



## **BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

*March 14, 2024, South Point Casino, Las Vegas, NV 89109*

**Roll Call:** Kevin Dukes, Julie Marweg, Megan Hunt, Adam Daurio, Rich Carr, Clay MacLeod, Patty Campbell, Chris Darnell, Laina Banks, Cole Baker, Denton DeBuhr, Michael Tidwell, Lori Bucholz, staff: Stephanie Lynn, Bill Kaven, Nicole Barnes

### **Regular Business**

President's Message – presented by Dukes, sustainability key topic – forward thinking, looking outside the box, changes to make

*Minutes December meeting – Approved as presented*

Report of the Association – presented by Lynn

*Financial report Association – presented by Tidwell, Approved as presented*

Financial report Foundation – no action

Financial report NOHSA – no action

### **Reports**

Foundation – presented by Lynn

International USLGE – presented by Lynn

Judges Committee – presented by Kaven

*Rule Change Proposals from Judges Committee:*

Western Pleasure:

150. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction. An exhibitor that incurs a severe fault avoids elimination, but should be placed below all other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault. A minor fault can become a major fault and a major fault can become a severe fault when the degree and/or frequency of the infraction(s) merit.

Minor Faults:

- Loss of forward motion during transitions or in the reverse
- Quick, short vertical strides
- Failure to take the appropriate gait in a timely manner when called for
- Reins overly draped

Major Faults:

- Loss of cadence at any gate
- Overly canted at the lope. (Outside hind leg consistently carried further in than inside front leg)
- Stumbling
- Being on the wrong lead
- Break of gait
- Overflexing or straining neck in head carriage so the nose is carried behind the vertical
- Opening mouth excessively
- A back that is poor, reluctant or with hesitation
- Excessive movement of the topline at the lope
- Excessive nosing out
- Head carried too low (Tip of ear consistently below the withers)
- Head carried too high
- Excessive speed at any gait

Excessive slowness at any gait, loss of forward momentum

Touching horse or saddle with free hand

Severe Faults:

A horse which appears sullen, dull lethargic, emaciated, drawn or overly tired

Blatant disobedience

Contact with spurs forward of the cinch

Hunter Under Saddle:

220. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction. An exhibitor that incurs a severe fault avoids elimination, but should be placed below all other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault. A minor fault can become a major fault and a major fault can become a severe fault when the degree and/or frequency of the infraction(s) merit.

Minor Faults:

Loss of forward motion during transitions or in the reverse

Quick, short vertical strides

Failure to take the appropriate gait in a timely manner when called for

Consistent lack of contact with rider's hand and the horse's mouth

Major Faults:

Loss of cadence at any gate

Overly canted at the canter. (Outside hind leg consistently carried further in than inside front leg)

Stumbling

Being on the wrong lead

Being on the incorrect diagonal

Break of gait

Overflexing or straining neck in head carriage so the nose is carried behind the vertical

Opening mouth excessively

A back that is poor, reluctant or with hesitation

Excessive nosing out

Head carried too low (Tip of ear consistently below the withers)

Head carried too high

Excessive speed at any gait

Excessive slowness at any gait, loss of forward momentum

Touching horse or saddle with either hand

Severe Faults:

A horse which appears sullen, dull lethargic, emaciated, drawn or overly tired

Blatant disobedience

125. GENERAL - In any NSBA event, credit is to be given to the horse that is willingly guided, under light control and without intimidation, goes softly and quietly while correctly performing the required gaits. The overall picture of a good mover is a horse that goes forward with comfort, self-carriage, confidence and willingness, a fluid stride with a full extension of the limbs, and a head and neck carriage that is naturally comfortable and compatible with the horses' conformation. Transitions will be smooth, without interruption of forward motion. The horse will exhibit a pleasant look, with clear, bright eyes and a willing attitude. The NSBA events may be the first classes of a horse's long, productive show career. The fluid movement and correct cadence desired from the horses in the NSBA classes will allow the horse to perform competitively in other events.

140. c) - Concerning degree of difficulty, which is the least important and last element of the hierarchy. This element must only be considered if the requirement for correctness has been met and the combination of correctness and quality allow the performance to be considered for placement. Difficulty is greatly influenced by exhibiting a pleasure horse that is willingly guided with little or no apparent resistance at a pace cadence and speed that allows for correctness and best quality of gait for that individual. A performance of a walk that is ground covering and free flowing has a high degree of difficulty. A jog or lope that is performed with a slow rhythm without sacrificing correctness or quality has a high degree of difficulty. Slowness that sacrifices correctness or negatively impacts quality shall be considered incorrect and a poor performance, at best.

Rule 158 d) 2) THREE POINTS

- a. Not performing the specific gait or not stopping when called for in the pattern, within 10 feet (3 meters) of the designated area
- b. Simple change of leads
- c. Out of lead at or before the marker prior to the designated change area or out of lead at or after the marker after the designated change area
- d. Additional lead changes anywhere in the pattern (except when correcting an extra lead change or incorrect lead)
- e. In pattern 1, and 6 and Green pattern 1 and 6 failure to start the lope within 30 feet (90 meters) after crossing the log at the jog
- f. Break of gait at walk or jog for more than two strides
- g. Break of gait at the lope
- h. Incorrect lead during transition to the lope.

133. In all Halter, Showmanship and Longe Line classes a regular or show halter that is made of flat nylon or leather with a minimum width of 3/4 of an inch must be used. The halter must be a minimum one finger space (approximately 3/4") between the halter and nose. Silver adornment will not count over a good working halter. Rope halters are permissible in Ranch Conformation.

183. Horses are to be shown in a halter as described in NSBA Equipment rules (Rule #133). Either a regular or show type halter is acceptable. The halter must be a minimum one finger space (approximately 3/4") between the halter and nose.

179 2) c) The conformation inspection will occur prior to the longeing demonstration. Each entry will be walked into the arena to the judge and pause for evaluation individually. The judge shall inspect each horse from both sides, front and rear. ~~In combined sex division classes, Inspection for parrot/monkey mouth is not required.~~ They will then trot off straight and around a cone and take a place on the rail at the direction of the show official. All entries will be inspected in this fashion and as the "trot-off" is administered, horse showing evidence of lameness should be excused from the class at that time. An example of the conformation pattern is illustrated in Figure #1 in this handbook.

194. The conformation inspection will occur as the horse is walked into the arena prior to the longeing demonstration at which the judge will evaluate the horse for conformation suitable for future under saddle performance. Refer to Rule #182 d). The judge shall inspect each horse from both sides, front and rear. ~~In combined sex division classes, Inspection for parrot/monkey mouth is not required.~~ Any blemish and/or structural defect will be scored according to severity, however, will not be cause for disqualification. The judge may not discriminate for or against muscling, but rather look for a total picture, emphasizing balance, structural correctness, and athletic capability.

121. When multiple judges are used in a go-round, they shall not confer during the go-round. Each judge is instructed to judge the event as if he/she were the only judge. There must not be any consultation between judges until after the score cards are turned in, with the following exceptions: in a multi judged event that requires judges to confer regarding disqualifications or major penalties, provided a ring steward or show official is present, in a multi judged event, inspecting horses for possible lameness and checking their bodies and heads for abused areas. In these situations, abused areas should be noted by all judges and soundness must be reviewed by all judges through the ring steward. Each judge must sign his/ her score card and the show management shall post the results or announce placings immediately following each go-round and finals.

211. f) Mandatory obstacles and/or maneuvers:

1) Ride over obstacles on the ground – usually logs or poles (natural logs are recommended). Walk, trot, or lope may be used, but only one gait is required.

a. Walk-overs: Walk over no more than ~~five~~ four logs or poles no more than 10" high.

The space between logs or poles should be 26 - 34". The formation may be straight, curved, zigzagged, or raised.

b. Trot-overs: Trot over no more than ~~five~~ four logs or poles no more than 10" high. The space between logs or poles should be 36 - 48". The formation can also be straight, curved, zigzagged, or raised.

c. Extended trot-overs: Trot over no more than ~~five~~ four logs or poles no more than 10" high. The space between logs or poles should be 6 - 8'6". The formation can also be straight, curved, zigzagged, or raised.

d. Lope-overs: Lope over no more than ~~five~~ three logs or poles no more than 10" high. No more than two logs may be used in succession. The space between logs or poles should be at least 6 - 8'. The formation can also be straight, curved, zigzagged, or raised.

6) Rope drag: A rope drag is not to be used in Youth, Novice/Level 1 Youth or Novice/Level 1 Amateur classes. Drag may be a complete figure eight and may begin in either direction. The exhibitor must have the rope dallyed on the saddle horn (a half or full dally) for the duration of the drag.

*Approved as presented, with the exception of the following modifications:*

220. HUS Faults: Touching horse or saddle with ~~free~~ either hand

140. c) - Concerning degree of difficulty, which is the least important and last element of the hierarchy. This element must only be considered if the requirement for correctness has been met and the combination of correctness and quality allow the performance to be considered for placement. Difficulty is greatly influenced by exhibiting a pleasure horse that is willingly guided with little or no apparent resistance at a ~~pace~~ cadence and ~~speed~~ that allows for correctness and best quality of gait for that individual. A performance of a walk that is ground covering and free flowing has a high degree of difficulty. A jog or lope that is performed with a slow rhythm without sacrificing correctness or quality has a high degree of difficulty. Slowness that sacrifices correctness or negatively impacts quality shall be considered incorrect and a poor performance, at best.

*DeBuhr motion to amend rule 220 and 140 c), Banks second, motion approved.*

NOHSA – presented by Lynn

2023 Show Report – presented by Lynn

### **Unfinished Business**

World Show Updates – updates from EC: approval for adding 5 bags of shavings per stall

Conditions of Sale – presented by Kaven,

### **New Business**

*Budget 2024 – Approved as presented*

#### Rule Change Recommendations

- *Breed Registration Requirement for Color Registration – Approved as presented*
  - 85. COLOR
    - a) A color horse is one who is registered with IBHA, PHBA, PtHA, ABRA, ApHC, APHA, POA.
    - b) Beginning with horses born in 2019, a solid bred/breeding stock is considered a color horse only if the sire or dam has regular registry papers with one or more of the following associations: APHA, ApHC, ABRA, IBHA, PHBA and POA. The foal must be registered in the same color breed association as the parent that qualifies under this rule. PtHA solid registered is not considered a color horse unless it is also registered with one or more of the aforementioned breed associations.
      - Consideration of changing qualification rules re: color qualification for NSBA world show participation requirement to show in color classes
      - Julie Marweg, Cole Baker to add to color/BCF task force
- Definition of Probation – no action, revisions to be brought in May
  - PROBATION
    - 1. Probation means that a person's conduct and actions with respect to all NSBA activities are subject to strict review during the period of probation. A person who violates an NSBA by-law, rule or regulation while on probation is subject to more severe disciplinary action than might otherwise be the case.

2. Members on probation are not in good standing with the Association. They will retain membership, be able to participate in NSBA-approved events and to conduct business with NSBA. They cannot, however, serve as an officer or director of the NSBA while on probation or be on the approved judges list while on probation. When the Probation has ended the member may be readmitted to full participation. Previously approved judges will be required to reapply.

*Ranch Horse Breeders Championship Futurity – presented by Kaven – Approved as presented*  
Task Force recommendations to develop a Ranch Riding breeding incentive program.

Stallion enrollment fee: \$500 to be split between the 2023 and 2024 foal crops for **introductory year 2025 only**.

**BCF Foal Enrollment (2023 Foal Crop) 2025 only**

Yearling:

by May 15 of two year old year: \_\_\_\_\_ \$350  
 after May 15 two year old year: \_\_\_\_\_ \$500  
 3 Year Old: \_\_\_\_\_ \$1,000

**BCF Foal Enrollment (2024 Foal Crop) beginning in 2026**

Yearling:

by May 15 of yearling year: \_\_\_\_\_ \$200  
 after May 15 of yearling year: \_\_\_\_\_ \$500  
 2 Year Old: \_\_\_\_\_ \$750  
 3 Year Old: \_\_\_\_\_ \$1,500

Recommended Ranch Horse BCF classes to begin in 2026 with full slate of classes established by show year 2029:

Show Year	Class
2026	3 YO - Ranch Riding
2027	4 YO - Ranch Riding
Classes to be added	4 YO - Ranch Rail
	4 YO - NP Ranch Riding
	4 YO - NP Ranch Rail
2028 & 2029	5-6 YO - Ranch Riding
Classes to be Added	5-6 YO - Ranch Rail
	5-6 YO - Ranch Trail
	5-6 YO - NP Ranch Riding
	5-6 YO - NP Ranch Rail
2029 Slate Complete	5-6 YO - NP Ranch Trail

Confidentiality and Conflict of Interest Forms – no action

**Announcements**

Important Dates and Deadlines – 2024

Horse of the Year - 2023

Upcoming Board Meeting Dates:

- *May 13, 2024 – Open House at the office in Weatherford, Texas – details to follow*
- *May 14, 2024 – Weatherford, TX, SpringHill Suites Weatherford Willow Park [Book your group rate for National Snaffle Bit Association](#)*
- *September 23, 2024 – Ocala, FL (follows the NOHSA Fall Festival at WEC Ocala) Hotel tbd*
- *December tbd, DFW area*

Homework - SWOT Analysis due April 15, 2024

Meeting adjourned 11:54 AM