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I. INTRODUCTION

The Walking Horse Owners' Association (WHOA) was organized in 1975. WHOA Board of Directors is composed of twenty six members. As part of its duties, WHOA Board establishes and formulates the issuing of a WHOA Rule Book, the licensing of WHOA judges, and the affiliation of WHOA horse shows.

In order to effectively carry out its duties, WHOA has prepared and published this Rule Book. It is virtually impossible to cover all eventualities in the formation of rules and regulations to govern any working organization therefore, WHOA has the ultimate responsibility of interpreting the meaning and intent of these Rules and its decision on any matter shall be final.

These Rules may be changed and amended from time to time by WHOA Board of Directors. Any such changes shall be published in the breed publications. It is the responsibility of each owner, trainer, breeder, and exhibitor to know the Rules of WHOA. Therefore, each should check with WHOA office on a periodic basis to ascertain whether or not there have been any Rule changes which may affect them. WHOA office will be happy to assist you at any time. We also welcome your comments and suggestions.

Please read all cross references carefully.

WHOA
P. O. Box 4007
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37129
Phone: (615) 494-8822
Fax: (615) 494-8825

II. WHOA POLICY STATEMENT

WHOA actively protects and promotes the welfare of the Tennessee Walking Horse. To this end, WHOA is committed to the following:

• Beginning January 1, 2014, all keg shod Country Pleasure horses at WHOA sponsored shows must be registered with TWHBEA.

• Beginning January 1, 2015 all TWHs exhibited at WHOA sponsored/affiliated shows must be registered with TWHBEA. Exception: All Day Pleasure horses

• Hoof Bands in all divisions are prohibited and are not allowed on the show grounds at any WHOA sponsored/affiliated horse show, sale or exhibition.

• Only clear grooming products allowed. Black or opaque hoof polish prohibited at any WHOA sponsored/affiliated horse show, sale or exhibition.

• Maximum hoof toe length of 5 inches, exclusive of the shoe, measured from the coronet band, at the center of the front pastern along the front of the hoof wall to the ground, at any WHOA sponsored/affiliated horse show, sale or exhibition.

• Tungsten metal (in whole or part) is prohibited and not allowed on the show grounds at any WHOA sponsored/affiliated horse show, sale or exhibition.

• Ensuring that the overall and on-going welfare of the Tennessee Walking Horse is the primary concern of all owners, trainers, breeders, and exhibitors.
• Ensuring that all owners, trainers, breeders, and exhibitors treat their horses humanely and with dignity and respect, and use proper care in training, handling and showing them.

• Continuing to work with government and industry officials to ensure that the highest standards of welfare, safety and health are maintained at all Tennessee Walking Horse events.

• Developing and enforcing stringent rules that govern the exhibiting, judging, showing, and selling of Tennessee Walking Horses, in order that the natural abilities of the animals are best reflected.

• Increasing awareness of the rules among all owners, trainers, breeders, and exhibitors, emphasizing that they are responsible for the welfare and humane treatment of the horses entrusted to their care.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. Age of Horse. For horse show purposes, a horse shall be considered to be one year old on the first day of January following the date of foaling. Exception: Foals born in October, November, and December are eligible for classes along with foals born the following year.

B. Affiliated Sales. All sales which have been accepted for this privilege by The WHOA HIO or any other of the recognized Horse Industry Organizations (HIO) that license DQP's.

C. Affiliated Shows. All shows which have been accepted for this privilege by The WHOA HIO or any other of the recognized HIO's that license DQP's.

D. Affiliation. Shows not sponsored by the Walking Horse Owners' Association, but chooses to affiliate their show, or event with Walking Horse Owners' Association, the show agrees to abide by the WHOA Rulebook. Also, see “Sponsored”

E. Designated Qualified Person (DQP). A person licensed by the WHOA HIO to detect or diagnose horses which are in violation and to otherwise inspect horses for the purposes of enforcing the Horse Protection Act and WHOA Rules.

F. Exhibitor. Any rider, driver, handler, or contestant who shows or exhibits any horse in a horse show, horse exhibition, horse sale, or horse auction.

G. Exhibiting. For horse show purposes, exhibiting means showing in competition at a horse show, exhibiting a horse at a sale, presenting the National Colors at a horse show or other event, or any other public exhibition of a horse.

H. Hearing Committee. The Hearing Committee is established to hear alleged violations, impose penalties, and any other matters that WHOA may direct.

I. Height of Horse. The height of all animals shall be stated in hands instead of inches. A hand is four inches. Maximum height shall be reckoned as so many hands "and under" while minimum heights shall be reckoned as "over" a given number of hands. Measurement shall include a horse’s shoes. At a given show or event, a horse that measures 15.2 hands and under must elect to show in 15.2 and Under Classes or Over 15.2 classes, but shall not be permitted to show in both.

J. Horse or Pony. The term "horse" as used in these rules denotes either a horse or pony. In the Flat Shod Division a Pony will be considered 14.2 and Under. When the term "horse" or "pony" is used in prize lists and catalogues of shows where height is one
of the qualifications of the class, the word "horse" shall designate animals over 14.2 hands and the word “pony” shall designate animals 14.2 hands and under. A mature horse is one that is five years of age or over. An animal 14.2 hands or under may compete as a horse in one class and a pony in another class at the same show.


L. Immediate Family. For horse show purposes, the term “immediate family” shall include the following: husband, wife, parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother, sister, half brother and half sister, stepbrother and stepsister, in-laws of the same relations stated herein, grandparents, grandchildren.

M. Measurement of Height Entries. The exhibitor shall stand the animal on a smooth, level surface, in such a position that the front legs are vertical and the backs of the hocks are in a vertical line with the points of the horse’s quarters. The head should be held low enough to reveal the highest point of the withers from the ground. The arm of the Measuring Standard shall be placed over the highest point of the withers and no measurement taken at any other part of the horse’s body shall count. The Standard must be a straight, stiff, unbendable stick and should be provided with a plumb bob or spirit level to make sure the standard is perpendicular from the withers to the ground and that the cross piece is parallel with the ground surface.

N. Non-Affiliated Show. A show that is not affiliated with an organization that licenses DQP's and judges, and publishes a current rule book.

O. Owner. For horse show purposes, the term “owner” means the person shown as the owner by the records of the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders’ and Exhibitors’ Association (TWHBEA) or a person who has a bona fide lease on said horse (where leases are allowed).

P. Show Employees. For horse show, sale or exhibition purposes, the term “show employees” shall include and refer to the following: Managers, Announcers, Ringmasters, Ring Clerks, Farriers (Optional), and other persons engaged directly by the show.

Q. Show/Sale/Exhibition Management. For horse show, sale or exhibition purposes, the term "show management" shall refer to the personnel representing the sponsoring organization.

R. Show Officials. For horse show, sale or exhibition show purposes, the term "show officials" shall include and refer to the following: Manager of the Show, Judges, DQPs, Veterinarians, and Timekeepers.

S. Specialty Classes. No canter required. Also called 2 gait/no canter.

**Note:** Unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary, the use of one gender shall include all genders and the use of the singular shall include the plural (and vice versa).

T. Sponsored. When it states "Sponsored", in the Rulebook it means that the Walking Horse Owners' Association is the sponsor of the event or show.

U. Suspensions. All WHOA penalties, including fines and suspension will apply to any event regardless of affiliation or non-affiliation.
IV. AFFILIATION RULES

A. PROCEDURES FOR AFFILIATING A SHOW, SALE OR EXHIBITION

1. Any show desiring to affiliate may apply, upon its agreeing to use only WHOA licensed judges and approved HIO Designated Qualified Persons (DQPs) in all saddle, breeding, model, halter and equitation classes and to abide by all the Rules, regulations and procedures of WHOA. When the request for affiliation is received, an application form and all necessary information will be promptly forwarded to Show Management. The appropriate fee must be included with any application submitted.

2. Any sale desiring to affiliate may apply, upon its agreeing to use only approved HIO DQP's and to abide by all the Rules, regulations and procedures of WHOA. When the request for affiliation is received, an application form and all necessary information will be promptly forwarded to Sale Management. The appropriate fee must be included with any application submitted.

3. To allow Affiliation approval, application should be made not less than 30 days prior to the show date.

4. Show Management must ensure that all participants agree to be subject to the WHOA Rule Book. See Rule V.B.2 (Entries).

5. Show or Sale Management shall furnish WHOA/ HIO within 15 days after the show the following:

   a) Payment of inspection fees.

   b) Copy of a properly executed class sheet, showing all entries and class winners, including complete names and addresses of both owners and trainers on all horses inspected. Class sheet must also include the registered name and number of the horse, the trainer’s license number, and the amateur or youth card number. (Not required of Sale Management.)

   c) Show or Sale Manager’s Report on the form furnished by WHOA/ WHOA HIO.

   d) Copy of Premium List and/or Program or Sale Catalogue.

   e) Judges’ Cards if the show utilized more than one judge.

B. INSPECTION FEES

Any show or sale agreeing to affiliate and hereby agrees to collect for WHOA HIO all appropriate inspection fees. A schedule of WHOA HIO inspection fees will be provided in the Show Manager’s informational materials sent by WHOA.

C. PRIVILEGES OF AN AFFILIATED SHOW, SALE OR EXHIBITION

Privileges of an Affiliated Show or Sale include the following:

• Listing in WHOA’s advertised schedule of show and sale dates.

• Cooperation of WHOA staff, including assistance in obtaining the services of judges, judges list, and rulebook
• Services of WHOA Board and Hearing Committee.

• Protection of Show Management and/or Sale Management through the use of licensed WHOA HIO DQP's, as set forth in the Horse Protection Act (HPA) and the Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

V. WHOA RULES AND REGULATIONS

A. GENERAL RULES

1. The Rules of WHOA shall take precedence over the rules of any other committee. All divisions, sections and classes for which rules are provided herein must be conducted accordingly and shall not be held under any rules that are not in agreement.

2. Every affiliated show and every person participating therein including exhibitor, owner, lessee, manager, agent, rider, driver, handler, contestant, judge, DQP, show official, or employee is subject to the Bylaws and Rules of WHOA and to the local rules of the show. Every person participating in any show recognized by WHOA is subject to the provisions of WHOA whether or not the particular class in which he or she participates is operated under WHOA Rules.

3. All affiliated shows will be governed entirely by WHOA Rule Book in effect at the time. It is Show Management's responsibility to know and adhere to the current WHOA Rule Book.

4. Class Interruptions. In the event that a class, in which horses or exhibitors compete, whether together or individually, is stopped while in progress due to storm, accident or other emergency, the following procedure shall govern:

   a) If the class is continued at a succeeding session of the show, it shall be held over in its entirety.

   b) If classes are postponed to a day not included in the original show dates, exhibitors are entitled to a refund of entry fees and are relieved of any obligation to show back in postponed classes.

5. Sweepstakes. When a Sweepstakes Class is offered, providing for a division of entry fees, either with or without monies added by the show committee, the total to be distributed shall include the entry fees of all entries listed in the catalogue or on the class sheet, whether or not the horses are shown, unless a show stipulates in its prize list that portion of the entry fees which will be withheld.

6. Serviceable Soundness for Horse Show Purposes. All horses shown at a show must be serviceably sound. The official veterinarian's decision, if requested by the Judge, as to the serviceable soundness of a horse shall be final. If the official veterinarian is not immediately available or called on, the Judge's decision as to serviceable soundness of a horse shall be final.

7. Challenge Trophies.
a) A challenge trophy is a trophy donated to or offered by a show which must be won a specified number of times under specified conditions in order to be permanently retired. When originally placed in competition it becomes the property of the Show Management, and cannot be withdrawn by the donor.

b) The conditions under which a challenge trophy may be retired shall not be changed without the consent of the trophy donor or his or her legal representative and of all previous winners who have qualified as potential winners of such trophy, except in the event that the conditions stipulated are in conflict with the current Rules of WHOA. In such an event, the Show Committee shall confer with WHOA as to procedure.

8. **Prize Lists.**

a) If errors are discovered prior to the date of the show, exhibitors should be notified upon receipt of entries, or in writing when they arrive at the show.

b) If classes are added or premiums increased, exhibitors should be notified in writing at least five days prior to the show. Post entries must be accepted in such classes.

9. **Stallions.** Stallions shall be barred from Youth Exhibitor Classes with the exception being weanlings. Stallions may be shown by anyone in other classes in every division.

10. **Retirement Ceremonies.** In the event that a retirement ceremony shall be allowed at the request of the owner of a horse, said horse shall not be permitted to compete at that show. Any horse thus officially retired shall be barred for life from further competition, except by special permission of WHOA.

11. **Time Schedules.**

a) The announced order or time for classes shall not be changed unless notice is given to exhibitors, Judge(s) and DQP(s) affected.

b) Provided the order of events is not changed, Show Management shall have the privilege of calling any class up to 30 minutes ahead of its scheduled time. Exhibitors should be ready for classes in reasonable time and may not protest such advance of schedule.

c) When it is found that a class is being delayed by horses not being ready to perform, the entrance gate may be closed at the order of the Judge(s) or Show Management, provided warning is issued and exhibitors are given three minutes in which to appear at the entrance gate ready to participate. Judging shall not commence until the gate is closed. An official timer must be appointed to enforce this rule.

12. **Classes for Horse and Exhibitor.** In a class where the performances of both horse and exhibitor are considered, the horse and exhibitor together shall constitute an entry.

**B. ENTRIES**
1. In order for the DQP to inspect horses, all class entry sheets must contain the following information:

   a) Tennessee Walking Horse Classes:

      • Horse’s official name and registration number where required, as well as current owner of record. A photo copy of both sides of registration papers must be presented when entries are made. If pre-entries are accepted, a photo copy of both sides of registration papers (where required) must be submitted with pre-entry form.

      • Trainer’s name, address and Trainer’s license number or WHOA Member number (if the trainer is also the amateur/owner, put “same as owner” in the trainer column).

      • Owner’s name and address.

      • Amateur Rider name, WHOA Member number (required at WHOA sponsored shows), and address.

      • Youth exhibitor name, WHOA Youth number (required at WHOA sponsored shows), and address.

      **Note:** Each entry in Walking Horse Classes must be registered with the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association (TWHBEA). Exception: All Day Pleasure and all Versatility classes excluded. As of January 1, 2014 all Country Pleasure horses at WHOA sponsored shows must be registered with TWHBEA. As of January 1, 2015 all Country Pleasure horses at WHOA affiliated shows must be registered at TWHBEA.

   b) Racking Horse Classes:

      • Horse’s official registered name and current registered owner’s name and address.

      • Trainer’s name, address and license number or WHOA member number (if the trainer is also the amateur/owner, put “same as owner” in the trainer column).

      • Amateur rider name, WHOA Member number (if required at WHOA sponsored shows), and address.

   c) Keg Shod Country Pleasure Classes/All Day Pleasure classes:

      • Owner’s name and address.

      • Amateur rider name, WHOA Member number, and address.

      • Trainer’s name, address and license number or WHOA Membership number (if the trainer is also the amateur/owner, put “same as owner” in the trainer column).

      • Country Pleasure (at WHOA affiliated shows until 1/1/15)/All Day Pleasure Horses are exempt from registration requirements unless otherwise specified. As of January 1, 2014 Country Pleasure horses at WHOA sponsored shows must be registered with TWHBEA.
2. The entry blank of each show must contain a certification to WHOA signed by the exhibitor or his or her representative, to the effect that:

- Every entry shall constitute an agreement that the person making it, owner, lessee, trainer, manager, agent, coach, exhibitor and the horse shall be subject to the bylaws and the Rules of WHOA and the local rules of the show. Further it shall constitute a declaration that the horse and/or exhibitor is eligible as entered and that the owner and all of his representatives are bound by the bylaws and Rules of WHOA and the show and accept as final the decision of the Hearing Committee, or WHOA as the case may be, on any question arising under said bylaws and Rules, and agree to hold the show, WHOA, their officials, directors and employees harmless for any action taken.

- The above statement must be printed on all official entry blanks.

- Failure of a show to either use official WHOA entry blanks or to print this statement on every entry blank shall constitute a violation of WHOA Rules and render the show liable to penalty. Failure of a show to require all entry blanks to be signed shall also constitute a violation of WHOA Rules and render the show liable to penalty.

- Should an exhibitor, his or her agent, or trainer fail to sign an entry blank as required, his or her first entrance into the ring as an exhibitor shall be interpreted as acceptance of the bylaws and Rules of WHOA and shall ipso facto render him or her subject to said Rules.

- Violation of the Rules in connection with entries may be cause for disqualification of the exhibitor, agent and/or trainer by Show Management.

3. Horses Names. Horses must be named and the same name and registration number must be listed in all specified classes. A horse must be entered under its originally recorded name unless the name has been officially changed. It must also be entered under the name of the owner of record, or of the registered farm name. A thirty (30) day grace period will be allowed after the sale of a show horse to have the papers transferred. Proof of purchase and actual sale date information are required. Double registered horses: if a horse has different names with different breed registries, the horse must be entered using the registered name of the breed in which the horse is being shown under.

4. Trainer’s License or WHOA Membership Card Numbers. To be eligible to show, every exhibitor must have either a trainer’s license, WHOA Membership, WHOA Youth Membership or temporary WHOA Membership.

5. Combined Ownership. Horses must be entered in the names of combined owners, if so registered with the TWHBEA. Combined-ownership horses are eligible to be shown in owners’ and amateur owners’ classes and may be shown by either owner or any member of their immediate family.

6. Substitutions of Exhibitors. Substitution of an exhibitor may be made during a class only in case of injury to, or illness of, the original exhibitor. No substitution of exhibitor is permitted in Equitation Classes.
7. Cancellation or Withdrawal of Entries. A show may adopt its own policy covering the refunding of fees to an exhibitor who cancels his or her entries prior to the show's beginning.

8. Fees and Fines. All fees and fines shall be paid in U.S. currency and drawn from a U.S. bank. Any returned checks shall result in an additional charge or fee, as determined by WHOA and disclosed in the schedule of fees provided in the Show Managers information materials.

9. Unpaid Accounts. Any exhibitor, owner or trainer who fails to pay any account(s), fines or service charge due to Show Management, Horse Sales Management or WHOA shall be subject to suspension by WHOA. Upon receipt of notice that a trainer, exhibitor or owner has not paid all accounts or charges owed as a result of participation in said show or sale, WHOA shall notify said person, firm or corporation that settlement must be made within fifteen (15) days or he, she or it shall be suspended until said accounts or charges are paid in full. If a person other than an owner, exhibitor or trainer was responsible for making said charges at any show or sale, then the owner, trainer or exhibitor on whose behalf said charges were made shall be subject to suspension until said account is paid in full.

10. Post Entries. Post entries are any entries made after the advertised closing date for inclusion of entries in the printed program. Whether or not a show desires to accept post entries should be clearly stated in the prize list and no exceptions shall be made. Exception: If classes are added or premiums increased, exhibitors should be notified in writing at least five days prior to the show. Post entries must be accepted in such classes.


a) In addition to entries of persons suspended or expelled by WHOA, Show Management may reserve the right to refuse the entry of an exhibitor who has demonstrated unsportsmanlike behavior at a show or has conducted himself or herself in a manner which brings discredit to the show, its management, officials, or employees, provided that the exhibitor so excluded shall have the right to be heard on the issue by Show Management before the refusal of entry is made. The excluded exhibitor shall have the right to appeal the decision of Show Management to WHOA Board of Directors which may over rule the decision of show management by the official vote of 75% of the board in attendance.

b) Show management may require a horse to qualify for entry in the show or may set a limit as to the number of entries that will be accepted in any class or division, provided the method to be used is so stated in the prize list.

12. Leases. An official lease registered with TWHBEA of a horse shall be construed as bona fide ownership unless otherwise specified.

C. ATTIRE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR EXHIBITORS

It is the tradition of the show ring that riders, drivers and handlers be correctly attired for the classes in which they compete, that attendants be neatly dressed. Show management may, at its discretion, bar any entry or person from entering the ring if not suitably presented to appear before an audience. Correct attire for Walking Horse presentation consists of the following, unless otherwise noted:

1. English Riding Habit (Saddle Suit).

2. English Spurs (Use of spurs is optional).
3. Riding Boots.

4. Pant tie downs, or underpasses.

5. Gloves (optional).

6. Hats (homburg, top hats, derby, snap brim or safety helmets), Optional Ladies.

7. The exhibitor's hair must be neat and well groomed.

8. Long hair should be styled so that the back number can be seen easily.

9. In Auxiliary Classes, exhibitors are required to wear a snap brim hat or derby or their hair has to be up. Hair cannot be below collar in these classes.

10. Horse and/or stable advertising will not be allowed in the show ring.

11. Grooms Attire: The trainers are to see that their grooms are properly attired.

12. Safety helmets are allowed in all divisions.

13. All exhibitors not meeting attire requirements must be penalized in final judging.

14. Casual attire is allowed at WHOA Versatility/ Fun Day shows at the discretion of show management.

D. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HORSES

1. All entries shall be clean, neatly trimmed, in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance, and outfitted in clean and appropriate tack.

2. All horses must use an English Saddle, except where division or class rules permit otherwise.

3. Standard Walking Horse Single Rein Bridle and Bit. While any standard Walking Horse bit may be used, a gag bit with no shanks is not considered a standard Walking Horse show bit. Severe bits are discouraged and bleeding of the mouth or muzzle must be penalized in the final judging. Shanks in excess of 9 ½ inches in length are prohibited on Plantation Pleasure Horses. Shanks are measured from the very top of the metal to the very bottom of the metal, including the rings to which the cheeks and reins are attached. Quick change bridles and reins are not permitted.

4. Full blinders of any type are not permitted on the show grounds at any time. Refer to penalty section.

5. Communication devices are allowed for First Year Amateur riders and exhibitors 11 Years & Under. Communication devices are prohibited for all riders in Equitation, Versatility and Showmanship events.

6. The use of Vet Wrap will be allowed in the cannon bone area on the front legs, and on the cannon bone down onto the ankles on the rear legs. The color is to blend in reasonably with the color of the horse.
7. Names of horses, stables, trainers or exhibitors are prohibited on show equipment in the show ring; however, inconspicuous name plates on bridles and saddles are acceptable. Failure to observe this Rule is cause for dismissal from the show ring of the entry in violation or of the entry of the stables whose name is observed in the ring.

8. Artificial Markings and Appliances. Any change in color of markings other than mane or tail is prohibited. Only clear grooming materials are allowed on the hide, hair and hooves. Black or opaque hoof polish is prohibited. All artificial appliances other than those set forth in this section are prohibited. Refer to penalty section.

9. Whips. Whips of four feet or less are allowed in any Class where English attire and equipment are used. No item may be used, inside or from outside the ring, while showing a horse, except one whip per handler no longer than four feet, including the snapper. Whips up to six feet are permitted in any class in which the horse is driven. No lashes or appendages or any other appliances of any kind are permitted to be attached to the whip. A whip of this kind is not permitted in a warm up ring or show ring. No whip may be handed across the rail to an exhibitor. Refer to penalty section.

10. Hoof Bands. Metal hoof bands, such as used to anchor or strengthen pads and shoes are not permitted. Hoof bands are prohibited and are not allowed on show grounds.

11. Heel/Toe Measurement. Toe length must exceed the height of the heel by one inch or more. The length of the toe shall be measured from the coronet band (where hard and soft material meet), at the center of the front pastern along the front of the hoof wall to the ground. The heel shall be measured from the coronet band, at the most lateral portion of the rear pastern, at a 90 degree angle to the ground, not including normal caulks at the rear of the horseshoe that do not exceed \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch in length. That portion of caulk at the rear of horseshoe in excess of \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch shall be added to the height of the heel in determining the heel-to-toe ratio.

12. Pads on Yearling Horses. Pads or other devices on yearling horses that elevate or change the angle of such horses' hooves are not permitted.

13. Insertion of Material Between the Hoof and the Shoe. Any object or material inserted between the shoe and the hoof is not permitted.
14. Weight on Yearling Horses. Any weight on yearling horses, except a keg or similar conventional horseshoe, and any horseshoe on yearling horses shall not weigh more than 16 ounces.

15. Weight Bearing Surface. The weight bearing surface of the shoe must be level.

16. Lead or Other Weights. Lead or other weights are prohibited. Hollowed shoes or artificial extensions filled with mercury, tungsten or similar substances are prohibited.

17. Breakover. The breakover point of the shoe cannot be any further back than the tip of the toe on the natural hoof.

18. Pressure Shoeing. Shoeing a horse, or trimming a horse’s hoof in a manner that will cause such horse to suffer, or can reasonably be expected to cause such horse to suffer pain or distress, inflammation, or lameness when walking, trotting, or otherwise moving is strictly prohibited. Shoes may be pulled at the discretion of show management.

19. Acrylic. Acrylic can be used to repair and mend a foot where the shoe has been thrown and the foot has been damaged. Acrylic or any other material cannot be used for the purpose of extending the length of the natural hoof in any manner on both feet, which includes the toes or heels. Acrylic can be used to fill in around the nail holes or cracks on the sides of the hoof.

E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR FLAT-SHOD PLEASURE AND VERSATILITY CLASSES

1. Barefooted horses may be shown; however, judges must disqualify lame or tender footed horses.

2. Only clear grooming products (clear hoof polish) allowed. Black or opaque hoof polish is not allowed.

3. Tungsten metal (in whole or part) is prohibited.

4. There shall be no curb chain or caveson adjustment upon the reverse.

5. Braids shall be worn in English and Halter classes, but not in Western.

6. Rhinestone or sequined brow bands and caveson fronts are allowed.

7. Curb chains or straps must be flat against the jaw and be at least 1/2 inches wide. Cross chain caveson is prohibited.

8. Martingales and tie downs are prohibited. Exceptions: TWH Over Fences, Barrel Racing, and Pole Bending Classes.

9. Snaffle bits are permitted. Severe bits must be penalized in the final judging. Shanks over 9 1/2 inches are prohibited. Gag bits without shanks are not allowed.

10. In Western classes, silver mounted equipment shall not count over good working equipment.

11. Equipment approved for either English or Western class is approved for rail classes, but not a combination thereof.

12. Exhibitor’s apparel shall be either English or Western, but not a combination of both.
13. Dress for versatility classes shall be neat and appropriate.

14. Action devices and tail braces are prohibited on show grounds or in the show ring.

15. Bosals or ordinary ring snaffles may be used on four-year-old or younger western flat-shod pleasure horses. When using a bosal or snaffle, the rider may use two hands on the reins. The ordinary ring snaffle bit has a broken mouth piece with conventional O-rings, egg-butt, or D-rings, and the ring must be no larger than four inches in diameter. Optional loose chin strap of leather or nylon only is permitted. Reins should be attached above the chin strap. Bosal may be used in Poles, Barrels, Trail or Reining Classes.

16. Australian stock saddles are not approved as either English or Western tack.

17. Side saddles are approved equipment in flat-shod pleasure and versatility classes.

18. In timed events and/or individually worked classes such as barrels, pole, western riding, trail, etc. a particular horse counts as one entry no matter how many people exhibit it. The only time a horse can be entered in a timed event or trail class with two different exhibitors/contestants and count as two entries is if the class is an open class and one of the exhibitors/contestants is an adult and other is a youth exhibitor, and this is allowed only if there is no other class for the adult or youth exhibitor.

F. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HALTER/IN HAND/MODEL CLASSES

1. Halter/In-hand classes, mares, stallions, and geldings shall be shown in a bridle.

2. Weanlings and yearlings shall be shown in a show halter, snaffle bit optional on yearling.

3. In model class, entries may wear a show bridle or a leather show halter.

4. In Model Classes, entries may not wear a tail brace and/or humane tail.

5. Yearlings shall be permitted to be shod with a shoe, which shall be no larger than 3/8 inch thick and 3/4 inch wide. Shoes on weanlings are prohibited.

6. Model entries may be shown as shod for show or pleasure use, so long as they conform to WHOA equipment rules and show in their respective classes.

7. Boots or action devices are prohibited.

8. Braids in the manes and/or foretops are optional.

9. Whips not to exceed four feet in length including snapper are permitted for use by exhibitors.

G. DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS
1. No horse shall be allowed to show if that horse has been administered any forbidden substance by any means. A forbidden substance is any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer or local anesthetic. (Stimulants and depressants are defined as medications which stimulate or depress the circulatory, respiratory or central nervous systems.) Also prohibited is the use of “ginger” and any drugs regardless of how harmless or innocuous they might be, which by their very nature mask or screen the presence of the aforementioned prohibited drugs, or prevent or delay testing procedures.

2. Exhibitors are cautioned against the use of medicinal preparations and tonics of any kind, the ingredients and quantitative analysis of which are not specifically known, as many of them contain forbidden substances.

3. Any blood drawn for drug testing procedures shall be administered by or under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian within fifteen (15) minutes of the horse leaving the show ring. Blood tests shall be the only recognized form of drug testing.

4. A hearing regarding an alleged violation of Rule V, Article G, Section 1 or 2 shall be held in accordance with Rule X. The trainer, owner, and/or exhibitor of said horse, if found in violation, shall be required to forfeit all prize money or sweepstakes and any trophies, ribbons and “points” won at the competition. The trainer, owner and/or exhibitor shall pay a $500.00 fine.

H. AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

**Note: The following rules will be enforced at all WHOA sponsored pleasure horse shows. At WHOA affiliated shows, rules determining eligibility of a youth exhibitor will be left to the discretion of show management. Refers to any breed of horse, not just the TWH.

PROFESSIONALS:

Duties: A professional shall be responsible for the care, condition, welfare, training, custody, and performance of a horse. Professionals are obligated to fully understand the rules of the affiliation(s) under which they show, including the penalties and restrictions. A professional who does not exhibit horses shall still be knowledgeable concerning the breed standard and the affiliations associated with the breed. In addition, a professional must obtain, maintain, and declare a professional or non-amateur status with WHOA. This card must be presented at all WHOA shows. * An addendum pertaining to WHOA and professional status declaration is available online at walkinghorseowners.com. and will be available at WHOA sponsored shows.

Definition: A professional

- Accepts payment for employment in connection with horses at a show (includes grooms, assistants, paid catch riders).
- Accepts payment for exercising, schooling, riding, exhibiting, and driving. This includes exchanges of services, compensation, and/or bartering.
- May not exhibit in any amateur classes
• Includes halter professionals.

• INCLUDES PROFESSIONALS FOR ANY BREED OF HORSE.

• Includes professionals that have declared in writing (see procedure below) a desire to re-obtain amateur status.

• Riding instructors are only allowed to show their own or immediate family members horses in amateur classes. Riding instructors that exhibit a client's horse in an open class do not jeopardize their amateur status. However, riding instructors that exhibit a clients' horse (no leases or co-ownership allowed here) in amateur classes shall be considered a professional. Note: giving riding lessons exclusively to 4-H children does not jeopardize amateur status.

**Note: Exception to professional status: A person can retain their amateur status if they receive payment for boarding horses, or standing a stallion.

RELATIVE OF A PROFESSIONAL:

Any member of a trainers immediate family (See definition in Section III, L) shall be considered a professional if he/she exhibits any trainers customers' horse in an amateur class. However, these individuals may exhibit their own, or immediate family member’s horses, in amateur classes. No horses co-owned or leased with non-family members are allowed to be exhibited by these individuals in amateur classes.

Any youth 12-17 years of age that is a member of a trainers immediate family may exhibit their own or immediate family members horse in youth and amateur classes. However, this same youth may not exhibit a customer’s horse in youth classes. This same youth may exhibit a customer’s horse in amateur classes.

**Note: Exception: A trainers’ immediate family member may exhibit a customers’ horse or co-owned horse in an open class and not jeopardize their amateur status.

CHANGE OF PROFESSIONAL STATUS:

Any professional that desires to be reclassified as an amateur based on the grounds that he/she no longer engages in the activities that made him/her a professional must notify the WHOA office in writing of this wish and send this notice via certified mail to the WHOA office. After such notification has been received and approved by WHOA, an interim card shall be issued. This interim card shall be used as an official classification of the applicant and shall be presented and recorded on WHOA entry forms at WHOA shows. This interim card shall contain the applicants’ name, date issued, and duration of the waiting period. The applicant must be a member of WHOA to obtain this card.

Definition of the waiting period: The waiting period is the period of time until amateur status can be fully obtained. During this interim/waiting period, the professional is restricted from exhibiting in any amateur class (see schedule below).

The waiting period is as follows: Training less than 13 months: The applicant must sit out 2 years and have an active interim card.

Training greater than 13 months: The waiting period is 5 years and applicant must have an active interim card during this period.
**Note:** The burden of proof of proving amateur status is on the applicant. WHOA reserves the right to investigate disputes and applicants may need to provide financial records/proof of ownerships, etc. if needed. Falsifying information will result in up to a $5,000.00 fine and a 2 year suspension that begins when fine is paid. No exceptions. Final determination of professional or amateur status shall be made by the WHOA Executive Director.

AMATEURS

- A person is an amateur who, after his or her 18th birthday, does not engage in any activities which would cause him or her to be classified as a professional.

- Any person who has not reached his or her 18th birthday is declared to be an amateur. For horse show purposes, a youth exhibitor is an individual who, on January 1st of the show year, has not yet reached his or her 18th birthday. If an exhibitor is 17 on January 1st and turns 18 on January 2nd, the exhibitor is still eligible to show as a youth exhibitor all that year.

- Amateur and Youth Exhibitor. To be eligible to show in amateur and/or youth exhibitor classes at WHOA Affiliated Shows, every amateur and youth exhibitor must have a current WHOA Membership, WHOA Youth Membership, or WHOA Temporary Membership. These must be renewed each year. Amateur and youth exhibitor applications should be made to the Walking Horse Owners Association containing the name of the applicant, address, date of birth, telephone number (including area code), and accompanied by the required fee. The WHOA Membership Card Rule will be enforced.

- Standing a breeding stallion, buying/selling, and boarding horses does not affect a person’s amateur status.

- The following shall not affect amateur status:
  1. The writing of books or articles for horse show purposes;
  2. The acceptance of remuneration for judging or serving in the capacity of DQP at horse shows;
  3. The reimbursement of exhibitor for expenses without profit; or
  4. The acceptance of a small token of appreciation, other than money, for exhibiting.

- If there is a question of whether a person is a professional or an amateur, final determination shall be made by the WHOA Executive Director.

- Anyone who requests a person to exhibit in an Amateur Class and then pays or remunerates that person in excess of what is allowable shall be subject to disciplinary action by WHOA. Refer to the penalty section.

I. WHOA PROGRAMS

Eligibility: To be eligible for awards, the owner of the horse must be a WHOA member.
1. **Register of Merit**
   - Provides Plantation Pleasure horses and their exhibitors a showcase for their versatility
   - For horses at least 2 years old, nominated by September 1 each year
   - Point books issued yearly must be submitted by December 5
   - Points earned by placing at any organized horse show, competitive or endurance ride, or other event
   - Awards include Certificate of Achievement, Certificate of Merit, Register of Merit (program’s highest honor), and Diamond Certificates.
   - For more information, contact Sis Osborne at sisosborne@tds.net

2. **National High Point**
   - Points accumulated at shows across the country affiliated with any HIO
   - Points awarded based on placing at each show
   - Awards presented each February at the WHOA National Convention

3. **Youth Quest & Amateur High Point**
   - For members 17 & under
   - Points earned at shows affiliated with any HIO
   - Awards banquet held in February for top winners

VI. **DIVISION AND CLASS RULES CLASS DEFINITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

1. **Open Classes.** An Open Class is one which is open to horses of any age, size or sex, as specified on the class sheet, irrespective of the ribbons previously won, and in which there is no limiting qualification for the rider.

2. **Amateur Classes.** An Amateur Class is one in which every contestant enjoys amateur status. All amateur exhibitors are required to obtain a WHOA Membership, amateur card, or Temporary Membership (only available at WHOA affiliated shows; not WHOA sponsored shows) to be eligible to show.
   
a) Amateur Classes may be restricted to riders who are no longer eligible to compete as a youth exhibitor, in which instance the prize list shall specify "18 and Over."

b) Amateur Classes may be offered using the specifications as set forth in the respective Rules. If Amateur Classes are offered leading to a Championship Class, judging specifications employed shall be those governing Amateur Classes rather than those of the Championship Class.

3. **Youth Classes.**
   
a) For horse show purposes, a youth exhibitor is an individual who, on January 1st of the show year, has not yet reached his or her 18th birthday. If an exhibitor is 17 on January 1st and turns 18 on January 2nd, the exhibitor is still eligible to show as a youth exhibitor all that year. Youth exhibitors are required to obtain a WHOA Youth exhibitor card to be eligible to show. A youth exhibitor may compete in an amateur class, unless the prize list specifies otherwise.

**Note:** Youth related to a professional may be restricted: See professional status.
b) In the event that Show Management wishes to divide Youth Exhibitors' Classes, it may offer separate classes for boys and girls or offer several age limits. The following three age limits are suggested but may be varied depending on local conditions:

- Exhibitors who are 11 years and under.
- Exhibitors who are 12-14 years of age.
- Exhibitors who are 15-17 years of age.

When divided as above, no exhibitor shall compete in more than one section. This rule does not apply to the Equitation Division where only the exhibitor is being judged.

c) If a youth comes into the ring and cannot handle the horse and it is a danger to the youth, the Judge or Show Manager shall excuse the entry. If the parent determines the youth cannot handle the horse, he or she may request, after proper identification, that the entry be excused and the judge shall comply.

d) Strapping or taping youth exhibitors' shoes to their stirrups is strictly prohibited in these classes and if detected entry shall be excused.

e) Stallions shall be barred from any class the conditions of which specify that a youth exhibitor is to ride. Youth cannot exhibit stallions in any division with the exception of weanlings.

f) Youth may show any sex weanlings. Youth may show yearling fillies and geldings only.

4. Owner-Amateur/Amateur Owned and Trained Classes.

Horses that enter any of these classes must not have had professional training, schooling, trailering or instruction in the previous 90 days prior to acceptance of entry. This includes a professional for any breed of horse. No exceptions. Presenting false information will result in disqualification/ fines/suspensions or all the above by WHOA. AOT/OAT owners and exhibitors are allowed to attend public clinics. Exception: If an OAT or AO&T exhibitor needs assistance saddling or holding a horse to be saddled, such exhibitor will not be penalized if assisted by a professional.

**OAT- owner amateur trained** - the amateur or immediate family member that exhibits the horse is the same amateur that owns and trains the horse. Co-ownership/exhibiting between two non-related amateurs is not allowed to be exhibited in this class.

**AO&T - amateur owned and trained** - this horse must be trained by an amateur, owned by an amateur, and exhibited by an amateur. Co-ownership between amateurs is allowed.

5. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Classes.

a) Ladies' Classes shall be restricted to lady exhibitors who are 18 years of age or older, which should be so stated on the prize list.

b) Gentlemen's Classes shall be restricted to gentlemen exhibitors who are 18 years of age or older, which should be so stated on the prize list.
c) Ladies' or Gentlemen's' Classes may be offered using the specifications as set forth in the respective Rules. If Ladies' or Gentlemen's' Classes are offered leading to a Ladies' or Gentlemen's' Championship, judging specifications should follow those of the Ladies' or Gentlemen's' Class rather than those of the Championship Class.

6. **Novice Classes.**

Novice Classes may be offered using specifications determined by Show Management.

7. **Local Classes.**

a) A Local Class is one in which entrance is restricted by show management to horses owned by residents of a specified locale and which is so described in the prize list. Results of Local Classes shall not be considered in determining show championships awarded on points, nor will they count toward end of the year awards.

b) Classes which are restricted to members of a club shall be included in the above definition unless memberships are open to and easily obtainable by all exhibitors.

c) In classes which restrict entries by states, such as "Tennessee Bred," the word "bred" shall be understood to mean foaled in the state (but not necessarily mated there). Classes so restricted shall be included in the Local Class definition.

d) Any show may offer Local Classes or complete Local Divisions. When this is done, the meaning of the local designation must be fully and clearly defined. Class specifications shall follow those listed in the respective Rules as closely as possible.

8. **Model Classes.**

Model Classes may be offered. They may be divided as to age, sex, or height as provided above. Model Classes do not qualify a horse for a Championship Class.

9. **In-Hand or Halter Classes.**

In-Hand or Halter Classes may be offered. For each class offered, the prize list shall specify the age, sex, manner of showing and points to be considered in the judging of the contestants. Youth may not exhibit stallions except weanlings in halter classes.

10. **Qualifying Classes.**

An entry shall be deemed to have qualified for a Championship Class, if in an appropriate qualifying class:

a) It is excused by a Judge after or during the initial lineup without request by the exhibitor to be excused (these individuals must return to inspection immediately).

b) It has completed the class.

11. **Championships.**

a) Show Management must designate all qualifying classes and may require any and all winners in a qualifying class to compete in a Performance Championship Class provided it is so stated in the prize list. Any exhibitor failing to comply shall forfeit all winnings in the qualifying class. If an exhibitor qualifies more than one horse for a Championship Class, he or she may elect to show only one.
b) To be eligible to show in a Performance Championship Class, except in a one night show that does not require qualifying; a horse must have been properly entered, shown and judged in one qualifying class. No two- and three-year-old horses that have qualified in a no canter class shall be eligible for a Performance Championship Class requiring three gaits.

c) To be "shown and judged" in any class in which horses compete together, an animal must perform all required gaits both ways of the ring in the original workout and must remain in the ring up to the point of being excused by the Judge.

d) A horse showing in a Specialty/2 gait/no canter class is not qualified to show in a Championship Class which requires three gaits.

e) Championship Classes for a specific height or sex may be offered as set forth in the respective Rules. Judging specifications shall follow those in the Open Championship Classes.

12. All classes at WHOA Affiliated Shows fall under one of the following Divisions:

Flat-Shod, Halter, Versatility, and Equitation. Unless otherwise specified, only the horse is judged, though eligibility of the entry for many classes is determined by the classification of the exhibitor. All under saddle classes may be either canter or no canter/2 gait unless otherwise noted.

13. Special Classes

Special Classes may take any form determined by the sponsoring organization. Open to exhibitors in keeping with the general requirements and in conformance with the special rules below. Such classes may include, but are not limited to:

a) Two-Wheel Bike Class (No Canter Required). Such classes shall be limited to Walking Horses, and shall be judged on conformation and gaits. Action devices and braced tails are prohibited. The three gaits called for shall be: flat walk, running walk, and running walk with speed. Entries enter the ring clockwise at a running walk and then are asked to running walk with speed. On the reverse, entries flat walk, running walk and then running walk with speed. At all speeds, entries must stay in form. Animation, brilliance, and show ring presence should characterize the Bike Walking Horse.

b) Antebellum Costume Class (No Canter Required). Entries shall be shown in appropriate Antebellum Costumes reflecting a particular historical era or a particular theme. Horses shall be shown in accordance with the Rules of the Pleasure Class in which they compete, and shall be judged 50% on performance and 50% on the costume and appointments of the exhibitor. Lady exhibitors must show side saddle; gentlemen shall sit astride. Entries shall be shown at a flat walk, running walk and canter. No action devices shall be permitted.

c) Southern Belles and Beaus Class. Entries shall show in authentic Antebellum Costumes of the period. Horses shall be shown in accordance with the Rules of the Pleasure Class in which they compete, and shall be judged 50% on performance and 50% on costume and appointments of the exhibitor. Gentleman exhibitors shall show astride, and ladies shall show side saddle. Entries shall be shown at a flat walk, running walk and canter. No action devices shall be permitted.

d) Speed Walking Horses (No Canter Required). Entries in this class shall be shown at the flat walk, followed by the running walk with speed. Horses breaking gaits should be penalized. It is suggested that classes be judged 50% on speed in running walk,
and 50% on overall performance and conformation. Action devices and pads are prohibited.

e) Amateur Exhibitor-To-Judge Class. The Judge must be selected by lot after the entries have entered the ring. Horses shall be judged under the same criteria as an amateur entry.

A. FLAT SHOD PLEASURE DIVISION

A Flat Shod Pleasure Horse performs the three gaits associated with the breed without the use of tungsten, lubricants, artificial appliances, boots, pads or action devices. The length of the toe, exclusive of the shoe, shall not exceed 5 inches measured from the coronet band, at the center of the front pastern along the front of the hoof wall to the ground. Hoof bands at TWH WHOA sponsored/affiliated shows are prohibited and are not allowed on the show grounds. Braced tails are prohibited. The canter will be at the option of Horse Show Management in all Flat Shod Pleasure division classes.

1. Criteria for Judging All Classes:

a) In all flat shod pleasure classes, a four-beat walking gait with a cadenced head motion (nod) is required.

b) Any flat shod pleasure horse exhibiting a crampy way of going or twisting of hocks must be penalized.

c) At all gaits, bumping or pumping of the reins must be penalized.

d) In three-gaited classes, a horse that does not canter both ways of the ring cannot be placed above a horse that does.

e) In a three-gaited class, a horse that is on the wrong lead or is cross-cantering should be penalized.

f) All flat shod pleasure horses will back.

g) Classes That Use English Equipment: Horses shall enter the ring at a flat walk and when the gate is closed, the Judge shall call for gaits in the order of flat walk, running walk, flat walk and canter. The head motion of a Walking Horse is very important - if he isn't nodding, he isn't walking. Horses shall be worked both ways of the ring. Workouts may be held. English tack and attire are mandatory in this class. Snap brim hat, or safety helmet, or derby may be worn at the option of the exhibitor. Neatness and taste in attire is encouraged and should be a consideration of the Judge in the final judging. Whips or crops not to exceed four feet are permitted in English Pleasure. Bits with shanks over 9 1/2 inches are prohibited. Gag bits without shanks are prohibited. Extremely tight curb chains must be penalized. Judges must severely penalize pumping of the reins in the canter. Exhibitors must ride with light reins in all three gaits. To be judged on true pleasure quality and performance of the horse and neatness and appearance of the horse and the exhibitor. Judges must require horses to back on the first line up. Form must not be sacrificed for speed when judging the gaits of the horse.

h) Classes That Use Western Equipment: Entry shall reflect suitability of the Tennessee Walking Horse as a western working horse, exhibiting qualities suitable for ranch work. The western pleasure horse works quietly exhibiting an exceptionally smooth, comfortable ride. A good western pleasure horse
should have a balanced flowing motion with a free and easy gait. The horse should be ridden on a loose rein, and should exhibit a four beat walking gait with a cadenced head motion (nod). The head set should be natural, lower, and neither excessively nosed out or over flexed at the poll. The head should not be high but should exhibit the type of head carriage of a Tennessee Walking Horse used as a western working horse. Horses in western pleasure are to be reversed away from the rail (to the inside). Reins must be held in one hand and cannot be changed during performance. When using split reins, a hand around the reins or index finger between reins is permitted, but the free hand is not allowed to touch the reins.

Romal reins mean an extension of braided material attached to closed reins. This extension is allowed to be carried in the free hand with approximately 16 inch spacing between the reining hand and the free hand holding the Romal. The Romal shall not be used forward of the cinch or used to signal or cue the horse in any way. When using the Romal, a hand should be around the reins, but a finger between the reins is not permitted. While the horse is in motion, the exhibitor's hands shall be clear of horse and saddle at all times. The Judge may call for a halt on the rail to test for quietness. Horse must stand quietly on the rail and in the lineup, and back freely when asked.

Horse should back with head in normal position and mouth closed. (At the discretion of the Judge, the horse may be asked to back clear of the line-up and do a 360 degree neck reined turn, either right or the left, exhibitor's discretion.) The horse should wear a western bridle with no caveson or colored brow band and bits with shanks not to exceed 9 1/2 inches. Western tack and attire including hat or safety helmet, boots and long sleeved shirt are mandatory. Chaps, spurs, and lariat may be used at the option of the exhibitor. Australian stock saddles are not permitted.

If a western horse does not stand quietly, he must be penalized.

If a western horse is two handed at any time, he must be penalized. Exception: A bosal or ring snaffle may be used with two hands on four-year-old and younger western flat shod pleasure horse.

If a western horse has a fast, uncontrollable canter or requires pumping or bumping, he must be penalized.

B. CLASSIC PARK

The Classic Park Pleasure horse should display a true four beat gait at the flat walk and running walk. The Classic Park horse will be slightly more animated than the Lite shod pleasure and the Lite shod park horse. This horse will have a more defined flat walk and running walk which should include a longer stride with the rear legs, more animation with the front legs and a more pronounced head shake. This horse should not show any tendency to trot, rack or pace. The English Classic Park Pleasure horse should be high headed and alert and display show horse qualities. The Western Classic Park horse should have a natural head set and work on a lighter rein than the English horse. These, along with neck reining, are qualities that set the western horse apart from the English horse. The Classic Park horse should never appear "labored" or crampy.

This division allows a maximum ½" thick x 1 ½" wide hot or cold rolled steel or aluminum shoe. Borium is allowed on the caulks of the shoe and the thickness of the shoe, caulk and borium must not exceed 1 1/8" thick. A maximum 1 5/8" turn back (measured from front to back of caulk) is allowed. Clips are optional when
drawn from the original steel or poured. Hoof bands are prohibited and are not allowed on show grounds. Tungsten metal is prohibited.

C. LITE SHOD/LITE SHOD PLEASURE

1. Lite Shod:

The Lite Shod horse should display brilliance and show presence while effortlessly performing the flat walk and running walk. Manners are paramount in this class. The light shod horse should be “light and airy” with its front end and exhibit a long, gliding over stride and never exhibit a cramped or labored way of going. The horse should never show tendencies to pace, trot or rack. The lite shod horse's hind legs should always be in forward motion and should never have vertical hock motion or be “out behind” itself. The major difference between a lite shod pleasure horse and a lite shod horse is the larger shoe allowed in lite shod which may produce a more animated and powerful front end. The lite shod class may be a 2 or 3 gait class. The Lite shod horse may be ridden English or Western but not a combination of both. The English lite shod horse should be high headed and alert but never nervous and be manageable on a light to medium rein. The Western lite shod horse should have a lower headset and work on a lighter rein than the English horse.

Lite shod pleasure horses may crossover into the lite shod division. Both lite shod divisions are offered at the International. At any show where only one lite shod division is offered, it will be the lite shod division.

Shoeing: A maximum ½” thick x 1” wide hot or cold rolled steel or aluminum shoe (both front and hind feet) with a maximum 1 ½” turn back (measured from front to back of caulk) is allowed in lite shod. Borium is allowed on the caulks of the shoe, but the thickness of the shoe, caulk and borium must not exceed 1 1/8” thick. Clips are optional when drawn from the original steel. Hoof bands are prohibited and are not allowed on show grounds. Tungsten metal is prohibited.

2. Lite Shod Pleasure (Formally Lite Shod Limited)

The Lite Shod Pleasure Horse should be collected and well balanced, in that not one element of the horse should stand out from all other qualities when considering gait, form, and rhythm. Compared to the trail pleasure horse, the lite shod pleasure horse should have a higher head carriage and exert more energy thru light collection while maintaining it’s walking ability and overall presence. The lite shod pleasure horse should break higher with its front legs in all gaits than the trail pleasure horse. Form should never be sacrificed for speed. Manners are paramount in all pleasure horses and must be given serious consideration in judging. The lite shod pleasure shod horse must stand quietly in the line up and back readily upon the request of the judge. The Lite Shod Pleasure class may be a 2-gait or 3-gait class and may be Amateur or open as specified on the class sheet. The Lite Shod Pleasure horse may be exhibited English or Western as designated on the class sheet. The Western lite shod horse should have a lower headset and work on a lighter rein than the English horse.

The shoe for Lite Shod Pleasure horse is limited to 3/8" thick x 3/4" wide with up to a 1/16" variance. Hot or cold rolled steel or aluminum shoe (both front and hind feet). Borium allowed on the caulks of shoe but the thickness of shoe, caulk and borium must not exceed 7/8” in thickness. (iii.) Maximum 1 ½” turn back
(measured from front to back of caulk). Clips are optional when drawn from the original steel, or poured. Light shod pleasure horses may cross over into the lite shod division. Hoof bands are prohibited and are not allowed on show grounds. Tungsten metal is prohibited.

3. **Suggested Lite Shod Pleasure Classes are:**

- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Pleasure Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Pleasure Specialty Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Pleasure Championship Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Western Pleasure Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Owner-Amateur Trained Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Ladies’ Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Gentlemen’s’ Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Youth Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Two Year Old Classes. Maximum of 10 minutes total workout.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Three Year Old Classes.
- Lite Shod / Lite Shod Four Year Old Classes.

**Note:** Classes may be divided further by age and/or sex of horses and/or exhibitors. Classes may be divided into open and amateur classes.

D. **TRAIL PLEASURE – ENGLISH & WESTERN CLASSES**

The Trail Pleasure horse must perform the four beat walking gaits with an effortlessness geared toward encouraging stamina and longevity on the trails. He should not display a cramped or gimmicky way of going. The horse should exhibit a four beat walking gait with pronounced and cadenced head motion (nod). Horses may be asked to Trail Walk and or Halt.

Excessive animation and action are not desired in a trail pleasure horse. Any tendency to pace, rack, or trot should be penalized. The trail pleasure horse should carry its head in a natural and relaxed position. The horse must be extremely well mannered, responsive and quiet. The horse must be manageable on a light rein at all gaits. He must stand quietly and back readily on command. The trail pleasure horse’s canter should be relaxed and consistent with no sign of effort from the exhibitor. The Western Trail Pleasure horse should display a lower headset and be ridden on a loose rein.

Any standard Walking Horse bit may be used, however, severe bits are discouraged and bits with shanks over 9 1/2 inches are prohibited. The Trail Pleasure Class may be a two, three, or four gaited class (the fourth gait being the Trail Walk, which may be called for at the Judge’s discretion). It does not include obstacles and would be judged on the performance of the walking horse gaits and the horse’s pleasure abilities. The trail pleasure horse may be ridden English or Western, but not a combination of both. Trail pleasure horses are not allowed to show in any other flatshod classes (lite shod, lite shod pleasure, park pleasure, classic park, all day pleasure, or keg shod country pleasure) at the same show, but they are eligible to show in halter and versatility classes at the same show.

The Trail Pleasure Horse must be shod a maximum 3/8 inch thick x 3/4 inch wide, no heavier than carbon steel or aluminum shoe (both front and hind feet), borium allowed on caulks of shoe but the thickness, caulk and borium must not exceed 7/8 inch in thickness, maximum 1 1/2 inch turn back measured from front to back of caulk, clips optional when drawn from the original steel, or poured.
Hoof bands are prohibited and are not allowed on show grounds. Tungsten metal is prohibited.

Suggested Trail Pleasure Classes are:
• Amateur Trail Pleasure Classes (Canter or 2 gait/no canter)
• Open Trail Pleasure Classes (Canter or 2 gait/no canter) must have equivalent or more amateur classes.
• Youth Trail Pleasure Classes (Canter or 2 gait/ no canter)
• Junior Trail Pleasure (4 & Under Canter or 2 gait/ no canter) (2-3-4 Year Old Classes are suggested)
• Championship Trail Pleasure Classes

E. KEG SHOD COUNTRY PLEASURE CLASSES

Beginning January 1, 2014, at WHOA sponsored shows, all keg shod country pleasure horses must be registered with TWHBEA. Beginning January 1, 2015 all TWH’s exhibited at WHOA sponsored/affiliated events must be registered with TWHBEA with the exception of All Day Pleasure. All entries must include the Horse’s official name and registration number where required, as well as current owner of record. A photo copy of both sides of registration papers must be presented when entries are made. If pre-entries are accepted, a photo copy of both sides of registration papers (where required) must be submitted with pre-entry form.

Keg shod country pleasure may be a 2 or 3 gait class. Horses will enter the ring at a flat walk, running walk, and canter when specified. Reverse and repeat. A trail walk may be asked for at the judge’s discretion. Horses may also be asked to halt and stand quietly on a relaxed rein. The country pleasure horse must stand quietly in the lineup and back readily at the request of the judge.

In general, the country pleasure horse should display slightly less animation than the trail pleasure horse, and twisting and wringing of hocks should be penalized. The country pleasure horse must exhibit a true four-beat walking gait with a pronounced and cadenced head nod. This horse should be balanced when considering gait, form, and rhythm. The horse must be manageable on a light rein at all gaits. The canter must be relaxed and consistent with no sign of strain on the part of the rider or the horse. The country pleasure horse must be well mannered, responsive, and quiet. The appearance should be that of a pleasure horse that is relaxed, content, and under control at all times. Excessive animation is not desired and should not be rewarded when tying the class. The rider may use two hands with both English and Western tack. English or Western tack and attire may be used but not a combination of both (exception: a caveson or noseband may be used with English or Western tack). The Western Country pleasure horse should display a lower headset and be ridden on a loose rein. The country pleasure division is predominately amateur, however, an open class may be offered for 2 & 3 year olds, 4 and under, and first year canter.

Horses entered in the Keg Shod Country Pleasure Class are not eligible to show in Lite shod/lite shod pleasure, Classic Park, or Trail Pleasure classes at the same show. A Keg Shod Country Pleasure Horse is eligible for Equitation, Showmanship, Model, In-Hand and Versatility Classes.

Shoeing and Special Equipment Rules for Keg Shod Country Pleasure:
• Factory stamped (poured or cast) Hot or Cold rolled steel or aluminum light horse breed (non draft breed) non toe-weighted keg shoe.
• Poured or Cast Clips, if poured in the original cast. (May not be welded on)
• Poured or Cast Heels, (caulks) if poured in the original cast. (may not be welded on)
• Borium is allowed on the toe (1 ½” wide at the toe and spots on heels no more than 1/8” thick) No Tungsten metal Allowed
• Cavessons are allowed with both English and Western tack.
• Hoof bands are prohibited and are not allowed on the show grounds.

Suggested Keg Shod Country Pleasure Classes are:

• Amateur or Open Keg Shod Country Pleasure Classes—must have equal or more number of amateur classes.
• Youth Keg Shod Country Pleasure Classes.
• Junior Keg Shod Country Pleasure 4 & Under (2-3-4 Year Old Classes are suggested)
• Ladies Amateur Keg Shod Country Pleasure.
• Amateur Keg Shod Country Pleasure (Canter)
• Gentlemen’s Amateur Keg Shod Country Pleasure.
• Championship Keg Shod Country Pleasure Classes.

F. ALL DAY PLEASURE CLASSES

The All Day Pleasure division is designed to encourage participation from exhibitors who may be new to showing horses or the exhibitor who wants to show their typical “All Day” pleasure horse. All Day Pleasure classes are open to youth and amateur exhibitors only. Regarding youth of professionals, WHOA must be in receipt of a notarized letter showing exclusive ownership of horse by youth/youth’s immediate family at least 3 months prior to show date. Effective date will be date of receipt in WHOA office. For year 2014, receipt 30 days prior to show date will be enforced. Individuals that share the same residence with a trainer, or a trainer’s immediate family, are not allowed to exhibit in this division.

Riders may use two hands with English or Western tack and a caveson or noseband may be used with English or Western tack. Riding whips may be used only with English tack. English or Western tack may be used but not a combination of both. This division is open to all gaited breeds. Horses in this division are not required to be registered in any breed association. Horses do not have to “walk and shake” in this class but must be comfortable and well broke. Manners are paramount!

This will be judged as a pleasure class and may be a two or three gaited class. Horses in this division may show in all versatility, model, showmanship and equitation classes. Spotted Saddle Horses and Racking horses may crossover into this division by meeting shoeing requirements. Crossing over from other divisions (Country Pleasure, Trail Pleasure, Lite Shod and Classic Park) will be at the discretion of show management in a particular area. Trail pleasure, Lite shod, and Classic park entries must be a registered TWH. Excessive Animation is not desired and may be penalized in final judging.

Shoeing in this division may be up to a ½” thick x 1 ½” wide shoe but must be in compliance with the Horse Protection Act. No tungsten is allowed. Shoeing in All Day Pleasure will be left up to the discretion of show management in a particular area, including the International. Shoeing may be limited to a smaller shoe. This information must be available on the show bill. Hoof bands are prohibited and not allowed on show grounds. Tungsten metal is prohibited.
Required Gaits for All Day Pleasure: The gait call for the class will be Trail Walk, Pleasure Gait and Canter where specified.

Horses will enter the ring at a Pleasure Gait. Horses will be asked to Pleasure Gait, Trail Walk, Reverse and Repeat. All horses should stand quietly and back readily from the lineup. Positive credit will be given to horses that display such qualities as responsiveness, steadiness, manners and traveling on a loose rein.

**Trail Walk**

This is a true walk with a loose rein and no appearance of strain on the part of the horse or rider. The appearance should be that of a pleasure riding horse that is relaxed, content and manageable.

**Pleasure Gait**

This gait is to be performed at a moderate speed and can be a variation of any saddle horse gait with no preference given to any particular gait over another. The gait should be consistent and balanced and should posses balance, consistency, and smoothness and can be a variation of lateral cadence such as (but limited to): single foot, foxtrot, pleasure rack, flat-walk or Paso llano. The Pleasure Gait should be effortless and manageable to emphasize "all-day" longevity and should appear comfortable and easy to ride. Excessive animation is not desired.

**Attire**

Long sleeve shirts and boots required. Exception casual dress show.

**Tack**

Judges will show no preference to show tack over working tack.

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G. VERSATILITY DIVISION


These classes are designed to allow the flat-shod horse and exhibitor to participate in the maximum number of events. Horses nominated for WHOA Register of Merit Program accrue points for national awards. (Exhibitors interested in nominating a horse or obtaining more information about the program may contact WHOA, P. O. Box 4007, Murfreesboro, TN 37129.) Versatility Classes shall be judged under the flat-shod pleasure horse criteria. In Versatility Classes, the Youth Division is for exhibitors 17 years old and under.

Versatility Classes are open to amateur and/or professional riders as specified by Show Management. The Versatility Classes, when offered under WHOA Register of Merit Program, are divided into Youth Classes and Adult Classes. Youth Classes are for Exhibitors 17 Years Old and Under competing on mares and geldings. Classes may be divided further by sex of horses and/or exhibitors.

TWHBEA RULES APPLY
The Versatility Program is just one of the many services of the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors Association! For a minimal one-time fee of $25.00, a TWHBEA member and their horse can participate in this prestigious nationwide program.

The Versatility Program is a showcase for the flat-shod Tennessee Walking Horse. With as many as 20 different events from which to choose, you and your horse have a variety of events in which to participate. You may choose to enter one event, or compete in them all!

Some of the divisions are more challenging than others, so perhaps you would like to start with one of the simpler divisions such as English pleasure, western pleasure, or model. Because the Versatility Program is a self-achievement program which you custom design for you and your horse, you set the goals you'd like to accomplish, and the excitement begins! Prizes, fame, glory, honor, and a sense of accomplishment are in store for you as a participant of the TWHBEA Versatility Program.

To enroll in the Versatility Program, please complete the enrollment application located on the final page of this handbook. For additional horses, please copy the form or simply write the information on another piece of paper. Upon receipt of your application a point book will be issued in your name. Point books may be submitted to the office at any time during the year to have points documented. But they must be IN THE TWHBEA OFFICE (not postmarked) by November 1st of each year to count toward that year's high point awards! (Premium lists from shows or events where you competed must accompany your point book).

SECTIONS

The Program is divided into two sections, one for youth competitors 17 and under and one for adult competitors 18 and over. Youth exhibitors may compete on mares or geldings only, while adults may use horses of any sex. All horses must be two years old or over.

Both youth and adult sections have been designed with the one rider/one horse concept. Points in both sections are awarded to a horse/rider combination. Points earned by a horse in a class designated for youth exhibitors may not be transferred to the adult section.

ELIGIBILITY

1. In both the youth and adult divisions of the Versatility Program, written nomination must be made to the TWHBEA, listing the recorded name of the horse and the owner of registry record, and the rider.

2. If a youth or adult changes horses any time during the show season, a new point record begins for the horse and rider team. Riders may team with as many horses as they'd like during the show season, however each horse and rider team will be issued its own point book.

3. Leased horses are eligible. For horse show purposes the term "owner" means the person shown as the owner by the record of the TWHBEA, or a person who has a bona fide lease on said horse. A bona fide lease is a lease for which TWHBEA has a completed official TWHBEA Leas Registration form on file.

4. TWHBEA registration shall be required for all horses for eligibility.

5. TWHBEA membership is required for both owners and exhibitors of horses participating in the youth and adult divisions of the Versatility Program.

6. All classes are open classes unless specified as an amateur class.

7. All horse shows and events, including schooling shows, are eligible for points through the TWHBEA Versatility Program as long as a licensed judge is used. The only exception is dressage schooling shows were a candidate is acceptable. The judge's name and licensing organization must be listed in your point book.

8. Youths 17 & under are eligible to show mares or geldings only, two years of age and over. Horses must be flat shod. Pads are prohibited.
9. Adults 18 and over are eligible to show stallions, mares or geldings two years of age or over. Horses must be flat shod. Pads are prohibited.

10. Points are tabulated from the date of nomination on file at the TWHBEA office.

11. Misrepresentation of facts in your point book will result in the nullification of the entire year's points. If a protest if filed and upheld requiring a versatility entry to forfeit their ribbons and placing, that entrant will also be stripped of all points earned that year.

12. Points will be counted only at shows and events that utilize the "standard" approved by the TWHBEA. All points must be recorded in an official TWHBEA Versatility Program Point Book for each horse/rider combination. The name and address of the show secretary must be clearly written in the point book for each show and a premium list for each show must accompany the point book when it is turned in. For Dressage points, a copy of each score sheet and test must be submitted with the point book. For points in competitive rides, endurance rides, and judged trail rides, a copy of the ride announcement should accompany the point book. For points in promotion, written proof of the event should be submitted with the point book. This can include an event program media announcement, or letter of participation, signed by an appropriate official. For points in Extreme Sport, an event program and copy of the event results must accompany the point book. In addition to shows already accredited for Versatility points, any Tennessee Walking horse Show must follow the regulations set forth in the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book for accreditation, thus allowing versatility points from that show to be counted. The class sheet must state that the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book will be followed and the program (premium list) must accompany point books when turned in.

13. Country Pleasure, Trail Pleasure, Lite Shod, and Plantation Pleasure Classes will count as points for English Pleasure, Western Pleasure, or Two-Gaited TWH Pleasure depending on the class description at the show.

14. Hunter over fences, jumping and crossbar classes will count for points under the TWH Over Fences Division. (Note: A TWH Over Fences class is to be judged as a hunter over fences class as per the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book.).

15. Saddle Seat Equitation, Walking Seat Equitation, Hunt Seat Equitation, Stock Seat Equitation, Western Horsemanship, Good Seat & Hands and Bareback Equitation will all count as points under the Equitation Division but the classes must be three gaited. Two gaited equitation classes do not count towards points in any division.

AWARDS

TWHBEA National Youth Awards

"Honor Roll"
(Six or more points)
Awarded to the horse and rider who have earned six points in any one division within the year.

"Honor of Merit"
(12 or more points)
Awarded to the horse and rider who have earned 12 points in any one division within the year

"Register of Merit"
Awarded to the horse and rider who have earned three honor rolls within the year

Annual "High Point Champion"
Awarded to the horse and rider who have accumulated the most points during the year in each of the Versatility Programs' Divisions.

"Champion"
(35 or more points)
Awarded when a horse and rider have earned a total of 35 points won in four or more events.

"Superior Versatility Champion"
Awarded to the horse and rider that earns 55 or more points in any nine divisions with no less than five points in any single division of the nine. It is mandatory that a minimum of five points be earned in English or western pleasure, but not a combination of the two divisions, and a minimum of five points be earned in Model/Halter or Showmanship, but not a combination of the two divisions. It is also mandatory that 15 or more points be earned in versatility performance divisions, with a minimum of five points in any three of the following divisions: Trail Obstacle, Pleasure Driving, TWH Over Fences, Basic Reining, Western Riding, Timed Speed Events, Untimed Game Events, Versatility Driving, Dressage, Extreme Sport, Competitive Riding, Judged Pleasure Rides and Endurance Riding.

TWHBEA National Adult Awards

"Honor Roll"
(Eight or more points)
Awarded to the horse and rider who have earned eight points in any one division within the year.

"Honor of Merit"
(20 or more points)
Awarded to the horse and rider who have earned 20 points in any one division within the year.

"Register of Merit"
Awarded to the horse and rider who have earned three honor rolls within the year.

Annual "High Point Champion"
Awarded to the horse and rider who have accumulated the most points during the year in each of the Versatility Programs’ Divisions.

"Champion"
(50 or more points)
The horse and rider must accumulate 50 points. The points must be accumulated while showing at a minimum of five different horse shows under 5 different judges. Ten points must be earned in Model/Halter and/or showmanship. Ten points must be earned in English and/or western pleasure. 25 points must be earned in a minimum of four performance versatility divisions. (Model and promotion classes are not performance classes.)

"Supreme Versatility Champion"
(100 or more points)
Awarded to the horse and rider that earns 100 or more points in any ten divisions with no less than five points in any single division of the 10. It is mandatory that the horse have achieved champion status. It is mandatory that a minimum of five points be earned in English or western pleasure, but not a combination of the two divisions. It is also mandatory that 20 or more points be earned in versatility performance divisions with a minimum of five points in any four of the following divisions: Trail Obstacle, Pleasure Driving, TWH Over Fences, Basic Reining, Western Riding, Timed Speed Events, Untimed Game Events, Versatility Driving, Dressage, Extreme Sport, Competitive Riding, Judged Pleasure Rides, and Endurance Riding.

How Points Are Awarded
In both youth and adult sections, Points will be awarded on the basis of placement and the number of entries in a given class except where otherwise noted in the class descriptions. One point is received for each three entries a participant places over, with a maximum of 5 points in any single class for 1st place, 4 points for 2nd place, 3 points for 3rd place, 2 points for 4th place and 1 point for 5th place. A maximum of 1/2 point will be awarded to entries tying 6th through 10th place, as long as that entry places over three horses. In classes where there are
three or fewer entries 1/2 point will be awarded to be counted in the division the class qualifies for. Points must be won under a licensed judge. The judges’ name and licensing organization must be listed in your point book. Points in youth classes are not transferrable to adult point books. Points won in a youth class may not be counted as adult points.’

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVED HORSE EQUIPMENT

1. Classes may be split according to age and/or sex per each show’s discretion for both horse and rider.
2. Barefooted horses may be shown; however, judges must disqualify lame or tender-footed horses.
3. There may be time out to replace a thrown shoe (per affiliating HIO Rule Book).
4. There shall be no curb chain or caveson adjustment upon the reverse.
5. Braided ribbons shall be worn in saddle seat, model/halter, and showmanship classes, but are prohibited in western classes or whenever western equipment is used.
6. Rhinestone or sequined brow bands and caveson fronts are allowed.
7. Curb chains or straps must lie flat against the jaw and be at least ½ inch wide. Cross chain cavesons are prohibited.
8. Martinigales and tie downs are prohibited (Exception: Timed Speed Events, TWH Over Fences and Hunter Hack).
9. Action devices, communication transmitting devices, tail braces and whips of any kind are prohibited (Exception: whips, not to exceed four feet, are allowed in English Pleasure, English Two-Gaited TWH Pleasure, Model, TWH Over Fences, Hunter Hack, or when riding aside).
10. Snaffle bits are allowed on any horse five years old and under unless otherwise specified in class description.
11. Sever bits must be penalized in the final judging. Shanks over nine and one half inches must be eliminated. Gag bits without shanks are not allowed. Shanks are measured from the top of the metal to the very bottom of the metal; the rings are included in the measurement.
12. In western classes, silver mounted equipment shall not count over good working equipment.
13. Bosals are allowed on western horses five years old and under.
14. Approved “leg protection” devices such as splint boots, skid boots, polo wraps, or non-weighted bell boots are accepted as proper leg protection in TWH over fences, hunter hack, basic reining, western riding, trail obstacle, obstacle driving/gamblers choice, dressage, and timed speed events.
15. Equipment approved for either English or western classes are approved for trail classes, but not a combination thereof.
16. Any horse entered in the Versatility Program that is turned down by a licensed DQP for sensitivity shall have all its Versatility Points nullified from January 1st of that calendar year through the duration of the show where the ticket was received.
17. No action devices shall be used on a flat shod pleasure horse on the show grounds. Penalty: An automatic two-week suspension.
18. No lubrication below the knee is allowed. Entries shall be plain shod. Shoes must qualify to show in country pleasure, trail pleasure, lite shod, or plantation classes per affiliating HIO and/or show rules. No additional weight shall be allowed on or in the hoof, other than the shoe and nails. Borium is permitted insofar as the shoe continues to meet the measurement requirements set forth by the affiliating HIO and/or show. Bands are not to be used on horses enrolled in the TWHBEA Versatility Program, regardless of the affiliating HIO rules.
19a. Slide plates that extend beyond the bulb of the heel are allowed on the rear hooves in basic reining.
19b. Removable studs or caulks are allowed in timed jumping classes.
20. Australian stock saddles are not approved as either English or western tack.
21. Side saddles are approved equipment in flat shod pleasure and versatility classes.
22. In timed events and/or individually worked classes such as barrel racing. Pole bending, western riding, trail obstacle, basic reining, TWH over fences, etc. a particular horse counts as one entry. The only time a horse can be entered in a tied event or trail class with two
different riders is if the class is an open class and one of the riders is an adult and the other is a youth exhibitor, and this is allowed only if there is no other class for the adult or youth exhibitor.

**GAIT DESCRIPTIONS**

**Flat Walk:** The flat walk is the basic, loose four cornered lick, a 1-2-3 -4 beat with each of the horse’s feet hitting the ground separately at regular intervals (the left front, then the right rear, the right front, then the left rear). The horse will glide over the track of the front foot with his hind foot; (right rear over right front – left rear over left front). The action of the back foot slipping over the front track is known as overstride. Overstride is unique to the Tennessee Walking Horse breed. A Tennessee Walking Horse will nod his head in rhythm with the cadence of its feet. This unique head motion along with overstride are two things the judge should take into consideration when judging a Tennessee Walking Horse.

**Running Walk:** This smooth, gliding gait is what made the Tennessee Walking Horse famous. Executed with loose ease of movement pulling with the forefeet and pushing and driving with the rear, this gait is natural to the breed. It is basically the same gait as the flat walk with an increase in speed. There should be a noticeable difference in the rate of speed between the flat walk and the running walk but a good running walk should never allow proper form to be sacrificed for excessive speed. A true Tennessee Walking Horse will continue to nod while performing the running walk. Judging should not be influenced by speed, but rather by the true form exhibited.

**Canter:** The canter is basically a collected gallop. It should be smooth and rolling with no pumping of the reins; a collected movement that is enjoyable to ride. This smooth gait is often referred to as the “rocking chair” canter.

**CLASS DESCRIPTIONS**

**Basic Reining**

Course should be posted prior to class. Western attire and tack required. Approved equipment includes skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps. The use of any type hackamore is not permitted with the exception of a bosal. Scoring will be on the basis of 0 to 100, with 70 denoting an average performance. Each horse will be judged on the neatness, dispatch ease, calmness, and speed with which it performs the pattern. If a horse goes off course or breaks pattern, it will be disqualified. Junior horses five years old and under may be ridden in a snaffle bit or bosal using two hands on the reins.

**Basic Reining Penalties**

The following will result in a score of 0:

1. Use of more than index or first finger between reins
2. Use of two hands (exception on a junior horse being ridden in a snaffle bit or bosal) or changing hands
3. Failure to complete pattern as written
4. Performing the maneuver’s other than in specified order
5. The inclusion of maneuvers not specified, including, but no limited to:
   a. Backing More than 2 strides
   b. Turning more than 90 degrees
6. Equipment failure that delays completion of pattern, including dropping a rein that contacts the ground while horse is in motion
7. Balking or refusal of command where performance is delayed
8. Running away or failing to guide where it becomes impossible to discern whether the entry is on pattern
10. Running walk in excess of one-half circle or one-half the length of the arena
11. Overspins of more than ¼ turn
12. Fall to the ground by horse or rider
   a. The following will result in a reduction of five points:
13. Spurring in front of cinch
14. Use of either hand to instill fear or praise
15. Holding saddle with either hand
16. Blatant disobediences including kicking, biting, bucking, rearing and striking
   a. The following will result in a reduction of two points:
17. Break of gait
18. Freeze up in spins or rollbacks
19. On walk-in-patterns, failure to stop or walk before executing a canter departure
20. On run-in patterns, failure to be in a canter prior to the first marker
21. If a horse does not completely pass the specified marker before initiating a stop position
   a. Starting or performing circle or eights out of lead will be judged as follows:
   b. Each time a horse is out of lead, a judge is required to deduct one point. The penalty
      for being out of lead is accumulative and the judge will deduct one penalty point for
      each quarter of the circumference of a circle or any part thereof that a horse is out of
      lead.
   c. A judge is required to penalize a horse one-half point for a delayed change of lead
      by one stride where the lead change is required by the pattern description
   d. Deduct ½ point for starting circle at a running walk or exiting rollbacks at a running
      walk up to two strides. Running walk beyond two strides, but less than ½ circle or ½
      the length of the arena, deduct two points
   e. Deduct ½ point for over or under spinning up to one-eighth (1/8) of a turn; deduct
      one (1) point for over or under spinning from one-eighth to one-fourth (1/8 to 1/4) turn
   f. A ½ point penalty deduction will be given for failure to remain a minimum of 20 feet
      (6 Meters) from the wall or fence, when approaching a stop and/or rollback.
   g. In patterns requiring a run-around; failure to be on the correct lead when rounding
      the end of the arena will be penalized as follows: for ½ the turn or less, one (1) point,
      for more than ½ turn, two (2) points.
   h. Faults against the horse to be scored accordingly, but not to cause disqualification:
22. Opening mouth excessively when wearing bit
23. Excessive jawing, opening mouth or head raising on stop
24. Lack of smooth, straight stop on haunches-bouncing or sideways stop
25. Refusing to change leads
27. Stumbling
28. Backing sideways
29. Knocking over markers
   a. Faults against the exhibitor (to be scored accordingly, but not to cause disqualification):
30. Losing stirrup
31. Failure to run circles or figure eights within the markers is not considered a fault
    depending on arena conditions and size; however, failure to go beyond markers on
    rollbacks and stops is considered a fault

Horses shall enter the ring one at a time in working order from the class sheet. Individual
horse and exhibitor shall proceed to Judge. Go to place indicated by the Judge.

Judge may select any of the following six basic reining patterns. The selected reining
pattern shall be posted or announced prior to show time.
Reining Pattern #1:

The area should be approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. The Judge will indicate with markers on the arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Run to the far end of the established pattern area, stop and do 2 ½ spins to the left, no hesitation.

2. Run to the opposite end of the pattern, stop and do 2 1/2 spins to the right, no hesitation.

3. Run past center of the pattern, do sliding stop, no hesitation; back over slide tracks to center, hesitate.

4. Make a 1/4 pivot to the left to face left wall, hesitate.

5. Begin on right lead and make two circles to the right, the first small and slow, the second large and fast. Change leads at center of arena.

6. Make two circles to the left, the first small and slow the second large and fast. Change leads at center of arena.

7. Begin a large fast circle to the right, do not close this circle but run straight down side past the center, do a sliding stop. (Stop to be at least 20 feet from wall or fence.)

8. Walk to Judge and stop and remain for inspection until dismissed.

9. The bridle may be dropped at the Judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #2:
The area or plot should be approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. The Judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Run with speed, past center marker.

2. Stop and back up to center of pattern.

3. Settle horse for approximately ten seconds. Start lope. Circles should be made inside the end markers.

4. Ride two circles to the right, the first small and slow the second large and fast.

5. Ride two circles to the left, the first small and slow the second large and fast.

6. Left roll back over hocks (should be made past far end marker).

7. Right roll back over hocks (should be made past near end marker).

8. Stop (should be made past center marker). Let horse settle, then in appropriate area of stop, do the pivots.

9. Pivot right or left no more than 90 degrees.

10. Pivot opposite direction, no more than 180 degrees.

11. Walk to Judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.

12. The bridle may be dropped at the Judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #3:
The area or plot should be approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. The Judge shall indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Run past center of established pattern and do a sliding stop.

2. Back immediately to center of pattern, hesitate.

3. Do two spins to the right.

4. Do two and a quarter spins to the left, hesitate.

5. Beginning on left lead make a small, slow circle, then begin a large fast circle. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past center marker and do a right roll back at least 20 feet from fence or wall.

6. Continue back to center of pattern, horse should be on right lead at center, make a small slow circle to the right, then begin a large fast circle. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past center and do a left roll back at least 20 feet from fence or wall.

7. Continue back to center of pattern, horse should be on the left lead at center.

8. Make a large fast circle to the left at center of pattern, change leads and make a large fast circle to the right at center of arena - change leads and begin a large, fast circle to the left. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past the center maker and do a sliding stop at least 20 feet from fence or wall.

9. Walk to Judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.

10. The bridle may be dropped at the Judge's discretion.
Reining Pattern #4:

The area or plot should be approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. The Judge shall indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Begin work to the right.
2. First figure eight, slow.
3. Second figure eight, faster (lead change must take place at Point A).
4. Proceed from Point B to Point C at flat walk or running walk.
5. Begin run.
7. Turn away from the rail do a spin and a half, no hesitation; begin run.
8. Sliding stop.
9. Turn away from the rail do a spin and a half, no hesitation; begin run.
10. Sliding stop.
11. Back over slide marks. Face Judge, walk a few steps.
12. Pivot right or left, no more than 90 degrees.
13. Pivot the opposite direction, no more than 180 degrees.
14. Pivot in direction taken as #12, no more than 180 degrees.
15. Walk to Judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.
16. The bridle may be dropped at the Judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #5:
The area or plot should be approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. The Judge shall indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of pattern, markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Starting in the center of the arena, make a large, fast circle to the right.

2. Draw the circle down to a small circle until you reach the center of the arena - stop.

3. Do a double spin to the inside of the small circle in the center of the arena. At end of spins, horse should be facing the left wall slight hesitation.

4. Begin on left lead and make a large, fast circle.

5. Then a small circle again drawing it down to the center of the arena - stop - no hesitation on these stops.

6. Do a double spin to the inside of the circle slight hesitation- horse to be facing left wall.

7. Begin on right lead and make a fast figure eight over the large circles - and change leads.

8. Run to far end of arena and do a left roll back.

9. Run to opposite end of the arena and do a right roll back.

10. Run back past center of the arena and do a sliding stop. Hesitate.

11. Back over slide tracks.

12. Finish- Walk to Judge for inspection and dismissal.

13. The bridle may be dropped at the Judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #6:
The area or plot should be approximately 50 x 150 feet in size. The Judge shall indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

Beginning at the center of the arena facing the left wall or fence:

1. Beginning on the right lead, complete three circles to the right: the first circle small and slow; the next two circles large and fast. Change leads at the center of the arena.
2. Complete three circles to the left: the first circle small and slow; the next two circles large and fast. Change leads at the center of the arena.

3. Run up the middle to the far end of the arena past the end marker and do a left rollback-no hesitation.

4. Run to the opposite end of the arena past the end marker and do a right rollback-no hesitation.

5. Run past the center marker and do a sliding stop. Back up at least ten (10) feet. Hesitate.

6. Complete four spins to the right.

7. Complete four spins to the left. Hesitate to demonstrate the completion of the pattern.

8. Exhibitor may drop bridle to designated judge.

COMPETITIVE RIDING

Points in competitive rides points count as follows: the first finishing TWH gets three points; the second finishing TWH gets two points; one point is awarded to any TWH that finishes a ride.

Additional points will be added to a horse’s total points as follows: One point for completion of a ride more than 100 miles in length; three points for Best conditioned of the Ride; and three points for 1st Overall Horse.

Competitive riding uses time, distance and stress, not speed, as judging criteria and therefore should not be confused with endurance riding. Judging is based upon each horse starting the ride with a score of 100 points, evaluating as follows: Soundness 40%, Condition 40%, Manners 15%, Way-of-Going 5%.

While primary judging is on the horse, riders also compete for awards and are judged on the care and handling of their mounts throughout the entire ride. All forward movement of the horse must be made while the rider is mounted. Horses must be at least four years of age.

Daily mileage is between 25 and 40 miles (depending on the difficulty of the terrain) to be covered in 6 ½ to 7 hours riding time. The main objective is to work all the horses over an identical trail in the same length of time, thereby having a basis of fair comparison for determining the horse’s soundness, condition, and manners. While this is not a race, judgment in timing and pacing is important; the winner being the one whose horse was ridden at a consistent pace throughout the ride.

DRESSAGE

Points are accepted from any recognized dressage competition under a licensed judge, such as USEF, USDF, Trophaeum Mundi International; or from open or TWH shows at which TWHBEA approved dressage tests are used and a licensed judge presides. Dressage points will count as long as show management has an approved dressage person judging the dressage events with a licensed judge on the grounds. In the event a show does not offer separate classes for youth and adult competitors, a horse may be shown by only one youth and one adult in any event. For dressage tests that are training level or higher, one point will be awarded for a score 58 or above. An additional point will be awarded for a score of 63 and above. For introductory tests, ½ point will be awarded for a score of for a score 58 or higher and an additional ½ point will be given for score 63 and higher. Exhibitors must turn in a copy of their score sheet along with a copy of the class sheet and the test used
when submitting their point book. Exhibitors should check with other organizations for their rules before competing.

At single event a horse and rider team may only compete in tests in two consecutive levels. There is no limit to the number of tests within those levels however.

The object of Dressage is the harmonious development of the physique and ability of the horse. It makes the horse calm, supple, loose, and flexible but also confident, attentive and keen thus achieving perfect understanding with his rider. These qualities are revealed by:

- The freedom and regularity of the gait
- The harmony, lightness, and ease of movements
- The lightness of the forehand and the engagement of the hindquarters, originating in a lively impulsion
- The acceptance of the bridle with submissiveness throughout and without any tenseness or resistance

The Gaits of Dressage include:

- The Halt – At the Halt, the horse should be attentive, motionless, and straight with the weight evenly distributed all over four legs being by pairs abreast with each other. The neck should be raised, the poll high and the head slightly in front of the vertical.
- The Working Walk – The working walk is a march gait in which the footfalls of the horse’s feet follow one another in “four-time”, well-marked and maintained in all work at the walk.
- Flat Walk/Running Walk – The flat walk and running walk are marching gaits of “four-time”, with each foot following the other in a regular rhythm. The flat walk and running walk, with free, active, and regular steps, should be moved into without hesitation.
- The Canter – The canter is a gait of “three-time”, where at canter to the right, for instance, the footfalls follow one another as follows: left hind, left diagonal (simultaneously left fore and left hind), right fore, followed by a moment of suspension with all four feet in the air. The canter should be light, cadenced and regular strides should be moved into without hesitation.

Within the gaits, different degrees of collection and extension are recognized. They are:

- Collected Gait – the horse, remaining on the bit, moves resolutely forward, with his neck raised and arched, and showing clear self-carriage. The head approaches the vertical position, the light contact with the mouth being maintained. The hind legs are engaged with good hock action. The gait should remain marching and vigorous, the feet being placed in regular sequence. Each step covers less ground than at the working gait.
- Working Gait – This is a gait in which a horse not yet trained and ready for collected movements shows himself properly balanced and remaining on the bit, goes forward with even, elastic steps. Impulsion from the hindquarters is evident.
- Medium Gait – This is a gait between the working gait and the extended gait, but more "round" than the latter. The horse goes forward with the free and moderately extended steps and an obvious impulsion from the hindquarters.
- Extended Gait – The horse covers a much ground as possible. Maintaining the same cadence, he lengthens his steps to the utmost as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. The rider allows the horse remaining on the bit without leaning on it to lengthen his frame and to gain ground. The running walk is considered an extended flat walk.
- Free Walk – The free walk is a gait of relaxation in which the horse is allowed complete freedom to lower and stretch out his head and neck.
• The Rein Back – The rein back is an equilateral movement in which the feet are raised and set down by diagonal pairs. The feet should be well raised and the hind feet remain the line.

**Tack & Attire**

English tack and attire are acceptable, either hunt seat, saddle seat or traditional dressage attire. A whip of no longer than 4 feet including sash may be carried. Snaffle bits are required. All bits must be smooth and solid. Twisted, wire, and roller bits are prohibited. All parts of the bit coming into the horse’s mouth must be made of entirely the same metal. The following bits are permitted:

- Ordinary snaffle with single-jointed mouth piece
- Ordinary snaffle with double-jointed mouth piece
- Racing (dee-ring) snaffle
- Full-check snaffle
- Egg-but snaffle
- Snaffle with upper of lower cheeks
- Unjointed (mullen-mouth) snaffle
- Dr. Bristol
- Fulmer
- French snaffle
- Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece
- Snaffle with cheeks (hanging or drop cheek; baucher) this may be a dee-ring or other ordinary snaffle. The bridle must include a regular caveson, a dropped noseband, a flash noseband, a crescent noseband, or a crossed noseband. A breastplate and/or crupper may be used. Martingales and tie-downs are prohibited, as are blinkers, ear muffs or plugs, nose covers, seat covers, and hoods.

**The Arena**

The arena should be on as flat and as level a ground as possible. The Standard arena is 60 meters long and 20 meters wide. The small arena is 40 meters long and 20 meters wide. All levels above first level must compete in the standard arena. The enclosure should consist of a low fence about 0.3 meters (1 foot) high, or other suitable denotation. Part of the fence at A should be easily removed for entry to and exit from the arena. The letters should be placed outside the arena and be clear and easy to read. To assist the judges in noting the exact point on the track, markers may be placed along the fence, level with and in addition to the letter concerned.

**Test for Dressage Competitions**

Tests are written using a prescribed configuration within the arena above. Letters are placed so that transitions, turns, circles, etc. may commence at a specific place within the arena. Each level of test increases in difficulty and the amount of training the horse must possess.

A test begins with the entry at A and ends after the final salute. As soon as the horse moves forward, except in freestyle, where the test begins at the first stride after the salute and ends at the final salute. Anything before the beginning or after the end of the test has no effect on the marks. The competitor should leave the arena in the way prescribed by the test.

**Objectives and Standards of Levels of Completion:**
• Introductory Level – To determine that the horse is willing to learn, be quiet, and supple in his gaits. The horse should move forward with a steady rhythm, and should begin to accept contact with the bit.
• Training Level – To confirm that the horse’s muscles are supple and loose, and that it moves freely forward in clear and steady rhythm, accepting contact with the bit.
• First Level - To confirm that the horse, in addition to the requirements of Training Level, has developed thrust (pushing power) and achieved a degree of balance and thoroughness.

Execution of the Tests

**Calling tests** – All tests may be called during the competition. If tests are announced, it is the responsibility of the competitor to arrange for a person to announce the test. Lateness and errors in announcing will not relieve the rider from “error penalties”.

**Salute** – At the salute, riders must take the reins in one hand. A lady rider shall let one arm drop loosely along her body and then incline her head in a slight bow; a gentleman rider shall remove his hat and let his arm drop loosely along his body or may render a salute as does the lady rider. The military salute is only permissible when riding in uniform.

**Unauthorized assistance is forbidden under penalty of elimination.** Any intervention by a third party with the object of facilitating the task of the competitor is considered illegal assistance. The judge may discuss a ride with a competitor before the bell or after the final salute.

**Scoring**

All movements and certain transitions from one to another which have to be marked by the judge are numbered on the judge’s sheets. They are marked 0 to 10, 0 being the lowest mark and 10 being the highest.

The scale of marks following:

- 10 – Excellent
- 9 – Very Good
- 8 – Good
- 7 – Fairly Good
- 6 – Satisfactory
- 5 – Sufficient
- 4 – Insufficient
- 3 – Fairly Bad
- 2 – Bad
- 1 – Very Bad
- 0 – Not Executed

Collective marks are awarded (from 0 to 10) after the competitor has finished his performance for:

- Gaits
- Impulsion
- Submission
- The rider’s position and seat; correctness and effect of the aids.

The collective marks as well as certain difficult and/or infrequently repeated movements can be given a coefficient which is fixed by the TWHBEA.

**Errors**
When a competitor makes an “error of the course” (takes a wrong turn, omits a movement, etc.), he is warned by the judge or ground jury. He is then shown, if necessary, the point at which he must take up the test again and the next movement to be executed then is left to continue by himself.

Every course must be penalized as follows:

- 1st time by two points
- 2nd time by four points
- 3rd time by eight points
- 4th time – the competitor is eliminated although he may continue his performance to the end, the marks being awarded in the ordinary way.

Elimination

Horse and rider shall be eliminated under the following circumstance:

- misrepresentation of entry and inappropriate entry
- use of illegal equipment
- unauthorized assistance
- four errors on the course
- horse’s tongue tied down
- late entry into the arena
- all four feet of the horse leave the arena
- cruelty
- marked lameness or soreness
- resistance of longer than 20 seconds
- any situation where a direct rule violation can be cited

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### 2013 Intro Level Test A

**Purpose:** To introduce the rider and/or horse to the sport of dressage. To show understanding of riding the horse forward with a steady tempo into an elastic contact with independent, steady hands and a correctly balanced seat. To show proper geometry of figures in the arena with correct bend (corners and circles).

**Conditions:** Arena: standard or small. Average time: 5:00 minutes (std) or 4:00 (sm) (Possibly longer for schooling shows)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A Between X &amp; C</td>
<td>Enter flatwalk, Medium walk</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in transition. Clear flatwalk and walk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 C M</td>
<td>Track right. Flatwalk</td>
<td>Balance and bend in turn. Quality of transition.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters, flatwalk</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear flatwalk rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 KXM</td>
<td>Change rein</td>
<td>Clear flatwalk rhythm and Straightness on diagonal. Bend through corners.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 C</td>
<td>Circle left 20 meters, flatwalk</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear flatwalk rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Between C &amp; H</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition; clear walk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 HXF</td>
<td>Free walk</td>
<td>Complete freedom to stretch neck forward and downward; clear walk rhythm. Straightness on the diagonal. Ground cover.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 F-A A</td>
<td>Medium walk Down Centerline</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition; clear walk rhythm, bending in corner and turn. Straightness on centerline.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 X</td>
<td>Halt and salute</td>
<td>Straightness in halt, willing and balanced transition and halt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena in free walk. Exit at A.

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAITs: Freedom and regularity.</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward with suppleness of the back and steady tempo.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Acceptance of steady contact, attention and confidence.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER'S POSITION: Keeping in balance with horse.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER'S EFFECTIVENESS OF AIDS: correct bend and preparation of transitions.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOMETRY and ACCURACY: correct size and shape of circles and turns.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks: Subtotal: ____________

Errors (-): ____________

Total Points: ____________

\[ \div 160 \text{ Pts} = \% \text{ Score: } \___________ \]

**2013 Intro Level Test B**

**Purpose:** To introduce the rider and/or horse to the sport of dressage. To show understanding of riding the horse forward with a steady tempo into an elastic contact with independent, steady hands and a correctly balanced seat. To show proper geometry of figures in the arena with correct bend (corners and circles).

**Conditions:** Arena: standard or small. Average time: 5:00 minutes (std) or 4:00 (sm) (Possibly longer for schooling shows)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A X</td>
<td>Enter flatwalk Halt thru medium walk, Salute - Proceed</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline, and in transition. Clear flatwalk and walk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 C</td>
<td>Track left, flatwalk</td>
<td>Balance and bend in turn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 E</td>
<td>Circle left 20 meters, flatwalk</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear flatwalk rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Between K &amp; A</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition, walk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 F - E</td>
<td>Free walk</td>
<td>Complete freedom to stretch neck forward and downward, clear walk rhythm. Straightness on the diagonal. Ground cover.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 E - H</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition, clear walk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Between H &amp; C</td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition, clear flatwalk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters, flatwalk</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear flatwalk rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 A X</td>
<td>Down centerline Halt thru medium walk, salute</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in halt, willing and balanced transition and halt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena in free walk. Exit at A.

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAITs: Freedom and regularity.</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward with suppleness of the back and steady tempo.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Acceptance of steady contact, attention and confidence.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S POSITION: Keeping in balance with horse.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S EFFECTIVENESS OF AIDS: correct bend and preparation of transitions.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOMETRY and ACCURACY: correct size and shape of circles and turns.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks:

Subtotal: ________________

Errors (-): ________________

Total Points: ________________

\[ \frac{\text{Total Points}}{160} = \% \text{ Score: } ________________ \]

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**2013 WHOA INTRO LEVEL TEST C (WALK, FLATWALK, CANTER)**

**Purpose:** To introduce the rider and/or horse to the sport of dressage. To show understanding of riding the horse forward with a steady tempo into an elastic contact with independent, steady hands and a correctly balanced seat. To show proper geometry of figures in the arena with correct bend (corners and circles).

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard or Small; Avg. Time: 6:00 (std) or 5:00 (small). (Possibly longer for schooling shows)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A X</td>
<td>Enter flatwalk Halt through medium walk, Salute - Proceed flatwalk</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in transition. Clear flatwalk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 C</td>
<td>Track right flatwalk</td>
<td>Balance and bend in turn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 B</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear flatwalk rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters developing working canter in the first quarter of the circle, right lead Flatwalk</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear canter rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Transition in and out of canter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance and smoothness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 KXM</td>
<td>Change rein, flatwalk</td>
<td>Flatwalk rhythm and straightness on diagonal. Bend through corners.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 E</td>
<td>Circle left 20 meters</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear flatwalk rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 A</td>
<td>Circle left 20 meters developing working canter in the first quarter of circle, left lead Flatwalk</td>
<td>Roundness and size of circle, clear canter rhythm and bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Transition in &amp; out of canter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance and smoothness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Between F &amp; B</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition; clear walk rhythm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 B-H</td>
<td>Free walk</td>
<td>Complete freedom to stretch neck forward and downward; clear walk rhythm, straightness on the diagonal. Ground cover. Willing and balanced transition; clear walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Between C &amp; M</td>
<td>Flatwalk to A</td>
<td>Willing and balanced transition; clear flatwalk rhythm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 A G</td>
<td>Down centerline. Halt through medium walk. Salute</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in halt; willing and balanced transition and halt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena in free walk. Exit at A.

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gait</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GAITS:</strong> Freedom and regularity.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPULSION:</strong> Desire to move forward with suppleness of the back and steady tempo.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBMISSION:</strong> Acceptance of steady contact, attention and confidence.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RIDER’S POSITION:</strong> Keeping in balance with horse.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RIDER’S EFFECTIVENESS OF AIDS: Correct bend and preparation of transitions. 1

GEOMETRY and ACCURACY: Correct size and shape of circles. 1

Further Remarks:

Subtotal: ______________

Errors (-): ______________

Total Points: ______________

\[ \frac{\text{Total Points}}{160} \times 100 \text{%} \text{ Score: ____________} \]
**WHOA 2013 Training Level Test 1**

**Purpose:** To confirm that the horse is supple and moves freely forward in a clear and steady rhythm, accepting contact with the bit. Halts may be through the walk.

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard or Small; Avg. Time: 5:00 (std) or 4:00 (small); Maximum possible points: 240.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points ▼</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A X</td>
<td>Enter flatwalk Halt, Salute Proceed Flatwalk</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in halt, immobility, quality of flatwalk, willing and balanced transitions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 C E</td>
<td>Track left Circle left 20m</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; quality of flatwalk; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A AFB</td>
<td>Circle left 20m, developing left lead canter second half of circle Working canter</td>
<td>Quality of flatwalk and canter; willing, calm transition; shape and size of circle; bend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 B-E</td>
<td>Half circle left 20 meters</td>
<td>Quality of canter, shape and size of half circle; bend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Between E &amp; K</td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of canter and flatwalk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A Before A A</td>
<td>Circle left 20 meters flatwalk, allowing the horse to stretch forward and downward Shorten the reins Flatwalk</td>
<td>Forward and downward stretch over the back into a light contact maintaining balance and quality of flatwalk; bend; shape and size of circle; smooth, balanced transitions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Between A &amp; F</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of flatwalk and medium walk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 FXH H-C</td>
<td>Free walk Medium walk</td>
<td>Reach and ground cover of free walk allowing complete freedom to stretch the neck forward and downward; quality and regularity of medium walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness on diagonal.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 C</td>
<td>Flat walk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of flatwalk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 B</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters</td>
<td>Quality of flatwalk; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 A AKE</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters, developing right lead canter second half of circle Working canter</td>
<td>Quality of flatwalk and canter; willing, calm transition; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 E-B</td>
<td>Half circle right 20 meters</td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of half circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Between B &amp; F</td>
<td>Flat walk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of canter and flatwalk.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 A X</td>
<td>Down centerline Halt, Salute</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; straightness on centerline and in halt; willing, balanced transition; immobility.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena at A in walk on a long rein

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAITS: Freedom and regularity.</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back, engagement of the hindquarters.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Attention and confidence, lightness and ease of movements, acceptance of the bridle, lightness of the forehand.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S position and seat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S correct and effective use of the aids</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMONY between rider and horse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks: Subtotal: 

Errors (-): 

Total Points: 

\[ \div 240 \text{ Pts} = \% \text{ Score: } \]
**WHOA - 2013 Training Level Test 2**

**Purpose:** To confirm that the horse is supple and loose and moves freely forward in a clear and steady rhythm, accepting contact with the bit. Halts may be through the walk.

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard or Small; Avg. Time: 5:30 (std) or 4:30 (small); Maximum possible points: 280.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 A X       | Enter flatwalk  
              Halt, Salute  
              Proceed  
              Flatwalk  | Straightness on centerline and in halt; immobility; quality of flatwalk; willing, balanced transitions.                                                                                                    |        |       |          |
| 2 C B       | Track right  
              Circle right 20m  | Bend and balance in turn; quality of flatwalk; shape and size of circle; bend.                                                                                                                              |        |       |          |
| 3 KXM       | Change rein at  
              the flatwalk  | Quality of flatwalk; straightness on diagonal; bend.                                                                                                                                                       |        |       |          |
| 4 Between C & H  
              left lead  | Working canter  
              Willing, calm transition; quality of flatwalk and canter; bend through corner.                                                                                                                    |        |       |          |
| 5 E         | Circle left 20m  | Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.                                                                                                                                                           | 2      | 2    |          |
| 6 Between E & K  
              Flatwalk  | Willing, balanced transition; quality of canter and flatwalk.                                                                                                                                              |        |       |          |
| 7 A         | Circle left 20m  
              meters flatwalk, allowing the horse to stretch forward and downward  
              Shorten the reins  
              Flatwalk  | Forward and downward stretch over the back into a light contact maintaining balance and quality of flatwalk, bend; shape and size of circle; smooth, balanced transitions. | 2      | 2    |          |
| Before A A  
              Medium walk  | Willing, balanced transition; quality of flatwalk and medium walk.                                                                                                                                         |        |       |          |
| 8 Between A & F  
              Free walk  
              Medium walk  | Reach and ground cover of free walk allowing complete freedom to stretch the neck forward and downward; quality and regularity of medium walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness on diagonal.         |        |       |          |
| 9 FXM M-C    | Flatwalk  | Willing, balanced transition; quality of flat walk.                                                                                                                                                        |        |       |          |
| 10 C        | Flatwalk  | Quality of flat walk; shape and size of circle, bend.                                                                                                                                                      |        |       |          |
| 11 E        | Circle left 20m  | Quality of flatwalk; shape and size of circle, bend.                                                                                                                                                      |        |       |          |
| 12 FXH      | Change rein  
              Flatwalk  | Quality of flatwalk; straightness on diagonal; bending through corners.                                                                                                                                     |        |       |          |
| 13 Between C & M  
              Working canter right lead  | Willing, calm transition; quality of flatwalk and canter; bend.                                                                                                                                           |        |       |          |
<p>| 14 B        | Circle right 20m  | Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.                                                                                                                                                        | 2      | 2    |          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15 Between B &amp; F</th>
<th>Flatwalk</th>
<th>Willing and balanced transition; quality of canter and flatwalk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 A X</td>
<td>Down centerline Halt, salute Bend and balance in turn; straightness on centerline and in halt; willing, balanced transition; immobility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena at A in walk on a long rein

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAITS: Freedom and regularity.</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back, engagement of the hindquarters.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Attention and confidence, lightness and ease of movements, acceptance of the bridle, lightness of the forehead.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S position and seat.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S correct and effective use of the aids</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMONY between rider and horse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks:

Subtotal: ____________

Errors: (-) ____________

Total Points: ____________

\[ \div 280 \text{ Pts} = \% \text{ Score: } \__________ \]
**Purpose:** To confirm that the horse is supple and moves freely forward in a clear and steady rhythm, accepting contact with the bit. Halts may be through the walk.

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard or Small; Avg. Time: 5:00 (std) or 4:00 (small); Maximum possible points: 250.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 A</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>X</strong></td>
<td>Enter flatwalk Halt, Salute Proceed Flatwalk</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in halt; immobility; quality of flatwalk; willing, balanced transitions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 C</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>HXK</strong></td>
<td>Track left One loop</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; quality of flatwalk; shape and size of loop; changes of bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Between</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>A &amp; F</strong></td>
<td>Working canter left lead</td>
<td>Willing, calm transition; quality of flatwalk and canter; bend.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4 B</strong></td>
<td>Circle left 20 meters</td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 HXF</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>X</strong></td>
<td>Change rein Flatwalk</td>
<td>Quality of canter and flatwalk; willing, balanced transition; straightness on diagonal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6 A</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>A-K</strong></td>
<td>Medium walk Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of walk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7 KXH</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>H-C</strong></td>
<td>Free walk Medium walk</td>
<td>Reach and ground cover of free walk allowing complete freedom to stretch the neck forward and downward; quality and regularity of medium walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness on diagonal.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8 C</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>MXF</strong></td>
<td>Flatwalk One loop</td>
<td>Quality of flatwalk; willing, balanced transition; shape and size of loop; changes of bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9 Between</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>A &amp; K</strong></td>
<td>Working canter right lead</td>
<td>Willing, calm transition; quality of flatwalk and canter; bend.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10 E</strong></td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters</td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11 C</strong></td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of flatwalk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12 B</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Before B</strong></td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters in flatwalk allowing the horse to stretch forward and downward Shorten the reins</td>
<td>Forward and downward stretch over the back into a light contact maintaining balance and quality of flatwalk; bend; shape and size of circle; smooth, balanced transitions.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13 A</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>X</strong></td>
<td>Down centerline Halt, Salute</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; straightness on centerline and in halt; willing, balanced transition, immobility.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leave arena at A in walk on a long rein

COLLECTIVE MARKS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAITs: Freedom and regularity.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, supleness of the back, engagement of the hindquarters.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Attention and confidence, lightness and ease of movements, acceptance of the bridle, lightness of the forehead.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S position and seat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S correct and effective use of the aids</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmony between rider and horse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks:
Subtotal: __________________

Errors: (-)__________________

Total Points:__________________

\[ \frac{\text{Total Points}}{250} = \% \text{ Score: } \] ____________
**Purpose:** To confirm that the horse, in addition to the requirements of Training Level, has developed the thrust to achieve improved balance and thoroughness and to maintain a more consistent contact with the bit. Introduce: 10m half circle in Flatwalk; 15m circle in Canter; lengthening of stride into the Running walk (must show lengthening, NOT quicker steps) and canter.

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard avg. Time: 5:00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>Enter Flatwalk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Halt, Salute</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proceed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Straightness on centerline</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and in halt; immobility;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quality of flatwalk; willing,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>balanced transitions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 C</td>
<td>Track left</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-X</td>
<td>Half circle left</td>
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<td>10 meters</td>
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<td>X-B</td>
<td>Half circle right</td>
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<td>10 meters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn;</td>
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<td>shape of half circles;</td>
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<td>straightness on centerline</td>
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<td></td>
<td>showing supple change of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bend; quality of flatwalk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 KXM</td>
<td>Lengthen into</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-C</td>
<td>Running walk</td>
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<td>Flatwalk</td>
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<td>Moderate lengthening of</td>
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<td>frame and stride; quality and</td>
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<td>consistent tempo of running</td>
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<td>walk; willing, balanced</td>
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<td>transitions; straightness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 C</td>
<td>Circle left 20</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>meters flatwalk,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>allowing the</td>
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<td>horse to stretch</td>
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<td>forward and</td>
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<td>downward</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forward and downward stretch over the back into a light contact maintaining balance and quality of flatwalk; bend; shape and size of circle; smooth, balanced transitions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Between</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
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<tr>
<td>C &amp; H</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition;</td>
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<td>quality and regularity of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>flatwalk and medium walk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 H-P</td>
<td>Free walk</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-F</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reach and ground cover of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>free walk allowing complete freedom to stretch the neck forward and downward;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quality and regularity of</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>medium walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 F</td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Working canter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right lead</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willing, calm, balanced transitions; quality of flatwalk and canter.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 E</td>
<td>Circle right 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 M-P</td>
<td>Lengthen stride</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between</td>
<td>in canter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P &amp; A</td>
<td>Develop working canter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate lengthening of frame and stride in lengthened canter; quality and consistent tempo of canter; willing; balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 KXM</td>
<td>Change rein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of canter and flatwalk; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gait/Transition</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 C</td>
<td>Working canter left lead</td>
<td>Willing, calm, balanced transition; quality of canter.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 E</td>
<td>Circle left 15 meters</td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 F-R</td>
<td>Lengthen stride in canter Develop working canter</td>
<td>Moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of canter; willing, balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 C</td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of flatwalk.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 HXF</td>
<td>Lengthen stride into running walk Flatwalk</td>
<td>Moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of running walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 A</td>
<td>Down centerline</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; straightness on centerline; willing, balance transition; immobility.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Halt, Salute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena at A in walk on a long rein

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAITS</td>
<td>Freedom and regularity.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION</td>
<td>Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back, engagement of the hindquarters.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION</td>
<td>Attention and confidence, lightness and ease of movements, acceptance of the bridle, lightness of the forehand.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S position and seat</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S correct and effective use of the aids</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMONY between rider and horse</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks:

Subtotal: _______________________

Errors: (-) _______________________

Total Points: _______________________

\( \div 290 \text{ Pts} = \% \text{ Score} : \) _______________________

Page 56
**WHOA - 2013 First Level Test 2**

**Purpose:** To confirm that the horse, in addition to the requirements of Training Level, has developed the thrust to achieve improved balance and thoroughness and to maintain a more consistent contact with the bit. Introduce: Leg yield.

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard, Avg. Time: 6:00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A X</td>
<td>Enter flatwalk&lt;br&gt;Halt, Salute&lt;br&gt;Proceed flatwalk</td>
<td>Straightness on centerline and in halt; immobility; quality of flatwalk; willing, balanced transitions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 C MXK K-R</td>
<td>Track right&lt;br&gt;Lengthen stride into running walk&lt;br&gt;Flatwalk</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of running walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 R-I</td>
<td>Half circle left 10 meters</td>
<td>Shape and size of half-circle; quality of flatwalk; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 X-K</td>
<td>Leg yield right</td>
<td>Quality and consistent tempo of flatwalk; alignment of horse, balance and flow in leg yield.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A</td>
<td>Working canter&lt;br&gt;left lead</td>
<td>Willing, calm, balanced transition; quality of canter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 P</td>
<td>Circle left 15 meters</td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 P-M</td>
<td>Lengthen stride in canter</td>
<td>Moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of canter; balance; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Between M &amp; C</td>
<td>Develop working canter</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality and consistent tempo of canter.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 HXF X</td>
<td>Change rein&lt;br&gt;Flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of canter and flatwalk; straightness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>Medium walk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality and regularity of walk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 KXH H-C</td>
<td>Free walk&lt;br&gt;Medium walk</td>
<td>Reach and ground cover of free walk allowing complete freedom to stretch the neck forward and downward; quality and regularity of medium walk; straightness; willing, balanced transitions.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 C</td>
<td>Flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing, balanced transition; quality of flatwalk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 R Before R R-P</td>
<td>Circle right 20 meters flatwalk allowing the horse to stretch forward and downward&lt;br&gt;Shorten the reins&lt;br&gt;Flatwalk</td>
<td>Forward and downward stretch over the back into a light contact maintaining balance and quality of flatwalk; bend; shape and size of circle; smooth, balanced transitions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 P-L</td>
<td>Half circle right 10 meters</td>
<td>Shape and size of half-circle; quality of flatwalk; bend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leave arena at A in walk on a long rein

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAITS: Freedom and regularity.</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back, engagement of the hindquarters.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Attention, confidence, lightness and ease of movements, acceptance of the bridle, lightness of the forehand.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S position and seat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S correct and effective use of the aids</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMONY between rider and horse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks:

Subtotal: 

Errors: (-) 

Total Points: 

\[
\frac{370 \text{ Pts}}{} = \% \text{ Score: } 
\]
**Purpose:** To confirm that the horse, in addition to the requirements of Training Level, has developed the thrust to achieve improved balance and throughness and to maintain a more consistent contact with the bit. Introduce: 10 meter circle at the flatwalk; change of lead through the flatwalk; and counter canter.

**Conditions:** Arena: Standard, Avg. Time: 6:00;  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Directive Ideas</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 A  
X    | Enter flatwalk  
Halt, Salute  
Proceed flatwalk | Straightness on centerline and in halt; immobility; quality of flatwalk; willing, balanced transitions. |       |         |
| 2 C  
HXF  
F-K  | Track left  
Lengthen stride into runningwalk  
Flatwalk | Bend and balance in turn; moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of runningwalk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness. |       |         |
| 3 K-X | Leg yield right | Quality and consistent tempo of flatwalk; alignment of horse, balance and flow in leg yield. |       |         |
| 4 X  
X    | Circle left 10 m  
Circle right 10mt | Shape and size of circles; Straightness on centerline showing supple change of bend; quality of flatwalk. | 2     |         |
| 5 X-H | Leg yield left | Quality and consistent tempo of flatwalk; alignment of horse, balance and flow in leg yield. |       |         |
| 6 C  
Before C  
C  
After C | Circle right 20m flatwalk, allowing the horse to stretch forward and downward  
Shorten the reins  
Flatwalk | Forward and downward stretch over the back into a light contact maintaining balance and quality of flatwalk; bend; shape and size of circle; smooth, balanced transitions. | 2     |         |
| 7 Between C & M | Medium walk | Willing, balanced transition; quality and regularity of flatwalk and medium walk. |       |         |
| 8 M-V  
V-K | Free walk  
Medium walk | Reach and ground cover of free walk allowing complete freedom to stretch the neck forward and downward; quality and regularity of medium walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness. | 2     |         |
| 9 K  
A    | Flatwalk  
Working canter left lead | Willing, calm, balanced transitions, quality of flatwalk and canter. |       |         |
| 10 A | Circle left 15m | Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend. |       |         |
| 11 F-M  
M-H | Lengthen stride in canter  
Working canter | Moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of canter; willing, balanced transitions, straightness. | 2     |         |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HXK One loop maintaining the left lead</td>
<td>Quality and consistent tempo of canter; balance; bend; shape and size of loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>FXH X Change rein Change of lead through flatwalk</td>
<td>Willing, calm, balanced transitions; quality of canter and flatwalk; straightness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C Circle right 15m</td>
<td>Quality of canter; shape and size of circle; bend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M-F F-K Lengthen stride in canter Working canter</td>
<td>Moderate lengthening of frame and stride, quality and consistent tempo of canter; willing, balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>KXH One loop maintaining the right lead</td>
<td>Quality and consistent tempo of canter; balance; bend; shape and size of loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>C MXK K-A Flatwalk Lengthen stride into running walk Flatwalk</td>
<td>Moderate lengthening of frame and stride; quality and consistent tempo of running walk; willing, balanced transitions; straightness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A X Down centerline Halt, Salute</td>
<td>Bend and balance in turn; straightness on centerline; willing balanced transition; immobility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leave arena at A in walk on a long rein

**COLLECTIVE MARKS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAITS: Freedom and regularity.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPULSION: Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back, engagement of the hindquarters.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMISSION: Attention and confidence, lightness and ease of movements, acceptance of the bridle, lightness of the forehand.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S position and seat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDER’S correct and effective use of the aids</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMONY between rider and horse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Remarks:

Subtotal: _____________

Errors: (-) _____________

Total Points: _____________

\[ \frac{310 \text{ Pts}}{30} \times \% \text{ Score: } \]
Endurance Riding

In endurance riding points count as follows: the first finishing TWH gets three points; the second finishing TWH gets two points; one point is awarded to any TWH that finishes the ride.

Additional points will be added to a horse’s total points as follows: One for completion of a ride more than 100 miles in length; three for Best Conditioned of Ride; and three for 1st Overall Horse.

Rides must be at least 50 miles in length per day, up to a maximum distance of 200 miles in three days. Rides with steep elevation must be in 50 mile increments. The horses must be under the control of veterinarians experienced with horses and/or endurance riders. There may be no minimum time limit. The winner of the ride is the team that successfully completes the ride in the shortest time. Horses entered in the ride must be at least four years old.

English Pleasure

Horses shall enter the ring at a flat walk and when the gate is closed the Judge shall call for gaits in the order of flat walk, running walk, flat walk, and canter. The head motion of a walking horse is very important – if he isn’t nodding, he isn’t walking. Horses shall be worked both ways of the ring. Workouts may be held. English tack and attire are mandatory in this class. Snap brim hat or derby may be worn at the option of the exhibitor. Neatness and taste in attire is encouraged and should be a consideration of the Judge in the final judging. Whips or crops not to exceed four feet are permitted in English Pleasure.

Bits with shanks over 9 ½ inches are prohibited. Gag bits without shanks are prohibited. Extremely tight curb chains must be penalized. Judges must severely penalize pumping of the reins in the canter. Riders must ride with light reins in all three gaits. To be judged on true pleasure quality and performance of the horse and neatness and ability of the rider. Judges must require entries to back on the first line up for conformation judging. Excessive speed should be penalized. Do not sacrifice form for speed.

Classes may be specified as plantation, lite shod, trail pleasure, or country pleasure and may be designated for amateur or youth riders, etc. and if so designated affiliating HIO rules for that particular division will prevail.

Equitation

- Proper Saddle Seat, Walking Seat, Hunt Seat, or Stock Seat attire as per Rule Book. The class sheet should specify whether the class is English (Saddle Seat or Walking Seat), Hunt Seat, Stock Seat, Western Horsemanship, or Bareback class.
- Class works both ways of the ring at all three gaits, lines up, at which time the judge shall ask each rider to back their horse.
- In Stock Seat and Western Horsemanship classes, the judge shall ask each rider to back their horse from the line-up and execute a 360 degree turn.
- All riders wearing English (Saddle Seat or Walking Seat) attire shall be required to address their reins. Description of this maneuver follows: With reins in proper basic position, separate hands, out and down, so that the buckle closure of the reins rests on the horse’s withers right in front of the saddle. Using rider’s left hand, grasp both reins at buckle closure, with first two fingers gripping right rein. Left rein goes between ring finger and little finger. With right hand, grasp buckle and gently and neatly remove the slack from the reins by pulling upward and placing the bight on the off side. Rider’s right hand grasps right rein while left thumb keeps reins closed.
- The judge shall ask for individual workouts from competitors he or she feels to be the top competitor plus two more than the number of ribbons.
- Performance of the horse shall in no way be considered except as it relates to the manageability, control and proper response
- to the equitation rider.
• In English classes a standard walking horse cutback saddle is required. Forward seat saddles are only permitted in Hunt Seat classes.
• In championship classes exhibitors may be asked to mount and dismount and/or change horses.

Suggested Work-Outs

• Figure 8 at the canter, with stopping the middle of the figure 8 to change leads.
• Perform the required gaits without stirrups.

**Extreme/Sport**

This division includes the following competitive events: Extreme Cowboy Race, Cowboy Mounted Shooting, Ranch Sorting, Team Penning, and Three Day/Three Phase Event. Points shall count as follows: the first finishing TWH gets three points; the second finishing TWH gets two points; one point is awarded to any TWH that competes in an event.

Participants in this division must submit an event program and a copy of the event results along with their versatility point books. Rules, judging, course layouts and guidelines as per the event standards are to be followed.

**Hunter Hack**

• The hunter hack horse should move in the same style as a working hunter. The class will be judged on style over fences, even hunting pace, flat work, manners and way of going. The head should not be carried behind the vertical, giving the appearance of intimidation, or be excessively nosed out, giving a resistant appearance.

• Horses are first required to jump two fences, two feet three inches (68.5 cm) to three feet (90 cm). However, if the jumps are set on a line they are recommended to be in increments of 12 feet (3.5 meters) but adjusted to no less than two strides. A ground line is recommended for each jump.

• Horses are then to be shown at a flat walk, running walk and canter both ways of the ring with light contact.

• At the discretion of the judge, contestants may be asked to hand gallop, pull up or back and stand quietly following the last fence.

• When necessary to split large classes by running more than one go-round, finalists must both be re-jumped and reworked on the flat.

• Placing for the class shall be determined by allowing a minimum of 70 percent for individual fence work and a maximum of 30 percent for work on the flat.

• Faults over fences will be scored as in TWH Over Fences class. Horses eliminated in over fence portion of the class shall be disqualified. Faults (to be scored accordingly, but not necessarily cause disqualification during the rail work) include:

  (1) Being on wrong lead
  (2) Excessive speed (any gait)
  (3) Excessive slowness (any gait)
  (4) Breaking gait
  (5) Failure to take gait when called
  (6) Head carried too low or too high
  (7) Nosing out or flexing behind the vertical
Hard hat, Hunt Seat equipment, snaffle, Kimberwick or Pelham bit are required. Martingales, non-weighted rubber bell boots, polo wraps, and splint boots are permitted.

**Judged Pleasure Ride**

Judged pleasure ride points shall count as follows: two points for TWH receiving first place in a working division; one point for second TWH in working division; 1/2 point for any TWH completing the ride.

Daily mileage for judged pleasure rides is less than 25 miles. Horses will be judged on ability to negotiate natural trail conditions and/or obstacles in a good trail-wise manner. They must demonstrate a free and quite way of going and must possess willingness to be ridden quietly in company with other mounts. Mounts must be asked to back. Contestants shall be responsible for manners of himself and mount. Ride on the right side of the road; pass other riders on the left. No tailgating! No racing!

**Model/Halter**

Model entries shall be shown in a bridle only. Entries may use either English or western equipment and attire, but not a combination of both. Two-year-old and over stallions, mares or geldings shall be led into the ring and parked for judging. Conformation and conditioning are paramount. Horses must stand quietly. Unruly entries shall be dismissed from the ring. Unsoundness and/or transmittable faults or weaknesses must be penalized strongly in the final judging. A whip not to exceed four feet may be used in model classes. Points will be accepted from halter or in hand classes.

**Pleasure Driving**

Performance of the horse shall be paramount and in no way overshadowed by equipment turnout. Horses to enter to the right (counter clockwise) and work both ways of the ring at the flat walk and running walk. Reverse to be executed on the diagonal at a walk or at the direction of the ringmaster. The horse is to line up, stand quietly, and back readily. Pleasure horse qualities are paramount. The horse should be judged with the same general qualities as the flat shod pleasure horse. The following suggestions to be use in judging: 70% manners, performance, condition style, and way of going; 20% on fit, condition and appropriateness of harness and vehicle; 10% on conformation and neatness of driver. Snaffle bit is required; separate overcheck bit is optional.

**Fine harness vehicles are prohibited in pleasure driving.**

**Strongly recommended pleasure driving appointments and rules:**

1. Harness is traditionally black leather with square patent leather blinkers, snaffle bridle with side check or overcheck, and running martingale.
2. A whip of length appropriate to the horse and cart.
3. Driving vehicle may be two or four wheel and of suitable appearance and safety. It is recommended that large classes be divided by show management. Breeching is not used with wire wheels and is recommended with wooden wheel vehicles. Only the driver is allowed in the cart. *Exception:* Youth driver may have one adult attendant in cart.
4. Neatly attired header may enter ring at line up for safety reasons and be allowed to unfasten overcheck and wipe horse off, but should not hold the horse. If the header holds the horse, it must be penalized.
5. Ladies shall wear conservative dress, blouse and skirt, shirt and jods with apron, saddle suit or day coat and jods. Men should wear business suit, saddle suit, sport jacket and slacks. Gloves are recommended, apron and hats are optional.
6. An uncontrollable horse must be immediately dismissed with assistance if necessary. The judge must excuse a competitor with unsafe vehicle or harness.

7. Show management may offer other classes such as antique or period, drive and ride, and obstacle.

Promotion

One point shall be awarded to the horse for participation in a live exhibition in which the Tennessee Walking Horse breed is officially recognized. This may include, but is not necessary limited to, horse expositions, parades, breed demonstrations, public clinics, and television appearances. Participants must submit event program or similar proof of participation with Versatility Point Books. Points in promotion do not count toward champion, superior or supreme awards.

Timed Speed Events

Timed Speed Events include any class where the final time is the sole factor in determining the class placing’s. The events in which you would be able to compete and count points include the following:

Barrel Racing

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat, helmets and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant’s head when the contestant enters the arena. A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant’s person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

a) Western type equipment must be used in barrel racing classes. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. Mechanical hackamores may be used, however, the judge may disqualify a horse that is using shanks that are felt to be too severe. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment that he considers severe. Cavesons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.

b) The course must be measured exactly. If the course is too large for the available space, then the pattern should be reduced five yards at a time until the pattern fits the arena. Remember to leave adequate space between barrels and any obstacle. The distance from barrel number three to the finish line need not be reduced five yards at a time if there is sufficient room for the horse to stop.
c) When measuring the area for the barrel course, remember to leave ample room for the horses to complete their turns and to stop at the finish.

d) A clearly visible starting line must be provided. Barrel Racing is a timed event. An electric timer or at least two watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.

e) The contestant is allowed a running start. Timing will begin as soon as the horse’s nose reaches the starting line and will be stopped when the horse’s nose passes over the finish line.

f) At a signal from the starter, the contestant will run to barrel one, pass to the left of it, and complete an approximately 360 degree turn around it; then go to barrel number two, pass to the right of it, and complete a slightly more than 360 degree turn around it; then go to barrel number three, pass to the right of it, and do another approximately 360 degree turn around it, and then sprint to the finish line.

g) This barrel course may also be run to the left. For example, the contestant will start by running to barrel number two, turning to left around this barrel then to barrel number one, turning to the right, then to barrel number three, turning again to the right, followed by the final sprint to the finish line.

h) Knocking over barrels will cause a five second penalty per barrel. A contestant may touch the barrel with his hand in Barrel Racing. A contestant that breaks the pattern or fails to follow the course will be disqualified.

i) In the event of a tie, the horse declared the winner in the runoff must re-run the pattern within two seconds of its original time or the runoff must be held again.

**Catalog Race**

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant’s head when the contestant enters the arena. A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant’s person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

a) Western type equipment must be used in catalog racing classes. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. Mechanical hackamores may be used; however, the judge may disqualify a horse that is using shanks that are felt to be too severe. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment he may consider severe. Cavesons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.

b) Catalog racing is a timed event. Each contestant will begin from a running start, and time will begin and end as the horse’s nose crosses the line. (A clearly visible starting line will be provided.) An electric timer or at least two (2) watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.

c) Prior to crossing the start line, each contestant will be given a page number. The contestant will then race across the start line to a catalog sitting on a table 100 feet from the start line. Rider will come to a halt, dismount, find the page in the catalog, remove it, remount, race back across the start line, and hand the page to the ringmaster for verification.

d) Disqualification will result if rider takes the wrong page from the catalog.
**Keyhole Race**

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant's head when the contestant enters the arena. A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant’s person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

a) Western type equipment must be used in keyhole racing classes. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. Mechanical hackamores may be used; however, the judge may disqualify a horse that is using shanks that are felt to be too severe. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment he may consider severe. Cavesons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.

b) Keyhole racing is a timed event. Each contestant will begin from a running start, and time will begin and end as the horse’s nose crosses the line. (A clearly visible starting line will be provided.) An electric timer or at least two (2) watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.

c) This event tests the ability of the rider to go through a four foot opening, turn around within a 16 foot diameter circle and run out again through the four foot opening. The pattern should be drawn with lime or flour 100 feet from the starting line. A small mound of dirt covered in lime or flour should mark either side of the four foot opening.

d) The contestant is disqualified for stepping on or outside the markings for the circle or the opening and for separation of rider and horse during the timing period.

**Pole Bending**

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant’s head when the contestant enters the arena. A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant’s person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

a) Western type equipment must be used in the pole bending class. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. Mechanical hackamores may be used, however, the judge may disqualify a horse that is using shanks that are felt to be too severe. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment he may consider severe. Cavesons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.

b) Pole Bending is a timed event. Each contestant will begin from a running start, and time will begin and end as the
horse’s nose crosses the line. (A clearly visible starting line will be provided.) An electric timer or at least two (2) watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.

c) The pole bending pattern is to be run around six poles. Each pole is to be 21 feet apart and the first pole is to be 21 feet from the starting line. Poles will be set on top of the ground, six feet in height, and with no base more than 14 inches in diameter.

d) A horse may start either to the right or to the left of the first pole and then run the remainder of the pattern accordingly. (See pattern.)

e) Knocking over a pole, touching the pole with the contestant’s hand will cause a five second penalty. Failure to follow the course will cause disqualification.

f) In the event of a tie, the horse declared the winner in the runoff must re-run the pattern within two seconds of its original time or the runoff must be held again.

**Stake Race**

In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant’s head when the contestant enters the arena. A five second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant’s person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

a) Western type equipment must be used in stake racing classes.

b) The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted.

c) Mechanical hackamores may be used, however, the judge may disqualify a horse that is using shanks that are felt to be too severe.

d) The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment he may consider severe. Cavesons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.
It is suggested that this class be divided into youth and adult classes where there are sufficient entries. The judge may grade each obstacle subtracting points for faults, refusals, excessive time, etc. Plus and minus points may also be used for each obstacle. The judge should request a contestant move on to the next obstacle if too much time is spent on one obstacle.

Individual horse and exhibitor will negotiate an obstacle course consisting of six obstacles, three of which are mandatory, listed below. Final consideration of the judge will include quality and smoothness of performance of the horse and neatness and ability of exhibitor. The ideal trail horse will negotiate the course with surefootedness; looks at the obstacles, but does not hesitate, yet does not rush along the course; moves willingly without excessive urging of exhibitor. Horse should show willingness to stand quietly on the bridge and not rush off. At the gate, the obstacle is not complete unless the gate is closed and should be judged accordingly. Horse should position himself at all times to enable the exhibitor to keep a hand on the gate until the gate is closed.

Entry may be either English or Western, but not a combination of both.

**Trail Obstacle Course**

Western exhibitor must hold reins in one hand (the exception being a horse five or under wearing a bosal or ring snaffle) and should not be changed during the performance except while working the gate, if necessary. English entries may be ridden with both hands on the reins.

**A time limit may be set for the course;** however, the time itself will have no bearing on the final placement except as a limit for course completion. The use of skid boots, splint boots, polo wraps or other approved leg protection devices is permitted. Any type hackamore is not permitted with the exception of a bosal.

**Mandatory Obstacles** (may choose any three):
- Opening, passing through and closing gate (one that does not endanger horse or rider).
- Cavaletti (ride over at least four logs spaced on the ground).
- Ride over wooden bridge (may be plywood set so as to simulate sound and appearance of bridge).
- Ground tie horse, walking a full circle around horse.

**Some Suggested Optional Obstacles:**
- Back horse through “L” shaped course (logs or bales of hay suggested).
- Water hazard.
- 360 degree Hindquarter or forehand turn performed inside four poles placed 6-8 feet in width.
BACK THROUGH
Three oil drums or nail kegs, 30" to 36" apart; may be confined by poles as shown

SIDE PASS
Either way over pole on the ground; may be elevated no more than 12"

STEP OVER
12" high, may be ridden over or led over; two may be used as an "in and out"

HINDQUARTER or FOREHAND TURN
360 degree turn inside four poles placed 6-8 feet in width

MAILBOX
May be used as a mounted obstacle, or in combination with a ground tie

GATE
50" to 60" high: should swing both ways

BRIDGE
18" to 24" high with sloping ramps; at least 36" wide; at least 6' long

WALK OVERS
Railroad ties, jump poles, natural rails, etc

BACK THROUGH: "L" or "Z" SHAPED
Poles or bales of hay or straw on edge are suitable and must be a minimum of 30" in width; elevation must be no more than 24"

FOREHAND TURN
360 degree turn with forefeet in a large circle

These obstacles are illustrated as guides. Imagination may be used for modifications and combinations. Courses should always be designed with the safety of the horse/rider in mind.
Trail Obstacle Scoring and Penalties:

a) Scoring will be on the basis of 0-100, with 70 denoting an average performance. Each obstacle will receive an obstacle score that should be added or subtracted from 70 and is subject to a penalty that should be subtracted. Each obstacle will be scored on the following basis, ranging from plus 1 1/2 to minus 1 1/2: -1 extremely poor, -1/2 very poor, 0 correct, +1/2 good, +1 very good, +1 1/2 excellent. Obstacle scores are to be determined and assessed independently of penalty points. Penalties should be assessed per occurrence as follows:

b) The following deductions will result:

One-half (1/2) Point
- each tick of log, pole, cone, plant, or any component of the obstacle

One (1) Point
- each bite of or hit of or stepping on a log, cone, plant or any component of the obstacle
- incorrect or break of gait at flat walk or running walk for two strides or less
- both front or hind feet in a single-strided slot or space at a flat walk or running walk
- skipping over or failing to step into required space
- split pole in lope-over
- incorrect number of strides, if specified

Three (3) Point
- incorrect or break of gait at flat walk or running walk for more than 2 strides out of lead or break of gait at lope (except when correcting an incorrect lead)
- knocking down an elevated pole, cone, barrel, planet, obstacle, or severely disturbing an obstacle
- stepping outside of the confines of, falling or jumping off or out of obstacle with designated boundaries with one foot once
- the foot has entered obstacle; including missing one element of an obstacle on a line of travel with one foot

Five (5) Point
- dropping slicker or object required to be carried on course
- first or second cumulative refusal, balk, or evading an obstacle by shying or backing
- letting go of gate or dropping rope gate
- use of either hand to instill fear or praise
- stepping outside the confines of, falling or jumping off or out of an obstacle with designated boundaries with more than one foot once the foot has entered obstacle; including missing one element of an obstacle on a line of travel with more than one foot
- blatant disobedience (including kicking out, bucking, rearing, striking)
- faults, which occur on the line of travel between obstacles, scored according to severity:
  - head carried too high
  - head carried too low (tip of ear below the withers)
  - over-flexing or straining neck in head carriage so the nose is carried behind the vertical
  - excessive nosing out
• opening mouth excessively
• holding saddle with either hand

Disqualified 0 – Score

• performing the obstacle incorrectly or other than in specified order
• no attempt to perform an obstacle
• equipment failure that delays completion of pattern
• entering or exiting an obstacle from the incorrect side or direction
• working obstacle the incorrect direction; including overturns of more than 1/4 turn
• riding outside designated boundary marker of the arena or course area
• third cumulative refusal, balk, or evading an obstacle by shying or backing
• failure to ever demonstrate correct gait between obstacle as designated
• failure to follow the correct line of travel between obstacles

TWH Over Fences

Fences should simulate obstacles found in the hunting field (poles and rails, brush, wall, gates and coops, etc.) and have the appearance of being solid. Post and rail fences must have a minimum of two rails per fence, excluding ground line. The maximum space between rails should not be more than 12 inches. A ground line (pole) is recommended for all fences. (A pole as long as the jump that is laid on the ground just below the jump or approximately 18 inches from the base on the approach side.)

Jumper fences such as bull’s eyes, stripes and spreads of over four feet are prohibited. Wings may be used and if so must be 30 inches wide and 12 inches higher than the top of the fence. A combination fence such as an “in and out” may be used. They count as one fence. Both a and b should be the same height and 24 to 26 feet is a suggested distance between them used in a ring.

A simple fence such as post and rail should be used for the first obstacle on any course. When setting up the distance between single fences, the distance is divided by increments of 12 feet, 24 feet, etc.

Exhibitors should have the opportunity to walk the course without their horse to check striding prior to commencement of the class. A warm-up of two or more fences must be available. The course does not have to be in the ring, but may be set up to the side of the ring, becoming an outside course.

A full circle before starting the course is customary and sets the hunter pace which is carried throughout the course. A circle may be made at the finish. A course should have two directions with one change of leads. Jumps may range from a minimum two feet to a maximum three feet in height. A fence must be at least 12 feet wide or have wings at least 30 inches wide that are 12 inches higher than the fence (pen jumps excluded).

A course consists of eight jumps, of at least four different obstacles. An obstacle may be jumped more than once.

Way of going of a consistent, even, safe hunter pace, manners and soundness are to be emphasized. Excessive speed will be penalized.

Hunter Pace is defined as a longer flowing canter with enough speed and impulsion to meet and take each jump giving the appearance of grace and ease. It should be maintained throughout the course, including the beginning and the ending circle.
The ideal TWH Hunter Over Fences will meet each fence at the proper takeoff spot for a perfect arc over the obstacle. Its jump will be snappy and athletic with the forelegs held at or above a parallel line to the ground. The joints of the forelegs are tucked tightly in front of the chest and the neck and back arched over the fence.
Faults are knockdowns, extra circles, and refusals.

Eliminations are third refusals, off course, fall of horse or rider, jumping out of order, jumping before jump or when jumps are reset.

Hardhat, Hunt Seat equipment, snaffle, Kimberwick or Pelham bit are required. Martingales, non-weighted bell boots, polo wraps, and splint boots are permitted in TWH Over Fences classes.

Two-Gaited TWH Pleasure

The two-gaited Tennessee Walking Horse pleasure class (no canter required) is designed for the horse and rider who have not yet mastered the canter. All entries must be registered Tennessee Walking Horses. Classes may be specified as plantation, lite shed, trail pleasure, or country pleasure and may be designated for amateur or youth riders, etc. and if so designated affiliating HIO rules for that particular division will prevail.

Untimed Game Events

Untimed Game Events include any game class where skill is the factor in determining class placing. The events in which you would be able to compete and count points include the following:

Water Glass (rules also apply for Champagne Glass, Beer Glass, Soda Glass, etc.). Each exhibitor enters the ring holding a full glass of water and performs the flat walk and running walk both ways of the ring. Horses are required to show a noticeable change in speed between the flat walk and the running walk. Judge may disqualify any horse that does not demonstrate this change in speed. The exhibitor with the most water left in his glass wins the class. In case of a tie, a canter may be called for. One hand only is to be used in holding the glass, out and away from the body of horse and exhibitor. The hand may not cover the top of the glass nor may any of the fingers wrap around the top of the glass.

Ride-A-Buck. Each exhibitor enters the ring riding bareback with a dollar bill under one or both knees and performs that flat walk and running walk both ways of the ring. A canter may be called for at the judge’s discretion. Horses are required to show a noticeable change in speed between the flat walk and the running walk. Judge may disqualify any horse that does not demonstrate this change in speed. The last exhibitor to have a dollar bill under their knee wins the class.

Egg and Spoon Each exhibitor enters the ring holding a spoon with an egg balanced on it and performs the flat walk and running walk both ways of the ring. A canter may be called for at the judge’s discretion. Horses are required to show a noticeable change in speed between the flat walk and the running walk. Judge may disqualify any horse that does not demonstrate this change in speed. The last exhibitor to be holding their egg is the winner of the class. One hand only is to be used in holding the spoon with egg, out and away from the body of horse and exhibitor. Spoon must be held by the handle and the exhibitor’s hand must never touch or wrap around the egg.

Ribbon Race The ribbon race is an event involving two mounted competitors who carry a piece of crepe paper ribbon between them. The goal of the event is to not break the ribbon or let go of it. The last team to be holding an intact ribbon is the winner. The placing will be assigned in reverse of the order of teams that loose or break their ribbon (example - the first team to loose or break their ribbon will receive the last tie, the second team to lose or break their ribbon will receive the second to last tie, etc.). The judge may call for any or all gaits and patterns to be done at any gait. The length of the ribbon may be shortened at the discretion of the judge as the class proceeds. Any team may be disqualified if they do not follow
gait changes or patterns as called by the judge. Points for the Versatility Program may be earned by both members of the team and will be determined by the placing of the team and the number of teams in the class as per “How Points Are Awarded” (page 3 of the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book 2010 and beyond).

Other games-type classes may count under this division and will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

**Versatility Driving**

The events in which you would be able to compete and count points are as follows:

**Heritage Driving** To be judged 50% on performance, 20% on apparel of whip and personnel, 15% on vehicle, and 15% on harness.

**Apparel** The required costumes should be dated on the vintage of the vehicle, i.e., formal with a formal carriage and sporting with a sporting vehicle. The exhibitor must wear a hat, gloves, lap robe or apron and carry a whip at all times.

**Vehicle** The antique type vehicles should be sound and safe for driving, the wheels and spokes tight. The horse should be appropriate to the vehicle and there should be a pleasing balance between the two.

**Harness** The harness should be in good repair, clean, and fit properly. All metal furnishings should match, be secure, and polished.

**Combination/Drive and Ride** Single horse to be shown first as a plantation driving horse, and then under saddle at a walk, running walk, and canter. To be judged fifty percent (50%) on performance, manners, way of going and suitability in harness; and fifty percent (50%) on performance, manners, and way of going under saddle. To be driven and ridden by the same person. Snaffle bit required.

**Concours D’ Elegance** The word “elegance” is the essence of this competition. The winner will be the turnout that presents the most elegant effect (vehicle, harness, appointments of horses, driver, passengers, groom, etc.). Performance will not be judged unless it detracts from the elegance of the turnout. Snaffle bit required.

**Obstacle Driving/Time Competition** To be driven over a prescribed course consisting of no more than 20 obstacles. Faults on the course will be scored as penalty seconds. The winner will be determined by adding the penalty seconds incurred on the course to the time taken to complete the course. Ties for first place will be decided by a drive-off.

**Participation:**

A horse may not be entered more than once in the same class unless one driver is an adult and one driver is a youth.

A youth under 14 years of age may have an adult as a passenger but the adult must not touch the reins or assist the driver in any way. Such action would be cause for elimination.

**Course:**

Drivers must be allowed time to walk the course prior to the start of a class and inspect each obstacle. Horses are not allowed on course before the competition.
The course and time allowed is usually determined by show management, an average course consists of six obstacles to be completed in four minutes or less.

Time allowed is for the entire course and will be used only to break a tie. Failure to complete the course in the prescribed time is an elimination. Timing starts and ends when competitor crosses starting and finishing line.

Obstacles will be marked by a pair of cones with a ball atop each one.

Distance between the pair of cones is usually six inches wider than the widest aisle.

If a ball is dislodged the penalty is an obstacle knocked over.

Penalties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalty</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dislodging a ball</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knocking over any element of an obstacle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking into a canter (each offense)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disobedience:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Offense</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Offense</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Offense</td>
<td>Elimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking an obstacle out of sequence</td>
<td>Elimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding time limit</td>
<td>Elimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to cross start and finish lines</td>
<td>Elimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving outside assistance</td>
<td>Elimination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Disobedience:

- A Run-Out comprises evading or passing an obstacle
- A Refusal comprises stopping or reining back before an obstacle
- Stopping before an obstacle followed IMMEDIATELY by driving cleanly though is not penalized.
  - If halt is prolonged or if the horse takes even a single step backward, a refusal is incurred.
- Rearing or Balking
- In this system of penalty points the competitor with the lowest number of points is the winner!

Obstacle Driving/Gambler's Choice To be driven and timed over a course of unnumbered obstacles each carrying a specific point value according to its degree of difficulty. Each exhibitor will attempt to amass as many points as possible in a prescribed time and may negotiate the obstacles in any order. However, the same obstacle cannot be done continuously. When the allowed time has elapsed, a whistle will be blown and the exhibitor must then cross the finish line. The winner will be determined on a high point basis. Time will decide ties. If a tie occurs in both points and time for first place, the winner will be decided by a drive-off.

Western Pleasure

Entry shall reflect suitability of the TWH as a western working horse, exhibiting qualities suitable for ranch work. The western pleasure horse works quietly exhibiting an exceptionally smooth,
comfortable ride without excessive action or animation. The horse should be semi-collected and ridden with a loose rein. The head set should be natural – neither too high nor too low, neither excessively nosed out or over flexed at the poll. Reins must be held in one hand and cannot be changed during performance. When using split reins, a hand around the reins or index finger between reins is permitted, but the free hand is not allowed to touch the reins.

Romal reins mean an extension of braided material attached to closed reins. This extension is allowed to be carried in the free hand with approximately 16 inch spacing between the reinng hand and the free hand holding the Romal. The Romal shall not be used forward of the cinch or used to signal or cue the horse in any way. When using a romal, the rein hand should be around the reins. Fingers between the reins are not permitted. The use of hobbles and a riata on the saddle are appropriate when using romal reins.

In western pleasure classes, horses shall perform the flat walk, running walk, and lope both ways of the ring and should be re-versed away from the rail.

While the horse is in motion, the rider’s hands shall be clear of horse and saddle. The Judge may call for a halt on the rail to test for quietness. Horse must stand quietly and back readily with head in normal position and mouth closed. (At the discretion of Judge or Show Management, the horse may be asked to back clear of the line-up and do a 360 degree neck reined turn to either the right or the left, rider’s discretion.) The horse should wear a western bridle with no caveson and a bit with shanks not to exceed 9 ½ inches. A snaffle bit or bosal may be used on horses five years old and under. The rider may use two hands on the reins when using a snaffle bit or bosal. Western tack and attire including hat, boots and long sleeved shirt are mandatory. Chaps and spurs may be worn at the option of the rider. Australian stock and endurance saddles are not permitted.

Classes may be specified as plantation, lite shod, trail pleasure, or country pleasure and may be designated for amateur or youth riders, etc. and if so designated affiliating HIO rules for that particular division will prevail.

**Western Riding**

**Purpose:** A western riding horse is a sensible, free and easy-moving, well-mannered animal which can provide quiet, comfort-able and pleasant rides at a walk, running walk, and lope over trails and in open country through and over obstacles, and with the handiness and athletic ability to do a variety of jobs on the farm or ranch. Western riding is neither a stunt nor a race and is not to be confused with an equitation or horsemanship class in which the exhibitor is judged, nor confused with a western plantations rail class. Western riding is an event where the horse is judged on quality of gaits, lead changes at the lope (flying lead changes), response to the rider, and disposition.

**Tack:** Silver tack may be used but shall not be given preference over good working equipment. Saddle is to be a western style and must fit both animal and rider. Bridle is to be western style. A curb may be either leather or chain, but must be at least 1/2 inch wide and lay flat against the animal’s jaw. Split or romal reins must be used. Junior horses five years old and under may be ridden in a snaffle bit or bosal using two hand on the reins.

**Optional Tack:** Breast strap, hobbles on saddle when romal is used, skid boots, splint boots, polo wraps, covered stirrups or tapaderos.

**Prohibited Tack:** Mechanical hackamore, draw reins, tie down, running or other type martingales, caveson noseband, crops, bats, whips.

**Attire:** Rider shall wear western style long pants, western style long sleeve, collared shirt, a western hat, and western boots. Optional Attire: Chaps, spurs, coats, vest, jackets, gloves
Class Procedures: The horse will be judged on riding qualities of gaits (walk, running walk and lope), flying change of leads, back, response to the exhibitor, manners and disposition.

The following pattern and routine is prescribed. It is essential that the judge and exhibitor adhere to it:

• The small circles represent markers (cones recommended). These should be separated by a uniform distance of not less than 30 feet, or more than 50 feet.

• The rectangle represents an obstacle (one small log recommended) just high enough to break the horse’s stride.

• The long and sometimes twisting line indicates the direction to travel and gaits at which the animal is to move. The dash/dot line (+---+) or dot line (***** ) indicates the walk, the dash line (- - - -) the flat walk, and the solid line (_) the lope.

• The exhibitor should proceed with the routine as indicated by the pattern.

• The judge may require an exhibitor to repeat or reverse any part of the routine.

• Only one hand may be used on the reins and must not be changed.

• The hand is to be around the reins. One finger between reins is permitted when split reins are used. While the horse is in motion, the exhibitor’s hands must be clear of the horse and saddle.

Western Riding Scoring and Penalties:

Scoring will be on a basis of 0-100 with 70 denoting an average performance.

Scoring guidelines: points will be added or subtracted from the maneuvers on the following basis, ranging from plus 1.5 to minus 1.5: -1.5 extremely poor, -1 very poor, -.5 poor, 0 average, +.5 good, +1 very good, +1.5 excellent. Maneuver scores are to be determined independently of penalty points.

A contestant shall be penalized each time the following occur:

One-half (1/2) point
• tick or light touch of log
• hind legs skipping or coming together during lead change
• non-simultaneous lead change (Front to hind or hind to front)

One (1) point
• hitting or rolling log
• out of lead more than one stride either side of the center point and between the markers
• splitting the log (log between the two front or two hind feet) at the lope
• break of gait at the flat walk or running walk up to two strides

Three (3) points
• not performing the specific gait (running walk or lope) or not stopping when called for in the pattern, within 10 feet (3 meters) of the designated area
• simple change of leads
• out of lead at or before the marker prior to the designated change area or out of lead at or after the marker after the designated change area
• additional lead changes anywhere in pattern (except when correcting an extra change or incorrect lead)
• in pattern one failure to start the lope within 30 feet (9 meters) after crossing the log at the running walk
• break of gait at running walk or jog for more than two strides
• break of gait at the lope

Five (5) points
• out of lead beyond the next designated change area (note: failures to change, including cross-cantering. Two consecutive failures to change would result in two five point penalties).
• blatant disobedience including kicking out, biting, bucking and rearing

Disqualified - 0 score
• illegal equipment
• willful abuse
• off course
• knocking over markers
• completely missing log
• major refusal - stop and back more than 2 strides or 4 steps with front legs
• major disobedience or schooling
• failure to start lope within 30 feet of designated area.
• overturn of more than 1/4 turn
WESTERN RIDING PATTERN 1

1. Walk at least 15’ & flat walk over log
2. Transition to left lead & lope around end
3. First line change
4. Second line change, lope around the end of arena
5. First crossing change
6. Second crossing change
7. Lope over log
8. Third crossing change
9. Fourth crossing change
10. Lope up the center, stop & back

WESTERN RIDING PATTERN 2

1. Walk, transition to flat walk, flat walk over log
2. Transition to right lead & lope around end
3. First line change
4. Second line change, lope around end of arena
5. First crossing change
6. Second crossing change
7. Third crossing change
8. Lope over log
9. Lope, stop & back

WESTERN RIDING PATTERN 3

1. Walk, transition to flat walk, flat walk over log
2. Transition to left lead & lope around end
3. First crossing change
4. Second crossing change
5. Third crossing change
6. Fourth crossing change, lope around end of arena
7. Fifth crossing change
8. Sixth crossing change
9. Lope over log
10. Lope, stop & back

WESTERN RIDING PATTERN 4

1. Walk, transition to flat walk, flat walk over log
2. Transition to right lead & lope around end
3. First line change
4. Second line change, lope around end of arena
5. First crossing change
6. Second crossing change
7. Third crossing change
8. Fourth crossing change
9. Fifth crossing change
10. Sixth crossing change
11. Lope over log
12. Lope, stop & back
# REINING
## SCORE SHEET

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JUDGE: 
CLASS: 
DATE: 

__JUDGES SIGNATURE__

Page 80
HUNTER HACK JUDGES CARD

JUDGE ________________________________
CLASS ________________________________
DATE ________________________________

JUMP HEIGHTS:  Level II – 2'  
Levels III & IV – 2'3" to 2'6"

CREDIT:  Style over fence  
Even hunting pace  
Way of going  
Flat work  
Manners

PENALTIES:  Same as a Working Hunter

FAULTS:  Wrong lead, cross canter or counter lead  
Excessive speed  
Excessive slowness  
Breaking gait  
Failure to take the called gait  
Head carried too high or too low  
Nosing out or flexing behind the vertical  
Opening mouth excessively  
Stumbling  
Incorrect diagonal

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<th>Jumps (70%)</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Flat Work (30%)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
<th>Way of Going</th>
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<th>Score</th>
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Judge’s Signature ____________________________
## WHOA 2013 - TRAIL SCORE SHEET

**OBSTACLE SCORES:** -1 ½ Extremely Poor, -1 Very Poor, ½ Poor, 0 Correct, +½ Good, +1 Very Good, +1 ½ Excellent

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JUDGES SIGNATURE: ________________________________
TWH Over Fences
SCORE SHEET

Scoring shall be on a basis of 0 to 100, with an approximate breakdown as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>An excellent performer and good mover than jumps the entire course with cadence, balance and style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>A good performer that jumps all fences reasonably well - an excellent performer that commits 1 or 2 minor faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>The average, fair mover that makes no serious faults, but lacks the style, cadence and good balance of the superior horses. The good performer that makes a few minor faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>Poor movers that make minor mistakes Fair or average movers that have 1 or 2 poor fences but no major faults or disbelieves</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>A horse that commits 1 major fault, such as a hind knockdown, refusal, trot, cross-caster or drops a leg</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td>A horse that commits 2 or more major faults, including front knockdowns, refusals or jumps in a manner than otherwise endangers the horse and/or rider.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>A horse that avoids elimination but jumps in such an unsafe and dangerous manner as to preclude a higher score.</td>
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FENCE HEIGHTS:

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<th>Division</th>
<th>Min. Height</th>
<th>Max. Height</th>
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<tr>
<td>All Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Novice Amateur &amp; Youth &amp; Select</td>
<td>2 ft. 6 in.</td>
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<td>Senior</td>
<td>3 ft. 3 in.</td>
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**JUDGES SIGNATURE**
H. SHOWMANSHIP & EQUITATION

Showmanship

4. APPEARANCE OF HORSE  Total Points – 40

Condition (15 Points) - The ENTRY should be usably sound, have sufficient flesh, a smooth coat, and firm muscles.

Grooming (15 Points) - Coat should be clean and free of stains. Hair dressing, hoof preparation and powder, if used, should be used neatly and sparingly applied
  a) Mane and tail should be clean and free of tangles and dandruff.
  b) Hooves should be trimmed and shaped. If shod, shoes must fit and not show undue wear. Clinches should be smooth. Hoof preparation is permitted, but not required.
  c) Trimming and Braiding (5 Points)
  d) Excess hair should be clipped or trimmed from the legs, fetlocks and around the ear and muzzle. The interior of the ears may be clipped, but no penalty shall result from unclipped ears provided excess or protruding hairs have been removed. The head should be made as attractive as possible by trimming excess or long hairs with special emphasis under the jaw and in the “bridle-path” area. Clipped areas will appear smoother if trimming is done 3-4 days prior to a show. Trim according to breed resemblance. Horse may be totally clipped or not, as exhibitor wishes.
  e) Braiding, if used, should be neat and suitable for type of horse.

Tack (5 Points)
  a) Horses shall be shown in a well-fitted halter. However, a bridle can be used for better control. When exhibiting in a halter, chain shank may be used in a humane manner, but never through the mouth.
  b) Tack should be clean, supple, neat and fit properly.

5. APPEARANCE OF EXHIBITOR  Total Points – 10

Exhibitor shall present a neat and clean appearance and be attired in riding clothes appropriate to their seat. Boots with heels are required. Gum chewing will be penalized.

6. SHOWING HORSE IN THE RING  Total Points – 50

Leading (15 Points)
For traditional Showmanship, the exhibitor should enter, leading the entry at an alert walk around the ring in a counterclockwise direction. Reins or lead strap must be held in the right hand 4-12 inches from the bit or halter. The remaining portion of the rein or strap must be held in the left hand in a safe manner (see illustrations below).

Correct Way                   Incorrect Way

a) For station judging, the exhibitor must enter the ring according to the judge’s directions.
b) The horse should lead readily at the walk and flat walk. This should be done briskly as the judge directs, with the horse’s head carried at a height appropriate to the type or use of the horse. If working individually, the horse should move on a straight line away from and back to the judge unless otherwise directed.

c) When making a turn, the horse should be turned to the right with the exhibitor walking around the horse. The ideal turn consists of the horse pivoting on the right hind leg while stepping across and in front of the right front leg with the left front leg. An exhibitor should not be penalized if their horse performs a pivot on the left hind leg, but an exhibitor whose horse performs the pivot correctly should receive more credit.

d) Exhibitors must never crowd other exhibitors. When behind another entry, exhibitors must maintain a horse’s length apart (8-10 feet). When lined up side by side, exhibitors must allow a safe distance between horses.

e) When changing position in line follow judge’s instruction, but keep in mind:
   i. Exhibitors must lead the horse straight forward far enough so as not to disturb the horse on either side of them before making a turn.
   ii. Exhibitors must return to the line by moving around the end of the line and leading forward either to the original position or to the place directed by the judge.
   iii. Exhibitors must avoid leading their horse between the judge and the entry he is observing. Exhibitors must never stand between horse and judge.

f) Using the Quarter System, the exhibitor is expected to move from side to side as the judge moves about in front, back, and alongside of the horse, always giving the judge an unrestricted view. The judge and exhibitor must always be in adjoining quarters (see diagram).

Posing (15 Points) - When posing their entry, exhibitors must stand toward the front and facing the horse, but always in relation to the position of the judge. The horse should be posed according to type and use:
a) The western horse (stocktype) poses square with all four legs placed squarely under the body
b) The English horse poses with feet slightly spread and head up.
a) When posed, exhibitors must try to keep their entry still and quiet. Exhibitors must always regain their position quickly and without fuss.
b) When the judge is observing other entries, exhibitors should stand quietly if posed reasonably well.
c) Exhibitors must do most of the showing with the reins or lead strap, never kicking their horses’ legs into position. Minimal use of hands, or voice is accepted.
d) When working individually, exhibitors must pose the horse so that the judge has a side of ¾ view, always keeping in mind the slope of the ground and the correct way of turning in that order.
e) Exhibitors must show their entry at all times, not themselves. Over showing, undue fussing and maneuvering are objectionable.
f) Showing Horse to Best Advantage (10 Points)
g) Exhibitors must quickly recognize any conformation faults of the entry they are showing and show it to overcome these faults
h) Poise, Alertness and Attitude (10 Points)
i) Exhibitors must keep an eye on their entry and be aware of the position of the judges at all times. They must not be distracted by persons and things outside of the ring.
j) Exhibitors must respond rapidly to all requests from the judge and officials.
k) Exhibitors must be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times.
l) Exhibitors must keep showing until the entire class has been judged or excused.

Walking Seat Equitation

1. Classes
   a) Junior members, Specialty (no canter)
   b) Senior members, Specialty (no canter)
   c) Junior and Senior members, 3-gait

2. Personal Attire
   a) The rider of Walking Seat Equitation is to be judged on his/her skill and form on a horse. The horse and rider should be groomed to meticulous perfection. The rider should exercise good taste right down to the smallest, most minute detail. The rider is required to choose a neat, well-fitted habit with accompanying accessories within the guidelines based on tradition and present-day customs.

   b) The two-or three-button saddle suit of a conservative color is correct both day and evening. Suggested colors include black, blue, grey, green, beige or brown, with coordinated accessories. Vests may be worn and may either match or contrast with the habit color. Careful attention should be given to the fit of the habit. The coat length should be at least 3 inches below the fingertips when standing. The jodhpurs should be long enough to rest on the rider’s boot top and the bottom of the boot heel when mounted. Jodhpur underpasses should always be worn. A moderate fullness is better than a suit that fits too snugly.

   c) A matching or coordinated homburg or wide-brimmed saddle derby should be worn by girls. Boys should wear a snap-brimmed hat. A properly fitting ASTM/SEI-approved riding helmet may be worn in place of derby or hat with no penalty. A four-in-hand tie matching or coordinating with the suit color should be worn with a man’s style white or pastel shirt. Boots should be of the English type in either calf or patent leather. Gloves
should be of the English type in either calf or patent leather. Gloves shall be worn and may match the suit or be off-white. English-type of spurs (either blunt or small rowel) and a short riding crop are optional.

d) The semi-formal or tuxedo-type one-button coat suit is suitable to be worn at night only. The acceptable colors are dark blue, brown, grey or black, with collar or lapels of the same color. Top hat, dark bow tie, cummerbund, gloves and dark boutonniere complete the outfit.

e) The rider’s hair must be neat and well groomed. Girls with long hair should have it styled so the back number can be seen easily.

f) Earrings and bracelets, as well as large rings, do not belong in the show ring; neither do flying hair ribbons, corsages and large flowers. Nothing should detract from the genuine beauty of a well-trained horse and skilled rider.

3. Tack

a) Bridles should be of the type commonly used by Walking Horses, with a single pair of reins. Colored brow bands are appropriate; however, rhinestones, etc. are not acceptable. Clean, well-kept bridles and shining silver bits are far more attractive. Martingales or similar tie-downs are prohibited.

b) Saddles should be of the flat, English type and of the correct size for the rider. They should be clean and well-kept with white girth and shining irons. Forward seat or Western saddles are prohibited.

c) Braids should be neatly attached at foretop and mane. Colors should blend well with rider’s habit, brow band and color of horse. Braids should be on the strait-plaited variety with no butterflies or other ornamentations.

4. Tests from which Judge Must choose

a) Enter ring at the flatwalk, turning to right and proceeding in counter clockwise direction. The class shall proceed at least once around the ring at each gait and, on command, reverse and repeat. Riders may reverse mounts either toward or away from the rail. The gesture of stopping, leaning forward in the saddle and feeling of the curb chain is permissible, if necessary, but certainly not desirable and should be avoided.

b) Entries shall line up on command and any or all riders may be required to execute any test(s) listed.

c) Test may be performed either individually or as a group and may be asked for before or after rail work.

d) Test elements include the following:

i. Pick up reins – A quick check on muscular control and sensitivity of hands.

ii. Backing – Must be required as a check on hands, arms, thighs, knees and lower legs, feet and voice commands.

iii. Dismount and mount – to be done quietly and as gracefully as possible.

iv. Group performance around ring – To heck on maneuverability, ring generalship, etiquette and sportsmanship.

v. Individual performance on rail – Any or all gaits and test may be required including change of canter leads. See rider in motion from both front and rear at all three walking horse gaits.

vi. Rider without stirrups – Any or all gaits may be requested.

vii. Change caner leads down center of ring – Change leads, stopping at each change.
viii. Figure eight at canter on correct lead – Full stop required on each change of lead. Pattern to begin at center of two circles so as to work lead change.

ix. Perform demonstration ride of approximately one minute on own mount. Rider must write down and give to judge beforehand what patterns he/she plans to demonstrate. To be used for close placing of top riders in class.

5. General Information
   a) It should be stressed that the required Equitation Walking seat is a natural, coordinated and comfortable riding position and should in no way be rigid or exaggerated.
   b) The rider should convey the impression of effective and easy control, with the general appearance of being able to ride for a considerable length of time with pleasure.
   c) To show a horse well, rider should show himself or herself to the best advantage. Ring generalship shall be taken into consideration by the judge. The appearance, presentation and alertness of the rider and his/her mount make the overall picture of utmost importance.

6. Mounting and Dismounting
   a) To mount, take up reins in left hand and place hand on withers. Grasp stirrup leather with right hand and insert left foot in stirrup and mount.
   b) To dismount, rider may either step down or slide down.

7. Hand Positioning
   a) The hands should be held in an easy position, waist or elbow high; over pommel. With palms downward and slightly turned toward body; wrist rounded slightly.
   b) The hands should be in unison with the horse’s mouth, showing adaptability as well as control. How and where the horse carries its head determines the height the hands are held above the horse's withers.
   c) Hands and wrists should be flexible and not held extremely separated. (From the rider’s view, the hands should be in a “V” shape, close enough for thumbs to touch.) The fingers should be closed over reins, firm but not rigid. Pressure between thumb and index fingers to secure ends. Closed (or crossed) reins shall be used, with both hands on the reins and the bight of the rein should be on the off-side.

8. Basic Position
   a) To obtain proper position, rider should sit comfortable in the middle of the saddle and find his/her center of gravity by sitting with a slight bend at the knees, without use of the stirrups. While in this position, have stirrup leathers adjusted to fit so that irons will be under ball of foot with even pressure on entire width of sole and center of iron.
   b) The foot position will be natural and comfortable if the knee and thigh are rolled inward and the heel is slightly lower than the toes. From the front or rear view, the lower leg will be held naturally away from the horse, depending on the anatomy of the rider and the size of the horse.
   c) The knee should rest against the saddle.

9. Position in Motion
The position in motion should be natural, coordinated and graceful, which is attained only with practice.

From the side view, a straight line can be drawn perpendicular to the ground through the rider’s head, neck, shoulder, hip and ankle.

The rider’s toe should never be any more forward than his/her knee, thereby keeping his/her center of balance directly above the feet and ankles.

Upper arms should fall naturally from the shoulders toward the hip bones, and should be flexible, never clutched to the body, extended forward or spread away from the body.

Hands should be in a comfortable waist-level position, depending on how and where the horse carried its head. The use of the hands should be smooth and gradual, without jerking or pumping at any of the gaits, or jerks on the reins parked.

**Stock Seat Equitation - Walking**

1. **Classes**
   
a) Junior and Senior members, Specialty (no canter)
   
b) Junior and Senior members, 3-gait

2. **General Information**
   
a) Riders will be judged on seat, hands, and the ability to control and show the horse.
   
b) Results as shown by performance of the horse are NOT to be considered more important than the method used by the rider.
   
c) Attire and Tack
      
i. Australian stock saddles are not permitted.
      
ii. See Western Division for additional information on tack and attire.

3. **Basic Position**
   
a) Rider should sit in center of saddle with legs under rider forming a straight vertical line through ear, center of shoulder, center of hip and back of heel.
   
b) Stirrup length should allow heels to be lower than toes, with slight bend in knee and toe directly under knee.
   
c) Body should always appear comfortable, relaxed and flexible. The back should be nearly flat. Stiff and/or arched lower back should be avoided.
   
d) Feet may be placed home in the stirrup, with boot heel touching the stirrup, or may be placed with ball of foot in the stirrup. Riding with toes only in stirrup will be penalized.

4. **Hand Positioning**
   
a) Both hands and arms shall be held in a relaxed, easy manner, with the shoulders back and down, and upper arm in a straight line with the body.
   
b) The arm holding the reins should be bent at the elbow, forming a straight line from the elbow to the horse's mouth.
   
c) When using a romal, the rider's off-hand shall be around the romal with at least 16 inches of rein between the hands.
   
d) Wrists are to be kept straight and relaxed, with thumb on top and fingers closed around the reins. One finger between the reins is permitted when using split reins, but not romal.
   
e) Some movement of the arm is permissible, but excessive pumping will be penalized.
   
f) Reins are to be carried immediately above or slightly in front of saddle horn. Only one hand is to be used for reining, and that hand shall not be changed.
g) Reins should be carried so as to have light contact with the horse's mouth and at no time shall reins be carried more than a slight hand movement from the horse's mouth.
h) Excessively loose reins will be penalized.
i) In the event a horse (5 years of age or younger) is shown with snaffle bit or hackamore, it is legal for a rider to show with two hands on the reins.

5. Position in Motion
   a) At the lope, the rider should remain seated.
   b) Rider should maintain a vertical position at all gaits.
   c) All movements of horse should be governed by the use of imperceptible aids.
   d) Exaggerated shifting of the rider's weight is not desirable.
   e) Moving of the lower legs of riders who are short shall not be penalized.

6. Mounting and Dismounting
   a) To mount, take up reins in left hand and place hand on withers. Grasp stirrup leather with right hand and insert left foot stirrup and mount.
   b) To dismount, rider may either step down or slide down.
   c) The size of the rider must be taken into consideration.

7. Class Routine
   a) The judge will ask each rider to work individually. These individual works will be any of the maneuvers the judge feels are necessary to determine the horsemanship ability of the rider.
   b) Individual work may be comprised of any of the following:
   c) Walk, running walk or lope (in 3-gait class) in a straight line, curve or circle, or any combination of these gaits and patterns, such as a figure eight, etc.
   d) Stop
   e) Back
   f) Turn
   g) Sidepass
   h) Simple change of lead through walk, or halt, in a straight line, figure eight or any other pattern.
   i) Flying change of lead in a straight line, figure eight or any other pattern.
   j) Counter canter.
   k) Dismount and mount.
   l) Ride without stirrups.
   m) Use of markers helps to standardize patterns and guide riders, but it also increases the degree of difficulty somewhat. Placement should be carefully planned and indicated in the posted pattern, and placement in the arena should be well-supervised.
   n) The judge must post the pattern in ample time for each exhibitor to understand the pattern.
   o) Judging of individual work will begin at the indication of the judge, and it stops at the end of the 30-second time period, indicated by a signal from the ring steward or timer. Exhibitors shall leave the arena at the signal, regardless of whether or not they have completed work prescribed by the judge.
   p) Failure to complete the pattern will not be a disqualification, but shall be scored accordingly.
   q) The judge will use these individual works to determine the top riders to be called back for rail work, and those selected riders will be required to work on the rail. Horses need not be worked both directions on the rail.
Any patterns used should be posted 1 hour before class.

The following patterns are general examples, other patterns may be used:

**Saddle Seat/Walking Seat Equitation**

**Pattern 1**

1. Canter to the left, around the curve and to the mid-point of the straightaway (B).
2. Without halting, make a turn to the right, and continue 1/4 of the way across the arena (C). Stop briefly.
3. Trot a figure-eight, the first circle clockwise and the second circle counter-clockwise. Stop briefly (C).
4. Reverse and center on the left lead to the rail (B). Turn left and continue to the end of the straightaway, around the curve and to the mid-point of the straightaway (A).
5. The workout has been completed - Thank You.

**Pattern 2**

1. Enter arena at a trot (A) to the right and perform a serpentine consisting of four half-circles.
2. Stop briefly and reverse (B).
3. Canter along the rail, around the curve to the mid-point of the straightaway (C).
4. Go directly into the trot and continue to the end of the straightaway, around the next curve and to the exit (A).
5. The workout has been completed - Thank You.

**Stock Seat Equitation**

**Pattern 1**

1. Jog A to B
2. At B Lope a circle on the right lead, continue the lope to C
3. At C stop and back 6 steps

**Pattern 2**

1. Jog from A to B.
2. At B, lope on the left lead and circle at B as shown. Stop facing B.
3. Turn 1/4 turn to the left.
4. Back one three-lengths.
5. Jog to C. Stop at C.

Follow the instructions of your ring steward.

I. IN HAND/MODEL/HALTER DIVISION
Halter Classes entries are presented in hand, in either a halter or bridle as dictated in the specific class requirements, without action devices. Show management should stipulate whether the class is padded or flat shod. Entries should be representative of the conformation and natural ability that make the Tennessee Walking Horse distinctive. Entries showing obvious outward signs of being sedated or tranquilized shall be excused by the Judge in Halter Classes. Entries in this division should exemplify the ultimate in conformation as set forth in Rule VI.B.1. They should be in sufficient good flesh to present a healthy appearance, and should be immaculately groomed. Transmittable weaknesses shall be considered to be faults and shall be penalized.


a) All classes in the Halter Division, with the exception of Model Classes, shall be judged on overall movement (50%), presentation and conformation (50%).

b) In Model Classes, entries shall be judged on conformation and presentation. Entries should stand quietly.

c) In their way of moving, Walking Horse weanling and yearlings should reflect a natural looseness with free-moving shoulders and an ample over-stride. In judging weanlings and yearlings, strong emphasis should be placed on natural ability and those characteristics that are passed on through breeding.

d) Entries in Mare and Foal Classes shall be judged 50% on the mare and 50% on the foal.

e) In Get of Sire Classes, the stallion is shown in hand with as many as three but not more than five of his get. Get of Sire Classes are judged 100% on get.

f) Entries in all classes in this Division shall be led into the ring and proceed, counterclockwise, at a flat walk.

g) Weanlings and yearlings shall be shown in hand at a flat walk, reversed and flat walked, lined up and judged. The Judge has the option in yearling classes to ask for an accelerated gait after the lineup.

h) Mare and Foal Classes and Get of Sire Classes shall be worked at the discretion of the Judge. Horses shall be shown in hand at a walk as directed, lined up and judged.

i) Model entries shall be led into the ring, lined up as directed, then judged.

j) When entries are parked, they should stand erect with all feet under them, with ears forward. Entries should be alert to whatever is going on. Unruly entries must be penalized.

k) No entry may be administered a medication that will alter its disposition or deportment in the ring. When such a medication is suspected by a Judge, he shall have the authority to order a medical examination to determine if such medication has been administered. WHOA shall reserve the right to examine any entry to determine if drugs have been administered. Such examination as may be required shall be administered after the class.

l) No ginger or any medication may be applied to the entry.
m) Any trainer or exhibitor who, in the opinion of the Judge, abuses an entry with a whip or other instrument shall be excused from the class.

n) If, in the opinion of the Judge, an entry poses a threat to other exhibitors or, by its behavior, offers an obstacle to other exhibitors, it may be excused from competition.

o) All Model and Halter class handlers must wear a collared shirt and tie (optional long or short sleeve shirt). Hats are recommended at evening performances. Hats are optional during daytime performances. In Plantation Model Classes, tack and attire may be English or Western, but not a combination of both.

2. Divisions of Halter Classes

   a) In Hand Classes. Open to all exhibitors in keeping with specific class requirements outlined above. Suggested In-Hand Classes are:

   • Mares, Geldings, and/or Stallion Class.
   • Mare and Foal Class.
   • Get of Sire Class.

   b) Halter Classes. Open to all exhibitors in keeping with specific requirements outlined above. Suggested classes are:

   • Open Weanlings.
   • Amateur Weanlings
   • Open Yearlings
   • Amateur Yearlings.
   • Championship Classes.

   **Note:** Halter Classes may be divided further by sex of entries.

   c) Model Classes. Open to all exhibitors in keeping with specific requirements outlined above. Suggested classes are:

   • Model Classes.
   • Model Championship.

   **Note:** Model Classes may be divided further by sex and/or age of entries. Entries must be two-year-olds or over.

J. FLATSHOD PLEASURE RACKING RULES

1. Trail Pleasure Racking

   Trail pleasure racking horses must be lite shod (3/4 "x 3/8 inch maximum). Whips are not permitted. Horses shall enter the ring at a trail rack. The judge will call for a trail walk and trail rack in both directions of the ring.

   Trail Racking Horses should exhibit a true 4 beat gait with an effortlessness geared toward encouraging stamina and longevity on the trails. Horses must walk and rack on a loose rein and be extremely well mannered, responsive and quiet. Horses must stand quietly and back readily. **Animation and action are not desired in a trail racking horse.**
Trail Pleasure Racking Western classes must reverse away from the rail (to the inside). Reins must be held in one hand and cannot be changed during performance. Four year olds and under may be reined using a bosal or snaffle, but the rider must use two hands on the reins. The Judge may call for a halt on the rail to test for quietness. Horse must stand quietly on the rail and in the lineup, and back freely when asked. If a western horse does not stand quietly, it shall be penalized. It is suggested that for Championship classes in Trail Racking Western the Judge ask the entries to back clear of the lineup and do a 360 degree neck reined turn, either right or left, rider's discretion. The horse shall wear correct western tack. The horse must wear a bridle with no caveson or colored brow band. Braids are prohibited.

2. Country Pleasure Racking

The Country Pleasure Racking horse may wear any size shoe up to the plantation-sized (1 ½ x ½ inch). Whips are not permitted. Horses shall enter the ring at a slow rack. The Judge will call for a show walk, slow rack, and a fast rack (country pleasure rack) both directions of the ring.

Country Pleasure Racking Horses should exhibit a true 4 beat gait with slightly more animation than the trail racking horse. Horses should be well mannered and responsive. Quality of gait shall not be sacrificed for speed. Horses must stand quietly and back readily.

Country Pleasure Racking Western classes must reverse away from the rail (to the inside). Reins must be held in one hand and cannot be changed during performance. Four year olds and under may be reined using a bosal or snaffle, but the rider must use two hands on the reins. The Judge may call for a halt on the rail to test for quietness. Horse must stand quietly on the rail and in the lineup, and back freely when asked. If a western horse does not stand quietly, it shall be penalized. It is suggested that for Championship classes in Country Pleasure Racking Western the judge asks the entries to back clear of the lineup and do a 360 degree neck reined turn, either right or left rider's discretion. The horse shall wear correct western tack. The horse must wear a bridle with no caveson or colored brow band. Braids are prohibited.

3. Style Racking

The Style Racking horse may wear any size shoe not to exceed the plantation-sized (1 ½ by ½ inch). Horses shall enter the ring at a style rack. The judge will call for the show walk and the style rack both directions of the arena.

The Style Racking Horses should display brilliance and show presence while performing a true 4 beat rack. Horses should be balanced both front and rear with animation and action in both the show walk and style rack. Exhibitors should not sacrifice style or gait for speed. Style racking horses are not required to back.

4. Speed Racking

The Speed Racking horse may wear any size shoe up to the plantation-sized (not to exceed 1 ½ by ½ inch). Protective equipment, including unweighted heel boots, quarter boots, bell boots are permitted. The DQP will inspect the horse and all boots before allowing them on a horse. After inspection, boots and safety equipment may be put on the horse in the warm up area.

Horses shall enter the ring at a slow rack. The judge will ask for show walk, slow rack, and fast rack both directions of the arena.
K. SPOTTED SADDLE HORSE RULES

Spotted Saddle Horses may be shown English or Western attire, but not a combination of both.

Spotted Saddle Horse will enter the ring at a show walk. Gait call is show walk, show gait, show walk, reverse and then repeat the order. Spotted Saddle Horses will be asked to halt both directions of the show ring. Some classes may be required to canter if designated on the show sheet. Spotted Saddle Horses must stand quietly and back readily in the line up.

The Trail Pleasure Division is divided into three categories:

1. **Country Trail Pleasure** – Head motion is not allowed. The shoe must be a manufactured shoe, not to exceed \( \frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'' \). Class may be limited to keg shoe only at the discretion of show management.
2. **Traditional Trail Pleasure** – Head shake is permitted. Shoewing is the same as Country Trail Pleasure.
3. **Trail Pleasure** – Head Motion is desired in the Trail Pleasure Horse. The horses should be more animated and have a longer stride than Country Pleasure or Traditional Trail Pleasure. The shoe is not to exceed \( \frac{3}{4}'' \) wide \( \times \frac{7}{16}'' \) thick. The caulk cannot exceed 1” measured from the turn back.

The following rules apply to all categories of the Trail Pleasure division:

- Optional Tack in all classes - may be English or Western but not a combination of both. Exception: caveson.
- Whips are allowed with English attire but prohibited with Western attire
- Cavesons are allowed with both English and Western attire
- Colored Browbands and braids are prohibited with Western attire
- Bit Shanks may not exceed 9 1/2”
- Snaffle Bits may be used on horses 4/under and ridden with two hands
- Western classes that are designated “open”, horses must be ridden with one hand. A hand around the reins or index finger between the reins is permitted, with the free hand is not allowed to touch the reins. When using Romal reins the hand must be around the reins but using the index finger in between the reins is not permitted. The Romal can not be used forward of the cinch or used to signal or cue the horse. In all western classes designated amateur or juvenile the rider may use two hands on the reins.
- When asked to reverse, horses may turn to or away from the rail.

The Trail Pleasure Horse must give the impression of the ultimate trail horse at all times, demonstrating perfect manners and an exceptionally smooth, natural gait. Neither horse nor rider may show any signs of strain.

In the Trail Pleasure classes no shoe may be made of material any heavier than conventional steel. Hoof bands are prohibited in all classes and not allowed on show grounds. No lubricants in the pastern area are allowed in any class. Tungsten metal is prohibited.

Crossover among all 3 categories is allowed as long as shoeing requirements are met.

Spotted Saddle Horses may also show in Tennessee Walking Horse and Pleasure Racking classes as long requirements for those classes are met.
Spotted Saddle Horse Classes may be offered for Lite Shod horses. **Lite Shod Rules apply. Tungsten is prohibited in all spotted saddle horse classes.**

**VII. JUDGES AND JUDGING SYSTEMS**

Judges at WHOA affiliated shows must be chosen from the approved WHOA Judges list. WHOA office will furnish a list of approved and qualified judges in show packages and upon request to organizations or persons planning to conduct affiliated shows.

1. **Guest Judges.** A Guest Judge is an individual 21 years of age or over, not enrolled as a Judge to whom WHOA may grant permission to officiate upon the request of a particular show and for that show only. The fee for a Guest Judge shall be determined by WHOA and is not refundable. The application must be made on the official form provided for that purpose and must be accompanied by the required fee. The statement on the form that the show holds itself responsible that the individual applied for is familiar with WHOA Rules and is capable to adjudicate as requested, must be signed by Show Management. WHOA Director of Judges/Executive Director will have the authority to grant guest judge permit.

Restrictions of a Guest Judge:

- Guest approval shall not be issued to anyone who has been rejected by WHOA.
- Authority to act as a Guest Judge shall not be granted to any person more than once without the approval of WHOA.
- WHOA may refuse to issue Guest Judge Approval to any person who has been reported by an Association or Show Official for acting in a manner contrary to the Rules or prejudicial to the best interests of WHOA.

**A. LICENSING PROCESS**

1. All persons 21 years of age or older desiring to be licensed by WHOA as a Judge of show horses, pleasure horses, versatility, halter or equitation classes shall secure and complete an application furnished by WHOA. Application must be made on an official WHOA form and accompanied by the required fee which is not refundable. No application shall be considered if incomplete and/or fails to meet the deadline. All judges must be members of the Walking Horse Owners' Association.

2. In determining the qualifications of an applicant for a Judge's license, the evidence to be considered by WHOA Director of Judges/Executive Director shall be all evidence presented to WHOA by the applicant, such evidence as WHOA may otherwise be obtained and any other facts which may be in the applicant's file. Except as otherwise herein and after provided in these Rules, no person shall judge at a WHOA show unless he or she holds a valid license.

3. An WHOA judge, prior to being licensed or renewed, shall be required to sign an oath of office and standards of conduct.

**B. RULES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A JUDGE**

1. A Judge is obligated to adjudicate each class in conformity with the Rules and specifications of that class as they appear in WHOA Rule Book. He or she is expected to be proficient and to possess a thorough knowledge of the Rules of WHOA.
2. Once a class has been judged, it shall not be re-judged, and once the Judge has marked his or her records and places for awards made, there shall be no changing of the Judge’s record.

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

4. A Judge, by accepting an invitation to officiate a show, assumes a responsibility to protect Show Management by excusing from the ring all horses suspected of being in violation of the HPA and WHOA Rules.

5. When a Judge is officiating at a show, he or she is not to arrive on show grounds until thirty (30) minutes prior to show time.

6. Any necessary communication between a judge and a exhibitor during a class must take place in the presence of a ringmaster or show management.

7. No Judge selected to officiate at a show shall be contacted relative to this show by any person having an interest in any horse expected to be shown at such show. All contacts made in violation hereof shall be reported immediately to WHOA by said Judge.

8. It is the responsibility of a Judge to report any violation to WHOA.

9. Telephone calls from trainers, exhibitors, etc. are to be reported to WHOA. Director of Judges/Executive Director may file a complaint against the alleged violator.

10. Talking to or criticizing a Judge(s) at a WHOA affiliated show is a violation and Judge(s) or any other show official that are witness to such incident must report the violation to WHOA Director of Judges and Horse Shows. The Judge or other show official has no choice except to report the violation.

11. All Judges licensed by WHOA must conduct themselves in a manner which reflects credit upon WHOA, the horse show, and the Tennessee Walking Horse.

12. In all classes in which a horse is shown under saddle, the horse must perform all gaits in order to be judged in overall performance, presentation and conformation.

13. An entry may, at the discretion of the Judge, be excused from the ring for any infraction or non-compliance of WHOA Rules or for deviating from the described gaits of the Walking Horse. The entry shall be eligible to show in a succeeding qualifying class if the problem can be corrected.

C. REGULATIONS GOVERNING JUDGES

1. A Judge shall not be an exhibitor or manager at any show at which he or she is officiating.

2. A Judge shall not adjudicate in any show in which a member of his or her family, domestic partnership, or any co-owner, or any horses they own or train are competing.
3. A Judge shall not, during the period of a show at which he or she is judging, be the house guest of a person who is exhibiting in the show, or whose family is exhibiting at such show.

4. No horse may be shown before a Judge that has been sold by said Judge or by his or her employer within a period of thirty (30) days prior to the show.

5. No horse may be shown before a Judge that has been boarded, owned, trained or shown by said Judge within a period of thirty (30) days prior to the show.

6. No horse for which a Judge has acted in the capacity of agent, and/or has collected a commission as the result of a sale, may be shown before that Judge within thirty (30) days (excluding horses bought through a public auction where that Judge was sale manager or owner of that public auction, and this is the only conflict according to the rules.)

7. No one or their immediate family may show before a Judge where either the Judge or exhibitor has remunerated the other person for the leasing, boarding, riding, training, consulting, schooling, assisting or tutoring of any horse within a period of thirty (30) days prior to the show, stud fees excluded.

8. No exhibitor may compete in an Equitation Class before a Judge with whom his or her parent, guardian or instructor has had any financial transaction in connection with the sale, lease, boarding or training of a horse within thirty (30) days prior to the show, unless the sale or purchase was made at public auction.

9. No exhibitor may compete in an Equitation Class before a Judge by whom he or she has been instructed, coached or tutored, with or without pay, within thirty (30) days prior to the show. The conducting of clinics or assistance in group activities, unless individual instruction is given, is not considered to be instructing, coaching, or tutoring.

10. Remuneration and expenses paid to a Judge shall not affect the amateur status of the recipient as an owner or exhibitor.

11. An exhibitor may make a request through Show Management for the Judge’s opinion concerning that exhibitor’s horse. The request must be made at the conclusion of the show. It is urged that the Judge will give his or her opinion courteously and sincerely in the presence of Show Management and in a private setting.

12. An WHOA -approved Judge shall be treated with courtesy, cooperation and respect. No person, exhibitor, owner or otherwise, shall direct abuse or threatening conduct toward them, either in the furtherance of their judging duties, or as a result thereof, whether or not the conduct occurs during an approved event or show, or on show grounds. The Judge has no choice except to report the violation to WHOA.

D. DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

1. After a Judge’s license has been issued to any person, and such Judge shall demonstrate lack of competence, skill, integrity, cooperation, or the desire to deport himself in a manner as to be worthy of a Judge, the license of such Judge may be suspended or revoked by WHOA Director of Judges and Horse Shows in the manner and upon such notice as is herein provided.

2. Forfeit of License: Judges holding a license with WHOA who have an indebtedness to a horse show or sale of required fees which are 30 days past due will result in the loss of
license for one year and the indebtedness record will be filed in Judge’s file. He or she may re-apply for license the following year.

E. GENERAL JUDGING PROCEDURE

1. All horses shall enter the ring at the flat walk, shall go to the right and may then go at ease until the class is called. The gate will be closed when the Judge calls for the first gait, and no entry shall be admitted into the ring after the gate is closed. The Judge then shall call for performance gaits in the following order: flat walk, running walk, flat walk and canter. When horses are reversed, the order shall be: flat walk, running walk, flat walk and canter. The second running walk may be called for the last way of the ring as the last gait at the Judge's discretion. As the horses enter the ring and at any time during the class, the Judge must observe their way of going, and if he finds that an entry is in non-compliance as set forth in the Rules, he must excuse the entry immediately.

2. Horses shall be worked both ways of the ring at all required gaits sufficiently for all horses to have performed before each officiating Judge. Horses must perform all required gaits both ways of the ring. A horse that has not performed all required gaits shall not be placed over a horse that has performed all gaits.

3. Horse show or horse exhibition workouts or performances of 2-year old Tennessee Walking and Racking Horses and working exhibitions of 2-year old Tennessee Walking and Racking Horses (horses eligible to be shown or exhibited in 2-year old classes) at horse sales or horse auctions that exceed a total of ten (10) minutes continuous workout or performance without a minimum five (5) minute rest period between the first such 10 (ten) minute period and the second such ten (10) minute period and, more than two such ten (10) minute periods per performance, class, or workouts are prohibited.

4. After the preliminary workout of a class, all horses shall be lined up and inspected by the Judge, unless a qualified Ringmaster or a qualified Official of the Show is present. In the judging of a class, a Judge makes the final decision (on possible Rule violations) as whether to excuse a horse or permit it to remain in the class. If the Judge finds that an entry does not conform with the Rules, he must excuse the entry immediately.

5. At the discretion of the Judge, one groom may be allowed in the ring during the lineup in Amateur and Youth Exhibitor Classes only for the purpose of making adjustments, aiding, assisting and encouraging the exhibitor. The groom may not touch the horse below the knees, unless directed to do so by the Judge.

6. In Championship Classes horses may be stripped for conformation at the discretion of Judge or Show Management. Grooms will not touch the horse or tack below the knees unless directed to do so by the Judge. In Championship Classes, two grooms will be allowed.

7. Other than an exhibitor’s back number, no equipment shall be handed to an exhibitor across the rail once he or she enters the show ring. Violation of this rule results in immediate disqualification from the class.

8. Time-outs interrupt a show; therefore unauthorized time-outs will not be permitted. During the class, if a question arises, communication must be made through the ring master to the judge.

a) An exhibitor desiring a time-out will ride to the center of the ring, remain mounted and request it of the Judge. The Judge will ascertain the reason for the time-out and either grant or deny the request.
b) After an exhibitor pulls in on the grass, he or she must obtain a time-out before dismounting. Failure to do so shall require the Judge to excuse the entry; the Judge has no discretion in this regard. Further, the entrance of a trainer or an assistant into the show ring before a time-out is granted shall require the Judge to excuse the entry. The sole exception to this Rule shall be a horse and/or exhibitor in immediate danger of injury in the opinion of the Judge.

c) If the Judge grants a time-out, horses on the rail will go at ease, and a groom or farrier will be ordered in as required. The exhibitor may then dismount. Exhibitors granted a time-out may not make adjustments to any equipment other than that for which the time-out was authorized except for such adjustments as they could make while mounted.

d) Exhibitors at ease on the rail during time-outs may make such adjustments as they can make while mounted, but assistance over the rail is not permitted; physical assistance (touching the horse) is not permitted and will result in the horse being excused.

e) If the Judge finds the reason for a time-out not valid, he or she must order the entry back to the rail immediately.

f) Time-outs may be granted by the Judge for replacement of shoes, replacement of broken equipment (e.g., partially thrown shoe), or in other instances where the Judge finds reasons. In any division, a shoe thrown in the ring must be presented immediately to the Judge for his inspection. If a violation is found, the horse is disqualified and a ticket is written by the Judge, who should retain the shoe and turn it over to WHOA. Time-outs for adjustments of equipment, such as curb chains or bridles are not allowed.

g) A total of ten minutes in aggregate shall be allowed for each entry for authorized time-outs, but no more than two time-outs per class.

h) All time-outs will begin when justifiable reasons are acknowledged, except for the replacement of shoes, in which event the time-out shall begin the moment the farrier lifts up the horse's foot. Time will be allowed prior to the beginning of time-out for locating thrown shoe.

i) In the event a horse throws a shoe in the warm-up area after being inspected by the DQP, he or she may choose to have the shoe replaced by the show farrier after he or she enters the ring to show. He or she must be charged with a time-out, with normal time-out rules prevailing. Farrier

9. Workouts. All horses chosen for a workout must be worked both ways of the ring at each gait asked for by the Judge. A Judge shall not place any entry in a workout unless the entry has performed all required gaits both ways of the ring in the initial performance. Horses not making the good workout initially do not have to be worked both ways of the ring. Any Judge ignoring this rule shall have subjected himself/herself to disciplinary action by WHOA Director of Judges and Horse Shows. Workouts shall be judged as a separate class. Exception: Equitation Classes

10. Falls.

a) An exhibitor is considered to have fallen when he or she is separated from a horse that has not fallen in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.
b) A horse is considered to have fallen when the shoulder and haunch on the same side have touched the ground.

c) The fall of a horse and/or exhibitor shall not disqualify the entry, unless due to bad manners of the horse or unless the safety of the exhibitor is threatened. Exception: In Equitation Classes, the fall of the exhibitor disqualifies the entry.

11. Unruly Horse. Horses being unruly, rearing up, balking, running off, or leaving the ring must be excused.

F. JUDGING SYSTEMS

1. Majority Opinion Three-Judge System. Under the Majority Opinion System (M-O-S), all three Judges carry equal weight in the final class decision, and winners are placed by the best two out of three votes. Each horse is judged as if it were working individually and then compared with the performance of all other horses in the class who are judged on the same basis. All Judges place the same number of entries in each class, depending on class size. Ties are resolved by averaging the opinions of the three Judges.

a) Judging. Judges must work independently, with no discussion of any kind until the winners are announced. They should vary their judging positions and rotate around the ring. They should discuss and plan how to cover the ring and work classes before the show to avoid "cluster" judging. A suggestion would be to section the ring into three areas which will give each Judge a separate but equal view of the rail with rotation of positions for each class.

b) Rotation. Mark the Judges' cards ahead of time with the rotation and indicate who will be Call Judge for each class. No referee is required since all ties are broken by a two-thirds majority vote.

c) Placings. Mark the Judges' cards ahead of time indicating how many entries should be placed. Three additional ties are recommended for each class. (Tie 11 horses in a class in which 8 horses receive awards. The Ringmaster should return an incompletely tied card to the Judge for correction before giving it to the Scorer(s).

d) Workouts.

i. Any Judge may request a workout in any class by communicating through the Ringmaster. The Judge making the request must state the numbers of those horses he wants called to the workout and for how many places they are to be worked. The Ringmaster relates this to the other Judges one at a time. A workout requires agreement by two of the three, or the positions must be filled without a workout. If a workout is agreed upon, the Ringmaster must ask the other Judges if they wish to add other horses to those being sent to the rail. The Ringmaster must be sure that all Judges know what horses are working to fill the places. To be included in a preliminary class workout, an entry must appear on two judges' cards. An entry that does not receive two votes returns to the rail and may then be parked in by one judge. In a championship class, a horse that appears on only one judge's card must be included in the workout. The Ringmaster must inform the Announcer of the workout request. Whenever horses are being called for a workout, the Announcer must call for them in numerical order.
ii. Identical Tie for First Place. When three numbers are circled on the same line and their vote counts are identical, it is an extremely rare three-way identical tie. When a three-way identical tie occurs for first place, a workout is optional. If the judge calls for a workout, the three horses involved shall be sent back to the rail. If a workout is not called for the class, the class will be tied by the Fall of the Cards. If there has already been a workout, the Judges should be notified and given the option of going with Fall of the Cards or sending the horses back to the rail for additional work.

If the tie is still identical after the workout, the class is tied by the Fall of the Cards. When the identical three-way tie is for second place or lower, the class is determined by Fall of the Cards.

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(1-2-3) (1-2-3) (1-2-3)

The number that is positioned first (not the circled line) on the Call Judge’s card will be first (101). The second (102) and third (103) places are then determined by the Judges’ choices as their cards are placed in sequence. In the example shown above, if B was the Call Judge, then 102 would be first, C’s choice of 103 would be second and A’s choice of 101 would be third. If C were the Call Judge, then 103 would be first 101 would be second and 102 third.

2. Mary Three-Judge System. Under the Mary Three-Judge System, the Call Judge is primary in placing the horses, and the Second Judge is secondary. The opinion of the Referee is considered only in so far as it agrees with that of either the Call Judge or Second Judge. If the Call Judge and Second Judge agree on a number, then the number that they have selected is the winner. If they do not agree, the Referee’s card is referred to, and, of the two numbers, the number highest on the Referee’s card receives the award. The card is scored this way until all the required ties are made.

a) In each class where three Judges are used, a Call Judge and a Referee shall be selected by lot by Show Management. The remaining Judge shall be the Second Judge.

b) The Call Judge shall direct the presentation of horses throughout the class.

c) The Referee shall tie all horses under consideration for final judgment but does not have to walk the line up.

d) In all workouts, two or more of the three judging officials may agree to limit the number of horses; each such official may select for the workout and no official may select more than the number agreed upon.

e) In all workouts in which the maximum number of horses allowed to be selected by any one official is less than the number of places to be tied, the only horses eligible for such workout are those selected by two or more of said officials.

f) All horses in a workout shall be placed consecutively insofar as the number of places will allow.
g) When pulling horses in from the rail for additional workouts, the Call Judge, the Second Judge and the Referee shall have equal authority.

3. High-Low Olympic Judging System. Five judges working independently of each other will place each class. Judge number one will be the Call Judge. Points will be assigned to the placings on a one to ten basis with first place receiving ten points, second place receiving nine points, third placing receiving eight points, and so forth on down to one point for tenth place. The highest placing and the lowest placing are eliminated for each entry. The remaining three placings are totaled and the entry receiving the most points wins the class. In case of a tie, then all five placings are added. If still tied, then the first or Call Judge’s card will break the tie. If a horse receives four or less placings, the top score is eliminated.

4. Five-Judge System. Five judges working independently of each other rank the horses on a one through ten basis, assuming ten places are awarded. The scores of all five judges are used. Judges are assigned rank as Call Judge, Second Judge, Third Judge, Fourth Judge, and Fifth Judge. Each entry that receives a vote from the judges is awarded a point assignment on the basis of ten points for first place, nine points for second place, eight points for third place, etc. The results of all five judges are totaled and the entry receiving the highest score wins the class.

Procedures for Breaking a Tie:

a) Involving first place: In the event of a tie for first place, there is an automatic workout unless a workout has already been held. If there is still a tie after the workout, then the number placed highest on any of the judges’ cards is the winner.

b) Involving second through tenth places, either of the following procedures may be used to determine placement:

   i. The judges cards are placed in order of Call Judge, Second Judge, Third Judge, Fourth Judge, and Fifth Judge. The cards are read from left to right, top to bottom. The entry number involved in the tie that is placed highest on any of the judges’ cards is the winner. This method is used regardless of the number of entries involved in the tie.

   ii. In the event of a two-way tie, the horse that is placed highest on the majority of the five judges’ cards is the winning entry. If there is a two-way tie and neither number is on the majority of the judges' cards, the horse that is placed the highest on any of the judges' cards is the winner. To determine this, the cards are placed in order of Call Judge, Second Judge, Third Judge, Fourth Judge and Fifth Judge. Starting with the Call Judge’s card, they are read left to right, top to bottom. The entry number involved in the tie that is placed highest on any of the judges’ cards is the winner.

VIII. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

A. AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS, CORPORATIONS OR PARTNERSHIPS

The provisions of these Rules shall apply to all owners, exhibitors, agents, trainers, managers, show or sale officials, show or sale employees, members of the families or employees of the above, participating either individually, or as a member of an entity, or any person who acts in a manner in violation of the Rules of WHOA, or is deemed prejudicial to its best interest, and therefore subject to penalty.
1. Any act at a WHOA affiliated/sponsored show, sale or exhibition in violation of the Rules by a member of the family or employee of a person participating in the show, sale or exhibition who is described in the previous sentence, may be deemed to have been committed by such person and subject him to penalty.

2. Any person, firm, corporation or partnership or any other entity granted any right, privilege, authorization, or license, or accepting any benefit from WHOA shall be deemed to have contractually agreed to fully cooperate with all duly appointed committees, agents and employees in enforcement of all Rules, regulations, and orders of WHOA.

3. Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other entity granted any right, privilege, authorization, or license, or accepting, receiving, or exercising the same, may be required to give evidence or testimony in any investigation, hearing, trial, or other proceeding held by duly appointed representatives of WHOA in connection with investigation of possible violation and enforcement of these Rules.

4. Any violations and penalties shall apply equally to all horse shows, sales and exhibitions affiliated/sponsored with WHOA.

5. Any violation of WHOA Rules that does not result in a complaint being filed within 12 months of the date of the commission of the violation shall forever be barred from proceedings by WHOA.

B. VIOLATIONS

A violation is any act committed at an affiliated/ sponsored event, prejudicial to the best interest of WHOA, including but not limited to:

1. Violation of the Rules of WHOA

2. Disqualification by a show

3. The following specific acts:
   a) Providing false information of any nature or kind to any show or sale official.
   b) Acting or inciting or permitting any other to act in a manner contrary to the Rules of WHOA, or in a manner deemed improper, unethical, dishonest, unsportsmanlike or intemperate, or prejudicial to the best interest of WHOA.
   c) Committing any act or making any remark considered offensive and/or having been made with intent to influence or cast aspersions on the judging.
   d) Failing, as a Judge, to perform duties at a show in accordance with the Rules.
   e) Failing, as an exhibitor or his representative, to sign the entry blank of a show in which he competes.
   f) Physically assaulting any horse show or sale or WHOA official and/or treating a horse cruelly.
   g) Failing to obey any penalty imposed by WHOA.
h) Influencing or attempting to influence by any means or manner any Judge in determining which horse shall win in any class at any affiliated show.

i) Pressure shoeing, inserting any object or material between the pad/shoe and the hoof of a performance or flat shod horse other than acceptable hoof packing, which includes pine tar, oakum, live rubber, sponge rubber, silicone, commercial hoof packing or other substances used to maintain adequate frog pressure or sole consistency.

j) Verbal or physical abuse directed to anyone representing WHOA, Show or Sale Management, Judges, DQP, Director of Animal Welfare/DQP Service Coordinators, USDA, Employees or Directors, while functioning in any official capacity at, or pertaining to, any horse show, sale, or exhibition.

k) Showing or attempting to exhibit a horse that is on suspension. Class will be re-tied.

l) Misrepresentation of a horse’s identity, name, height, age, eligibility for the class, registered or recorded name, registration number, owner of record, or other information on any entry blank, or substitution in the show ring of any entry other than the one named for the class in question. This shall result in the exhibitor’s forfeiture of any ribbon, trophy, cash prize and other award won by such misrepresented or substituted animal, and shall render the exhibitor liable for further penalty. The class will be re-tied.

m) Voluntarily removing a horse from the ring without the permission of a judge, for which the exhibitor and all animals under his care and training may be disqualified from all future classes at that show by Show Management and caused to forfeit all prizes and entry fees for the entire show.

**IMPORTANT:** WHOA may honor all suspensions with all USDA certified HIO's.

### IX. PROTESTS, COMPLAINTS, VIOLATIONS AND HEARINGS

Whenever any person, firm or corporation, hereinafter called and referred to as the complainant, believes that his, her or its rights have been infringed upon, or that another person, firm or corporation, hereinafter referred to as the accused, has violated the rules and regulations of WHOA, the following procedures shall be followed:

#### A. DEFINITIONS

Terms shall have, in descending rank of preference, such meaning as defined herein, such meaning as defined elsewhere in WHOA Rule Book, as amended from time to time, such meaning as the context or usual and customary usage would dictate, or such meaning as established by the most recent edition of Webster's Dictionary.

Except as may be clearly indicated to the contrary, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. “Complainant” shall mean the individual or entity that initiates or causes to be initiated a proceeding.

2. “Complaint” shall mean the document, ticket, or writing the filing of which results in the initiation of a proceeding.
3. “Ex-Parte” shall mean anything written, said or done by or for one side or party in the absence of the other side or party.

4. “File or Filing”, unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary, shall mean the depositing of any document, writing, ticket, paper, letter or request, required or authorized by these rules of proceeding, in the main office of WHOA as the same may be established from time to time.

5. “Hearing” shall mean that portion of the proceeding wherein evidence is taken before the Hearing Committee.

6. “Hearing Committee” shall mean those individuals qualified and selected to decide the issues in a hearing.

7. “Hearing Officer” shall mean an individual, qualified to practice law in the jurisdiction in which the hearing is to take place, a sitting Judge or Justice of any Court in that jurisdiction, or a retired Judge or Justice previously sitting in that jurisdiction, employed by WHOA solely to preside over a hearing before the Hearing Committee and to rule on evidentiary and procedural questions.

8. “WHOA Rule Book” shall mean this Rule Book, as adopted by WHOA and as amended from time to time.

9. “Probable Cause” shall mean a common sense determination of only a fair probability of an occurrence and is a much lesser standard than that necessary to find that a Complaint is founded.

10. “Respondent” shall mean the individual against whom a proceeding is initiated.

11. “Rules” shall mean these Rules of Selection, Procedure, and Evidence.

12. “Staff” shall mean any employee of, agent of, or counsel for WHOA, and any law enforcement officer or individual consulted by WHOA or the Hearing Committee.

13. “Ticket” shall mean that document delineating a violation as determined by a DQP (Designated Qualified Person).

B. SHOW MANAGEMENT JURISDICTION AND PROCEEDINGS

1. General.

Violations of rules pertaining to the following matters shall be subject to the jurisdiction of Show Management as hereinafter provided.

- Action devices used by an exhibitor which are prohibited by these rules.
- The exhibiting of any horse in a class which said horse or exhibitor is ineligible to participate or compete in.
- The exhibiting of any horse which is shod in a manner found to be in violation of these rules.
- It is mandatory that any complaint or protest regarding the measurement of a horse be heard by Show Management.
2. Show Management Complaint Procedures.

a) If a complainant has reason to believe that an accused has violated any of the foregoing rules and wishes that matter investigated, he or she must file a written statement with Show Management stating the following:

- The name and number of the exhibitor and horse.
- The class in which the horse was exhibited.
- The rule that the complainant believes was violated.
- The manner in which the rule was violated.
- The name and address of the complainant.

b) The complainant shall submit his or her written statement to Show Management, along with the appropriate fee before the completion of the final class of the show. If the complaint concerns an infraction in the last class, the complainant shall immediately notify Show Management that he or she intends to file a complaint and he or she shall have thirty (30) minutes thereafter to submit said written statement the day of the show.

c) Show Management shall then take such steps as it deems necessary to make a determination of the matter and shall render a decision as quickly as possible.

d) If the decision of Show Management is in the favor of the complainant, the fee paid shall be returned to the complainant. Show Management shall also order the accused disqualified and to forfeit any prizes or money which the accused may have received. The class will be retied. If only one judge was used in the class, then he or she shall immediately tie one more exhibitor for last place. If more than one judge was used in the class, all scores or selections by the judges for the offending horse are taken out and the judges’ cards are recalculated to re-tie the class.

e) If either the complainant or the accused objects to the decision of Show Management, an appeal may be taken to the full WHOA.

f) After making its decision, Show Management shall cause a written report to be filed with WHOA. The report shall contain a short statement of the procedure followed by Show Management in the handling of the matter and a finding of facts, and the decision arrived at. Said report shall be filed whether or not an appeal is taken.

g) If the decision of Show Management is appealed, WHOA shall hear the matter at its next regularly scheduled meeting, or at some later meeting if it determines that more time is needed. WHOA shall hear the matter on the written statement and findings of facts filed by Show Management and determine if the decision arrived at was proper, based on the facts found by Show Management. If the written findings of facts submitted by Show Management are incomplete or unclear, WHOA may continue the matter and ask Show Management to submit additional findings of facts.

h) Any exhibitor who fails to return any prize or money ordered forfeited by Show Management shall be disqualified from showing until said order is obeyed, unless an appeal is taken to WHOA.
3. Decisions Not Subject to Protest.

a) The soundness of a horse, when determined by an official veterinarian or DQP of the show or by a Judge, is not subject to Protest during the present show or event.

b) A Judge's decision, representing his or her individual preference, is not subject to Protest unless it is alleged to be in violation of the Rules.

c) A Protest with respect to the height of a horse or the length of a horse’s foot may be made only to the Show Committee. Re-measurement shall take place immediately, to the end that there shall be no change in height by re-shoeing. The decision of Show Officials shall not be reviewable by WHOA.

C. WHOA HEARING COMMITTEE AND PROCEEDINGS

The Hearing Committee shall be responsible for conducting hearings that may come before it in connection with violations of the rules and regulations of WHOA. The Hearing Committee shall have such other duties and responsibilities as may be set forth in these rules, and as prescribed by WHOA.

Violations of rules or regulations of WHOA not expressly delegated to Show Management shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Hearing Committee as hereinafter provided.

1. Initiation of Disciplinary Proceedings.

a) Whenever any interested individual, or entity, (the “Complainant”) shall believe that a rule and/or regulation contained in WHOA Rule Book has been violated and desires to initiate a disciplinary proceeding, such individual, or entity, shall file in the office of WHOA a written statement (the “Complaint”) specifically setting forth the allegation(s) of violation(s), and for each alleged violation, the Rule or portion thereof alleged to have been violated and the manner in which it was violated, including, if available, dates, times, and places.

b) The Complaint shall set forth the name of the alleged violator (the "Respondent") and the address, if known, and the name and address of the Complainant. It shall be sworn to and executed before an individual authorized in the Complainant’s jurisdiction to administer oaths. The Complaint shall be accompanied by a non-refundable administrative fee established by WHOA.

c) The Director of Judges and Horse Shows shall investigate complaints and/or violations, brought to or by the Commission relating to judges, including, but not limited to, their conflicts, conduct, methods, ability, and/or integrity.

   i. If after concluding the investigation, the Director finds insufficient evidence to support the complaint or violation, the Director shall issue a written finding and so notify the complaining individual or entity.

   ii. If after concluding the investigation, the Director finds sufficient evidence to believe the complaint or violation to be substantiated, the Director shall issue a written finding and penalty, if any, in accordance with WHOA Rule Book.

   iii. The written finding and/or penalty of the Director shall become final unless the individual or entity aggrieved by the decision appeals to the
Hearing Committee. In order to perfect an appeal, the individual or entity must file with the Secretary-Treasurer a written request for an appeal hearing and post the appropriate non-refundable administrative fee, within twenty (20) days of the written decision of the Director. If the aggrieved party is WHOA or an agent thereof, the fee shall be waived. Upon compliance with the foregoing, the Director’s decision shall be stayed until the Hearing Committee rules on the matter. Complaints or violations without specified penalties in WHOA Rule Book shall be subject to determination by the Hearing Committee without any administrative fee.

d) WHOA Executive Director shall review all complaints and/or violations brought to or by WHOA not encompassed by those to be investigated by the Director of Animal Welfare/DQP Services or Director of Judges and Horse Shows.

i. If after concluding the investigation, WHOA Executive Director finds insufficient evidence to support the complaint or violation, the Director shall issue a written finding and so notify the complaining individual or entity.

ii. If after concluding the investigation, WHOA Executive Director finds sufficient evidence to believe the complaint or violation to be substantiated, the Director shall issue a written finding and penalty, if any, in accordance with WHOA Rule Book.

iii. The written finding and/or penalty of WHOA Executive Director shall become final unless the individual or entity aggrieved by the decision appeals to the Hearing Committee. In order to perfect an appeal, the individual or entity must file with the Secretary-Treasurer a written request for an appeal hearing and post the appropriate non-refundable administrative fee, within twenty (20) days of the written decision of WHOA Executive Director. If the aggrieved party is WHOA or an agent thereof, the fee shall be waived. Upon compliance with the foregoing, WHOA Executive Director’s decision shall be stayed until the Hearing Committee rules on the matter. Complaints or violations without specified penalties in WHOA Rule Book shall be subject to determination by the Hearing Committee without any administrative fee.

e) Upon receipt of a Complaint meeting the requirements set forth in (a) and (b) a complaint or a violation as set forth in (c), (d), the WHOA Executive Director shall schedule the time, date, and place for a hearing. The date shall not be less than thirty (30) days, nor more than sixty (60) days from the receipt of the Complaint or appeal. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, if WHOA Executive Director determines the Complaint or appeal to be of such severity and/or significance to WHOA or the horse industry that it should be heard expeditiously, a sooner date may be set, which date shall not be less than fifteen (15) days thereafter without the consent of the Complainant and Respondent.

f) Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the Complainant and the Respondent, in writing, by certified mail addressed to the last known address of each. When the same has been deposited in the United States mail, notice shall be considered delivered and served. In addition to the time, date, and place of the hearing, the notice shall contain a concise statement of the nature of the alleged violation and the Rule violated with information sufficient for the Respondent’s preparation for the hearing. If the Respondent is reasonably unable to determine
the full nature of the allegation from the notice, the Respondent may, within ten (10) days of the actual receipt of notice, request particulars. To the extent that staff may possess such information, it shall provide it to the Respondent forthwith.

g) A continuance may be granted to the Complainant or the Respondent for a period not to exceed forty-five (45) days, upon good cause shown, in writing, submitted within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the notice, and in the sole discretion of WHOA Executive Director.

2. Hearing Committee Selection.

WHOA shall establish a Hearing Committee. The Hearing Committee shall be comprised of three (3) individuals. This Committee shall be selected by WHOA Executive Director on a random basis from a master list of individuals qualified and expressing a willingness to serve in response to an open invitation, in accordance with adopted rules and procedures, and may change from one hearing to another at the discretion of WHOA Executive Director.

The Hearing Committee shall meet for the purpose of hearing protests, complaints and/or violations brought to or by WHOA in accordance with its written policies and procedures. The three (3) members of the Hearing Committee shall function in accordance with a written policy that outlines its duties and responsibilities.

3. Hearing Procedures.

a) At all times of the hearing, the Complainant and the Respondent shall have the right to represent themselves or be represented by counsel of their own choosing. Both shall have the right to be present during the hearing, the right to confront those witnesses against those who are present, the right to cross-examine witnesses against those who are present, the right to present witnesses, the right to present relevant evidence, and the right to testify in their own behalf.

b) The hearing shall be recorded by a Court Reporter if needed.

c) The Hearing Officer, if any, retained by WHOA shall preside over the hearing, and, unless expressly stated otherwise herein, shall rule on evidentiary questions and on procedural questions. Unless amended or altered in any manner deemed appropriate at the discretion of the Hearing Officer and with the consent of the Complainant and Respondent, the hearing shall be conducted in the following manner and order.

i. Opening statement by the Complainant or Complainant's counsel outlining the nature of the Complaint, ticket or violation and each WHOA Rule Book Rule alleged to be violated.

ii. Opening statement by the Respondent or Respondent's counsel.

iii. Presentation of evidence and individual witnesses by the Complainant or Complainant’s counsel, cross-examination by the Respondent or Respondent’s counsel, and questions by the Hearing Committee, if any.

iv. Presentation of evidence and individual witnesses by the Respondent or Respondent’s counsel, cross-examination by the Complainant or
Complainant’s counsel, and questions by the Hearing Committee, if any.

v. Rebuttal evidence and individual witnesses by the Complainant or Complainant’s counsel, cross-examination by the Respondent or Respondent’s counsel, and questions by the Hearing Committee, if any.

vi. Closing statement by the Complainant or Complainant’s counsel, summarizing the evidence presented in support of the Complaint, ticket or violation.

vii. Closing statement by the Respondent or Respondent’s counsel, summarizing the evidence presented by or on behalf of the Respondent.

viii. Rebuttal statement by the Complainant or Complainant’s counsel.

d) Following the presentation of evidence, the Hearing Committee shall deliberate in private until reaching a majority decision. The Committee shall either find the Complaint, ticket or violation unfounded and dismiss it, or it shall find the Complaint, ticket or violation founded and determine an appropriate penalty within the guidelines of WHOA Rule Book. Upon reaching a decision, the Complainant and Respondent shall be summoned and the finding announced in person, to be followed by a written finding within ten (10) days thereafter. The finding of the Hearing Committee shall be effective the date and time it is announced.

4. Evidence.

a) The presentation of evidence at the hearing shall not be required to conform to the formalities of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the codified Rules of Evidence of Tennessee or any other state, or the rules of evidence as established by case law in Tennessee or any other state. Instead, to be admissible at the hearing, evidence shall be required to be relevant, probative, reliable, substantial, and of such nature as is usually relied upon by reasonable persons of reasonable caution in making judgments in regard to important decisions.

b) The evidence of each witness shall be in person, under oath or affirmation, allowing all parties the opportunity to fully examine that witness. Upon good cause shown, the Hearing Officer may excuse the required presence of a witness and admit the witness’s affidavit, provided that the evidence contained therein is otherwise admissible and, on its face, the affidavit provides sufficient indicia of the foundation for the testimony contained therein and the reliability thereof, and neither the case in support of the Complainant nor of the Respondent would be unduly prejudiced by such admission.

c) Original documentary evidence shall be admitted. Copies of documentary evidence shall be admitted if certified and accompanied by a sworn statement of the custodian of such documentary evidence that such individual is the custodian, the copy is a true copy, and that the original remains in their custody or was in their custody and has been destroyed in the regular course of business.

d) Hearsay may be admitted if the Hearing Officer determines that the hearsay is relevant, probative, substantial, reliable and of such trustworthiness as to be
usually relied upon by reasonable persons of reasonable caution in making judgments in regard to important decisions.

e) Statements attributable to the Complainant or the Respondent shall be admissible by the adverse party.

f) If sufficiently credible evidence is that the Complainant or the Respondent previously made a statement inconsistent with the testimony at the hearing, that previous statement may be considered as evidence that what the Complainant or Respondent previously said was true.

g) If sufficiently credible evidence is that a witness previously made a statement inconsistent with the testimony at the hearing, the only purpose for which the previous statement may be considered is its bearing on the credibility of the witness and not as evidence that what the witness previously said was true.

h) The Hearing Committee may consider proof of the Respondent’s prior conviction of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude as affecting his or her credibility, but it shall not be considered as evidence of the alleged violation contained in the Complaint, the ticket or the violation which is the subject matter of the hearing.

i) The Hearing Committee may consider proof of a witness’ prior conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude as affecting his or her credibility.

j) The only evidence of a witnesses’ character that the Hearing Committee may consider is evidence of the witnesses’ general reputation for truth and veracity and not evidence of any specific acts.

k) The Hearing Committee may consider evidence that the Respondent committed violations other than the violation for which he or she appears at the hearing only as evidence of the Respondent’s motive; as evidence of the Respondent’s intent; as evidence of the Respondent’s scheme or plan; as evidence of the Respondent’s identity; as evidence of the Respondent’s knowledge; as evidence of the Respondent’s conduct and feelings toward the Complainant and relations between them; as evidence of the Respondent’s malice; as evidence of the Respondent’s opportunity; as evidence of the absence of mistake or accident on the part of the Respondent; as evidence to negate the defense that the Respondent was merely an innocent bystander; as evidence of the unique nature of the method of committing the alleged violation in connection with the violation for which he appears at the hearing and for no other purpose.

l) Expert testimony may be admitted and in considering the weight to be given to the testimony of an expert witness, the Hearing Committee shall consider the basis for his opinion and the manner by which he or she arrived at it and the underlying facts and data upon which he or she relied. The Committee shall not consider the expert testimony as conclusive, but shall consider it as part of the evidence and give it such weight as they deem appropriate.

m) If the Hearing Committee believes that a party, without explanation, failed to call an available witness who has knowledge of necessary and material facts, the Hearing Committee may presume that witness’s testimony would have been unfavorable to the party who failed to call the witness.

n) The Hearing Committee shall be the judges of the Rules, the facts, the credibility of the witnesses, and the weight of the evidence. The Hearing Committee may consider the appearance and manner of the witnesses while testifying, their
intelligence, their opportunity for knowing the truth and for having observed the matters about which they testified, their interest in the outcome of the case, their bias, and, if any have been shown, their prior inconsistent statements, or whether they have knowingly testified untruthfully as to any material fact in the hearing. The Hearing Committee shall not arbitrarily disregard believable testimony of a witness. However, after having considered all the evidence in the hearing, then the Committee may accept or discard all or part of the testimony of a witness as it deems proper.

o) The Hearing Committee shall use their common sense in judging any testimony. From these things and all the other circumstances of the hearing, the Hearing Committee may determine which witnesses are more believable and weigh their testimony accordingly.

p) It is not necessary that each element of the Complaint, ticket or violation be proved by direct evidence, for an element may also be proved by circumstantial evidence. The Hearing Committee may find a Complaint, ticket or violation founded on circumstantial evidence alone, or on circumstantial evidence combined with other evidence, if the Hearing Committee believes from all the evidence that the Complaint, ticket or violation is founded.

q) The burden shall be upon the Complainant to prove the Complaint, ticket or violation by a preponderance of evidence, otherwise known as the greater weight of all the evidence. It is that evidence which the Hearing Committee finds more persuasive. The testimony of one witness whom the Hearing Committee believes can be the greater weight of evidence.

r) (r) Members of the Hearing Committee shall not consider the opening and closing statements of counsel as evidence. Opening and closing statements of counsel are merely counsel’s view of the evidence and argument as to how they want the Hearing Committee to view and rule on the evidence. The Hearing Committee should only consider as evidence the sworn testimony of witnesses and any documentary, visual, or auditory evidence admitted by the Hearing Officer.

5. Penalties.

Upon finding that a Complaint, ticket or violation is founded, the Hearing Committee shall determine the appropriate penalty. The range of penalty shall be as set forth in WHOA Rule Book. In determining the appropriate penalty, the Hearing Committee shall consider the following:

a) The degree of the Respondent’s culpability;

b) The number, manner, and severity of the violation(s);

c) The Respondent’s prior record of violations, if any, in comparison to the Respondent’s tenure; and

d) Any mitigating circumstances that may be presented at the hearing.

6. Default Judgments.

If the respondent fails to appear at a hearing that he or she has requested, the Committee shall enter a default judgment and assess appropriate penalties for both
the underlying violation and the cost to WHOA of the respondent’s unexcused absence.

7. Re-Hearings and Appeals.

a) Within ten (10) days of the Hearing Committee’s announcement of its findings in regard to a Complaint or violation the Complainant or the Respondent may file a written request for a re-hearing based on newly discovered evidence that was not reasonable discoverable prior thereto and which, if found to be credible by the Hearing Committee, would materially affect the outcome of the hearing.

b) The Hearing Officer shall review the request within five (5) days of its filing and shall determine whether or not to grant a re-hearing. If the Hearing Officer grants a re-hearing, the proceeding will commence anew as if the original Complaint, ticket or violation were submitted on the date of the grant of the re-hearing. If the Hearing Officer denies the re-hearing, such denial shall be final and the pending of the request for a re-hearing shall not toll the running of the time in which to perfect an appeal.

c) Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Hearing Committee may appeal to WHOA Board of Directors by filing with the Secretary-Treasurer a written request for an appeal, posting the appropriate non-refundable administrative fee, and filing twelve (12) copies of the transcript from the hearing, all within twenty (20) days of the decision. The aggrieved party will be responsible for the cost of the transcript. If the aggrieved party is WHOA or agent thereof, or horse show management, then the fee shall be waived and WHOA shall pay the costs of the transcript. Upon complying with the foregoing, the Hearing Committee decision shall be stayed until WHOA Board of Directors reviews the transcript. The Board shall review the transcript within sixty (60) days of the proper filing of the appeal. WHOA Board of Directors may reverse the Hearing Committee upon the finding by more than eighty-five percent (85%) of the entire Board that the transcript lacks substantial evidence to support the finding of the Hearing Committee.

d) WHOA Board will not hear interlocutory appeals.

8. Confidentiality.

a) From the moment a Complaint is filed in WHOA office, or information in regard to a potential Rule violation is provided to staff, all information in regard to the Complaint or information, including, but not limited to, the names of the Complainant and the Respondent, the nature of the alleged violation, and the evidence and information developed in relation thereto, shall be held in strict confidence by staff, except when presenting evidence at the hearing, if any.

b) If, upon presentation of a Complaint, or violation and evidence at a hearing, the Hearing Committee shall find the Complaint, or violation to be unfounded, the confidentiality shall be held inviolate, except for the written notice of that finding as required to be directed to the Complainant and Respondent. If, upon presentation of a Complaint, or violation and evidence at a hearing, the Hearing Committee shall find the Complaint, ticket or violation to be founded, the Hearing Committee shall hold all information in regard to the Complaint, or violation in strict confidence except that the finding and punishment, if any, shall be released.

c) Nothing contained herein shall preclude the staff from disseminating and discussing the Complaint, or violation with any law enforcement officer, attorney
consulted by staff or any individual engaged or employed by any of the foregoing. However, such information as discussed and disseminated shall be held in confidence by the receiving individual in compliance with these Rules.

d) The hearing shall be open to the public, including the announcement of the finding and penalty as the case may be. The deliberations of the Hearing Committee shall be in private and in confidence, and such confidentiality shall be held inviolate.

e) Any staff member found by the Hearing Committee to be knowingly and willingly in violation of the foregoing, upon the filing of a Complaint and by the procedure as set forth in these Rules shall be dismissed. A member of the Hearing Committee found to be knowingly and willingly in violation of the foregoing, upon the filing of a Complaint and by the procedure as set forth in these Rules, shall be excluded from participating on the Hearing Committee at any time in the future.


a) No individual shall have any ex-parte communication with any member of the Hearing Committee in regard to a pending Complaint, or violation except as may be necessary by staff in order to comply with these Rules.

b) A staff member found to be knowingly and willingly in violation of the foregoing rule, upon the filing of a Complaint and by the procedure as set forth in these Rules, shall be terminated.

c) Any non-staff or non-member individual found to be knowingly and willingly in violation of the foregoing, upon the filing of a Complaint and by the procedure as set forth in these Rules, shall be suspended from participating in any WHOA affiliated horse show, exhibition, or sale for a period of not less than two (2) years and not more than ten (10) years.

d) Any individual member of the Hearing Committee found to have knowingly and willingly participated in any ex-parte communication, upon the filing of a Complaint and by procedure as set forth in these Rules, shall be precluded from participating on the Hearing Committee at any time in the future.

X. SHOW MANAGEMENT, OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

The sponsoring organization of a show, sale or exhibition or the governing body in charge, shall be responsible for the operation of the show, sale or exhibition. The sponsoring organization/governing body will be responsible for the appointment of a show manager who will be responsible for the running of the show, sale or exhibition who must also be available at all times during the show, sale or exhibition to act in executive capacity.

A. DUTIES OF SHOW, SALE OR EXHIBITION MANAGEMENT

It shall be the duty of the show, sale or exhibition management to enforce all the Rules of WHOA from the time entries are admitted to the show grounds until their departure. In particular, it shall be their duty:

1. To use a DQP assigned by WHOA HIO or any other USDA certified HIO.

2. To see that horses required to be measured shall be correctly measured according to the Rules.
3. To order the measurement of any horse whose height or length of foot is protested by an exhibitor. Such measurement shall take place immediately, to the end that there be no change by re-shoeing. The decision of Show Management shall not be reviewable by WHOA. If the DQP feels that an injustice is done at a show, he or she shall report the same to WHOA.

4. To eliminate, without waiting for a protest to be made, any entry that is known to be ineligible.

5. To receive and act upon Protests in accordance with the Rules, and to report whatever action is taken to WHOA. In the event that a person participating at a show shall commit an offense or violation described in the Rules, Show Management may, at his or her discretion, disqualify that person from further participation in their show only. Any such offense shall be reported to WHOA for whatever further action is deemed necessary.

6. To pay premiums and other indebtedness of the show.

7. To obtain, if necessary, the Guest cards for Judges.

8. To provide a telephone at shows where horses are stabled overnight.

9. To employ a Judge currently licensed by WHOA and send notification of this to WHOA. It is recommended that the contract supplied by WHOA is used and a copy be sent to WHOA upon its execution.

10. To provide all necessary physical facilities to accommodate the show, sale or exhibition including an area set aside for the inspection of horses by DQP’s and a pre show warm up area. Also to provide the necessary personnel for the DQP to carry out his or her duties.

11. To accept responsibility to insure that all Rules, regulations and procedures stated in this Rule Book are followed.

12. To provide a veterinarian on the grounds or on a stand-by status at the show.

13. To abide by all decisions made by a Judge or DQP, and in no way attempt to influence a Judge’s, or DQP’s, decision or his or her procedure.

14. To furnish and maintain control over all lubricants for use at the show or exhibition if Performance Division Classes are held.

15. All substances are prohibited on the pastern area (above the hoof, but below the fetlock) of any flatshod horse being shown or exhibited at any horse show. Exception: glycerin, petrolatum, and mineral oil or mixture thereof is allowed on performance horses if those classes are held.

16. Any such lubricant is permitted to be applied only after the horse is inspected by the Show Manager or his representative and may be applied only under the supervision of Show Manager or his or her representative.

17. Show Management is required to make the show’s lubricants available to USDA personnel so that they may obtain samples for laboratory analysis.

18. To cooperate in whatever way requested with WHOA or USDA.
19. To fulfill the obligations of affiliation, shows and sales as set forth in this Rule Book.

20. To take reasonable steps to insure that all entries in classes where measurements are required are in compliance with the rules. It is mandatory that show officials resolve any protest regarding measurements.

21. To take steps to insure the personal safety of all officials representing WHOA.

22. To keep exhibitors and trainers informed of all changes in the printed program.

23. To insure that no manager or DQP serves as a Judge or DQP at his or her own show.

24. To insure that no Show Manager, DQP, Judge, Announcer or competes in a show at which they are participating in an official capacity, nor shall any horse owned by any of the above be shown at such show. Exception: An Announcer or Ringmaster may show prior to working in an official capacity as Announcer or Ringmaster.

25. To disqualify any exhibitor and his or her entries if there is just cause and to rule that he or she forfeit winnings and ribbons at that show, and, if necessary, to have the horses of such exhibitor removed from the grounds without being held liable for damage. All such actions must be reported to WHOA.

26. To cause to be posted in a conspicuous place during the show, the Judges' cards, or copies thereof, at multi-day show.

B. DUTIES OF SHOW SECRETARY

1. The Secretary shall apply annually to WHOA for affiliation. WHOA may withhold affiliation of a show if said show has indebtedness to WHOA.

2. The Secretary must furnish a copy of the prize list to WHOA immediately upon publication. (It is suggested that extra copies be forwarded to WHOA due to the many inquiries received for copies of prize lists.)

3. The Secretary should furnish the DQP with the following:
   
   • Class sheets on each class that is to be inspected.
   • Copy of prize list and/or Program.

4. The Secretary of each affiliated show shall have a copy of the current WHOA Rule Book available for reference at all times during the show.

5. The Secretary shall report in writing to WHOA any act on the part of any person deemed prejudicial to the best interests of WHOA. Matters to be so reported include removal by an exhibitor of his horses from the show grounds, or withdrawal from the show after it has commenced, without permission.

6. The Secretary shall furnish the Judge in each class a card corresponding exactly with the specifications as shown in the Prize List, or amended if in conflict with the Rule Book.

7. The Secretary shall provide a number card for each entry, which shall be worn on the exhibitor's back, clearly visible to the judge at all times when in competition.
8. The Secretary shall be responsible for all matters in connection with entries.

9. The Secretary shall, at the earliest possible moment, notify interested exhibitors if a class does not fill and is cancelled.

10. The Secretary must forward to WHOA class entry sheets and any other required forms postmarked within fifteen (15) days after the show, indicating the winners, post or other added entries, scratches and corrections in all classes. Class entry sheets must be signed by exhibitor, trainer or agent and must include complete names and addresses of owners, trainers, and exhibitors on all entries. WHOA membership, Amateur /Youth Card and or Trainer’s License number must be included on the entry form. Horse registration number must be included on the entry form unless the horse is a country pleasure entry. The Secretary must send in a list of Judges, DQP’s and Show Officials officiating at the show.
REFERENCES

Official Handbook of the American Quarter Horse Association, www.aqha.com

USEF Rules and Governance, United States Equestrian Federation, www.usef.org

National Walking Horse Association, www.NWHA.com

SHOW, www.showhio.com

Tennessee, Colorado, and North Carolina 4-H Horse Programs, www.4-h.org/

Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders and Exhibitors Association, Rulebook, www.twhbea.com

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5/5/11 Versatility Rule Change

The TWHBEA Pleasure Horse Committee has approved a rule change which amends Rule 13 under Eligibility in the Versatility Rulebook. This change will eliminate the following stipulation from that rule - If a horse and rider combination competes in both a two gaited class and a three gaited class at the same show, points may only be counted in only one division for the Versatility Program for that show. This stipulation will also be removed from the description of the Two-Gaited TWH Pleasure division.

As a result of this rule change, Versatility Program participants will now be able to count points from both two and three-gaited classes at a single show. This rule change will be deemed effective at the beginning of the 2011 show season.

7/1/11 TWHBEA Executive Committee Approves Changes To Versatility Program

Lewisburg, TN - At the meeting held June 30, 2011, the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders’ and Exhibitors’ Association (TWHBEA) Executive Committee approved three changes to the TWHBEA Versatility Program. Each of these changes was previously approved by vote by the TWHBEA Pleasure Horse Committee. The changes are as follows:

1) The TWHBEA Versatility Program will be expanded to include an Elite Versatility Division for riders 60 years old and over. The requirements for this division will be the same as those for the youth division with the exception that elite riders will be allowed to ride stallions, mares and geldings. Points already earned in the adult division will not transfer to the elite division and riders 60 years old and over may choose to remain in the adult division under those rules and awards.
2) Item 12 under Eligibility in the Versatility Rule Book will now read: It is the responsibility of each competitor to make sure all rules as stated in the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book are followed. The TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book supersedes all other rulebooks for competitors who wish to have points from a particular show or event counted for the TWHBEA Versatility Program. All points must be recorded in an official TWHBEA Versatility Program Point Book for each horse/rider combination. The name and address of the show secretary must be clearly written in the point book for each show and a premium list for each show must accompany the point book when it is turned in. For Dressage, a copy of each score sheet and test must be submitted with the point book. For points in competitive rides, endurance rides, and judged trail rides, a copy of the ride announcement should accompany the point book. For points in promotion, written proof of the event should be submitted with the point book. This can include an event program, media announcement, or letter of participation signed by an appropriate official. For points in Extreme Sport, an event program and copy of the event results must accompany the point book. TWHBEA encourages all HIO’s and shows with Walking Horse Versatility classes to recognize the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book as the Breed Standard. TWHBEA encourages participation in 4-H and open all breed shows.

3) Ribbon Race will be added as an approved class under Untimed Game Events with the following class description and point allocation. The ribbon race is an event involving two mounted competitors who carry a piece of crepe paper ribbon between them. The goal of the event is to not break the ribbon or let go of it. The last team to be holding an intact ribbon is the winner. The placings will be assigned in reverse of the order of teams that loose or break their ribbon (example - the first team to loose or break their ribbon will receive the last tie, the second team to loose or break their ribbon will receive the second to last tie, etc.). The judge may call for any or all gaits and patterns to be done at any gait. The length of the ribbon may be shortened at the discretion of the judge as the class proceeds. Any team may be disqualified if they do not follow gait changes or patterns as called by the judge. Points for the Versatility Program may be earned by both members of the team and will be determined by the placing of the team and the number of teams in the class as per “How Points Are Awarded” (page 3 of the TWHBEA Versatility Rule Book 2010 and Beyond).