
NORTH AMERICAN PERUVIAN HORSE ASSOCIATION



OFFICIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF HORSE SHOWING & PERUVIAN
BREED STANDARDS

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and
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TABLE OF CONTENTS
NAPHA BREED STANDARDS AND RULES OF HORSE SHOWING

PART I - GENERAL

Section 1. Registration	6
Section 2. Presentation of Horses	6
Section 3. Breed Standard – Conformation.....	6
Section 4. Breed Standard – Gait	6

PART II - TACK & ATTIRE

Section 1. General.....	7
Section 2. Peruvian	8
Section 3. Western	10
Section 4. English	11
Section 5. Plantation	12
Section 6. Australian.....	12

PART III - BREEDING/LUXURY DIVISION

Section 1. General.....	12
Section 2. Breeding/Luxury – Under Saddle and in the Bit.....	13
Section 3. Bozal	13
Section 4. Halter (In Hand).....	13
Section 5. Merito Zootecnico.....	14
Section 6. Get of Sire	14

Section 7. Produce of Dam	14
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PART IV - GAIT (PISOS) DIVISION

Section 1. Gait (Pisos) Class	14
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PART V - PERFORMANCE DIVISION

Section 1. General.....	14
Section 2. Performance Classes	15

PART VI - OTHER OPTIONAL CLASSES

Section 1. General.....	15
Section 2. Conjuntos	15
Section 3. Peruvian Attire	16
Section 4. Ladies Side Saddle	16
Section 5. Western Class.....	16
Section 6. English Class.....	16
Section 7. Plantation or Australian Class	16
Section 8. Other Classes judged as Performance Classes	16
Section 9. Reining.....	16
Section 10. Enfrenadura (Traditional Reining)	16
Section 11. Showmanship and Equitation.....	17
Section 12. Champagne, “Soda,” “Perrier” or Joven Una Copa de Agua.....	19
Section 13. Costume Class.....	19
Section 14. Musical Exercise Class	19
Section 15. Trail.....	19
Section 16. Egg and Spoon	19
Section 17. Novice Classes	19

Section 18. Lead Line Classes19

Section 19. Gaiting Races19

Section 20. Barrel Race.....20

PART VII - CHAMPIONSHIPS AND HIGH POINT AWARDS

Section 1. Required Championships20

Section 2. Recommended Championships20

Section 3. Junior Champions21

Section 4. Senior Breeding & Gelding Champions.....21

Section 5. Best Bozal/Best Gaited21

Section 6. Other Awards21

PART VIII - CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS

Section 1. Qualification21

Section 2. Judging.....22

Section 3. Awarding of Title22

Section 4. Laureado22

PART IX - NORTH AMERICAN PERUVIAN HORSE ASSOCIATION SHOW RULES

SECTION 1 – HORSE SHOW JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURES.....22

SECTION 2 – AGE OF HORSE23

SECTION 3 – JUNIORS23

SECTION 4 – EXHIBITORS23

SECTION 5 – ENTRIES25

SECTION 6 – WITHDRAWING ENTRIES AND SUBSTITUTIONS25

SECTION 7 – JUDGING BY OTHERS THAN THE JUDGE25

SECTION 8 – CALL FOR CLASSES AND TACK CHANGES25

SECTION 9 – ADMITTANCE TO THE ARENA.....	26
SECTION 10 – BREAKAGE OF EQUIPMENT	26
SECTION 11 – HEALTH REQUIREMENTS & SHOW VETERINARIAN	26
SECTION 12 – SOUNDNESS	26
SECTION 13 – DRUGS AND ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES	27
SECTION 14 – CRUELTY	28
SECTION 15 – CONDUCT	28
SECTION 16 – DISQUALIFICATION	29
SECTION 17 – PLACINGS	30
SECTION 18 – JUDGES (STUDENT & LEARNER JUDGES INCLUDED).....	30
SECTION 19 – SHOW STEWARDS (REGISTERED AND LEARNER).....	33
SECTION 20 – SHOW MANAGEMENT	35
SECTION 21 – SHOW OFFICIALS.....	35
SECTION 22 – SHOW EMPLOYEES.....	36
SECTION 23 – SHOW ADVISORS.....	36
SECTION 24 – SHOW SECRETARY.....	37
SECTION 25 – BARN MANAGER	37
SECTION 26 – RING STEWARD.....	37
SECTION 27 – EXHIBITOR’S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT CARDS	37
SECTION 28 – RESPONSIBILITY	38
SECTION 29 – SPECIAL NOTICE.....	38
SECTION 30 – PROTESTS, CHARGES AND HEARINGS.....	38
SECTION 31 – APPROVAL OF SHOWS.....	38
SECTION 32 – THE NAPHA AWARD SYSTEM.....	40
SECTION 33 – TRIPLE CROWN AWARD	44
SECTION 34 – MEMORIAL TROPHIES.....	44
SECTION 35 – GENERAL RULES	44

PART X GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Section 1. Advance and Overstep45

Section 2. Amateur45

Section 3. Bozalillo46

Section 4. Brio46

Section 5. Gamarilla.....46

Section 6. Guarnicion.....46

Section 7. Huachano46

Section 8. Juniors46

Section 9. Pasitrote46

Section 10. Professional.....47

Section 11. Owner.....48

Section 12. Tapa Ojos48

Section 13. Termino.....48

Section 14. Thread48

Section 15. USEF.....48

APENDIX: CODE OF ETHICS/ETHICAL REVIEW RULES48-55

PERUVIAN HORSE BREED STANDARDS AND RULES OF SHOWING

PART I GENERAL

Sec. 1. Registration. Horses must be registered with the NAPHA (North American Peruvian Horse Association), PPHRNA (Peruvian Paso Horse Registry of North America), AAOBPPH (American Association of Owners and Breeders of Peruvian Paso Horses), or the PHAC (Peruvian Horse Association of Canada); or, if under one year of age, must be eligible for registry and registration applied for. Horses must be entered under full registered name and number (horses improperly entered will not receive points.) Copies of Registration papers should accompany all entries.

Sec. 2. Presentation of Horses. All horses shall be clean, neatly trimmed, in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance and outfitted in clean and appropriate tack. Mane, forelock and tail should be natural, long and full. Bridle path is optional, but if trimmed, may not be longer than 2". Geldings may be shown with trimmed forelock and mane trimmed 3/4s of the way down the neck with a 1" maximum length at crest - flat top. Horses must be shown unshod except in "L" or "AB" rated (non-Championship) shows. Evidence of having had shoes removed carries no penalty. Maximum length of toe: 4". Any horse found to be "sored" as per definition in United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) rules, which enforce the Horse Protection Act (HPA) of 1970 (amended 1976), will be disqualified, and the owner will be subject to penalties.

Sec. 3. Breed Standard - Conformation: The Peruvian Horse should have an appearance of energy, grace and refinement. Horses should have a well developed muscular appearance without exaggerations. Size ranges from 14 to 15 hands, with an occasional individual over or under. The head is of medium size with a straight or slightly concave or convex profile; a small muzzle; oblong nostrils which extend easily; dark skin; dark expressive eyes set well apart (glass and/or blue eyes shall be penalized in breeding classes); moderately marked jowls; medium length ears with fine tips curved slightly inward. The neck is of medium length with a graceful firm arch to the crest; it is slightly heavier in proportion to the body than with most light saddle breeds. The back is medium to short in length, strong and rounded. Loins broad and well muscled over kidney area. Croup long and wide, fairly muscular, with moderate slope and nicely rounded. Tail is set low and viewed from the rear is carried straight, quietly and held close to the buttocks. Chest is wide with moderate muscling. Girth should be deep, with the length of leg and depth of body approximately equal. Rib cage well sprung and deep. The barrel is deep. Flanks are moderately short, full and deep. Quarters should be strong, of medium roundness and width. Shoulders are long, very well inclined and well-muscled. Bones of the lower limbs should be well-aligned and well articulated so that the long bones line up with each other correctly above and below the joints with the skin tight against the bone and strong, prominent tendons. Ideal pasterns are short to medium in length and flexible, but not showing weakness. Any horse whose angle of the pastern is below horizontal (i.e. the fetlock is level with or below the level of the coronet) **is not acceptable**. Hooves should be well-shaped and balanced in size with the size of the horse. Heel should be wide and open to allow expansion and contraction. Hoof should appear strong and durable and correctly centered on the bone above it. Hooves should not toe in or be splayed.

Sec. 4. Breed Standard – Gait/Pisos

a) Qualifying Gaits:

1) Paso llano: Equally spaced, four beat gait. Timing and footfall:

1 - 2 - 3 - 4; LH - LF - RH - RF

2) Sobreandando: Usually faster, slightly more lateral than the Paso llano. Timing and footfall:

1 - 2 3 - 4; LH - LF RH - RF

3) Walk: The walk should be a relaxed, four beat movement. The horse may be on the bit, but the contact will be light. The walk should exhibit a free, loose movement. A horse should be penalized if it does not cap or does not walk.

b) Elements of Gait/Pisos for Judging by Priority:

#1 Rhythm of the Footfall (footfall, timing, thread)

Walk

Paso Llano (most desirable gait)

2 Smoothness (so long as it does not originate from weakness of the horse)

3 (a) Advance, extension of the forelimbs, and impulsion.

(b) Overreach

(c) Elements of # 3 (a) & (b) stem from energy, engagement, and impulsion

4 Elegance, style, execution

(a) The horse should have presence, charisma, and be graceful

(b) The horse should have termino and lift without excessive pounding.

c) Faults and Cause for Dismissal from Class:

1) Horses which break gait/pisos should be penalized in relation to their age and the type and duration of the break in gait.

2) A horse which does not gait at all (i.e. Paso Llano or Sobreandando) should be dismissed from any class unless it specifies another gait, such as the Barrel Race, Enfrenadura, etc. Horses that consistently do the trot, pasitrote, pace, gallop, or are on "three legs" should be dismissed from the class.

PART II TACK & ATTIRE

Sec. 1. GENERAL. At the discretion of the show committee and with the approval of NAPHA, a non championship (L or AB) rated show may grant leniency in the rules of this section (Part II) except that attire should be decent, safe and appropriate to a horse show, and clean. Those sections related to safety issues may not be waived.

a) Tack. Overview. All tack shall be clean and appropriate to the class. Side saddle is permissible in any class except Bozal or as noted elsewhere or specified as an exception in the Premium List.

Peruvian, English, Western, Plantation, Spanish-Lite, Peruvian Trail, or Australian gear acceptable. Combining or mixing of different types of gear not permissible except that the Peruvian bit with Peruvian or other curb chain can be used with any head gear, and the Peruvian bozal without halter and eye covers may be used in any class which permits the bozal with any approved non-Peruvian saddle. **THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN ALL PHASES OF PREPARATION, TRAINING AND EXHIBITION.** No exhibitor shall employ any device other than the bit, spurs or bozal to influence, induce or control gaits, head carriage or any other performance of the horse. Use of chains, rollers, rattlers, pacing hobbles, action developers of any sort, weighted horseshoes or similar devices is strictly prohibited. No breast collars (except in Western), tie-downs or martingales are permitted. Riding crops not to exceed 30" are permitted in specified classes. Bats are prohibited. Loose-jawed bits are permitted. Shanks on bits are not to exceed 6". In "racing" classes where horses are permitted to gallop, bozals, sidepulls, hackamores (not mechanical) and snaffle bits will be allowed with any saddle. Bandages, bells or support boots are allowed in riding classes or events that require speed (barrel race, etc.)

1) Tack. Bits. Bits to be allowed as “Peruvian” will be a suitable show quality bit that consists of the following: Peruvian style or Peruvian made cheek which is made up of the following: shank (portion of the bit below the mouthpiece) and purchase (portion of the bit above the mouthpiece). The cheek can be fixed, loose jaw and/or independent. The top and bottom of the cheek shall have a ring; the reins are attached to one set below the mouthpiece and the headstall to the set above the mouthpiece. The shank is not to exceed six inches (6") in length, and the overall cheek length not to exceed eight and one half inches (8 1/2") in length. The mouthpiece will consist of a metal bar 5/16" to 3/4" in diameter as measured one inch (1") in from the cheek. The bars may be inlaid but must be smooth. Nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece (bar) such as extensions, prongs, wire, or rivets designed to intimidate the horse. Rollers are acceptable and may extend below the bar. Mouthpiece may be straight, mullen (curved mouthpiece), or ported up to but not to exceed three inches (3") in height. Barrels (bits where each side of the mouthpiece moves independently) are acceptable. Bits hinged on either side of a port are acceptable. Acceptable metals for the bit are stainless steel, iron, sweet iron, nickel, silver, copper inlays, and cyprium (gold in color, a composite metal of brass, copper and nickel alloy). Curb chains must be used. They are traditionally not flat, but flat curb chains may also be used. The contrabarbada, a chain attached to the lower portion of the shanks to prevent them from swiveling out, is also used.

(a) Bits. Illegal. The following are considered illegal bit equipment with traditional Peruvian tack and in general unless specifically allowed with a specific type of tack in these rules.

Jointed snaffle bits (bits that fold back and forward) i.e.: Regular snaffle, Twisted snaffle, Bristol snaffle, French snaffle, Bradoon, etc.

Bits having mouthpieces constructed from anything other than round material i.e.: twisted wire, etc.

Cheek pieces that are rings or cheek pieces that are considered to be direct action.

Pelham, Weymouth, Kimberwick, and any style shank and purchase that is not Peruvian style or made.

Mechanical hackamore.

Half-breeds, space bars, spades, slip or gag bits, and rigid donut mouthpieces.

Leather and nylon rope curb straps and curb chains with barbs and/or wire.

b) Attire: Overview

1) Coordination: Attire should match the tack in classes restricted to specific types of gear otherwise attire must be the traditional “whites” or as listed in the Premium List. In classes under saddle and in the bit where type of gear is **optional**, attire shall be limited to “whites” when using tack other than Peruvian.

2) Personal Appearance: Rider’s hair must be neat and well groomed. Entrants with long hair should have it styled so that the back number can easily be seen.

3) Helmets: Approved "equestrian type" hard hats (helmets - ASTM/SEI approved) are acceptable in all classes and strongly recommended for all participants in racing or speed classes. Judges may not penalize any exhibitor using a helmet.

Sec. 2. PERUVIAN

a) Under Saddle/In Bit

1) Peruvian Tack – Headgear & Saddle: Gear to consist of suitable, clean, and presentable Peruvian: bridle, bit

and curb chain, halter, eye covers, saddle and corona, pella (optional except in Peruvian attire class and Enfrenadura), crupper, full guarnicion ("open" retrancas are prohibited) and wooden pyramidal stirrups. Leather covered stirrups are permissible for novices or anyone that for safety, comfort, or physical reasons prefers not to use the wooden stirrups. Bareback pads without stirrups are allowed in any class which allows bareback.

Note: Peruvian curb chain is generally narrower than 1/2" in width and does not lie flat against the jaws of the horse although a flat curb chain may be used with the Peruvian bit. Use of the gamarilla or bosalillo is permitted, but the judge may take note of their presence.

(a) Juniors: On any horse ridden by a Junior in any class: retrancas are prohibited, baticola is required, and floron is optional. All Juniors are permitted to wear bumper spurs in any class they ride in, including non-junior classes.

2) Peruvian Attire: In classes under saddle and in the bit where type of gear is optional, attire shall be limited to a white long sleeved shirt, white pants (worn outside boots - not tucked into them), white or cream colored scarf (or tie or ascot with dress coats), neutral colored boots (colors of white to black and beige to dark brown) with a heel no taller than 2", brown or black belt, a Peruvian type hat (i.e. plantation style hat, planter's hat or wide brimmed Peruvian style hat) and a poncho. Ponchos may be white, neutral colors of browns/tans, black/greys, burgundy, darker blues, darker greens, (prints, gaudy colors, sequins & embellishments on ponchos are not allowed). Alternating stripes must be of above approved colors. Ponchos may be no larger than to adequately fit the height and arm span of the wearer. A dress coat or blazer in colors, same as ponchos, may be substituted for the poncho unless otherwise specified in the Premium List. Dress Coats may be mandatory for all or part of the Breeding, Gelding and/or Performance Division at the discretion of Show Management and must be so indicated in the Premium List. For ladies, a white mid-calf to ankle length split riding skirt, white blouse, and short brimmed hat and boots (high enough to prevent bare leg showing when mounted) may be substituted for the white pants, shirt, poncho/jacket and hat. Spurs are optional in all classes except Enfrenadura /Traditional Reining and Peruvian Attire, where they are mandatory. Spurs are prohibited in Bozal, Bareback, and Junior classes. No Juniors 12 and under are allowed to wear spurs. When wearing "whites," spurs must be the Peruvian style or similar. No English type spurs or slip-ons are permitted. "Whites" are considered everything listed above before the poncho. Ponchos are prohibited in Equitation and Bareback classes; entrants may wear jackets. Thin riding gloves of a neutral color (white through gray and black and beige through brown) are optional.

b) Under Saddle/Bozal

1) Peruvian Tack: Gear consists of suitable clean and presentable Peruvian bozal, halter, eye covers, saddle and corona, crupper, guarnicion ("open" type retrancas are prohibited) and wooden (pyramid) stirrups. Work style saddles with leather pelleras are permissible in Bozal classes.

2) Peruvian Attire: In classes under saddle where type of gear is optional, attire shall be limited to white long sleeved shirt, white pants (worn outside boots - not tucked into them), white or cream colored scarf neutral colored boots (colors of white to black and beige to dark brown) with a heel no taller than 2", brown or black belt, a Peruvian type hat (i.e. plantation style hat, planter's hat or wide brimmed Peruvian style hat). For ladies, a white mid-calf to ankle length split riding skirt, white blouse, and short brimmed hat and boots (high enough to prevent bare leg showing when mounted) may be substituted for the white pants and shirt. Ponchos, jackets, and spurs are prohibited.

c) In-Hand Classes - Halter Classes and Merito Zootecnico

1) Peruvian Tack: A suitable headstall with throatlatch is mandatory. No whips are allowed in either class.

2) Peruvian Attire: Attire shall be limited to white long sleeved shirt, white pants (worn outside boots - not tucked into them), white or cream colored scarf, neutral colored boots (colors of white to black and beige to dark brown) with a heel no taller than 2", brown or black belt, a Peruvian type hat (i.e. plantation style hat, planter's hat or wide brimmed Peruvian style hat). For ladies, a white mid-calf to ankle length split riding skirt, white blouse, and short brimmed hat and boots (high enough to prevent bare leg showing when mounted)

may be substituted for the white pants, shirt and hat. Hats are optional. Scarf must be worn and may tucked into the belt. In halter classes, ponchos and spurs are prohibited, and white athletic shoes may be worn. Ponchos, hat and spurs are permitted in Merito Zootecnico.

d) Ladies Side Saddle

1) Peruvian Tack:

(a) Peruvian Headgear: Limited to a marimacho (a Peruvian headgear in which the halter and bridle are one piece) or a Peruvian bridle with reins and romal, but no eye covers. Peruvian halter with lead from near side, crossed at pommel and tied on off side. No bozals are allowed.

(b) Saddle: A side saddle with suitable safety-release side saddle stirrup or a stirrup leather with a safety release; and a crupper but no guarnicion. Slipper stirrups will be acceptable if the foot fits into it only to the beginning of the arch, and the rider is wearing a soft (ballet-type) shoe. No breast collar is allowed. No covering over the horse's hindquarters is allowed. A "corona" is allowed.

2) Peruvian Attire: General: A ladies side saddle outfit should be conservative yet enhance the performance of the Peruvian Horse. The habit may be consistent with 19th century riding habits of England, France, or North America. A habit of the Hispanic type may be used, consisting of an ankle length dress, ankle length apron, blouse, and jacket or vest; full, belted skirt, blouse, and jacket or vest. The skirt or dress is not to cover the hind quarters of the horse and should be suitable for equestrian events, not dances or costume balls. Mantillas or off-the-shoulder blouses are not suitable. (A shawl over the shoulders is appropriate for Peruvian side saddle garb. 1800s costume in Peru consisted of blouses belted into skirts, shawls, and small-brimmed straw hats set at an angle on the head with ribbons tied on the opposite side by the ear to hold the hat in place. White stockings and slipper shoes completed the outfit. Currently in Peru, women wear ankle-length white culottes with a long-sleeved, high-necked blouse and small brimmed hat.) Conservative Western motifs are allowed. Attire should not be such that bare legs show when mounted. Gloves optional, to match attire. Straw ladies hat with a narrow brim (of the jipijapa type) or appropriate small hat required.

Sec. 3. WESTERN

a) Under Saddle/In Bit

1) Western Tack – Headgear & Saddle: Western Type saddle with horn. Any Western style headstall without noseband in conjunction with any standard Western style bit as long as the shank is not over 6" is allowed. A Peruvian bit may be used with an approved Peruvian chain on the Western headstall. The standard headstall must not have a noseband but must have a jowl band. Curb strap or flat 1/2" in width chain to be used. Any device of wire, metal or rawhide with, or as part of, a leather curb strap is prohibited. Split reins or closed reins with romal are acceptable. Roping reins are prohibited except in special classes such as team penning and speed events. Tack to include lariat or riata attached to the fork of the saddle on the off side. If closed reins are used, hobbles must be carried and attached below the cantle on the near side of the saddle. Optional appointments include spurs, breast collar, rain slicks, tapaderos. Prohibited appointments are running or standing martingales, tiedowns, choke ropes, draw reins, and bozal or cavesson type nosebands.

2) Western Attire: Western hat; long sleeved shirt consisting of a collar with buttons or snaps; a necktie, kerchief or bolo tie; trousers or pants (a one-piece equitation suit is acceptable provided it consists of a collar, cuffs, and buttons or snaps.) A zipper is permissible under buttons or snaps in either shirt or shirt post of suit. Buttons or snaps must be visible on shirt post. A belt through loops and boots must be included. Riding gloves, chaps, shotgun chaps or chinks, spurs, jackets and/or vests are optional.

b) Under Saddle/Bozal

1) Western Tack: A Peruvian bozal without halter and eye covers is required. Mechanical type hackamores and snaffle bits are prohibited.

2) Western Attire: Same as for Under Saddle/In Bit. Spurs are prohibited.

c) Ladies Side Saddle

1) Western Tack: No quirt or whip is allowed. If the romal is used as a quirt, it should be held in the free hand.

(a) Western Headgear: Bridles are to match the saddles being used and be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Side Saddle Organization (ISSO).

(b) Saddle: Side saddles must be of Western type. Saddles must be turned out in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Side Saddle Organization (ISSO). Right or left side saddles are permitted. Saddle blankets or pads appropriate to the saddle may be used.

2) Western Attire: A side saddle rider must wear an apron of closed or button type with belt under loops. It is suggested that an apron with waistband cut the same as chaps and double thickness be used in classes where chaps are required. Please refer to the Western section for other attire for Western side saddle.

Sec. 4. ENGLISH

a) Under Saddle/In Bit

1) English Tack – Headgear & Saddle: Show type English bridle with curb, snaffle (only ring type snaffle), single curb and snaffle, Weymouth, or Pelham bit. English or dressage type saddle (not forward/jumping/hunt.) Girth to be leather, web, or string.

2) English Attire: Attire should match saddle type.

(a) Flat, Saddle-Seat: Informal English riding suit (solid colors such as black, blue, grey, burgundy, green, brown, or beige; or herringbone, pin stripes, and other combinations of colors appearing to be solid (contrasting jackets permitted, gaudy colors should be avoided) and derby or soft hat. Top hats prohibited except in specific classes as noted in the Premium List. It is recommended that gloves be worn. Jodhpur boots. English spurs are optional.

(b) Basic English, Dressage: A short riding coat of conservative color with tie, choker, or stock tie; breeches or jodhpurs; boots or jodhpur boots; a hunt cap or riding hat with a hard shell, derby, or top hat - or - a dark tailcoat with top hat, or a dark jacket with bowler hat, and white or light colored breeches, hunting stock, gloves, and black riding boots.

b) Under Saddle/Bozal

1) English Tack & Attire: English tack and attire are not permitted. English tack is prohibited in bozal classes and with horses shown in any class in a bozal. No English type saddle may be used with any bozal.

c) Ladies Side saddle

1) English Tack:

(a) English Headgear: Bridles are to match the saddles being used and be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Side Saddle Organization (ISSO).

(b) Saddles: Saddles must be turned out in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Side Saddle Organization (ISSO). Right or left side saddles permitted.

2) English Attire: A ladies side saddle outfit should be conservative yet enhance the performance of the Peruvian Horse. The habit may be consistent with 19th century riding habits of England, France, or North

America.

Sec. 5. PLANTATION.

a) Under Saddle/In Bit

1) Plantation Tack – Headgear & Saddle: Plantation saddle, or Spanish-Lite, or Peruvian Trail with Western or English type stirrups. Bridle to match stirrup type.

2) Plantation Attire:

(a) Ladies: Any type long sleeved, conservative, solid-colored blouse; a scarf or tie; split skirt, culottes, or dress slacks of any conservative, compatible color. A vest and/or jacket is optional, either matching color or contrasting color which is conservative. A ladies straw hat. A belt and matching dark riding boots with a heel no taller than 2". Gloves and spurs are optional.

(b) Gentlemen: Any type of conservative, solid-colored, long sleeve shirt, tie and dress slacks. A vest and/or jacket of the same color or contrasting conservative color is optional. A straw-type hat. Dark belt with matching boots. Gloves and spurs are optional.

b) Under Saddle/Bozal

1) Plantation Tack – Headgear & Saddle: Plantation saddle or Spanish-Lite, or Peruvian Trail with Western or English type stirrups. A Peruvian bozal without halter and eye covers is required; snaffle bits prohibited.

2) Plantation Attire: Same as for Under Saddle/In Bit. Spurs not allowed.

Sec. 6. AUSTRALIAN

a) Under Saddle/In Bit

1) Australian Tack – Headgear & Saddle: Australian saddle with an appropriate headstall/bridle. Headgear must be English or Western and match the type of saddle (i.e., if the saddle has a horn, it is considered Western.)

2) Australian Attire. Attire should match the tack in classes restricted to specific types of gear otherwise attire must be the traditional “whites” or as listed in the Premium List. In classes under saddle and in the bit where type of gear is optional, attire shall be limited to “whites” when using tack other than Peruvian.

b) Under Saddle/Bozal

1) Australian Tack: In bozal classes, a Peruvian bozal without halter and eye covers is required; snaffle bits prohibited.

2) Australian Attire. Attire should match the tack in classes restricted to specific types of gear otherwise attire must be the traditional “whites” or as listed in the Premium List. In classes under saddle and in the bit where type of gear is optional, attire shall be limited to “whites” when using tack other than Peruvian.

PART III BREEDING/LUXURY DIVISION

Sec. 1. General

a) Qualification: No stallion 4 years of age or over may compete in this Division in bit unless he is registered as a breeding stallion. No spayed mare may be shown as a breeding mare. Registration for breeding must be checked by the show

secretary prior to entry in the class. Horses in the bit shall not be shown in the same class with horses in the bozal unless specifically permitted in the Premium List.

b) Gait/Pisos: Horses under saddle must maintain gait/pisos and will be penalized for breaking. The flat walk is a required gait in all classes. The walk should exhibit a free, loose movement. A short stride is a fault and should be penalized. A trot or pace should be very heavily penalized, and a consistent trot or pace should be cause for dismissal. A pasitrote will be heavily penalized depending on the judge's estimation of its cause, duration and seriousness. A horse which does not display one of the qualifying gaits (i.e. Paso Llano or Sobreandando) will be dismissed. No premium shall be placed on speed. Occasionally the judge may wish to see the variation of speed in which a particular horse maintains a pure gait/pisos. However, the fastest horse is not necessarily the best; a fine gait or better movement may count for more.

c) Judging Considerations

1) General: Classes may be divided according to local conditions. In any riding class requiring rail work which has more than four horses competing (excepting those in which a single entry may consist of more than one horse), all the entrants must complete three laps (of whatever portion of the arena is being used for that class) in each direction before any horse may be eliminated from competition, unless excused for "cause" (e.g. lameness, dangerous or unsportsmanlike behavior, etc.). The judging percentages listed are used as guidelines for judging each class.

2) Unsoundness: Any unsoundness shall be cause for disqualification.

3) Judge's Evaluation: The Judge may not ask riders to spur or "slap" horses during a class to "test brio." Judges shall not ride horses during any competition approved by the NAPHA. Exhibitors shall have the option of allowing judges to ride their horse in the barrida. The percentages for judging are set down with the intention of advising all parties of the qualities being evaluated as well as the relative importance of each. Transmissible weakness will be counted strongly against breeding stock. Geldings are to be shown and judged the same except that transmissible defects shall not be penalized as heavily as with breeding stock.

4) Stripping of Horses: Stripping of horses is optional at judge's discretion in all in bit classes. If stripped, horses shall be re-saddled prior to the pinning of the class and may be worked further.

Sec. 2. Breeding/Luxury - Under Saddle and in the Bit. Open to geldings, mares, and stallions that have attained the age of four years. Normal age groupings for classes will be four through six years of age and seven years of age and over (but may be different due to local conditions or needs). Horses must be ridden throughout an entire class by one and the same person. Entries to be shown at a walk and at each horse's best gait - either Paso llano or Sobreandando - both directions of the ring. Individual workouts may be called by the judge for any and all places. The judge may request different speeds or different gaits (paso llano or sobreandando) of an individual horse during workout, but excessive speed will not be required. Horses should not be stretched on the line.

Entries to be judged 41% on Gait/Pisos (smoothness, termino, advance, collection, overstep and thread); 27% on brio and temperament (elegance, energy and manners); 27% on conformation; and 5% on condition.

Sec. 3. Bozal. Open to geldings, mares and stallions three and four years of age. To be shown as described in Part III, Sec. 1. To be shown and judged under the provisions of the Breeding Division except that transmissible defects shall not be penalized in geldings as heavily as with breeding stock. The same horse shall not be shown in both the bit and the bozal at the same show. Bozal may be a qualifying class for Junior Championships if so listed in the Premium List. When so used, first and/or second places qualify only if they are three years of age.

Entries to be judged 35% on conformation; 40% on Gait/Pisos (smoothness, termino, advance, collection, overstep, and thread); and 20% on brio and temperament (elegance, energy, and manners); and 5% on condition.

Sec. 4. Halter (In Hand). Open to fillies, colts, mares and stallions and geldings. Classes for yearlings and younger horses are strongly discouraged and will not receive points toward year end awards. Jr. Halter open to fillies and colts 2 and 3 years

old, and only these ages accumulate points. Not recommended for mares, stallions or gelding ages 4 and older. Classes may be combined by sexes and/or ages.

Entries to be shown in hand at each horse's best gait - either Paso Llano or Sobreandando. The judge will ask all halter horses to walk some distance after working them on the rail in gait. Unless otherwise specified by Show Management, each horse shall enter the ring at his best gait and shall remain in that gait until requested to stop and line up. Each horse shall be worked sufficiently for the judge to properly evaluate the gait and the walk. Handler should be positioned approximately at the horse's withers, left side, and may change sides during individual workouts. The handler may not let the lead line drag behind on the ground behind him. On the line, horses are to stand squarely, not stretched. Horses must be handled and shown throughout the entire class by one and the same person. Individual workouts may be called for any or all placings at the discretion of the judge. Horses chosen for workouts will be shown as requested by the judge, and different speeds may be requested, but excessive speed will not be required. Young horses shall not be heavily penalized for breaking gait occasionally.

Entries to be judged 45% on conformation; 30% on Gait/Pisos and collection; 20% on brio; and 5% on condition.

Sec. 5. Merito Zootecnico (In Hand). Open to horses 3 years of age and older. Any other ages may be allowed but must be listed in the Premium List, and that class will not be a qualifying class for points. All horses must be sound. Any lame or "off" horse will be disqualified. Horses will be asked to walk to determine soundness, proper tracking, and capping.

To be judged 100% on conformation, condition, and overall breed standard quality.

Sec. 6. Get of Sire. Entry shall consist of three or more Get (any age) of a stallion. Entry is to be made by, or with the permission of, owner of Sire or his/her agent. Joint ownership permitted.

a) If shown as a halter class, to be shown and judged under the provisions of Part III, Sec. 4, with emphasis on the uniformity of Get.

b) If shown under saddle, Get can be either in bit and/or bozal, and class to be shown and judged under the provisions of Part III, Sec. 1-2-3, with emphasis on uniformity of Get.

Sec. 7. Produce of Dam. Shown and judged and regulated the same as Get of Sire except that an entry shall consist of two or more Produce. Entry is to be made by, or with the permission of, owner of dam or his/her agent. Joint ownership permitted.

PART IV GAIT DIVISION

Sec. 1. Gait Class. Entries may be open or restricted by horse's age and/or sex. No stallion 4 years of age or over may compete in this Division unless he is registered as a breeding stallion. Gait classes will be shown as described in the Breeding Division - General. Judges have the discretion to ask for individual workouts among the selected top horses. Any horse whose angle of the pastern is below horizontal (i.e. the fetlock is level with or below the level of the coronet) will be heavily penalized. Although the horse may appear to be the smoothest, this angle of the pastern denotes weakness. Gait classes may be qualifying classes for Breeding Division championships under saddle and in the bit but must be so listed in the Premium List.

Judged 100% on Gait (smoothness, termino, advance, collection, overstep and thread). (Refer to Part 1, sec.4 Breed Standard - Gait)

PART V PERFORMANCE DIVISION

Sec. 1. General. These classes do not qualify for Breeding Championships, but at the discretion of the show committee, may qualify for high point performance awards and/or performance championship awards and performance champion of champions awards as described in the Premium List. **No points to be awarded for high point horse unless more emphasis is placed on the horse than on rider, attire, etc.** Horses in the bit shall not be shown in the same class with horses in bozal unless specifically permitted.

a) Qualification: Open to mares, stallions and geldings. Horses must have reached the age of 4 to compete in this section and will be shown as finished horses in the bit. No stallion 4 years of age or over may compete in this Division unless he is registered for breeding, or a licensed Veterinarian's certificate is supplied with the entry that he has two normal and normally descended testicles, or with a written licensed Veterinarian's statement that certifies the horse was normal but lost one testicle or had an atrophy due to non-hereditary causes, such as accident, disease, or infection.

b) Gait: Except as specified for the reining class or races, horses shall not be asked to do any gait other than the walk, paso llano, or sobreandando unless specifically explained in the Premium List.

c) Judging Considerations

1) General. Classes may be subdivided according to local conditions. Horses must enter the arena to the right in a counter-clockwise direction except when required for pattern classes. In any riding class requiring rail work that has more than four horses competing (except those in which a single entry may consist of more than one horse), all entrants must complete three laps in each direction of whatever portion of the arena being used for that class before any horse may be eliminated from competition, unless excused for "cause" (e.g. lameness, dangerous or unsportsmanlike behavior, etc.) Showing procedures shall be as specified in Part III, Sec. 1, unless otherwise specified in the following sections. The judging percentages listed are used as guidelines for judging each class.

2) Maneuvers. In Performance Classes where maneuvers are called for, all horses must perform the maneuvers in at least one direction before any horse can be eliminated from competition except for "cause." Tricks are only allowed in classes limited to Professionals. (Generally acceptable would be a performance where the rider is normally seated in the saddle, facing forward, and using acceptable headgear. Normal dressage movements are not considered tricks.) This ruling does not apply to special, non-judged demonstrations or exhibitions. In freestyle rides (showmanship, musical exercise, etc.), exhibitors should ask Show Management in advance, if they are unsure as to whether or not their performance would be considered under this ruling.

(a) Juniors and Amateurs. No Junior or Amateur rider may perform any "acrobatic" or "trick" as part of a performance in any class. Junior or Amateur Riders using acrobatics or tricks in a class will be disqualified.

(b) Judge's Evaluation. Judges may not ride horses in the Performance Division.

Sec. 2. Performance Classes: To be shown as described in Part III, Sec 1-2. Horses will be asked to perform "maneuvers" such as turning in circles, backing, serpentine in gait, etc. at the direction of the judge or whomever s/he designates (with the approval of Show Management) for this job. Backing is required. The cones/poles must be placed no closer than eight feet apart for the serpentine, and multiple circles per cone within the serpentine is prohibited. The Judge may ask for other maneuvers at his discretion, such as backing from the line, figure 8's, individual routines, etc. Emphasis will be placed on the "correctness" and ease of the maneuvers and the willingness of the horse to perform. Judges may increase the difficulty of the maneuvers as the level of competition rises. Asking exhibitors to dismount or mount is not allowed. This Division is judged on overall performance of the horse and rider combination.

Entries to be judged 50% on performance, brio, suitability and manners; 40% gait and smoothness; and 10% on condition.

PART VI OTHER OPTIONAL CLASSES

Sec. 1. General. If used as qualifying classes for Championships or High-point Awards, it must be so noted in the Premium List. The classes chosen must be ridden as directed in the Division they qualify for. The judging percentages listed are used as guidelines for judging each class.

Sec. 2. Conjuntos. Entry to consist of three or more horses matched as specified in the Premium List and shown under saddle. Pairs may be permitted, if specified in the Premium List. Horses may be shown in the bit or bozal. Premium List to specify whether shown and judged the same as Breeding or Performance classes under saddle.

Sec. 3. Peruvian Attire Class. To be shown in complete Peruvian gear including pella and spurs. Horses must be in the bit. Rider must be attired in complete Peruvian attire, including a poncho (jackets are not allowed). Must list in Premium List if judged as Breeding or Performance Division

Judged 30% on gait and collection; 30% on appointments; 20% on brio; 15% on condition; and 5% on manners.

Sec. 4. Ladies Side Saddle. Open to horses 4 years of age and over shown in bit. Horses to enter the ring to the left and to be shown both directions of the ring. Entries may be asked to perform class movements (stop, back, circle once or twice in gait, reverse, and serpentine through cones). The premium must state if maneuvers are required. Barridas may be requested to display the skill of the entrants as a class, but not as a maneuver for judging. Therefore, the barrida may only be called for after the judge's card has been turned in.

Judged 75% manners, gait, and performance and 25% on appropriate attire. Emphasis placed on good manners appropriate to a ladies to ride class.

Sec. 5. Western Class. Western type saddle and gear. Western attire (no whites). Horses should be neck-reined with one hand. Refer to Part II, Sec. 3 for tack and attire.

Judged 40% performance; 10% manners; 40% gait and collection; and 10% tack and attire. .

Sec. 6. English Class. English type saddle and gear. English attire (no whites.) Refer to Part II, Sec. 4 tack and attire.

Judged 40% performance; 15% manners; 15% gait and collection; 15% brio; and 15% tack and attire.

Sec. 7. Plantation or Australian Class. Tack and attire as listed in Part II, Sec. 5.

Judged 40% performance; 15% manners; 15% gait and collection; 15% brio; and 15% tack and attire.

Sec. 8. Other Classes judged as Performance Classes:

- a) Jack Benny, Mae West – (riders 39 and over)
- b) Silver Fox – (riders 50 and over)
- c) Club Member to Ride

Sec. 9. Reining. Poncho, if used, is to be folded on saddle. Ponchos and spurs are optional. Premium List must specify exact patterns and sequence.

To be judged 80% on performance with emphasis on a soft mouth and a horse that is responsive to subtle aids; 10% condition; and 10% on gait. Entries which do not follow the pattern should be heavily penalized or disqualified.

Sec. 10. Enfrenadura (Traditional Reining).

a) To be performed as follows:

1. The rider will advise the ring steward or other appropriate show official of the name of his *Maestro*, and the official will inform the announcer.
2. The riders should be attired in the traditional manner, using poncho and spurs. The horse must be in full Peruvian tack, and should include pella. Poncho is folded and placed on the saddle. Poncho and pella are optional.
3. All maneuvers are to be performed without the use of a gamarilla, bozalillo, or maquinaria. Only traditional bits should be used.
4. The participants should enter the arena at the flat walk and will stop and salute the Judges. Before beginning the performance, the Judge (or the Call Judge in multi-judge shows) will ask the rider which style of reining he will use: **rienda**

pareja (neck rein, or indirect rein) or **rienda coja** (plow rein, or direct rein). The rider will not be allowed to switch from one to the other during the routine. At equal performance, the **rienda pareja** (neck rein or indirect rein) will be favored over the **rienda coja** (plow rein or direct rein).

5. The required maneuvers, with the exception of the gallop and seis destapado (figure 6), shall be performed inside a chalk circle measuring 8 meters (26.25 feet) in diameter, which shall be marked with chalk by the show committee.

6. Each participant should take no longer than five (5) minutes to complete all the required maneuvers.

7. The required maneuvers are as follows:

(a) Two (2) circles in each direction around the 8 meter diameter circle, in gait.

(b) **Caracol** ("snail") in both directions. It should take 4 maneuvers to get from the 8 meter diameter circle to the center, where the horse will perform the **cuarteo** (crossover of the rear legs).

(c) Two (2) Figure Eights, contained inside the 8 meter diameter circle, with the final Figure Eight ending at the edge of the circle

(d) **Sentar** ("sit stop," with the rear end well under). Performed only once.

(e) Back in a straight line for 8 meters (26.25 feet) across the circle. Performed only once.

(f) **Seis Destapado** ("Open Six"). This maneuver is performed by starting at a gallop in a straight line. At the end of the gallop, the horse gives (doubles) to the stirrup and then takes off at the gallop in the opposite direction (180 degree turn). The gallop is performed once in each direction.

8. The Judges shall evaluate the following:

- The style of riding, with **rienda pareja** (neck reining or indirect reining) preferred.
- The position of the rider during the routine.
- The manner the horse accepts and carries the bit.
- Whether the horse will, with ease, **ruede** (stay on its tracks during the circles) and **cuarteo** (perform the crossover of the rear legs during the smaller circle of the **caracol**), in **both directions**.
- The position of the horse's head during the routine.
- The direction and execution of the exercises.
- That the riding is done without tension on the reins.

9. Points will be subtracted if the horse breaks gait (except where the gallop is required), opens the mouth, or openly refuses the orders of its rider.

10. Prize is traditionally to the first place only. Other places may be awarded at the discretion of the show committee.

To be judged 80% on performance with emphasis on a soft mouth and a horse that is responsive to subtle aids; 10% condition; and 10% on gait. Entries which do not follow the pattern should be heavily penalized or disqualified.

Sec. 11. Showmanship and Equitation.

a) **Showmanship in Hand.** To demonstrate the ability of the handler to show his horse (any age) to the best advantage at

halter. To be shown the same as Part III, Sec. 4 except that running at halter may be held to a minimum, and the Judge may question exhibitors on their knowledge of horsemanship.

To be judged 70% on ability and knowledge of handler; 15% preparation and condition; and 15% gait and manners.

b) Showmanship under Saddle. To measure the rider's flair for showmanship and the mount's suitability as a performance animal. In addition to, or instead of, ring work as described for Performance Division (Part V) classes, each contestant will be given a two minute individual workout. The content of this workout will be left up to the rider's imagination, with the single requirement that it is designed to demonstrate for the judge the suitability of the horse as a performance animal. In this class, Junior riders must execute all maneuvers in a seated position in the saddle, facing in a forward direction.

To be judged 70% on content of individual workout; 20% gait and manners; 10% condition.

c) Peruvian Equitation. The officials of a show can select specifications for Equitation Classes. Peruvian equitation is an accepted style. Styles of equitation shall not be mixed in a single class. Horses can be in bit or bozal, but these headgears shall not be mixed in a single class. The following specifications describe classical Peruvian equitation:

1) Seat and Hands. Rider should convey impression of effective and easy control. Good hands - showing sympathy, adaptability, and control - are paramount. Hands slightly above pommel. Light contact with horse's mouth. Reins held in left hand, with or without fingers between the reins. Romal on right side held in relaxed position in right hand, slightly behind right thigh. (Note: in all but equitation and reining classes, Peruvian equitation also allows right hand alone or two hands on reins.)

(a) Bozal. Two hands must be used, both over the reins. In the "Northern Style" each hand holds a rein, and "Lima Style" one hand holds two reins while the other hand holds only the rein on its side, in front of the other hand.

2) Basic Position. Rider sits in saddle with legs slightly forward to where the stirrups hang naturally, with a vertical line from knee to ankle. Feet placed lightly in stirrups with heels level or slightly lower than toes. Body should be upright and should appear comfortable, relaxed, and flexible. Elbows are held close to rider's sides but should appear relaxed.

3) Position in Motion. Rider sits to horse's movement. The required seat should not be stiff or exaggerated, but must be efficient and comfortable for riding the Peruvian horse for any length of time. Seat and leg aids should be relatively imperceptible. Exaggerated shifting of rider's weight is undesirable.

d) Peruvian Side Saddle Equitation. Rider should have a lady-like appearance, seat and hands light and supple, conveying the impression of complete control should any emergency arise. Height of reining hand should be determined by the head carriage of the particular horse. The spine of the rider is to be directly over the horse's spine with the rider's hips and shoulders square to the front and level. (Please note: some Peruvian side saddles are incorrectly constructed, so that the rider's right hip must sit slightly forward.) Head should be straight and level. At all gaits, the rider's upper body should be vertical. The thigh should lie at a 45% angle, or a bit more, with the rider's weight carried on the thigh, not the "derriere." The lower leg rests comfortably in the stirrup and hangs straight down (naturally and close to the horse's side) from the knee. The right calf lies flat against the saddle, either perpendicular to the ground or slightly angled back. The right leg should not ride up on the horse's shoulder but should be otherwise held naturally. The ball of the foot is on the stirrup thread with heels down. The reining hand is over the right knee, and the lower portion of the rein arm is parallel to the ground. The upper rein arm will normally take about a 30% angle. The wrist of the rein hand should not be bent but should be a continuing straight line of the arm. The rein hand should not bend right or left but be a continuance of the lower reining arm in a straight line. The knuckles of the reining hand should be vertical to the ground and this hand should always be held directly over the right knee and in no way forward of this knee. The upper portion of the inactive arm should not protrude to the rear of the upper body. The inactive hand should be closed around the free end of the reins and the lower position of this arm held at about a 45% angle in a natural position. The performance horse being ridden aside should perform all requested gaits and transitions in the same manner as the astride horse. A ladies mount should be well mannered and well schooled; therefore, any unruly horse whose rider is wearing an attractive costume, should not be placed above one that is behaving but whose rider is wearing a less attractive costume.

Sec. 12. Champagne, "Soda," "Perrier" or Joven Una Copa de Agua. Open Entries receive equal amounts of liquid in identical glasses. Contestants may be worked individually or as a group and may be asked to negotiate a set course or to follow commands to stop, turn, reverse, etc. Hands or fingers may not be allowed to encompass the rim of the glass (i.e., the top of the glass must be fully exposed.) Horses may be shown in the bit or bozal. Ponchos and jackets are optional.

To be judged on the amount of liquid remaining in the glass at the end of the class, as measured by the judge and/or his assistants.

Sec. 13. Costume Class. Entries will be limited to no more than 3 horses per entry. All horses must do a walk, Paso Llano, or Sobreandando as requested by the Judge during the working portion of the class and must exhibit manners appropriate for the safety of all exhibitors. This class will not qualify for any championships.

To be judged 50% on costume (originality, authenticity, and detail); 30% on execution; and 20% on manners.

Sec. 14. Musical Exercise Class. Free style "dressage-type" riding to music - maximum time of three minutes. Attire appropriate to the music. (Note: This is not a costume class, and garish or suggestive costuming should not be favored over appropriate but restrained attire.)

Judged 50% on the artistic composition and design of the ride (musical selection, harmony of movements to the music, flow of choreography, quality of and variety of movements) and 50% on the execution and performance of the ride (smoothness, harmony of horse and rider, coordination with the music, elegance and grace of performance to demonstrate the versatility, flexibility, and tractability of the Peruvian horse.)

Sec. 15. Trail. Horses should perform at least one lap around the arena in gait/pisos so that gait/pisos quality can be judged. Class to consist of individual obstacle work. Rail work in accordance with Part III, Sec. 1 is optional at Judge's discretion, except that gaitting must be a part of the judging, either in the obstacles or on the rail.

To be judged 60% on performance with emphasis on manners; 10% on condition; and 30% on gait/pisos.

Sec. 16. Egg and Spoon. Each contestant shall be given a spoon and egg. Fingers are not allowed to touch the egg. Contestants may be worked individually or as a group and may be asked to negotiate a set course or to follow commands to stop, turn, reverse, etc. **Horses must remain in gait/pisos. The last rider with an egg still on his/her spoon is the winner.**

Sec. 17. Novice Classes. Anyone competing in a class or Division declared for "Novices" only must have a signed NAPHA Novice Declaration on file with the NAPHA. Novices must file this form annually. An exhibitor (18 years and older) can compete in the Novice Division for a period of 3 years. If the Novice, at the end of 3 years has not competed in more than 8 NAPHA approved shows during that period they may extend the time period for another 3 years (double shows count as one show). However, if at any time, a Novice competes and wins a Champion title in gait, breeding, or performance (any other Division above the level of Novice) they will be immediately excluded from competing in the Novice Division at future shows.

Sec. 18. Lead Line Classes. Lead Line classes are open to children 6 years of age and younger. Minimum age for participation as a rider in a Lead Line class shall be 2 years old. (See Junior Section for age explanation.) Tack and Attire will be the same as for all regular classes except that the "tapadero" type stirrups are allowed with Peruvian tack, and traditional Spanish/Peruvian costume is allowed. Children must wear a helmet, with bicycle type helmets being acceptable. The horse shall enter the ring with the child mounted and an adult holding a lead line attached to a halter worn under the bridle. Clubs are encouraged to require two walkers at the sides of a Lead Line rider but only one holding the lead line.

Sec. 19. Gaitting Races. Open to horses in the bit. No riders under the age of 18, except in those races designated as being for Junior Riders only.

a) Tack. It shall be to the discretion of the monitors as to the removal if any gear deemed to be hazardous. In "racing" classes where horses are permitted to gallop, bozals, sidepulls, hackamores (not mechanical), and snaffle bits will be allowed with any saddle. Bandages, bells, or support boots are allowed in riding classes or events that require speed (e.g. barrel race, etc.).

1) Peruvian Tack: Saddle of work or show type. No guarnciones including floron (tail cover) or retrancas (leather side pieces). Crupper required with Peruvian saddle. No wooden stirrups unless rounded corners; leather

work stirrups or Western stirrups are suggested. No pellow. Pellonera permitted with work saddle. Peruvian bridle and bit - no tapa ojos or halter required.

2) Western and English: Permitted, as long as it is uniform to specifications of the particular type, and no extraneous gear is in evidence.

b) Attire: Same as for bozal classes, except, short sleeve shirt permitted. No hats. NO spurs of any type allowed. Approved equestrian type helmets are strongly recommended.

c) The Race: Horses shall start the race in an evenly spaced line. Horses shall gait in one of the two acceptable gaits of the Peruvian Horse, Paso Llano or Sobreandando, and shall remain in a four-beat gait. The gait of the horses shall be monitored by three judges at spaced intervals along the track. It is required that whenever any horse breaks gait during the race, it shall be moved to last position, but it will not be excused from the race. The decision of the judge shall be final in that regard. A horse may not change "lanes" (i.e. cross another horse) during a race. No crowding, pushing, nor any physical contact is permitted among any horses or riders. Any unsafe conduct, such as changing lanes or crowding, shall be grounds for disqualification. The decision of the Judges and Stewards shall be final in that regard. **The horse and rider who cross the finish line first shall be the winner.**

Sec. 20. Barrel Race. Three barrels shall be placed to form an equilateral triangle with sides of 75' each, with barrels 1 and 2 each 30' from the starting line. Riders may ride course A or B. **Horses must remain in gait.** Horses that break gait must be disqualified. Helmets are strongly recommended.

Course A = The entry shall cross the timing line, circle barrel 1 clockwise, circle barrel 2 counterclockwise, circle barrel 3 counterclockwise, and cross timing line.

Course B = The entry shall cross the timing line, circle barrel 2 counterclockwise, circle barrel 1 clockwise, circle barrel 3 clockwise, and cross timing line.

PART VII CHAMPIONSHIPS AND HIGH POINT AWARDS

Sec. 1. Required Championships. Shows are required to offer the following Championship classes:

- a) Champion and Reserve Champion Mare - Breeding Division
- b) Champion and Reserve Champion Stallion - Breeding Division
- c) Champion and Reserve Champion Gelding –Luxury Division

Sec. 2. Recommended Championships. Shows may, at the discretion of the show committee, offer any or all of the following Championship Awards as described in the premium list.

- a) Champion and Reserve Champion Junior Mare
- b) Champion and Reserve Champion Junior Stallion
- c) **Alternative:** Combined sexes as Champion and Reserve Junior Horse
- d) Best Gaited
- e) Best Bozal
- f) Performance Gelding
- g) Performance Mare

h) Performance Stallion

i) Alternative: Combined sexes as Performance Horse

j) These classes may be further divided into:

(1) Open Division: Open to professionals and amateurs.

(2) Amateur Division: Entries must be amateurs with an amateur form on file with the NAPHA.

(3) AOTR (Amateur Owner to Ride): As defined in glossary. Entries must be amateurs on file with the NAPHA and also must be on the registration papers as an owner of the horse.

Sec. 3. Junior Champions. Shall be selected as specifically defined in the Premium List. The minimum requirement will be that Champions will be selected from first and second place winners up to and including 3 years of age in all Breeding Halter Classes and Bozal Classes, if Premium List designates Bozal Classes as qualifying for Junior Championship. The championships offered may be: Champion Junior Mare and Champion Junior Stallion, **or** Champion Junior Horse. Qualifying classes may be optionally combined by either sex or age *but not both*. If classes are combined, the qualifying entries would then compete for Champion Junior Horse. There must be a minimum of two classes offered to qualify for a Championship. The class will be shown and judged the same as in Part III, Sec. 2.

Sec. 4. Senior Breeding & Gelding Champions. Shall be selected as specifically defined in the Premium List. The minimum requirement will be that Champions will be selected from first and second place winners 4 years of age and older in all Breeding and Gelding Championship qualifying classes, shall be shown under saddle and in bit, and shall be shown and judged the same as Part III, Sec. 2.

Stripping of horses in all Senior Breeding and Gelding Champion of Champion classes is mandatory at the National Show and strongly recommended at all others.

a) Breeding and Gelding Championship Qualifying Classes. In the Breeding and Gelding sections Championship qualifying classes are those defined in Part III and shall be judged by those same rules. No classes other than those and Gait Classes can be employed as qualifying classes. A show may select qualifying classes as it feels best. A minimum of two qualifying classes shall be required for each Championship class. The show Veterinarian or the judge should check the mouth of all contenders in Breeding Championship classes. Each exhibitor should be instructed to display his horse's mouth to the person inspecting.

Sec. 5. Best Bozal/Best Gaited. Shall be selected as specifically defined in the Premium List. The minimum requirement will be that they are selected from the first place winners in the respective qualifying classes. If there are any changes, it must be so noted in the Premium List. The classes will be shown and judged the same as in Part III, Sec. 3, (Bozal), or Part IV, Sec. 1, (Gait).

Sec. 6. Other Awards. High Point Awards may be offered at the discretion of the show committee. They must be listed in the Premium List along with all the classes that qualify for that award and any other special requirements.

PART VIII CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS

Sec. 1. Qualification. Open to the present year's Champion and all previous Champions from a particular show in a particular section or as otherwise described in the Premium List, unless the owner has elected to compete in the qualifying classes of that Division, in which case the horse that is a past Champion may not enter directly into the championship but must qualify as any other entry. No Champion of Champions classes may be offered for Junior horses (3 years of age and under.)

Canadian National Show Champions: A horse which has been a Champion of Champions at the PHAC Canadian National

Show may compete in either the championship qualifying classes or enter directly into the Champion or Champion of Champions classes at the NAPHA US National Show. If the horse is entered into the qualifying classes and does not qualify to compete in the Championship class, he may not compete in the Champion or Champion of Champions classes in that division at that show. If the horse is entered directly into the Championship class and does not win Champion, he may not compete in the Champion of Champions class in that division at that show. This does not apply to Best Bozal or Best Gaited competitions.

a) Past Champions. In shows that offer Champion of Champions classes, the owner of a past Champion may elect NOT to defend that title; the horse is then eligible to compete in the qualifying classes, but it may NOT enter the Champion of Champions class unless it is chosen as the current year's Champion. Otherwise, past Champions may not compete in qualifying classes for championships at the show(s) where their title(s) were won.

Sec. 2. Judging. Champion of Champions classes in the Breeding/Luxury section shall be shown and judged as in Part III, Sec. 1.

a) Stripping. Stripping is recommended at all shows. All entries in the National Champion & Reserve and Champion of Champion Breeding/Luxury classes are required to enter their respective Merito Zootechnico classes.

Sec. 3. Awarding of Title. If no past show Champion is present, the Champion of Champions award shall be presented to the current show Champion, unless there is cause for the disqualification or dismissal of the current show Champion.

a) Ribbons. Ribbons for Champion of Champions classes shall be around-the-neck type.

Sec. 4. Laureado. A horse winning a Champion of Champions title three times will be Laureado (officially retired) and is no longer eligible for Championship or Championship qualifying competition at that show in that Division. The horse can compete in non-qualifying classes or be introduced as a special feature.

a) Laureado Requirement. No mare or stallion may compete to be Laureado in the Breeding Division unless it has at least one purebred, registered offspring. It is the responsibility of the show secretary to check all potential Laureado entries for this qualification prior to entry in the class.

PART IX NORTH AMERICAN PERUVIAN HORSE ASSOCIATION SHOW RULES

SECTION 1 - HORSE SHOW JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURES

Every show and every person participating therein, including exhibitor, owner, lessee, manager, agent, rider, driver, judge, show officials, or employees is subject to the Bylaws and Rules of the NAPHA and to the local rules of the show. Every person participating in any show recognized by the NAPHA is subject to the provisions of the NAPHA, whether or not the particular class in which he participates is operated under the NAPHA rules. All NAPHA approved shows are required to comply with the rules of NAPHA. (Tack and attire are the only exception, changes must still be noted in the show premium.) If an exception to a NAPHA rule is requested, it must be identified and explained in the show approval process and submitted for review 120 days prior to the show. If the exception is approved by NAPHA, it must then be clearly addressed in any printed or electronic version of the Premium List prior to being distributed to the exhibitors and/or the general public.

The NAPHA believes every exhibitor has an absolute right to expect his horse to be judged against the same criteria regardless of who is judging or in which part of the country the show is held. It is the function of the NAPHA to establish this standard, to see that it is universally accepted and adhered to, and to search out methods to generally upgrade the quality and consistency of the judging of the Peruvian Horse.

To insure accountability, all approved shows must have a Show Steward. **(Note: The Show Steward is not the same as the Ring Steward.)**

SECTION 2 - AGE OF HORSE

For horse show purposes, any horse shall be considered to be one year old on the first day of January following the actual date of birth.

SECTION 3 – JUNIORS

a) Qualifying Ages. Juniors are those individuals who have not yet reached their eighteenth (18th) birthday. For horse show purposes, the age of an individual on January 1st shall be maintained throughout the entire show year. Persons born on January 1st shall assume the greater age on that date. The Lead Line classes are exceptions, wherein a child must have attained the age of 24 months **before** the show. The minimum age for participation in other Junior Classes is set at 6 years.

b) Tack & Attire Requirements. Spurs of any type are not permitted in classes designated solely for Juniors. On any horse ridden in Peruvian tack by a Junior in ANY class: retrancas are prohibited, baticola is required, and floron is optional. All Juniors are permitted to wear bumper spurs in any class they ride in, including non-junior classes. Leather covered stirrups are permissible for novices or anyone that for safety, comfort, or physical reasons prefers not to use the wooden stirrups
(Part II. Sec. 3).

d) Helmet Requirement. Riders ages 12 & Under, including Lead Line, shall wear helmets, with bicycle-type helmets being acceptable. Helmets shall be required for all Juniors ages 12 and Under and will be highly recommended for those 13 – 18 years of age.

c) Class Restrictions. Juniors may not show any ungelded male over the age of 12 months in any Junior class, and Juniors under the age of 15 may not show any ungelded male over the age of 12 months in any class. Juniors 15 years of age and older may be allowed to participate in the Barrida at the close of the show, at the discretion of the show committee and with the specific, informed consent of the parent(s) and/or guardian(s). **A consent form is required for Juniors to ride in ANY barrida at a show (including wherein a Judge requests one during a class.)**

SECTION 4 – EXHIBITORS

a) Good standing requirement. Any one owing a debt 60 days past due (from the date of the first billing) to the NAPHA or one of its approved shows may not be allowed to show in a NAPHA approved show in any capacity, including but not limited to owner, trainer, rider, or handler.

b) NAPHA Membership Required for National Show (Effective January 2015) All participants at the NAPHA National Show (owners, agents, lessees, trainers, riders, exhibitors and handlers) must be current members of, and in good standing with the NAPHA. This shall also apply to barn personnel assigned to riding horses during warm-up. These personnel may apply for an aficionado membership if they do not own a purebred Peruvian with NAPHA. This rule shall also apply to participants in carts or wagons or any device being initiated by horse power. This rule does not apply to regional clubs.

c) Conduct.

1) The ring conduct of any exhibitor shall not be such as to adversely affect the exhibition of any other's horse in the ring.

2) Owners, trainers, and handlers will at all times treat the Peruvian Horse with the kindness, respect, and affection which it deserves. At no time in training or in the show ring will a horse be subject to mistreatment.

3) Exhibitors, trainers, and owners shall not attempt to influence Judges by telephoning, writing, sending pictures, or by any other means before or during shows that they have been employed to Judge.

- 4) Non-winners of ribbons in any class should remain in the ring until excused or until the ribbons have been awarded, and the winners have left the ring.
- 5) Genuine applause for a favorite horse is commendable, but organized "cheering sections" represent less than fair competition.
- 6) Exhibitors should not accuse the Judge of favoritism or bribery; they should support the Judges and judging system; if they have a legitimate protest, they should follow the procedure set out in the NAPHA Rules and Regulations.

d) Amateur Exhibitors.

- 1) This rule is effective Jan. 1, 2018 and is not retroactive against activities allowed by prior NAPHA rules. Anyone competing in a class or Division declared for "Amateurs" only must have a signed NAPHA Amateur Declaration on file with the NAPHA. Amateurs must file annually. Regardless of one's equestrian skills and/or accomplishments, a person is an amateur if after their 18th birthday they have not engaged in any of the activities identified in PART X Glossary of Terms, Section 10 Professional. Every person who has reached his/her 18th birthday and competes in classes for amateurs under NAPHA rules must be listed on the NAPHA website as an Amateur or have signed a NAPHA Amateur Declaration and filed with the show secretary, prior to the start of the show that morning of the class entered. Amateur status will be issued only on receipt of the application properly signed and is revocable at any time for cause. Any person who has not reached his/her 18th birthday is an amateur and does not require amateur status. **See PART X GLOSSARY OF TERMS for complete definition of Amateur and Professional.**
- 2) An amateur continues to be such until he/she has received a change in status from the NAPHA.
- 3) If a person violates or does not comply with the above, he/she will not be eligible to compete in amateur classes and will not be entitled to an award in such classes and will be deemed guilty of a violation in the event he/she does compete.
- 4) In the event a person is found to be a professional as a result of a protest or charge made in connection with a competition, all awards won by such person in amateur classes at such competition and subsequent competitions shall be forfeited and returned to the competition and the person shall be subject to further disciplinary action. The holding of an amateur card does not preclude the question of amateur standing being raised by a protest or charge.
- 5) The trainer may be subject to disciplinary action if an exhibitor who shows as an amateur is protested, and that protest is sustained by the Hearing Committee/BOD, and it is determined that the trainer had knowledge of their professional activities.
 - a) Any changes of status from professional to amateur will be published on the NAPHA web site.
- 6) An exhibitor who engages a person to ride, drive or show in halter in any amateur class and then remunerates such person beyond the extent to which such amateur is entitled as provided above will be subject to disciplinary action.
- 7) Any person who under these rules is a professional and knowingly and falsely represents himself/herself to be an amateur by declaring or maintaining current amateur status issued by the NAPHA, and any person who violates any of the provisions of this rule will be subject to disciplinary action.
 - a) The penalty for filing a false Amateur Declaration form shall be a \$250 fine and/or one year suspension from all approved shows. Subsequent infractions will be heavily penalized.

8) A professional continues to be such until he/she has received amateur status by a vote of the Hearing Committee/BOD. Any professional who wishes to be reclassified as an amateur on the grounds that he/she has not engaged in the activities which made him/her a professional within the last twelve months must notify the NAPHA and declare such request in writing.

a) Said declaration must be accompanied by two notarized letters from NAPHA members in good standing outlining the applicant's activities for the one year period preceding such written notification and testifying that the applicant has not engaged in any activities which would make him/her a professional as outlined in the Amateur Declaration. The burden of proof of proving amateur status is on the applicant. If the NAPHA is convinced that the applicant is now an amateur, s/he may file a declaration of amateur status and resume amateur competition ONE YEAR after the NAPHA's acceptance of the declaration to regain amateur status. A request for removal of the one year waiting period due to "Special Circumstance" – those who have been in amateur status for two years or a lifestyle change such as a serious physical limitation, may be submitted to the NAPHA BOD along with the declaration and the two letters. Elimination of the year following the approval, may be removed at the discretion of the BOD.

b) A processing fee of \$50.

e) **Lessees.** Lessees will not be allowed to show leased horses in classes where only the owner is allowed to ride.

SECTION 5 – ENTRIES

Entries must be on the official entry form for the show. All exhibitors are responsible for their own errors and those of their agents in the preparation of the entry blanks. A horse may be entered in the name of his legal owner only, unless specific instructions by said legal owner are on file with the NAPHA and the Show. Entries may be made in the name of a stable, ranch, or farm. All horses entered belonging to one owner must be entered on one entry form; additional official entry forms may be attached. Entry form must be signed. The rider and handler of a horse as shown on the entry form may not be changed unless the show secretary and announcer are notified at least 15 minutes prior to the class entered or within the time frame specified by Show Management.

SECTION 6 - WITHDRAWING ENTRIES & SUBSTITUTIONS

Show Management may reserve the right to require a Veterinary Statement certifying the physical inability of a horse to compete for withdrawing entries and may refuse any refund of fees, if such statement is not provided as stipulated in the Premium List. At the discretion of Show Management, substitution of entries may be prohibited or permitted on condition that the Show Manager and Show Secretary are properly notified.

SECTION 7 - JUDGING BY OTHER THAN THE JUDGE(S)

If any class or Division is to be judged by anyone other than the Judge(s) of the show, notice of such must be prominently printed in the Premium List for the show (e.g. classes judged by audience applause, etc.).

SECTION 8 - CALL FOR CLASSES and TACK CHANGES

Classes will be called promptly and with advance notice before the preceding class enters the ring. In the interest of a fast moving show, to hold spectator interest, three minutes will be allowed after the first horse in the class enters the ring before the gate is closed. When change of costume is required because of cross entering, and a rider cannot make the three minute ruling for final call, a request for additional time must be approved by the Judge or Show Management prior to final call, or the entrant will not be permitted into the ring after the judging has begun. A maximum of two additional minutes may be added to the three minute gate call, for a total of five minutes.

SECTION 9 - ADMITTANCE TO THE ARENA

For the safety of the exhibitors, no animals will be allowed to accompany the horse and rider except a mare's foal, which must be under the full control of a handler. If allowances are to be made, they must be listed in the Premium List.

SECTION 10 - BREAKAGE OF EQUIPMENT

a) A competitor is entitled to request suspension of judging for a period not to exceed five minutes in aggregate (but no more than twice in a class) in order to repair broken equipment or rectify a similar condition.

1) To request a time-out for any such emergency, the competitor must go to the center of the ring, and time will be taken from that moment.

2) Two attendants are permitted in the ring to assist a competitor during his time-out. If at the expiration of the five minutes the repair has not been made, the competitor may proceed as-is or be eliminated. The Ring Steward, Show Steward, or Judge is responsible for timing, unless an official timer is present.

b) Competitors who are not involved in a time-out may make minor adjustments that can be performed with the assistance of one attendant and not be charged with a time-out.

SECTION 11 – HEALTH REQUIREMENTS & SHOW VETERINARIAN

a) Health Requirements. Health requirements should be outlined in the Premium List and enforced by the Show Manager and Veterinarian. All animals are subject to a physical examination by the show Veterinarian, free of charge, as a safeguard against communicable equine disease.

1) Except when requested by the Judge, the examination and treatment of all horses in the show shall be on a "private practice" basis.

2) If a horse is found to have a communicable disease, it must immediately leave the show grounds.

b) Show Veterinarian. It is recommended to have a licensed Veterinarian officiating at the show. Any Veterinarian licensed in the state in which the show is held may officiate in this capacity. However, a Veterinarian may not officiate at any sessions of a show in which he or a member of his family is an exhibitor.

1) If there is more than one Veterinarian, one should be designated by Show Management as being in charge. It is advisable to secure several to work in shifts, if the show schedule warrants.

2) If a Veterinarian cannot be on the grounds at all times, there must be two (2) Veterinarians on call.

SECTION 12 – SOUNDNESS

a) Unless specific class specifications state otherwise, all horses must be sound for horse show purposes, i.e., such animal must not show evidence of lameness or broken wind. Lameness, as defined by the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP), is any horse exhibiting Grade 2 or higher. Per AAEP: "Lameness is a deviation from the normal gait or posture due to pain or mechanical dysfunction.

Grade I - Difficult to observe. Not consistently apparent regardless of circumstances (i.e., weight carrying, circling, inclines, hard surfaces, etc.).

Grade II - Difficult to observe at a walk or slow gait in a straight line; consistently apparent under certain circumstances (i.e., weight carrying, circling, inclines, hard surfaces, etc.).

Grade III - Consistently observable at a slow gait under all circumstances.

Grade IV - Obvious lameness at a walk: marked nodding, hitching, or shortened stride.

Grade V - Minimal weight-bearing in motion and/or at rest; inability to move.”

b) The Judge shall examine and check for soundness all horses brought into any class. This is essential regardless of whether or not the competition indicates it is necessary. Not being sound shall be cause for disqualification. If a Veterinarian is not available, the Show or Ring Steward may notify a Judge of a suspected lame horse. The decision of the Judge is final.

c) Any horse exhibiting lameness as suspected by the Judge, Show Steward, or Ring Steward, should be examined by the show Veterinarian, if available, and if determined by the Veterinarian to be lame must be excused from the class.

SECTION 13 - DRUGS AND ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES

Due to their consistent updates in the science and use of drugs and therapeutic drugs, the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF) rules on drugs shall apply to the NAPHA National show as well as NAPHA approved shows. NAPHA retains the right to assert administrative sanctions in relation to responsibility and appropriate fines for positive test results, as outlined in these rules. Please note: USEF guidelines are updated yearly. The use of artificial appliances and drugs (as outlined in the current USEF Guidelines for Drugs and Medications), shall be prohibited in all phases of horse exhibition in or out of the show ring. If any horse is found to be “sored” according to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) rules, which enforce the Horse Protection Act (HPA) of 1970 (amended 1976), it will be disqualified, and the owner will be subject to penalties. No horse shall be eligible for competition in any class if it has been administered a forbidden substance, i.e., any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, or local anesthetic as outlined in the current USEF Guidelines for Drugs and Medications. It is understood that drugs can stay in the horse’s system for several days, and individual horses can react differently to the same drug. It is recommended to consult with your veterinarian prior to administration of ANY drugs to assure USEF compliance. A positive test is considered the responsibility of the owner and the assigned trainer, both of who may be subjected to a \$500 & \$300 fine, respectively and disqualification from the show. Awards, prizes, and ribbons must all be returned.

It is the owner’s responsibility to ensure that all trainers and handlers in contact with their horses understand the rules and penalties!

Any horse entered in a class is subject to examination by a licensed Veterinarian. Such examination may include physical, saliva, urine, and blood tests at the discretion of the Veterinarian. **Refusal to submit a horse for examination (whether in competition or not), or failure to cooperate with the Veterinarian and/or technicians until the samples have been taken, constitutes a violation and subjects the responsible person(s) to the penalties under the rules. Testing may be conducted on a random basis and at the discretion of Show Management.**

To be declared “Drug Testing”, testing must be arranged for by the Show Management and “Drug Testing”, printed in the Premium List. Management of shows held in states which have state drugging laws and testing procedures must submit copies of their filing with the state as well as a copy of a letter **specifically requesting** that drug testers be present, to receive drug testing points. These must accompany the request for approval. For shows held in states without such programs, a contract with a testing laboratory must accompany the request for approval.

The number of horses being tested will be based on 10 percent of the total number of horses entered at each show. A maximum of five horses will be tested. The number of horses being tested will be rounded down to the nearest whole number. Drug testing kits may be ordered from the lab or provided by your local veterinarian. The show committee may test on any day of the show and test any horse that it selects, as long as the minimum required number of horses is tested. The Veterinarian must draw at least two separate vials from each horse for testing, and have one of the vials tested at a certified laboratory, and keep the other one in his or her possession. The collection of blood must be witnessed by the Show Steward or a show committee member who is not an exhibitor, and the second vial must be sealed and stored by the Veterinarian for a possible second test.

To ensure extra points for a “Drug Testing Show,” copies of the results of all tests must be sent to the NAPHA within 15 days following the show.

In the event of a positive test (results over the amounts permitted by current USEF rules), the Show Management must first inform the Show Steward. The Show Steward should then inform the owner of the horse by phone and by letter, with a copy of the letter given to the NAPHA Board of Directors for the NAPHA records. The owner may appeal at that time and will be given five days to request and pay for a second test on the other vial that may be sent to another certified lab. Tests on the second vial are conclusive.

1st Offense: \$500 fine for the owner, \$300 fine for the trainer, and the horse will forfeit all prizes, places, and points at the show in which it was tested positive.

2nd Offense: \$1,000 fine to owner, \$300 fine for the trainer, and the horse will forfeit all prizes and places at the show in which it was tested positive and all points for the show year.

3rd and Following Offenses: \$2,000 fine to owner, \$300 fine for the trainer, and the horse will forfeit all prizes and places at the show in which it was tested positive and all points for the show year.

PLEASE NOTE! The **OWNER** of the horse will be deemed the person in control of the horse and will be held accountable for any infraction of the Drug Rules. Any case of a horse testing in violation of current USEF regulations may be submitted to the Ethical Practice Review Board (EPRB/BOD) for an appeal hearing. The Probable Cause panel will be waived, and the case will go directly to the EPRB/BOD, which may meet by conference call(s). The EPRB/BOD will make a final decision within 45 days.

SECTION 14 – CRUELTY

All exhibitors shall see that their horses are maintained in a suitable manner while on the show grounds. Cruelty to, or abuse of, a horse by any person at an approved show is forbidden. Excessive use of a whip on a horse or the inhumane treatment of a horse in any manner should be reported to the NAPHA and is subject to punishment to the full extent of the authority of the NAPHA.

SECTION 15 – CONDUCT

Each exhibitor, while on the show grounds, will display his horse in the most natural way possible and maintain his horse in a suitable manner. Exhibitors shall at all times take whatever steps are necessary to protect themselves, their horses, and the viewing public. Smoking and parking signs will be adhered to. All dogs on the grounds shall be confined or on a leash, if grounds permit their presence. Any member who needlessly disregards these requirements shall be immediately excused from the show grounds by authority of the Show Manager or Show Steward. No person will be permitted to enter the arena except participants in the class, the Judge, Steward(s), student judges or student steward, photographer, or other show official as deemed necessary by the Show Management.

Use of Phones (or tablets) while in the show arena: As cell phones and their use contribute both to exhibitor distraction and delay of show, **no cell phone or tablet use will be allowed by any staff in the arena during the show.** One exception being breakage of communication equipment normally used. This includes the time between classes, unless a break has been announced. However, breaks are not to be created for the purpose of accepting or making calls, addressing emails or texts. One exception being breakage of communication equipment normally used. Another exception is the use of a tablet or electronic device for the sole purposes of recording and tabulating and communicating class information and results.

Attendants will not be permitted into the arena until summoned by the Judge. All attendants in charge of horses will be subject to orders of the Show Manager and Show Steward. All attendants must be suitably and neatly dressed when entering the ring. It is the tradition of the show ring that an exhibitor be correctly attired for the class in question, that attendants be neatly dressed, and that horses properly groomed and presented. The management, at its discretion, may bar any person or entry from entering the ring, if not suitably presentable to appear before the public. It is a violation of the show rules to commit any act or to make remarks in connection with the show that are considered offensive or made with intent to influence, or cast aspersions on, the character or integrity of the officials. Any exhibitor may be barred from the show for this offense. Further, unless he first obtains permission from the Show Steward, no exhibitor shall approach a Judge with regard to a decision. The show committee shall arrange an appointment with the Judge at a proper time and place.

If, for any reason, the Judge cannot attend the show or perform his duties or is in direct violation of conduct or conflict of interest rules, the Show Committee reserves the right to substitute a qualified Judge for the one who is officially designated in the Premium List.

Exhibitors are warned that any of the following may result in disqualification of the horse(s), removal from the show and show grounds facility, and the disciplinary actions of the NAPHA, including, but not limited to, warnings, fines, suspension, and/or expulsion:

- a) An act of discourtesy or disobedience to the officials on the part of an owner, trainer, groom, rider, handler, or member of the family of persons participating in the show;
- b) Public verbal abuse of competition officials;
- c) Physical assault upon a person and/or cruelty to a horse (as defined in USEF rules);
- d) Failure to obey a penalty imposed by the NAPHA;
- e) Exhibiting a horse that is in the care, training, or custody of a suspended or expelled owner or trainer;
- f) Riding, exhibiting, coaching, or training for the benefit, credit, reputation, or satisfaction of a suspended or expelled person;
- g) Failure to pay all debts to the NAPHA or a NAPHA approved show.

The Show Management and the NAPHA reserves to itself the right to remove a groom, horse, rider, or handler from the show without being liable for compensation or damages. It is mandatory for a Judge or a Show Steward to dismiss any rider or handler (and his/her horse) who deliberately interferes with another entry or who displays unsportsmanlike behavior in the arena or within sight of the spectators at the arena. It should also be noted that no warnings are ever necessary, as unsportsmanlike behavior should not be tolerated at any time. Such poor sportsmanlike behavior carries the following penalties:

1st Offense: Ejection from the ring for both horse and rider/handler.

2nd Offense: Rider/Handler ejected from the balance of that show.

3rd Offense: Rider/Handler to receive a one year suspension from showing, starting immediately with ejection from the show in which such offense was made.

All following Offenses: Same as 3rd Offense for each occurrence. It should be noted that "offense" is per exhibitor within a three (3) year period - not "offense per show" or "offense per year." If an offense occurs at the end of a class (e.g. as horses are being awarded their prizes), the horse must still be stripped of its award and the horses under it moved up in the placings. Any show at which such an offense occurs must report said offense in writing to the NAPHA within seven days of the close of the show with a copy going to the offending party. The NAPHA will then notify the exhibitor of the infraction and his/her ability to appeal the decision within ten days. If an appeal is made to the NAPHA on the decision of the Judge or Steward, in such instances no further sanctions will be applied until such time as a decision is reached through the NAPHA appeal process. If no appeal is made within the ten day period, the NAPHA will notify approved shows of exhibitors who have previous offenses, so that appropriate action may be taken for those exhibitors for whom additional offenses occur. Any show which allows a suspended rider/handler to exhibit horses will be subject to a fine of \$500.

SECTION 16 - DISQUALIFICATION

All horses doctored in any way, artificially, improperly, or unfairly prepared or tampered with before coming into the show arena, will be disqualified. If it is ascertained that any exhibitor has made, or caused to be made, any false statement in regard to any animal or article exhibited, or if any exhibitor shall attempt to interfere with the Judges in the performance of their

duty, he or she shall/will be excluded from competing or exhibiting. In case of any animal being disqualified, the winner of the next succeeding prize in the class shall take the prize that had been awarded to such disqualified horse.

SECTION 17 - PLACINGS

- a) All places in a class must be awarded unless a horse or horses are excused for cause (lameness, unruly behavior, etc. - not quality). For example, if there are five horses in a class and two are excused for lameness or failure to gait, 1st through 3rd place must be awarded to the remaining horses.
- b) In all classes where numbers of entries allow, the judge will select a "reserve" horse. For example: In classes which award 1st through 5th, a 6th place horse will be selected. In Champion & Reserve Classes, a 3rd place horse shall be selected. In Champion of Champions and Best classes, a 2nd place horse shall be selected. This is to allow horses to move "up" in placement in the case of a horse being disqualified.

SECTION 18 - JUDGES & STUDENT JUDGES

- a) Judges shall be required to have a thorough knowledge of the Peruvian Horse, the NAPHA Show Rules, and General Rules and must be approved by the Board of Directors of the NAPHA.
- b) The first priority of a Judge must be to exhibit the highest standard of integrity at all times and to avoid decisions arrived at by influence, bias, or ignorance. At no time may a Judge slap, hit, strike or in any way abuse a horse in competition, either at halter or under saddle. As the rider has the option of refusing a judge's request to ride a horse in competition, it is recommended that owners notify riders **in advance** whether or not they wish a judge to ride if he so requests.
- c) Judges should report to the Show Steward or Show Committee any improper approach by an Exhibitor.
- d) **Conflicts of Interest:**
 - 1) A judge (or student Judge) may not be called upon to judge:
 - (a) His employers, employees, business partners, or clients or their immediate family members (husband, wife, parent, sister, brother, child) or their horses unless the relationship is terminated ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months prior to the show.**
 - (b) Members of his/her family (husband, wife, parent, sister, brother, child, grandparent, grandchild, stepchild, stepparent, half-brother or sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, and in-law) or their employers, employees, business partners, or clients, or their horses unless relationship is terminated ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months prior to the show.**
 - (c) Horses (or any interest in a horse, including but not limited to syndicate and partnership shares) which he, a member of his family, his employer, employee, business partner, or client owns or has trained, leased, or sold within the ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months** immediately prior to the show; stallions to which the Judge has bred a mare in which he has any interest (i.e., owns, leases, has in partnership, etc.) within the ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months** prior to the show.
 - (d) Riders whom he has instructed, coached, or tutored for pay on an individual basis (i.e. not in a clinic) within the ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months** prior to the show. Riders or horses he has instructed, coached, or tutored for pay at a clinic within ~~two (2)~~ **one (1) month** prior to the show.
 - (e) Anyone who has received or contracted to receive a remuneration for the sale, purchase, or lease of any horse to or from, or for the account of, the Judge within ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months** prior to the show, unless the sale or purchase has been made at public auction. This includes horses either given or

exchanged without remuneration.

(f) Anyone who boards, shows, or trains (for horse show purposes) any horse under the Judge's ownership or lease, within a period of ~~twelve (12)~~ **six (6) months** prior to the show.

(g) For the purpose of these conflict of interest rules, a corporation or other legal "entity" will be considered a separate entity IF it is a publically held corporation and any person in question does not hold a controlling interest or management position within the corporation. Any such person shall be responsible for informing the NAPHA of this possible conflict and, if exempt, providing documentation of such exemption as required by the NAPHA to satisfy this provision.

2) Exceptions for Time Limits. For non-championship (L or AB) rated shows, the time limit for conflicts of interest may be lowered to three (3) months for all limits, except for clinics which will be one (1) month, at the discretion of the show committee and with the approval of the NAPHA.

3) Responsibility in Conflicts of Interest.

(a) **Exhibitor.** In the case of a conflict of interest, the exhibitor has the primary responsibility to avoid such situations. The exhibitor knows who the Judge of a show will be, while the Judge does not know who all the exhibitors will be. If an exhibitor is unsure of whether a conflict exists, s/he should contact the Show Management for clarification. If there is a conflict, the exhibitor should not enter the show.

(b) **Judge.** If an entry is presented to a Judge, and the Judge knows that either the horse or the exhibitor is ineligible to compete under the conflict of interest rules, the Judge must advise the Show Steward that s/he believes the entry to be ineligible and request that the entry be excused. If a judge has any doubt as to the eligibility of any entry, s/he should judge the entry and notify the Show Steward, who must make a notation in his/her report.

4) Refunds. If a horse or person is disqualified from a class due to a conflict of interests, the entry fee shall be refunded.

e) Failure of a Judge to attend a show to which he is committed, to perform his duties, and/or to officiate in the classes to which he is assigned, shall constitute cause for disciplinary action by the NAPHA, except in cases of extreme emergency.

f) A Judge shall not, during the period of a show at which he is judging nor for thirty (30) days before or thirty 30 days after, be the house guest of a person who is exhibiting in his Division at such show or whose family is exhibiting at such show.

1) Definition: A Judge may be an invited guest to a social function at a private Ranch or facility following the show in which all exhibitors are invited. This would not include meals or gatherings on or near the show facility, immediately following the show.

2) Penalties: Penalties for violation of this rule shall be as follows:

(a) The judge will be barred from judging a NAPHA approved show for twelve (12) months. They may judge an L or AB show only within those twelve (12) months.

(b) The exhibitor who violates this rule is subject to be fined \$1000 and barred from showing for twelve (12) months.

g) A Judge shall not visit the stabling area unless accompanied by the Show Steward, or knowingly inspect or receive information about any horse entered in the show before the judging.

h) A Judge may attend functions during the show in which all exhibitors are welcome but may NOT attend such functions if they are celebrating any horse which he/she will be expected to judge in that competition.

i) A Judge shall be furnished a schedule of events by the Show Management prior to the judging. He shall not examine the official show program until after the judging has been completed, nor is the Judge allowed to ask exhibitors questions regarding the ownership, name, or pedigree of any entry.

j) A Judge may not converse or socialize with exhibitors without the express permission of the Show Management and then only when accompanied by the Show Steward.

k) A Judge or Student Judge shall pay an annual fee to apply to be carded or to remain carded. This is waived if the judge/student judge is a member of NAPHA.

l) Carded NAPHA Judges must be current members of NAPHA in order to judge NAPHA approved shows. Judges carded in other countries who belong to other Peruvian Horse associations are strongly encouraged to also join NAPHA in order to receive rules updates, etc.

m) Judges who file the annual renewal forms state that they will follow all NAPHA rules while judging and agree that they may be evaluated by Show Management and/or exhibitors. They shall pay the annual fee and shall have performed a skills update in the preceding three years. Judges who are current in these requirements shall be considered active. Approved skills updates include: 1) Judging a NAPHA, PHAC, or ANCP CPP, AGCP CPP approved show or a show approved by the registry of the country in which the show takes place; 2) acting as a Ring Steward throughout an entire show approved by NAPHA or PHAC; 3) attending an entire judges' clinic approved by NAPHA JAC; 4) teaching a clinic or seminar on horsemanship, riding, or judging; and/or 5) testing a student judge at their NAPHA judging interview.

n) Judges not carded by the NAPHA should receive the NAPHA rules and sign a statement that they have read the rules.

o) Judges who have not performed the activities in section f. shall be moved to a list of inactive judges. Until they have completed the requirements to be considered active, they will remain on the inactive list for a maximum of five (5) years, at which time their judge's card will be deemed expired.

p) Once a judge's card has expired, in addition to the requirements in section f., the judge must take the written test again and student judge or ring steward at two shows in order to be considered in an active status.

q) Procedure for obtaining a NAPHA card to judge Peruvian Horses, in the following order:

1) Must be at least 25 years of age.

2) No applicant will be considered for a Judge's card if that person has been convicted of a felony offense or if s/he has any conviction for cruelty and/or inhumane treatment of animals.

3) Complete an application and return it to the NAPHA along with payment of the application fee. Application will be valid for no more than three (3) years.

4) Pass the written open book test with a score of 80% or higher.

5) Student Judge a minimum of four (4) NAPHA approved shows run under the NAPHA rules (or Canadian Show run under Canadian rules with a carded NAPHA judge.) Each show must have a different, carded NAPHA judge.

- Applicant must formally request to student judge, through the JAC Administrator, using the form "Request to Student Judge." The Administrator's name will appear at the bottom of the request form.

- Student judging assignments will be made on a first come, first served basis.

- Applicants must student judge under at least three different judges.

- At least two of the shows student judged must have had at least 40 horses entered.

- For one of the shows, as an alternate, the student may actually be the Judge of the show or may be the Ring Steward.
- All approved shows (except the National Show) will be required to accept student judges (maximum of 2 per show).
- All conflict of interest rules that would apply to the Judge will apply to the student judge.
- A student judge may not ride a horse in any show where he is judging.
- Guidelines for Judges and student judges:
 - * The Judge of the show should do the VAST majority of the talking. The student can't learn if s/he is always talking.
 - * Both need to be aware of possible misunderstandings by exhibitors and be sensitive to the fact that exhibitors want the JUDGE to make the decisions without the influence of the student.
 - * This is a learning experience - not a test. The student may ask short questions.
 - * The Judge may instruct the student.
 - * The student should not monopolize the Judge nor interfere with the judging.
- After the Interview portion of the carding procedures, and at the discretion of the JAC, an applicant may be required to student judge more shows in order to gain additional experience and/or knowledge.
- 6) Actually judge a mock show and pass. Pass = get first and last place correctly and excuse all lame or "off" horses. (This section may be incorporated by video with the JAC interview.)
- 7) Pass a personal interview with the JAC and/or Board of Directors. The interviews will be held in conjunction with the National Show each year. Applicants must make an appointment through the NAPHA for an Interview at least two (2) months in advance of these set dates to be considered. The number of applicants who can be interviewed is limited, so they will be taken on a first come, first served basis.
- 8) The NAPHA and the JAC reserve the right to take any and all reasonable measures in determining the qualifications of an applicant.
- 9) An applicant who has been denied approval for a card may not reapply within a three (3) year period.
- 10) Special consideration will be given to judges carded in other breeds.

SECTION 19 - SHOW STEWARDS (Registered/Carded and Student)

Effective 2017 the NAPHA requires a carded show steward be contracted and present for approval of all ABC and APP shows.

a) Classifications. Show Stewards are classified as Registered and Learner.

b) Procedures for Enrollment.

- 1) Complete an application and return it to the NAPHA along with payment of the application fee. Application will be valid for no more than three years.

2) No applicant will be considered for a Steward's card if that person has been convicted of a felony offense or if s/he has any conviction for cruelty and/or inhumane treatment of animals.

3) Pass the written open book test with a score of 85% or higher. Those who pass will be considered Learner Stewards.

4) All approved ABC and APP shows will be required to allow a Learner Show Steward to accompany the Registered Show Steward. The assignment of Learner Show Stewards will be made by the NAPHA on a first come, first served basis. Show Stewards who hold cards for other breeds need only to student steward one show with a NAPHA Registered Show Steward. All other potential Show Stewards will be given a listing of approved shows and a form to request a place as a Learner Show Steward. Those will be processed by the NAPHA, which will be responsible to inform both Show Management and Learner Show Stewards of which Learners will attend which shows. Learner Show Stewards must "student Steward" one show with a NAPHA carded Show Steward, as well as attend one conference call with no less than two NAPHA carded Show Stewards, to be arranged by the JAC.

5) Conflict of interest rules do not apply to learner stewards.

A NAPHA carded judge who desires to also be a NAPHA carded Show Steward, needs only to file an application with the required fee, take the Stewards open book test and pass with at least 85% and as well as attend one conference call with no less than two NAPHA carded Show Stewards, to be arranged by the JAC.

c) Requirements for Maintaining a License

1) It is the responsibility of the Carded Show Steward to accomplish all necessary requirements for maintaining his/her License. No notices of time periods within which requirements must be fulfilled are provided by the NAPHA.

2) All Show Stewards must attend a NAPHA approved clinic at least once every five (5) years. Any Show Steward who fails to do so will not have his license automatically renewed and will have to reapply for his status.

3) All Carded Show Stewards must take a Show Steward's examination every five (5) years and must receive a mark of 80% or better before his/her license is renewed.

4) Must enforce all the NAPHA rules and regulations.

5) Must file an annual renewal application to be renewed as an active steward.

6) Stewards who are members of NAPHA do not have to pay a fee to renew their steward card. If they are not a NAPHA member, stewards must pay \$50 annually to renew their steward card.

d) Conflicts of Interest

1) No Carded Show Steward may officiate in any competition in which any member of his family or any of his clients is judging.

2) No Carded Show Steward may officiate in any competition in which he or any member of his family has any relationship with the competition that constitutes a conflict of interest with the Show Steward's duties under these rules.

3) No member of a Carded Show Steward's family, nor any of his clients, may participate as an exhibitor at a competition where the Show Steward is officiating.

4) Neither the Show Steward nor his family may be the Judge, or Show Manager, in the show at which he is officiating.

e) Duties

1) A Show Steward should clearly understand that he has no authority in connection with the management or the judging of a competition (except in the case of suspected unsoundness - See Section 12) but should point out in a diplomatic manner any instance where rules are not enforced. He should immediately report to the appropriate officials and the NAPHA any violations of the rules which might invalidate a class and should keep himself available to judges, exhibitors, and management at all times to clarify the application of rules and investigate any situation where the rules are not upheld.

2) It is a Show Steward's duty:

- to protect the interests of exhibitors, judges and management;
- to investigate and act upon any alleged rule violations without waiting for a protest;
- to supervise and record Time Out, in the event of the breakage of equipment (this duty may be delegated to the Ring Steward with approval of Show Management);
- to measure all animals required to be measured;
- to report to the show committee any offense or violation of the rules and prefer charges against violators if the violation is not properly handled by the show committee;
- to furnish the NAPHA with a written report as to the conduct of the competition including any offenses or violations of the rules by the competition, exhibitors, or Judge(s) within three (3) days after its completion on the form furnished by the NAPHA;

3) Failure of a Show Steward to attend a show to which he is committed and/or to perform his duties shall constitute cause for disciplinary action by the NAPHA, except in cases of extreme emergency.

It should be noted that Show Stewards and Ring Stewards have different positions and responsibilities at a show and may not be the same person.

SECTION 20 - SHOW MANAGEMENT

The Show Management shall take all necessary action to provide the following for each exhibitor and his horse:

- a)** Immediate medical and veterinary care. The Show Veterinarian should be on the grounds or available throughout the entire show.
- b)** Clean show grounds with adequate safe-guards against fire and other hazards.
- c)** Clean, sanitary stalls of suitable construction to provide adequate housing.
- d)** Show management shall be responsible for ensuring that no cell phone be allowed by any show staff member while in the arena.

All stalls shall be examined by the Exhibitor to determine the stalls are safe and clear of any hazards prior to placing horses in the stalls. Exhibitors are responsible for the final safety check of stalls.

SECTION 21 - SHOW OFFICIALS

- a)** The term of Show Official shall include and refer to the following persons:

Judge(s)

Show Steward

Show Committee

Show Manager

Barn Manager

b) The chain of command is as follows:

Show Committee

Show Manager

Barn Manager

Note: The Show Steward acts as the official representative of NAPHA and is there to advise all management and participants concerning NAPHA's Official Rules of Showing, Breed Standard, Registration policies, etc. The Show Steward acts in an advisory capacity only and does not have authority in the chain of command. However, the Show Steward does have both the authority and obligation to report any infractions of the rules, hazards, misconduct, or other problems that he or she encounters during the show.

SECTION 22 - SHOW EMPLOYEES

a) The term "Show Employees" shall include and refer to the following:

Ring Steward

Gate Steward

Show Secretary

Show Announcer

Show Treasurer

and other persons engaged directly in the operation of the show.

SECTION 23 - SHOW ADVISORS

a) The term "Show Advisors" shall refer to those persons engaged by Show Management for their professional services and support and who are not directly engaged in show operations or management, such as:

Veterinarian

Farrier

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

Attorney

Bookkeeper or CPA

SECTION 24 - SHOW SECRETARY

The Show Secretary of an approved show shall have current copies of the NAPHA By-Laws, the Official Show Rules, Regulations, and Breed Standards, and the Registration Rules and Regulations as updated 2012 available for reference at all times during the show. The Show Secretary shall provide a number for each horse, which shall be worn by the handler or rider, clearly visible to the Judge. The Show Secretary has responsibility for properly recording all horses participating in the show and entering them in their appropriate classes, according to the system approved by the show and by NAPHA, and for tracking points and awards. The Show Secretary shall be responsible for checking show entries to ensure horses are properly entered. The Show Secretary is responsible for a final, accurate reporting of all horses entered into the show, the classes entered, and the Judge(s)'s placement of those classes.

The Show Secretary may also act as Show Treasurer, according to arrangement with the Show Committee, and will track all monies received at the show and/or with pre-entries.

SECTION 25 - BARN MANAGER

It shall be the duty of the Barn Manager to properly supervise the barn area at all times during the period stalls and tack rooms are open for use at a show. A listing of stall assignments should be made available by the Barn Manager on the show grounds for the easy access of all exhibitors. An exhibitor upon arriving at the horse show grounds, should have immediate access to his stall(s) and/or tack room(s) and clean bedding. The Barn Manager should make provisions for incoming exhibitors at all times during normal hours. Exhibitors who arrive at unusual hours may be required to notify the Barn Manager in advance. Only one horse shall be permitted per stall, except that a mare and her un-weaned foal may occupy a single stall. No locks are permitted on a stall housing a horse at any time. Cars and trailers should not be allowed by the Barn Manager to obstruct aisle ways, etc. The Barn Manager should be aware of any safety issues that could jeopardize or compromise the safety or welfare of participants and/or their horses, including but not limited to smoking in the barn and other fire hazards, unrestrained pets, riding in the barn aisles, etc., and advise exhibitors of any unacceptable behavior.

SECTION 26 - RING STEWARD

A competent Ring Steward will be required at all approved shows, whose function is to manage the show ring and assist the Judge(s). The Ring Steward should notify the Judge when all horses are present for each class or when the gate has been closed. It shall be the duty of the Ring Steward to ensure that at least three (3) minutes expire between the opening of the gate and the start of a class unless all entries are present. The Ring Steward should not permit anyone to enter the arena except participants in the class and authorized show officials or employees. Attendants will not be permitted in the arena unless summoned by the Judge or Ring Steward. The Ring Steward will see that each horse is handled or ridden by the same person throughout a class. The only exception permitted will be that the Judge himself may handle or ride any horse. This must be done at the Judge's initiative. No person may request that the Judge ride his horse. The Ring Steward should act as a mediator between the Judge and the Exhibitor. The Judge may request the Ring Steward to move and position horses as he wishes. The Ring Steward should not allow the exhibitors to crowd up in the ring or arena and should, at all times, endeavor to keep the possibility of an accident at a minimum and should be especially alert to any problems arising with Junior exhibitors and their horses. It shall be the duty of the Ring Master to supervise and record time out (limited to seven (7) minutes). The Ring Steward must have in mind that he has been selected to help the Judge, not advise him. He shall carefully refrain from discussing or seeming to discuss the horses, riders, handlers, or exhibitors with the Judge. The Ring Steward shall not take any part in any of the judging. When he is not actively engaged in his duties, he shall place himself in such a position so as not to interfere with the judging or the view of the spectators. A Ring Steward may not officiate in a show in which he or a member of his family is an exhibitor. The Ring Steward(s) shall not be allowed to show horses in the arena under the Judge(s) for whom he/she is officiating.

SECTION 27 - EXHIBITOR'S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT CARDS

If Exhibitor's Confidential Report Cards are to be used by Show Management, each exhibitor will be distributed a card. This card must be properly filled out and returned to the show office or management as directed. A deposit, which may be refunded to the exhibitor upon the card's return, may be required. Deposits must accompany entry fees. Card must be returned as directed by Show Management.

SECTION 28 – RESPONSIBILITY

All entries are accepted with the understanding that the NAPHA, participating clubs, and show grounds will not be held responsible for any loss, personal injury, or damage to horses exhibited or for any article of any kind or nature that may be lost or destroyed or in any way damaged. All horses shall be under the control and direction of the Show Committee but solely at the risk of the exhibitor, who will be responsible for any injury that may be occasioned to any person or any animal or damage to any property while on the grounds by any horse owned or exhibited by him and shall indemnify the management against all claims or damages of any kind or nature, including attorney fees and court costs, that may grow out of any injury occasioned by any horse owned or exhibited by him or arising from the negligence of the person in charge of any such horse. **Exhibitors are responsible for the final inspection of the safety and security of the stalls and stabling of their horses.** The entry blank of all approved shows shall contain the following statement:

"This entry blank constitutes an agreement that the person making it and the horse(s) entered shall be subject to all rules and regulations of the NAPHA and the rules of the show. The undersigned agrees to hold the show, the NAPHA, their officials, directors, and employees harmless for any action taken. The undersigned certifies that every horse, rider and/or handler is eligible as entered and agrees for himself and his representatives to be bound by the By Laws and Rules of the NAPHA and this show. The undersigned certifies that he is the owner or duly authorized agent for the owner of each of the horses listed hereon. It is further certified that the undersigned has read and is familiar with the Premium List published in connection with this show, the NAPHA Show Rules, Peruvian Horse Breed Standards, and Official Rules and Regulations of Showing the Peruvian Horse and agrees to be bound by all of the rules and conditions including, but not limited to, those which discuss liability, risk, damage, injury, responsibility, and indemnity."

SECTION 29 - SPECIAL NOTICE

The Show Management reserves the right to refuse, accept conditionally, or to cancel, entries; disqualify exhibitors; prohibit exhibition of entries; remove any person or horse from the show; and to cancel awards without being liable for compensation or damages. In case of disqualification, the entry's prize shall be awarded to the winner of the next succeeding prize and the other prizes adjusted accordingly. Show Management will be charged with the responsibility of enforcing all the NAPHA rules. Special emphasis will be placed on the rules pertaining to the retention of natural action; expressly, hoof length, or action brought about by artificial appliances. Leg chains, rattlers, or other artificial appliances on the horse's legs while on the show grounds will be cause for immediate removal from the show, and all monies, ribbons and trophies shall be forfeited. The Show Committee reserves the right to change, combine, or omit classes where sufficient entries are lacking to fill a scheduled class. In all classes, a reserve horse will be selected, if numbers of entries permit.

SECTION 30 - PROTESTS, CHARGES AND HEARINGS

Rules VII, VIII and IX of the **NAPHA Registration Rule Book** are applicable here in their entirety.

SECTION 31 - APPROVAL OF SHOWS

The NAPHA shall encourage and approve the showing of purebred and part-blood Peruvian Horses in open competition by other organizations. However, the following requirements must be adhered to:

- a) Show Management must request show date (along with location of the show) in writing to the NAPHA office at least five (5) months prior to the show date. Approval fee (if required) must accompany request. Check the NAPHA Fee Schedule for current rates.

Types of shows are:

- 1) "L" - Local show. Non-championship show (play days, schooling shows, one day shows) sponsored by a Peruvian Horse club or organization. No Charge. Request for show date/approval must be obtained two (2) months in advance.

- 2) "AB" - All breed show. Non-championship show (playdays, schooling shows, one-day shows). AB shows must contain classes of breeds other than Peruvian Horse. No Charge. Request for show date/approval must be obtained two (2) months in advance.
- 3) "ABC" - All breed championship show. ABC shows must contain classes of breeds other than Peruvian Horse.
- 4) "APP" - All Peruvian Horse (APH) championship show.
- 5) "National Show" - No other show shall be recognized as the National Show. **National Champion and National Champion of Champions** shall be titled NAPHA "U.S. National Champions." No other show champions shall be so recognized.

b) Show Zones. No more than one show will be approved on the same date within the same zone. Effective 2016 shows will be required to have a 600 mile radius, with at least a full weekend gap in the middle, unless both the potentially conflicting shows clubs agree otherwise. Should a conflict arise, priority will be determined by longest standing show location and date. An established, approved show putting on a show on its "regular" dates will receive precedence in date approval in the event of a conflict. Should a conflict arise, and is not able to be resolved, then the show without priority will be unable to receive NAPHA approval of points. The exception to this is California, where no two shows will be approved on the same date within 300 miles of each other. Exceptions may be approved by NAPHA on a case-by-case basis when warranted. No U.S. show, regardless of zone, will be approved for the dates of their show to be held 30 days before and or 30 days after the NAPHA U.S. National Show.

See Section 32, e for zones.

c) NAPHA Show approval forms are located on NAPHA.net. Shows are responsible for downloading the forms from the web site.

d) Show Management completes the "Application for Approval of a Peruvian Horse Show" (one for each show date) and sends this information to the NAPHA office with a Show Notice form, complete and final class list, and any requests for exceptions to the rules. This information must be received by the NAPHA office at least 120 days prior to the event. If the show is late in getting approval (between 120 and 60 days prior to the show date), a late fee for approval may be imposed. Approval may not be granted if all show approval forms are submitted less than 60 days prior to the date of the show. If approval is granted, late fees may be imposed. Any change by a show to its class list after the premium has been posted to the NAPHA website or mailed to members, shall result in an additional processing fee.

e) The NAPHA office will finalize approval of the requested dates, if all is in accordance with the NAPHA rules. **If there are any special classes or changes to the NAPHA rules, these must be included with the class list and Application for Approval. If approved, these must be listed in the Premium List.** Upon approval, the NAPHA office will mail or e-mail notice back to Show Management. If the show dates have not been approved, Show Management will be notified immediately of any problems, so that the situation may be resolved.

f) Show Management is responsible for all additional show publicity and a Premium List, if considered necessary.

g) Show Management must return the show results, after completion of the show, to the NAPHA office within thirty (30) days. Failure to supply any of these reports may result in suspension of the show and no points will be awarded. The information required is as follows:

- 1) Complete Alphabetical Listing of Horses Entered in Show forms. This list must include the NAPHA registration number and name of the horse, along with the assigned back number for each horse and all classes entered.
- 2) Complete results of all classes. If a show does not use the NAPHA Show Management Software, it may have someone input the data via the internet.
- 3) Copies of all Drug Declarations submitted to the show office. If the show is to receive extra points for being

declared “drug testing,” copies of the report from the lab doing the testing must be received by the NAPHA.

- 4) Show Management Report <http://www.napha.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/EvaluationReport.pdf>
- 5) Steward's Report <http://www.napha.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Report-Show-Steward-Form.pdf>
- 6) Judge's Report <http://www.napha.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Report-Show-Judge-Form.pdf>
- 7) Any Amateur and Novice Declaration Forms filed at show.
- 8) Veterinarian's Report Forms filed at show <http://www.napha.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Report-Show-Vets.pdf>
- 9) Copies of Exhibitor Report Cards - if used
- 10) Report on Violations (if any).
- 11) Signed original Judges' cards (should be sent via certified return receipt). <http://www.napha.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Judges-Class-Cards.pdf>

SECTION 32 - THE NAPHA AWARD SYSTEM

Only a horse registered with the NAPHA at the time of exhibition, with registration in good standing (i.e., all transfers complete, all stallion reports filed, etc.) or pending at the time of exhibition, with all paperwork complete, owned by a member in good standing in the NAPHA, and shown in shows approved by the NAPHA, will be eligible for awards under these programs.

a). Medallon de Plata (Annual Award)

- 1) The title 'Medallon de Plata' is reserved by the NAPHA for its express use.
- 2) A point year runs from January 1 of one year through December 31 of the same year.
- 3) The following awards will be presented annually: HIGH POINT STALLION, HIGH POINT MARE, HIGH POINT GELDING, HIGH POINT COLT and HIGH POINT FILLY.
- 4) Only points in the Breeding Division, in bit, are counted.
- 5) Points will be awarded only in NAPHA approved shows. These shows must have the written approval of the NAPHA Board of Directors and must comply with all the NAPHA requirements unless exceptions to those requirements are granted in writing by the Board.
- 6) SHOW RATING - NUMBER OF HORSES - POINTS

All shows held in the United States must use the NAPHA rules in order to be approved for points. Shows held outside of the U.S. requesting approval and not using the NAPHA rules must receive the approval of the Board of Directors.

AAA =	300+	- 8
AA =	250 - 299	- 7
A =	200 - 249	- 6
B =	150 - 199	- 5
C =	100 - 150	- 4

D	=	50 - 100	- 3
E	=	0 - 49	- 2
F	=	Non Ch/Open Classes	

POINTS PER CLASS

1ST	=	6
2ND	=	5
3RD	=	4
4TH	=	3
5TH	=	2
6TH	=	1

SHOWS MEETING THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA WILL RECEIVE ADDITIONAL POINTS AS FOLLOWS:

- (a) NAPHA approved Carded Judge: additional 50% (<http://www.napha.net/judges/>)
- (b) Drug testing: additional 50%

In addition, if any show's facilities are not sufficient, to reasonably allow the entry by all who wish to participate in the show, it will only receive 50% of the points it would normally receive. Such determination will be made by NAPHA.

Show Point Multipliers are calculated as follows:

- (a) Show rating
- (b) Show rating x each component of added points

Example: Show with 75 horses is a D rated show, 3x multiplier

3 x .50 for carded judge = 1.5

3 x .50 for drug testing = 1.5

Total multiplier for show: 3 + 1.5 + 1.5 = 6

1st Place: 6 points X 6 multiplier = 36 points

2nd Place: 5 points X 6 multiplier = 30 points

3rd Place: 4 points X 6 multiplier = 24 points

4th Place: 3 points X 6 multiplier = 18 points

5th Place: 2 points X 6 multiplier = 12 points

6th Place: 1 point X 6 multiplier = 6 points

Reserve Champion: 2X points of 2nd Place (30 X 2) = 60

Champion: 2X points of 1st Place (36 X 2) = 72

Champion of Champions: 3X points of 1st Place (36 X 3) = 108

The NAPHA National Show will have points quadrupled over the usual multiplier.

7) Classes will use "class numbers" as outlined by the NAPHA Master Class List (event numbers may differ.)

For example: the costume class is # 606. It could be the first class of a show or the last, but will be reported as class #606 (event #1, or 56, or whatever.) The system will know that this is the costume class and that points go to the Performance Division.

8) The Show Secretary of an approved show must send the complete show results to the NAPHA office within thirty (30) days of the close of the show. Failure to do so may result in approval being withdrawn, points being withheld, and a penalty being levied. Show Results Reports must include the following:

- (a) Basic information on each show must include:

- (1) Name of Show
- (2) Date of Show
- (3) Place of Show
- (4) Judge(s)
- (5) Steward
- (6) Sponsoring Organization

(b) Rating: Total number of horses entered in the show (gives rating of A, B, C or D). List of all horses entered (name, registration number, classes entered, and owner).

(c) Information for each class must include: 1) Class # (as defined by the NAPHA - not event number) and 2) results of the class - 1st through all honorable mentions - giving registration number of horse as well as name and owner.

9) Champions of Divisions: Filly, Colt, Jr. Gelding, Breeding Mare, Breeding Stallion, Luxury Gelding, Performance Mare, Performance Stallion, Performance Gelding, and Performance (Open and Amateur); Best Bozal; and Best Gaited Horses receive double the number of points as a first place winner.

10) Reserve Champions of Divisions receive double the number of points as a second place winner.

11) Champions of Champions receive triple the number of points as a first place winner.

12) Only classes which qualify for the Championship classes of that Division will be counted for annual points. No points will be counted for weanlings or yearlings. Merito Zootecnico classes 4+ years, to count for points in the Breeding Division at all shows. Gait/Pisos classes to count for Breeding Division points at all approved shows. Halter classes for horses 4+, or for geldings of any age, do not count for NAPHA annual or lifetime awards.

13) No other classes will qualify a horse for points.

14) There is no limit to the number of times that a horse may win any annual high point award.

15) Points awarded under this program stay with the horse through a change of ownership.

16) There is no need to nominate a horse for these awards or pay any qualifying fee.

17) Points cannot in any way (except as described in "p" above) be transferred, including transfer from one Division to another, even if a horse accumulates points in more than one Division. A single horse may accumulate points in more than one Division and is eligible to win more than one Division.

18) In the event of a tie, the winner will be the horse which earned points in the greatest number of shows. Ties which cannot be resolved in this manner will be decided in favor of the horse which earned the most points in the NAPHA National Show. Ties which cannot be resolved in this manner will be decided in favor of the horse which earned the most points in any other NAPHA approved National Show.

19) These regulations are subject to change by the Board of Directors without advance notice. Decisions covering matters which are not discussed in these regulations will be made by the Board of Directors and will be final.

b) Medallon de Oro (Life Time Award)

- 1) The title "Medallon de Oro" is reserved by the NAPHA for its express use.
- 2) The rules for accumulation of points for the MEDALLON DE PLATA Annual Awards will be the same as the rules for accumulating points for the MEDALLON DE ORO.
- 3) The Medallon de Oro will be presented for four thousand two hundred (4200) points in 2018; 5000 points in the year 2019; and 5500 points in the year 2020; accumulated by a single horse in NAPHA approved shows. There is no time limit for the accumulation of these points. A single horse may accumulate 4200 points by the end of 2018, while competing in more than one Division, and points won in more than one Division can be combined in order to qualify for the Medallon de Oro award. All qualifying classes in all championship Divisions count toward this award, i.e. Performance and Breeding Divisions.
- 4) Winners of this award will be entitled to have the symbol (+) used after their names.

c) Outstanding Performance Horse Awards

- 1) Points will be accumulated as for the Medallon de Plata in the same manner as for the Outstanding Performance Horse in the NAPHA National Show.
- 2) Outstanding Performance Horse Awards will be presented to the Overall High Point Horse and the High Point Gelding each year.

d) Medallon de Bronce

- 1) The title 'Medallon de Bronce' is reserved by the NAPHA for its express use.
- 2) The rules for accumulation of points for the Medallon de Bronce will be the same as the rules for accumulating points for the Outstanding Performance Horse Awards
- 3) The Medallon de Bronce will be presented for three thousand, seven hundred and fifty (3750) points in 2018; and 4500 points in 2019; accumulated by a single horse in NAPHA approved shows. There is no time limit for the accumulation of these points.

e) Medallon de Diamante

- 1) The title 'Medallon de Diamante' is reserved by the NAPHA for its express use.
- 2) The rules for accumulation of points for the MEDALLON DE PLATA Annual Awards will be the same (with qualifying classes listed below) as the rules for accumulating points for the MEDALLON DE DIAMANTE.
- 3) The Medallon de Diamante will be presented for three thousand, seven hundred and fifty (3750) points in 2018 and 4500 points in 2019; accumulated by a single horse in NAPHA approved shows in the Breeding Division. There is no time limit for the accumulation of these points. Qualifying classes in Breeding Championship Division count toward this award. Classes counted are Halter (2&3 yrs), Bozal (3&4yrs), Breeding/Luxury, Gait, Zootecnico, and Luxury Gelding Stakes.
- 4) All NAPHA National Champion of Champions "Laureado" Breeding /Luxury Division horses will also receive the Medallon de Diamante Award.
- 5) This award is an award of especially distinguished merit. The trophy will be presented in a major approved show during a special ceremony to be held in the arena before the spectators during "prime time."
- 6) Winners of this award will be entitled to have the symbol (+) used after their names.

f) Regional Medallions: The following zones have been drafted and year-end High Point award will be given for each of these zones.

Zone 1 AK, WA, HI, OR, MT, ID, WY, UT, Northern NV, Northern CA, BC-ALTA-SASK (CANADA)

Zone 2 Southern CA, AZ, Southern Nevada

Zone 3 MN, IA, MO, AR, ND, SD, NE, KS, CO, NM, OK, TX, LA, MANITOBA (CANADA)

Zone 4 MS, TN, KY, IL, WI, MI, IN, OH, AL, GA, FL, SC, NC, VA, WV, PA, MD, DE, NJ, CT, RI, MA, NY, VT, NH, ME, ONT-QUE-NF-NB (CANADA)

g) Annual High Point Awards

Points are counted for participation, placings and special awards. Method of tabulating points is included on the form for each category. Forms must be completed and then signed by the show/parade/trail Chairperson/Secretary or Judge. All forms for a particular horse and category must be submitted together (at the same time) by no later than January 1st of the year following that for which points are to be counted (e.g.: January 1, 2019 for points to be counted for 2018).

1) PARADE HORSE OR GROUP

2) TRAIL HORSE

3) "OPEN SHOW" HORSE

4) DEMO/DRILL TEAM GROUP

h) Annual High Point Junior Award(s)

Juniors must be NAPHA Junior Members in order to qualify for this award. Points will be counted in all classes restricted to Junior exhibitors at NAPHA approved shows. Juniors are responsible for completing the appropriate form for each show, having the Show Secretary of each verify and sign the form, and returning it to the NAPHA prior to the January 10th following the close of the show.

SECTION 33 - TRIPLE CROWN AWARD

a) The Title "TRIPLE CROWN AWARD" is reserved by the NAPHA for its express use.

b) This award will be presented to a horse that wins Champion of Champion ~~Breeding/Luxury~~, Best Gaited Horse of Show ~~and any Performance Division Champion of Champion in the same show~~. Eligible horses **MUST** be registered with the NAPHA and owned by a member in good standing with the NAPHA.

SECTION 34 - MEMORIAL TROPHIES

The NAPHA no longer accepts Perpetual Trophies. Those wanting to give a Memorial Trophy should submit their proposal by the February Director's Meeting. The trophy must be supplied at the expense of the donor by May 15th. The donor will have the first right of refusal for that Memorial Trophy the following year but must re-submit the proposal. If no one agrees to sponsor the trophy, it will not be offered. The person being honored must have been a NAPHA member and must be deceased. There need not be a direct connection to the award; the appropriateness will be at the discretion of the Board.

SECTION 35 - GENERAL RULES

POWER OF AMENDMENT: Any rule or regulation promulgated hereunder may be repealed, modified, altered or amended or any new rule may be legally adopted at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority of the

members of the Board or by special ballot by mail of the Board of Directors by a majority of the members of the Board.

If the Show Rules of the NAPHA do not specifically address a question, the applicable rules of the USEF will be used.

<https://www.usef.org/forms-pubs/PiZ5Mms1FY8/usef-rulebook>

PART X GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Sec. 1. Advance and Overstep. Advance refers to a long fluid stride which easily covers ground. Overstep denotes the reach of the hind legs, which should reach well under the horse with very little hock action either up or sideways. The preferred reach of the hind legs is between "capping" and 12" of overstep. Under-stepping will be penalized. Advance should not be accomplished at the expense of elegance and/or leg action.

Sec. 2. Amateur.

1) Regardless of one's equestrian skills and/or accomplishments, a person is an amateur if after their 18th birthday they have not engaged in any of the activities identified in PART X Glossary of Terms, Section 10 Professional. Every person who has reached his/her 18th birthday and competes in classes for amateurs under NAPHA rules must be listed on the NAPHA website as an Amateur or have signed a NAPHA Amateur Declaration and filed with the show secretary, prior to the start of the show that morning of the class entered. **Amateurs must file annually.** Amateur status will be issued only on receipt of the application properly signed and is revocable at any time for cause. Any person who has not reached his/her 18th birthday is an amateur and does not require amateur status.

2) Remuneration. Remuneration is defined as compensation or payment in any form such as cash, goods, sponsorships, discounts or services; reimbursement of any expenses; trade or in-kind exchange of goods or services such as board or training.

3) Permitted activities by an Amateur. An Amateur is permitted to do the following:

- a) Accept reimbursement for actual expenses associated with conducting classroom seminars for a not-for-profit organization, therapeutic riding programs, or programs for charitable organizations approved in advance by NAPHA
- b) Act as a camp counselor when not hired in the exclusive capacity as a riding instructor; give instruction or training to handicapped riders for therapeutic purposes.
- c) Appear in advertisements and/or articles related to acknowledgement of one's own personal or business sponsorship of a competition and/or awards earned by one's owned horses. (example: An amateur may appear on a non-owned horse but must not receive remuneration.)
- d) Accept prize money as the owner of a horse in any class other than equitation or showmanship classes.
- e) Accept a non-monetary token gift of appreciation valued less than \$300 annually.
- f) Serve as an intern for college credit or course requirements at an accredited institution provided one has never held professional status with NAPHA or any other equestrian National Federation. In addition, one may accept reimbursement for expenses without profit, as prescribed by the educational institution's program, for the internship.
- g) Write books or articles related to horses.
- h) Accept remuneration for providing service in one's capacity as a: competition manager, competition secretary, judge, steward, announcer, TV commentator, veterinarian, groom, farrier, tack shop operator, breeder, or boarder, or horse transporter.

- i) Accept reimbursement for any bona fide expenses directly related to the horse (i.e. farrier/vet bills, entries). Travel, hotel, equipment, and room and board are not considered bona fide expenses.
- 4. Violations of Amateur status. After an investigation as to proper status has been initiated, and upon request by NAPHA and to the satisfaction of NAPHA, an Amateur shall submit verifiable proof of Amateur status, including but not limited to horses registered to the Amateur competing in classes restricted to Amateur Owners. If NAPHA deems such proof insufficient, then NAPHA may initiate proceedings. The penalty for filing a false Amateur Declaration form shall be a \$250 fine and/or a one year suspension from all approved shows. Subsequent infractions will be heavily penalized
 - a) Any individual found to have knowingly assisted in the violation of the Amateur rule may also be subject to proceedings.
- 5. An amateur continues to be such until he/she has received a change in status from the NAPHA.
- 6. If a person violates or does not comply with the above, he/she will not be eligible to compete in amateur classes and will not be entitled to an award in such classes and will be deemed guilty of a violation in the event he/she does compete.
- 7. In the event a person is found to be a professional as a result of a protest or charge made in connection with a competition, all awards won by such person in amateur classes at such competition and subsequent competitions shall be forfeited and returned to the competition and the person shall be subject to further disciplinary action. The holding of an amateur card does not preclude the question of amateur standing being raised by a protest or charge.
- 8. For specific inquiries or questions about whether you are an Amateur or Professional contact the NAPHA office.

Sec. 3. Bozalillo. This consists of a nosepiece (which is tied somewhat tightly around the muzzle of the horse, just behind the mouth) and a headstall. The bozalillo is used during the final stages of finishing a horse in bit so that he will not open his mouth.

Sec. 4. Brio (Presence.) An eagerness to perform combined with an alert, impressive bearing which commands attention and transmits an aura of pride and energy. True brio is an inherent, natural quality and does not require prodding. A horse with brio is alert and performs with enthusiasm and interest. Brio is not to be confused with nervousness, agitation, or unruly behavior.

Sec. 5. Gamarilla. This consists of a half-moon shaped metal piece which may be divided into halves or thirds by hinges and which is fastened to the windows of the bit by means of straps. This fits across the nose of the horse, lifts the bit and transfers some of the rein pressure from the bit to the nose.

Sec. 6. Guarnicion. Peruvian hindquarter gear (including tail cover [floron], crupper, cruceta, and side traces [retrancas]). Retrancas must be closed.

Sec. 7. Huachano. The Pace. A two-beat lateral gait. Timing and footfall:

1 - 2; LF & LH – RF & RH.

Sec. 8 Juniors. Juniors are those individuals who have not yet reached their eighteenth (18th) birthday. For horse show purposes the age of an individual on January 1st shall be maintained throughout the entire show year. Persons born on January 1st shall assume the greater age on that date. Refer to Show Rules Sec. 3

Sec. 9. Pasitrote. A highly undesirable gait seen in some Peruvian horses when ridden incorrectly. It is a broken, diagonal gait. Timing and footfall:

2 - 3 4 - 1; LF - RH RF – LH

Sec. 10. Professional.

1) Professional. Based on one's own activities, unless expressly permitted as listed in the definition of Amateur, a person is a professional if after his 18th birthday he/she does any of the following:

- a) Accepts remuneration AND rides, exercises, drives, shows, trains, assists in training, schools or conducts clinics or seminars.
- b) Accepts remuneration AND gives riding or driving lessons, showmanship lessons, equitation lessons, trains horses, or provides consultation services in riding, driving, showmanship, equitation, or training of horses.
- c) Accepts remuneration AND acts as an employee in a position such as a groom, farrier, bookkeeper, veterinarian or barn manager AND instructs, rides, drives, shows, trains or schools horses that are owned, boarded or trained by his employer, any member of his employer's family, or a business in which his employer has an ownership interest.
- d) Accepts remuneration AND uses his name, photograph or other form of personal association as a horseperson in connection with any advertisement or product/service for sale, including but not limited to apparel, equipment or property
- e) Accepts prize money unless permitted in paragraph 3d or 3e for Amateur activities stated above.
- f) Rides, drives or shows any horse that a cohabitant or family member or a cohabitant or family member's business receives remuneration for boarding, training, riding, driving or showing. A cohabitant or family member of a trainer may not absolve themselves of this rule by entering into a lease or any other agreement for a horse owned by a client of the trainer.
- g) Gives instruction to any person or rides, drives, or shows any horse, for which activity his cohabitant or another person in his family or business in which his cohabitant or a family member controls will receive remuneration for the activity. A cohabitant or family members of a trainer may not absolve themselves of this rule by entering into a lease or any other agreement for a horse owned by a client of the trainer.
- h) Accepts remuneration AND acts as an agent in the sale of a horse or pony or accepts a horse or pony on consignment for the purpose of sale or training that is not owned by him, his cohabitant, or a member of his family, a farm/ranch/syndicate/partnership/corporation/business in which he, his cohabitant or a member of his family controls.
- i) Advertises one's equestrian services such as training or instruction.
- j) Accepts remuneration AND acts as an intern, apprentice, or working student whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to, riding, driving, showmanship, handling, showing, training or assisting in training, giving lessons/coaching and/or schooling horses other than horses actually owned by him.
- k) Accepts remuneration in excess of rental fee for use of a facility, ring or school horses.
- l) Accepts remuneration for such use AND uses commercial logoed items while on competition grounds unless expressly permitted by applicable division rules.

2) Professional based on one's own activity along with another's. A person is also deemed a professional after his 18th birthday, if he accepts remuneration for his spouse, family member, or cohabitant engaging in any activity enumerated in 1 a-l above. For the purposes of this rule, the term cohabitant is defined as any individuals living together in a relationship, as would a married couple, but not legally married.

3) The trainer may be subject to disciplinary action if an exhibitor who shows as an amateur is protested, and that protest is sustained by the Hearing Committee, and it is determined that the trainer had knowledge of their professional activities.

- 4) Any changes of status from professional to amateur will be published on the NAPHA web site.
- 5) An exhibitor who engages a person to ride, drive or show in halter in any amateur class and then remunerates such person beyond the extent to which such amateur is entitled as provided above in these rules will be subject to disciplinary action.
- 6) Any person who under these rules is a professional and knowingly and falsely represents himself/herself to be an amateur by declaring or maintaining current amateur status issued by the NAPHA, and any person who violates any of the provisions of this rule will be subject to disciplinary action.
- 7) The definition of "family", as used in the description of "Professional and Amateur," is mother, father, spouse, co-habitant (the term cohabitant is defined as any individuals living together in a relationship, as would a married couple, but not legally married), children, stepchildren and siblings of the recorded owner of the horse.
- 8) For specific inquiries or questions about whether you are an Amateur or Professional contact the NAPHA office.

Sec. 11. Owner. The name on the certificate of ownership, issued by the NAPHA, AAOBPPH, PPHRNA, OR PHAC, and their minor children. If the horse is owned by a ranch, corporation, or a family trust the individuals' names must be registered with the NAPHA. Lessees will not be allowed to show leased horses in classes where only the owner is allowed to ride.

Sec. 12. Tapa Ojos. Eye covers, used as blindfolds in Peru. Part of the headgear.

Sec. 13. Termino. An outward rolling of the front limbs during extension. Should originate in the shoulders, be associated with a free, fluid, rolling movement of shoulders, and be executed with good extension. In the lower forelimb, there is anterior and lateral rotation around axes in the knee and fetlock. As the limb extends, the foot swings out in a lateral arc before returning squarely to the ground. The height of knee action varies among individuals and must be evaluated in accord with smoothness, elegance and advance. Termino should provide the appearance of graceful, brisk, harmonious animation with no appreciable sacrifice in smoothness or advance. Termino that swings inward ("inverted termino") is to be heavily penalized.

Sec. 14. Thread. Refers to the variation of speed in which a horse can maintain a pure gait. Horses with little variation are said to have a "narrow thread," the opposite of which is a "wide thread."

Sec. 15. USEF. The United States Equestrian Federation, which is the national governing body for equestrian sport.

APENDIX: CODE OF ETHICS/ETHICAL REVIEW RULES

-As part of registration rules,

RULE VIII - CODE OF ETHICS/ETHICAL REVIEW RULE

Part 1. - PREAMBLE

A) NAPHA believes: that the Peruvian Horse has earned and deserves the respect and company of true sportsmen; that owners, breeders, handlers and aficionados of the breed have much to gain by observing the highest ethical standards and by observing the best tenets of good sportsmanship in all things pertaining to the Peruvian Horse; that in addition to the basic rule of "doing unto others as you would have them do unto you," it is desirable to define ethical practices, to delineate unethical practices, to encourage good sportsmanship and high ethical behavior and to warn, censure, or bring to public attention and discipline those who commit acts detrimental to the best interests of the breed and to its aficionados; that it is the right and obligation of NAPHA to set standards in matters of ethics and sportsmanship concerning the Peruvian horse; that the rules and regulations of the North American Peruvian Horse Association shall, in all respects, be supported in our efforts to strengthen ethical and good sportsmanship in the breeding, owning, handling, showing and using of the Peruvian horse.

B) NAPHA will have an Ethical Practice Review Board whose purpose shall be to interpret and enforce the ethical and sportsmanship rules promulgated and adopted by NAPHA. Its deliberations shall include, but are not limited to consideration of whether an offense was intentional and whether it continued after either formal or informal warning. The Review Board shall consist of the nine (9) members appointed by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. Those appointed by the Board of Directors must be Associate or Governing Council Members in good standing of NAPHA and will serve for a term of two years. The Board of Directors shall elect one member of the EPRB as Chairman to serve for one year. The function of the EPRB shall be to interpret and enforce the ethical and sportsmanship rules promulgated and adopted by NAPHA.

C) Alleged infractions by any member of NAPHA Code of Ethics and Sportsmanship as adopted or amended, may be brought to the attention of the Ethical Practice Review Board in writing by a member or non-member of NAPHA. All such writings shall contain full specific information as to the alleged infraction including place, date(s), witnesses and evidential information and shall be presented within three months of the date of the alleged infraction.

D) It shall be the general policy of the Ethical Practice Review Board to be constructive with those who have committed unethical or unsportsmanlike acts, and to use its powers to prevent recurrence of the event. Probationary periods may be applied to effect discipline. Nothing in the foregoing, however, shall be construed to proscribe the strongest sanctions available against those who would persist in unethical acts or unsportsmanlike conduct.

E) Any person acting in the capacity of agent or employee of a member of NAPHA is bound by this Code of Ethics as it relates to Peruvian Horse activities.

F) Any owner, trainer or handler who is not a member of NAPHA who competes in a NAPHA approved horse show is bound by this Code of Ethics during that show.

G) Any person who is acting as an agent or is under contract by NAPHA to perform a job for NAPHA is bound by this Code of Ethics.

Part 2. - ETHICS & SPORTSMANSHIP CODE - GENERAL

NAPHA has adopted as ethical practice and sportsmanlike conduct the following ETHICS AND SPORTSMANSHIP CODE, to be used, with respect to infractions thereof, by the Ethical Practice Review Board under its stated authorities:

A) The Rules of the North American Peruvian Horse Association are hereby adopted by reference as a part of this Code of Ethics and Sportsmanship.

B) In every situation the Welfare of the Breed shall be paramount over all other considerations. The best interests of the Peruvian Horse must be the criterion in all transactions.

C) The words "Registry", North American Peruvian Horse Association or initials "NAPHA" shall not be used in connection with a show, sale or other Peruvian Horse activity that is not officially sponsored by NAPHA.

D) It shall be considered unethical practice for any person to attempt to influence the actions of the Board of Directors or Ethical Practice Review Board by duress or intimidation of any sort or any type whatsoever. It shall be considered unethical practice for any person to communicate or cause or initiate any communication with any member of the Board of Directors or the Ethical Practice Review Board concerning the substance of a complaint until after the hearing and any appeal is completed and a decision rendered or until after the time for appeal has expired. No person shall attempt to influence a member of the EPRB or the Board of Directors with respect to any complaint.

E) Any award that is filed against a member of NAPHA as a result of a hearing must be satisfied as per the conditions set by the Board and if not so satisfied, shall be considered as an infraction of the Ethics and Sportsmanship Code and be referred to the EPRB for appropriate action.

F) It shall be considered unethical practice for any person, company or other entity to use NAPHA logos and/or symbols without receiving prior written permission from the Board of Directors or its designee. Horse shows which receive NAPHA approval will automatically be allowed to use NAPHA logo to signify that approval in Premium Lists, show programs and advertisements for the show. Any use of NAPHA logos and/or symbols which implies approval, sanction or sponsorship by NAPHA without written permission shall be considered unethical.

G) Any approved show or recognized club which offers a "raffle" or "prize" horse must send NAPHA written evidence that the horse has been examined by a licensed veterinarian and that it is sound and healthy at the time the horse is donated and at the time of presentation to the winner.

Part 3. - SHOW MANAGEMENT

Updated 6/7/2016 by the Board of Directors

Show Management and officials shall not show bias toward or against any exhibitor or horse and must not influence the Judge(s) in any way. 6/7/2016

Part 4. - OWNERS & BREEDERS

- A) Avoid false or misleading statements or advertisements concerning horses offered for sale or standing at stud. Be fair and honest in all dealings, make full disclosure about any horse; for example, do not represent a mare as "in foal" when she has only been bred but not tested for pregnancy.
- B) Breeders should refrain from copying another breeder's stationery, logos or advertising.
- C) A breeder or owner of Peruvian Horses should not voluntarily disparage the horse of another owner, nor volunteer an opinion of another owner's horses, or a transaction to which he is not a party. If his opinion is sought, and he sincerely feels qualified to answer, he may, if he cares to, give it with strict integrity and courtesy.
- D) A breeder or owner of Peruvian Horses or any of their agents should use reasonable care in the handling and treatment of his own horses as well as horses owned by others and placed in his care for breeding or other purposes.
- E) A breeder or owner of Peruvian Horses or any of their agents who performs surgical procedures, aids, instructs or conspires with another to perform surgical procedures or employs another to perform surgical procedures for the purpose of concealing genetic defects or undesirable traits in an animal to be shown, used for breeding or sold as a breeding animal is unethical. However, should the health or welfare of the horse require corrections of such genetic defects, it is recommended that the horse be rendered incapable of reproduction.
- F) Transfers of ownership should be made by the Seller in timely fashion when all payment has been made and Service Certificates should be available to Mare Owners in a timely fashion unless some dispute prevents the Stallion Owner from so supplying the Certificate. Stallion Reports, Amendments and/or fines must be filed/paid when a party other than the stallion owner is involved. Failure to cooperate in the registration of a horse may be grounds for a hearing. There is no valid excuse for the failure to file a Stallion Report or to file it late and pay the necessary fine and DNA typing costs if necessary for the registration of that stallion's foals when a party other than the stallion owner is involved.
- G) It will be considered unethical for a person to be an undisclosed agent for the sale or purchase of a horse, breeding or tack or services for training, boarding or showing.
- H)
 - 1) No person shall treat any horse in a cruel or inhumane manner, including, but not limited to, the prohibited conduct specified in the Show Rules. Cruelty to horses other than Peruvian Horses is included in this prohibition, as it indicates a general course of dealing with horses, which is unacceptable for NAPHA membership qualification. For violation of this rule, a NAPHA member may be disciplined, suspended, fined and/or expelled from NAPHA, and a nonmember may be denied NAPHA privileges. This prohibition against cruelty includes, but is not limited to, NAPHA members and/or owners of Peruvian Horses, their agents, representatives and employees, the actions for which a member or owner are also responsible.
 - 2) A conviction of an individual under state or federal law, for an offense of cruelty to or inhumane treatment of a horse or judicial confiscation of a horse, whether or not a Peruvian Horse is involved, shall constitute a presumption of violation of this rule.

Part 5. - EXHIBITORS

- A) The conduct of any exhibitor in the arena shall not be such as to intentionally adversely affect the exhibition of any other's horse in the arena.
- B) At no time in training or in the show ring should a horse be subject to mistreatment.
- C) Exhibitors, trainers and owners shall not attempt to influence a judge by telephoning, writing, sending pictures or any other means, before shows that said judge has been employed to judge. Any photos or communication one month prior to a show in which the judge is adjudicating can be presumed to be an intent to influence the judge.
- D) Non-winners of ribbons in any class should remain in the ring until excused or the ribbons have been awarded and the winners have left the ring.
- E) Genuine applause for a favorite horse is commendable, but organized "cheering sections" represent less-than-fair competition. However, spectator participation in a show may be encouraged.
- F) Exhibitors should not accuse the judge of favoritism or bribery; they should support the judges and the judging system; if they have a legitimate protest, they should follow the procedure for protest set out in the rule book.

Part 6. - JUDGES & STEWARDS

- A) The first job of a Judge or steward must be to exhibit the highest standard of integrity at all times and to avoid 32 decisions arrived at by influence, bias or ignorance.
- B) Judges should report to the Show Steward or Show Committee any improper approach by an Exhibitor. Show Stewards are responsible to report any improper approach or violation of the rules to NAPHA.
- C) A judge (or student/learner judge) may not be called upon to judge and a steward may not be called upon to steward:
- a) His employers, employees, business partners, or clients or their family members (husband, wife, parent, sister, brother, child, grandparent, grandchild, stepchild, stepparent, half brother or sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew and in law) or their horses unless relationship is terminated 12 months prior to the show. (Mare owners purchasing a breeding to a Judge's stallion are not to be considered "clients.")
 - b) Members of his family (husband, wife, parent, sister, brother, child, grandparent, grandchild, stepchild, stepparent, half brother or sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew and inlaw) or their employers, employees, business partners, or clients, or their horses unless relationship is terminated 12 months prior to show.
 - c) Horses (or any interest in a horse - including but not limited to syndicate and partnership shares) which he, a member of his family, his employer, employee, business partner or client owns or has trained, leased, or sold within the twelve (12) months immediately prior to the show. Stallions — to which the Judge has bred mares in which he has any interest (i.e.: owns, leases, has in partnership, etc.) within the twelve (12) months prior to the show.
 - d) Riders whom he has instructed, coached or tutored for pay on an individual basis (i.e. not in a clinic) within the twelve (12) months prior to the show. Riders or horses he has instructed, coached or tutored for pay at a clinic within two (2) months prior to the show.
 - e) Anyone who has received or contracted to receive a remuneration for the sale, purchase or lease of any horse to or from, or for the account of the Judge within twelve months prior to the show unless the sale or purchase has been made at public auction.
 - f) Anyone who boards, shows or trains (for horse show purposes) any horse under the Judge's ownership or lease, within a period of twelve months prior to the show. (Stud fees and broodmare board are excluded.)
 - g) Anyone who has leased a horse from the Judge unless the lease terminated twelve months prior to the show.

For the purpose of these conflict of interest rules, a corporation or other legal "entity" will be considered a separate entity IF it is a publicly held corporation and any person in interest does not hold a controlling interest or management position with the corporation. Any such person shall be responsible for informing NAPHA of this possible conflict and, if exempt, providing documentation of such exemption as required by NAPHA to satisfy this provision.

If a horse or person is disqualified from a class due to a conflict of interests, the entry fee shall be refunded.

- D) Failure of a Judge or Steward to attend a show to which he is committed, to perform his duties, and to officiate in the classes to which he is assigned shall constitute cause for disciplinary action by NAPHA, except in cases of extreme emergency.
- E) A judge or a steward shall not, during the period of a show at which he is judging nor thirty days before or after, be the house guest of a person who is exhibiting in his division at such show or whose family is exhibiting at such show.
- F) A judge shall not visit the stabling area, or knowingly inspect any horse entered in the show before the judging.
- G) A Judge shall be furnished a schedule of events by the Show Management prior to the judging. He shall not examine the official show program until after the judging has been completed nor is the Judge allowed to ask exhibitors questions regarding the ownership, name or pedigree of any entry.
- H) A Judge may not converse or socialize with exhibitors without the express permission of the Show Management and then only when accompanied by the Show Steward.

Part 7. - JURISDICTION

The Board shall have authority to hear all charges of violations of the Code of Ethics and Sportsmanship, including but not limited to charges of conflict of interest of judges, other show personnel and exhibitors, and of misconduct of NAPHA members and other persons concerning the care and treatment of Peruvian Horses or the showing of horses at NAPHA

sponsored or approved shows or events. The Board shall not, unless there are exceptional circumstances, hear any charges which involve: 1) Basically private disputes between two or more persons that should properly be settled by a court of law, 2) Disputes which have been submitted to a court of law or arbitration in which a recognized court of law or arbitrator has made a final non-appealable determination of facts in such a way that no violation would have occurred; or 3) Alleged violations which occurred more than three (3) months before the charges were filed; and 4) The Board shall not hear alleged criminal conduct violations committed at a show grounds where a show committee is responsible to contact law enforcement authorities and fails to do so. State and Federal laws take precedence over a private entity such as NAPHA's rules of conduct. If there is a more appropriate venue for the cause (civil or criminal) the case should be heard there first. The person filing a grievance must be an interested party (e.g. not a third party or one without direct, firsthand knowledge).

In the event charges are filed involving a matter involved in, or which becomes involved in, litigation or arbitration, the Board shall stay all proceedings in that matter pending the final outcome of the litigation or arbitration. For purposes of any proceeding under these Rules, the Board shall accept the final factual determinations made by a court of law or arbitrator.

The determination of whether exceptional circumstances exist shall be made initially by the Probable Cause Panel and shall be based on whether the charges raise substantial undecided issues relating to the care and welfare of Peruvian Horses or substantially affect NAPHA and its operations and events.

Part 8. - COMPLAINTS

A) INITIATION Charges shall be brought by filing a complaint, together with a \$100 filing fee, at the main office of NAPHA, addressed to the Ethical Practice Review Board. Payment of the filing fee will be waived for complaints filed by Judges, Stewards and Show Officials when acting in their official capacity. The complaint must:

- 1) Set forth with particularity the alleged violations of the Code, including the place, date and time of the alleged infractions, the actions alleged to constitute the infractions, and all witnesses to said action;
- 2) Include all supporting documentation in the possession of the complainant;
- 3) Contain the full name and address of the person charged and his/her relationship to NAPHA;
- 4) Be signed by the complainant and include his or her address and phone number, and
- 5) Include a statement whether, to the best of the complainant's knowledge, the conduct that is the basis of the complaint has been or will be the basis for claims in any court of law, arbitration or mediation.

Part 9. - PROCESSING

A) The Executive Director shall review all complaints to see if they comply with the preceding sections. Any complaints that are insufficient shall be returned to the complainant with a copy of these rules and a note of the deficiencies. A copy of such complaints will be forwarded to the Ethical Practice Review Board. B) All complaints that comply with the preceding sections shall be forwarded to three members of the EPRB who are not members of the Board of Directors who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors to serve as the "Probable Cause Panel" for its review to determine whether the charges lie within the jurisdiction of the Board and if there appears to be sufficient grounds for a hearing.

C) The determination of whether there is sufficient grounds for a hearing shall be by majority vote of the Probable Cause Panel, which shall thereafter have no further contact with the matter presented to the Board. The Probable Cause Panel may confer with NAPHA's counsel in making these determinations.

D) If the Probable Cause Panel determines that the complaint shall not be heard by the EPRB, they shall return it with a notice of their decision to the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall cause a notice of the determination to be sent to the complainant and shall inform the complainant of the right to appeal set forth in Part 11. If the Probable Cause Panel determines that the complaint should be heard by the Board, they shall notify the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall cause a notice of the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, a copy of the complaint and a copy of these rules to be sent to each person charged in the complaint with a request that each person charged submit a written response to the complaint within forty-five (45) days from their receipt of the complaint. The response should:

- 1) Specify each portion of the complaint that is admitted or denied;
- 2) Include all documentation that is in the possession of the respondent supporting the response;
- 3) Identify all witnesses with relevant knowledge known to the respondent; and

- 4) Include a statement whether, to the best of the respondent's knowledge, the conduct that is the basis of the charge has been or will be the basis for claims in any court of law, arbitration or mediation.

Part 10. - HEARINGS

A) SETTING AND NOTIFICATION A) SETTING & NOTIFICATION At the discretion of the EPRB (less the Probable Cause Panel), the hearing may be held on the written evidence submitted without a meeting in person by the EPRB. If done in this matter, both the complaining party and the respondent will be given sufficient time to submit all the written evidence they wish to be considered. In such cases, a vote of the EPRB may be made by written ballot or by conference call. Hearings shall be scheduled by the Chairman of the EPRB with the assistance of the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall cause a notice of the hearing to be mailed to the complainant, all persons charged in the complaint, and all members of the Board. The notice shall be sent at least thirty (30) days before the date of hearing. The time and place of the hearing may, for good cause shown, be continued or rescheduled by the Chairman of the Board.

B) PROCEDURE

1) Attendance

- a) The complaining party must attend the hearing personally or through a duly authorized representative unless the Chairman has previously authorized him or her to submit a written notarized presentation. Failure to attend shall be grounds for dismissal of the complaint.
- b) The charged party shall have the right to appear at the hearing in person or through a duly authorized representative or submit a written notarized presentation. Counsel for the Board and the parties shall be entitled to attend the hearings. The Board shall have the authority to permit or refuse to allow any other person to attend the hearing with reason except that general spectators shall not be permitted.

2) Burden of Proof The complaining party shall have the burden of proving all alleged violations of the Code by a preponderance of the evidence, whether or not the person charged appears or makes any response. The person charged shall have the burden of proving all excuses and mitigating circumstances by a preponderance of the evidence.

3) A quorum of at least five members of the Board shall be required to hear any matter. All decisions shall be made by a two-thirds majority except that decisions as to procedural matters shall be made by the Chairman, or in his or her absence, by an Acting Chairman elected by the Board members present at the hearing. In the event that a quorum of the Board is not available to hear the matter because of conflicts of interest or other reasons, the NAPHA Board of Directors shall make sufficient temporary appointments so that a quorum is available.

4) Recording

The hearing shall be tape recorded. The hearing may also be recorded stenographically at the request of NAPHA or any party if the request is made at least ten (10) days in advance of the hearing date. The cost of any stenography recording shall be the responsibility of the person or entity making the request therefore.

5) Evidence

- a) All evidence and documentation received by the Board prior to the hearing shall be maintained in a sealed file at the main office of NAPHA or in the possession of the Chairman and shall be available at all reasonable times and upon reasonable notice to the parties, their representatives and members of the Board for inspection and copying. No other person, aside from officers and employees of NAPHA in the ordinary course of their duties, shall have access to said file.
- b) At the hearing, common law and statutory rules of evidence shall not apply and the admissibility of evidence shall be determined by the Board. All evidence that is relevant and that has probative value shall generally be admitted. However, the Board may also refuse to accept evidence that is unduly repetitious or cumulative.
- c) The Board may also, before, during or after the hearing, designate one or more persons to make an inspection or investigation in connection with a hearing. Each party shall be notified of the inspection or investigation and shall have the right to attend in person or through a representative.

d) However, there shall be no discussion of the merit of the case between parties, or their representatives, and the persons conducting the inspection or investigation. If present, both parties shall be given an opportunity to respond to all such questions. The parties shall receive copies of any written report and have an opportunity to hear any oral report resulting from the inspection or investigation and shall have an opportunity to respond to the same.

6) Testimony and Argument

Each party shall be entitled to make an opening statement following which the complaining party shall present complainant's claims and evidence. The charged party shall then present respondent's defenses and evidence. Each party, the attorneys for the parties and NAPHA, and the members of the Board shall have the right to ask questions of any person testifying.

7) Decisions

a) The Chairman of the Board, subject to review by the Board, shall rule on all motions, objections to evidence and other questions from the initiation of the proceedings until an appeal, if any, is taken from the decision of the Board.

b) The Board will determine whether the person charged is guilty or not guilty of each of the alleged matters as promptly as is reasonable after the hearing is concluded. Its decision, along with its specific findings as to relevant facts, shall be reduced to writing and provided to the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall send copies to the parties.

8) Penalties

If the Board finds the person charged guilty, it may impose such penalties as it deems proper including the following:

- a) Private censure;
- b) Public censure;
- c) Denial of all or part of NAPHA privileges;
- d) Prohibition of involvement at NAPHA events;
- e) Expulsion or suspension from NAPHA membership; and
- f) Fines

However, no penalty shall be imposed until after the period for appeal provided in Part 11 has expired. Furthermore, no penalty shall be valid unless approved by the NAPHA Board of Directors and the NAPHA counsel after review of the EPRB's written decision and findings. Any penalty will be automatically extended so that it will not "expire" until all requirements (including fines) have been fulfilled or paid.

Part 11. - APPEALS

A) Right to Appeal Any person whose complaint is rejected by the Probable Cause Panel under Part 9 (C) or who was party to any proceeding under these rules shall have the right to appeal the Board's decision, findings, penalty, or any procedure or preliminary determinations by the Board or Probable Cause Panel. The appeal must be made by delivering a written Notice of Appeal to the Executive Director within thirty (30) days after Notice of the final determination of the proceeding was sent to the appealing party. A filing fee of \$100 must be included with the Notice. The Notice of Appeal must contain a statement specifying the decisions and findings that are being appealed and the basis for the appeal. Failure to appeal within this time limit or to specify the matters appealed and the basis for the appeal shall be deemed a waiver of the right to appeal.

B) Appeal Procedures

1) After the Executive Director first receives the Notice of Appeal, he shall review it for compliance with these rules. An incomplete Notice shall be returned to the sender. If the Notice is complete, he shall forward a copy of it to all other persons who were parties to the complaint with a request that they respond to the Notice of Appeal within thirty (30) days of their receipt of the Notice. The Executive Director shall also forward a copy of the Notice, all responses and the record of the Board's hearing to the Board of Directors.

2) The President of NAPHA shall schedule a hearing on the appeal before the Board of Directors at the earliest reasonable opportunity and shall notify the parties and the NAPHA Board of Directors of the time and place of the hearing.

3) At the hearing, all parties to the proceeding may appear in person, or by counsel and shall be given an opportunity to argue their positions. No new evidence or testimony shall be allowed and the decision on appeal shall be based on the arguments of the parties and a review of all evidence and documents that

were before the EPR Board and the EPR Board's decisions and findings. A transcript of the EPR Board hearing shall also be reviewed if any party requests and pays for it.

4) No member of the EPR Board who participated in that Board's hearing shall participate in the Board

C) Decision of Director's discussions and decisions on the matter. As promptly as is reasonable after the conclusion of the hearing on the appeal, the NAPHA Board of Directors shall decide the matter by a majority vote of those voting, with power and discretion to affirm, reverse, revise or remand the matter to the Board for further proceedings. The NAPHA Board of Director's decision shall be reduced to writing and provided to the Executive Director who shall send copies to the parties and to the EPR and NAPHA Boards.

Part 12. – MISCELLANEOUS

A) Contacts with Parties

1) No Board Member or Director of NAPHA shall hear, participate in or vote on any matter in which they are personally involved, about which they have personal and firsthand knowledge, or involving individuals or entities with whom they have had a close business or personal relationship in the past two years.

2) No person shall communicate or cause or initiate any communication with any member of the Probable Cause Panel, any member of the Ethical Practice Review Board or any members of the NAPHA Board of Directors concerning the substance of a complaint until after the hearing and any appeal is completed and a decision rendered, or until after the time for appeal has expired. No person shall attempt to influence a member of the Probable Cause Panel, a member of the Ethical Practice Review Board or a member of the NAPHA Board of Directors with respect to any complaint.

3) Any such contact or communication shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action against the person initiating or causing the contact or communication.

B) Notice Any and all notices required or permitted under these rules may be given by personal service or, if mailed, shall be deemed given on the third (3rd) day after such notice is mailed to NAPHA or a party's last known address according to NAPHA's records. All such notices shall be sent first class mail, postage prepaid, and by either registered or certified mail, return receipt requested.