



**GYPSY HORSE REGISTRY OF AMERICA, INC.
SHOW RULES & REGULATIONS**

Amended January 1, 2023

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SHOW RULES & REGULATIONS

GYPSY HORSE REGISTRY OF AMERICA, INC.

I. RECOGNIZED SHOWS

- A. Organizations or individuals wishing to stage or sponsor a GHRA recognized show must obtain the approval of the GHRA. Approvals must be obtained each year, and do not carry over from year to year.
- B. Show Personnel & Responsibilities
1. Show Management-for the purpose of evaluating date applications, the office will consider show management to be the party or parties financially responsible for the show. Horses owned by show management may be shown by someone else. This may be a family member.
 2. Show Employees – refers to the following persons: gate attendants, ring clerks, farriers and other persons engaged directly by the show.
 3. Show Officials – includes and refers to the following persons; chairman of the show committee, manager, secretary, judges, stewards, veterinarians, announcers, ring steward, directors and officials.
- C. To obtain show approval, the organization seeking approval shall submit to the GHRA office, postmarked at least 60 days prior to the first date of the proposed show, an application for approval which shall be correctly and entirely completed in detail. Forms are available from the GHRA office.
- D. GHRA shows must be open to all registered horses and owners who are in good standing. No show may limit the number of horses to be shown. No show may limit the number of horses entered by an exhibitor or trainer or limit the number of stalls requested by an exhibitor or trainer. Tack stalls may be limited.\
- E. Entry fees must be specified and any class without an entry fee so stated. (Exception: Halter Championships where no entry fee can be charged). No change in entry fees will be permitted after approval has been granted. Violation may cause disqualification of the show.
- F. Gypsy Horse Registry of America, Inc. approved shows are to be limited to a maximum of three judges over two consecutive days at the same show site. No more than three judges are to be allowed to judge and be in the show ring at the same time on the same day. The call/lead judge can approve the participation of a judging apprentice, observational judging or can have one (1) guest carded judge. A guest carded judge must hold a current card in another breed.
- G. No horse shall be given a number or allowed to show at an approved GHRA show unless the exhibitor can show proof of registration or pending registration to the show management. NOTE: A pending registration is good for ninety (90) days only
- H. Names of horses being exhibited will not be made known to the judge prior to the class. No banners or advertising with picture and name of horse will be allowed inside the show ring. Display outside the show ring facing spectators is acceptable. Exhibitors will be

issued a number for each horse to be displayed on the back of the handler, on the saddle pad or on the vehicle when in the show ring. This number will stand for the entire show.

I. No exhibitor must be required to be a member of any organization in order to compete in any approved GHRA shows.

J. An exhibitor cannot be required to pay an entry fee in a halter class to be eligible to show in a performance class and vice versa.

K. All approved rules are to be observed by everyone connected in any way with exhibiting, setting up approved shows, stewarding or judging GHRA approved shows. Established venue rules must be followed when showing in combination with other events. (Example: If showing at an established State Fair and the Fair has tack or clothing requirements, the Fair rules must be followed.)

L. If a person makes payment with a non-negotiable check or money order, or refuses to pay an entry fee, stall fee, etc., the management of the show shall report in writing to the GHRA office. The report shall include:

1. A copy of the insufficient check (with bank refusal markings shown).
2. Invoice for items paid for by that check.
3. The show management's complete contact information.
4. The complete contact information of the person(s). If such indebtedness is not settled within 30 days, the offender will be ineligible to show at any GHRA show until the indebtedness is settled. The GHRA will publish the offender's name, address and suspension in the official GHRA publication to notify other GHRA shows of such action. Any points awarded to exhibitor whose fees were paid by that check will be forfeited.

M. Any show giving a worthless check to a judge, steward, show official, show premium, etc. may be denied all privileges of the GHRA and the show management may be liable to action by the GHRA Board of Directors.

N. Show management must present show results within 30 days of the last day of the show to the national office and the judge's cards must be retained by show management for review for 2 years. The registered name, number and height of each horse; and the owner's name(s), city and state must be entered on the master list; youth exhibitor names are required on all youth classes.

O. Failure by the show manager to submit show results within a maximum of 10 days and add results must show all entries in each class. From the date of the show may result in the withdrawal of the approval of the show for the following year, as well as the withholding of the points that each horse would be entitled to receive as a result of their placement in the show.

P. A premium list must be uniform to all. All prizes offered must be awarded, if won. The premium list must state the location of the show, name of the show officials, the date, closing date of entries, starting time, etc. (as designated in the show approval form). No classes may be added after show premium list has been circulated. Exception; class splitting or combining by judge's discretion.

II. LICENSED JUDGES

- A. The word “Judge” in these rules applies throughout to Recognized Judges.
- B. Recognized Judges must be a Judge carded in the GHRA or a qualified Judge for an established state fair, county fair or breed show.
 - 1. Be carded in one other breed than the GHRA.
 - 2. Pay the required fee, apply for a judge’s card and pass the test.
 - 3. Have judged at least one show or attended a judge’s clinic in the preceding two years.

III. JUDGE’S REGULATIONS

- A. A judge shall not be exhibitor, rider, driver, steward or manager at any show at which he is officiating, whether or not the classes in which he officiates are conducted under GHRA rules.
- B. No judge may officiate in any competition in which a family member is a steward or manager at a recognized GHRA show.
- C. No member of a judge’s family or any of his/her clients may compete as exhibitor, rider, driver, handler or owner of lessee in any division unless relationship is terminated 30 days prior to the competition.
- D. No horse may be shown before a judge that has been sold by said Judge or by his employer within a period of three (3) months prior to the show.
- E. No horse may be shown before a judge that has been trained by said judge within the period of three (3) months prior to the show.
- F. No one may show before a judge who has received or has contracted to receive a remuneration for the sale, purchase or lease of any horse to or from, or for the account of such person within a period of one month prior to the show unless the sale or purchase has been made at public auction and the sales company is paid directly for the horses or ponies.
- G. No one may show before a judge who boards, shows or trains any horse under said person’s ownership or lease, within a period of one month prior to the show. Stud fees and broodmare board excluded.
- H. No one may show before a judge who remunerated said person for the board or training of any horse within a period of one month prior to the show.
- I. No judge may be a house guest of a person who is exhibiting at the competition or whose family is exhibiting at such competition.
- J. No judge may discuss with an exhibitor the purchase, sale or lease of any horse during a competition at which he is judging.
- K. A judge may not visit the horses’ stall area, or inspect or discuss any horse entered in the show before the judging, or shall a judge review the program until after the judging has been completed. Prior to the judging each judge, however, shall be furnished with a schedule of events by the show management.
- L. Failure of a judge to attend a show to which he is committed, to perform his/her duties, and to officiate in the classes to which he is assigned shall constitute cause for disciplinary action by the Board, except in cases of extreme emergency.

IV. JUDGE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Good judging depends upon a correct observance of the fine points and the selection of the best horses for the purpose described by conditions of the class.
- B. A judge serves three interests: His own conscience, exhibitor and spectators.
- C. He/She should make clear to the audience that the best horses win. of that class as they appear in the GHRA Rulebook. He/She is expected to be proficient in
- D. A judge is obligated to adjudicate each class in conformity with the rule and specifications n his abilities and to possess a thorough knowledge of the rules of the GHRA.
- E. The decisions of each judge constitute solely his/her individual preference and not a verdict by the GHRA.
- F. Judges' decisions may not be protested.
- G. No one shall approach a Judge with regard to a decision unless first obtaining permission from the Show Steward who shall arrange a meeting with the Judge at a proper time and place. The Steward must be present with the judge at all meetings.
- H. No exhibitor has the right to inspect the Judge's cards without the Judge's permission.
- I. A judge must order from the ring any unruly horse or one whose actions threaten to endanger other exhibitors or their entries.

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IX. SHOW ELIGIBILITY

- A. All Gypsy Horses must show proof of GHRA registration (A copy of both sides of the registration certificate or certificate of pending registration). When a horse's registration is applied for at a GHRA recognized show, a certificate of pending registration will be issued by the show management.
- B. Age determination- For the purpose of determining eligibility for competition, the age of a horse shall be computed by the calendar year starting on January 1 of the year foaled, i.e., it is a weanling during the calendar year in which foaled, regardless of the time of year foaled; a yearling during the first calendar year following date. For example: A horse foaled anytime in 2004, will be termed one year old January 1, 2005, 2 years old January 1, 2006, etc.

C. Registration Procedure

1. Applicant must complete, sign and submit proper GHRA registration application forms, with 2 photographs of the horse taken in accordance with requirements on the form to the Registrar.
2. All horses registered with the GHRA must show proof of parentage with a breeder's certificate in which both parents are registered with GHRA. One parent must be GHRA registered for a horse to be eligible for registration.
3. Exceptions subject to Board approval
 - a) Proof of Import: form VS17-30 or a copy of an EU passport
 - b) A copy of sire and dam registration certificates from a recognized Registry and Breeders Certificate signed by mare & stallion owners.
 - c) A copy of registration certificate from a recognized Registry*.
 - d) Documented background of origination.
4. Recognized Registries:
 - a) Gypsy Cob & Drum Society, Gypsy Cob Society, Ltd,
 - b) Gypsy Vanner Horse Society
 - c) Irish Cob Society and its affiliates
 - d) And others subject to Board review and approval.

X. DEFINITION OF AMATEUR

- A. Regardless of one's equestrian skills and /or accomplishments, a person is an amateur for all shows conducted under GHRA rules who after his/her 18th birthday has not engaged in any of the following activities which would make him/her a professional.
1. Accepts remuneration for riding, driving, showing in halter/in-hand, training, schooling or conduction clinics or seminars.
 2. Accepts remuneration for giving instructions in equitation or horse training. (Persons acting as counselors at summer camps, who are not hired in the exclusive capacity of riding instructors, and persons giving instruction and training to the handicapped are excluded.)
 3. Accepts remuneration for employment in other capacity (e.g., secretary, bookkeeper, veterinarian, groom, farrier) and gives instruction, rides, drives, shows in halter/in-hand, trains or schools horses, other than horses actually owned or leased by him/her when his/her employer or a member of the family of said employer or a corporation which a member of his/her family controls, owns, boards. Or trains said horses.
 4. Accepts remuneration for the use of his or her name, photograph or other form of personal association as a horseman in connection with any advertisement or article to be sold.
 5. Accepts prize money in equitation or showmanship classes.
 6. Rides, drives or shows in halter/in-hand in competitions, any horse for which he/she or a member of his/her family or a corporation which a member of his/her

family controls, receives remuneration for boarding, training, riding, driving or showing in halter/inhand.

7. Gives instruction to any person or rides, drives or shows in halter/in-hand in competitions any horse, for which activity another person in his/her family controls will receive remuneration for the activity. The following activities do not affect the amateur status of a person who is otherwise qualified.

8. The writing of books or articles pertaining to horses.

9. Accepting remuneration for officiating as a judge, steward, technical delegate, course designer, announcer or participating as a TV commentator, or accepting bona fide remuneration for services as a veterinarian, groom farrier, tack shop operator or breeder, or for accepting bona fide remuneration for boarding services.

10. Accepting reimbursement for expenses without profit.

11. Accepting a token appreciation, other than money, for riding, driving or showing in halter/in-hand.

a) Horse board, prize money, partial support or objects of more than \$300 are considered remuneration, not small tokens of appreciation.

b) Accepting any amount of money whether more or less than \$300 is considered remuneration).

12. Having the occupation of veterinarian, groom, farrier or owning a tack shop or breeding or boarding stable in itself does not affect the amateur status of a person who is otherwise qualified.

13. A horse shown by an amateur in GHRA classes must be owned and/or leased, with a current GHRA lease on file by the amateur or the immediate family of that amateur.

14. An Amateur must be a current GHRA member and have a GHRA Amateur Declaration on file for the current show year.

XI. EXHIBITOR RESPONSIBILITY

Exhibitors are responsible for:

A. Knowledge and adherence to the current rules as set forth by GHRA and show management.

B. Submitting completed entry form legibly and accurately with information exactly as is printed on horse's registration certificate.

C. Pre-entering and Post-entering in correct halter and performance classes. A horse entered in the wrong class may be transferred to its correct class prior to the class being judged.

D. Reporting to the gate promptly for the class and notifying gate personnel of tack changes needed.

E. Being considerate of other exhibitors and show management.

F. Exhibitor must accommodate any reasonable request by the judge. (Example: Examining horse, tack equipment, etc.).

XII. GENERAL SHOW RULES

- A. Cross-entering: No cross-entering will be allowed between full blood and crossbred divisions at the same show, with the exception of group halter classes, or where otherwise specified in class description.
- B. As a minimum requirement, all horses must be serviceable sound, in good condition and well groomed.
- C. Any horse showing evidence of genetic weakness and unsoundness to be penalized.
- D. Ring gate must be closed when entire class has entered the ring.
- E. Gypsy Horses shall show with full mane, feather and tail, no thinning. (Exception: Braiding of mane and tail is optional in English, costume and tail braided and/or tied below tailbone in Driving Classes only). Generous hair, heavy feather and often double manes (manes on both sides of the horse's neck), are inherent characteristics of the Gypsy Horse breed, any horse that has been excessively clipped, chin and jaw hair removed, (no shorter than ½"), inside ear hair removed (no shorter than flat of outside ear rim) may be penalized.
 - 1. A single braid behind the ear to create a bridle path is permissible but should not be prominent. The braid should be braided to tuck under and be hidden by the remaining mane. The single braid behind the ear should be no wider than 3 inches from poll along the neck at the base of the mane hair, a small braid is preferred.
 - 2. If a bridle path is used it should not exceed the length of the ear laid back along the neck of the horse.
- F. Clipping of horse's coat for showing in winter to give the impression of a summer coat is permissible as long as no pink skin is visible under clipped portion of coat.
- G. Docked tails are not permissible.
- H. No braiding, clipping or alteration of feather is allowed other than trimming the bottom to neaten the appearance and flow of feather.
- I. No ginger or other irritants, nicked tails, false tails or set-up tails allowed.
- J. The application of artificial hair in mane, feather or tail is prohibited.
- K. Changing the coat color of a Gypsy Horse is not permitted.
- L. Foals and Yearlings must be shown barefoot.
- M. 2-year-olds and older Gypsy Horses may be shown barefoot or with a light plate of uniform thickness and weight.
- N. No pads are permitted. No built-up feet, weighted shoes, grabs, caulks, or trailers. The plate shall be of equal length in the branches from the toe back and shall not extend past the bulb of the heel. In all classes the foot should be natural in appearance with the frog close to the ground. The length of the toe must be proportional to the size of the animal.
- O. No farm, individual or animal names, logos or monograms may be displayed on exhibitors.
- P. Conduct designed to distract a horse or otherwise interfere with the showing of another exhibitor's animal will not be tolerated by the show management. Offenders

will be asked to leave the show area. If the offender is also an exhibitor, he or she will be excused from the ring and barred from personally showing during that show. His or her horse however may compete. The offense shall be reported to the GHRA office by the show management for review by the GHRA board.

Q. For safety reasons an unruly horse must be excused from the ring by the judge, ring master, or steward. An exhibitor cannot protest this action.

R. Stallions shall be shown only by persons 18 years old and older.

S. No entry may leave the ring after judging has begun without the permission of the judge or ring steward.

T. Stallions are not allowed in Youth halter or performance classes.

U. Equipment should fit horses properly and be appropriate for size horse and not pinch withers or kidneys.

XIII. GENERAL HALTER RULES

Halter Classes are designed to evaluate the quality of breeding animals to encourage improvement in the breed.

A. The Gypsy Horse is to be shown square. The front legs should be on a vertical line directly under the shoulder. The back of the hocks should be in a vertical line with the animal's buttocks. At no time should the horse be stretched or parked.

B. Halter Show Ring Procedure:

1. Horses will enter the ring at a walk to the judge. When passing the judge, engage a trot for approximately 50', turn at a 90-degree angle and continue trotting for approximately 50' to allow the judge the opportunity to see the trot from in-line and the side angle. Line up as indicated by the ringmaster.

2. Entries will be examined by the judge in the lineup after all the horses have been worked.

3. Gaits

a) The walk should be a natural flat-footed, four beat gait. The walk will be alert, with a stride of reasonable length for the size of the horse.

b) The trot should be a smooth, ground covering, two beat diagonal gait, with a slight flick of feather at the point of extension.

c) The trot should be square and balanced with straight forward movement of the feet.

d) The Gypsy Horse should have the overall appearance of a strong and willing partner that works harmoniously with its handler.

e) The horse shall have a level bite.

f) Stallions over 2 years of age must have descended testicles.

g) The ideal standard in evaluating horses in halter classes should include, but not limited to, soundness and correctness of conformation, particularly feet and legs, with emphasis on correct manner of travel.

h) The Gypsy Horse is noted for its calm, tractable personality, behavior problems should be penalized. For safety reasons an unruly horse (unsafe for horses, officials or exhibitors in the ring) must be excused from the ring by the judge, ring steward, or steward. An exhibitor cannot protest this action.

i) The Gypsy Horse halter entry should be bright and alert with a smart way of going. The entry should possess all of the attributes of quality set forth in the Standard of Perfection, with as few faults as possible and free of any disqualifying characteristics. The Gypsy Horse shall be judged on merit of quality.

j) Absolute correctness of movement and soundness will be noted by the judge.

k) All horses must be examined in the lineup and observed at a walk and trot.

l) No tack, equipment, aids, appointments or devices permitted other than as follows:

(1) Mares & Geldings: show halter or hunter type bridle with snaffle bit without shanks.

(2) Stallions: may be shown in full tack (crupper, side reins and surcingle), show halter or hunter type bridle only, with snaffle or stallion bit.

(3) Bits are permitted only on animals two years and older.

m) Dress for an exhibitor should be appropriate for purpose.

(1) The Exhibitor to be dressed safe, neat and clean.

(2) It is recommended but not required to wear hat, jacket and gloves.

(3) Closed toe/heel foot attire is required (boots or athletic shoes).

(4) No T-shirts, shorts, skirts above the knee, strapless tops or canvas/cloth shoes allowed.

n) One handler may be allowed in the ring with each horse. An exhibitor may request a "runner" to assist and then exchange for inspection, exhibitor must notify the ring steward prior to entering the show ring.

o) No items disturbing to other entries may be used inside or outside the ring while showing a Gypsy Horse.

p) All eligible first and second place class winners (group winners excluded) must compete in their respective championship classes, unless excused by show management.

q) This line intentionally left blank

r) Bloody Mouth. In all divisions if a horse's mouth is found to be bloody, disqualification is at the judge's discretion.

4. Temperament and Movement

- a) Overall appearance of a strong and willing partner that works harmoniously with its handler.
- b) Willing, confident and offering its best with little encouragement. Sensible, steady, and eager to please.
- c) A steady forward walk with impulsion. Ground covering trot with a slight flick of feather at the point of extension.

XIV. HALTER CLASS SPECIFICATIONS

Each Halter Division (Stallion, Mare & Gelding) to be judged separately unless otherwise specified. Breed Halter Classes shall be judged 75% on conformation, quality, breed type, movement and performance and 25% on disposition and manners.

- A. Foal of Current Year (Dams may be present in the off-side of the ring on lead with a non-exhibiting handler.)
- B. Yearlings
- C. 2 Year Olds
- D. 3&4 Year Olds
- E. 5 Year Olds
- F. Broodmare: Broodmares must be 3 years old or older and are eligible for Senior Champion Mare, but cannot cross enter into the aged mare classes at the same show or contest. (Foals may be present in the off-side of the ring on lead with a non-exhibiting handler.)
- G. Junior Champion and Reserve: To be the first and second place winners from foal of current year. Yearling and 2 Year Olds. Horses should be lined up according to wins in qualifying classes. In no case shall 2nd place horse be placed over the horse that was first placed above him.
- H. Senior Champion and Reserve: To be the first and second place winners from 3- & 4-Year Old & 5-Year-Old & Older, and Broodmares. Horses should be lined up according to wins in qualifying classes. In no case shall 2nd place horse be placed over the horse that was first placed above him.
- I. Grand Champion: The Senior Champion and Reserve winners and Junior Champion and Reserve winners (foals are eligible if they are Junior Champion and Reserve). Horses should be lined up according to wins in qualifying classes. In no case shall 2nd place horse be placed over the horse that was first placed above him. Exceptions: If for any reason the first place horse fails to return for Grand and Reserve, the second place horse in that division, shall be moved in the first place position for consideration in Grand and Reserve placing.
- J. Champion of Champions: If a Champion of Champions award is given, those eligible will be Grand Champion Stallion, Mare and Gelding.
- K. Broken Color: At age, any sex of any tobiano or appaloosa color pattern. Judged 80% on color quality, richness and 50/50 balance of coat pattern and 20% on conformation.

L. Blagdon Color: Any age, any sex of the Sabino pattern also known as flecked roan or roan. Blue eyes are common, head and legs usually exhibit extensive white flecked or roan edges. Body white may spread up from belly or flank with flecked or roan edges. May be minimally marked to almost white with colored ears. Judged 80% on quality and richness of color and 20% on conformation.

M. Solid Color: Any age, any sex of solid color (e.g., bay, palomino, buckskin, gray, chestnut, etc.). Judged 80% on quality and richness of color and 20% on conformation.

N. Open Halter - Bred, Owned and Shown by Exhibitor: Breeder is defined as owning dam at the time of service. An owner is a person holding title or members of his/her immediate family. The exhibitor must be both. Will be asked to move on a line at a walk and trot.

O. Mare and Foal: Mare and her current year foal. Judged 50% on Mare's and 50% on foal's conformation. Will not be asked to work on a line.

P. Get of sire: 3 Gypsy Horses; stallions, mares and/or geldings, any age, the get of the same sire. Judged 75% on conformation and 25% on uniformity. Combined ownership permitted. Entry is made in the name of the sire. Will not be asked to work on a line.

XV. IN-HAND PERFORMANCE DIVISION

The In-Hand Performance division is for the purpose of developing and furthering the art and sport of competing in hand. A complete knowledge of and compliance with the rules are essential. An In-hand horse must be at least 2 years old to compete in In-Hand performance. (January 1st of their 2-year-old year). Horse to be shown in halter or bridle with appropriate lead, chain on lead permitted under the chin of the horse. The horse must be serviceable sound, meet conformation standards and exhibit quiet manners.

XVI. TRAIL IN-HAND

This class will be judged on the performance of the horse over the obstacles. Judges will assign a point value to each obstacle and points will be added to or subtracted from this score based on the horse's performance over that obstacle. Credit will be given to the horse negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the handler's cues. Horse may not be touched by handler unless instructed to by judge or course designer. No tack, equipment, aids, appointments, or devices permitted other than halter and leadline. Handler must maneuver horse, using leadline, voice or hand signals only. A handler may show more than one entry in a class.

A. Course: Horse required to work over, under or through obstacles. Obstacles should be simulated conditions encountered at the ranch, in parades or at a show. Course to include a minimum of 6 obstacles and a maximum of 10 obstacles.

B. Walk and jog of suitable duration to show way of going. Cantering not allowed. Speed not to be used to determine placing. Excessive delays in approaching obstacles to be

penalized; judges may ask exhibitor to move on to next obstacle when the horse takes excessive time, has refused 3 times or is unable to work the obstacle. No time limit to be on course.

C. Entries to be evaluated on responsiveness, willingness and general attitude. Entries should demonstrate control, calmness and sensible attitude.

D. Course Requirements and some examples of obstacles: Use care in setting up course. Care must be exercised to avoid the setting up of any of these obstacles in a manner that may be hazardous to the horse or rider. Obstacles not combined shall be a minimum of 9 feet (2.74m) apart.

E. Definitions

1. Walk-overs – an obstacle of at least four poles measuring 20 inches (50.8cm) to 24 inches (60.96cm) *between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.

2. Trot-overs – An obstacle of at least four poles measuring 36 inches (91.44cm) to 42 inches (106.68cm) *between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.

3. Jump – An obstacle designed for horses to be ridden over, either:

a) Single Jumps – obstacles whose center height is not less than 14 inches (35.56cm) high or not more than 24 inches (60.96cm) high:

b) Multiple Jump – Obstacles with a maximum center height of 18 inches (45.72cm) high.

4. Side-pass – An object of such nature and length which is safe and may be used to demonstrate the responsiveness of the horse to leg signals. If raised, height may not exceed 12 inches (30.48cm). The obstacle may be designed to require the horse to side pass either or both ways or in a pattern. Objects such as a bale of hay that may become entangled in the horse's feet or legs will not be used.

5. Circle – Requiring either a turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning on outside of circle; or a turn on the haunches with hind feet inside and front feet on outside of circle.

6. Square, minimum 6 feet (1.82m) sides. Walk into the square. While all four feet are confined in the square, make a 360 degree turn and ride out.

7. Gate: It is permissible to change hands prior to opening gate if the gate is in such a position as to justify the change of hands on the lead. Exhibitors losing control of the gate while passing through shall be penalized and scored accordingly.

8. Back through. Shall consist of:

a) Poles or Straight L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 30 inches (76.2cm) between minimum; height not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm).

b) Barrels or Cones – A minimum of three. At least 36 inches (91.44cm) between.

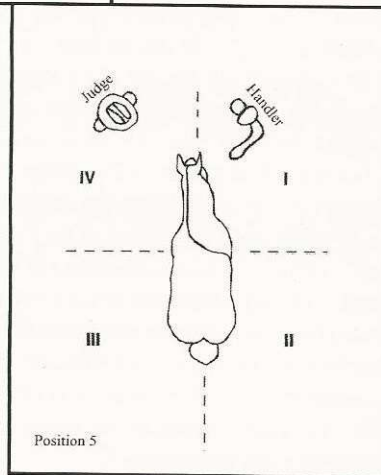
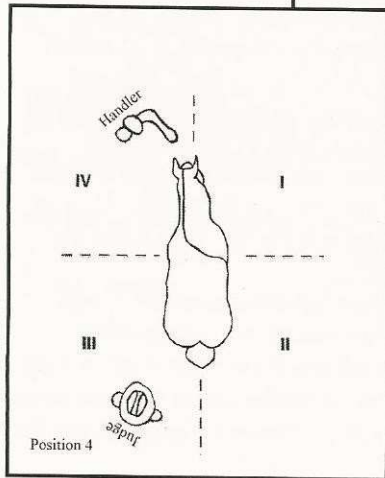
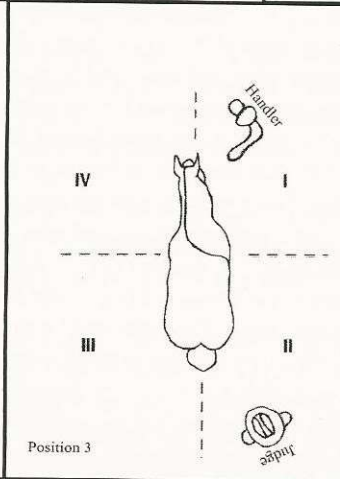
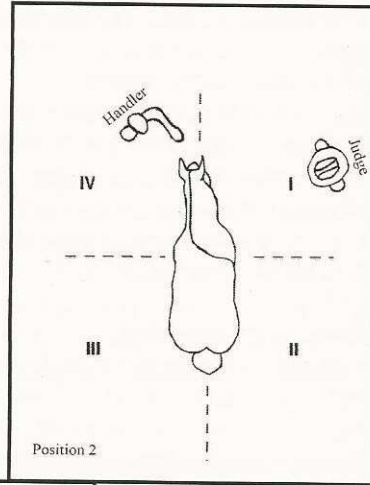
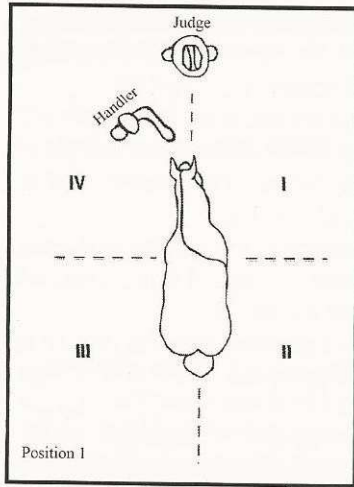
- c) Triangle – 36 inches (91.44cm) between minimum at entry and 40 inches (101.6cm) between minimum for sides. If guardrails are used with barrels, cones or triangle they shall be 3-4 feet (.91m-1.21m) from the sides of the obstacle.
9. Bridge – a bridge with a wooden floor not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm) in height and with or without side rails not less than 36 inches (91.44cm) apart will be used. A log placed under the bridge to create teeter-totter effect is no prohibited so long as it is secured to the bridge so as not to shift during the passage of the horse over the bridge.
10. Water Hazard – A ditch or shallow pond of water may be used. A horse must pass through this obstacle, which must be large enough so that to properly complete this obstacle all four feet of the horse must step in the water. Management may not place any item in the water. If a box is used, simulated water is permissible. If the water box is used proceeding and in combination with a bridge, simulated water must be used.
11. Simulated Water – A plastic sheet, secured to the ground, so that it will not become affixed to the horse's foot when a horse passes over the simulated water.
12. Carrying Object – Any object, other than animal or fowl, and of a reasonable size or weight, may be carried to a specific point.
13. Drag or Pull - Any object other than animal or fowl which can reasonably be pulled or dragged without the exhibitor having to dally may be used. Dallying shall be the option of the exhibitor.
14. Mailbox – Remove and/or replace items. Side pass is optional.
15. Ground Tie – Proceed to the designated place, ground tie the horse and move away from the horse a reasonable distance to clearly show the proper training of the horse.
16. Serpentine – obstacle consisting of four pylons, guardrails optional, through which a horse will maneuver at a walk or jog. Guardrails shall consist of poles placed parallel and a minimum of 3 feet (.91m) from the side of pylons: walk-pylons, minimum of 3 feet (.91m) apart, base to base. Jog pylons minimum 6 feet (1.82m) apart, base to base.
17. Jog-around – Square consisting of 4 poles, minimum 12 feet (3.65m) long, and a pylon placed in the center of the square. Exhibitor will enter over a designated pole, perform a minimum 90-degree jog around the pylon and exit over a designated pole.
18. Jog-through – shall consist of poles L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 3 feet (.99m) between minimum and 4 feet 3 inches (1.29m) Maximum. Elevated height shall not exceed 12 inches (3048cm).

XVII.SHOWMANSHIP

- A. Below are points on which showmanship classes are to be judged. Only the handler is judged. The horse is a prop to show the ability of the handler. Management must choose and post the showmanship patterns.
- B. Appearance of exhibitor:
1. 10 points - clothes and person neat and clean. Suitable clothes; hats, boots and long sleeves shirts required.
- C. Appearance of horse:
1. 15 points - conditioning.
 2. 15 points - grooming of horse.
 3. 10 points - tack.
- D. Showing of horse in ring:
1. 15 points - leading. Enter the ring leading horse at an alert walk in a counter-clockwise direction. Walk on horse's left side, holding lead shank in right hand near halter. The remaining portion of the lead is held neatly and safely in left hand. Animal should lead readily at a walk. After judge has lined up the class in front of spectators, he or she will call on each exhibitor individually to move his or her horse individually. When moving horse, be sure that the judge gets a clear, unobstructed view of the horse's action. Allow the horse sufficient lead to move freely the required distance, stop, and turn to the right around the horse. Exhibitor should perform the showmanship pattern as directed by the judge or ring steward.
 2. 15 points - posing. When posing your horse, stand toward the front facing the horse, but always in a position where you can keep your eye on the judge. Pose your horse with his feet squarely under him. Do most of your showing with the lead strap. Never touch or kick the horse's leg into position. Do not crowd exhibitor in front when lined up head to tail. When judge is observing other animals, let your horse stand if posed reasonably well. Be natural. Over showing, undue fussing and maneuvering are objectionable.
 3. 20 points-poise, alertness and merits. Keep alert and be aware of the position of the judge at all times. Do not be distracted by persons or things outside the ring. Show the animal at all times. Be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times. Recognize quickly and correct faults of your horse. Respond quickly to requests from judges and officials. Keep showing until the entire class has been placed and excused from the ring. A judge may ask an exhibitor questions (Example: exhibitor number, horse's age, body parts of horse, etc.) At his/her discretion a judge may ask an exhibitor for an additional test after completion of the pattern.
- E. Management will use one of the following ring patterns in judging this class. Judge will discuss the selected pattern with the contestants prior to class. The selected pattern must be posted at least two hours before the start of the class. (Ring patterns to follow).
- F. Horse's will be shown on the quarter system. An imaginary line divides the horse into four quarters or quadrants. When the Judge is at the front of the horse, the handler should be on the opposite side of the horse as the judge. When the judge is at the rear of the horse, the handler should be on the same side of the horse as the judge. Positions 2 and 5 illustrates when a judge stands at the front half of the horse, the handler should be on the

opposite side of the horse. Position 1 illustrates when the judge stands directly in front of the horse the handler should be on the left side of the horse. Position 3 and 4 illustrates when the judge stands at the rear of the horse the handler should be on the same side. The handler moves to the correct position when the judge crosses the imaginary line that separates each quadrant.

Quarter System Positions

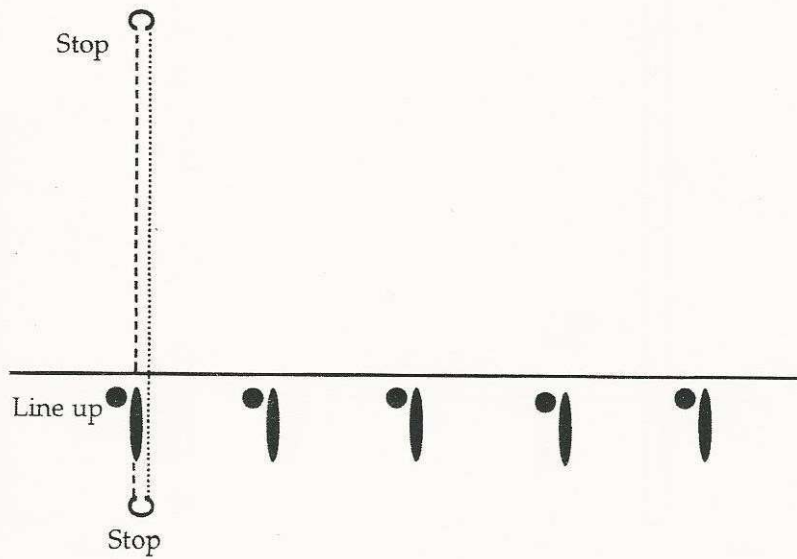


Showmanship
Ring Patterns

Pattern # 1:

Walk to the judge in a straight line. Stop and set up your horse. Upon acknowledgement from the judge-do a 180 degree turn. Trot in a straight line-past the line up-stop. Do a 180 degree turn. Walk horse forward to the exact spot in the line up (where you were when you started the pattern) and set your horse up.

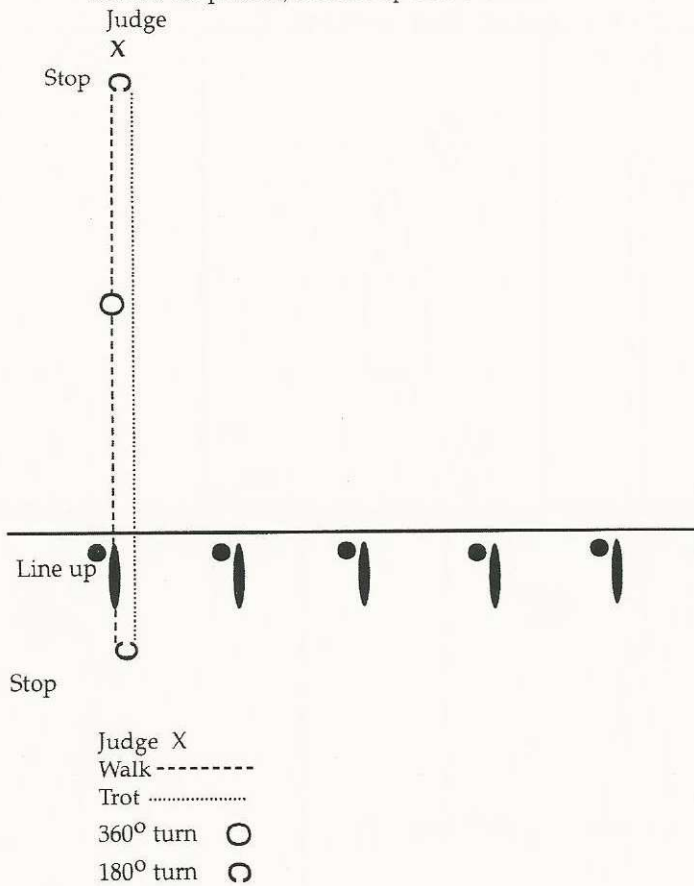
Judge
X



Judge X
Walk - - - - - 180° turn ○
Trot

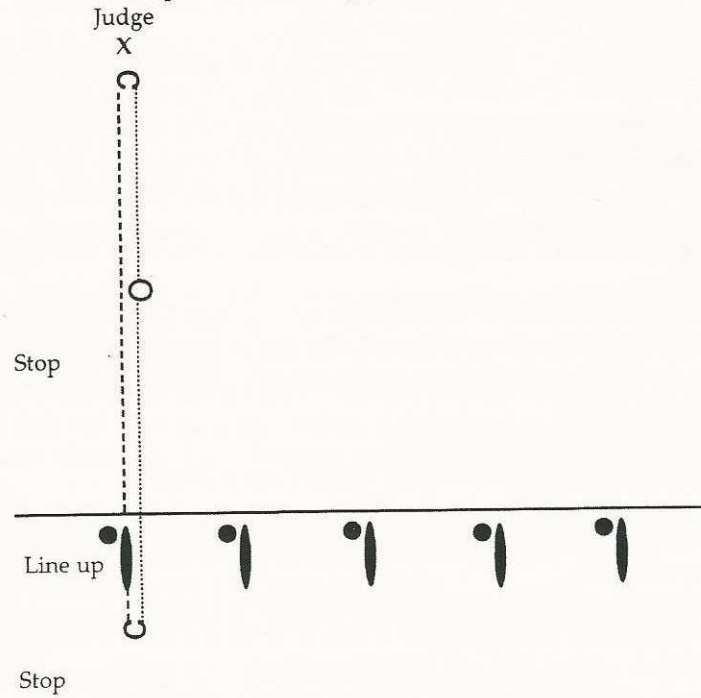
Pattern # 2

Walk toward the judge in a straight line. Stop 1/2 way between the line up and the judge and do a 360 degree turn and stop. All turns are to be to the right. Continue at a walk (in a straight line) toward the judge. Stop and set up your horse. Upon acknowledgement from the judge, do a 180 degree turn. Trot in a straight line, past the line up and stop. Do a 180 degree turn. Walk horse forward to the exact spot in the line up (where you were when you started the pattern) and set up horse



Pattern #3

Walk (in a straight line) to the judge, Stop and set up your horse. Upon acknowledgement from the judge, do a 180 degree turn. All turns are to be to the right, Trot (in a straight line) toward the line up. Stop 1/2 way between the judge and the line up and do a 360 degree turn and stop, continue at a trot in a straight line, past the line up and stop, Do a 180 degree turn, Walk horse forward to the exact spot in the line up (where you were when you started the pattern) and set up your horse.



Judge X
 Walk-----
 Trot.....
 360° turn ○
 180° turn ◡

XVIII. DRIVING DIVISION

A. Pleasure Driving

1. General

- a) Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section and Conformation sections.
- b) Driving rules are derived from and used with the permission of the American Driving Society.
- c) In the case of conflicts, the current Rules of the American Driving Society shall be applied from https://americandrivingsociety.org/content.aspx?page_id=22&club_id=548049&module_id=402014
- d) Youth may NOT drive a stallion in this class. No exceptions.

2. Definitions

- a) Driver is the person controlling the reins and whip and brake.
- b) Groom is the person capable of assisting in the event of difficulty.
- c) Turnout refers to the combination of driver, horse(s), groom(s) and vehicle exhibiting in classes.

3. Responsibilities

- a) It is the responsibility of each driver to ensure that harness and vehicle are in good repair and structurally sound.
- b) The driver should always be the first person to enter the vehicle and the last to leave. Passengers must never be left on the vehicle while the driver is dismounted unless the passenger has taken control of the reins.
- c) Drivers should maintain a safe distance from other vehicles during the competition and in the warm-up and parking areas.
- d) All Youth in all driving competitions, whether driver, groom, or passenger, must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured. Failure to comply will result in elimination. All competitors are strongly encouraged to wear ASTM/SEI approved protective headgear, and no participant will be penalized for wearing protective headgear.
- e) All youth MUST have an adult with driving experience riding with them in the cart at all times.
- f) Whenever fully harnessed to a vehicle and while being harnessed to a vehicle, a horse must wear a bridle with reins attached and passed through the saddle terrets. Exceptions: a. Once a horse is fully harnessed to a vehicle, one rein at a time may be adjusted.
- g) Horses in multiple hitches must have at least one rein attached to the bridle while being harnessed to a vehicle.
- h) The horse must never be left unattended while put to a vehicle 8. No change of driver is permitted except where specified.

- i) It is preferred the driver sit on the right-hand side of the vehicle.
 - j) The driver should be seated comfortably on the box so as to be relaxed and effective. Either the one- or two-handed method of driving is acceptable. Common to methods, the elbows and arms should be close to the body with an allowing but steady hand enabling a consistent “feel” of the horse’s mouth. Drivers should not be penalized or rewarded for using one style over another.
 - k) An appropriate whip shall be carried in hand at all times while driving. The thong on the whip must be long enough to reach the shoulder of the farthest horse. A driver not in compliance will be severely penalized.
 - l) The driver should perform whip salute in one of two ways:
 - (1) By moving the whip, held in the right hand, to a vertical position, the butt end even with the face.
 - (2) By moving the whip, held in the right hand, to a position parallel with the ground, the handle before the face.
 - (3) The whip salute is appropriate at the start and finish of an individual test or at the beginning and end of a dressage test.
 - m) A gentleman may place the whip in his left hand and remove his hat.
 - n) A groom is optional for a single horse turnout.
 - o) One groom is required for a pair or tandem to assist in the event of difficulty.
 - p) Two grooms are required for four –in-hands or unicorns to assist in the event of difficulty.
 - q) Passengers are permitted in vehicles, but must be appropriately dressed and must wear a hat. Youth must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use.
 - r) Headers are permitted in driving classes. Headers must position themselves squarely two to three feet in front of the horse’s head. Headers shall stand still with hands behind their back. Should it become necessary to restrain a horse prior to the completion of judging, the judge shall penalize that entry. Judges shall also penalize any entry whose header disturbs or distracts any horse. Headers shall be neatly dressed in English, Western or Traditional attire, whichever is appropriate for the class. All Youth drivers must have a header.
4. Attire-Drivers
- a) Drivers and passengers should be dressed conservatively according to the style of the present day. Exception: when showing traditional Gypsy vehicles, drivers and passengers may dress accordingly.
 - b) Gentlemen must wear a coat or jacket while appearing in any class unless excused from doing so by the judge or competition management.
 - c) Gentlemen are requested to remove hats while accepting awards.

- d) Ladies must wear a conservative dress, tailored suit, or slacks. Floppy hats are discouraged.
 - e) Drivers must wear a hat and gloves. Apron or Knee rug is optional.
 - f) Protective head gear is acceptable in all classes.
5. Attire-Grooms
- a) Grooms of either sex may wear stable livery in any but the more formal vehicles where full livery is appropriate. Where it is specifically allowed in the Prize List, less formal attire may be appropriate, but it should always be neat and clean. In all classes grooms shall wear a hat or protective headgear.
 - b) Stable Livery consists of one of the following
 - (1) A conservative suit, white shirt, dark tie, derby, dark shoes and leather gloves.
 - (2) A conservative jacket, jodhpurs or drill trousers, jodhpur or paddock boots, white shirt, stock or four-in-hand tie, leather gloves, derby or conservative cap.
 - (3) Hunting attire with hunting derby or bowler.
 - (4) Protective headgear is acceptable in all classes.
 - c) Turn Out for the Horse
 - (1) Braiding of the mane is optional.
 - (2) Tails are not braided.
 - (3) It is prohibited to tie a tail to a vehicle or harness
 - (4) The application of supplemental hair to mane or tail is prohibited.
 - (5) Use of any foreign substance to induce a high tail carriage is prohibited.
 - (6) Bridles should fit snugly.
 - (7) Throatlatch and noseband are mandatory.
 - (8) Both leather and synthetic harness are equally acceptable.
 - (9) Black Harness is considered appropriate with painted vehicles, with the shafts or pole trimmed in black.
 - (10) Black Harness is considered appropriate with natural wood vehicle with iron parts painted any color except brown, shaft and pole trimmings, dash and fenders are done in black.
 - (11) Russet harness is considered appropriate with a natural wood vehicle with brown or black trim.
 - (12) Russet harness is considered appropriate with a painted vehicle with natural wood panels with any color iron or with a vehicle painted brown with brown iron.
 - (13) Shaft and pole trimmings should match the harness.
 - (14) All metal furnishings should match, be secure, and polished.
 - (15) Breast collars are appropriate with lightweight vehicles.

- (16) Full collars are suggested for heavy vehicles such as bow-tops, coaches, brakes, dog carts, etc.
- (17) A wide saddle is suggested for a two wheeled vehicle as more weight rests on the horse's back.
- (18) Narrower saddles are more appropriate for four wheeled vehicles.
- (19) Tying of tongues is prohibited.
- (20) Each horse requires a bridle with a bit. Burr, gag, and twisted wire bits of any type are not permitted in competition.
- (21) Drivers should strive to present an appropriate turnout. "Appropriate" indicates a balance and pleasing appearance of the combination of horse and vehicle.
- (22) Show management can specify that wire wheels and pneumatic tire type carts are acceptable. The exhibitor must check in advance with show management.
- (23) False martingales are permitted in all classes. Standing martingales are allowed for Stanhope type or Park Gate Gig vehicles.

6. Gaits

- a) Walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace. The walk is a four-beat gait.
- b) The Trot is a two-beat gait. d. Slow Trot: the horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit. The trot is slower and more collected, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should indicate willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence.
- c) Working Trot: this is the pace between strong and slow trot and rounder than the strong trot. The horse goes forward freely and straight; engaging the hind legs with good hock action; on a taut, but light rein; the position being balanced and unconstrained. The steps should be as even as possible. The hind feet should touch the ground in the foot prints of the fore feet. The degree of energy and impulsion displayed at the working trot denotes clearly the degree of suppleness and balance of the horse.
- d) Strong Trot: this is a clear, but not excessive, increase in pace and lengthening of stride while remaining well balanced and showing appropriate lateral flexion on turns. Light contact to be maintained. Excessive speed will be penalized.
- e) Halt – Horses and vehicle should be brought to a complete and square stop without abruptness or veering. At the halt, the horses should stand attentive, motionless and straight with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver.

f) Rein Back – is the backward movement in which the legs are raised and set down simultaneously in diagonal pairs with the hind legs remaining well in line. To be performed in two parts:

- (1) The horse must move backward at least four steps in an unhurried manner, with head flexed and straight, pushing the carriage back evenly in a straight line.
- (2) Move forward willingly to original position using the same quiet aids.

7. Judging Criteria and Class Specifications

a) Large classes may be split by the judge or competition management into more manageable groups.

b) The judge or competition management has discretion as to how the division is made, keeping the following in mind, when applicable;

- (1) Separation of multiple and single entries.
- (2) Separation of 2 and 4 wheeled vehicles.
- (3) Traditional gypsy vehicles to include Vardo (either wood sided or canvas bow-top), Dray, Pot Cart, Flat Cart, or Whoopi Cart can only be shown in a separate Traditional Vehicle class.
- (4) Ladies to Drive
- (5) Gentlemen to Drive
- (6) Amateur to Drive
- (7) Youth to Drive (may not drive stallions and must be accompanied by a knowledgeable adult horseman at all times. All Youth in all competitions must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured.) All Youth drivers must have a header.
- (8) Stallion/Gelding
- (9) Mare

c) Management has the option to have final placing determined by working off the leaders of each section or by awarding duplicate ribbons and/or awards for each section as if they were a separate class.

- (1) A pleasure driving competition is judged primarily on the performance and quality of each turnout.
- (2) To be shown both ways of the arena at a walk, slow trot and working trot.
- (3) A break in gait shall incur a penalty.
- (4) Any outside assistance incurs elimination.
- (5) No entry may leave the ring after judging has begun without permission from the judge.
- (6) Entries chosen for a work off may be worked both ways of the arena at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute a figure eight and/or perform other appropriate tests.

- (7) Management may restrict Combined Driving marathon vehicles from participation in Pleasure Driving competitions.
- (8) Wire-wheel and pneumatic-tired vehicles may be permitted only at management's discretion and must be specified in the Omnibus/Prize List: Exceptions: antique vehicles with long wire spokes and hard rubber tires are allowed in this class.
8. Turnout Class
- a) A Pleasure Driving class in which entries are judged primarily on the performance and quality of each turnout.
- b) To be shown both ways of the arena at a walk, slow trot, working trot and strong trot. To stand quietly and to rein back.
- c) To be judged: 70% on the condition, fit and appropriateness of harness and vehicle, spares and appointments, neatness and appropriateness of attire and overall impression. 30% on performance, manners and way of going.
9. Working Class
- a) A Pleasure Driving class in which entries are judged primarily on the suitability of the horse to provide a pleasant drive.
- b) To be shown both ways of the arena at a walk, slow trot, working trot and strong trot. To stand quietly, both on the rail and while lined up and to rein back.
- c) All entries chosen for a workout may be worked both ways of the arena at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute appropriate tests
- d) To be judged: 70% on performance, manners and way of going of the horse(s). 20% on the condition and fit of harness and vehicle. 10% on neatness of attire.
- B. Reinsmanship
1. A Pleasure Driving class in which entries are judged primarily on the ability and skill of the driver.
2. To be shown both ways of the ring at a walk, slow trot, working trot and strong trot. Drivers shall be required to rein back.
3. All drivers chosen for a workout may be worked at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute appropriate tests.
4. The driver should be seated comfortably on the box so as to be relaxed and effective.
5. Either the one- or two-handed method of driving is acceptable. Common to both methods, the elbows and arms should be close to the body with an allowing but steady hand enabling a consistent "feel" with the horse's mouth. Drivers should not be penalized or rewarded for using one general style over another.
6. To be judged: 75% on handling of reins and whip, control, posture, and overall impression of driver and 25% on the condition of harness and vehicle and neatness of attire.

- C. Cones and Obstacles Classes
1. Please refer to the ADS (American Driving Society) rules at:
https://americandrivingsociety.org/content.aspx?page_id=22&club_id=548049&module_id=402014
- D. Ground Driving In Harness
1. General
 - a) Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section and Conformation sections.
 - b) Driving rules are derived from and used with the permission of the American Driving Society. In the case of conflicts, the current Rules of the American Driving Society shall be applied.
 2. Definitions
 - a) Driver is the person controlling the reins and whip.
 - b) Turnout refers to the combination of driver and a horse exhibiting in the class.
 3. Responsibilities
 - a) It is the responsibility of each driver to ensure that the harness is in good repair.
 - b) Drivers should maintain a safe distance from other vehicle and ground driven horses and drivers during the competition and in the warm-up and parking areas.
 - c) Youth may NOT show a stallion in this class. No exceptions.
 - d) All Youths in all competitions must wear property fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured. Failure to comply will result in elimination. All Youth drivers must have a header.
 - e) All competitors are strongly encouraged to wear ASTM/SEI approved protective headgear, and no participant will be penalized for wearing protective headgear.
 - f) A horse must wear a bridle with reins attached and passed through the saddle terrets.
 - g) No change of driver is permitted except where specified.
 - h) An appropriate whip shall be carried in hand at all times while driving. The thong on the whip must be long enough to reach the shoulder of the farthest horse. A driver not in compliance will be severely penalized.
 - i) A gentleman may place the whip in his left hand and remove his hat.
 4. Attire-Drivers
 - a) Drivers should be dressed conservatively according to the style of the present day.
 - b) Gentlemen must wear a coat or jacket while appearing in any class unless excused from doing so by the judge or competition management.
 - c) Gloves are required.
 5. Turn Out for the Horse

- a) Braiding of the mane is optional.
- b) Tails are not braided.
- c) It is prohibited to tie a tail to a harness.
- d) The application of supplemental hair to mane or tail is prohibited.
- e) Use of any foreign substance to induce a high tail carriage is prohibited.
- f) Bridles should fit snugly.
- g) Throatlatch and cavesson are mandatory.
- h) Black Harness or russet harness is considered appropriate.
- i) Tying of tongues is prohibited.
- j) Each horse requires a bridle with a bit. Burr, gag, and twisted wire bits of any type are not permitted in competition.
- k) Drivers should strive to present an appropriate turnout. "Appropriate" indicates a balance and pleasing appearance of the combination of horse and driver.
- l) False martingales are permitted in all classes.
- m) Horses are required to be shown in full harness, including breast collar or collar, with traces.

6. Gaits

- a) Walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace. The walk is a four-beat gait.
- b) The Trot is a two-beat gait. Slow Trot: the horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit. The trot is slower and more collected, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should indicate willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence.
- c) Halt – Horses and vehicle should be brought to a complete and square stop without abruptness or veering. At the halt, the horses should stand attentive, motionless and straight with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver.

7. Judging Criteria and Class Specifications

- a) To be shown both ways of the arena in the pattern posted at a walk and slow trot or jog.
- b) Entries chosen for a work off may be worked both ways of the arena at any gait requested by the judge, and may be asked to execute a figure eight and/or perform other appropriate tests.
- c) Scoring shall be 70% on performance, quality of horse, and manners; 20% on condition of the horse and fit of the harness 10% on neatness of attire.

E. Concours d'Elegance – Driving

- 1. The essence of the competition is the word "Elegance". The winner will be the turnout which presents the most elegant effect as it pertains to the Victorian or

Edwardian era. This will include vehicle, harness, appointments, horses, driver, passengers, grooms, etc., but above all, general impression is most important.

2. Attention will be paid to the personal appearance of the driver, grooms and passengers as it contributes to the overall picture.

3. Fancy dress or period costume is not permitted.

4. Performance will not be judged unless it detracts from the elegance of the turnout.

5. This class is inspired by a time when the place to be seen and to show off one's prized horse(s) and elaborate attire was in the park. Horse and driver should give the impression of being elaborately turned out in one's best dress attire for the purpose of making an impression.

6. This class is open to singles or multiples.

7. Concours d'Elegance class is not judged as a show or turnout class in the accepted sense. It is more a parade of beautifully presented turnouts, with the awards going to the most elegant and appealing. The judge/s should be looking at the overall picture, rather than fine detail.

F. General

1. Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section.

2. This class may be open to include Gypsy Crosses at the discretion of show management.

3. This is not a costume class.

4. Refer to Pleasure Driving section for additional General, Responsibility and Turnout rules.

5. Youth may NOT show a stallion. No exceptions (added 3/12/17).

6. Youth must wear an ASTM/SEI certified equestrian riding helmet in this class.

7. Youth must have an experienced adult horseman accompany them at all times while driving and must have a header while in the lineup.

G. Gaits

1. Walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace. The walk is a four-beat gait.

2. The Trot is a two-beat gait. a. Slow Trot: the horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit. The trot is slower and more collected, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should indicate willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence.

3. Working Trot: this is the pace between strong and slow trot and more round than the strong trot. The horse goes forward freely and straight; engaging the hind legs with good hock action; on a taut, but light rein; the position being balanced and unconstrained. The steps should be as even as possible. The hind feet should touch the ground in the foot prints of the fore feet. The degree of energy and impulsion

displayed at the working trot denotes clearly the degree of suppleness and balance of the horse.

4. Strong Trot: this is a clear, but not excessive, increase in pace and lengthening of stride while remaining well balanced and showing appropriate lateral flexion on turns. Light contact to be maintained. Excessive speed will be penalized.

5. Halt – Horses and vehicle should be brought to a complete and square stop without abruptness or veering. At the halt, the horses should stand attentive, motionless and straight with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver.

6. Rein Back – is the backward movement in which the legs are raised and set down simultaneously in diagonal pairs with the hind legs remaining well in line. To be performed in two parts: a. The horse must move backward at least four steps in an unhurried manner, with head flexed and straight, pushing the carriage back evenly in a straight line.

7. Move forward willingly to original position using the same quiet aids.

H. Judging Criteria

1. Class to be judged 75% on driver's attire, 15% on manners and 10% on movement & overall appearance.

2. At any time during the class, unruly or disruptive horses must be excused from the class at the judge's discretion.

XIX. DRIVING CLASS SPECIFICATIONS

A. Pleasure Driving: Open to stallions, mares or geldings. Judged 70% on manners (in motion and at rest), way of going, and performance, 20% on condition, fit and appropriateness of harness and vehicle; and 10% on neatness, appropriateness of attire, and overall impression.

1. Horses to enter the ring counter clockwise (to the right) at collected trot, to be shown both ways of the ring at a walk, collected trot and working trot.

2. Horses must stand quietly and back readily.

3. Horses to be shown to a suitable two-wheeled cart with foot basket or four-wheeled vehicle. (4) Viceroy's, racing sulkies, and fine harness rigs are prohibited.

B. Traditional Vehicle Driving: To be judged 60% on manners (in motion and at rest), quality and performance, 20% on appropriateness of vehicle and 20% on appropriate attire.

1. Open to single horse or with a sideline and any traditional Gypsy vehicle (e.g., flatcart, bowtop, ledge wagon, etc.)

2. Entry may be a stallion, mare, or gelding.

3. To be shown in traditional Gypsy harness.

4. To be shown at a walk, and collected trot, both ways of the ring, to line up and stand quietly. Backing is not required.

C. Pleasure obstacle driving: To be judged on the basis of performance and manners (in motion and at rest).

1. A single horse hitched to a suitable two wheeled cart or 4 wheeled carriage is the appropriate entry for this class. The harness and vehicle must be safe and in

serviceable condition. The judge will dismiss any unsafe entry whether due to equipment or behavior of the animal.

2. Each entry will work individually through an obstacle course designed to test the performance and manners of a good working animal. Each entry will be given a numerical score based on performance at each obstacle and overall manners and gaits.

3. The course shall consist of at least four obstacles chosen and arranged from the following list: (not to exceed 8 obstacles, 4 of which can be show management's choice with safety of horse and exhibitor a priority).

- a) Back through an obstacle
- b) Walk through a water obstacle or simulated water.
- c) Cross a simulated wooden bridge.
- d) Drive between poles, bales of hay or other obstacles making a narrow passage.
- e) Mail Box (Stop, open mail box, remove mail, return mail to box, and close box).
- f) Weaving and figure 8.
- g) Back up four steps.
- h) Tires, stair steps, and jumps are prohibited.

4. A course diagram must be posted at least one hour before the class is held. This diagram will indicate what gait (walk - trot) the animal will take between each obstacle.

5. The judge shall break ties by judging the animal on rail work at a walk or trot and/or by requiring tied entries to repeat any part of the course.

6. If sufficient entries are present, this class may be divided according to age of driver. (Youth, adult, etc.).

7. The Show committee and/or judge may impose a time limit or number of refusals before the driver must pass to the next obstacle.

8. It is recommended that distance between obstacles be short in order to expedite the class.

9. At the discretion of the judge, all entries may be asked to back.

10. It is emphasized that this is an obstacle driving class and that a good entry is one that will provide a pleasant, responsive drive for the driver.

11. The driver should be neatly dressed.

12. In shows where more than one obstacle class is offered at least three of the obstacles must be different or the manner of performance through the obstacles must be varied for each class.

13. All obstacles must be safe for exhibitors as well as for horses.

14. Edible treats to encourage an animal to perform obstacles is prohibited.

15. Off course will result in elimination from the class. Off course is defined as:

- a) Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction.
- b) Negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side.

- c) Skipping an obstacle unless directed by judge.
- d) Negotiating obstacles in the wrong sequence.
- e) Physically moving or coercing the horse by touching with hand or body part.
- f) It is up to the judge's discretion to disqualify.

D. Riding Division: The riding division is for the purpose of developing and furthering the art and sport of riding for pleasure. A complete knowledge of and compliance with the rules are essential.

1. The Gypsy Horse must exhibit conformation standards, quiet manners, perform at a collected gait on a light rein, stand quietly and back readily. Extreme action or heavy on the bit will be penalized. All equipment must be safe, serviceably sound, clean and appropriate to division shown in. Youth exhibitors must wear an ASTM/SEI-approved helmet at all times while mounted on competition grounds.

2. All riding horses must be at least 3 years of age. (January 1st or their 3-year-old year).

3. English and Western tack cannot be mixed while showing.

4. Western class horses will be shown in Western tack. Saddle: Standard Western saddles, leather or synthetic are acceptable. Australian stock saddles are not allowed. Silver equipment will not count over a good working outfit. Bridle: Standard Western style headstall, leather or appearing to be leather, brow band, one ear, two ears or plain crownpiece equally acceptable. No nosebands allowed (exception: bit-less bridles). Standard curb bits with curb strap or chain at least ½ inch wide (1k/27 cm) that lies flat against the jaw when activated. Horses may be shown in standard snaffle bit (at least 6/16 inch thick as measured 1 inch from the ring), or a hackamore with bosal. Hackamore in Western classes means the use only of a flexible, braided rawhide or leather bosal, the core (F)Reins may be split reins or romal reins. When split reins are used with a curb bit, only one hand may be used on reins and hands must not be exchanged except to negotiate an obstacle in a Trail Horse Class. If the bite (the loose ends) of the reins falls on the same side as the hand holding them, the rider may put his/her index finger between the reins. If he chooses to hold the bite in his free hand, then no finger is allowed between them and they are usually held the same as romal reins. Note that the free hand must be placed with enough slack approximately 16 inches) that it may not be used to adjust the reins. Split reins used on a snaffle bit requires the rider's hands be carried near the pommel and not further than four inches out on either side of the saddle horn. The rider must use a bridge – reins must be crossed and both hands must hold both reins. The only exception to this would be a rider can use one rein in each hand to negotiate side pass obstacles in the Trail Horse Class. Romal reins may be used with a curb bit. One hand holds the reins and the free hand holds the romal, either in a coil or hanging loose.

E. Left Intentionally Blank

F. Left Intentionally Blank

- G. Prohibited Equipment In Western Pleasure Class:
1. Nosebands.
 2. Protective boots or leg wraps.
 3. No bare metal is allowed over the nose or the poll.
 4. Mechanical hackamore.
 5. Wire Curb straps or Chin straps thinner than one-half inch.
 6. Martingales and tie down.
 7. Bits: Twisted wire mouthpiece, 3 piece, slip gag, donut, prong or flat polo mouthpiece bits. Ports must be no higher than 3 ½ inches, shanks not to exceed 8 ½ inches in length, shanks may be fixed or loose.
 8. Whips, bats, or crops.
- H. Western Attire: Suitable western attire, including boots, hat, and shirts with a collar and sleeves are required:
1. Conservative, well-coordinated colors and fabrics are preferred.
 2. The rider's overall impression should be clean and neat.
 3. Chaps are optional.
 4. At the Judge's discretion, dress rules may be relaxed, due to weather-related condition. No T-shirts or tank tops allowed. Judges must penalize contestants who do not conform.
 5. Spurs are optional.
 - a) No excessive spurring.
 - b) No spurring in front of the girth.
- I. Western Pleasure Gaits
1. Walk: A horse that is walking correctly is bright, alert and responsive to the rider's guidance. The walk is a four-beat gait. It should be soft, comfortable, flat and ground covering. Each foot should come out of the ground at the same pace it goes in. Extremely slow, erratic or choppy walk to be penalized.
 2. Jog: The jog should be soft, relaxed and comfortable, with a clean lift in the motion. The legs should be working in diagonal pairs, making a distinct 2-beat gait. At no time should it resemble a running walk nor should it be rough or stilted. The speed and stride should be compatible with the horse's size and conformation.
 3. Lope: The lope is an easy, rhythmical, natural 3-beat gait. Horses moving to the left should lope on the left lead. Horses moving to the right should lope on the right lead. The horse's leg should be moving freely with full extension of the limbs. Over collected or 4-beat canter to be penalized. Excessive speed to be penalized.
 4. Back: Horse should back, on command, quietly, willingly and easily in a straight line without resistance. Jawing, resisting or tossing of the head should be penalized.
 5. Head should be carried in a way that is natural and suitable to the horse's conformation at all gaits. An artificially low head set will be penalized; the poll should never be level to or below the withers.
 6. Horses are to be reversed to the inside away from the rail.

7. Horses may be required to reverse at a walk or a jog or may be required to go from any gait to any other gait at the discretion of the judge. Forward motion must be maintained. No contestant will be asked to reverse at a lope.

8. **IMPORTANT:** As long as horses with naturally longer strides are performing the gaits correctly, they should NOT be penalized for passing other horses.

J. English Tack

1. Saddle: Leather or leather-appearing synthetic saddles of Hunt seat or Dressage seat style. May have suede seat and/or suede insert on knee rolls. Either leather or cloth lining. Either leather, web, cord, linen, or synthetic girths are permitted.

2. Saddle Pads should fit size and shape of saddle, except when necessary to accommodate numbers on both sides, for which a square pad or suitable attachment may be used. Saddle pad and attachments shall be white or neutral color with no ornamentation (colored piping is allowed).

3. Bridles: In all English classes, an English snaffle (no shanks), kimberwicke, Pelham and/or double bridle consisting of 2 bits (a curb or Weymouth and a snaffle or bradoon) with two reins, no converters allowed, all with cavesson nosebands and browbands are acceptable.

4. Bits:

a) A port must be no higher than 1 ½ inches (3.81 cm). Curb bits will use curb straps or chains. They must be at least ½ inches wide and lie flat against the jaw when activated.

b) Unacceptable bits and mouthpieces: English bits of any style featuring cathedral, fishback, doughnut mouthpieces, twisted, or any twisted mouth piece, rough sharp metal or mechanically altered bits will be cause for disqualification. Nothing such as extensions or prongs may protrude below the mouthpiece (bar).

c) The judge may prohibit the use of bits and equipment he may consider too severe. A bit cannot be physically or mechanically changed to increase the severity of its use and may be eliminated at the judge's discretion.

d) Optional Appointments:

(1) Spurs of an un-rowelled type.

(2) Crops or bats (In riding classes only).

(3) Hunting breast plates.

(4) Braiding of mane and tail in English classes only.

(5) No roached mane or tail.

(6) Prohibited Appointments:

(a) Running or standing martingales. (Exception: working hunter or jumper classes).

(b) Rowelled spurs, slip on spurs, spurs longer than an inch.

(c) Dropped nosebands (a cavesson or noseband which is fastened below the bit or mouthpiece). Exception: Jumping classes.

(d) Draw reins.

(e) Leg wraps or boots of any description. Exception: Jumper classes.

K. English Attire

1. Riders must wear breeches or jodhpurs of traditional shades (buff, gray, rust, or canary) with boot, and a coat of conservative color and material: tweed, melon or plaid.
2. Helmets are required. Dark blue, black or brown color is recommended.
3. Stock tie or choker is required. Hair must be neat and contained, as in a net or braid.
4. The rider's overall impression should be clean and neat.
5. Chaps are optional.
6. All jumping contestants and youth must have helmet with harness properly attached under the chin.
7. At the Judge's discretion, dress rules may be relaxed, due to weather-related conditions. No T-shirts or tank tops allowed. Judges must penalize contestants who do not conform.

L. English Pleasure Gaits

1. Walk - forward working walk rhythmical and flatfooted. Extremely slow or fast, erratic or choppy walk to be penalized.
2. Trot - Long, low ground-covering, definite 2-beat cadenced and balanced strides with a slight flick of feather at the point of extension - smoothness more essential than speed - extreme speed should be penalized - excessive knee or hock action should be penalized.
3. Extended Trot - a definite 2-beat lengthening of stride with a greater flick of feather at the point of extension. Cadenced and balanced - smoothness more essential than speed. The lengthening stride should be from the shoulder and the leg and cover more ground.
4. Canter - smooth, free moving, relaxed and straight on both leads. Horses moving to the left should canter on the left lead. Horses moving to the right should canter on the right lead. The stride should be suitable to cover ground following hounds. Over collected or 4-beat canter to be penalized. Excessive speed to be penalized.
5. Hand Gallop - should be definite lengthening of stride with noticeable difference in speed. Horses should be under control at all times and be able to pull-up (not a sliding stop). If asked to pull-up, after the halt, riders must relax the reins and the horse must stand quietly. At the option of the judge all or just the top 8 horses may be required to hand gallop, one or both ways of the ring.
6. Back - Horses should back, on command, quietly, willingly and easily in a straight line without resistance. Jawing, resisting, excessive tail-swishing or

tossing of the head should be penalized. It is permissible for horses to be backed on the rail. *Important:* As long as horses with naturally longer strides are performing the gaits correctly, they should NOT be penalized for passing other horses. Head should be carried in a way that is natural and suitable to the horse's conformation at all gaits. An artificially low head set will be penalized; the poll should never be level to or below the withers.

XX. RIDING CLASS SPECIFICATIONS

A. Leadline

1. Rider to be six (6) years of age or younger
2. Attire: Youth may exhibit in Western or English attire. Equipment on the horse must correspond with exhibitors' attire, including a saddle adjusted so that the exhibitor's feet are placed properly in stirrups.
3. The horse must be led by an adult 18 years of age or older and the contestant must exhibit some knowledge of equitation.
4. The contestant in a Leadline class may not show in other riding classes at that show, but the horse can be used in other classes.
5. Ring Procedure
 - a) Exhibitors will enter the ring with feet properly placed in stirrups at a flat footed walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counter-clockwise direction on the rail.
 - b) To be shown at a walk both ways of the ring, then to line up and stand quietly.
 - c) In the lineup the judge may ask riders to back their horses to help him judge the extent of the rider's horsemanship.
 - d) The adult should not aid the rider, but should only keep the horse under control if needed.
 - e) The lead line should be at least six (6) feet long must be attached to the shank of the bit or to a halter that is under the bridle so that while the rider is in the ring, the horse may be controlled by the adult if needed.
 - f) Mares and geldings only, no stallions permitted.
6. Judging the rider. The rider will be judged on his basic position in the saddle, hand, leg, feet in stirrups, seat and back position, as well as rider's control of the horse.

B. Leading Rein

1. Horse to be ridden by Youth, eight (8) years of age or younger.
2. To be shown on light contact and to be led by an adult 18 years of age or older.
3. Attire: Youth may exhibit in Western or English attire. Equipment on the horse must correspond with exhibitors' attire, including a saddle adjusted so that the exhibitor's feet are placed properly in stirrups.
4. The contestant in a Leading Rein class may not show in other riding classes at that show, but the horse can be used in other classes.

5. Ring Procedure

- a) Exhibitors will enter the ring with feet properly placed in stirrups at a flat-footed walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counter clockwise direction on the rail.
- b) To be shown at a walk both ways of the ring, then to line up and stand quietly. Horses will be called out individually to stand, walk out and trot back past the judge.
- c) In the lineup the judge may ask riders to back their horses to help him judge the extent of the rider's horsemanship.
- d) The adult should not aid the rider but should only keep the horse under control if needed.
- e) The lead line should be at least six (6) feet long must be attached to the shank of the bit or to a halter that is under the bridle so that while the rider is in the ring, the horse may be controlled by the adult if needed.
- f) Mares and geldings only, no stallions permitted.
- g) Judging the rider. The rider will be judged on his basic position in the saddle, hand, leg, feet in stirrups, seat and back position, as well as rider's control of the horse.

C. Walk - Trot Classes: Classes will be judged the same as their respective walk-trot-canter classes, except no canter may be called for. The same equipment and rules apply as for their respective walk-trot-canter classes, (e.g.: Western Pleasure or English Pleasure).

D. English Pleasure: Judged 70% on manners (in motion and rest), performance of horse and suitability to the rider and performance: 20% condition, fit and appropriateness of tack; and 10% on neatness, attire, and overall impression.

1. The horse should move in a long, low frame and be able to lengthen their stride and cover ground, as in traversing hunt country following hounds.
2. The horse should be obedient, alert and responsive to the rider.
3. Quick short strides should be penalized. Horses which move in an artificial frame, and are over-flexed and behind the bit should also be penalized. Judges should emphasize free movement and manners.
4. Horses are to enter to the right, shall be worked both ways of the ring at a walk, trot and canter and line up in the center of the ring.
5. Horses should back easily and stand quietly. The judge may, at his/her discretion, back only the finalist.
6. Light contact with the horse's mouth is recommended.
7. English saddle, equipment and dress are to be used in this class. Excessive speed shall be penalized.

E. Western Pleasure: Judged 70% on manners (in motion and rest), performance of horse and suitability to the rider and performance; 20% condition, fit and appropriateness of tack; and 10% on neatness, attire, and overall impression.

1. Horses are to enter to the right, shall be worked both ways of the ring at a walk, jog and lope and line up in the center of the ring.

2. Horses should back easily and stand quietly. The judge may, at his/her discretion back only the finalist.
 3. Western saddle, equipment and dress are to be used in this class.
 4. Penalties:
 - a) Excessive speed to be penalized.
 - b) The judge should penalize a horse's inappropriate head position as severely as a horse being on the wrong lead, excessive speed, bolting or bucking. Inappropriate head position is a horse that carries its head such a way that the point of the ear is level to or lower than the withers, or horse's head that is flexed behind the vertical.
 - c) Slow gait – horses that are excessively slow at any gait.
 - d) Heavy on the rein – if light contact with reasonably loose rein is not maintained.
 - e) Appearance – Horses that appear sullen, dull, lethargic or emaciated.
 - f) Failure to maintain forward motion.
 - g) Failing to take gait when called for.
- F. OPEN PLEASURE: Judged 70% on manners (in motion and rest), performance of horse and suitability to the rider and performance; 20% condition, fit and appropriateness of tack; and 10% on neatness, attire, and overall impression.
1. Horses are to enter to the right, shall be worked both ways of the ring at a walk, jog and lope and line up in the center of the ring.
 2. Horses should back easily and stand quietly. The judge may, at his/her discretion back only the finalist.
 3. Any discipline (Australian, English, Western, etc.) may be used, equipment and dress to match the discipline used. Excessive speed shall be penalized.
- G. TRAIL: This class will be judged on the performance of the horse over the obstacles. Judges will assign a point value to each obstacle and points will be added to or subtracted from this score based on the horse's performance over that obstacle.
1. Any discipline (Australian, English, Western, etc.)
 2. Credit will be given to the horse negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the rider's cues.
 - a) Points may be added or subtracted from a horse's total score on the obstacles based on his attitude, manners, style, and way of going, manner of travel.
 - b) A horse with a major fault on the course, knock downs, etc., should not place ahead of a horse that worked the obstacles cleanly.
 - c) Horses should be penalized for any of the following:
 - (1) Any horse performing with an artificial or mechanical appearance should be penalized.
 - (2) Horses should be penalized for touches and knock downs of any elements of the course and for unnecessary delay in approaching the obstacles.
 - (3) Extreme variation of gait is to be penalized.

- (4) Maneuvering the Course:
- d) Gaits: The course must be designed to require each horse to demonstrate walk, trot and lope somewhere between the obstacles as part of the working course. Enough space must be provided for the judge to evaluate the gaits.
 - e) The horse's way of going should be appropriate for a trail horse.
 - f) A lead change does not constitute an obstacle and should be considered when scoring gaits.
 - g) Course Requirements:
 - (1) Use Care In Setting Up Course. Care must be exercised to avoid the setting up of any of these obstacles in a manner that may be hazardous to the horse or rider. Obstacles not combined shall be a minimum of nine feet (2.74m) apart.
 - (2) Change of Procedure Where the local conditions and equipment will not permit the establishment of obstacles as specified and that they may require changing of procedures of hand on the reins, then all competitors must be advised that such changing of procedure or of hands is permitted.
 - (3) Exhibitor Requirements: Exhibitor in Western discipline must use only one hand on the reins and may not be changed except when: (Exception When split reins are used they must be crossed and both hands must be on either reins; or whatever hand position is appropriate for the discipline used.)
 - (a) Putting on or removing slicker
 - (b) Carrying an object from one part of arena to another
 - (c) Dismounting.
 - h) Obstacle Requirements: Course will include a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 8 obstacles and must be designed using obstacles from each of the following divisions with a maximum of 2 obstacles per division:
 - (1) Division A
 - (a) Walk-overs - An obstacle of at least four poles measuring 20 inches (50.8cm) to 24 inches (60.96cm) *between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.
 - (b) Trot-overs - An obstacle of at least four poles measuring 36 inches (91.44cm) to 42 inches (106.68cm) *between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.
 - (c) Lope-overs - An obstacle of at least four poles measuring 6 feet (1.82m) to 7 feet (2.13m) *between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height

of 12 inches (30.48cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag. *NOTE: A curved or zigzag design is measured for distance between the poles, from center of the length of the pole to the center of the length of the next pole.

(d) Jump - An obstacle designed for horses to be ridden over, either:

(i) Single Jump. - An obstacles whose center height is not less than 14 inches (35.56cm) high or not more than 24 inches (60.96cm) high; or (bb)

Multiple Jump - Obstacles with a maximum center height of 18 inches (45.72cm) high. The saddlehorn may be held during the execution of this obstacle only.

(2) Division B

(a) Side-pass - An object of such nature and length which is safe and may be used to demonstrate the responsiveness of the horse to leg signals. If raised, height may not exceed 12 inches (30.48cm). The obstacle may be designed to require the horse to side pass either or both ways or in a pattern. Objects such as a bale of hay that may become entangled in the horse's feet or legs will not be used.

(b) Lime Circle - Requiring either a turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning on outside of circle; or a turn on the haunches with hind feet inside and front feet on outside of circle.

(c) Square, minimum 6 feet (1.82m) sides. Ride into the square. While all four feet are confined in the square, make a 360 degree turn and ride out.

(d) Gate: The gate must be set up so that it is a minimum of four feet (1.21m) in length and four feet (1.21m) in height and so that the exhibitor can open from his right or left side. It is permissible to change hands prior to opening gate if the gate is in such a position as to justify the change of hands on the reins. Riders losing control of the gate while passing through shall be penalized and scored accordingly.

(3) Division C.

(a) Back through. Shall consist of:

(i) Poles or Straight L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 30 inches (76.2cm) between minimum; elevated, 32 inches (81.28cm) between minimum elevated heights not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm)

- (b) Barrels or Cones - A minimum of three. At least 36 inches (91.44cm) between.
- (c) Triangle. - 36 inches (91.44cm) between minimum at entry and 40 inches (101.6cm) between minimum for sides. If guardrails are used with barrels, cones or triangle they shall be 3-4 feet (.91m – 1.21m) from the sides of the obstacle.
- (d) Bridge - A bridge with a wooden floor not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm) in height and with or without side rails not less than 36 inches (91.44cm) apart will be used. A log placed under the bridge to create teeter-totter effect is not prohibited so long as it is secured to the bridge so as not to shift during the passage of the horse over the bridge.
- (e) Water Hazard - A ditch or shallow pond of water may be used. A horse must pass through this obstacle, which must be large enough so that to properly complete this obstacle all four feet of the horse must step in the water.
 - (i) Management may not place any item in the water. If a box is used, simulated water is permissible. If the water box is used preceding and in combination with a bridge, simulated water must be used.
 - (ii) Simulated Water A plastic sheet, secured to the ground, so that it will not become affixed to the horse's foot when a horse passes over the simulated water.

(4) Division D

- (a) Carrying Object - Any object, other than animal or fowl, and of a reasonable size or weight, may be carried to a specific point.
- (b) Drag or Pull - Any object other than animal or fowl which can reasonably be pulled or dragged without the exhibitor having to dally may be used. Dallying shall be at the option of the exhibitor.
- (c) Slicker - When this obstacle is used, it will be so located that the exhibitor can ride to the slicker, put it on and remove it and return it to a designated place. Reins may be held or dropped on the neck of the horse or over the saddle horn while so doing.
- (d) Mailbox - Remove and/or replace items. Side pass is optional.
- (e) Ground Tie - Ride or proceed to the designated place, dismount and wither hobble (reins dropped on withers in

front of saddle) or ground tie the horse and move away from the horse a reasonable distance to clearly show the proper training of the horse. To ground tie, reins shall be as follows.

- (i) Split - Drop the reins,
- (ii) Romal - Remove reins over head of horse, unclip off rein and drop.
- (iii) Hackamore - Drop lead.
- (iv) Serpentine - Obstacle consisting of four pylons, guardrails optional, through which a horse will maneuver at a walk or jog. Guardrails shall consist of poles placed parallel and a minimum of 3 feet (.91m) from the side of pylons; walk-pylons, minimum of 3 feet (.91m) apart, base to base. Jog pylons minimum 6 feet (1.82m) apart, base to base.
- (v) Jog-around. - Square consisting of 4 poles, minimum 12 feet (3.65m) long, and a pylon placed in the center of the square. Exhibitor will enter over a designated pole, perform a minimum 90 degree jog around the pylon and exit over a designated pole.
- (vi) Jog-through - Shall consist of poles L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 3 feet (.91m) minimum and 4 feet (1.21m) maximum; elevated, 3 feet 3 inches (.99m) between minimum and 4 feet 3 inches (1.29m) maximum. Elevated height shall not exceed 12 inches (3048cm).

H. Working Hunter

1. Course:

- a) Judges are responsible for correctness of each course after it has been set and shall call the show committee's attention to any errors that would tend to result in unfair or inappropriate courses.
- b) Minimum obstacles and fences. A minimum of four (4) obstacles.
 - (1) Horses to jump a minimum of eight fences.
 - (2) One change of direction is mandatory.
- c) Fences shall simulate obstacles found in the hunting field, such as natural looking post and rail, brush, walls, coops and ascending oxers (not square).
- d) Triple bar and hogs back are prohibited.
- e) Striped poles are not recommended.
- f) The top element of all fences must be securely placed so that a slight rub will not cause a knockdown.
- g) The distance between fences is recommended to be in 12 foot (3.65m) increments with the exception of some combinations; one stride in and out, 24 feet three strides 48 feet (14.63m)

- h) Height of obstacle must be a minimum of 2 foot 6 inches (76.12 cm) and a maximum of 3 feet (91 cm).
 - i) A variation of 3 inches (7.62 cm) in fence height, lower than official heights listed, may be instituted if show management and the judge feel circumstances warrant, e.g. footing, weather, etc.
 - j) The use of wings on obstacles in hunter classes is recommended.
 - k) Jump standards with heights at 3 inch (7.62cm) intervals with jump cups are recommended.
2. Style
- a) Judges shall penalize for the following:
 - (1) Unsafe jumping and bad form over fence, whether touched or untouched, including twisting.
 - (2) Incorrect leads around the ends of the course or cross-cantering.
 - (3) Excessive use of crop.
 - (4) Incorrect number of strides taken on an In & Out.
 - (5) Any error which endangers the horse and or rider
 - (6) Refusals or knockdowns
3. Scoring
- a) To be judged on manners, way of going and style of jumping. Maintaining an even hunting pace that covers the course with free flowing strides.
 - b) Preference will be given to horses with correct jumping style that meet fence squarely, jumping at center of fence.
 - c) Scoring shall be on a basis of 0 - 100, with an approximate breakdown as follows:
 - (1) 90 - 100: an excellent performer and good mover that jumps the entire course with cadence, balance
 - (2) 80 - 89: a good performer that jumps all fences reasonably well; an excellent performer that commits one or two minor faults
 - (3) 70 - 79: the average, fair mover that makes no serious faults, but lacks the style cadence and good balance of the scopier horses; the good performer that makes a few minor faults.
 - (4) 60 - 69: poor movers that make minor mistakes; fair or average movers that have one or two poor fences but no major faults or disobediences.
 - (5) 50 - 59: a horse that commits one major fault, such as a hind knockdown, refusal, trot, cross-canter or drops a leg.
 - (6) 30 - 39: a horse that commits two or more major faults, including front knockdowns and refusals, or jumps in a manner that otherwise endangers the horse and or rider.
 - (7) 10 - 29: a horse that avoids elimination but jumps in such an unsafe and dangerous manner as to preclude a higher score.

4. Elimination: A total of three disobediences which can include any of the following:
 - a) Refusal, stop, run-out, or extra circle.
 - b) Jumping an obstacle before it is reset.
 - c) Bolting from the arena.
 - d) Off-course.
 - e) Deliberately addressing an obstacle
 - f) Horse and or rider falling. Horses consider to have fallen when shoulder and haunch on same side touch the ground, or the obstacle and the ground.
 - g) Failure to trot the horse in a small circle on a loose rein for soundness, after completing the course while still mounted and prior to leaving the arena.
5. General
 - a) Circling once upon entering the ring is permissible.
 - b) Circling once after all obstacles are completed is required.
 - c) Horses shall not be requested to re-jump the course.
 - d) When obstacle is composed of several elements, any disturbance of these elements will be penalized; however, only a reduction in height of the top element shall be considered a knockdown.
 - e) In cases of broken equipment, the rider may either continue without penalty or stop and correct the difficulty and be penalized the same as any loss of forward impulsion.
 - f) When an obstacle requires two or more fences (in and out), faults committed at each obstacle are considered separately. In case of a refusal or run-out at one element, entry must re-jump the previous element(s).
6. Major faults
 - a) Refusal - When a horse stops in front of an obstacle (whether or not the obstacle is knocked down or altered), it is a refusal unless the horse then immediately jumps the obstacle without backing one step. If horse takes one step backwards it is a refusal. Note: After refusal, if horse is moved towards the obstacle but does not attempt to jump, it is considered another refusal
 - b) Run-out - A run-out occurs when a horse evades or passes the obstacle to be jumped; jumps an obstacle outside it's limiting markers; or when the horse or rider knocks down a flag, standard, wing or other element limiting the obstacle (without obstacle being jumped).
 - c) Loss of forward movement - Failure to maintain trot, canter or gallop after crossing starting line, except when it is a refusal, a run-out or when due to uncontrollable circumstances such as when an obstacle being reset.
 - d) Unnecessary circling on course. Any form of circle or circles whereby the horse crosses its original track between two consecutive

obstacles anywhere on course, except to retake obstacle after refusal or run-out.

- e) First disobedience anywhere on course - 3 faults
- f) Second cumulative disobedience anywhere on course - 6 faults
- g) Whenever possible a schooling area should be provided with at least one practice jump.
- h) Schooling over obstacles in the ring or over any part of an outside course is permitted only at the time designated by show management.

I. Jumper

1. English Attire and Tack *Exception. Running or standing martingales, leg wraps, and/or boots are permitted.*
2. Arena Arrangement
 - a) Minimum Obstacles and Fences. There will be a minimum of four obstacles; horses are to make a minimum of eight jumps.
 - b) A spread fence consisting of two or more elements will be mandatory.
 - c) It is recommended the first obstacle be no more than minimum height.
 - d) Optional Obstacles May Include.
 - (1) Post and rail (at least two rails)
 - (2) Coop
 - (3) Stone wall
 - (4) Triple Bar
 - (5) Brush jump
3. Both a starting line at least 12 feet (3.65m) in front of the first obstacle, and a finish line at least 24 feet (7.31m) beyond the last obstacle must be indicated by markers (at least 12 feet, 3.65m, apart) at each end of the lines. Horse must start and finish by passing between markers.
4. Obstacles, except within combination, should be located a minimum distance of 48 feet (14.63m) apart, size of arena permitting.
 - a) Height of obstacle must be:
 - (1) Section A's: a minimum of 2 foot (60.90 cm).
 - (2) Section B's: a minimum of 2 foot, 6 inches (76.12cm)
5. Left intentionally blank
6. Jump-off
 - a) Jump-offs will be held over the original course altered as outlined.
 - b) In a jump-off, the sequence of obstacles may be in any order as long as the original direction is maintained. Only in the case of clean round ties for first place or when points are involved, the height and spread of at least 50 percent of the obstacles shall be increased not less than three (7.62cm) and not more than six inches (15.24 cm) in height, and to a maximum spread of six feet (1.82m).

- c) In case of ties involving faults, rails shall not be raised, courses may be shortened to less than 50 percent of the original obstacle and must include at least one vertical and one spread jump.
 - d) When a jump-off is required, the winner will be decided on the time only if faults are equal. If two or more horses are disqualified in the timed jump-off and tied for a point, they are not to be re-jumped; a coin toss will break the tie.
7. Time
- a) Time shall begin from the instant the horse's chest reaches the starting line until it reaches the finish line.
 - b) Time shall be stopped while a knockdown jump is being replaced; this is from the moment the rider gets his mount in a position to retake the jump until the proper authority signals that the jump has been replaced. It shall be the rider's responsibility to be ready to continue the course when the signal is given.
8. Scoring: Jumpers are scored on a mathematical basis and penalty faults, which include knockdowns, disobediences and falls. Knockdowns. An obstacle is considered knocked down and four faults assessed, when a horse or rider, by contact:
- a) Lowers any part thereof which established the height of the obstacle or the height of any element of a spread obstacle even when the falling part is arrested in its fall by any portion of the obstacle.
 - b) Moves any part thereof which establishes the height of the obstacle so it rests on a different support from the one on which it was originally placed.
 - c) Knocks down an obstacle, standard wing, automatic timing equipment or other designated markers on start and finish lines.
 - d) If an obstacle falls after the horse leaves the ring, it shall not be considered a knockdown.
9. Disobediences
- a) Refusal. When a horse stops in front of an obstacle (whether or not the obstacle is knocked down or altered) it is a refusal unless the horse then immediately jumps the obstacle without backing one step. If horse takes one step backwards, it is a refusal. After refusal, if horse is moved toward the obstacle but does not attempt to jump, it is considered another refusal. In the case of a refusal on an in-and-out jump, the horse must return to the start of the in-and-out sequence and re-jump previous elements as well as following elements.
 - b) Run-out. A run-out occurs when the horse evades or passes the obstacle to be jumped; jumps an obstacle outside its limiting markers; or, when the horse or rider knocks down a flag, stand, wing or other element limiting the obstacle (without obstacle being jumped).

- c) Loss of Forward Movement. Failure to maintain trot, canter or gallop after crossing starting line, except when it is a refusal, a run-out or when due to uncontrollable circumstances, such as when an obstacle is being reset.
- d) Unnecessary Circling on Course: Any form of circle or circles, whereby the horse crosses its original track between two consecutive obstacles anywhere on course, except to retake obstacle after refusal or run-out.
- e) First disobedience anywhere on course – 3 faults.
- f) Second cumulative disobedience anywhere on course – 6 faults.

10. Eliminations.

- a) Third cumulative disobedience anywhere on course.
- b) Fall of horse and/or rider after the starting line and before the finish line.
- c) Jumping an obstacle before it is reset, or without waiting for signal to proceed.
- d) Starting before judge's signal to proceed.
- e) Failure to enter ring within one minute of being called.
- f) Failure to cross the starting line within one minute after an audible or visible signal from an official to proceed.
- g) Jumping an obstacle before crossing starting line unless said obstacle is designed as a practice obstacle or after crossing the finish line, whether forming part of the course or not.
- h) Off course
 - (1) Deliberately addressing an obstacle (penalized at any time the horse is in the ring).
 - (2) Rider and/or horse leaving the arena before finishing the course (penalized at any time the horse is in the ring).

11. In cases of broken equipment, the rider may either continue without penalty or stop and correct difficulty, in which case he will be penalized three faults. In case of loss of shoe, rider may either continue without penalty or be eliminated.

J. Jog In The Park: Judged 50% on presentation and 50% on way of going in a walk trot class. The horse is to give a brilliant performance with style, presence, finish, balance and cadence. This class is meant to be reminiscent of the time when horses were taken to the park to show off their turnout and flash. The attire may be period clothing of any kind and need not be authentic. Horse tack can be any style Western, English, Australian, etc.

1. Gait Requirements: Park horses are to enter the show ring at a trot going counter-clockwise (to the right) and are shown both ways of the ring at a walk and a trot. Park horses are not asked to back.
2. Walk: A true cadenced, four-beat walk with horse collected.
3. Trot: Animated, cadenced trot with impulsion and power. The trot is bold and brilliant with feather flying to show flash and dramatic style. Excessive speed shall be penalized.

K. Freestyle Performance: Judged 25% on presentation, 25% on synchronization with music, 25% on difficulty of maneuvers and 25% on use of all gaits. This class is to be a freestyle performance to music, costumes are optional, horse tack can be any style; Western, English, Australian, etc. There should be freedom and regularity of the gaits with a desire to move forward. The horse must be attentive and show confidence; harmony, lightness and ease of maneuverability.

L. Dressage Suitability: Judged 60% on gaits, 30% on conformation, and 10% on general impression. This class is for evaluation by the judge in terms of the horse's conformation and movement as a dressage horse. The judge will be looking for a horse with balance, clean legs, deep girth and impulsion from the hindquarters. The horse should travel straight with a good elasticity of gait.

1. Gait requirements:(1) free walk (a pace that is relaxed, with freedom to stretch out head and neck without losing contact with the bit)
2. Medium walk (a regular walk with moderate lengthening)
3. Working trot (sitting or rising) and
4. Working canter: Horses shall be shown in a plain snaffle. The horse should show a desire to move forward, while being supple in the back with engagement of the hindquarters and being light on the forehand. The horse should be supple and loose, accepting contact with the bit.

XXI. GHRA ANIMAL WELFARE STATEMENT

A. Every Gypsy Horse shall, at all times, be treated humanely and with dignity, respect and compassion. The prohibition of humane treatment applies to GHRA members and non-members.

1. No horse shall be shown all day without sufficient breaks, adequate rest, watering and feeding.
2. GHRA members may be held responsible for the actions of their trainers, agents, representatives and/or employees. Animal welfare violations may result in disciplinary action, suspension, fines, denial of GHRA member privileges, disqualification, expulsion from show grounds and/or expelled from GHRA.
3. Show managers failing to report Welfare violations or providing inadequate breaks in the day, risk losing GHRA Accreditation and may be penalized as laid out in the GHRA Rule book.

XXII. PROTESTS

A. Protests shall be handled according to the following rules:

1. Any protest must be made in writing to the show manager or the show steward not later than one hour after the completion of the show session in the show schedule where the problem occurred. The protest shall be accompanied by a \$250 deposit, which shall be returned to the protester in the event the protest is sustained. If not sustained, the local show management shall forward the \$250 to the GHRA national office.

2. Protests shall be adjudicated by a protest committee made up of all GHRA Directors present along with the show manager, show steward and the show judge(s) (provided none are parties in the protest).
3. The protest committee shall promptly meet and adjudicate the issue, make effective decision upon the parties in interest and report its determination to all parties. A show protest committee may disqualify a person and/or his or her entries for the duration of the show.
4. The decision of the protest committee may be appealed to the GHRA board, with an additional \$250 fee. *The decision of the GHRA board is final.*
5. Protests must be made by the owner, trainer or agent of the horse who is in the same class where the protest occurred.

XXIII. VIOLATIONS

A. Inhumane Treatment

1. Inhumane manner of treatment. No person on showgrounds, (which) include but not limited to, barns, stalls, parking area and show arena, may treat a horse in an inhumane manner, which includes but is not limited to
 - a) Placing an object in a horse's mouth so as to cause undue discomfort or distress
 - b) Tying a horse in a manner as to cause undue discomfort or distress in a stall, trailer or when longing or riding tack hackamores
 - c) Letting blood from a horse
 - d) Use of inhumane training techniques or methods;
 - e) Poling or striking horses' legs with objects (e.g., tack poles, jump poles, etc.)
 - f) Use of inhumane equipment, including, but not limited to, saw tooth bits, hock hobbles, tack collars
 - g) Any item or appliance that restricts the movement or circulation of the tail, or intentional inhumane treatment which results in bleeding or raised welts.
2. Drugs, medications and forbidden Substances. A horse shall not be shown in any class at a show approved by the GHRA or event held in conjunction with a GHRA approved show, whether or not the event is approved by GHRA, if the animal has been administered in any manner a forbidden substance.
 - a) A forbidden substance is defined as any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer or sedative which could affect the performance of the horse.
 - b) Stimulant and depressant are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous system.
 - c) Also forbidden is any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection or quantification of any substance defined above.
3. Intentionally left blank

4. In the event any forbidden substance is administered to any horse for any reason, the owner and/or trainer should withdraw the horse from competition until the drug is no longer present in the plasma or urine.
5. Permitted Substances. The following 6 drugs or medications are permitted. Administration of these drugs or medications does not require that the horse be withdrawn or kept out of competition.
 - a) Phenylbutazone
 - b) Flunixin
 - c) Ketoprofen
 - d) Meclofenamic Acid
 - e) Naproxen
 - f) Lidocaine/ Mepivacaine
 - g) When administered within 24 hours of showing and may only be used under actual observation of event management (designated representative) and/or veterinarian, either of which must sign the medication report form, to aid in the surgical repair of minor skin lacerations which, by their very nature, would not prevent the horse from competing following surgery. A medication report form must be filed with show management as required in section 6(a) below.
6. Conditionally permitted substances. In addition to those drugs listed in Section 5, medications given for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury are permitted if ALL of the following conditions are met:
 - a) Filing of a completed medication report with the show management before exhibiting the horse. The medication report must contain the following information; prescribing licensed veterinarian.
 - (1) Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration and name of administering and/or
 - (2) Signature of veterinarian or person administering the medication. If prescribing by written instructions, a copy must be attached to the medication report.
 - (3) Identification of the medicine; the name, amount, strength, and mode of administration.
 - (4) Date and time of administration.
 - (5) Identification of the horse; the name, age, color, sex and entry number.
 - b) The horse must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for not less than 24 hours after
 - c) The medication report must be filed with show management within one hour of administration of the medication or one hour after show management is available, if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours.
 - d) The medication report must be signed by show management and the time of receipt recorded on the report. While this report must be filed only if

the administrated medication will be present in amounts detectable in the blood and/or urine samples at the time of competition/ sampling, exhibitors are hereby cautioned it is their responsibility to determine whether or not such medication has had time to clear the horse's system. If there is any doubt, a medication report should be filed.

7. Medicinal Preparations. The use of medicinal preparations and tonics of any kind in which the ingredients and quantitative analysis are not specially known is also cautioned against as the use of such may result in a positive analysis of the specimen taken from the horse.

8. Responsible Parties. All owners, trainers and exhibitors are accountable for the condition of any horse which they enter or allow to be entered, in any GHRA sponsored or approved event or event held in conjunction with an approved GHRA show, whether or not the event is approved by GHRA. Such persons are hereafter referred to as "responsible parties".

a) By voluntarily entering a horse in a GHRA approved or sponsored event or event held in conjunction with a GHRA approved show, whether or not the event is approved by GHRA, the responsible parties are presumed to know all rules and regulations of the Association.

b) Based on their accountability for their horse's condition, all responsible parties are subject to disciplinary action any time a prohibited substance(s) is detected at a GHRA approved or sponsored event, regardless of the reason the prohibited substance has been administered, and whether or not the responsible parties had actual knowledge of the administration or presence of the prohibited substance.

9. Involved Parties. In addition to the "responsible parties" as that term is used in this rule, any person who administers, aids in the administration, causes to be administered, or conspires in the administration of any prohibited substances shall be subject to disciplinary action. Such persons are hereafter referred to as involved parties.

10. Testing by GHRA or State Government.

a) All drug testing of GHRA approved events will be done under the direction of the GHRA unless the show is being conducted in a state whose government has established drug testing procedures.

b) Those shows that are tested by the GHRA will be selected at random by the GHRA office, however, the show management of any GHRA approved event can request that a show be tested if show management agrees to be responsible for the cost associated with the testing.

c) Any drug testing performed at the request of show management shall be conducted by the GHRA staff or its designated representative.

11. Laboratory Integrity

a) It shall be presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood or other substance tested by the laboratory to which it was sent is the one taken from the horse in question, that its integrity has been preserved, and that all the

procedures of the collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory, analysis of the sample and report received from the laboratory pertaining to the horse in question are presumed to be accurate and correct reflections of the condition of the horse during the show in which the horse was entered.

b) The burden shall be on the responsible parties involved to rebut the aforesaid presumptions in a hearing conducted by the GHRA Board of Directors or its appointed committee.

12. Request for Specimen

a) A request by the GHRA representative or its designee to take a specimen of urine, saliva, or blood or other substance for testing shall not be refused by any grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from further participation in the show and shall also be considered a positive drug test for purposes of this rule.

b) Artificial induction of urination is at the option of the owner/ agent.

13. Cooperation with GHRA Representative Cooperation with the GHRA approved veterinarian and/or their agent and/or Association representative shall include, but not be limited to:

a) Taking the animal immediately to the location selected by the appointed veterinarian and/or his agent for testing the horse and presenting it for testing and presenting the registration certificate or a photo copy for the veterinarian's report.

b) Assisting the veterinarian and/or his agent in procuring the sample promptly, including, but not limited to, removing equipment from the horse, leaving it quietly in the stall and avoiding distractions to it.

c) Schooling, lengthy cooling out, bandaging and other delays of this type may be construed as non-cooperation representation.

d) Polite attitude and actions toward the veterinarian and/or their agents and/or the Association

e) Failure to cooperate shall be considered a refusal.

14. Horses Subject to Examination

a) Horses in competition at any GHRA sponsored or approved event or event held in conjunction with a GHRA approved show, whether or not event is approved by GHRA, are subject to examination by a licensed veterinarian or an Association representative who must be approved by GHRA.

b) The examination may include positive identification, physical, saliva, urine, blood tests or other tests or procedures at the discretion of said licensed veterinarian necessary to effectuate the purpose of this rule.

c) Said veterinarian may examine any or all horses in the class, whether in competition or not, or any horse scratched or withdrawn or which simply fails to appear for competition, by any other exhibitor within 24 hours prior to the class for which it is entered.

- d) A horse which has been withdrawn from competition may be administered a prohibited substance provided the prohibited substance is declared to show management prior to a requested drug testing.
15. Temporary Suspension
- a) At such time as the GHRA receives written notification of a positive drug test involving a violation of the rule, all “responsible parties” shall immediately be placed on temporary suspension and denied all privileges of GHRA, pending hearing on the matter.
- b) The Association shall mail written notification of this action to the responsible parties and shall also give notification via telephone when possible.
- c) Any responsible party will be charged \$500.00 reinstatement upon receipt of notice to GHRA of a positive drug test.
16. Post Bond: Each responsible party may post \$500.00 bond at which time that party will be allowed to participate in all GHRA events and activities until such time as a hearing is held. The \$500.00 bond must be in a form of a certified check or money order made payable to the GHRA.
17. The bond will become effective at such time as it is received in the GHRA home office.
18. Bond Return If it is determined after the hearing that there has been no violation of this rule, the \$500.00 bond will be returned.
19. Bond Forfeiture: If it is determined after the hearing that there has been a violation of this rule, the \$500.00 bond will be automatically forfeited to the GHRA. This bond forfeiture is in addition to any other penalties or disciplinary action that may be taken against the responsible or involved parties.
20. Horse Subject to Penalties: The horse involved, as well as the responsible or involved parties, may be subject to, but not limited to, the following penalties where appropriate.
- a) Barred: Barred from competition.
- b) Forfeiture: Forfeit awards, monies, or points or placings, thereby moving up horses placing behind the disqualified horses and possible redistribution of awards, or monies, or points, or placings.
- c) Certification Relinquishment: Relinquishment of the horse’s registration certificate to GHRA for a specific period of time. Although ownership of such horse may, thereafter, be transferred to another party, the transfer of ownership will not dissolve or shorten the terms of the disciplinary action.
- d) Penalties or fines.
- e) Suspension.
21. Unsportsmanlike Conduct: When an exhibitor, owner or trainer is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, such person is subject to disciplinary action by the GHRA, including but not limited to, fines or suspensions.

22. Disciplinary Action: Conduct by an exhibitor, trainer or owner, which is in violation of any of these rules will subject the offending individual to disciplinary action for the offensive conduct. All disciplinary matters shall be promptly adjudicated by the Board of Directors of the GHRA, Inc.

XXIV. LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

- A. The purpose of this new program is to establish a lifetime record of performance and is open to all GHRA registered horses of any age.
1. Points earned are cumulative for the life of the horse.
 2. Owner must be a current member in good standing for points to be awarded.
 3. Points will not be retroactive.
 4. Points remain with the horse for its lifetime regardless of ownership.
 5. GHRA will publish a list of qualifying shows
 6. Amateur and Youth will be counted as a horse/competitor combo.
 7. Combined breed classes will not count toward point totals.
 8. GHRA will post show results.
 9. Points will be awarded per judge.
 10. This program may be reviewed and/or changed to adjust with show circuit.
- B. Divisions: In Hand, Western, English, and Driving. Each division includes, open, amateur, youth, and cross.
1. In Hand division includes all of the halter/conformation (including Champion, Reserve and Supreme), Bred Owned & Shown by Owner, Owner/Handler, North American Bred, Internationally Bred, All in-hand trail/obstacle, Showmanship, and Obstacle Ground Driving.
 2. Western division includes Trail WJ/WJL, Pleasure WJ/WJL, Ranch Riding WJ/WTJL, Ranch Rail, Horsemanship.
 3. English division includes Pleasure WT/WTC, Hunter Hack WT/WTC, Hunter u Saddle WT/WTC, Working Hunter, Jumping, Equitation.
 4. Driving division includes Open Pleasure, Ladies Pleasure, Gentleman's pleasure, Pleasure Working, Obstacle.
- C. There will be four levels of Mastery
1. 1st level is Register of Achievement – this will be awarded to any horse which earns a minimum of 125 points in any division.
 2. 2nd level is Register of Merit – this will be awarded to any horse which earns a minimum of 175 points in any division.
 3. 3rd level is Register of Superior – this will be awarded to any horse which earns a minimum of 225 points in any division.
 4. 4th level is Register of Distinction – this will be awarded to any horse which has earned a Register of Superior in each division.

D. Number of Horses in class points:

E. Year End High Point Awards

1. Based on the same list of shows, points will be calculated from Jan 1 – Dec 31 of every year.

2. The following are not included in the high point awards:

- a) Color
- b) Dressage Suitability in Hand
- c) Costume
- d) Liberty
- e) Driving Turnout
- f) Lead line
- g) Reinsmanship
- h) Ground Driving

Number of Horses in Class	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-3	1	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-6	2	1	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-9	3	2	1	½	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-12	4	3	2	1	½	0	0	0	0	0
13-15	5	4	3	2	1	½	0	0	0	0
16-18	6	5	4	3	2	1	½	0	0	0
19-22	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	½	0	0
23-26	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	½	0
27 >	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1/2

High Point Award		
High Point In-Hand	Weanling/Yearling Stallion	Weanling/Yearling Filly

	2 Year Old Stallion	2 Year Old Mare
	3-4 Year Old Stallion	3-4 Year Old Mare
	5 years and older Stallion	5 years and older Mare
	Champion Stallion	Champion Mare
	Reserve Champion Stallion	Reserve Champion Mare
	Weanling/Yearling Gelding	Supreme Champion
	2 Year Old Gelding	
	3-4 Year Old Gelding	Owner/Exhibitor
	5 years and older Gelding	Bred, Own, Shown
	Champion Gelding	North American Bred
	Reserve Champion Gelding	International Bred
	Trail in Hand	Showmanship
	Obstacle Ground Driving	
High Point WT/WJ	Trail Obstacle under Saddle WT/WJ	Western Pleasure WJ
	English Pleasure WT	Ranch Riding WJ
	Dressage Suitability under Saddle WT	
High Point WTC/WJL	Trail Obstacle under Saddle WTC/WJL	Wester Pleasure WJL
	English Pleasure WTC	Ranch Riding WJL
	Dressage Suitability under Saddle WTC	

High Point Driving	Obstacle Driving	Pleasure Driving
	Pleasure Driving Working	Ladies Pleasure Driving
	Gentleman's Pleasure Driving	
Overall High Point (also includes the classes listed above)	Hunter Hack	Hunter Under Saddle
	Freestyle Riding	Jumping
	Working Hunter	
Amateur High Point		
Amateur In Hand	Amateur Mares All Ages	Amateur Showmanship
	Amateur Stallions All Ages	Amateur Trail in Hand
	Amateur Geldings All Ages	Amateur Obstacles Ground Driving
	Champion	
	Reserve Champion	
Amateur WT/WJ	Amateur Trail under Saddle WT/WJ	Amateur English Equitation WT
	Amateur English Pleasure WT	Amateur Ranch Riding WJ
	Amateur Western Pleasure WJ	Amateur Western Equitation WJ
Amateur WTC/WJL	Amateur Trail under Saddle WTC/WJL	Amateur English Equitation WTC
	Amateur English Pleasure WTC	Amateur Ranch Riding WJL

	Amateur Western Pleasure WJL	Amateur Western Equitation WJL
Amateur Overall (also includes classes listed above)	Amateur Hunter Hack	Amateur Hunter under Saddle
	Amateur Working Hunter	Amateur Jumping
	Amateur Showmanship	Amateur Freestyle Riding
	Amateur Pleasure Driving	
Youth High Point		
Youth In Hand	Youth Mares	Youth Showmanship
	Youth Geldings	Youth Trail in Hand
	Youth Champion	Youth Obstacle Ground Driving
	Youth Reserve Champion	
Youth High Point WT/WJ	Youth Trail under Saddle WT/WJ	Youth English Equitation WT
	Youth English Pleasure WT	Youth Ranch Riding WJ
	Youth Western Pleasure WJ	Youth Western Equitation WJ
Youth High Point WTC/WJL	Youth Trail under Saddle WTC/WJL	Youth English Equitation WTC
	Youth English Pleasure WTC	Youth Ranch Riding WJL
	Youth Western Pleasure WJL	Youth Western Equitation WJL
Youth Overall (also includes classes listed above)	Youth Hunter Hack	Youth Hunter under Saddle
	Youth Working Hunter	Youth Jumping
	Youth Showmanship	Youth Freestyle Riding
	Youth Pleasure Driving	

XXV. GHRA APPROVED CLASS LIST

- A. Any other non-approved classes may be added by show management.
- B. Numbers following Classes are for tallying points for award programs.

Class List	
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Foal of Current Year

Mare (4027)
Stallion (4002)
Gelding (4003)
Stallion/Gelding (4030)

Junior Champion and Reserve

Stallion (4028)
Gelding (4029)

Yearling

Stallion (4006)
Mare (4005)
Gelding (4007)

Senior Champion and Reserve

Stallion (4032)
Mare (4031)
Gelding (4033)

3 & 4 Years Old

Mare (4013)
Stallion (4014)
Gelding (4015)

Grand Champion & Reserve

Mare (4034)
Stallion (4035)
Gelding (4036)

5 Years Old & Older

Mare (4016)
Stallion (4017)
Gelding (4018)

Grand Champion & Reserve

Mare (2071)
Stallion (2072)
Gelding (2073)

Broodmares

Mare (4081)

Champion of Champions

Stallion/Mare/Gelding (4037)

Broken Color

Mare (4019)
Stallion/Gelding (4020)

Blagdon Color

Mare (4078)
Stallion/Gelding (4079)

Solid Color

Mare (4021)
Stallion/Gelding (4022)

Produce of Dam

Mare (2023)
Stallion/Gelding (2024)

Get of Sire

Stallion (4025)

Produce of Dam

Mare (4026)

Mare & Foal**Bred, Owned & Shown By Exhibitor**

Mare (4024)

Any Sex, Any Age (4023)

Born in the USA

Mare (4060)

Stallion/Gelding (4061)

Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4054)

Performance Classes

Contact the GHRA office for complete class list and options.

Youth Showmanship
(4080)

Open Showmanship
(4074)

Pleasure Driving
Mare/Stallion Gelding (4043)

Obstacle Driving
Mare/Stallion Gelding (4045)

Leadline
Mare/Gelding (4046)

Leading Rein
Mare/Gelding (4047)

In-Hand Dressage Suitability
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4065)

Dressage Suitability
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4066)

English Pleasure

Mare/Stallion/Gelding Walk - Trot (4048)

Mare/Stallion/Gelding Walk, Trot, Canter (4049)

Western Pleasure

Mare/Stallion/Gelding Walk - Trot (4057)

Mare/Stallion/Gelding Walk, Trot, Canter (4058)

Trail In-Hand
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4064)

Trail Riding
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4053)

Working Hunter
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4051)

Jumper
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4052)

Jog in the Park
Mare/Stallion/Gelding (4067)

Freestyle Performance
Mare/Stallion/ Gelding (4068)