

The Horse Protection Act

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) enforces the Horse Protection Act (HPA). The HPA is a Federal law that prohibits horses subjected to a practice called *soring* from participating in shows, sales, exhibitions, or auctions. The HPA also prohibits drivers from transporting *sored* horses to or from any of these events. APHIS works actively with the horse industry to protect against such abuse and ensure that only sound and healthy horses participate in shows. Our ultimate goal is to end this inhumane practice completely.

The Practice of Soring Horses

Soring is a cruel and abusive practice used to accentuate a horse's gait. It may be accomplished by irritating or blistering a horse's forelegs through the injection or application of chemicals or mechanical irritants. *Sored* horses sometimes develop permanent scars in the pastern area due to the use of these painful chemicals. The accentuated gait may also be accomplished using inhumane hoof trimming or pressure-shoeing techniques. When it walks, a *sored* horse responds by quickly lifting its front legs to relieve the pain.

In the 1950s, horse owners and trainers who wanted to improve their horses' chances to win at shows used *soring* as an unfair shortcut to more conventional training methods. Because *sored* horses gained a competitive edge, the practice became popular and widespread in the 1960s. Public outcry over this abusive practice led to the Horse Protection Act, which was passed in 1970 and amended in 1976.

The HPA ensures that responsible horse owners and trainers will not face unfair competition from those who *sore* their horses and that the horses will not be subjected to the abusive practice of *soring*.

Although the HPA covers all horse breeds, Tennessee walking horses, racking horses, and other high-stepping breeds are the most frequent victims of *soring*.

Preventing Sored Horses from Being Exhibited and Sold

Responsibility for preventing *sored* horses from being exhibited, shown, or sold rests with the managers of these events and with horse owners, trainers, riders,

and sellers. Owners and trainers may benefit if a horse wins a show or sells for a high price and therefore may have the greatest incentive to *sore* a horse. Managers, however, have the major legal responsibility to exclude or disqualify *sored* horses at their shows, sales, auctions, or exhibitions.

To facilitate enforcement of the HPA, APHIS established the Designated Qualified Person (DQP) program. DQPs are USDA-accredited veterinarians with equine experience, or they are farriers, horse trainers, or other knowledgeable horsemen who have been formally trained and licensed by USDA-certified horse industry organizations or associations. DQPs are hired by the managers of a show or sale to ensure that *sored* horses are not allowed in the ring.

The Responsibility of the DQPs

DQPs are responsible for physically inspecting every Tennessee walking horse and racking horse before they may be shown, exhibited, or sold. They must report any horses that do not meet Federal regulations under the HPA to show management. It is show management's legal responsibility to disqualify *sored* horses before awarding prizes and before customers view horses at sales or auctions.

APHIS' Role in Monitoring the DQP Program

APHIS inspection teams attend some horse events to conduct unannounced inspections. An APHIS inspection team may include veterinary medical officers (VMOs), animal care inspectors, and investigators. Our personnel have extensive experience in the care and handling of animals. The VMOs observe horses during a show and may examine any horse for signs of *soring* or other violations of Federal regulations. The VMOs also evaluate DQPs' inspection procedures. A DQP may have his or her license canceled if his or her inspection procedures do not meet HPA standards.

Signs of Soring

The examination for *soring* consists of three components:

- An evaluation of the horse's movement,
- Observation of the horse's appearance during inspection
- Physical examination of the horse's forelegs from the knee to the hoof

Particular attention is paid to the area of the coronet band, the anterior pastern areas, the "pocket" of the posterior pastern area, and the bulb of the heel; these are all favorite places for chemical *soring*.

If sores, the horse may exhibit abnormal tissue damage, swelling, pain, abrasions, or oozing of blood or serum. Inspectors also measure for proper shoeing conformations and look for training devices that are too heavy or improperly applied. Heavy, rigid devices banging on the pastern during repeated workouts can cause soreing.

Technologies to Detect Soring

In addition to the three-part examination to detect soreing, technological methods such as thermography and chemical testing are also used. Thermography is a technology that can identify abnormalities by measuring the surface temperature of objects, including a horse's legs. Infrared or thermal cameras produce thermographic images in which cooler areas appear blue, purple, or green, while warmer areas appear yellow, red, or orange. Thermographic images can show areas that are excessively warm or cool, both of which may reveal an abnormality indicative of soreing.

Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry is a testing procedure used to identify the composition of chemical mixtures, sometimes applied to sore horses' legs. Horses can be sores by applying or injecting chemicals to the forelegs causing burning, blistering, or irritation. Samples are collected at shows and sent to USDA-certified laboratories where they are tested to identify if any chemicals were used.

Because the methods used to sore horses have become more sophisticated over the years, the use of new technological methods—such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry and thermography—are vital during HPA inspections.

Penalties for Violators

Criminal or civil charges can be brought against violators of the HPA. If convicted, criminal violators can spend up to 2 years in prison and receive penalties of up to \$5,000. Civil complaints, imposed through administrative procedures, can result in disqualifications of 1 or more years and penalties of up to \$2,200 or more per violation. Disqualified persons may only attend horse events as spectators. They are not allowed to participate in any other fashion.

Additional Information:

For more information, please visit the APHIS Web page at www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/hp, or send an e-mail to ace@aphis.usda.gov. You can also contact the agency at:

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
4700 River Road, Unit 84
Riverdale, MD 20737-1234
Telephone: (301) 851-3751
Fax: (301) 734-4978

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.