for Central Proving, may be granted the Star predicate if their conformation and movement are judged to be superior. Star stallions remain in the Foal book and are not approved for breeding.

3.5.2.1 Candidacy of Exceptional Performance Horses - Foal Book stallions excelling in equestrian sports may be able to become Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges on the basis of their performance record, provided they do not have any defects. Refer to the KFPS for specific rules regarding eligibility for the Short Test.



3.5.3. Candidate's Pre-Evaluations- Prior to final selection as a candidate for the Central Stallion Proving, certain pre-evaluations must be performed at the owner's expense.

- a. **X-rays**, as specified by the KFPS, must be taken of knee joints and reveal the bones as sound;
- b. **Semen analysis**, as specified by the KFPS, must be performed and meet minimum motility standards;
- c. **Parentage Verification**, if not already established, will be required;
- d. **DNA Analysis**, as specified by the KFPS, may be required.

3.5.4. Central Stallion Proving

3.5.4.1. Location, Frequency, and Duration- The Central Stallion Proving shall be held at an unbiased training center in North America, under the direction of an experienced trainer selected by FHANA. The frequency of Stallion Proving will depend upon the number of qualified candidates and other circumstances, such as logistics. The daily training schedule of the Central Stallion Proving is determined by the KFPS and will require a minimum of seventy days duration.

3.5.4.2. Evaluation of the Stallions will be made by KFPS judges during the final days of the Stallion Proving. Stallions will be rated in each of the following areas:

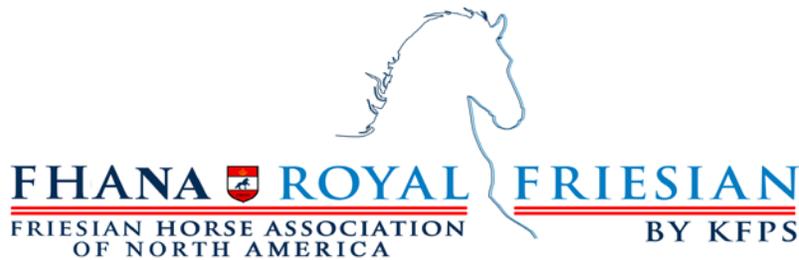
- a. Walk
- b. Trot
- c. Canter
- d. Performance under saddle
- e. Performance as a driving horse to demonstrate obedience
- f. Performance pulling a sledge
- g. Performance as a carriage show horse to demonstrate action
- h. Character and temperament
- i. Stable manners
- j. Training manners

Detailed requirements for the evaluation will be provided to the owners of stallions selected for the Central Stallions Proving. The final determination as to whether a stallion will be accepted for entry into the Studbook and provisionally approved for breeding is up to the KFPS stallion committee.

3.5.4.3. Costs of the Central Stallion Proving will be divided among the owners of the participating stallions. To include hotels, flights, meals, cars and all expenses associated.

3.5.4.4. Accountability- By presenting the stallion for the Central Stallion Proving, the stallion owner acknowledges that this is done on a voluntary basis, that the stallion participates entirely at the owner's risk, that the owner will pay all costs associated with the Central Stallion Proving and that neither FHANA, KFPS, nor those who are charged with the care and training can be held responsible for whatever consequences may occur.

3.5.5. Entry in Studbook for Stallions- Those candidates which successfully pass the Central Stallion Proving and all other qualifications, will be given Friesian names which have not previously been used for stallions, and will be entered in the Studbook for Stallions and given the next consecutive stallion studbook number.



3.5.6. Provisional Approval for Breeding- Those stallions which enter the Studbook for Stallions will receive provisional Approved Breeding Privileges until their offspring have been judged for the first time.

3.5.6.1 Offspring Judging. The breeding status of a studbook stallion is determined on the basis of offspring evaluation. This process begins with assessment of the stallion's first foal crop and continues until the stallion is rejected from further service or achieves permanent approval. Refer to the KFPS for the specifics of offspring approval.

3.5.7 Approved Breeding Privileges Withdrawn- Stallions which have had their breeding approval withdrawn remain listed in the Studbook for Stallions, although they are no longer eligible as sires of studbook horses. All offspring born or conceived prior to the withdrawal of Approved Breeding Privileges remain eligible for studbook registration.

3.5.8. Maintaining Approved Breeding Privileges- All Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges must be judged annually. They are also informally evaluated on the basis of their offspring every year. A decline in the quality of offspring or the discovery of hereditary faults may result in the withdrawal of Approved breeding Privileges from any Studbook Stallion at any time. In addition, stallion owners must comply with all FHANA and KFPS requirements in order to maintain their stallions' breeding approval status.

3.5.9 Preferential Stallions- Preferential status may be awarded to stallions either living or dead, that have shown consistency and quality in passing on their genetic qualities. The oldest offspring must be at least 10 years old and there must be sufficient numbers to judge sport performance and growth of older offspring. The stallion should have one or more sons approved on offspring. Criteria for the stallion and his offspring are listed in order of importance:

- a. Exterior- Comparison of the stallion's percentage of Star, Model, Approved Stallion, Preferential and not approved offspring against overall averages for all stallions during the general time period.
- b. Performance- As shown in various sport associations, IBOP, ABFP, performance tests of stallions, and national and regional competitions.
- c. Fertility- 50% average over the entire breeding period
- d. Hereditary defects and growth- Information about possible hereditary defects acquired after the offspring judging and growth of horses after they have been approved for the studbook.
- e. Color and markings- Distinguish between allowed (head) and non-allowed (legs and body) white markings. Also distinguish with regard to the average.
- f. Size- What are the average sizes of offspring, taking into consideration the sizes of dams, and how this compares to the ideal size shown in the breeding policy
- g. Character

3.6. Subsidiary Registers (B-Books)

Purebred Friesian horses of KFPS traceable lineage not eligible for the Studbooks (i.e. sire was not a Studbook Stallion with Approved Breeding Privileges or dam was not registered in the Studbook, Auxiliary Studbook or Foal Book) may be registered in a Subsidiary Register (B-Book). See the chart in Appendix G.

3.6.1. B-Book I- Horses sired by a KFPS Studbook Stallion with Approved Breeding Privileges and produced by a mare registered in B-Book II may be registered in B-Book I. A horse with B-Book I ancestors may be transferred to



the main Studbook if the father, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers were all Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges and if the horse meets the other qualifications for Studbook entry.

3.6.1.1 B-Book I Sub-Registers- B-Book I consists of sub-registers for foals, mares, geldings, and star mares/geldings. B-Book I foals receive identification codes. Mares and geldings registered in B-Book I may be considered for B-Book Star status; the qualifications for the mare, gelding, and star sub-registers of B-Book I are the same as for Studbook horses (see section 3.3.1. and 3.3.2.).

3.6.1.2. B-Book I Registration Document- The registration certificate for B-Book I horses is Gray/Black and White in color.

3.6.2. B-Book II- Offspring of mares bred to unapproved (Foal book) stallions are eligible for registration only in B-Book II. FHANA does not accept registration applications for B-Book II horses, and members wishing to register such horses must do so directly with the KFPS in the Netherlands. The registration certificate for B-Book II horses is Black/Gray and White in color. B-Book II horses are not eligible for inspections in North America.

3.6.2.1. B-Book II Registration Document- The registration document for the B-Book II is black and gray.