

2c) An NSBA membership is required for each owner and exhibitor entering in NSBA classes. It is the sole responsibility of the owner/exhibitor to be a current member. If a registered owner consists of two or more people, or a company or partnership name, then it is required that a membership be recorded in the exact name of the registration papers. If an exhibitor is one of these registered owners, the exhibitor must hold a separate and individual membership as well. Memberships may not be changed/transferred.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY

8. Horses entered in NSBA approved futurity classes require a Certificate of Eligibility for competition. Horses holding a current Breeders Championship Futurity and/or Stallion Incentive Fund certificate will satisfy this requirement. A copy of the breed registration papers must accompany the application. The fee for the certificate, transfer, or duplicate certificate is \$35.

13. NSBA approved events may be open to all horses registered with NSBA recognized breed associations, with the exception of PtHA solid registered. (Exceptions to this are color breed World Shows and Congresses.) The horses must be using their registered name and number and must match their registration papers. Ownership of the horse is deemed to be as the ownership that is recorded on the horses' registration certificate. Associations such as AQHA, PHBA, APHA, ApHC, IBHA, PtHA, ABRA, POAC etc. are examples of recognized associations. In addition, the NSBA may approve additional futurities that the NSBA deems to be in its best interest, (i.e., "closed breeders," etc.) ~~Additionally, if show management allows an individual(s) to exhibit without proper NSBA membership, the individual will be held responsible and billed in the amount of a membership~~

14. All owners and exhibitors in an NSBA class must be NSBA members. It is the sole responsibility of the owner/exhibitor to be a current member. The show committee will be supplied with membership forms for use at their show. Anyone who is unable to provide proof of NSBA membership will be required to purchase same at show. All memberships and funds collected at the show must be submitted with show results within 14 days of the completion of the event.

23. Only events that are NSBA approved may use the terms "NSBA Approved" or "NSBA Sanctioned."

- a) Ancillary classes are those classes, which conform to NSBA's list of approved categories but are not on NSBA's list of approved classes. These classes may be approved by NSBA and shall then be referred to as being NSBA Approved or NSBA Sanctioned. Ancillary classes will not be eligible for year-end awards, but horse and rider (exhibitor) earnings shall be recorded and recognized for lifetime achievement awards. The intent of this rule is to more accurately reflect the earnings and achievements of horses and riders (exhibitors).

41. **Eligibility** - The exhibitor must be a Youth as defined by the breed associations recognized by the NSBA (the youth must be 18 years of age or younger) or an Amateur with a current and valid Amateur card held with one or more of the breed associations recognized by the NSBA or an Amateur that has completed and submitted an NSBA Non Pro Declaration form. The horses, to be exhibited, must be registered with a breed association recognized by the NSBA. Ownership of the horse being shown by the youth, as evidenced by the horses' registration papers, must be solely the contestant's, the contestant's father, mother, step-parent, sister, brother, grandparent, half sibling, step sibling, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, sibling's spouse, half sibling's spouse, step sibling's spouse, or legal guardian or owned by the institution in which the contestant is enrolled as a ward. Separate legal entities, such as family corporations, trusts or partnerships, and farm or ranch, are also authorized owners of the youth exhibitor's horse so long as all legal and equitable owners and beneficiaries of the legal entity are individuals specifically authorized by this rule. Ownership of the horse being shown by the amateur, as evidenced by the horses' registration papers, must be solely the contestant's, the contestant's spouse, child, step-child, parent, step-parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, half-sibling, step-sibling, spouse's parent, spouse's stepparent, sibling's spouse, half-sibling's spouse, step-sibling's spouse, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, great aunt, great uncle, legal ward or legal guardian. Persons whose relationship is legally recognized as a domestic partnership or civil union under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they sought such relationship are considered immediate family. Separate legal entities, such as family corporations, trusts or partnerships, and farm or ranch, are also authorized owners of the youth exhibitor's horse so long as all legal and equitable owners and beneficiaries of the legal entity are individuals specifically authorized by this rule.

84. No person shall alter in any way, change, or attempt to hide the natural marking ~~and/or rubbed or raw skin~~ of a horse by surgery, dye, powder or in any other manner. No person shall represent as a registered horse any horse other than the horse

for which said certificate was issued. Any surgical procedure which could affect the horse's performance or alter its natural conformation or appearance is prohibited except the surgery procedure necessary for the gelding of a stallion or the spaying of a mare.

~~111. Judges may be asked to perform the duties of the show steward if a steward is not present at a particular show.~~

115. Horses owned by a judge or member of his/her immediate family (i.e.: spouse, son, daughter, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister, brother, grandparent, grandchildren persons whose relationship is legally recognized as a domestic partnership or civil union under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they sought such relationship are considered immediate family.) may not be shown at a show in which that judge is officiating.

119. When multiple judges are used in a go-round, they shall not confer during the go-round ~~and they should be positioned at opposite ends of the arena. Each judge should be positioned so as to have maximum view of the arena.~~ Each judge is instructed to judge the event as if he/she were the only judge. There must not be any consultation between judges until after the score cards are turned in, with the following exceptions: in a multi judged event, inspecting horses for possible lameness and checking their bodies and heads for abused areas. In these situations, abused areas should be noted by all judges and soundness must be reviewed by all judges through the ring steward. Each judge must sign his/her score card and the show management shall post the results in a conspicuous place or announce placings immediately following each go-round and finals.

131. **ENGLISH ATTIRE** - In the Hunter Under Saddle Class, exhibitors and judges should bear in mind that, at all times, entries are being judged on ability and performance rather than on personal attire. However, riders should wear hunt coats of traditional colors such as navy, dark green, grey, black, or brown, breeches of traditional shades (buff, khaki, light gray, rust or canary), high hunt boots and black or brown hunting cap is mandatory. A tie or choker is required. Gloves, spurs of the unrowelled type, and crops or bats are optional. Hair must be neat and contained. Judges must penalize contestants who do not conform.

a) It is mandatory for riders in all hunter, jumper and equitation over fence classes, including hunter hack, where jumping is required and when jumping anywhere on the competition ground to wear properly fastened protective headgear that meets ASTM/SEI standards or equivalent international standards for equestrian use. The helmet must also be properly fitted with harness secured. It is optional that any exhibitor may wear a hard hat with harness in all classes. It is mandatory that all youth wear an ASTM/SEI approved hart hat with harness during all English classes including flat and over fence classes. It is recommended that amateurs wear an ASTM/SEI approved hard hat with harness in all English classes.

~~132i) Contestants may change from bosal to a snaffle bit and vice versa between cuts, but may not use any other equipment between cuts or prior to the finals.~~

134. HUNTER OVER FENCES EQUIPMENT

a) Standing Martingales are permissible in working hunter classes, but not in hunter hack classes.

~~b) All Exhibitors must wear ASTM Approved Helmets when jumping fences anytime on the show grounds at NSBA approved event.~~

144. WALK TROT WESTERN PLEASURE

a) This division is for youth ages 9 and under.

b) Walk trot exhibitors may participate on a non-owned horse in walk trot classes. ~~Ownership of the horse being shown in this class as evidenced by the horses' registration papers, must follow the ownership rules of Non Pro Eligibility. (Rule#39).~~

148d) When entering a warm-up, class or cut, if a horse's mouth, nose or jaw or any other area touched by the bit or bosal shows signs of broken skin, rawness or bleeding, at the discretion of the show steward or judge, the exhibitor will be disqualified from that class ~~MAY BE permitted to change from bosal to a snaffle bit or snaffle bit to a bosal.~~ Prior to the

Judge's final placing, he/she must inspect the noses, mouths, jaws, and bodies of the horse for raw or abused areas. If a horse's mouth, nose or jaw or any other area shows signs of broken skin, rawness or bleeding, the horse will be eliminated from the class.

149.a.21) Excessive movement of the topline at the lope

157. WALK TROT HUNTER UNDER SADDLE

a) This division is for youth ages 9 and under.

b) Walk trot exhibitors may participate on a non-owned horse in walk trot classes. Ownership of the horse being shown in this class as evidenced by the horses' registration papers, must follow the ownership rules of Non Pro Eligibility. (Rule#39).

165. PROGRESSIVE WORKING HUNTER

ELIGIBILITY

- a) Horses of all ages that have not earned 10 points in any NSBA recognized breed association or The Jockey Club, approved working hunter classes excluding green working hunter points as of January 1 of the current show year. Points from all divisions, cumulative – youth, amateur, and open – will count. Novice points will not count. Eligibility of the horse is on the honor system and can be subject to verification through NSBA records, Equistat, and/or recognized breed associations. A horse is eligible to complete only one time in the progressive working hunter class at the NSBA World Show.
- b) To jump fences 2'9" in height. This class will be governed by Working Hunter Rule #171 of the NSBA Handbook. This class will be run in open numerical score format 0- 100 (found in the working hunter rule #171D) with the top twelve horses coming back to jump a second round in the order of lowest score to highest scores. Then the combined score from each round will determine the winner.
- c) Three year olds may not be shown prior to July 1st.

183e) Horses being considered for an award are then to be shown at a walk, trot and canter, ~~which the canter can be shown in two point position.~~

190. WALK TROT TRAIL

a) This division is for youth ages 9 and under.

b) Walk trot exhibitors may participate on a non-owned horse in walk trot classes. Ownership of the horse being shown in this class as evidence by the horses' registration papers, must follow the ownership rules of Non Pro Eligibility. (Rule#39).

193.f.1 p) Failure to open and shut gate or failure to complete gate (except for novice classes where they place below all who complete course correctly).

193.k. 8) An obstacle consisting of four logs or rails, ~~each 5' to 7' (1.5 to 2.1 meters) long,~~ laid in a 5' to 7' square. Each contestant will enter the square by riding over log or rail as designated. When all four feet are inside the square, rider should execute a turn, as indicated, ~~and depart.~~

204. h) The use of natural logs is encouraged.

i) Posting at the extended trot is acceptable.

j) Touching or holding the saddle horn is acceptable.

ATTIRE AND EQUIPMENT

205. a) No hoof polish.

b) No braided or banded manes or tail extensions.

c) Trimming inside ears is discouraged.

d) Trimming bridle path is allowed, also trimming of fetlocks or excessive (long) facial hair.

- e) Equipment with silver should not count over a good working outfit. Silver on bridles and saddles is discouraged.
- f) It is suggested competitors use a breast collar and a rear cinch.

FAULTS

206. a) A contestant shall be penalized each time the following occur:

1) ONE POINT

- 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

2) THREE POINTS

- a) Break of gait at walk or jog for more than 2 strides
- b) Break of gait at lope
- c) Wrong lead or out of lead
- d) Draped reins
- e. Out of lead or cross-cantering more than two strides when changing leads trotting more than three strides when

making a simple lead change

- f. Severe disturbance of any obstacle

3) FIVE POINTS

- a) Blatant disobedience (kick, bite, buck, rear, etc.) for each refusal

4) PLACED BELOW HORSES PERFORMING ALL MANEUVERS

- a) Eliminates maneuver
- b) Incomplete maneuver

5) ZERO SCORE

- a) Illegal equipment including hoof black, braided or banded manes, or tail extensions
- b) Willful abuse
- c) Major disobedience or schooling

6) No specific penalties will be incurred for nicks/hits on logs but deduction may be made in maneuver score.

7) No specific penalties will be incurred for over/under spins but deduction may be made in maneuver score.

Showmanship at Halter

208. a) All exhibitors may enter the ring and then work individually or each exhibitor may be worked from the gate individually. When exhibitors are worked individually from the gate, a working order is required. The following maneuvers are considered acceptable: lead the horse at a walk, jog, trot or extended trot, or back in a straight or curved line, or a combination of straight and curved lines; stop; and turn 90° (1/4), 180° (1/2), 270° (3/4), 360° (full turn) degrees or any combination or multiple of these turns. The pull turn is an unacceptable maneuver. The judge must have exhibitors set the horse up squarely for inspection sometime during the class.

b) Showmanship whips (dressage whips etc.) will not be allowed at shows for showmanship purposes. War bridles or like devices, or any type of wire or rope over a horse's head ~~will not be allowed at shows~~ are not permitted for showmanship purposes.

209.a.3. f) On turns of greater than 90 degrees, the ideal turn consists of the horse pivoting on the right hind leg while stepping across and in front of the right front leg with the left front leg. An exhibitor should not be penalized if their horse performs a pivot on the left hind leg, but an exhibitor whose horse performs the pivot correctly should receive more credit.

g) A pull turn to the left is an unacceptable maneuver.

FAULTS

210. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction.

- a)** Minor faults – Five (5) Point Penalty

- 1) Break of gait at walk or jog/trot for up to 2 strides
- 2) Over or under turning up to 1/8 of a turn.
- 3) Ticking or hitting cone.
- 4) Sliding a pivot foot or lifting foot and replacing in same place

b) Major faults - Ten (10) Point Penalty

- 1) Not performing gait or not stopping within 10 feet of designated area
- 2) Break of gait at walk or jog/trot for more than 2 strides
- 3) Splitting the cone (Cone between horse and handler)
- 4) Stepping out of or moving the hind end significantly during a pivot or turn.
- 5) Failure to stay in set-up during presentation.
- 6) Over/under turning $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of designated turn

c) Severe Faults (avoids disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault) –

Twenty (20) Point Penalty

- 1) Exhibitor is not in the required position during inspection.
- 2) Exhibitor touching the horse or kicking or pointing their feet at the horse's feet during set up
- 3) Standing directly in front of the horse
- 4) Loss of lead shank or holding chain or two hands on shank.
- 5) Severe disobedience including rearing or pawing; horse kicking at other horses, exhibitors or judge; or horse continuously circling the exhibitor

d) Disqualifications (should not be placed) include:

- 1) Loss of control of horse that endangers exhibitor, other horses or exhibitors, or judge including the horse escaping from the exhibitor
- 2) Failure of exhibitor to wear correct number in a visible manner
- 3) Willful abuse
- 4) Excessive schooling or training, or use of artificial aids
- 5) Knocking over the cone or going off pattern
- 6) Never performing specific gait
- 7) Over or under turning more than $\frac{1}{4}$ turn of designated turn
- 8) Illegal equipment
- 9) In Novice Classes Only: Exhibitor's going off pattern, knocking over or on wrong side of cone, never performing specified gait, or overturning more than $\frac{1}{4}$ turn than designated, shall not be disqualified, but must always place below exhibitors not incurring a disqualifying fault

Horsemanship

FAULTS

216. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction. An exhibitor that incurs a severe fault avoids elimination, but should be placed below all other exhibitors that complete the pattern correctly. A minor fault can become a major fault and a major fault can become a severe fault when the degree and/or frequency of the infraction(s) merits.

a) Minor faults - Five (5) Point Penalty

- 1) Break of gait at walk or jog/trot up to 2 strides
- 2) Over/under turn from 1/8 to 1/4
- 3) Tick or hit of cone.
- 4) Obviously looking down to check leads.

b) Major faults – Ten (10) Point Penalty

- 1) Break of gait at a lope, out of lead or missing lead for 1-2 strides
- 2) Not performing the specific gait or not stopping within 10 feet of designated area
- 3) Incorrect gait or break of gait (except when correcting an incorrect lead)
- 4) Break of gait at walk or jog for more than 2 strides

5) ~~Over turn of more than 1/8 turn, but not more than 1/4~~

6) Exhibitor looking down to check leads

7) Loss of Stirrup

8) Head carried too high

9) Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical while the horse is in motion, showing the appearance of intimidation.

c) Severe Faults (avoids disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault) –
Twenty (20) Point Penalty

1) Loss of ~~stirrup~~ or rein

2) Missing a lead for more than 2 strides

3) ~~Touching horse~~ Use of either hand to instill fear or praise while on pattern or during rail work

4) Grabbing the saddle horn or any other part of the saddle

5) Cueing with the end of the romal

6) Spurring in front of the ~~shoulder~~ cinch

7) Kicking at other horses, exhibitors or judge

8) Severe disobedience or resistance by horse including, but not limited to, rearing bucking or pawing

Equitation

FAULTS

223. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction. An exhibitor that incurs a severe fault avoids elimination, but should be placed below all other exhibitors that complete the pattern correctly. A minor fault can become a major fault and a major fault can become a severe fault when the degree and/or frequency if the infraction(s) merits.

a) Minor faults – Five (5) Point Penalty

1) Break of gait at walk or trot up to 2 strides

2) Over/under turn of 1/8 to 1/4 of the prescribed turn

3) Tick or hit of cone

4) Obviously looking down to check leads or diagonals.

b) Major faults – Ten (10) Point Penalty

1) Missing a diagonal up to 2 strides in the pattern or on the rail

2) Not performing the specific gait or not stopping within 10 feet of designated area

3) Incorrect lead or break of gait (except when correcting an incorrect lead at the canter)

4) Complete loss of contact between rider's hand and the horse's mouth

4) ~~Obvious looking for lead or diagonal~~

5) ~~Over or under turn more than 1/8 of prescribed turn, but not more than 1/4 turn~~

5) Head carried too high

6) Excessive nosing out

7) Loss of iron

8) Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical while the horse is in motion, showing the appearance of intimidation

c) Severe Faults (avoids disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault) –
Twenty (20) Point Penalty

1) Loss of ~~iron~~ or rein

2) Break of gait at canter, out of lead or missing lead or diagonal more than 2 strides

3) Lack of contact between rider's hand and bit

4) ~~Touching horse~~ Use of either hand to instill fear or praise while on pattern or during rail work

5) Grabbing any part of the saddle

6) Cropping or spurring in front of the girth

- 7) Kicking at other horses, exhibitors or judge
- 8) Severe disobedience or resistance by horse including, but not limited to, rearing, bucking or pawing.

WALK/TROT CLASSES

228. Non Pro walk trot classes can be held in western pleasure, western horsemanship, trail, hunter under saddle and hunt seat equitation. Walk/trot classes are available, at the discretion of show management, at any NSBA approved show.

a. The Non Pro walk trot classes can only be held as an all-age non-pro, youth or amateur class and cannot be split out into youth age groups or select. Only one horse/rider combination is allowed per class. If an exhibitor enters into a Non Pro walk trot class that exhibitor could not show in a loping/cantering class at that same show. However, that exhibitor can switch back and forth between the different shows.

b. There is no year-end high-point.

c. The same rules apply in Non Pro walk trot classes as apply in the corresponding class, except loping/cantering is prohibited in both pattern and rail work.

FAULTS

229. a. Exhibitors going off pattern, knocking over or on wrong side of cone, never performing specified gait, or overturning more than 1/4 turn than designated, shall not be disqualified, but must always place below exhibitors not incurring a disqualifying fault.

b. Scored according to severity include:

c. Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical excessively and consistently while the horse is in motion, or otherwise showing the appearance of intimidation.

HALL OF FAME

307. The NSBA Hall of Fame was established to recognize those individuals and horses that have made significant contributions to the NSBA with exhibition and constant promotion of the Pleasure Horse. It is a distinctive honor to be inducted into the NSBA Hall of Fame as it showcases people who have put forth great effort and maintained a high level of integrity while promoting the industry.

~~a) A notice for nominations of people and horses will go out to members of NSBA. The nomination application will be available on the website www.nsba.com.~~

b) A nomination must be submitted on the nomination form available from the website www.nsba.com or through the NSBA Office. The notice for nominations will must include supporting information for consideration. Only the information submitted will be considered and is subject to verification. criteria for the nominations and procedures outlining the schedule that will lead to the final recommendations submitted to the Board of Directors. Nominees (people and horses) shall meet the criteria for the Hall of Fame before being listed on the list of candidates to be considered. A current member of the Board of Directors is not eligible for the nomination. Past Presidents are eligible for consideration.

c) The nomination deadline will be December 1 prior to the proposed induction year. Nominees shall be considered for a period of 3 years after receipt of their nomination. They may be re-nominated after a 3 year waiting period if not inducted during the first 3 year period.

~~d) Nominator is encouraged to nominate an NSBA member who has had an impact on the National Snaffle Bit Association as a promoter, breeder, competitor, trainer or in other ways a contributor of his/her time and talents to the benefit of the Association.~~

~~e) Nominator must submit as complete a biography as possible on the nominee. The more information provided on the nominee that the fits the criteria, the better possibility of the selection to the Hall of Fame.~~

f) A Hall of Fame Committee appointed by the Executive Committee shall review all of the new nominees and make additional recommendation provided the nomination is submitted on the appropriate forms and full supporting information is provided. The committee shall submit three nominees per category to the Board of Directors for the final decision.