



Appaloosa Horse Club Est 1938

The International Breed Registry of Appaloosa Horses

Summary of Motions
January 7th, 2024
ApHC Board of Directors
Regular Board ZOOM & In-person Meeting

These motions are in draft form (unapproved) and will be finalized, published, and distributed in accordance with Article IV, Section 9 of the Bylaws of the Appaloosa Horse Club and ApHC Rule 70. Those Board members in attendance for all or part of the 2024 Board of Directors regular meeting on January 7th, 2024, were Alison Phillips, Dave Parlier, Daylene Williams, Deb Dyer, Dennis Dean, Jordan Kelly, Kama Urton, Ken Johnson, Lori Wunderlich, Ray Burchett, Sean Schembri, and Steve Bennett. ApHC officers and staff present in person for all or part of this meeting were Executive Secretary, Kristopher Byrd; Executive Assistant, Rayn Kunau; ApHC Show Department, Keri LeForce; ApHC IT Department Dave O'Keefe.

The meeting was called to order by President, Lori Wunderlich at 4:03pm PT.

Motion 01-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to enter Executive Session.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Ray Burchett.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 02-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to exit Executive Session.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Ray Burchett.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 03-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to form a subcommittee that will research Horse IQ and its pricing.

Motion made by Sean, seconded by Deb.
Motion will need a second vote/no committee was created at the time motion was made.

Motion 04-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to enter Executive Session.

Motion made by Deb Dyer, seconded by Daylene Williams.

Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 05-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to end Executive Session.

Motion made by Daylene Williams, seconded by Ray Burchett.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 06-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to accept youth presentation as direction of youth and ask executive director, Kris Byrd, and supporting staff to create plans for committees to take on future development.

Motion made by Dennis Dean, seconded by Sean Schembri.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 07-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to enter Executive Session.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Deb Dyer.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 08-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to exit Executive Session.

Motion made by Jordan Kelly, seconded by Deb Dyer.
Nominations were held in Executive Session.

President: Dave Parlier nominated Lori Wunderlich, seconded by Dennis Dean
Vice President: Steve Bennett nominated Dave Parlier, seconded by Ken Johnson
Deb Dyer nominated Sean Schembri, seconded by Ray Burchett
Finance committee: Ken Johnson nominated Alison Phillips, seconded by Steve Bennett
Marketing committee: Ray Burchett nominated Dennis Dean, seconded by Steve Bennett
Planning & Review: Alison Phillips nominated Steve Bennett, seconded by Ray Burchett
Rules: Dennis Dean nominated Ray Burchett, seconded by Steve Bennett
Alison Phillips nominated Jordan Kelly, seconded by Kama Urton

Motion 09-01-24

The ApHC Board of Directors moves to vote via closed ballot which concluded Dave Parlier won Vice President and chairman of the Rules committee is Jordan Kelly.

Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 10-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to have a new Disciplinary Committee which consists of Ray Burchett, Steve Bennett, Sean Schembri, Daylene Williams, Dennis Dean, Deb Dyer, and Jordan Kelly.

Motion made by Lori Wunderlich, seconded by Dave Parlier.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 11-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to pass the handout for halter standardization.

Motion made by Dave Parlier, seconded by Steve Bennett.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 12-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to rule 70 Motion **11-01-24**.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Deb Dyer.
Motion required roll call vote.

Allison Phillips	YES	Ken Johnson	ABSENT
Dave Parlier	YES	Lori Wunderlich	YES
Daylene Williams	YES	Ray Burchett	NO
Deb Dyer	YES	Sean Schembri	YES
Dennis Dean	ABSTAIN	Steve Bennet	YES
Jordan Kelly	YES	Francesco Auriemma	ABSENT
Kama Urton	ABSENT		

Yes	8
No	1
Abstain	1
Absent	3

Motion passed.

Motion 13-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to pass the handout from Deb Dyer with a new definition of trainer and rule change for professional activities.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Dave Parlier.
Motion required a roll call vote.

Allison Phillips	NO	Ken Johnson	ABSENT
Dave Parlier	YES	Lori Wunderlich	YES
Daylene Williams	NO	Ray Burchett	YES
Deb Dyer	YES	Sean Schembri	YES
Dennis Dean	YES	Steve Bennet	YES
Jordan Kelly	NO	Francesco Auriemma	ABSENT
Kama Urton	ABSENT		

Yes	7
No	4
Abstain	0
Absent	2

Motion passed.

Motion 14-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to rule 70 Motion 13-01-23.

Motion made by Deb Dyer, seconded by Sean Schembri.

Motion required roll call vote.

Allison Phillips	NO	Ken Johnson	ABSENT
Dave Parlier	YES	Lori Wunderlich	YES
Daylene Williams	NO	Ray Burchett	NO
Deb Dyer	YES	Sean Schembri	YES
Dennis Dean	NO	Steve Bennet	YES
Jordan Kelly	NO	Francesco Auriemma	ABSENT
Kama Urton	ABSENT		

Yes	5
No	5
Abstain	0
Absent	3

Motion did not pass.

Motion 15-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to accept proposal to allow Regional Clubs to combine all walk/trot classes to 18-year-olds and under.

Motion made by Alison Phillips, seconded by Sean Schembri.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 16-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to enter Executive Session.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Ray Burchett.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 17-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to exit Executive Session.

Motion made by Sean Schembri, seconded by Deb Dyer.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 18-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to approve the idea that employees may now accrue vacation on top of their maximum yearly allotment, based on tenure. Employees may not hold more than their yearly allotment plus five (5) days of accrual at any time.

Motion made by Ray Burchett, seconded by Sean Schembri.
Motion passed unanimously.

Motion 19-01-24

The 2023 ApHC Board of Directors moves to adjourn.

Motion made by Deb Dyer, seconded by Sean Schembri.
Motion passed unanimously.

Current language:

151. TRAINER - A person who has the responsibility for the training, and competitive performance of a horse, youth or non-pro exhibitor.

Approved, 1st vote:

151. TRAINER – A person who has the responsibility for the training, and/or competitive performance or marketing (preparation for sale, promotion, sales/purchase management, agency) of a horse, and/or who has responsibility for the training and/or competitive performance of a youth or non-pro exhibitor (provided they do not own the horse, or they are unrelated to the youth or non-pro).

- A. Training, as it pertains to the horse – activities intended to prepare the horse for competition or for sale, in hand or under saddle/harness, with the intention that the skills of the horse and readiness for competition/marketing advance over time through training. Training includes all exhibition of the horse on behalf of the owner. Such activities include both decisions pertaining to and the services provided to advance the competitive readiness of the horse.
- B. Training, as it pertains to the youth or non-pro exhibitor – all activities intended to prepare the youth or non-pro exhibitor for competition, including all Coaching at said competitions, in hand or under saddle/harness, with the intention that the skills of the person (youth or non-pro) and readiness for competition advance over time through training. Such activities include both decisions pertaining to and the services provided to advance the competitive readiness of the exhibitor.
- C. Trainers are recognized as Professional Horsemen/Horsewomen by the ApHC.
- D. Persons are recognized as being “trainers” by (any one of the following)
 - a. their claim to be so, including in advertising or social media comments
 - b. that they have publicly stated the pricing for their professional services
 - c. that they have accepted remuneration for these services
 - d. that the owner of the horse, or youth or their parent, or non-pro receiving services refer to them as a “the/my/our trainer”
 - e. that they repeatedly conduct these services in a way that any reasonable person, informed and experienced in generally accepted equine training and exhibition procedures, observing the said conduct would believe that they are trainers.
- E. A member cannot be both a trainer and a non-pro.

Needs a number: **Appaloosa Professional Horseman (Horsewoman)** – Person who is a subject matter expert on horses and horsemanship and who, in whole or in part, derives their income from professional activities of the horse industry including specifically:

- A. Trainers (as described in rule 151) including training, marketing and coaching, in any and all disciplines where the ApHC sponsors or approves a related competition. (ie: if you are a trainer of AQHA ranch horses, you are a professional; if you condition and compete Arabian endurance horses as your business, you are a professional; if you are a TB race horse trainer, you are a

professional; if you are a trainer of liberty horses or trick horses, or cowboy mounted shooting, you are not, under this rule, an Appaloosa Professional)

- B. ApHC Approved Judges, and Judges approved by any sanctioning body for judging classes offered or approved for ApHC sponsored or approved horse shows (as in rule XXX section A).
- C. Persons who conduct horse and horsemanship clinics and seminars whether in person or through distance learning in any and all breeds and disciplines for which governing rules of the Appaloosa Horse Club exist (as in rule XXX section A).
- D. Collegiate Equestrian Educators
- E. Management/Coaching of an IEA, YEDA, IHSA, NCEA, 4-H, FFA, Pony Club, or similar, competition teams
- F. Social Media Influencers providing content in horse or rider training, or the sales/marketing of a particular horse, with these exceptions
 - a. General business or business marketing how to advice, such as a business or marketing specialist might offer, is permitted)
 - b. telling their own narrative without offering expert advice on horse or rider training, or sales and marketing of any horse not owned by them, is permitted

Persons are not, by default of conducting the following activities, presumed to be professionals:

- A. Persons training, exhibiting, or marketing one's own horse.
- B. Persons training/coaching one's own family member (family as described in 900/J).
- C. Co-owners of a horse collaborating on the training, sales, or exhibition of the horse for the benefit of the co-owners.
- D. Persons owning or operating a Tack Shop, Boarding or Breeding business.
- E. Persons owning or operating a live or internet sales company (auctions).
- F. Veterinarians
- G. Farriers
- H. Persons providing Chiropractic, Equine Dentistry, Massage and other body work services.
- I. Persons longeing or ponying horses under the direction of an on-site Trainer.
- J. Grooms and stable workers under the direction of an on-site Trainer.
- K. Braiders, banders, and other persons providing cosmetic care for competition horses.
- L. Persons designing or producing equestrian clothing.
- M. Social Media Influencers who share their own experiences and who like/share posts that originate from professionals ("This is what I do with my horse" is permitted story-telling, "This is what you should do with your horse" is professional training advice).
- N. Authors
- O. Business professionals (for instance, Attorneys, Accountants, PR specialist, Coaches and Consultants, etc.) who have clients in the horse industry, provided that the advice offered is limited to their area of expertise, and is not advice on the training of horses or riders.
- P. Show office management, announcers, event arena managers and the like.
- Q. Show Stewards, scribes, ring masters and the like.
- R. PATH Inc., or similar certified instructors (specify language in current rule 900/G/2/d).
- S. Non-Pros assisting (as described in, and limited by, current rule 900/G/2/e).

ApHC Halter Horse Proposed Judging Guidelines

The judging of a halter horse should be based on the most positive combination of balance, structural correctness and movement; attractive, high quality, well-muscled with appropriate gender characteristics.

Judging the Halter Horse

Balance is the single most important trait to consider when selecting the most desirable horse in any class. It is the duty of the judge to compare each horse based on which is the most balanced, eye appealing that exhibits the highest combination of positive traits, keeping in mind that no horse is perfect. Horses should never be judged on one single trait. The judging should be based on which horse has the highest combination of the following traits of balance, structural correctness, appropriate quality, gender characteristics, and high quality muscling compared to all of the other horses in that class. The class should never be placed on one single trait but ***reward horses that possess the highest number of quality traits, in the greatest combination, compared to all the other horses in the class.***

The most critical point to consider when evaluating balance is viewing a horse from the side profile. First, determine the equivalence of the length of the shoulder to the length of the back and to the length of the hip. Secondly, observe the proportional and equivalent relationship from the withers to the floor of the chest to the ground. The final evaluation of balance is the levelness of the topline with the withers being at least the same height as the top of the croup, or slightly higher, particularly in a horse four years old or older. Moderate exceptions are acceptable when a horse is young and growing.

Structural correctness is the skeletal structure of the horse and is inclusive of all bones being at the proper angles to allow for balance and maximum shock absorbance from concussion during performance. Blemishes on the legs should only be considered if they contribute to a mechanical or structural unsoundness.

Overall appropriate quality and gender characteristics and the amount and definition of muscling should be considered as a part of determining the horse that has the most positive combination of desirable traits.

The ideal halter horse is first and foremost balanced, as well as structurally correct, attractive, high quality, and well-muscled. This horse should be symmetrical from head to tail, with eye appeal that is a result of the blending of an attractive head, refined throat latch, well-proportioned long trim neck, long sloping shoulder, deep heart girth, short strong back, long hip and croup. These characteristics should be coupled with straight, structurally correct legs and feet that are free of major deviation. The horse should appear athletic and be uniformly well muscled throughout with a well-defined and muscular forearm, chest, shoulder, stifle and gaskin.

The head should be short with a wide, flat forehead, small refined muzzle, gender related jawline and have large, soft eyes. The ears should be small, short and well-positioned on the head while showing alert expression. The head should be gender

specific with a stallion having a defined jawbone, a mare having a reasonable sized jawbone that is not emphasized, and a gelding having a reasonable sized jawbone that is slightly larger than a mare, but less than a stallion.

The neck should begin with a clean, defined throat latch. The neck should be lean and long in relation to the balance of the horse, cylindrical in shape, and blend smoothly into the shoulder. The crest of the neck should be narrow and clean across the top. The bottom of the neck should originate high out of the chest, and the top of the neck should tie into a prominent wither.

The shoulder extends from the point of the shoulder to the wither, and should be long—sloping at a 45 degree angle or less, well-defined, tie smoothly and set back well into the wither, thus easily allowing for a full extension of a stride.

The overall topline should appear strong and be reasonably smooth, and level in height at the top of the withers and croup. The wither should be prominent and be the highest point on the horse's back and positioned above the heart girth area. The heart girth should be deep and proportional to the length of leg. The back and loin should be strong and short as compared to a relatively long underline, and tie smoothly into the croup. The croup should be long and smooth turning, with a well placed tail set.

The legs should be correctly aligned and square under the body. They should be free of blemishes with adequate size of bone and feet, and have sloping pasterns that correspond with the angle of the shoulder. This allows for maximum shock absorbance from concussion during performance.

FAULTS IN BALANCE

Major faults in balance include:

- Steep shoulder
- Long back
- Weak loin
- Short croup
- Steep croup
- Weakness behind the withers
- Shallow heart girth
- Extremely short or long legs in relation to the heart girth
- Extremely unlevel from withers to croup
- Extremely disproportionate with the shoulder, back or stifle being greatly different in lengths when viewed from the side

Minor faults in balance include:

- Moderate slope to the shoulder
- Slightly long in the back
- Slightly weak in the loin
- Slight steepness to the croup Slight rounding of the croup
- Slight weakness or dip behind the withers
- Slightly shallow in the heart girth
- Shorter legs or longer legs than depth of heart girth
- Slightly unlevel from withers to croup
- Slightly disproportionate with the shoulder, back or stifle being different lengths when viewed from the side

Faults in Structural Correctness:

Major faults in structural correctness include:

- Steep shoulder that only allows for 4 or less inches of depth of chest
- Long back that gives the appearance of being much longer than shoulder length and hip length when viewed from the side
- Weak back that gives the appearance of being much more than 2 inches from the top of the withers
- Front legs from the front when the knee joint is obviously to the inside or out- side of a straight line
- Front legs from the front when the fetlock joint is obviously deviated to the inside or outside of a straight line
- Front legs from the front when the hoof is severely deviated to the inside or out- side of a straight line possibly causing interference when tracking
- Front legs from the side when the knee is forward of a straight line and can never come close to locking into a straight line
- Front legs from the side when the knee is anywhere behind a straight line or referred to as calf kneed
- Front legs from the side when the pastern is directly above and runs straight from the pastern joint to the hoof with little or no angle
- Rear legs from the rear when the point of the hock is obviously to the inside or outside a straight line running from the point of the hip
- Rear legs from the rear when the hooves are obviously deviated to the inside or outside of the straight line from the point of the hip
- Rear legs from the side³ when the hock joint itself (only looking at the hock joint) is anything greater than a 160 degree angle or less than 140 degrees

Minor faults in structural correctness include:

- Steep shoulder that allows for some depth of chest, but not at the proper 4 degree angle
- Long back that is longer than the shoulder or hip lengths when viewed from the side
- Weak back that is less than 2 inches from the top of the withers to the back, but still shows weakness
- Front legs from the front where there is a slight deviation of the knee joint to the inside or outside of a straight line
- Front legs from the front where there is a slight deviation of the knee joint to the inside or outside of a straight line
- Front legs from where the fetlock joint is deviated to the inside or outside of a straight line
- Front legs from the front when the hoof is deviated to the inside or outside of a straight line, but not severe enough to interfere when tracking
- Front legs from the side when knee is slightly forward of a straight line and can lock into a straight line
- Front legs from the side when the knee is only slightly behind the vertical or slightly calf kneed
- Front legs from the side when the pastern has some angle from the pastern joint to the hoof, but not enough angle to give proper concussion
- Rear legs from the rear when the point of the hock is to the inside or outside of a straight line running from the point of the hip
- Rear legs from the rear when the hooves are deviated to the inside or outside of a straight line from the point of the hip
- Rear legs from the side when the hock joint itself (only looking at the hock joint) that is slightly outside the boundaries of ideal which vary from 140 to 160 degrees
- Rear legs from the side when the pastern joint has some angle, but lacks the correct angle to give proper concussion

Faults in Muscling:

Major faults in muscling include:

- Chest muscling that appears as a wide flat or no V
- Chest muscling that appears to be less than 6 inches from the neck/chest junction to the floor of the chest when viewed from the front
- Shoulder muscling that appears to be less than half the length of the back or stifle when viewed from the side
- Forearm muscling that has little or no bulge or definition
- Forearm muscling that fails to tie in high with no blending to the chest or knee

- Stifle muscling that appears more narrow than the top of the hip when viewed from the rear giving an appearance of being "apple butted"
- Stifle muscling that appears flat with little or no definition
- Stifle muscling that appears to be less than half the length of the back or extremely short with no length when viewed from the side
- Gaskin muscling that has little or no bulge or definition
- Gaskin muscling that fails to tie in high with no blending to the stifle or hock

Minor faults in muscling include:

- Chest muscling that appears to have an inverted V, but lacks the depth of high quality muscling
- Chest muscling that appears more than 6 inches in depth from the neck/chest junction, but lacking true high quality depth of chest
- Shoulder muscling that is proportional in length when viewed from the side, but not equivalent to the back and stifle
- Forearm muscling that has definition, but lacks the bulge of high quality muscling
- Forearm muscling that ties in and blends into the chest and knee, but lacks the bulge and definition of true high quality muscling.
- Stifle muscling that appears to have definition, but lacks the bulge and width of true high quality muscling.
- Stifle muscling that appears shorter when viewed from the side in comparison to the back and chest, but is still proportional.
- Gaskin muscling that has definition, but lacks the bulge of high quality muscling
- Gaskin muscling that ties in and blends into the stifle and hock, but lacks the bulge and definition of true high quality muscling.

NON-PRO PROGRAM

The Non-Pro Program of the ApHC supports competitive opportunities for qualified adults and celebrates, as it's intended goal, the partnership of a rider with their own personal horse. It is the intention of the program that Non-Pro Program participants own their own horse(s).

Additionally, the ApHC desires to support the participation of adults who are new to showing an Appaloosa horse with an innovative Introduction period to the program. During the Introduction period of two calendar years, Non-Pro members are invited to enjoy the Introductory Permit which allows a qualified Non-Pro to earn Non-Pro points, annual awards, and participate without prejudice in the ApHC sponsored shows (the National and World Championships).

900. ENROLLMENT AND PARTICIPATION RULES.

A. ELIGIBILITY: All individuals entering approved non-pro classes must hold a current ApHC non-pro card. In order to be enrolled in the Appaloosa non-pro program, an individual must be 19 years of age or older or must be married and ineligible for Appaloosa Youth Association, and be a member of the ApHC.

B. For horse show purposes, the age of the individual on January 1 shall be maintained throughout the entire year. Persons born on January 1 shall assume the greater age of that date.

C. There is an additional fee to participate in the non-pro program. Points will be counted only for individuals enrolled in the program. All requirements must be in the ApHC office before points will be counted.

D. Non-Pro memberships are non-refundable and non-transferable.

E. Enrollment must be applied for annually.

F. Participants will be issued a non-pro card. This card must be presented when entering all non-pro classes or presented at any time requested by the show management.

G. NON-PRO DEFINED The individual MUST meet the definition of a non-pro, as follows:

1. Has not engaged in any activities which would make him/her an ApHC Professional
 - a. under rule "needs a number" the definition of an Appaloosa Professional Horseman (Horsewoman). (replaces the current a., b.,c.)

~~1. Has not ever engaged in any activities which would make him/her a professional. A professional is an individual who: 2023 Official Handbook 325 a. Accepts remuneration for riding, driving, showing in halter, training, schooling, conducting clinics or seminars, or instructing in equitation or horse training or judging. b. Performs the above listed activities for which another person in his/her family or a corporation, which a member of his/her family controls, will receive remuneration. c. Performs such activities while accepting remuneration for employment in another capacity for an employer or member of said employer's family who owns, boards or trains the involved horses. d. Rides, drives or shows in halter in horse shows any horse for which he/she or a member of his/her family accepts remuneration for boarding or training.~~

e. Accepts prize money in Equitation or Showmanship classes.

f. Accepts remuneration in the form of payment of entry fees, or any expenses for the person or the horse with which the Non-Pro competes, by any person other than the non-pro or the non-pro's spouse, child, stepchild, legal ward, father mother, stepparent, sister, brother, grandparent, grandchild or legal guardian.

~~g. Holds judging credentials with any equine organization or receives remuneration for judging either in the form of a salary, perks or as reimbursement for expenses.~~

~~2. Non-pro status shall not be affected by the following: a. Writing of books or articles pertaining to horses. b. Accepting payment for stewarding. c. Having the occupation of veterinarian or farrier, or owning a tack shop or breeding or boarding stable.~~

d. Certification as an instructor or equine specialist in Equine Assisted Therapy/Equine Assisted Activities by Professional Association of Therapeutic Horsemanship (PATH) or similar organizations. Information on approved organizations, other than PATH, shall be submitted to ApHC for review and approval with regard to non-pro status. The instructor shall teach only students enrolled with an approved organization or prescribed such rehabilitation by a licensed medical doctor, licensed mental health provider or licensed educator. Non-pros seeking to protect their non-pro status under this provision shall file such certification with the ApHC prior to competing in non-pro events at ApHC– approved and/or –sponsored shows.

e. In the event that an exhibitor (in either open or non-pro halter classes) qualifies more than one horse for the Grand & Reserve Championship and requires an additional handler for the Championship, or requires an additional handler for Get of Sire, Produce of Dam, Hunter in Hand or to head a driving horse in the line-up, a non-pro may serve in this capacity without affecting their nonpro status provided that the non-pro does not violate Rule 900.G.

2. refer to “needs a number” the definition of Appaloosa Professional Horseman (Horsewoman) for permitted activities.

H. CHANGE OF STATUS

A professional continues to be such until he/she has received non-pro status from the ApHC Show Department. Any person who has been a professional and who desires to be reclassified as a non-pro on the grounds that he/she no longer engages in the activities which made him/her a professional, must so notify the ApHC in writing. The applicant must have not engaged in such professional activities for a period of at least three years prior to the date of application in order to obtain non-pro status. The burden of proving non-pro status is on the applicant, who must file a notarized application supported by two or more notarized letters from ApHC current active members outlining the applicant's activities during the non-professional period and testifying that the applicant has not engaged in any activities which would make him/her a professional during said time period. Any exhibitor having received prize money in any Equitation or Showmanship class who wishes to obtain non-pro status must file the same application. A professional reclassified as a non-pro is not eligible to show as a novice.

I. A non-pro may assist showing a horse for a special needs exhibitor as defined by Rule 608.K., assisting an exhibitor as helper in Grand or Reserve Champion, Hunter in Hand or driving classes pursuant to Rule 900 G.2.e.

J. In order to receive points in the non-pro division, the horse exhibited by a non-pro ~~or non-pros~~ in non-pro shows and/or events must be **wholly owned** ~~or co-owned~~ by such non-pro exhibitor ~~or exhibitors~~ or non-pro handler ~~or handlers~~ and/or any such non-pro exhibitor's ~~or exhibitors'~~ or non-pro handler's ~~or handlers'~~ spouse, legally recognized domestic partner, child, step-child, legal ward, father, mother, stepparent, sister, brother, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew grandparent, grandchild, legal guardian, in-laws of the same relationship as stated above or solely family owned business entity, ~~it being~~ **It is** the express intent of this rule to allow any such owned ~~or co-owned~~ horse to receive points in the non-pro division if exhibited in ApHC-approved non-pro shows and/or events by as many non-pro exhibitors and handlers who meet the membership and ownership qualifications of this rule, provided that any such horse shall not be exhibited by more than one non-pro in any class, and further provided that no horse shall be exhibited at the ApHC-sponsored National Show and World Show by more than one non-pro, who must meet the non-pro membership and ownership qualifications of Rule 900, unless the horse exhibited by a non-pro exhibitor or non-pro handler at the ApHC-sponsored National Show and/or World Show is owned by such non-pro exhibitor's or non-pro handler's spouse, or legally recognized domestic partner, child, step-child, legal ward, father, mother, stepparent, sister, brother, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, grandparent, grandchild, legal guardian, in-laws of the same relationship as stated above or solely family owned business entity. ~~In which event any such related non-pro may exhibit any such horse at the ApHC-sponsored National Show and World Show, provided that any such horse shall not be exhibited by more than one non-pro in any class at the ApHC-sponsored National Show and World Show.~~ Any non-pro placing below a non-pro who does not meet the above will not be moved up in placings. All entries in the non-pro classes shall count toward the overall class points.

a. **Any non-pro who shows for a person other than his/her family may not show in a class restricted to non-pros at the same show.**

b. With the exception of the activities set forth in Rule 900 I. and the exception set forth in Rule

1. **OWNERSHIP EXCEPTIONS FOR International Exchange competitors:** The ownership requirements of Rules 900.J. and 907 are waived as to any non-pro domiciled in the country in which there is an International Affiliate and who has been approved through the ApHC International Exchange Program ("visiting non-pro") to the extent that the visiting non-pro may show on an eligible horse without meeting the ownership requirements of this Rule 900.J. in up to three (3) classes at either the National Appaloosa Show or the World Championship Appaloosa Show and at one (1) ApHC-approved show during a calendar year, and subject also to the following parameters: a. Limit of two nominations from each country for each of the current-year National and World Shows with no waiver of entry fees, only a waiver of ownership requirements.

b. All appropriate entry forms and application deadlines apply.

c. Visiting non-pro must arrange for the horses that they will exhibit and supply all of their own travel, lodging and food.

- d. Visiting non-pro must pay full entry fees.
- e. Visiting non-pro may not compete in consecutive years to allow an equal chance for all that desire to participate.
- f. There is a limit of 2 nominations per country, per event, per event year.
- g. Non-pro must be a current ApHC non-pro member in good standing and must be nominated by a recognized International Partner.
- h. Such other requirements and/or conditions as may be established by the ApHC International Committee and published and/or distributed to visiting non-pros.

2. OWNERSHIP EXCEPTIONS for Non-Pro Introductory Show Permit: A non-pro may exhibit a horse that is not wholly owned by said non-pro or the non-pro's family (as outlined in Rule 900J.) for a period of not more than two calendar years (consecutive or not) provided: (i) the non-pro applies for and obtains a show permit for the non-pro/horse combination prior to the first show of the year by completing an application and paying a fee to the ApHC of \$50.00 per year and provides such show permit to the show secretary for each event, (ii) during the year, the horse may only be exhibited by the non-pro and the non-pro's family (as outlined in Rule 900J.) in non-pro events, and (iii) a non-pro showing in non-pro events pursuant to a show permit is eligible to earn national points annual awards and participate in the National and World Championship show.

K. Any non-pro member meeting the membership and ownership qualifications of Rule 900 agrees to provide, upon request from the ApHC, such documentation or other proof as requested by the ApHC to support the representations of membership and ownership of any horse to be exhibited in any ApHC approved non-pro show or event sufficient to satisfy ApHC ownership rules and ownership qualifications of such exhibiting non-pro member under Rule 900

J. Failure to promptly furnish such documentation upon request may be cause for possible disciplinary action under ApHC disciplinary rules.

L. For purposes of a non-pro's eligibility, the term "owned" as used in this rule means bona fide legal ownership.

M. Any non-pro found guilty of violating any of the non-pro eligibility qualifications (Rule 900.A through L) shall, unless an alternate agreement is reached per Rule 20.D.5 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE:

1. For the first violation, be suspended from the ApHC for six months, be fined a minimum of \$250 and lose all points from time of violation of eligibility; 2023 Official Handbook 327
2. For the second violation, be suspended for one year, be fined a minimum of \$750 and lose all points from time of violation of eligibility;
3. For the third violation, be suspended for life and lose all points from time of violation of eligibility