

Rule Book Change Proposals to be Considered at 2017 Convention for Inclusion in the 2018 APHA Rule Book

The following rules will be forwarded to the appropriate Standing Committees at the 2017 Convention. Rules passed out of Committee will then be voted on by the Board of Directors during their Board of Directors Meeting at 2017 Convention.

Registration Rule Book Change Proposals

Control No. RG-020

RG-020. The Registries

A. REGULAR REGISTRY.

1. All horses registered in the Regular Registry will be identified by a permanent registration number. The Regular Registry shall include:
 - a. All Paint stallions, mares and geldings which meet the requirements of rule RG-015 and the color requirement of RG-070.A-E or F.
 - b. All Paint stallions, mares and geldings two years of age or older which have met the advancement requirements of Rule RG060F. 1989 Rule Book and the color requirements of RG-070A-G.
 - c. All horses resulting from the breeding of two Quarter Horses or a Quarter Horse and a Thoroughbred or two Thoroughbreds must be parentage verified using DNA genetic testing, **and must provide DNA Coat Color Testing results (through an APHA approved laboratory) showing the presence of any Paint pattern genes,** prior to registration in the Regular Registry.

Originators Justification

It is important that the genetic coat pattern markers of our breeding animals be known. In order to increase the amount of recognizable color in the Paint Horse breed, we must use the tools available to help breeders make an informed decision in selecting a sire/dam for their horse. This is especially important in those horses with two Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred parents.

Control No. RG-070

RG-070 Color Requirements

- A. Unchanged
- B. Unchanged
- C. The “natural paint marking” as described in B above must extend more than two-inches (2”) and be in the prescribed zone depicted in Figure A. **For all foals born after January 1, 2019, based on breeding crosses, additional requirements will apply.**

- 1. Requirements remain the SAME for the following crosses:**
 - a. Regular Registry horse X Regular Registry horse**
 - b. Regular Registry horse X Solid Paint-Bred Registry horse***
 - c. Solid Paint-Bred Registry horse* X Solid Paint-Bred Registry horse***
 - * Horse has proven to carry at least one known Paint pattern gene through APHA approved DNA genetic testing**
- 2. All horses which are the result of crosses with one or more solid parent(s) as listed in C.3 below have the following additional color requirements:**
 - a. The “natural paint marking” as described in B (above) and D & E (below) must:**
 - i. Extend more than four-inches (4”)**
 - ii. Be visible with the viewer and the horse on the same ground level and in a normal standing position (the horse square on all four feet).**
 - b. If a horse’s eligibility is questionable, the horse’s APHA DNA Color and Pattern Panel test results may be submitted for consideration. If the horse tests positive for at least one known Paint pattern gene, the registration decision will be made in favor of allowing the horse into the Regular Registry. If the horse does NOT prove that it carries at least one known Paint pattern gene, the horse will be registered as a Solid Paint Bred horse.**
- 3. For the following crosses, the additional color requirements described in C.2 apply:**
 - a. Regular Registry horse x [APHA Solid Paint-Bred horse that has NOT proven to carry at least one known Paint pattern gene through APHA approved DNA genetic testing.]**
 - b. Regular Registry horse x [QH, TB] registered horse**
 - c. Solid Paint-Bred horse x Solid Paint-Bred horse. [One or more parents have NOT proven to carry at least one known Paint pattern gene through APHA approved DNA genetic testing.]**
 - d. Solid Paint-bred Registry horse x [QH, TB] registered horse (Solid Paint-bred has NOT proven to carry at least one known Paint pattern gene through APHA approved DNA genetic testing.)**
 - e. [QH, TB] registered horse x [QH, TB] registered horse**
- 4. A horse is considered to carry a Paint pattern gene if:**
 - a. The horse’s APHA DNA Color and Pattern Panel test shows a positive test result for one or more Paint pattern genes generally accepted in the scientific community.**
 - b. (OR) A horse has met all qualifications for the Regular Registry.**

- D. The “natural paint marking” on a horse with both parents registered as described in RG-015 may be anywhere on the horse’s body or legs as described below:
- 1 – Unchanged
 - 2 – Unchanged
 - 3 – Unchanged
 - 4 – The “natural paint marking” need not be visible from a standing position **for horses with breeding crosses described in C.1.**
 - 5 – Unchanged

E. To be eligible in the Regular Registry, a horse must possess one additional Paint Horse trait (see RG.070.F) that need not be visible from a standing position **for horses with breeding crosses described in C.1.** if the “natural paint marking.”

- 1 – Unchanged
- 2 – Unchanged

F. Unchanged

G. Any horse registered in the Regular Registry which **has its qualifying color area in a location** that may not be easily observable, shall have noted in the “Remarks” section of their registration certificate the **size and** location of the qualifying area. If inspected, the date of inspection shall be noted.

Related Rules:

RG-020.B Solid Paint Bred Registry

1. The Solid Paint Bred Registry is provided to record the pedigree of all stallions, mares and geldings not meeting the color requirements of RG-70 of the Regular Registry. The following horses will be listed in the regular Stud Book of the Association as Solid Paint Bred horses:
 - a. Unchanged.
 - b. Unchanged
 - c. Unchanged
 - d. Resultant solid color foals born after January 1, 2019 with parents registered in the American Quarter Horse Association or the Jockey Club which have proven to carry at least one known Paint pattern gene through APHA approved DNA genetic testing. All such foals must be parent verified using DNA testing prior to registration.**
2. Unchanged.

Originators Justification

Color is what makes a Paint horses unique. Preserving color is key to the survival, profitability & growth of the APHA. Given current genetic research and analysis

of APHA breeding practices, it can be argued that we are breeding color out of our horses.

Financial incentive as well as education are required to facilitate a timely change in breeding practices.

This proposal is designed to incentivize the APHA breeder to adopt breeding practices which increase the probability of color to approximately 75% which is achieved when both parents carry color. For these breeders, Regular Registry requirements remain the same. For Breeders who elect breeding practices with 50% or less probability of passing color, RR color requirements revert back to more stringent color requirements of past times. This breeding practice is responsible for producing 73% of the 37,000 SPB horses born between 2008-2014.

This proposal also recognizes the value of [QH, JC] horses that test positive for one or more Paint pattern genes and accepts these horse into the Solid Paint Bred Registry thus preserving the existing Regular Registration requirements for their foals. Our registration of these horses not only emphasizes the importance of out crossing for both quality and color but also has the potential of recruiting a whole new group of horses and horse owners into our Association.

Control No. RG-070-1

RG-070 Color Requirements

- A. A horse meeting bloodline requirements outlined in Rule RG-015. must have a definite “natural Paint marking”.
- B. For the purpose of this rule, the term “natural Paint marking” shall mean a predominant hair coat color with at least one contrasting area of solid white hair of the required size with some underlying unpigmented skin present on the horse at the time of its birth. This solid white area must be in the prescribed zone depicted in the illustration below. In the event the horse has a predominantly white hair coat, the term “natural Paint marking” shall mean at least one contrasting area of the required size of colored hair with some underlying pigmented skin present on the horse at the time of its birth. This colored area must be in the prescribed zone depicted in the illustration below.
- C. The “natural Paint marking” as described in B above must extend more than two-inches (2”) and be in the prescribed zone depicted in the illustration below.

Figure A (remove ‘Exception 1’ from the figure)

- D. The “natural Paint markings” on a horse with both parents registered as described in Rule RG-015. may be anywhere on the horse’s body or legs as described below:
 - 1. Behind reference point 1. Reference point 1 runs from the base of the ear forward horizontally to the base of the other ear, from the base of the ear to

the outside corner of the eye, continuing to the corner of the mouth, then from the corner of the mouth, under the chin, to the other corner of the mouth; or

2. Above Reference point 2. A level line around the leg at the center of the knee. (The center of the knee is determined by using the bony protrusions on the back of the knee as the starting point and drawing a level line horizontally around the knee).
3. Above Reference point 3. A level line around the leg at the point of the hock. (This hock line is determined, starting at the point of the hock and drawing a line horizontally around the hock).
4. The “natural Paint marking” need not be visible from a standing position.
5. Non-qualifying areas include but are not limited to the following locations:
 - a. Eyeballs;
 - b. Lips of vulva;
 - c. Shaft of penis;
 - d. Inner sheath not visible without physical manipulation of the area.

E. If a horse with two APHA registered parents does not exhibit a natural Paint marking (as described in B-C above); or if eligibility can't be determined based on photographs; Regular Registry status will be granted if the horse possesses one Paint trait (see F. below) AND APHA approved genetic testing confirms that the horse carries at least one Paint pattern gene.

E. F. To be eligible for registration in the Regular Registry, a horse must possess one additional Paint Horse trait (see RG-070.F.) that need not be visible from a standing position if the “natural Paint marking”:

1. **EXCEPTION I:** occurs in an extension of a high stocking beyond reference point 2 or reference point 3. The “natural Paint marking” must extend above the reference line by more than 2-inches (either horizontal or vertically), be one solid white area and have some underlying unpigmented skin.
2. **EXCEPTION II:** occurs in an extension of a face marking beyond reference point 1 (either horizontally or vertically). The “natural Paint marking” must extend behind Reference point 1 by more than 2-inches, be one solid white area and have some underlying unpigmented skin.

F. G. Additional Paint Horse traits for the purposes of this registration rule are listed below. These traits alone do not qualify a horse for the Regular Registry.

1. White leg markings extending above the knees and/or hocks;
2. Glass, blue or watch eye(s);
3. Apron face or bald face, described as outside a line from the inside corner of the eye to the inside corner of the nostril;
4. White on the jaw or lower lip;
5. Blue zone around a “natural Paint marking”
6. Two color mane, one color being natural white;
7. Dark spots or freckles in white hair on the face or legs;

8. White areas in the non-visible zone, excluding the head, completely surrounded by a contrasting color;
 9. A contrasting area of another color in the non-visible zone, including the head, on a predominantly white horse.
- G. H.** Any horse registered in the Regular Registry which has marginal coat color which may not be easily observable **or who has qualified under RG-070.E**, shall have noted in the “remarks” section of their registration certificate the location of the qualifying area. If inspected, the date of inspection shall be noted.

Related Rules:

RG-020A. and RG-020B

Originators Justification

This provision will provide an additional advantage to Paint breeders who are attempting to perpetuate Paint markings by breeding a Paint stallion to a Paint mare. Their breeding program is designed to give the best odds of producing a recognizable Paint foal. Sometimes a foal is produced that lacks a qualifying area but when the foal is proven to carry the DN genetic markers to perpetuate a Paint pattern, the additional value of a Regular Registry designation is deserved.

Show and Contest Rule Book Change Proposals

Control No. SC-070

SC-070. EXHIBITOR CONDUCT

- A. **REQUESTING JUDGE'S OPINION.** An exhibitor may make a request through the ring steward or other show official for a judge's opinion concerning an exhibitor's horse which can be stated in the presence of a ring steward or other show official at any time; however, at no time will fraternization between the exhibitor and the judge be permitted during the show.
- B. An exhibitor shall not be placed by any judge who has received from the exhibitor, or his/her immediate family, a salary, commission, or any type of remuneration or consideration, directly or indirectly, within 3 months of the date of the show in question. An exhibitor is to be sensitive to any such conflict and shall report the conflict to the show office prior to competing in any class. **EXCEPTION:** Breeding fees, mare care, vet expense, shipping fees or any other fee related to breeding. Any violation of this rule will be considered unsportsmanlike conduct by the exhibitor.
- C. **PROHIBITED CONDUCT.** See also Unsportsmanlike Conduct, Rule GR-065.H. and GR-066.A. When an exhibitor, owner or trainer is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, such person is subject to disciplinary action by the APHA, including but not limited to, fines or suspension. See Rules GR-060.C., GR-070.A. and GR-070.D. In addition, approaching the judge without following the procedure listed in SC-070.A. above may be considered in violation of GR-065.H. or GR-066.
1. To promote competition in APHA-approved events, in order that APHA's records will, at all times, reflect the actual quality of equine performance, any form of conduct that inhibits competition is expressly prohibited. This offense includes not only the person suggesting the prohibited conduct, but all who participate in the scheme or plan. Such conduct includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. **INHIBITING COMPETITION. This offense includes not only the person suggesting the prohibited conduct, but all who participate in the scheme or plan.**
 - 1) **Such conduct includes, but is not limited to:**
 - a. **padding classes by entering a horse(s) not otherwise qualified for the competition to fill a class to increase points;**
 - ~~a-~~b. paying another's entry fee, directly or indirectly; or
 - ~~b-~~c. encouraging a potential competitor to refrain from entering the class.
 - 2) **For inhibiting competition, an APHA member may be disciplined, suspended, fined and/or expelled from APHA, and a non member may be denied APHA privileges. Furthermore, violation of this rule shall be grounds for APHA to disqualify the horse(s) entered by the**

persons that participate in the scheme or plan prohibited by this rule.

- 3) To assist APHA in the promotion of true competition, any person approached another to cooperate in a scheme or plan to inhibit competition shall immediately report the matter to show management and then to APHA in writing within 10 days, **failing which, the person approached may be subject to disciplinary action by the Executive Committee, the same as the person or persons suggesting the scheme or plan. Persons witnessing such schemes or plans shall immediately report the matter to show management and then to APHA in writing within 10 days.**

b. PROHIBITED ASSISTANCE.

- 1) **If a contestant, while inside the show arena or show ring, is assisted in manner by another person or provides assistance in any manner to another person, the contestant shall automatically be disqualified by the judge. This rule does not apply to co-contestants assisting each other in team events such as dally team roping, cutting, team penning or ranch sorting. Furthermore, this rule does not apply to a contestant who assists another contestant if such assistance was necessitated for the safety of competing exhibitors or horses as determined by the judge - however, the contestant in need of such assistance shall be disqualified.**

- ~~4-2)~~ A contestant assisted by use of an electronic or two-way communication device by another person outside the show arena or show ring shall be automatically disqualified unless assistance is necessitated for safety of competing horse or horses to be determined by the judge and/or the Executive Committee. (See Rule SC-160. F. for exception.)

c. Refer to Rule SC-080 for further Prohibited Procedures

2. Violation of this rule shall disqualify from further participation in the event
 - a. the horse entered by the person paying the fee and the horse entered by the recipient,
 - b. the person(s) providing prohibited assistance, the assisted contestant and his horse**
 - c. the person(s) suggesting the prohibited conduct and anyone else who participates in the scheme or plan and shall be referred by the show management to APHA for disciplinary action.**

Originators Justification

Again and again we have things going on at shows that make exhibitors feel being treated unfairly. Unsportsmanlike Conduct is a big theme these days. A lot of things happen that should be covered by APHA rules, but currently they are not clear enough on some matters, in my opinion they can be interpreted one way or another. And that is what currently happens.

Examples:

- Instructions from trainers to exhibitors during reining classes: some are shouting instructions through the arena (I'm not talking about cheering on the contestants)
- Exhibitors challenging other contestants to compete in classes to fill them up or discouraging or even threatening other contestants to refrain from competing
- At small shows less trained horses are pulled together to fill up classes and give points to well trained horses who are lacking points to earn ROMs or Superiors.

A lot of our exhibitors, trainers and spectators at the shows who stick to the rules are complaining about such unsportsmanlike and prohibited conduct, so I'd like to recommend to expand existing rule SC-070 Exhibitor Conduct to make it clearer about what is okay and what is prohibited. If the rules are unmistakable and clear to understand, shows will hopefully become fairer, and violators of these rules can be reported and disciplined for their misconduct more easily.

I'd like to recommend this rule change for early implementation by April 1, 2017.

Control No. SC-075

SC-075. Inhumane Treatment

A. INHUMANE MANNER OF TREATMENT.

4. Use of inhumane training techniques or methods; poling or striking horses legs with objects (i.e. tack poles, jump poles, etc.). **Anywhere on the grounds, logs must be elevated no more than a maximum center height of 10" on a standard block that the log can roll free from if hit.**

Originators Justification

Clarifies the definition of "poling" in the warm-up arenas. Keeps horses from being inhumanely treated.

Control No. SC-095

SC-095. Minimum Requirements for Shows

- C. **NOTICE: EXCEPTION: Upon written request, ~~In~~ in special cases the Executive Committee of the Association may approve single classes for APHA points. Such APHA approved classes must use an approved APHA judge(s) and the horse show must utilize ~~use~~ the show rules as set forth in this Rule Book.**
- D. **An APHA horse show may hold concurrent classes with other equine associations. The horses will work one time for each class and the judge(s) will judge the class for exhibitors in the APHA and the other equine associations concurrently.**

Related Rules:

SC-096. APHA Special Events

- A. Organizations or individuals wishing to stage or sponsor APHA Special Events (i.e. team pennings, cuttings, reinings, team ropings, cowboy mounted shootings, dressage competitions, etc.) must obtain approval of the APHA if the results of such events are to be recognized and points are to be awarded to the horses which place sufficiently high in that event. Approval does not carry over from year to year, but must be obtained for each individual event. All rules, regulations and fees pertaining to APHA shows will be followed in APHA Special Events.
4. Maximum events: A maximum of 3 Special Event categories may be held as listed below. **EXCEPTION: Upon written request, in special cases the Executive Committee of the Association may approve single classes for APHA points. Such APHA approved classes must use an approved APHA judge(s) and the horse show must utilize the show rules as set forth in this Rule Book.**
 5. Classes may be offered in each division (open, solid Paint-Bred, amateur, youth, green, novice amateur, novice youth, amateur walk-trot, etc.) within a Special Event category.
 - a. **An APHA horse show may hold concurrent classes with other equine associations. The horses will work one time for each class and the judge(s) will judge the class for exhibitors in the APHA and the other equine associations concurrently.**

SC-100. Single-Judge Shows

- B. An APHA horse show may hold concurrent classes with other equine associations. The horses will work one time for each class and the judge(s) will judge the class for exhibitors in the APHA and the other equine associations concurrently.**

AM-075. Show Approval Rules

- A. TO GAIN SHOW APPROVAL. A show and/or each approved event must be open to all APHA Amateur exhibitors in good standing to gain APHA approval. All exhibitors in Amateur classes are required to hold a current APHA Amateur Exhibitor Card.
1. A show offering Amateur classes must offer a minimum of three (3) halter classes, up to a maximum of fifteen (15) halter classes and a minimum of three (3) performance classes. ~~Exception:~~ **EXCEPTION: State Fairs and Livestock shows. Upon written request, in special cases the Executive Committee of the Association may approve single classes for APHA points. Such APHA approved classes must use an approved APHA judge and the horse show must utilize the show rules as set forth in this Rule Book.**

2. A show offering Amateur classes must offer a minimum of three (3) Amateur Solid Paint-Bred halter classes (stallions, mares and geldings) and a minimum of three (3) Amateur Solid Paint-Bred performance classes. **Exception: EXCEPTION: State Fairs and Livestock shows. Upon written request, in special cases the Executive Committee of the Association may approve single classes for APHA points. Such APHA approved classes must use an approved APHA judge and the horse show must utilize the show rules as set forth in this Rule Book.**
 - a. **An APHA horse show may hold concurrent classes with other equine associations. The horses will work one time for each class and the judge(s) will judge the class for exhibitors in the APHA and the other equine associations concurrently.**

AM-245. Novice Amateur General Show Rules

- A. **MINIMUM CLASSES OFFERED.** If Novice Amateur classes are offered, a minimum of three Novice classes must be offered and the corresponding APHA Amateur classes must also be offered. **EXCEPTION: Upon written request, in special cases the Executive Committee of the Association may approve single classes for APHA points. Such APHA approved classes must use an approved APHA judge and the horse show must utilize the show rules as set forth in this Rule Book.**
 1. **An APHA horse show may hold concurrent classes with other equine associations. The horses will work one time for each class and the judge(s) will judge the class for exhibitors in the APHA and the other equine associations concurrently.**

YP-245. Novice Youth General Show Rules

- A. **MINIMUM CLASSES OFFERED.** If Novice Youth classes are offered, a minimum of three Novice classes must be offered and the corresponding APHA Youth classes must also be offered. **EXCEPTION: Upon written request, in special cases the Executive Committee of the Association may approve single classes for APHA points. Such APHA approved classes must use an approved APHA judge and the horse show must utilize the show rules as set forth in this Rule Book.**
 1. **An APHA horse show may hold concurrent classes with other equine associations. The horses will work one time for each class and the judge(s) will judge the class for exhibitors in the APHA and the other equine associations concurrently.**

Originators Justification

Allowing APHA to hold concurrent classes with other equine associations could generate more interest in paint horses throughout the horse industry. Including single classes for APHA points could also help create that same interest. This allows smaller shows for other associations to draw in more paint horse exhibitors.

Control No. SC-110

SC-110. Show Manager

- A. **ELIGIBILITY.** Any ~~reputable person~~ **APHA member in good standing** who can furnish proof that he is capable through ability or experience may act in the capacity of show manager.
- B. **PERSON IN CHARGE.** The show manager shall be the person in charge of the Paint Horse division of the show or contest. **MANDATORY** attendance of the show manager on the show grounds is required while he/she is in charge.
- C. **ENTRY BLANKS, PREMIUM LISTS AND CATALOGS.** The show manager shall have the jurisdiction over preparing and mailing all entry blanks, premium lists and catalogs. He shall enforce the arrival and departure times as shown in the premium list or as advertised.
- D. **RESPONSIBILITIES.** The show manager shall at all times extend every effort to satisfy the comfort of the horses, the exhibitors, the spectators and the officials. He shall be held responsible for maintenance of clean and orderly condition throughout the show or contest.
- E. **AUTHORITY.** The show manager shall have the authority to enforce all rules referring to the show or contest. He may excuse any horse or exhibitor from the show or contest prior to or during the judging for the safety of other horses or the spectators or remove an exhibitor for unsportsmanlike conduct.
- F. **SHALL NOT ACCEPT ADDITIONAL ENTRIES.** Additional entries for any class may be accepted until the last exhibitor completes the pattern in any individual working event or the gate is closed in any rail/group class. Show management may post other specific entry deadlines at each show if necessary.
- G. **IDENTICAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL.** He shall make sure all obstacles, barriers, starting lines, markers, etc., are returned to their original position for each contestant so that conditions are identical for all contestants.
- H. **ARENA GATES OPEN OR CLOSED.** The show management shall use his judgment on whether the show arena gates will be open or closed during timed events. **EXCEPTION: YP-080.K.** His decision shall be based upon the condition and layout of the show arena.
- I. **LINE UP FOR PLACINGS.** The show management must line up in order and announce placings in all classes under all judges of all contestants one through seven places in an area designated by show management after the class is complete. This will allow exhibitors and their horses to exit the arena at the completion of the class and/or at the completion of their individual work in any particular event.
- J. **RETAIN COPIES OF JUDGE'S CARDS.** At the close of the show or contest, the show management shall retain copies of the original signed judge's placing cards, copy of the show results and entry cards for at least one (1) year from date of show.

Originators Justification

Every person involved in APHA business, no matter how big the portion of his/her involvement (showing, breeding, directors, officers, etc), is required to be a member of the association. Since a show manager represents the APHA and within that position has to enforce the rules and regulations of the association at all kinds of shows, he or she should be required to be a member of it. Especially those working in the show management are expected be fully aware of the APHA rules and regulations, which can be expected of APHA members. Additionally if necessary APHA would be able to initiate disciplinary actions, which is not possible or much harder if the show manager is not a member of APHA.

Control No. SC-115

SC-115. Show Secretary

- A. **ELIGIBILITY.** Any ~~reputable person~~ **APHA member in good standing** may act in the capacity of show secretary who can furnish proof that he or she is capable through ability and experience and is familiar with APHA rules.
1. The show secretary may not hold the position of show manager or ring steward at a show at which he/she serves as show secretary.
 2. The show secretary shall be the primary person responsible for verifying exhibitor and horse's eligibility and correctness of show results, thus requiring **MANDATORY** attendance of the show secretary on the show grounds throughout the duration of his/her responsibilities at the show.
- B. **RESPONSIBILITY.** The responsibility of the show secretary shall be to:
1. Serve as primary contact for show results by maintaining and recording both entries and show results. If a horse is disqualified, it is not to be placed, regardless of the number of horses in the class, but counts as an entry in the class.
 2. The show secretary must submit show results to the Association within fifteen (15) days of the last date of the show.

Originators Justification

Every person involved in APHA business, no matter how big the portion of his/her involvement (showing, breeding, directors, officers, etc), is required to be a member of the association. Like the show manager a show secretary represents the APHA and within that position has to handle all kind of personal information from exhibitors and has the responsibility of correctly handling that data (entries, exhibitor, breeder, trainer and horse information), he or she should be required to be a member of APHA. Especially those working in the show management are expected be fully aware of the APHA rules and regulations, which can be expected of APHA members. Additionally if necessary APHA would be able to initiate disciplinary actions, which is not possible or much harder if the show secretary is not a member of APHA.

Control No. SC-160

SC-160. General Show Rules

S. JUDGING INSTRUCTIONS.

5. **Blood. The application of a disqualification for abuse requires the discretion of the judge. The exhibition of a horse that has a cut or abrasion showing clear evidence of fresh blood (i.e.: including but not limited to:) the mouth, nose, chin, shoulder, barrel, flank or hip area (those areas reasonable to believe the injury may have been caused by the exhibitor or equipment) may be considered abuse regardless of how the injury was caused. A judge's decision is not protestable. ~~The judge must be observant of the noses, mouths, jaws, and bodies of all horses for raw or abused areas. If a horse's mouth, nose, jaw or any other area shows signs of broken skin, rawness, or bleeding, the horse will be disqualified from the class.~~**

Related Rules:

SC-200.i.

SC-265.H.5.F.

SC-240.H.2.

AM-141.E.4.F.

YP-152.E.4.F.

Originators Justification

Better defines how the presence of blood and abuse should be handled at a show.

It also allows the judge's decision to be final.

Control No. SC-165

SC-165. Registration Requirements for Halter and/or Performance

A. **REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.** Effective January 1, 1969, all approved APHA shows or contest entries will be limited to Paint Horses registered in the APHA Regular Registry or APHA Solid Paint-Bred Registry.

B. **FULL REGISTERED NAME MUST BE USED.** Any horse registered with the APHA must be entered in any show or contest using the complete registered name and registration number to be eligible for APHA points.

C. Effective January 1, 2006, horses registered in the Solid Paint-Bred/ Breeding Stock and Identification Registries are eligible to compete in Solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock classes only. See Rule RA-000.D.

Exception 1: Effective January 1, 2015 Solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock may be entered in the following group halter classes: Produce of Dam and Get of Sire, provided the requirements of Rule SC-180.A. are met.

Exception 2: Performance Waiver. A horse registered in the Solid Paint-bred Registry can obtain a waiver that will allow the horse to compete in the same class as Regular Registry horses, provided they meet the following requirements:

- a. **The horse must have two APHA registered parents (Regular Registry, Solid Paint-bred, or Identification Status),**

- b. **AND the horse must possess at least one Paint trait (see RG-070.F),**
- c. **AND APHA approved genetic testing must confirm that the horse carries at least one Paint pattern gene. Horses lacking a Paint pattern gene will remain in the Solid Paint-bred and not be eligible to obtain a Performance Waiver.**

Originators Justification

Increased participation in Regular Registry classes improving point values.
Increased value for Solid Paint-bred horses that meet strict bloodline and genetic requirements. Reward Paint breeders that are attempting to perpetuate Paint markings through a breeding program utilizing Paint parents.

Control No. SC-167 – New Rule

SC-167 Solid Paint Bred Performance Permit Program

- A. Application for eligible APHA SPB horses, and horses registered SPB, for which a Performance Permit is sought are as follows:**
 - 1. To be eligible for the SPB Performance Permit, the horse must be eligible for registration as a SPB horse or have already been issued a SPB registration certificate.**
 - 2. The horse applying must have a least one regular registered APHA parent.**
- B. Application requirements for horses pending registration for which a SPB Performance Permit is sought are as follows:**
 - 1. A Performance Permit may be applied for upon initial application for registration of a horse.**
 - 2. The owner of the horse should expect the horse would receive SPB status when registered, or to already be registered as a SPB.**
 - 3. Along with the requirements for registration, the owner must submit a properly completed and signed SPB Performance Permit application and the proper fees.**
 - 4. Horses already registered SPB may apply for a Performance Permit by submitting a properly completed and signed application and the proper fees.**
- C. SPB horses will be issued a SPB Performance Permit if they meet the following requirements:**
 - 1. The horse shall have at least one regular registered APHA parent.**
 - 2. The horse must be DNA parentage verified by an APHA approved laboratory and results filed with APHA prior to permit being issued. See rule RG-125.**
- D. When the parentage of such horse has been verified and the requirements of this rule are met, a registration certificate will be issued showing the horses parentage has been verified and the Performance Permit has been issued. The SPB Performance Permit is in effect for the life of the horse, regardless of ownership changes of the horse.**

- E. SPB horses which have applied for and received a Performance Permit, and which are used for breeding purposes, must be bred to a regular registered APHA horse for resulting SPB offspring to be eligible for the SPB Performance Permit enrollment.**
- F. Enrollment into the SPB Performance Permit is entirely voluntary.**
- G. If DNA verification testing or any related identification information provided to the APHA disproves parentage as set forth on that horse's registration certificate, the horse's registration certificate will be cancelled.**
- H. Any SPB horse issued a SPB Performance Permit by the APHA is eligible to participate in APHA events in all regular classes, and if qualified under APHA rules, at APHA sponsored events in all regular classes. Exception: Racing RA-000.**

Originators Justication

Currently, upwards of 30% of SPB foals produced each year are not registered. These are horses lost to our association forever. Under direction of the EC, we have been challenged to find ways to increase registrations, memberships, transfers, show participation, breedings, and sales. It is reasonable to expect there will not be a significant increase in SBR's in the next several years given the continuing decline in breeding over the last decade in all breed associations. Fortunately, we do produce more foals than we are currently registering. By enrolling the SPB horses that are the product of at least one RR paint horse, we provide incentives to breeders to register their solid foals instead of disposing of them. This offers the breeder the opportunity to market the horse as there is now potential for that horse in the show ring.

For a nominal fee, the foals can be registered, marker tested, and enrolled into the program. The results of the marker tests are not required to be positive, however, the more horses that are tested, the greater the possibility of identifying markers that are currently unidentified.

By requiring one RR paint parent, SPB horses that enroll will be required to breed back to a RR horse if the foal is to be eligible for the program. When breeding back to a RR horse, we are breeding back to horses with markers. After a number of generations, it would be reasonable to expect an increase in horses produced with markers. After more time, it would be reasonable to expect an increase in the percentage of horses with color. In 20 years, it would be a huge benefit to the APHA to be a breed that produces color to a higher percentage than the current 50/50%.

Control No. SC-176

SC-176 Open Color Class, Open Overo Color Class, Open Tobiano Color Class

D. ~~The Tobiano pattern to be judged 100% on the~~ or Overo to be judged on the most ideal markings, ~~of the individual Tobiano Paint and Overo pattern to be~~

~~judged 100% on the most ideal markings of the individual Overo Paint. correct and soundness of conformation and smooth well balanced movement.~~

~~E. Conformation is not considered and the class should not be conducted like a conformation halter class.~~

Originators Justification

We are a color breed but conformation is a must. Therefore, this class should compete for the ideal American Paint.

Control No. SC-194 – New Rule

SC-194 Two Year Old In-Hand-Trail

- A. Class is limited to Two Year Olds. Points in this class will be applied toward an ROM. Points in this class will count toward an APHA Championship and APHA awards.**
- B. If a 2-year-old horse is shown under saddle at any show where APHA approved classes are held, this horse is no longer eligible to be shown in 2-year-old In Hand Trail the remainder of that calendar year**
- C. For rules governing this event other than those listed in this rule see Rule SC-192.A-F.**

Originators Justification

Two Year Old In Hand Trail would COMPLIMENT the 2 Year Old Longe Line class that is already offered. Adding the 2 year old In Hand Trail would make it more economical and more desirable to show a 2 year old. People are showing very little in 2 year old Longe Line because it is not economical to pay all the office and APHA fees to do just that one class. If you ADD 2 Year Old In Hand Trail, it will encourage more 2 year old participation in the 2 year old Longe Line as well. People will be more satisfied showing a 2 year old in more than one class and it will give our 2 year olds more time to mature before being put under saddle.

Control No. SC-200-1

SC-200. English Tack

A. ENGLISH TACK.

- 3. Bridles. In all English classes, an English snaffle (no shanks), kimberwick, pelham and/or double bridle consisting of two bits—a curb or weymouth and a snaffle or bradoon—with two reins, no converters allowed, all with cavesson nosebands **and plain leather** browbands are acceptable.

Originators Justification

Align with other breed association rule books. Specifies and describes a proper English bridle.

Control No. SC-200-3

SC-200. English Tack

ENGLISH TACK.

6. Prohibited Appointments.

f. Ear and nose nets.

Related Rules:

SC-240.A.2.

SC-270.B.4.

Pg. 360 – English Attire and Tack (add to prohibited appointments)

Pg. 361 – Pleasure and Utility Driving Attire and Tack (add to prohibited tack)

Pg. 362 – Western Attire and Tack (add to prohibited tack)

Pg. 364 – Western Attire, Appointments and Equipment (add to prohibited tack)

Pg. 365 – Showmanship (add to prohibited appointments)

Originators Justification

Like leg wraps and boots, ear and nose nets serve protection outside of the arena. They are not necessary to show in.

Control No. SC-255

Western Riding Pattern #1

(Pattern Diagram Correction: Move the start cone even with the first marker)

~~Walk at least 15' and jog over log.~~ **Walk at least 15' from start, come to the first marker, start jogging at first marker and jog over log.**

Originators Justification

Aligns with other breed association rulebooks. Clarifies the distance in which the exhibitor should walk before they transition into a jog in Western Riding Pattern #1.

Control No. SC-255-1

SC-255. Western Riding

G. A contestant shall be penalized each time the following occur:

1. One-half (1/2) point:

a. Tick or light touch of log.

~~b. Hind legs skipping or coming together during lead change.~~

~~c. Non-simultaneous lead change (front to hind or hind to front).~~

2. One (1) point:

- a. Break of gait at walk or jog up to two strides.
- b. Hitting or rolling a log.
- c. Out of lead for more than 1 stride either side of the center point and between the markers.
- d. Splitting the log (log between the two front or two hind feet) at the lope.
- e. **Hind legs skipping or coming together during lead change.**
- f. **Non-simultaneous lead change (front to hind or hind to front).**

Originators Justification

Align with other breed association rulebooks. This change will make for less confusion for judges who hold multiple cards with multiple different breed associations.

Control No. SC-285

SC-285. Team Roping/Steer Stopping

C. GENERAL RULES.

6. Run Complete. The run is complete when both ropes are tight and horses are in a facing position. Time is not a factor; however, the run must be complete within **the appropriate** ~~a one-minute~~ time limit **as outlined in the respective class rules.**

Originators Justification

Clarifies when a run is complete in the team roping &/or steer stopping.

Control No. SC-285-1

SC-285. Team Roping/Steer Stopping

C. GENERAL RULES.

- 10. The judge may at his discretion award new cattle to enable contestants to show his horse's ability on the cow including: (a) cow won't run or stops, (b) chute or barrier malfunctions, (c) cow turns back immediate, and (d) cow leaves arena.**

Related Rules:

SC-280, Tie-Down Roping

B. GENERAL RULES

- ~~5. Rerun. At the judge's discretion, a rerun may be given if the animal being roped leaves the arena or in the event of a malfunction of the chute or barrier.~~
The judge may at his discretion award new cattle to enable contestants to show his horse's ability on the cow including: (a) cow won't run or stops, (b) chute or barrier malfunctions, (c) cow turns back immediate, and (d) cow leaves arena.

SC-284. Timed Team Roping

- P. The judge may at his discretion award new cattle to enable contestants to show his horse's ability on the cow including: (a) cow won't run or stops, (b) chute or barrier malfunctions, (c) cow turns back immediate, and (d) cow leaves arena.**

Originators Justification

Aligns with other association rule books. Provides guidelines for awarding reruns in the case of the chute malfunctioning or when an animal leaves the arena.

Control No. SC-285-2

SC-285. Team Roping/Steer Stopping

I. STEER STOPPING.

1. In the steer stopping, the horse will be judged on the box and barrier, run and rate, and the stop. Judging begins when the horse enters the arena.
2. There will be a rope barrier in the steer stopping (no electronic eyes). The penalty for breaking the barrier shall be 5 points.
3. The roper on the horse being judged may throw as many loops as necessary within a **one-minute** ~~90-second~~ time limit.
4. If more than 1 loop is thrown, the rider must recoil and build additional loops as required. If the rider fails to catch within the **one-minute** ~~90-second~~ time limit, he/she will retire from the arena with -0- score.
5. Riders are to stay mounted. Loss of rope by the rider is automatic score of -0-.

6. Scoring will be on the basis of 60-80 points, with 70 points being average. Each maneuver will be scored from a plus 3 (excellent), to a minus 3 (extremely poor), in ½ point increments. The maneuver scores will be added or subtracted from 70 to come up with the score.
7. Legal catches are both horns, half head or around the neck. If a steer is roped any other way, and the rope can be removed while the rider is still mounted, he/she may continue to rope within the **one-minute** ~~90-second~~ time limit. A score of -0- will be given for no catch.
8. Arena is to be clear except for the flagger and help to line the cattle. The flagger's only responsibility is to check for legal head catches, either in the arena or at the catch pen.
9. It is the contestant's responsibility to signal when the run is complete so the head catch can be checked.
10. Only one hand on reins is legal.
11. Romal reins and roping reins are legal.
12. If the steer leaves the arena during the **one-minute** ~~90-second~~ time limit, timer will stop the clock. The contestant will carry time and all major penalties that have occurred up to this point over to the new steer. Contestant will receive the new steer lap and tap (no barrier).
13. If a judge awards a contestant a new steer, the run will start over clean with no penalties. 14. If a steer is deemed unusable by a judge or show management, that steer will be removed from the pen of cattle used for the competition.

Originators Justification

Standardizes the Steer Stopping time limit with the rest of the roping classes.

Control No. SC-285-4

SC-285. Team Roping/Steer Stopping

SC-285 remains as stated in rule book except:

C. GENERAL RULES

8. Horn Wraps. All team roping ~~and steer stopping~~ cattle shall be protected by horn wraps.

Separate Steer Stopping becomes Rule SC-286

I. SC-286. Steer Stopping

A. WESTERN ATTIRE AND TACK. See SC-270 and equipment and attire chart in back of rule book.

B. GENERAL RULES

1. Horn Wraps. All steer stopping cattle shall be protected by horn wraps.

~~1-C.~~ In the steer stopping, the horse will be judged on the box and barrier, run and rate, and the stop. Judging begins when the horse enters the arena.

D.-P.. rennumbers I.2. to I.14.

Q. PENALTY POINTS

1.-7. renumbers a.-g.

Related Rules:

SC-286 Cutting – renumber to **SC-287 Cutting**

Originators Justification

Separates the team roping from steer stopping in our rulebook. The rules are the same only breaks them out into different rule numbers.

Control No. SC-302-3

SC-302. Ranch Riding (formerly Ranch Horse Pleasure)

- A. The purpose of Ranch Riding should reflect the versatility, attitude, and movement of a working horse. The horse's performance should simulate a horse riding outside the confines of an arena and that of a working ranch horse. This class should show the horse's ability to work at a forward, working speed while under control by the rider. Light contact should be rewarded and horse shall not be shown on a full drape of reins. The overall manners and responsiveness of the horse while performing the maneuver requirements, and the horse's quality of movement are the primary considerations.
- B. Offered as an all age class for open, amateur, novice amateur, youth and novice youth, and for horses three years of age or older.
- C. No horse may cross enter into any other western pleasure **or hunter under saddle** class at the same show (exception: Ranch Pleasure).

Related Rules:

SC-301. Ranch Horse Classes

E. CLASSES.

- 1. The following individual Ranch Horse classes may be offered in open, amateur, novice amateur, youth and novice youth divisions:
 - a. Ranch Pleasure
 - 1. No horse may cross enter into any other western pleasure **or hunter under saddle** class at the same show.
 - b. Ranch Trail
 - 1. No horse may cross enter into any other trail class at the same show.
 - c. Ranch Cow Work
 - 1. No horse may cross enter into any other working cow horse class at the same show.
 - d. Ranch Reining
 - 1. No horse may cross enter into any other reining class at the same show. Exception: Stock horse reining patterns may be used for reining patterns 1-10 listed under rule SC-260 and Working Cow Horse patterns 1-12 listed in rule SC-265 may be also utilized for the Ranch Reining class.

Originators Justification

Restricting Ranch Riding and Ranch Pleasure classes to horses that are not also showing in western pleasure and hunter under saddle classes at the same show will help keep the ranch classes true to their intent.

Control No. SC-302-4

SC-302. Ranch Riding (formerly Ranch Horse Pleasure)

- A. The purpose of Ranch Riding should reflect the versatility, attitude, and movement of a working horse. The horse's performance should simulate a horse riding outside the confines of an arena and that of a working ranch horse. This class should show the horse's ability to work at a forward, working speed while under control by the rider. Light contact should be rewarded and horse shall not be shown on a full drape of reins. The overall manners and responsiveness of the horse while performing the maneuver requirements, and the horse's quality of movement are the primary considerations.
- B. Offered as an all age class for open, amateur, novice amateur, youth and novice youth, and for horses three years of age or older.
- C. No horse may cross enter into any other western pleasure class at the same show (exception: Ranch Pleasure).
- D. CLASS REQUIREMENTS:
 1. Each horse will work individually, performing both required and optional maneuvers, and scored on the basis of 0 to 100, with 70 denoting an average performance.
 2. The required maneuvers will include the walk, trot, and lope both directions; the extended trot and extended lope at least one direction; as well as stops, and back.
 3. Three optional maneuvers may include a side pass, turns of 360 or more, change of lead (simple or flying), walk, trot or lope over a pole(s); or some reasonable combination of maneuvers that would be reasonable for a ranch horse to perform.
 4. The maneuvers may be arranged in various combinations with final approval by the judge.
 5. The overall cadence and performance of the gaits should be as those described in Western Performance Gaits, SC-241, with an emphasis on forward movement, free-flowing, and ground covering for all gaits. Transitions should be performed where designated, with smoothness and responsiveness.
 6. No time limit.
 7. One of the suggested four patterns may be used, however a judge may utilize a different pattern as long as all required maneuvers and the three (or more) optional maneuvers are included.

E. Ranch Riding Apparel and Equipment

1. No hoof polish.
2. No braided or banded manes and no artificial hair extensions.
3. Trimming inside ears is discouraged.
4. Trimming bridle path is allowed, also trimming of fetlocks or excessive (long) facial hair.
5. Equipment with silver should not count over a good working outfit. Silver on bridles and saddles is discouraged.
6. It is suggested that competitors use a breast collar and rear cinch. **Horses, of all ages, may be shown in a snaffle, bosal, or curb bit. When a bit is used, the mouthpiece must be at least 5/16" and not more than 3/4" in diameter measured one inch from cheek and must be smooth. Nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece such as extensions or prongs. A standard western curb bit must not be longer than 8 1/2 inches measured on the outside length from the top bridle attachment to the rein attachment. The port must not be higher than 3 1/2 inches with rollers and covers acceptable. Broken mouthpieces, halfbreeds and spades are standard. Split reins shall be used with all bits except that a romal is acceptable with a curb bit. Closed reins are not allowed except as standard romal reins or standard mecate reins which include a tie rope with snaffle bit or bosal. Curb straps are required for curb bits and the curb chains or straps must be at least 1/2 inch in width and must lie flat against the horse's chin. No wire curbs are permitted, regardless of the amount of padding or tape. Absolutely no iron will be permitted under the jaws. Prohibited equipment includes tie downs, cavessons, gag bits, mechanical hackamores and running martingales.**

F. Ranch Riding Penalties. A contestant shall be penalized each time the following occur:

1. One (1) point penalties a. Too slow/per gait b. Over-Bridled c. Out of Frame d. Break of gait at walk or jog for 2 strides or less e. Split log at lope
2. Three (3) point penalties a. Break of gait at walk or trot for more than 2 strides b. Break of gait at lope c. Wrong lead or out of lead d. Draped reins. e. Severe disturbance of any obstacle f. Out of lead or cross-cantering more than two strides when changing leads, trotting more than three strides when making a simple lead change.
3. Five (5) point penalties a. Blatant disobedience (kick, bite, buck, rear, etc.) b. Each refusal
4. Placed below horses performing all maneuvers a. Eliminates maneuver b. Incomplete maneuver

5. Zero (0) score
 - a. Illegal equipment (including hoof black, braided or banded manes or tail extensions)
 - b. Willful abuse
 - c. Major disobedience or schooling

Related Rules:

Add this verbiage to all Ranch Riding classes.

Originators Justification

By adding this verbiage, this rule will become closer to compatibility to the ASHA rules used in all the rest of the Ranch Horse Classes. Exhibitors now are changing equipment to show in this class, even after directly following an ASHA rule class. So they ride with one set of rules in Ranch Pleasure, Trail, Reining, Cow and a different set of rules for Ranch Riding.

Control No. SC-325

SC-325. Solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock Rules

A. SOLID PAINT-BRED/BREEDING STOCK PROGRAM.

1. Effective January 1, 1980, horses registered in the solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock and Identification Registries are eligible to compete in solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock classes only. See Rule RA-000.D.
 - a. Exception 1: Effective January 1, 2015, solid Paint- Bred/Breeding Stock may be entered in the following group halter classes, Produce of Dam and Get of Sire, provided the requirements of Rule SC-180.A. are met.
 - b. **Exception 2: Solid Paint-Bred horses may be entered in Novice Amateur classes where they are offered, provided the exhibitor meets the eligibility**
 - c. **Exception 3: Solid Paint-Bred horses may be entered in Novice Youth classes where they are offered, provided the exhibitor meets the eligibility requirements for the Novice Youth division (YP-205).**

Originator's Justification

The APHA Web site states SPBs are a way to “attract new exhibitors to the Paint industry.” New Amateur and Youth exhibitors need a high quality entry-level horse, and SPBs are a perfect transition to the APHA show pen from local or open shows, or even from PAC. Allowing SPB exhibitors to compete in Novice Youth and Novice Amateur classes gives them an opportunity to experience a Paint show at a level of competition in which they will feel comfortable, rather than requiring Novice SPB riders to compete in the Open SPB classes. However, those Novice riders may try the Open classes, thereby bolstering entries and furthering SPB participation.

Amateur Rule Book Change Proposals

Control No. AM-010

AM-010. Eligibility

- A. QUALIFICATION. To qualify as an Amateur exhibitor with the APHA, an individual must meet the following requirements.
1. Age. An individual is considered an Amateur exhibitor when he/ she is no longer eligible to show in the Youth program. For Amateur eligibility purposes, the age of an individual as of January 1 will be maintained throughout the calendar year.
 2. Remuneration Restrictions.
 - a. For a period of ~~60 months (five years)~~ **36 months (Three Years)** prior to the date an application for Amateur status is received in the APHA office, an applicant may not have shown, ridden, judged, trained or assisted in training a horse for remuneration, either directly or indirectly; not received remuneration for instructing another person in riding, driving or training a horse; nor received remuneration for instructing another person in showing a horse in competition; nor solicited for any of the above.
 - b. An individual may not have shown, ridden, trained or assisted in training of a horse for which the individual's spouse, at the time, accepted any form of remuneration, either directly or indirectly, for training, assisting in training, or showing of said horse in competition for a period of ~~60 months (5 years)~~ **36 months (Three Years)** prior to the date an application for Amateur status is received in the APHA office.
 - c. Entry Fees/Premium Money. Payment of entry fees and or expenses by anyone other than the Amateur, his/her immediate family, or his/her corporation as defined in AM-020.A is considered remuneration.
 - d. Amateur Status. Amateur status may be maintained only by continual refusal of remuneration.
 - e. Within the ~~five~~ **three** calendar years previous to application for amateur membership, an individual cannot hold a membership accreditation in the following organizations: Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, Women's Professional Rodeo Association, International Professional Rodeo Association, Professional Women's Barrel Racing and the Women's Professional Rodeo Association for the same events or classes the individual competes, or desires to compete, in APHA amateur competition. For example, a person who competes in a PRCA roping event may not compete in amateur tie-down roping, dally team roping (heading, heeling, steer stopping) but may show in any other amateur classes. A permit holder is not considered as one who has membership accreditation in a professional organization and may compete in any APHA Amateur classes.

Originators Justification

APHA is losing exhibitors to other breed organizations that have the three (3) year rule. Some of those breeds are AQHA, PtHA, NCHA and NRCHA.

Control No. AM-020

AM-020. Ownership

A. OWNERSHIP ELIGIBILITY. Any horse exhibited in Amateur classes at APHA-approved shows or shows sponsored by the APHA, or to qualify for the various APHA Amateur points, titles and awards, the Amateur or the Amateur's family must be the current recorded owner of the horse. Family shall include the following: spouse, mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandchild, grandparent, step-grandparent, legal ward, inlaws (father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter), stepchild, stepparent, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew or solely owned corporation, ranch or farm. Such ownership must be evidenced by the records of the APHA. Throughout the rest of these rules, the above shall stand as ownership requirements. **Exception: For Executive Committee purposes, immediate family shall include only spouse.** See Rule GR-020.K.1. and RG-035.B.1.

Related Rules:

SC-160 is related and defines Immediate Family. The proposed change should be added to this rule also.

Originators Justification

The current guidelines allow someone to be on the Executive Committee without consent of their family members, even though they are impacted and could not be allowed to compete at the World Show. We should not be restricting participation in any capacity. Legally a person cannot agree to the current EC terms on behalf of a third party.

The restriction of family members who can compete at the APHA World Show also limits the pool of people who are willing to apply for the EC.

Control No. AM-120-1

AM-120. Amateur Breakaway Roping

M. It is recommended, whenever possible, **to have a flagger** ~~the judge be on~~ horseback ~~and~~ to flag the class.

Related Rules:

YP-135.M.

Originators Justification

Having a flagger would make for a more accurate time reading.

Control No. AM-125

AM-125. Amateur Goat Tying

E. TIMING. This is a timed event with a one-minute time limit. Timing will start when a contestant crosses the starting line and will stop when the completion of the tie is signaled. For time calculations, see Rule SC-290.D.5.

1. ~~A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the exhibitor's person for the entire time the exhibitor is in the arena.~~ **The hat must be on the rider's head when the exhibitor enters the arena. At show management's option, a fine may be imposed to an exhibitor for loss of hat, if amount of fines are posted one hour prior to classes being held.**

Related Rules:

YP-140. Goat Tying

A. This is a timed event with a one-minute time limit. Timing will start when the exhibitor crosses the starting line and will stop when the completion of the tie is signaled. For time calculations see Rule SC-290.D.5.

2. Time Penalty.
 - a. ~~A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the exhibitor's person for the entire time the exhibitor is in the arena.~~ **The hat must be on the rider's head when the exhibitor enters the arena. At show management's option, a fine may be imposed to an exhibitor for loss of hat, if amount of fines are posted one hour prior to classes being held.**

Originators Justification

Standardizes the hat rule with the other speed events.

Control No. AM-141

AM-141. Amateur Limited Working Cow Horse (Boxing)

A. For rules governing this event other than those listed in this rule, see Rule SC-265.A-B. SC-265.D.-G. and SC-265.I.-K.

3. At the discretion of show management, a mechanical cow or flag may be used in place of a cow for the cow work portion of the class. If used, the time allotted should be changed to 75 seconds.

Related Rules:

AM-145, AM-255, AM-260, YP-152, YP-155, YP-250, YP-255

Originators Justification

This allows more people to get introduced to the cow work, that otherwise can't, because most people do not have access to cows at home. We can start to raise their awareness, created by the competition and participation. With the growth in the cattle classes this is one more step to encourage participation and to reach out to exhibitors that would otherwise go somewhere else. It will also open the door to new sponsors (i.e. mechanical cow manufacturers).

Control No. AM-250 – On following page

Control No. AM-250

AM-250. Novice Amateur Performance/Equitation Categories

A. APPROVED CLASSES/CATEGORIES. The following performance classes have been divided into categories and are approved for Novice Amateur Points and/or Awards. Exception: Open or Amateur Halter events, Yearling Longe Line, Yearling In-Hand Trail, Timed Team Roping and 2-Year-Old Longe Line are not approved events for Novice Amateurs.

1. Category I
 - a. Barrel Racing
 - b. Goat Tying
 - c. Pole Bending
 - d. Stake Race
2. Category II
 - a. Western Riding
 - ~~b. Ranch Riding~~
3. Category III
 - a. Jumping
 - b. Working Hunter
4. Category IV
 - a. Pleasure Driving
 - b. Utility Driving
5. Category V
 - a. Showmanship
6. Category VI
 - a. Breakaway Roping
 - b. Tie-Down Roping
 - c. Heading
 - d. Heeling
 - e. Steer Stopping
7. Category VII
 - a. Western Pleasure
 - b. Ranch Pleasure
8. Category VIII
 - a. Hunter Under Saddle
9. Category IX
 - a. Horsemanship
10. Category X
 - a. Hunt Seat Equitation
11. Category XI
 - a. Trail
 - b. Ranch Trail
12. Category XII
 - a. Team Penning
 - b. Ranch Sorting
13. Category XIII
 - a. Hunter Hack
14. Category XIV
 - a. Reining
 - b. Ranch Reining
15. Category XV
 - a. Working Ranch Horse*
16. Category XVI
 - a. Cutting
17. Category XVII
 - a. Hunt Seat Equitation Over Fences
18. Category XVIII
 - a. Cowboy Mounted Shooting
19. Category XIX
 - a. Dressage
20. Category XX
 - a. Limited Ranch Cow Work (Boxing)
 - b. Limited Working Cow Horse (Boxing)
21. Category XXI
 - a. Competitive Trail Horse
- 22. Category XXII**
 - a. Ranch Riding**

*Points earned prior to May 15, 2015. Class no longer offered.

Related Rules:

YP-215

Originators Justification

When the ranch horse classes (SC-301) were separated and began being offered as individual classes and Ranch Horse Pleasure was renamed as Ranch Riding, the ranch horse classes were matched up with non-ranch companion classes for the purposes of novice eligibility. Ranch Riding was paired with Western Riding because they are both individually worked, scored classes. These two classes require very different riding skills as a flying lead change is not required to compete in Ranch Riding. As a result, an exhibitor could become ineligible for Novice Western Riding without ever completing a flying lead change in the show ring. As such, I recommend moving Ranch Riding from Novice Amateur Performance/Equitation Category II to its own Category XXII.

Youth Rule Book Change Proposals

Control No. YP-075

YP-075. Youth Age Divisions

- A. **RECOGNIZED DIVISIONS.** The APHA recognizes the following age divisions for Youth. Youth must show in the appropriate age division based on their age as of January 1 of the current year. Any exceptions will be specified in the appropriate event.
1. **If One Class Age Division Is Offered.** If one ~~class~~ **age division** is offered it should be held for eighteen (18) years and younger. **In addition, it is required that a minimum of five (5) classes be offered as 13 and Under and these five (5) classes cannot be combined. A 13 and Under exhibitor may choose which division to compete on a per class basis but cannot ride in both divisions in the same class.**
 2. **If Two Classes Age Divisions Are Offered.** If two ~~classes~~ **age divisions** are offered it should be for thirteen (13) years and younger and ~~fourteen (14) through~~ eighteen (18) years and younger. See SC-185.D.
 3. **If Solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock Performance Category Classes are offered.** One ~~class~~ **age division** should be offered and held for eighteen (18) years and younger. Exception: Solid Paint-Bred/Breeding Stock Youth Showmanship, may be divided into age groups (13 and under or 14 - 18.)

Related Rules:

Year-End Awards

YP-055. APHA Youth Top 20 Award

- A. **TITLE/ELIGIBILITY.** Year end recognition will be given to the Youth/ horse combinations who earn the most points in halter and performance classes while meeting the qualifying Rules YP-010, YP-015 and YP-020 and the Title/Award requirements for each of the following divisions:
1. Youth 13 & Under - Top 20
 2. Youth 14-18 - Top 20
 3. Youth Solid Paint-Bred - Top 10
- B. **Time Period.** Total Youth points will be compiled for Youth/horse combinations from January 1 through December 31.
- C. **Maximum Number Of Shows and Judges Counted.** A maximum of 20 APHA-approved shows may be used from which their total points will be tabulated. Each show may consist of the main judge and ancillary judges (JU-000.H.6.). A main judge may only be counted from two (2) shows. One alternate show will be used in the case of a tie.
1. **Eligible Points.** Points earned in events listed in YP-085.B and YP-090.B-C, excluding Cowboy Mounted Shooting, Dressage and Competitive Trail Horse are eligible for this award. For Solid Paint-Bred, points earned in events listed in YP-085.C and YP-090.E-F, excluding Cowboy Mounted Shooting, Dressage and Competitive Trail Horse are eligible for this award.
 2. **Tabulation for Youth awards will be based on the age of the Youth due to combining and splitting of classes.**

- D. A contestant may exhibit more than one horse; however, the points earned by the Youth with each horse will be compiled separately.
- E. In order to be eligible for this award, a minimum of six (6) points must be earned.
- F. Award. When the titles of APHA Top 20 are awarded, buckles shall be prepared and presented to the Youth in each group (Rule YP-055.A.) by the APHA office.

YP-080. Youth Program General Rules

- A. **HORSE PROPERLY REGISTERED.** Any Youth exhibitor must be able to prove that the horse is properly registered with the American Paint Horse Association. See Rule SC-165. Show management must inspect the original Registration certificate or photocopy of certificate for each horse entered in approved classes.
 - 1. Photocopy. If a photostatic copy is used, it must be made for the type of certificate which lists ownership with breeding information on the face of the certificate.
- B. **STALLIONS. STALLIONS CANNOT BE USED IN ANY APHA-APPROVED YOUTH CLASSES.**
 - 1. A youth must be at least 16 years of age to exhibit a stallion in open classes. See Rule SC-160.A.2.
- C. **ENTRY AND OWNERSHIP.** Entry shall be made in the name of the contestant and the entry must be signed by the parent or legal guardian of the exhibitor. If the exhibitor and owner is the same, that same name must be listed on the show result sheets as it appears on the Registration Certificate. For show entry fees see Rule SC-160.E.
- D. **ENTRY WITHDRAWAL.** See Rules SC-175.A. and SC-185.A.
- E. **ERRORS IN ENTRY.** The exhibitor is responsible for errors on the entry blanks. A horse entered in the wrong class may be transferred to its correct class after the judging program has been printed.
- F. **DIFFERENT CONTESTANTS EXHIBITING THE SAME HORSE.** A horse may not be shown by more than one exhibitor in the same event regardless of the youth age divisions (13 & under, ~~14-18~~ or 18 & under classes) at the same horse show. Example: A horse being exhibited in Western Pleasure 13 & Under may not be exhibited in Western Pleasure ~~14-18~~ **18 & Under** by another exhibitor at the same horse show. However, a horse being exhibited in Western Pleasure 13 & Under may be exhibited in Novice Youth and/or Youth Walk-Trot Western Pleasure by another exhibitor at the same horse show as these divisions cannot be combined.
- G. **SAME CONTESTANT EXHIBITING MULTIPLE HORSES IN GROUP CLASSES: A 13 & Under exhibitor in 13 & Under or Youth classes may show up to two different horses in group classes (Showmanship, Western Pleasure, Horsemanship, Hunter Under Saddle, Hunter Hack Equitation, Equitation Over Fences and Pleasure Driving) as long as one horse is shown in the Youth group class and a different horse is shown in the 13 & Under group class. Should the class be combined, the 13 & Under exhibitor must choose on which horse to compete.**
- G. **H. SAME CONTESTANT RIDING TWO HORSES IN INDIVIDUAL WORKING EVENTS.** An exhibitor may exhibit a maximum of two horses in the following individual working events: Barrel Racing, Breakaway Roping, Tie-Down Roping, Cutting, Team Penning,

Goat Tying, Jumping, Pole Bending, Reining, Stake Race, Steer Stopping, Team Roping Heading, Team Roping Heeling, Timed Team Roping, Ranch Sorting, Ranch Riding, Ranch Pleasure, Ranch Trail, Ranch Reining, Ranch Cow Work, Trail, Western Riding, Working Cow Horse, Limited Working Cow Horse and Working Hunter. Each horse may have only one rider per class.

1. **A 13 & Under exhibitor, in individual working events, may show any combination in 13 & Under and Youth as long as a maximum of 2 different horses are exhibited and that horse is only shown one time by any exhibitor in that event. For example, a 13 & Under exhibitor in individual working events may exhibit both horses in the Youth, both horses in the 13 & Under, 1 horse in 13 & Under and 1 horse in Youth. The same horse cannot be shown in both the 13 & Under and Youth divisions in the same event.**

H. **I. REQUEST BY JUDGE TO CHANGE HORSES.** A judge may not ask the exhibitor to change horses with another exhibitor in any Youth event.

I. **J. EXHIBITOR SECURED TO SADDLE.** Youth exhibitors may not be tied, buckled or fastened to a horse or any portion of the tack in Youth classes. **EXCEPTION:** Any person with a handicap which necessitates such assistance.

J. **K. UNASSISTED ENTRY INTO ARENA.** All horses in Youth events, with the exception of leadline and walk-trot classes, must enter the arena unassisted.

K. **L. TIMED EVENTS.** In all timed events, the horse must enter the arena unassisted. The exhibitor may enter the opening of the arena at the exhibitors' preferred speed. The gate will close once the horse is in the arena. The gate must remain closed and the horse come to a halt inside the arena before the gate is again opened.

1. The hat must be on the rider's head when the exhibitor enters the arena. At show management's option, a fine may be imposed to an exhibitor for loss of hat, if amount of fines are posted one hour prior to classes being held.

2. In speed events, all exhibitors may use a rubber band per foot (maximum width of ¼ inch) during competition but may not be tied, buckled or fastened by any other means during competition.

L. **M. SITUATIONS/EVENTS NOT SPECIFICALLY STATED. FOR ANY SITUATION OR EVENT NOT COVERED BY YOUTH PROGRAM RULES AND REGULATIONS, THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLYING TO APHA APPROVED SHOW AND CONTESTS SHALL APPLY. EXAMPLES:**

1. **UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT.** See Rule GR-040.G. and GR- 066.

2. **GO-ROUNDS.** See Rule SC-185.J.

3. **HACKAMORE/SNAFFLE.** See Rule SC-240.D.E

4. **DISQUALIFICATIONS.** See Rule SC-160.I. 1-3.

Originators Justification

This rule change is meant to encourage youth thirteen (13) and under exhibitors without having them feel the pressure of having to combine with older more experienced exhibitors.

Control No. YP-110

YP-110. Walk Trot Division

F. CLASSES WHICH MAY BE OFFERED.

1. Showmanship. To be judged in the same manner as any other showmanship class.
2. Western Pleasure. To be judged in the same manner as any other western pleasure class but omitting the lope.
3. Western Horsemanship. To be judged with a simple pattern but omitting the lope. Will not be asked to mount or dismount.
4. Trail. Scored the same as any other trail class but omitting the lope. Will not be asked to ground tie. A minimum of four and a maximum of six obstacles is required.
5. Hunter Under Saddle. To be judged the same as any other hunter under saddle class, but omitting the canter or hand gallop.
6. Hunt Seat Equitation. To be judged with a simple pattern but omitting the canter. Will not be asked to drop irons, mount or dismount.
7. Working Hunter Over Fences. Scored on suitability of horse to rider, manners and style of jumping. Obstacles will not exceed one foot, crossbars are preferred. One change of direction, simple course of no more than eight (8) fences or no less than four (4) fences. No cantering. However, cantering after fence is acceptable as long as horse returns to a trot before next fence.
- 8. Ranch Pleasure. See Rule SC-301 for complete class rules.**
 - a. No horse may cross enter into any other western pleasure class at the same show.**
- 9. Ranch Trail. See Rule SC-301 for complete class rules.**
 - a. No horse may cross enter into any other trail class at the same show.**
- 10. Ranch Reining. See Rule SC-301 for complete class rules.**
 - a. No horse may cross enter into any other reining class at the same show.**

Originators Justification

The proposed rule change proposal will allow APHA to offer additional Youth Walk Trot Classes that will undoubtedly support a lower initial cost of entry. If not passed, we will continue to see a limited number of new youth join APHA ranks due to the assumed cost of entry with traditional pleasure, trail, and other classes.

Control No. YP-205

YP-205 Novice Youth Eligibility

2. Points earned in other associations will be re-valued using the other association's "Superior Award" value compared to APHA's (50 points) before being compiled for APHA Novice eligibility. Money earned will count as-is.

Breed	Points Required For Superior	"Relative" APHA value of 1 point
APHA	50	1.00
AQHA	50	1.00
Appaloosa	60	0.83
Pinto	175	0.30
Palomino	200	0.25
Australian QHA	60	0.83
Am. Buckskin Reg.	50	1.00
Arabian HA	150	0.33
Intl. Buckskin HA 90		0.55
POA (*ROM)	500	0.10

Originators Justification

POA points can be earned very quickly. Youth who have shown POA may exceed the point limit for novice eligibility in a single show or very few shows. Unfortunately, the fact that they are no longer eligible to compete as novice youth, often drives potential AjPHA members to other associations. Eliminating POA from the other associations considered for novice eligibility will allow more youth to join AjPHA in the novice division.

Control No. YP-205-1

YP205 - Novice Youth Eligibility

2. Points earned in other associations will be re-valued using the other association's "Superior Award" value compared to APHA's (50 points) before being compiled for APHA Novice eligibility. Money earned will count as-is.

Breed	Points Required For Superior	"Relative" APHA value of 1 point
APHA	50	1.00
AQHA	50	1.00
Appaloosa	60	0.83
Pinto	175	0.30
Palomino	200	0.25
Australian QHA	60	0.83
Am. Buckskin Reg.	50	1.00
Arabian HA	150	0.33
Intl. Buckskin HA	90	0.55
POA (*ROM)	500 2500	0.10 0.02

Originators Justification

POA points can be earned very quickly. Youth who have shown POA may exceed the point limit for novice eligibility in a single show or very few shows. Unfortunately, the fact that they are no longer eligible to compete as novice youth, often drives potential AjPHA members to other associations. Increasing the number of POA points allowed from 500 to 2,500 will allow more youth to join AjPHA in the novice division.