



Official Rulebook

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Our Mission

Our focus at GHRA is to support our members so that collectively we can preserve and respect the rich cultural heritage of our breed and the people who came before us.

We believe that only through active collaboration with all of our members, global breed experts and admirers can we achieve our ultimate goal of keeping this breed aligned to the hallmark conformation and disposition standards these exceptional horses possess. We'll accomplish this goal through socialization of the breed and education in history and breeding techniques.

Our registry is committed to ensuring our GHRA registered horses are much more than just a name and a fancy color. They are beautiful representations of the rich history of the horse while at the same time being ambassadors in preserving the lineage of breed for future generations. We will bring the breed to life by encouraging like-minded owners to come together to share experiences and enjoy everything this loving breed has to offer.

I - Recognized Shows

A. Organizations or individuals wishing to stage or sponsor a GHRA recognized show must obtain the approval of the GHRA. Approvals must be obtained each year, and do not carry over from year to year.

B. Show Personnel, Exhibitors & Responsibilities:

1. Show Management-refers to the party or parties financially responsible for the show. Horses owned by show management may be shown by someone else. This may be a family member.
2. Show Employees – refers to the following persons: gate attendants, clerks, farriers, announcers, veterinarians, secretary, show committee members, ring stewards, and other persons engaged directly by the show. Horses owned by show employees may be shown by someone else. This may be a family member.
3. Show Officials – includes and refers to the following persons: judges and technical advisors. Horses owned by show officials may not be shown.

C. To obtain show approval, the organization seeking approval shall submit to the GHRA office, postmarked at least 60 days prior to the first date of the proposed show, an application for approval which shall be correctly and entirely completed in detail. Forms are available from the GHRA office.

D. GHRA shows must be open to all GHRA registered horses and owners who are in good standing. No show may limit the number of horses to be shown. No show may limit the number of horses entered by an exhibitor or trainer or limit the number of stalls requested by an exhibitor or trainer. Tack stalls may be limited.

E. Entry fees must be specified and any class without an entry fee so stated. (Exception: Halter Championships where no entry fee can be charged). No change in entry fees will be permitted after approval has been granted. Violation may cause disqualification of the show.

F. Gypsy Horse Registry of America, Inc. approved, non-Regional and non-National, shows are to be limited to a maximum of three judges over two consecutive days at the same show site. No more than three judges are to be allowed to judge and be in the show ring at the same time on the same day. A Regional or National show may have more than three judges. Specialty shows may apply to the GHRA for the purpose of having more than three judges. These shows will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and approved as deemed by the GHRA Board. The call/lead judge can approve the participation of a judging apprentice, observational judging or can have one (1) guest carded judge. A guest carded judge must hold a current card in another breed.

G. No horse shall be given a number or allowed to show at an approved GHRA show unless the exhibitor can show proof of registration or pending registration to the show management.

NOTE: A pending registration is good for ninety (90) days only.

H. Names of horses being exhibited will not be made known to the judge prior to the class. No banners or advertising with picture and name of horse will be allowed inside the show ring. Display outside the show ring facing spectators is acceptable. Exhibitors will be issued a number for each horse to be displayed on the back of the handler, on the saddle pad or on the vehicle when in the show ring. This number will stand for the entire show.

I. Exhibitors must be members in good standing with the GHRA to exhibit an animal at the show. Memberships include Open, Amateur, and Youth. Each membership will be designated with the appropriate sticker on the membership card issued by the GHRA annually. If an application for membership has been made, but no card has been received, an exhibitor may show proof of application (such as a receipt issued by the GHRA).

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

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

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

1. A copy of the insufficient check (with bank refusal markings shown).
2. Invoice for items paid for by that check.
3. The show management's complete contact information.
4. The complete contact information of the person(s).

If such indebtedness is not settled within 30 days, the offender will be ineligible to show at any GHRA show until the indebtedness is settled. The GHRA will publish the offender's name, address, and suspension in the official GHRA publication to notify other GHRA shows of such action. Any points awarded to exhibitor whose fees were paid by that check will be forfeited.

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

N. Show management must present show results within 10 days of the last day of the show to the national office and the judge's cards must be retained by show management for review for 2 years. The registered name and registration number of each horse; and the owner's name(s), city and state must be entered on the master list; youth exhibitor names are required on all youth classes.

O. Failure by the show manager to submit show results within a maximum of 10 days and add results must show all entries in each class. from the date of the show may result in the

withdrawal of the approval of the show for the following year, as well as the withholding of the points that each horse would be entitled to receive because of their placement in the show.

P. A premium list must be uniformly presented to all exhibitors, show management, and show officials. The premium list must include all required classes (including maiden/green classes) to be recognized. All prizes offered must be awarded, if won. The premium list must state the location of the show, name of the show officials, the date, closing date of entries, starting time, etc. (as designated in the show approval form). No classes may be added after the show premium list has been circulated. Exception: class splitting or combining by judge's discretion.

Q. All classes must be placed 1-10. Show management must report places 1-10 on official reporting to the GHRA office for all classes offered at the show. Awards will be given through 6th place, awards 7-10th place will be optional. For example, a show may award ribbons for 1-6 place but will still report 1-10 placing to the GHRA.

II - Licensed Judges

- A. The word “Judge” in these rules applies throughout to Recognized Judges.
- B. Recognized Judges must be a Judge carded in the GHRA to officiate at a GHRA sanctioned show.
- C. Judge qualifications:
 - 1. Be carded in one other breed than the GHRA.
 - 2. Pay the required fee, apply for a judge’s card and pass the test.
 - 3. Have judged at least one show in a two-year time frame.
 - 4. Attended a judge’s clinic in the preceding two years.

III - Judge's Regulations_____

- A. A judge shall not be exhibitor, rider, driver, steward or manager at any show at which he is officiating, whether or not the classes in which he officiates are conducted under GHRA rules.
- B. No member of a judge's family or any of his/her clients may compete as exhibitor, rider, driver, handler or owner of lessee in any division unless relationship is terminated 30 days prior to the competition.
- C. No horse may be shown before a judge that has been sold by said Judge or by his employer within a period of three (3) months prior to the show.
- D. No horse may be shown before a judge that has been trained by said judge within the period of three (3) months prior to the show.
- E. No one may show before a judge who has received or has contracted to receive a remuneration for the sale, purchase or lease of any horse to or from, or for the account of such person within a period of one month prior to the show unless the sale or purchase has been made at public auction and the sales company is paid directly for the horses or ponies.
- F. No one may show before a judge who boards, shows, or trains any horse under said person's ownership or lease, within a period of one month prior to the show. Stud fees and broodmare board excluded.
- G. No one may show before a judge who remunerated said person for the board or training of any horse within a period of one month prior to the show.
- H. No judge may be a house guest of a person who is exhibiting at the competition or whose family is exhibiting at such competition.
- I. No judge may discuss with an exhibitor the purchase, sale, or lease of any horse during a competition at which he is judging.
- J. A judge may not visit the horses' stall area or inspect or discuss any horse entered in the show before the judging, nor shall a judge review the program until after the judging has been completed. Prior to the judging, however, each judge shall be furnished with a schedule of events by the show management.
- K. Failure of a judge to attend a show to which he is committed, to perform his/her duties, and to officiate in the classes to which he is assigned shall constitute cause for disciplinary action by the Board, except in cases of extreme emergency.

IV – Judge’s Responsibilities

- A. Good judging depends upon a correct observance of the fine points and the selection of the best horses for the purpose described below in these rules.
- B. A judge is obligated to adjudicate each class in conformity with the rule and specifications and his abilities and to possess a thorough knowledge of the rules of the GHRA.
- C. The decisions of each judge constitute solely his/her individual preference and not a verdict by the GHRA.
- D. Judges’ decisions may not be protested.
- E. No one shall approach a Judge about a decision unless first obtaining permission from the Show Steward who shall arrange a meeting with the Judge at a proper time and place. The Steward must be present with the judge at all meetings.
- F. No exhibitor has the right to inspect the Judge’s cards without the Judge’s permission. Providing judge's scorecards to exhibitors is at the judge's discretion. If allowed, cards will be available at the conclusion of the show in the show office.
- G. A judge must order from the ring any unruly horse or one whose actions threaten to endanger show officials/staff, other exhibitors, or their entries.
- H. A judge shall either choose or approve patterns from show management for any class requiring a pattern. These patterns must be posted no later than two hours before the scheduled class.
- I. The judge shall examine and check for lameness all equines brought into any class (Color class excluded). Obvious lameness is defined as: a) consistently observable at a trot under all circumstances, b) marked nodding, hitching or shortened strides, and c) minimal weight-bearing in motion and/or rest including an inability to move. The judge shall communicate any lameness to his/her ring steward who shall confer with the other judge(s). The steward will not specify which animal was questioned. The remaining judges will indicate if they have also noted lameness and specify which animal. If the same animal is indicated by all judges present, the animal is removed from the class without question. If all judges do not recognize the same animal's lameness, the animal will continue in the class and may be scored respective to each judge’s discretion.
- J. Judges will not have any communication with each other while judging any class, with exception being a safety issue that could result in immediate injury to staff, exhibitor, or entry. This includes having adequate distance separation during pattern classes so as judges and scribes cannot have communication.

V. Show Stewards and Technical Delegates

- A. The following are required responsibilities and duties of Show Stewards and Technical Delegates:
1. Safeguard the welfare of the horses.
 2. Protect the interests of competitors, judges, and Competition Management.
 3. When they become aware of a potential violation of GHRA rules, without waiting for a protest, investigate and notify the appropriate individual or official, and, if not rectified, issue a warning and/or file a charge.
 4. Assist Competition Management to ensure that every effort is made to provide for a safe competition including assisting in setting up practice jumps and competition course.
 5. Report on the suitability of the competition facilities in all aspects, including stabling. The steward or technical delegate must commence his duties early enough to deal with these matters. The Technical Delegate should also evaluate potentially unsafe conditions related to the show, e.g., poor footing in the warm-up area and bring to attention of show management to correct.
 6. A steward or technical delegate should clearly understand that he has no authority in connection with the management or the judging of a competition.
 7. Answer exhibitors' questions about rules. They are the liaison between judges and exhibitors.
- B. No technical Delegate may officiate for more than three consecutive years at the same competition or at more than three consecutive competitions run by the same governing body, Board of Directors, or Licensee.
- C. The Steward's and/or schooling supervisor's decision regarding schooling fences, tack, and equipment in the warm-up and/or schooling areas is final (Exception for Dressage: The final authority rests with Competition Management).
- D. No Steward or Technical Delegate may officiate at more than one competition at the same time.
- E. Stewards and technical delegates must retain copies of steward/technical delegate reports, and supporting documentation, for a period of three years.
- F. Special Duties of a Technical Delegate in addition to the responsibilities of a steward and/or technical delegate, the powers, duties, and responsibilities of a technical delegate are as follows:
1. Help supervise the technical conduct of the competition, including after he has indicated to the show manager that he is satisfied with the arrangements. Until he has indicated to the show manager that he is satisfied with all the arrangements, the authority of the technical delegate shall be absolute.

2. Courses and Arenas- Inspect the courses and arenas to ensure that the technical details are in accordance with the rules and regulations.
3. Instruct the show manager to make any alterations to the course(s) or arena(s) or to any technical detail associated with the conduct of the competition which he considers necessary.
4. Be satisfied that the course is fair, at the standard of the level offered and safe. Also ensure that correct distances between obstacles is accurately measured. The Technical Delegate will also ensure that knowledge of local conditions does not play any part.

G. General Duties for Dressage Technical Delegates

1. Inspect the arenas to ensure that the technical details are in accordance with the rules and regulations.
2. Advise Competition Management to make necessary changes to arenas, schooling areas, or other facilities to comply with the rules.
3. At Dressage Competitions, to observe and report that management and competitors are following all Dressage Division regulations.
4. Inspect all entry forms to determine completion of entry form, horse Breed registration numbers, rider membership numbers, owner membership numbers, and horse and rider age verification.
5. Technical Delegate will have a copy of the GHRA rulebook as reference.

H. Warnings - Stewards and Technical Delegates

1. A Warning may be issued by a Steward, Technical Delegate, or Competition Official working in any of these capacities at the competition to any competitor, spectator, or participant for improper conduct, or for noncompliance with the rules, provided the issuer considers the conduct not severe enough to cause the issuer to file formal charges.
2. To issue a Warning a Steward, Technical Delegate, or Competition Official must complete and sign the Warning Card.
3. A copy of the signed Warning Card must be provided to the alleged offender at the competition either in person or by any other suitable means. A copy of the Warning Card must then be sent to the GHRA with the Steward's/Technical Delegate's Report Form and noted therein.
4. Upon receipt of the Warning Card, the Association will send an acknowledgment of its receipt of the Warning Card to the alleged offender advising of the provisions of this Rule.
5. The issuance of a Warning Card is not meant to replace the filing of charges for a willful and serious violation of GHRA rules, and in no case may a Warning Card be issued for abuse of a horse in any form. It is for lesser offenses only.
6. Immediately following receipt by the GHRA of a third Warning Card indicating that a competitor, spectator, or participant has been issued three (3) Warning Cards within a sixteen (16) month period the GHRA President, or his designee, shall either levy a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1000 or issue a formal charge pursuant to this rule alleging that the

rules have been violated on all or any one of said three occasions. If the alleged offender is found in violation of any or all of said violations, they may be subject to the penalties.

I. Conflicts of Interest and Restrictions - Stewards and Technical Delegates

1. The following persons at a given competition are ineligible to serve as stewards and technical delegates: the president, chairman, other Show Committee officers, competition secretary, manager or other competition officials or employees, judges, or exhibitors at that competition.
2. No steward or technical delegate may officiate in any competition in which any member of his/her family or any of their clients are judging.
3. No steward or technical delegate may officiate at a competition if he/she or any member of their family has any relationship with the competition which constitutes a conflict of interest with the steward's or technical delegate's duties under these rules. No member of the steward's or technical delegate's family may serve as a Competition Manager or Competition Secretary at the competition where the steward or technical delegate is officiating.
4. No member of a steward's or technical delegate's family, nor any of the steward's or technical delegate's clients, may take part as a trainer, coach, lessor, lessee, exhibitor, rider, driver, or handler at a competition where the steward or technical delegate is officiating.
5. In addition to the above restrictions, the following persons may not serve as the technical delegate at a Dressage competition:
 - a. A close relative of a competitor or owner of a horse entered in the competition.
 - b. Chefs d'Equipe whose teams are entered in the competition.
 - c. Instructors or trainers of competitors entered in the competition.
 - d. The Director (Manager) of the competition or a member of the Director's family.
 - e. Stewards and technical delegates are not to be used as a ringmaster, announcer, timer or Judge, or in any other volunteer or paid position not related to their proper duties at GHSA competitions where they are officiating. Exception: At a competition where more than one steward or technical delegate is officiating, and after a Steward or Technical Delegate has entirely completed his/her duties at that competition, he/she may serve in another capacity; including as a judge.
6. During a competition, no steward or technical delegate may be the houseguest of a person who is exhibiting, or whose family is exhibiting, at the same competition.
7. A member of a manager's family may not officiate as a judge, steward or technical delegate at said manager's competition.
8. A steward or technical delegate cannot own or operate any business (i.e. tack shop, braiding business, etc.) at the same competition where he/she is officiating.
9. No Steward or Technical Delegate who is presently receiving or has received within the past 30 days, any form of compensation from a competition management firm for services other than as an official or schooling supervisor, may officiate at any of said management's competitions.

10. Any individual serving as an official at a competition may not charge or receive direct financial benefit from tutoring a learner or apprentice at the same competition.

VI - Show Eligibility

- A. All Gypsy Horses or Gypsy Horse crossbred animals must show proof of GHRA registration (A copy of both sides of the registration certificate or certificate of pending registration). When a horse's registration is applied for at a GHRA recognized show, a certificate of pending registration will be issued by the show management.
- B. Age determination- For the purpose of determining eligibility for competition, the age of a horse shall be computed by the calendar year starting on January 1 of the year foaled, i.e., it is a weanling during the calendar year in which foaled, regardless of the time of year foaled; a yearling during the first calendar year following date. For example: A horse foaled anytime in 2004, will be termed one year old January 1, 2005, 2 years old January 1, 2006, etc.
- C. Registration Procedure
1. Applicant must complete, sign, and submit proper GHRA registration application forms, with 2 photographs of the horse taken in accordance with requirements on the form to the Registrar.
 2. All horses registered with the GHRA must show proof of parentage with a breeder's certificate in which both parents are registered with GHRA. One parent must be GHRA registered for a horse to be eligible for registration as a crossbred.
 3. Exceptions subject to Board approval:
 - a. Proof of Import: form VS17-30 or a copy of an EU passport.
 - b. A copy of sire and dam registration certificates from a recognized Registry* and Breeders Certificate signed by mare & stallion owners.
 - c. A copy of registration certificate from a recognized Registry*.
 - d. Documented background of origination.
 4. Recognized Registries:
 - a. Gypsy Cob & Drum Society, Gypsy Cob Society, Ltd.
 - b. Gypsy Vanner Horse Society.
 - c. Irish Cob Society and its affiliates.
 - d. And others subject to Board review and approval.
 5. The Gypsy Horse Registry of America (GHRA) website will serve as the official source of all current registration information. This rulebook serves as an outline for registration processes only, but all official current information must be obtained from the website or direct from the GHRA registrar.

VII - Definition of Amateur and Youth, Renumeration_____

A. Regardless of one's equestrian skills and /or accomplishments, a person is an amateur for all shows conducted under GHRA rules who after his/her 18th birthday has not engaged in any of the activities listed in section D below, which would make him/her a professional.

1. An Amateur must be a current GHRA member and have a GHRA Amateur Declaration on file for the current show year.
2. A horse shown by an amateur in GHRA classes must be owned and/or leased, with a current GHRA lease on file by the amateur or the immediate family of that amateur.

B. An individual is considered as a Youth exhibitor, regardless of his/her equestrian skills or accomplishments, until he/she turns 19 years of age as of January 1st of the current year.

1. Proof of legal birthday must be submitted with membership application. Acceptable documents are, Government issued Birth Certificate, Passport, ID or Driver's License. Falsifying documents will result in disciplinary action.
2. Each youth participant must have a current GHRA membership.
3. Memberships can be issued at a show with legal guardian or parent permission.
4. Youth may show horses that are not owned by the youth showing the horse, provided the horse is GHRA registered.
5. No youth are permitted to handle a stallion in any capacity. This includes, any in-hand activities, riding (saddled or bareback) and grooming of any kind.
6. All youth are required to wear a ATSM/SEI helmet when riding, driving or serving as a driving groom.
7. Youth's legal guardian or parent must sign show entry validating permission to participate. Person signing assumes full responsibility for the youth on and off the show grounds.
8. GHRA points and/or awards will be tabulated as a horse/rider combo.
9. There is no limit to the number of horse/rider combos.
10. All other youth rules are congruent with the listed amateur rules and will be followed as written.
11. Youth, until he/she turns 8 years of age as of January 1st of the current year, will be classified as "PeeWee".

C. Definitions of terms

1. Renumeration as defined is compensation or payment in any form valuing greater than \$300 (including, but not limited to cash, goods, sponsorships, hotel fees, travel fees, discounts, exchange of services such as rent, board or training).
2. Family is defined as any family member living at the same property but not limited to, spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, nephews, nieces, in-laws, children.

D. Items that would prohibit classification as an amateur:

1. Accepts remuneration for riding, driving, showing in halter/in-hand, training, schooling or conduction clinics or seminars.
2. Accepts remuneration for giving instructions in equitation or horse training. This includes providing instruction and schooling to any person who rides/drives or shows halter/in-hand at any competition.
3. Accepts remuneration for employment in other capacity (e.g., secretary, bookkeeper, veterinarian, groom, farrier) other than for horses actually owned or leased by him/her.
4. Exhibits (including ride, drive, halter, performance, or in-hand) any horse that is he/she or his/her family or corporation, including family controlled corporations, receives remuneration for boarding, training, riding, driving, or showing in halter/in-hand.
5. Accepts remuneration for the use of his or her name, photograph or other form of personal association as a horseman in connection with any advertisement or article to be sold.

E. The following activities do not affect the amateur status of a person who is otherwise qualified.

1. The writing of books or articles pertaining to horses.
2. Accepting remuneration for officiating as a show manager, course designer, announcer, participating as a TV commentator, or accepting bona fide remuneration for services as a veterinarian, groom, farrier, tack shop operator, breeder, or for accepting bona fide reimbursement for boarding services.
3. Acting as a counselor for an equine camp, who are not hired in the exclusive capacity of riding instructor.
4. Providing instruction and assistance to the handicap, not in the form of formal for-profit lessons or schooling.
5. Accepting reimbursement for expenses without profit.
6. Accepting a token appreciation, other than money, for riding, driving, or showing in halter/in-hand.
7. Horse board, partial support, small tokens, or objects with a value less than \$300.
8. Accepting prize money or awards, as defined by show signage, for an animal owned/leased by the amateur or his/her immediate family.

VIII - Exhibitor Responsibility

Exhibitors are responsible for:

- A. Knowledge and adherence to the current rules as set forth by GHRA and show management.
- B. Submitting completed entry form legibly and accurately with information exactly as is printed on horse's registration certificate.
- C. Being considerate of other exhibitors, vendors, facility employees, and all show management and officials.
- D. Reporting to the gate promptly for the class and notifying gate personnel of tack changes needed. A three (3) minute gate call can be implemented at any GHRA sanctioned show. Any gate holds must be requested prior to the class and before any exhibitor for said class has entered the arena.
- E. Exhibitor must accommodate any reasonable request by the judge. (Example: Examining horse, tack equipment, etc.).
- F. GHRA does not assume responsibility or liability for safety of participants at the shows or other events it approves/sanctions.
- G. Exhibitors are responsible for their own equipment. Improper use of, improper maintenance of, and improper fit of equipment will be at the risk and discretion of the exhibitor. Show management (including the GHRA, judges, technical delegates, show managers, and others involved in the operation of the show) will assume no liability for injury or death associated with equipment failure or misuse. Show management personnel will assist an exhibitor in determining the appropriateness of equipment for show purposes but are not authorized to validate it's safety.

IX - General Show Rules

- A. Cross-entering: No cross-entering will be allowed between full blood and crossbred divisions.
 - 1. Crossbred animals will follow the rules set forth in this rulebook for full blood Gypsy Horses.
 - 2. Classes for crossbred animals will be determined by show management.
- B. As a minimum requirement, all horses must be serviceable, sound, in good condition and well groomed.
- C. Any horse showing evidence of lameness as defined in the "Judge Responsibility section" will be penalized, as written.
- D. Ring gate must be closed when entire class has entered the ring. Gate holds will be limited to three minutes, as written.
- E. Gypsy Horses shall show with full mane, feather and tail, no thinning.
(Exception: Braiding of mane and tail is optional in English, costume and tail braided and/or tied below tailbone in Driving Classes only). Generous hair, heavy feather, and often double manes (manes on both sides of the horse's neck) are inherent characteristics of the Gypsy Horse breed. Excessively clipped includes chin and jaw hair removed, (no shorter than ½"), inside ear hair removed (no shorter than flat of outside ear rim) may be penalized.
 - 1. A single braid behind the ear to create a bridle path is permissible but should not be prominent. The braid should be braided to tuck under and be hidden by the remaining mane. The single braid behind the ear should be no wider than 3 inches from poll along the neck at the base of the mane hair, a small braid is preferred.
 - 2. If a bridle path is used it should not exceed the length of the ear laid back along the neck of the horse.
- F. Clipping of horse's coat for showing in winter to give the impression of a summer coat is permissible if no pink skin is visible under clipped portion of coat.
- G. Docked tails are not permissible.
- H. No braiding, clipping or alteration of feather is allowed other than trimming the bottom to neaten the appearance and flow of feather.
- I. No ginger or other irritants, nicked tails, false tails, or set-up tails allowed.
- J. The application of artificial hair in mane, feather or tail is prohibited.
- K. Changing the coat color of a Gypsy Horse is not permitted.
- L. Foals and Yearlings must be shown barefoot.
- M. 2-year-olds and older Gypsy Horses may be shown barefoot or with a light plate of uniform thickness and weight.

N. No pads are permitted. No built-up feet, weighted shoes, grabs, caulks, or trailers. The plate shall be of equal length in the branches from the toe back and shall not extend past the bulb of the heel. In all classes the foot should be natural in appearance with the frog close to the ground. The length of the toe must be proportional to the size of the animal.

O. No farm, individual or animal names, logos or monograms may be displayed on exhibitors. This excludes any letters or monograms on traditional driving aprons. Brand names of clothing manufacturers should not be displayed or covered as this may indicate sponsorship of the exhibitor/animal.

P. Conduct designed to distract a horse or otherwise interfere with the showing of another exhibitor's animal will not be tolerated by the show management. This conduct includes equipment (carts, costumes) which are excessively loud, or distracting may be excused from the ring as these pose safety issues. Offenders will be asked to leave the show area. If the offender is also an exhibitor, he or she will be excused from the ring and barred from personally showing during that show. His or her horse however may compete. The offense shall be reported to the GHRA office by the show management for review by the GHRA board.

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

R. Stallions shall be shown only by persons no longer eligible to compete as a youth. See definition of youth.

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

T. Stallions are not permitted in any youth class.

U. Equipment should fit horses properly and be appropriate for the animal.

V. Patterns must be posted no later than two hours prior to start of any pattern-requiring class.

W. Breed type (hereafter listed as "type") will be factored as a percentage of every respective class (see percentage consideration in the following class descriptions). Each Halter Division shall be judged 50% on breed type and 50% on conformation, movement, manners. Exceptions to this are listed in each respective halter division listed below. Each Performance Division (In-Hand, Driving, Under Saddle) shall be judged 50% on conformation, quality, breed type, movement; and 50% on performance, disposition, and manners. Exceptions to this are listed in each respective division listed below.

X - Breed Standard

All animals will be judged based on their likeness to the GHRA Breed Standard (Standard of Perfection) listed below. Breed type will be factored as a percentage of every respective class (see percentage consideration in the following class descriptions).

A. General Appearance

The Gypsy Cob is powerful and compact with an overall impression of intelligence, kindness, strength, and agility. Proportioned and balanced with medium to heavy bone and well-muscled. Mane and tail are thick and luxurious. Abundant feather drapes from knee to ground. A proper cob often displays a beard, moustache and a forelock extending past the tip of its muzzle. A Gypsy Cob is usually pinto in coloring, but any coat or eye color is acceptable.

B. Head

Head is expressive and proportioned to body. Ears are well set and not too large, balanced to size. Eyes should be large, open and alert with good ocular bone structure. Jaws should be clearly defined, ample width between jaws, making adequate room for larynx and muscle attachments. Jaws are larger and more muscled on stallions. Nose straight profile and level bite.

C. Neck, Withers and Shoulders

Neck balanced, generously muscled, and arched. Clean, open throat latch. Neck ties in well at the shoulder. Shoulders deep, powerful, and well sloped. Withers medium height and well-muscled.

D. Body and Legs

Back supple, flexible, short, and compact with ample muscle and longer underline. Ribs well sprung and deep heart girth. Hindquarters very generous, smooth, broad and rounded across the croup with long hip well coupled to powerful hocks. Legs set well under body with adequate space between front and hind legs. Leg bone flat with strong tendons. Good separation between tendon and bone. Feather starts at the knees and hocks, running down front and back of legs and covering the hooves. Joints must be solid with correctly sloped pasterns. Hooves must be well shaped with strong hoof walls and adequate frog.

E. Temperament and Movement

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

XI - General Halter Rules

Halter Classes are designed to evaluate the quality of animals, based on the Breed Standard (Standard of Perfection) to maintain the integrity of the GHRA registered animal. Patterns must be posted no later than two hours prior to start of any pattern-requiring class.

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

B. Halter Show Ring Procedure:

1. Horses will be exhibited in a pattern as defined by the judge. This pattern will be explained prior to the initiation of the first halter class, by the judge, but will not be posted prior to the show. Clarification of the exhibition pattern for halter/in-hand classes will not result in any form of penalty. The judge may ask an exhibitor to repeat, or demonstrate again, any portion of the inspection process. For exhibitors with disabilities or other physical limitations, a judge may alter a pattern to provide the safest environment for all parties.
 - a. Exhibitors failing to complete the prescribed pattern correctly and demonstrate gaits requested within three attempts may be disqualified. Exception: Youth divisions failing to complete the prescribed pattern or demonstrate requested gaits will not be disqualified but will not be placed over someone who demonstrated correctly.
2. Entries will be examined by the judge in the lineup after all the horses have been worked. Judging will not be considered complete until all score cards have been submitted. Continuance of "showing" is encouraged until the class completion, as excused by the judge.
3. The ideal standard in evaluating horses in halter classes should include, but not limited to, soundness and correctness of conformation, particularly feet and legs, with emphasis on correct manner of travel.

C. General items:

1. The walk should be a natural flat-footed, four beat gait. The walk will be alert, with a stride of reasonable length for the size of the horse.
2. The trot should be a smooth, ground covering, two beat diagonal gait, with a slight flick of feather at the point of extension.
3. The trot should be square and balanced with straight forward movement of the feet.
4. The Gypsy Horse should have the overall appearance of a strong and willing partner that works harmoniously with its handler.
5. The horse shall have a level bite.
6. Stallions over 2 years of age must have descended testicles.
7. The Gypsy Horse is noted for its calm, tractable personality, behavior problems should be penalized. For safety reasons an unruly horse (unsafe for horses, officials, or exhibitors in

- the ring) must be excused from the ring by the judge, ring steward, or steward. An exhibitor cannot protest this action.
8. The Gypsy Horse halter entry should be bright and alert with a smart way of going. The entry should possess all of the attributes of quality set forth in the Standard of Perfection, with as few faults as possible and free of any disqualifying characteristics. The Gypsy Horse shall be judged on merit of quality.
 9. Absolute correctness of movement and soundness will be noted by the judge.
 10. All horses must be examined in the lineup and observed at a walk and trot.
 11. No tack, equipment, aids (including whips/crops), appointments or devices permitted other than as follows:
 - a. Mares & Geldings: show halter or hunter type bridle with snaffle bit without shanks.
 - b. Stallions: may be shown in full tack (crupper, side reins and surcingle), show halter or hunter type bridle only, with snaffle or stallion bit.
 - c. Bits are permitted only on animals two years and older.
 12. Dress for an exhibitor should be appropriate for purpose.
 - a. The Exhibitor to be dressed safe, neat, and clean.
 - b. It is recommended but not required to wear hat, jacket, and gloves.
 - c. Closed toe/heel foot attire is required (boots or athletic shoes).
 - d. Spurs of any kind are prohibited in halter exhibition.
 - e. No T-shirts, shorts, skirts above the knee, strapless tops or canvas/cloth shoes allowed.
 13. One handler may be allowed in the ring with each horse. An exhibitor may request a runner to assist and then exchange for inspection, exhibitor must notify the ring steward prior to entering the show ring. Accommodations will be made to allow for other disabilities, as possible. An adult is permitted, for safety reasons, to be present in the ring for youth exhibitors under age 8. The adult is not permitted to show the animal or provide any coaching but be present as a safety assistant only.
 14. No items disturbing to other entries may be used inside or outside the ring while showing a Gypsy Horse.
 15. All eligible first and second place class winners (group winners excluded) must compete in their respective championship classes, unless excused by show management.
 16. Bloody Mouth. In all divisions if a horse's mouth is found to be bloody, disqualification is at the judge's discretion.

XII - Halter Class Specifications

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

- A. Foal of Current Year (Dams may be present in the off-side of the ring on lead with a non-exhibiting handler.)
- B. Yearlings
- C. 2 Year Olds
- D. 3- & 4-Year Olds
- E. 5 Year Olds
- F. Broodmare: Broodmares must be 3 years old or older and are eligible for Senior Champion Mare but cannot cross enter into the aged mare classes at the same show or contest. (Foals may be present in the off side of the ring on lead with a non-exhibiting handler.)
- G. Junior Champion and Reserve: To be the first and second place winners from Foal of Current Year, Yearling, 2 Year Olds, and 3- & 4-Year-Olds. Horses should be lined up according to wins in qualifying classes. In no case shall 2nd place horse be placed over the horse that placed first above him. This class will be listed as optional.
- H. Senior Champion and Reserve: To be the first and second place winners from 5-Year-Old & Older, and Broodmares. Horses should be lined up according to wins in qualifying classes. In no case shall 2nd place horse be placed over the horse that was placed first above him. This class will be listed as optional.
- I. Grand Champion: The Senior Champion and Reserve winners and Junior Champion and Reserve winners (foals are eligible if they are Junior Champion or Reserve), if the classes are held. Horses should be lined up according to wins in qualifying classes. In no case shall 2nd place horse be placed over the horse that was placed above him. Exceptions: If for any reason the first-place horse fails to return for Grand and Reserve, the second-place horse in that division, shall be moved in the first-place position for consideration in Grand and Reserve placing. In the event that the Junior and Senior Championship classes are not held (optional), then ALL horses placing 1st and 2nd in their respective age classes will be invited to compete in the Grand Champion class.
- J. Champion of Champions: If a Champion of Champions award is given, those eligible will be Grand Champion Stallion, Mare, and Gelding.
- K. Broken Color: At age, any sex of any tobiano, piebald, or appaloosa color pattern. Judged 80% on color quality, richness and 50/50 balance of coat pattern and 20% on conformation.
- L. Blagdon Color: Any solid-colored horse, of any age or sex, with a white belly splash, white feet & legs, extending up past the hocks, in some case continuing up into the flanks or higher, with irregular edges, & white markings on the face & chin, to give an apron or bald face appearance.

They have a look as if they have been splashed with white paint from underneath. There are a varied number of the white genes responsible for these markings. They also may include the Sabino genes, which can also give the appearance of roaning through the coat. Depending on the base color of horse, it can display a blue or pink look. Judged 80% on quality and richness of color and 20% on conformation.

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

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

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

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

Q. Produce of Dam: 2 Gypsy Horses; stallions, mares, and/or geldings, any age, the produce of the same dam. Judged 75% on conformation and 25% on uniformity. Combined ownership permitted. Entry is made in the name of the dam. Will not be asked to work on a line.

R. Bred, Owned, and Shown by Owner: An entry; stallion, mare, or gelding, any age. The animal must be bred, currently owned, and exhibited by the same person. The registration papers must reflect current ownership of the animal as the breeder. The exhibitor shall be the person listed as the current owner.

S. Amateur: Any class (halter, in-hand, under saddle, or driven) in which the exhibitor meets amateur status as defined in section VII, subsection A. The animal exhibited must meet the criteria for amateur exhibitor.

T. Youth: Any class (halter, in-hand, under saddle, or driven) in which the exhibitor meets youth status as defined in section VII, subsection B. The animal exhibited must meet the criteria for youth exhibitor.

U. PeeWee: Any youth class (halter, in-hand, under saddle, or driven) specifically for exhibitors meeting "PeeWee" status (section VII, subsection B, 11). These classes must allow for an adult to assist, as a safety precaution only, in the ring during the exhibition.

V. North American Bred: Animals that are conceived on North American soil (Canada, United States, Mexico).

W. International Bred: Animals that are conceived on soil outside of North America.

XIII - In-Hand Performance Division

The In-Hand Performance division is for the purpose of developing and furthering the art and sport of competing in hand.

- A. A complete knowledge of and compliance with the rules are essential.
- B. An in-hand horse must be at least 2 years old to compete in in-hand performance. (January 1st of their 2-year-old year).
- C. Horse to be shown in halter or bridle with appropriate lead, chain on lead permitted under the chin of the horse.
- D. The horse must be serviceable sound, meet conformation standards and exhibit quiet manners.
- E. Further rules for each section of in-hand Performance are listed below in the respective class sections.

XIV -Trail In-Hand (GHRA pointed class), "Baby" Trail (non-GHRA pointed class)

This class will be judged on the performance of the horse over the obstacles. Judges will assign a point value to each obstacle and points will be added to or subtracted from this score based on the horse's performance over that obstacle. Credit will be given to the horse negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the handler's cues. Horse may not be touched by handler unless instructed to by judge or course designer. No tack, equipment, aids, appointments, or devices permitted other than halter and leadline. Handler must maneuver horse, using leadline, voice or hand signals only. A handler may show more than one entry in a class. "Baby" Trail (non-GHRA pointed) is only available to those animals Under Age 2, as specified by definition of age, and will be an optional class at management decision. If a "Baby" Trail class is not offered, animals Under Age 2, as specified by definition of age, will not be allowed to participate in the Open Trail In-Hand class.

Each Performance Division (In-Hand, Driving, Harness, Under Saddle) shall be judged 50% on conformation, quality, breed type, movement; and 50% on performance, disposition, and manners.

A. Course: Horse required to work over, under or through obstacles. Obstacles should be simulated conditions encountered at the ranch, in parades or at a show. Course to include a minimum of 6 obstacles and a maximum of 10 obstacles (pointed class), or minimum of 3 obstacles and a maximum of 5 obstacles (non-pointed class).

B. Walk and jog of suitable duration to show way of going Canter not allowed. Speed not to be used to determine placing. Excessive delays in approaching obstacles to be penalized; judges may ask exhibitor to move on to next obstacle when the horse takes excessive time, has refused 3 times or is unable to work the obstacle. No time limit to be on course.

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

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

E. No animals are allowed on course once the trail pattern has been set by show management until their pattern has signaled to begin.

F. Obstacle Class Definitions

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

2. Trot-overs – An obstacle of at least four poles measuring 36 inches (91.44cm) to 42 inches (106.68cm) *between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.
3. Side-pass – An object of such nature and length which is safe and may be used to demonstrate the responsiveness of the horse to leg signals. If raised, height may not exceed 12 inches (30.48cm). The obstacle may be designed to require the horse to side pass either or both ways or in a pattern. Objects such as a bale of hay that may become entangled in the horse's feet or legs will not be used. An exhibitor is not allowed to touch a horse to encourage side pass, per XIV definition of Trail-In-Hand.
4. Circle – Requiring either a turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning on outside of circle; or a turn on the haunches with hind feet inside and front feet on outside of circle.
5. Square, minimum 6 feet (1.82m) sides. Walk into the square. While all four feet are confined in the square, make a 360 degree turn and ride out.
6. Gate: It is permissible to change hands prior to opening gate if the gate is in such a position as to justify the change of hands on the lead. Exhibitors losing control of the gate while passing through shall be penalized and scored accordingly.
7. Back through. Shall consist of:
 - a. Poles or Straight L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 30 inches (76.2cm) between minimum; height not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm).
 - b. Barrels or Cones – A minimum of three. At least 36 inches (91.44cm) between.
 - c. Triangle – 36 inches (91.44cm) between minimum at entry and 40 inches (101.6cm) between minimum for sides. If guardrails are used with barrels, cones, or triangle they shall be 3-4 feet (.91m-1.21m) from the sides of the obstacle.
8. Bridge – a bridge with a wooden floor not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm) in height and with or without side rails not less than 36 inches (91.44cm) apart will be used. A log placed under the bridge to create teeter-totter effect is not prohibited so long as it is secured to the bridge so as not to shift during the passage of the horse over the bridge.
9. Water Hazard – A ditch or shallow pond of water may be used. A horse must pass through this obstacle, which must be large enough so that to properly complete this obstacle all four feet of the horse must step in the water. Management may not place any item in the water. If a box is used, simulated water is permissible. If the water box is used proceeding and in combination with a bridge, simulated water must be used.
10. Simulated Water – A plastic sheet, secured to the ground, so that it will not become affixed to the horse's foot when a horse passes over the simulated water.
11. Carrying Object – Any object, other than animal or fowl, and of a reasonable size or weight, may be carried to a specific point.
12. Drag or Pull - Any object other than animal or fowl which can reasonably be pulled or dragged without causing a safety issue.
13. Mailbox – Remove and/or replace items. Side pass is optional.

14. Ground Tie – Proceed to the designated place, ground tie the horse and move away from the horse a reasonable distance to clearly show the proper training of the horse.
15. Serpentine – obstacle consisting of four pylons, guardrails optional, through which a horse will maneuver at a walk or jog. Guardrails shall consist of poles placed parallel and a minimum of 3 feet (.91m) from the side of pylons: walk pylons, minimum of 3 feet (.91m) apart, base to base. Jog pylons minimum 6 feet (1.82m) apart, base to base.
16. Jog-around – Square consisting of 4 poles, minimum 12 feet (3.65m) long, and a pylon placed in the center of the square. Exhibitor will enter over a designated pole, perform a minimum 90-degree jog around the pylon and exit over a designated pole.
17. Jog-through – shall consist of poles L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 3 feet (.99m) between minimum and 4 feet 3 inches (1.29m) Maximum. Elevated height shall not exceed 12 inches (3048cm).

G. Penalties and Scoring

1. Off course:
 - a. Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction.
 - b. Negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side.
 - c. Skipping an obstacle unless directed by the judge.
 - d. Negotiating obstacles in the wrong sequence.
 - e. Not following the correct line of travel.
2. Penalties: Please see section "I" Under Saddle Trail #8
3. Scoring: Points may be added or subtracted from a horse's total score on the obstacles based on his attitude, manners, style, and way of going, manner of travel.
 - a. A horse with a major fault on the course, knock downs, etc., should not place ahead of a horse that worked the obstacles cleanly.
 - b. Entries to be evaluated on responsiveness, willingness, and general attitude. Entries should demonstrate control, calmness, and sensible attitude.
4. Pattern for trail is to be posted a minimum of two (2) hours prior to beginning the class.
5. A walk-through with show officials is optional and at the discretion of show management and officials. It is encouraged that a walk-through be performed for any youth or amateur classes but is not mandatory. No animals may participate in the walk-through.

XV – Showmanship

The showmanship at Halter class is designed to evaluate the exhibitor's ability to execute, in concert with their horse, a set of maneuvers prescribed by the judge with precision and smoothness while exhibiting poise and confidence and maintaining a balanced, functional, and fundamentally correct body position.

For scoring clarification, please refer to the General Show Rules (pg. 18, item w.)

- A. Showmanship Patterns must be posted publicly a minimum two (2) hours prior to the class.
- B. Exhibitors are only allowed to exhibit one (1) animal in each Showmanship class.
- C. Appearance
 - 1. Attire and tack should be clean, well-fitting and in good repair. A workmanlike appearance should be presented. Attire should reflect the division and should be consistent with the tack used on the animal.
 - 2. A hat is required in all classes.
 - 3. Spurs are prohibited in all Showmanship classes.
- D. Grooming And Fitting Of Animal
 - 1. The animal should be prepared as if showing in a Halter class for its conformation type.
 - 2. The animal should be in good condition; the animal should be well groomed; the mane and tail should be clean and free of tangles and debris.
 - 3. The feet should be properly trimmed; and if shod, the shoes should fit the animal properly and be securely and neatly fastened.
- E. Presentation of Animal
 - 1. Leading
 - a. The exhibitor should alertly lead the animal from the left side, holding the lead shank or rein in the right hand with the remaining portion of the shank or rein held neatly and safely in the left hand. The animal and exhibitor should readily perform the maneuvers called for by the pattern posted for the class.
 - b. All turns shall be to the right with the exhibitor walking to the right around the animal.
 - c. After the class has lined up, the judge will call on each exhibitor to move his/her animal individually. When moving the animal, exhibitors should be certain the judge can get a clean, unobstructed view of its action. The animal should move freely and in a straight line.
 - 2. Posing

- a. The exhibitor should set up the animal using a minimum of cueing, without touching the animal. The animal should be alert and posed (standing) to its best advantage for the judge's examination.
- b. The exhibitor should leave a safe space between animals when lined up side by side or head to tail. Animals should be allowed to stand quietly as the judge examines other animals in a line up. Over showing and undue maneuvering may be penalized.

3. Poise

- a. The exhibitor should present an alert, confident appearance. He/she should always know the position of the judge, respond quickly to direction from the judge or ring steward, and be courteous to other exhibitors.
- b. The exhibitor should quickly recognize, and quietly correct faults made by the animal or the exhibitor.

F. Class Procedures

1. The judge may ask exhibitors to enter the ring and then work individual or work their patterns starting from the gate.
2. The following maneuvers are considered acceptable:
 - a. Lead the horse at a walk and trot.
 - b. Stops.
 - c. Turns of 90 (1/4), 180 (1/2), 270 (3/4), 360 (full turn) degrees or any combination or multiple of these turns. Pull turns are an unacceptable maneuver.
 - d. Back in a straight or curved line.
3. The judge must have each exhibitor set the horse up squarely for inspection during the class.

G. Western Showmanship

1. Animals shall be shown in a halter with lead shank. Leather equipment is suggested and preferred over other materials. Silver is optional.
2. Whips or crops are prohibited.
3. Animals used in a Western Showmanship class shall stand according to conformation type regulations.
 - a. A judge may ask a Showmanship exhibitor to square up his/her animal for individual inspection.
 - b. An animal posed in any other manner shall be marked down.
4. In Western Showmanship, the animal may be braided.
5. Suitable Western attire shall be worn.

H. English Showmanship

1. Animals shall be shown in a plain leather halter with lead shank, show bridle with lead shank, a snaffle bridle or curb bit. In all cases, leather equipment is suggested and preferred over other materials. Decorative silver bridles and silver halters are prohibited.
2. Whips or crops are prohibited.
3. Suitable English attire shall be worn and shall match the type presented (i.e. Hunter Seat or Saddle Seat).
4. Animals used in an English Showmanship class must be shown according to its conformation type regulations.
5. In English Showmanship, the animal may be braided.

I. Scoring

The scoring will be based on 0-infinity, with 70 denoting an average performance. The individual maneuvers are scored in 1/2-point increments from a low of -3 to a high of +3 with a score of 0 denoting a maneuver that is correct with no degree of difficulty. A final score of 0 to +5 will be given for overall form and effectiveness at the completion of each run. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe, The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based on the degree and/or frequency of the infraction.

1. Three (3) point penalties (minor):
 - a. Break of gait at a walk or trot for up to two strides
 - b. Over or under turning up to 1/8 of a turn.
 - c. Ticking or hitting cone.
 - d. Sliding a pivot foot.
 - e. Lifting a pivot foot during a pivot and replacing it in the same place.
 - f. Lifting a foot and replacing it in the same place after presentation.
2. Five (5) point penalties (major) include:
 - a. Not performing the gait, maneuver or not stopping within ten (10) feet of designated area.
 - b. Break of gait at walk or trot for more than 2 strides.
 - c. Splitting the cone (cone between the horse and handler).
 - d. Horse stepping out of set-up after presentation.
 - e. Horse stepping out of or moving the hind end significantly during a pivot or turn.
 - f. Over or under turning 1/8 to 1/4 of turn.
 - g. Horse resting a foot or hipshot in a setup.
3. Ten (10) point penalties (severe) (avoid disqualification but should be placed below the exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault) include:
 - a. Exhibitor is not in the required position during inspection.
 - b. Exhibitor touching the horse or kicking or pointing their feet at the horse's feet during the setup.
 - c. Standing directly in front of the horse.

- d. Loss of lead shank, holding chain, or two hands on shank.
 - e. Severe disobedience to include but not limited to biting, pawing, rearing, kicking out or continuously circling the exhibitor.
 - f. Horse stepping out of or moving the hind end significantly during a pivot or turn more than one time.
4. Disqualifications include (should not be placed):
- a. Horse becomes detached from exhibitor.
 - b. Failure of exhibitor to wear correct number in a visible manner.
 - c. Willful abuse.
 - d. Excessive schooling or training; use of artificial aids.
 - e. Illegal equipment.
 - f. Loss of control or severe disobedience that endangers the exhibitor or others.
 - g. Knocking over the cone or going off pattern.
 - h. Never performing specific gait.
 - i. Over or under turning more than 1/4 of a turn of designated turn 10.

In Youth Classes and Walk-Trot Classes Only: Exhibitors going off pattern, knocking over or on wrong side of cone, never performing specified gait, or overturning more than 1/4 turn than designated, shall not be disqualified, but must always place below exhibitors not incurring a disqualifying fault.

XVI - Driving

For scoring clarification, please refer to the General Show Rules (pg. 18, item w.)

A. General Driving Rules

1. Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section and Conformation sections.
2. Driving rules are derived from and used with the permission of the American Driving Society.
3. In the case of conflicts, the current Rules of the American Driving Society (ADS) shall be applied from the American Driving Society <https://americandrivingsociety.org>. A copy of the ADS rulebook must be readily available either in print or online format to reference.
4. Youth may NOT drive a stallion. No exceptions.
5. Judges have full authority to excuse any animal deemed unruly while under harness; any vehicle deemed excessively loud/distracting or dangerous; and any person(s) not following ring direction and safety standards. If a vehicle and/or equipment is repaired and the issue corrected, the exhibitor may request the judge and one other show official to evaluate the corrections with the possibility of entering future classes. If an animal is excused from a driving class for being unruly, the animal is prohibited from further exhibition under harness at the same show. These rulings are not negotiable and are fully supported by the GHRA, the GHRA BOD, and the supporting committees.
6. For driving classes requiring a pattern, the pattern shall be posted no later than two (2) hours prior to the start of the class.

B. Definitions

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

C. Responsibilities

1. It is the responsibility of each driver to ensure that harness and vehicle are in good repair and structurally sound.
2. The driver should always be the first person to enter the vehicle and the last to leave. Passengers must never be left on the vehicle while the driver is dismounted unless the passenger has taken control of the reins.
3. Drivers should maintain a safe distance from other vehicles during the competition and in the warm-up and parking areas.
4. All Youth in all driving competitions, whether driver, groom, or passenger, must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured. Failure to

comply will result in elimination. All competitors are strongly encouraged to wear ASTM/SEI approved protective headgear, and no participant will be penalized for wearing protective headgear.

5. All youth MUST always have an adult with driving experience riding with them in the cart.
6. Whenever fully harnessed to a vehicle and while being harnessed to a vehicle, a horse must wear a bridle with reins attached and passed through the saddle terrets. Exceptions: Once a horse is fully harnessed to a vehicle, one rein at a time may be adjusted.
7. Horses in multiple hitches must have at least one rein attached to the bridle while being harnessed to a vehicle.
8. The horse must never be left unattended while put to a vehicle.
9. No change of driver is permitted except where specified.
10. It is preferred the driver sit on the right-hand side of the vehicle.
11. The driver should be seated comfortably on the box to be relaxed and effective. Either the one or two-handed method of driving is acceptable. Common to methods, the elbows and arms should be close to the body with an allowing but steady hand enabling a consistent feel of the horse's mouth. Drivers should not be penalized or rewarded for using one style over another.
12. An appropriate whip shall be always carried in hand while driving.
13. The thong on the whip must be long enough to reach the shoulder of the farthest horse. A driver not in compliance will be severely penalized.
14. The driver should perform whip salute in one of two ways:
 - a. By moving the whip, held in the right hand, to a vertical position, the butt end even with the face.
 - b. By moving the whip, held in the right hand, to a position parallel with the ground, the handle before the face.
 - c. The whip salute is appropriate at the start and finish of an individual test or at the beginning and end of a dressage test.
15. A gentleman may place the whip in his left hand and remove his hat.
16. A groom is optional for a single horse turnout.
17. One groom is required for a pair or tandem to assist in the event of difficulty.
18. Two grooms are required for four-in-hands or unicorns to assist in the event of difficulty.
19. Passengers are permitted in vehicles but must be appropriately dressed and must wear a hat. Youth must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use.
20. Headers are permitted in driving classes. Headers must position themselves squarely two to three feet in front of the horse's head. Headers shall stand still with hands behind their back. Should it become necessary to restrain a horse prior to the completion of judging, the judge shall penalize that entry. Judges shall also penalize any entry whose header disturbs or distracts any horse. Headers shall be neatly dressed in English, Western or

Traditional attire, whichever is appropriate for the class. All Youth drivers must have a header.

D. Attire-Drivers

1. Drivers and passengers should be dressed conservatively according to the style of the present day. Exception: when showing traditional Gypsy vehicles, drivers and passengers may dress accordingly.
2. Gentlemen must wear a coat or jacket while appearing in any class unless excused from doing so by the judge or competition management.
3. Gentlemen are requested to remove hats while accepting awards.
4. Ladies must wear conservative dress, tailored suit, or slacks. Floppy hats are discouraged.
5. Drivers must wear a hat and gloves. Apron or Knee rug is optional.
6. Protective head gear is acceptable in all classes.

E. Attire-Grooms

1. Grooms of either sex may wear stable livery in any but the more formal vehicles where full livery is appropriate. Where it is specifically allowed in the Prize List, less formal attire may be appropriate, but it should always be neat and clean. In all classes grooms shall wear a hat or protective headgear.
2. Stable Livery consists of one of the following:
 - a. A conservative suit, white shirt, dark tie, derby, dark shoes, and leather gloves.
 - b. A conservative jacket, jodhpurs or drill trousers, jodhpur or paddock boots, white shirt, stock or four-in-hand tie, leather gloves, derby, conservative cap.
 - c. Hunting attire with hunting derby or bowler.
 - d. Protective headgear is acceptable in all classes.

F. Turn Out for the Horse

1. Braiding of the mane is optional.
2. Tails are not braided.
3. It is prohibited to tie a tail to a vehicle or harness.
4. The application of supplemental hair to mane or tail is prohibited.
5. Use of any foreign substance to induce a high tail carriage is prohibited.
6. Bridles should fit snugly.
7. Throatlatch and noseband are mandatory. Curb strap/chain are mandatory.
8. Both leather and synthetic harness are equally acceptable.
9. Black Harness is considered appropriate with painted vehicles, with the shafts or pole trimmed in black.
10. Black Harness is considered appropriate with natural wood vehicle with iron parts painted any color except brown, shaft and pole trimmings, dash and fenders are done in black.

11. Russet harness is considered appropriate with a natural wood vehicle with brown or black trim.
12. Russet harness is considered appropriate with a painted vehicle with natural wood panels with any color iron or with a vehicle painted brown with brown iron.
13. Shaft and pole trimmings should match the harness.
14. All metal furnishings should match, be secure, and polished.
15. Breast collars are appropriate with lightweight vehicles.
16. Full collars are suggested for heavy vehicles such as bow-tops, coaches, brakes, dog carts, etc.
17. A wide saddle is suggested for a two wheeled vehicle as more weight rests on the horse's back.
18. Narrower saddles are more appropriate for four wheeled vehicles.
19. Tying of tongues is prohibited.
20. Each horse requires a bridle with a bit. Burr, gag, and twisted wire bits of any type are not permitted in competition.
21. Drivers should strive to present an appropriate turnout. Appropriate indicates a balance and pleasing appearance of the combination of horse and vehicle.
22. Show management can specify that wire wheels and pneumatic tire type carts are acceptable. The exhibitor must check in advance with show management.
23. False martingales are permitted in all classes. Standing martingales are allowed for Stanhope type or Park Gate Gig vehicles.

G. Gaits

1. The walk is a four-beat gait. The walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace.
2. The trot is a two-beat gait.
 - a. Slow Trot: the horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit. The trot is slower and more collected, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should indicate willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence.
 - b. Working Trot: this is the pace between strong and slow trot and rounder than the strong trot. The horse goes forward freely and straight; engaging the hind legs with good hock action; on a taut, but light rein; the position being balanced and unconstrained. The steps should be as even as possible. The hind feet should touch the ground in the footprints of the fore feet. The degree of energy and impulsion displayed at the working trot clearly denotes the degree of suppleness and balance of the horse.

- c. Strong Trot: this is a clear, but not excessive, increase in pace and an emphasis on lengthening of stride while remaining well balanced and showing appropriate lateral flexion on turns. Light contact to be maintained. Excessive speed will be penalized.
 - 3. Halt - Horses and vehicle should be brought to a complete and square stop without abruptness or veering. At the halt, the horses should stand attentive, motionless, and straight with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver.
 - 4. Rein Back – is the backward movement in which the legs are raised and set down simultaneously in diagonal pairs with the hind legs remaining well in line. To be performed in two parts:
 - a. The horse must move backward at least four steps in an unhurried manner, with head flexed and straight, pushing the carriage back evenly in a straight line.
 - b. Move forward willingly to original position using the same quiet aids.
- H. Judging Criteria and Class Specifications
- 1. Large classes may be split by the judge or competition management into more manageable groups.
 - 2. The judge or competition management has discretion as to how the division is made, keeping the following in mind, when applicable:
 - a. Separation of multiple and single entries.
 - b. Separation of 2 and 4-wheeled vehicles.
 - c. Traditional gypsy vehicles to include Vardo (either wood sided or canvas bow-top), Dray, Pot Cart, Flat Cart, or Whoopi Cart can only be shown in a separate Traditional Vehicle class.
 - d. Ladies to Drive.
 - e. Gentlemen to Drive.
 - f. Amateur to Drive.
 - g. Youth to Drive (may not drive stallions and must be always accompanied by a knowledgeable adult horseman. Youth in all competitions must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured. All Youth drivers must have a header.
 - h. Stallion/Gelding.
 - i. Mare.
 - 3. Management has the option to have final placing determined by working off the leaders of each section or by awarding duplicate ribbons and/or awards for each section as if they were a separate class.
 - a. A driving competition is judged primarily on the performance and quality of each turnout.
 - b. To be shown both ways of the arena at a walk, slow trot and working trot.

- c. A break in gait shall incur a penalty.
- d. Any outside assistance incurs elimination.
- e. No entry may leave the ring after judging has begun without permission from the judge.
- f. Entries chosen for a work off may be worked both ways of the arena at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute a figure eight and/or perform other appropriate tests.
- g. Management may restrict Combined Driving marathon vehicles from participation in Pleasure Driving competitions.
- h. Wire-wheel and pneumatic-tired vehicles may be permitted only at management's discretion and must be specified in the Omnibus/Prize List. *Exceptions: antique vehicles with long wire spokes and hard rubber tires are allowed in this class.*

XVII - Driving Class Specifications

For scoring clarification, please refer to the General Show Rules (pg. 18, item w.)

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

1. Horses to enter the ring counterclockwise (to the right) at collected trot, to be shown both ways of the ring at a walk, collected trot, working trot and extended trot.
2. Horses must stand quietly and back readily.
3. Horses to be shown to a suitable two-wheeled cart with foot basket or four-wheeled vehicle.
4. Viceroy, racing sulkies, and fine harness rigs are prohibited.

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

1. Open to single horse or with a sideler and any traditional Gypsy vehicle (e.g., flatcart, bowtop, ledge wagon, etc.)
2. Entry may be a stallion, mare, or gelding.
3. To be shown in traditional Gypsy harness.
4. To be shown at a walk, and collected trot, both ways of the ring, to lineup and stand quietly. Backing is not required.

C. Pleasure obstacle driving: To be judged based on type, performance, and manners (in motion and at rest).

1. A single horse hitched to a suitable two wheeled cart or four-wheeled carriage is the appropriate entry for this class. The harness and vehicle must be safe and in serviceable condition. The judge will dismiss any unsafe entry whether due to equipment or behavior of the animal.
2. Each entry will work individually through an obstacle course designed to test the performance and manners of a good working animal. Each entry will be given a numerical score based on performance at each obstacle and overall manners and gaits.
3. The course shall consist of at least four obstacles chosen and arranged from the following list: (not to exceed 8 obstacles, 4 of which can be show management's choice with safety of horse and exhibitor a priority).
 - a. Back through an obstacle.
 - b. Walk through a water obstacle or simulated water.
 - c. Cross a simulated wooden bridge.
 - d. Drive between poles, bales of hay or other obstacles making a narrow passage.

- e. Mailbox (Stop, open mail box, remove mail, return mail to box, and close box).
 - f. Weaving and figure 8.
 - g. Back up four steps.
 - h. Tires, stair steps, and jumps are prohibited.
4. A course diagram must be posted at least two hours before the class is held.
 5. This diagram will indicate what gait (walk - trot) the animal will take between each obstacle.
 6. The judge shall break ties by judging the animal on rail work at a walk or trot and/or by requiring tied entries to repeat any part of the course.
 7. If sufficient entries are present, this class may be divided according to age of driver. (Youth, adult, etc.).
 8. The Show committee and/or judge may impose a time limit or number of refusals before the driver must pass to the next obstacle.
 9. It is recommended that distance between obstacles be short to expedite the class.
 10. At the discretion of the judge, all entries may be asked to back.
 11. It is emphasized that this is an obstacle driving class and that a good entry is one that will provide a pleasant, responsive drive for the driver.
 12. The driver should be neatly dressed.
 13. In shows where more than one obstacle class is offered at least three of the obstacles must be different or the manner of performance through the obstacles must be varied for each class.
 14. All obstacles must be safe for exhibitors as well as for horses.
 15. Edible treats to encourage an animal to perform obstacles is prohibited.
 16. Off course will result in elimination from the class. Off course is defined as:
 - a. Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction.
 - b. Negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side.
 - c. Skipping an obstacle unless directed by judge.
 - d. Negotiating obstacles in the wrong sequence.
 - e. Physically moving or coercing the horse by touching with hand or body part.
 - f. It is up to the judge s discretion to disqualify.

D. Obstacle Ground Driving in Harness

1. General
 - a. Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section and Conformation sections.
2. Definitions
 - a. Driver is the person controlling the reins and whip.
 - b. Turnout refers to the combination of driver and a horse exhibiting in the class.
3. Responsibilities
 - a. It is the responsibility of each driver to ensure that the harness is in good repair.

- b. Drivers should maintain a safe distance from other vehicle and ground driven horses and drivers during the competition and in the warm-up and parking areas.
 - c. Youth may NOT show a stallion in this class. No exceptions.
 - d. All Youths in all competitions must wear property fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured. Failure to comply will result in elimination. All Youth drivers must have a header.
 - e. All competitors are strongly encouraged to wear ASTM/SEI approved protective headgear, and no participant will be penalized for wearing protective headgear.
 - f. A horse must wear a bridle with reins attached and passed through the saddle terrets.
 - g. No change of driver is permitted except where specified.
 - h. An appropriate whip shall be always carried in hand while driving. The thong on the whip must be long enough to reach the shoulder of the farthest horse. A driver not in compliance will be severely penalized.
 - i. A gentleman may place the whip in his left hand and remove his hat.
4. Attire-Drivers
- a. Drivers should be dressed conservatively according to the style of the present day.
 - b. Gentlemen must wear a coat or jacket while appearing in any class unless excused from doing so by the judge or competition management.
 - c. Gloves & Hats are required.
5. Turn Out for the Horse
- a. Braiding of the mane is optional.
 - b. Tails are not braided.
 - c. It is prohibited to tie a tail to a harness
 - d. The application of supplemental hair to mane or tail is prohibited.
 - e. Use of any foreign substance to induce a high tail carriage is prohibited.
 - f. Bridles should fit snugly.
 - g. Throatlatch and cavesson are mandatory.
 - h. Black Harness or russet harness is considered appropriate.
 - i. Tying of tongues is prohibited.
 - j. Each horse requires a bridle with a bit. Burr, gag, and twisted wire bits of any type are not permitted in competition.
 - k. Drivers should strive to present an appropriate turnout. Appropriate indicates a balance and pleasing appearance of the combination of horse and driver.
 - l. False martingales are permitted in all classes.
 - m. Horses are required to be shown in full harness, including breast collar or collar, with traces.

6. Gaits

- a. Walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace. The walk is a four-beat gait.
- b. The Trot is a two-beat gait. See gait definitions prior defined.
- c. Halt - Horses and vehicle should be brought to a complete and square stop without abruptness or veering. At the halt, the horses should stand attentive, motionless, and straight with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver.

7. Obstacles

- a. Back through an obstacle. These can be around or thru cones or poles.
- b. Water Hazard - a ditch or shallow pond of water may be used. A horse must pass through this obstacle which must be large enough so that to properly complete the obstacle all four feet of the horse must step in the water. Management may not place any item in the water. Simulated water is permissible. Simulated water is a plastic sheet secured to the ground, so that it will not become affixed to the horse's foot when a horse passes over the simulated water.
- c. Cross a simulated bridge.
- d. Drive between poles, bales of hay or other obstacles making a narrow passage.
- e. Mailbox - Stop, open mailbox, remove mail, return mail to box, and close box.
- f. Serpentine - An obstacle consisting of four pylons, guardrails optional, through which a horse will maneuver at a walk or jog. Guardrails shall consist of poles places parallel and a minimum of 3 feet from the side of pylons; walk pylons, minimum 3 feet apart, base to base.
- g. Walk overs, trot over, tires, stair steps or jumps are prohibited.
- h. If at any time an obstacle is found to be unsafe, it shall be repaired or removed from the course. If it cannot be repaired and horses have completed the course, the score for that obstacle shall be deducted from all horses scores. No horse shall be asked to repeat the course, except in the case of a tie.
- i. The class is to be shown at a walk and trot only, at this time.
- j. If a horse refuses to complete an obstacle three times it is considered a fault and the judge will ask the exhibitor to move to the next obstacle
- k. Horses shall be disqualified if Off Course. Off Course is defined as;
 - 1. Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction.
 - 2. Negotiation of an obstacle from the wrong side.
 - 3. Skipping an obstacle unless directed by the judge.
 - 4. Negotiating the obstacles in the wrong sequence.
 - 5. Not following the correct line of travel.

8. Judging Criteria and Class Specifications

- a. This is a class for horses first learning to drive. Horses must be a minimum of 2 years old or older but have not been shown hooked to any sort of vehicle before. Speed will not be rewarded.
- b. Entries will be evaluated on skill, responsiveness, willingness, and general attitude.
- c. Horses are to be judged on performance, obedience, willingness, and manners.
- d. Horses are to be penalized for any unnecessary delay while approaching an obstacle.
- e. Judges are encouraged to ask any horse that is taking an excessive amount of time at an obstacle to advance on to the next obstacle.
- g. Judges will assign a point value to each obstacle and points will be added to or subtracted from this score based on the horse's performance over that obstacle.

E. Turnout Class

1. A Pleasure Driving class in which entries are judged primarily on the performance and quality of each turnout.
2. To be shown both ways of the arena at a walk, slow trot, working trot and strong trot. To stand quietly and to rein back.
3. To be judged: 70% on the condition, fit and appropriateness of harness and vehicle, spares and appointments, neatness and appropriateness of attire and overall impression. 30% on type, performance, manners, and way of going.

F. Working Class

1. A Pleasure Driving class in which entries are judged primarily on the suitability of the horse to provide a pleasant drive.
2. To be shown both ways of the arena at a walk, slow trot, working trot and strong trot. To stand quietly, both on the rail and while lined up and to rein back.
3. All entries chosen for a workout may be worked both ways of the arena at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute appropriate tests.
4. To be judged: 70% on type, performance, manners and way of going of the horse(s). 20% on the condition and fit of harness and vehicle. 10% on neatness of attire.

G. Reinsmanship

1. A Pleasure Driving class in which entries are judged primarily on the ability and skill of the driver.
2. To be shown both ways of the ring at a walk, slow trot, working trot and strong trot.
3. Drivers shall be required to rein back.
4. All drivers chosen for a workout may be worked at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute appropriate tests.
5. The driver should be seated comfortably on the box so they can be relaxed and effective.
6. Either the one- or two-handed method of driving is acceptable. Common to both methods, the elbows and arms should be close to the body with an allowing but steady hand enabling a consistent feel with the horse's mouth. Drivers should not be penalized or rewarded for using one general style over another.

7. To be judged: 75% on handling of reins and whip, control, posture, and overall impression of driver and 25% on breed type, the condition of harness and vehicle and neatness of attire.

H. Cones and Obstacles Classes

1. Please refer to the ADS (American Driving Society) rules at <https://americandrivingsociety.org>

I. Ground Driving In Harness

1. General
 - a. Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section and Conformation sections.
 - b. Driving rules are derived from and used with the permission of the American Driving Society. In the case of conflicts, the current Rules of the American Driving Society shall be applied.
 - c. Maiden Ground Driving In Harness will be open to any animal provided they have:
 - not been hooked to a cart/vehicle.
 - competed in any harness class while hooked to a cart/vehicle.
 - shown at any competition (GHRA or other competitive arena) under harness while hooked to a cart/vehicle.
2. Definitions
 - a. Driver is the person controlling the reins and whip.
 - b. Turnout refers to the combination of driver and a horse exhibiting in the class.
3. Responsibilities
 - a. It is the responsibility of each driver to ensure that the harness is in good repair.
 - b. Drivers should maintain a safe distance from other vehicle and ground driven horses and drivers during the competition and in the warm-up and parking areas.
 - c. Youth may NOT show a stallion in this class. No exceptions.
 - d. All Youths in all competitions must wear property fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds current ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use. It must be properly fitted with harness secured. Failure to comply will result in elimination. All Youth drivers must have a header.
 - e. All competitors are strongly encouraged to wear ASTM/SEI approved protective headgear, and no participant will be penalized for wearing protective headgear.
 - f. A horse must wear a bridle with reins attached and passed through the saddle terrets.
 - g. No change of driver is permitted except where specified.
 - h. An appropriate whip shall be always carried in hand while driving. The thong on the whip must be long enough to reach the shoulder of the farthest horse. A driver not in compliance will be severely penalized.
 - i. A gentleman may place the whip in his left hand and remove his hat.
4. Attire-Drivers
 - a. Drivers should be dressed conservatively according to the style of the

- present day.
- b. Gentlemen must wear a coat or jacket while appearing in any class unless excused from doing so by the judge or competition management.
 - c. Hat and gloves are required.
5. Turn Out for the Horse
- a. Braiding of the mane is optional.
 - B. Tails are not braided.
 - c. It is prohibited to tie a tail to a harness.
 - d. The application of supplemental hair to mane or tail is prohibited.
 - e. Use of any foreign substance to induce a high tail carriage is prohibited.
 - f. Bridles should fit snugly.
 - g. Throatlatch and caveson are mandatory.
 - h. Black Harness or russet harness is considered appropriate.
 - i. Tying of tongues is prohibited.
 - j. Each horse requires a bridle with a bit. Burr, gag, and twisted wire bits of any type are not permitted in competition.
 - k. Drivers should strive to present an appropriate turnout. Appropriate indicates a balance and pleasing appearance of the combination of horse and driver.
 - l. False martingales are permitted in all classes.
 - m. Horses are required to be shown in full harness, including breast collar or collar, with traces.
6. Gaits
- a. Walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace. The walk is a four-beat gait.
 - b. The Trot is a two-beat gait. Slow Trot: the horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit. The trot is slower and more collected, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should indicate willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence.
 - c. Halt - Horses and vehicle should be brought to a complete and square stop without abruptness or veering. At the halt, the horses should stand attentive, motionless, and straight with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver.
7. Judging Criteria and Class Specifications
- a. To be shown both ways of the arena in the pattern posted at a walk and slow trot or jog.
 - b. Entries chosen for a work off may be worked both ways of the arena at any gait requested by the judge and may be asked to execute a figure eight and/or perform other appropriate tests.
 - c. Scoring shall be 70% on type, performance, quality of horse, and manners, 20% on condition of the horse and fit of the harness, 10% on neatness of attire.

J. Concours d'Elegance Driving

1. The essence of the competition is the word "Elegance". The winner will be the turnout which presents the most elegant effect as it pertains to the Victorian or Edwardian era. This will include vehicle, harness, appointments, horses, driver, passengers, grooms, etc., but above all, general impression is most important.
2. Attention will be paid to the personal appearance of the driver, grooms and passengers as it contributes to the overall picture.
3. Fancy dress or period costume is not permitted.
4. Performance will not be judged unless it detracts from the elegance of the turnout.
5. This class is inspired by a time when the place to be seen and to show off ones prized horse(s) and elaborate attire was in the park. Horse and driver should give the impression of being elaborately turned out in ones best dress attire for the purpose of making an impression.
6. This class is open to singles or multiples.
7. Concours d'Elegance class is not judged as a show or turnout class in the accepted sense. It is more a parade of beautifully presented turnouts, with the awards going to the most elegant and appealing. The judge(s) should be looking at the overall picture, rather than fine detail.
8. General
 - a. Horses must be in full compliance with the General Qualifications section, Shoeing, Hoof Section.
 - b. This class may be open to include Gypsy Crosses at the discretion of show management.
 - c. This is not a costume class.
 - d. Refer to Pleasure Driving section for additional General, Responsibility and Turnout rules.
 - e. Youth may NOT show a stallion.
 - f. Youth must wear an ASTM/SEI certified equestrian riding helmet in this class.
 - g. Youth must have an experienced adult horseman accompany them at all times while driving and must have a header while in the lineup.
9. Gaits
 - a. Walk is a free walk; regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is ideal. The horse should walk energetically, but calmly, with even and determined pace. The walk is a four-beat gait.
 - b. The Trot is a two-beat gait. Slow Trot: the horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit. The trot is slower and more collected, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should indicate willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence.
 - c. Working Trot: this is the pace between strong and slow trot and more round than the strong trot. The horse goes forward freely and straight; engaging the hind legs with good hock action; on a taut, but light rein; the position being balanced and unconstrained. The steps should be as even as possible. The hind feet should touch the

ground in the footprints of the fore feet. The degree of energy and impulsion displayed at the working trot clearly denotes the degree of suppleness and balance of the horse.

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

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

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

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

10. Judging Criteria

a. Class to be judged 75% on type and drivers' attire, 15% on manners, and 10% on movement and overall appearance.

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

XVIII - Riding Division

The riding division is for the purpose of developing and furthering the art and sport of riding for pleasure. A complete knowledge of and compliance with the rules are essential. Patterns must be posted no later than two hours prior to start of any pattern-requiring class.

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

B. All riding horses must be at least 3 years of age. (January 1 or their 3 yr-old year). Horses age 5 and older will be considered Senior Horses. Horses less than 5 years of age will be considered Junior Horses.

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

Western Classes General Rules:

A. Western class horses will be shown in Western tack.

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

may be used with a curb bit. One hand holds the reins, and the free hand holds the romal, either in a coil or hanging loose.

B. Prohibited Equipment in Western Pleasure Class:

1. Nosebands.
2. Protective boots or leg wraps.
3. No bare metal is allowed over the nose or the poll.
4. Mechanical hackamore.
5. Wire Curb straps or Chin straps thinner than one-half inch.
6. Martingales and tie down.
7. Bits: Twisted wire mouthpiece, 3-piece, slip gag, donut, prong, or flat polo mouthpiece bits. Ports must be no higher than 3 inches, shanks not to exceed 8 inches in length shanks may be fixed or loose.
8. Whips, bats, or crops.

C. Western Attire: Suitable western attire, including boots, hat, and shirts with a collar and sleeves are required:

1. Conservative, well-coordinated colors and fabrics are preferred.
2. The rider's overall impression should be clean and neat.
3. Chaps and chinks are optional.
4. At the Judge's discretion, dress rules may be relaxed, due to weather related condition. No T-shirts or tank tops allowed. Judges must penalize contestants who do not conform.
5. Spurs are optional.
 - a. No excessive spurring.
 - b. No spurring in front of the girth.

D. Western Pleasure Gaits

A Western Pleasure Gypsy should be a pleasure to ride. He should exhibit a free-flowing stride with natural life and self-carriage, along with smooth gaits and transitions. Emphasis shall be placed on good movers, manners, and a willing attitude. Pinned ears, gaping mouth, swishing tail are all signs of unwillingness and shall be severely penalized. All horses will be judged at the walk, jog, lope (per class specifications), and will back readily. Lack of forward movement at any gait will be severely penalized.

1. Walk: A horse that is walking correctly is bright, alert, and responsive to the rider's guidance. The walk is a four-beat gait. It should be soft, comfortable, flat, and ground covering. Each foot should come out of the ground at the same pace it goes in. Extremely slow, erratic, or choppy walk to be penalized.
2. Jog: The jog should be soft, relaxed, and comfortable, with a clean lift in the motion. The legs should be working in diagonal pairs, making a distinct 2-beat gait. At no time should it resemble a running walk, nor should it be rough or stilted. The speed and stride should be compatible with the horse's size and conformation.

3. Lope: The lope is an easy, rhythmical, natural 3-beat gait. Horses moving to the left should lope on the left lead. Horses moving to the right should lope on the right lead. The horse's leg should be moving freely with full extension of the limbs. Over collected or 4-beat canter to be penalized. Excessive speed to be penalized.
 4. Back: Horse should back, on command, quietly, willingly, and easily in a straight line without resistance. Jawing, resisting, or tossing of the head should be penalized.
 5. The head and neck should be carried in a relaxed natural position, compatible with the overall Gypsy Horse conformation. The head should not be carried behind the vertical, giving the appearance of intimidation or be excessively nosed out, giving a resistant appearance. At no time should the poll of the Gypsy Horse be below the withers - this action will be severely penalized.
 6. Horses are to be reversed to the inside away from the rail.
 7. Horses may be required to reverse at a walk or a jog or may be required to go from any gait to any other gait at the discretion of the judge. Forward motion must be maintained. No contestant will be asked to reverse at a lope.
 8. IMPORTANT: If horses with naturally longer strides are performing the gaits correctly, they should NOT be penalized for passing other horses.
 9. Any disobedience, including bucking or rearing, will be considered a severe penalty with judge discretion on if the animal will be allowed to continue in the class for safety concerns. An animal excused by a judge for any safety concern cannot be protested and the decision will be enforced by the GHRA.
 10. The Western Pleasure Gypsy Horse will be judged on the overall consistency of the gaits, willingness to perform, self-confidence, and balance. Credit will be awarded to those who exhibit these gaits with light control and without intimidation.
 - a. Correctness of gaits will be determined by the ability to perform each respective gait. An animal who does not perform each gait will not be placed above an animal that performs each gait in the class.
 - b. Quality of the gaits will be considered to compare animals who have successfully performed each gait in the class. This includes the overall correctness, presentation, expression, softness of movement, length of stride, and willingness of the rider/horse pair.
- E. Walk-Trot/ Walk-Jog Classes
1. Classes will be judged the same as their respective walk-trot-canter or walk-jog-lope classes, except no canter/lope may be called for. The same equipment and rules apply as for their respective walk-trot-canter/walk-jog-lope classes, (e.g.: Western Pleasure or English Pleasure).

Classes

A. Leadline

1. Rider to be six (6) years of age or younger.

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

B. Leading Rein

1. Horse to be ridden by Youth, eight (8) years of age or younger.
2. To be shown on light contact and to be led by an adult 18 years of age or older.
3. Attire: Youth may exhibit in Western or English attire. Equipment on the horse must correspond with exhibitors attire, including a saddle adjusted so that the exhibitor's feet are placed properly in stirrups.
4. The contestant in a Leading Rein class may not show in other riding classes at that show, but the horse can be used in other classes.
5. Ring Procedure
 - a. Exhibitors will enter the ring with feet properly placed in stirrups at a flat-footed walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counterclockwise direction on the rail.
 - b. To be shown at a walk both ways of the ring, then to line up and stand quietly. Horses will be called out individually to stand, walk out and trot back past the judge.
 - c. In the lineup the judge may ask riders to back their horses to help him judge the extent of the rider's horsemanship.
 - d. The adult should not aid the rider but should only keep the horse under control if needed.
 - e. The lead line should be at least six (6) feet long must be attached to the shank of the bit or to a halter that is under the bridle so that while the rider is in the ring, the horse may be controlled by the adult if needed.

- f. Mares and geldings only, no stallions permitted.
- g. Judging the rider. The rider will be judged on his basic position in the saddle, hand, leg, feet in stirrups, seat, and back position, as well as rider's control of the horse.

C. Western Pleasure:

1. Judged 70% on manners (in motion and rest), performance of horse and suitability to the rider and performance; 20% condition, fit and appropriateness of tack; and 10% on neatness, attire, and overall impression.
2. Horses are to enter to the right, shall be worked both ways of the ring at a walk, jog and lope and line up in the center of the ring.
3. Horses should back easily and stand quietly. The judge may, at his/her discretion back riders on the rail or in lineup.
4. Western saddle, equipment and dress are to be used in this class.
5. Part of the evaluation of this class is on smoothness of transitions between the correct gaits. For example, the transition from the lope down to the trot is a transition to the seated trot not the extended trot. Therefore, an extra cue to achieve this gait is expected. Horses that complete this total transition within three strides calmly and obediently should be rewarded. Horses that attempt to stop or move into an extended trot prior to trotting will be penalized. The same will be applied to other transitions, for example transitions of lope to walk and walk to lope, with no trotting to take place between gaits. Judges expect to see horses that have been trained to respond to cues. To see these cues applied discretely and the horse responding correctly could be a credit-earning situation.
6. Penalties:
 - a. Excessive speed to be penalized.
 - b. The judge should penalize a horse's inappropriate head position as severely as a horse being on the wrong lead, excessive speed, bolting or bucking. Inappropriate head position is a horse that carries its head such a way that the point of the ear is level to or lower than the withers, or horse's head that is flexed behind the vertical.
 - c. Slow gait - horses that are excessively slow at any gait.
 - d. Heavy on the rein if light contact with reasonably loose rein is not maintained.
 - e. Appearance: Horses that appear sullen, dull, lethargic, or emaciated.
 - f. Failure to maintain forward motion.
 - g. Failing to take gait when called for.

D. Ranch Riding

The purpose of the ranch riding class is to show a working horse's versatility, attitude and movement. The class is also used to measure the ability of the horse to be a pleasure to ride while being used as a means of conveyance from performing one ranch task to another. The horse should reflect the versatility, attitude, and movement of a working ranch horse riding outside the confines of an arena. The horse should be well-trained, relaxed, quiet, soft, and cadenced at all gaits. The ideal ranch horse will travel with forward movement and demonstrate

an obvious lengthening of stride at extended gaits. The horse can be ridden with light contact or on a relatively loose rein without requiring undue restraint, but not shown on a full drape of reins. The overall manners and responsiveness of the ranch riding horse to make timely transitions in a smooth and correct manner, as well as the quality of the movement are of primary considerations. The ideal ranch riding horse should have a natural head carriage at each gait.

1. General Rules

- a. No horse younger than 3 years of age can compete in this class.
- b. Youth may NOT show a stallion. No exceptions.
- c. Each horse will work individually, performing both required and optional maneuvers.
- d. Required Maneuvers - walk, jog, lope both directions and the extended jog and lope in at least one direction as well as stops, turn to change directions and back. (Walk-Jog classes disregard any Loping details)
- e. Optional maneuvers - side pass, turn of 360 degree or more, change of lead (simple or flying), walk, jog or lope over a pole(s) or some reasonable combination for a ranch horse to perform.
- f. The maneuvers may be arranged in various combinations with final approval by the judge.
- g. The overall cadence and performance of the gaits should be as described above with emphasis on forward, free-flowing and ground-covering movements at all gaits. Transitions where designated should be smooth and responsive.
- h. There is no time limit.
- i. A horse that fails to perform a required maneuver will be placed below all other horses that perform all maneuvers.

2. Appointments

- a. Equipment with silver should not count over a good working outfit. Silver on bridles and saddles is discouraged.
- b. It is suggested competitors use a breast collar and a rear cinch.

3. Qualifying Gaits

In all gaits, movement of the ranch riding horse should simulate a horse needing to cover long distances, softly and quietly, like that of a working ranch horse. The following terminology shall apply:

- a. Walk -The walk is a natural, flat footed, four-beat gait. The gait is rhythmic and ground-covering. As in all gaits, the horse should display a level or slightly above level topline with a bright, attentive expression.
- b. Trot - The trot is a natural two-beat gait demonstrating more forward motion than the western jog.
- c. Extended Trot - The extended trot is an obvious lengthening of the stride with a definite increase in pace. The horse should be moving in a manner as if it were covering a large area on a ranch with an above level topline.
- d. Lope - The lope is a three-beat gait. The lope should be relaxed and smooth with a natural, forward moving stride.

- e. Extended Lope - The extended lope is not a run or a race but should be an obvious lengthening of the stride, demonstrating a forward, working speed. The horse should display an above level topline with a bright, attentive expression.

4. Scoring

Scoring is based on 0 to 100, with 70 denoting an average performance. Maneuver scores are to be determined and assessed independently of penalty points.

- a. One-point penalties:
 - 1. Too slow/per gait
 - 2. Over-bridled
 - 3. Out of Frame
 - 4. Break of gait at walk or jog for two strides or less
 - 5. Split log at lope
- b. Three-point penalties:
 - 1. Break of gait at walk or jog for more than 2 strides
 - 2. Break of gait at lope
 - 3. Wrong lead or out of lead
 - 4. Draped reins
- c. Five-point penalties:
 - 1. Blatant disobedience (kicking, biting, bucking, rearing etc.)
- d. Zero Score:
 - 1. Illegal equipment
 - 2. Hoof black
 - 3. Willful abuse
 - 4. Major disobedience or schooling
- e. No specific penalties will be incurred for nicks/hits on logs or over/under spins, but deduction may be made in the maneuver score.

E. Ranch Pleasure

The Ranch Pleasure class measures the ability of the horse to be a pleasure to ride while being used as a means of conveyance from one ranch task to another and should reflect the versatility, attitude, and movement of a working horse. The horse should be well broke, relaxed, quiet, soft, and cadenced at all gaits. The horse should be ridden on a relatively loose rein with light contact and without requiring undue restraint. The horse should be soft in the bridle and yield to contact. The ideal ranch horse should have a natural head carriage at each gait. In all gaits, movement of the ranch pleasure horse should simulate a horse needing to cover long distances, softly and quietly, like that of a working ranch horse. This class should show the horse's ability to work at a forward, working speed while under control by the rider. Light contact will be rewarded, and horses shall not be shown on a full drape of reins. The overall manners and responsiveness of the horse while performing the maneuver requirements and the horse's quality of movement are the primary considerations.

- 1. Horses are to work simultaneously. This class is intended as a rail class but individuals working off the rail will not be penalized and in fact riders are encouraged to use adequate space given the extension of gaits required.

2. Required Maneuvers walk, jog, lope both directions and the extended jog in at least one direction as well as a back. No extended lope is to be asked for in this class. (Walk Jog classes disregard any Loping details)
3. The overall cadence and performance of the gaits should be as described above with emphasis on forward, free-flowing, and ground-covering movements at all gaits. Transitions should be smooth and responsive.
4. All qualifying gaits and descriptions from Ranch Riding will be adhered to.
5. Part of the evaluation of this class is on smoothness of transitions between the correct gaits. For example, the transition from the lope down to the trot is a transition to the seated trot not the extended trot. Therefore, an extra cue to achieve this gait is expected. Horses that complete this total transition within three strides calmly and obediently should be rewarded. Horses that attempt to stop or move into an extended trot prior to trotting will be penalized. The same will be applied to other transitions, for example transitions of lope to walk and walk to lope, with no trotting to take place between gaits. Judges expect to see horses that have been trained to respond to cues. To see these cues applied discretely and the horse responding correctly could be a credit-earning situation.
6. Attire and Equipment
 - a. Clean and presentable, working equipment suggested.
 - b. No hoof polish.
 - c. No banded manes or tails. Braiding of the mane and/or forelock is permitted.
 - d. Trimming bridle path, fetlocks or excessively long facial hair is allowed.
 - e. Equipment with silver should not count over a good working outfit.
 - f. Competitors use a breast collar and rear cinch is encouraged but not required.
 - g. For bits, see the Western Division bit requirements.
7. Judging Criteria and Class Specifications:
 - a. Horses will enter the arena at either the walk or trot as requested by the judge. Exhibitors will be asked for extended gaits at judge s discretion.
 - b. Horse will reverse away from the rail (toward the middle) at either the trot or walk, but never at a canter.
 - c. Part of the evaluation of this class is on smoothness of transitions.
 - d. Horses are to present the appearance of a horse at work on a ranch.
 - e. Posting or standing and holding the horn at the extended trot is acceptable.
 - f. Class will be worked both ways of the ring at all requested gaits.

F. Trail - Under Saddle

This class will be judged on the performance of the horse over the obstacles. Judges will assign a point value to each obstacle and points will be added to or subtracted from this score based on the horse's performance over that obstacle. Credit will be given to the horse negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the handler s cues. No tack, equipment, aids, appointments, or devices permitted other than saddle (and appointments associated with the saddle) and bridle (and appointments associated with the bridle). A handler may show more than one entry in a class.

1. Any discipline (Australian, English, Western, etc.)
2. Credit will be given to the horse negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the rider's cues.
3. Points may be added or subtracted from a horse's total score on the obstacles based on his attitude, manners, style, and way of going, manner of travel.
 - a. A horse with a major fault on the course, knock downs, etc., should not place ahead of a horse that worked the obstacles cleanly.
 - b. Entries to be evaluated on responsiveness, willingness, and general attitude. Entries should demonstrate control, calmness, and sensible attitude.
 - c. Pattern for trail is to be posted a minimum of two (2) hours prior to beginning the class.
 - d. A walk-through with show officials is optional and at the discretion of show management and officials. It is encouraged that a walk-through be performed for any youth or amateur classes but is not mandatory. No animals may participate in the walk-through.
4. Course: Horse required to work over, under or through obstacles. Obstacles should be simulated conditions encountered at the ranch, in parades or at a show. Course to include a minimum of 6 obstacles and a maximum of 10 obstacles (pointed class), or minimum of 3 obstacles and a maximum of 5 obstacles (non-pointed class). Examples are listed below but are not limited to such. A course designer must always keep horse/rider safety in mind.
 - a. A curved or zigzag design is measured for distance between the poles, from center of the length of the pole to the center of the length of the next pole.
 - b. Natural logs, solid or striped pole are acceptable
 - c. Decoration of the arena, not part of the course, is acceptable if it does not interfere with the course design or ride.
 - d. It is recommended to utilize the full arena and space obstacles accordingly to allow for exhibition of gaits, skill, and flow of a trail.
 - e. Walkovers - an obstacle of at least four poles measuring 20 inches (50.8cm) to 24 inches (60.96cm) between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.
 - f. Trot-overs - an obstacle of at least four poles measuring 36 inches (91.44cm) to 42 inches (106.68cm) between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 10 inches (25.4cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.
 - g. Lope-overs - an obstacle of at least four poles measuring 6 feet (1.82m) to 7 feet (2.13m) between poles either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of 12 inches (30.48cm). These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag. *NOTE: For all walk-over, trot-over, lope-over obstacles, course designers may consider a fan pattern to such allow for animals of varying sizes to execute the obstacle properly while allowing for appropriate stride length over the obstacle.
 - h. Side-pass - an object of such nature and length which is safe and may be used to demonstrate the responsiveness of the horse to leg signals. If raised, height may not exceed 12 inches (30.48cm). The obstacle may be designed to require the horse to

side pass either or both ways or in a pattern. Objects such as a bale of hay that may become entangled in the horse's feet or legs will not be used. An exhibitor is not allowed to touch a horse to encourage side pass per definition listed under In Hand Trail rules.

- i. Circle - requiring either a turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning on outside of circle; or a turn on the haunches with hind feet inside and front feet on outside of circle.
- j. Square - minimum 6 feet (1.82m) sides. While all four feet are within the square, execute maneuver based upon the posted pattern.
- k. Gate - It is permissible to change hands prior to opening gate if the gate is in such a position as to justify the change of hands on the reins. Exhibitors losing control of the gate while passing through shall be penalized and scored accordingly. Execution of the gate in any manner other than posted on the pattern will constitute being "off course" and result in a zero (0) score for the class.
- l. Single Jump - an obstacle whose center height is not less than 14 inches (35.56cm) high or not more than 24 inches (60.96cm) high.
- m. Multiple Jump - obstacles with a maximum center height of 18 inches (45.72cm) high. The saddle horn may be held during the execution of this obstacle only.
- n. Back through - shall consist of Poles or Straight L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 30 inches (76.2cm) between poles, minimum; elevated, 32 between minimum elevated heights not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm)
- o. Barrels or Cones - A minimum of three. At least 36 inches (91.44cm) between. If guardrails are used with barrels or cones, they shall be 3-4 feet (.91m - 1.21m) from the sides of the obstacle.
- p. Triangle - 36 inches (91.44cm) minimum between cones at entry and 40 inches (101.6cm) between minimum for sides. If guardrails are used with triangle, they shall be 3-4 feet (.91m - 1.21m) from the sides of the obstacle.
- q. Bridge - A bridge with a wooden floor not to exceed 12 inches (30.48cm) in height and with or without side rails not less than 36 inches (91.44cm) apart will be used. A log placed under the bridge to create teeter-totter effect is not prohibited so long as it is secured to the bridge so as not to shift during the passage of the horse over the bridge. Sheets of plywood or other chip board that cannot support a horse's weight are considered a safety hazard and are prohibited.
- r. Water Hazard - A ditch or shallow pond of water may be used. A horse must pass through this obstacle, which must be large enough so that to properly complete this obstacle all four feet of the horse must step in the water. Management may not place any item in the water. If a box is used, simulated water is permissible. If the water box is used preceding and in combination with a bridge, simulated water must be used.
- s. Simulated Water - A plastic sheet, secured to the ground, so that it will not become affixed to the horse's foot when a horse passes over the simulated water.
- t. Carrying Object - Any object, other than animal or fowl, and of a reasonable size or weight, may be carried to a specific point.

- u. Drag or Pull - Any object other than animal or fowl which can reasonably be pulled or dragged without the exhibitor having to dally may be used. Dallying shall be at the option of the exhibitor.
 - v. Slicker - When this obstacle is used, it will be so located that the exhibitor can ride to the slicker, put it on and remove it and return it to a designated place. Reins may be held or dropped on the neck of the horse or over the saddle horn while so doing.
 - w. Mailbox - Remove and/or replace items. Side pass is optional.
 - x. Ground Tie - Ride or proceed to the designated place, dismount, and wither hobble (reins dropped on withers in front of saddle) or ground tie the horse and move away from the horse a reasonable distance to clearly show the proper training of the horse. To ground tie, reins shall be as follows.
 1. Split - Drop the reins.
 2. Romal - Remove reins over head of horse, unclip off rein and drop.
 3. Hackamore - Drop lead.
 - y. Serpentine - Obstacle consisting of four pylons, guardrails optional, through which a horse will maneuver at a walk or jog. Guardrails shall consist of poles placed parallel and a minimum of 3 feet (.91m) from the side of pylons; walk-pylons, minimum of 3 feet (.91m) apart, base to base. Jog pylons minimum 6 feet (1.82m) apart, base to base.
 - z. Jog-around. - Square consisting of 4 poles, minimum 12 feet (3.65m) long, and a pylon placed in the center of the square. Exhibitor will enter over a designated pole, perform a minimum 90-degree jog around the pylon and exit over a designated pole.
 - aa. Jog-through - Shall consist of poles L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. On ground, 3 feet (.91m) minimum and 4 feet (1.21m) maximum; elevated, 3 feet 3 inches (.99m) between minimum and 4 feet 3 inches (1.29m) maximum. Elevated height shall not exceed 12 inches (3048cm).
5. Maneuvering the Course:
- a. Walk and jog of suitable duration to show way of going. Canter/Lope allowed only in classes designated as such. Speed not to be used to determine placing, but extreme variation of gait is to be penalized. Extreme variation shall be subjective to the judge - a gait shall be represented in the same fashion throughout the course. For example, if an extended trot is performed by the rider as the "trot" speed, then that gait speed shall be maintained for all trot speeds. Racing, charging, or hesitations in gait are considered variation.
 - b. Gaits: The course must be designed to require each horse to demonstrate walk, trot, and lope somewhere between the obstacles as part of the working course. Enough space must be provided for the judge to evaluate the gaits.
 - c. Part of the evaluation of this class is on smoothness of transitions between the correct gaits. For example, the transition from the lope down to the trot is a transition to the seated trot not the extended trot. Therefore, an extra cue to achieve this gait is expected. Horses that complete this total transition within three strides calmly and obediently should be rewarded. Horses that attempt to stop or move into an extended trot prior to trotting will be penalized. The same will be applied to other transitions, for example transitions of lope to walk and walk to lope, with no trotting to take place between gaits.

Judges expect to see horses that have been trained to respond to cues. To see these cues applied discretely and the horse responding correctly could be a credit-earning situation.

- d. The horse's way of going should be appropriate for a trail horse.
- e. A lead change does not constitute an obstacle and should be considered when scoring gaits.

6. Course Requirements:

- a. Use Care in setting up course. Care must be exercised to avoid the setting up of any of these obstacles in a manner that may be hazardous to the horse or rider. Obstacles not combined shall be a minimum of nine feet (2.74m) apart.

- b. Change of procedure where the local conditions and equipment will not permit the establishment of obstacles as specified and that they may require changing of procedures of hand on the reins, then all competitors must be advised that such changing of procedure or of hands is permitted. Western discipline must use only one hand on the reins for a shank bit and may not be changed except when: (Exception - when split reins are used, they must be crossed and both hands must be on either reins; or whatever hand position is appropriate for the discipline used.)

1. Putting on or removing slicker
2. Carrying an object from one part of arena to another
3. Dismounting

7. Scoring System

Scoring will be based on 0-infinity, 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 1½ to minus 1½: -1½ extremely poor, -1 very poor, -½ poor, 0 correct, +½ good, +1 very good, +1½ excellent. Obstacle scores are to be determined and assessed independently of penalty points. Credit will be given to those horses negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the exhibitor's cues. Penalties should be assessed per occurrence as follows:

- a. One-half (½) point:

1. Each tick of log, pole, cone, plant, or obstacle.

- b. One (1) point:

1. Each hit, bite or stepping on a log, pole, cone, plant, or any component of the obstacle.
2. Incorrect or break of gait at walk or jog for two strides or less.
3. Both front or hind feet in a single-strided slot or space at a walk or jog.
4. Skipping over or failing to step into required space.
5. Split pole in lope-over.
6. Failure to meet the correct strides on trot over and lope over log obstacles.

- c. Three (3) points:

1. Incorrect or break of gait at walk or jog for more than 2 strides.
2. Out of lead or break of gait at lope (except when correcting an incorrect lead).
3. Knocking down an elevated pole, cone, barrel, plant, obstacle, or severely disturbing an obstacle.

4. Stepping outside the confines of, falling or jumping off or out of an 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.
- d. Five (5) points:
1. Dropping slicker or object required to be carried on course.
 2. First or second cumulative refusal, balk, or evading an obstacle by shying or backing.
 3. Letting go of or dropping gate.
 4. Use of either hand to instill fear or praise.
 5. 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.
 6. Blatant disobedience (including kicking out, bucking, rearing, striking).
 7. Holding the saddle horn.
- e. Zero (0) total score for course (disqualification):
1. Use of two hands (except in Snaffle Bit or Hackamore classes designated for two hands) or changing hands on reins; except for junior horses shown with hackamore or snaffle bit, only one hand may be used on the reins, except that it is permissible to change hands to work an obstacle, or to straighten reins when stopped. Any hold on the reins is legal while working an obstacle that requires changing hands as long as not more than one finger is between the reins.
 2. Performing the obstacles other than in specified order.
 3. No attempt to perform an obstacle.
 4. Equipment failure that delays completion of pattern.
 5. Excessively or repeatedly touching the horse on the neck to lower the head.
 6. Failure to enter, exit or work obstacle in any manner other than how it's described, including overturns of more than ¼ turn.
 7. Failure to follow the correct line of travel between obstacles.
 8. Riding outside designated boundary marker of the arena or course area.
 9. Third cumulative refusal, balk or evading an obstacle by shying or backing over entire course.
 10. Failure to ever demonstrate correct lead and/or gait as designated.
 11. Failure to complete obstacle, i.e., dropping rope gate and not picking it up.
 12. Fall of horse or exhibitor.
 13. Excessive schooling, pulling, turning, or backing anywhere on course.

G. Horsemanship

1. General Regulations and Requirements

- a. In this class, only the exhibitor is being judged. Horses, attire, and equipment must be consistent with class specifications.
- b. Any exhibitor not having his/her mount under sufficient control shall be dismissed from the ring and shall be disqualified from that class. In Western Horsemanship the fall of

Horse or exhibitor shall not necessarily eliminate, but may be penalized at the judge's discretion.

- c. Patterns shall be publicly posted at least two hours prior to class.
 - d. Pattern work may be worked first. If the pattern includes a walk, jog, lope, and a back, the call judge may elect not to work the class on the rail.
 - e. An exhibitor may show only one (1) entry per class.
2. Tack and Attire
- a. Attire and equipment shall be the same as in Western performance.
 - b. Clothing must be clean, workmanlike and neat.
 - c. The saddle must fit the exhibitor.
 - d. Nothing that would prevent the stirrups from hanging freely shall be added to or deleted from a standard Western saddle.
3. Hands/Reins
- a. If horse is ridden in a snaffle, two hand are to be used. If horse is ridden in a shank bit, one hand on the reins are to be used.
 - b. The position of the hand not used for reining is optional, but it should be kept free of Horse and equipment and held in a relaxed manner, with the rider's body straight at all times.
 - c. Hands to be above horn and as near to it as possible.
 - d. Bracing against horn, coiled riata or rope will be penalized.
4. Basic position
- a. The exhibitor should sit in the saddle in a balanced, relaxed manner, with legs hanging straight and slightly forward to the stirrups.
 - b. The stirrup should be just short enough to allow heels to be lower than toes.
 - c. Body always should appear comfortable, relaxed and flexible.
 - d. Feet should be placed in the stirrups with weight on ball of the foot. Consideration, however, should be given to the width of the stirrups, which vary on Western saddles. If stirrups are wide, the foot may have appearance of being "home" when, in reality, the weight is being properly carried on the ball of the foot.
5. Position in Motion
- a. Exhibitor should sit the jog. No posting.
 - b. At the lope, he/she should be close to saddle.
 - c. All movements of the Horse should be governed by the use of imperceptible aids.
 - d. The shifting of exhibitor's weight is not desirable.
6. Class Routine
- a. If pattern is not worked first, enter the ring at a walk or jog.
 - b. To be judged at a flat-footed four beat walk, jog and lope both ways of the ring.
 - c. Horses shall always be on the correct lead.
 - d. The order to reverse may be executed by turning either toward or away from the rail.
 - e. Horses shall be required to back in a straight line in all classes.
7. Additional Work

- a. Exhibitors will perform not only the ring routine demanded of his/her, but also should be able to perform whatever additional tests from those listed below that the judge may deem advisable.
- b. Tests may be performed either collectively or individually, but no other test may be used.

8. SCORING

The scoring will be on the basis of 0-infinity, with 70 denoting an average performance. The individual maneuvers are scored in 1/2 point increments from a low of -3 to a high of +3 with a score of 0 denoting a maneuver that is correct with no degree of difficulty. A final score of 0 to +5 will be given for overall form and effectiveness at the completion of each run. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe, The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based on the degree and/or frequency of the infraction.

a. Three (3) point penalties (minor) include:

1. Tick or hit of cone.
2. Over or under turn from 1/8 to 1/4 of the prescribed turn.
3. Break of gait from a walk or jog/trot up to two strides.

b. Five (5) point penalties (major) include:

1. Incorrect lead or break of gait (except when correcting an incorrect lead) at the lope.
2. Not performing the specific gait or not stopping when called for in the pattern within 10 feet (3 meters) of the designated location.
3. Break of gait at walk or jog/trot for more than 2 strides.
4. Loss of stirrup.
5. Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical while the horse is in motion, showing the appearance of intimidation.
6. Obviously looking down to check leads.
7. Bottom of boot not touching pad of stirrup at all gaits including the backup.

c. Ten (10) point penalties (severe) (avoid disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault) include:

1. Loss of rein.
2. Use of either hand to instill fear or praise while on pattern or during rail work.
3. Holding the saddle or saddle horn with either hand.
4. Cueing with the end of the romal.
5. Spurring in front of the cinch.
6. Blatant disobedience including kicking, pawing, bucking and rearing.

d. Disqualifications include (should not be placed):

1. Failure of exhibitor to wear correct number in a visible manner.
2. Willful abuse.
3. Excessive schooling or training; use of artificial aids.
4. Fall by horse or rider.

5. Illegal use of hands on reins.
6. Use of prohibited equipment.
7. Going off pattern, including knocking over or wrong side of cone or marker; never performing designated gait, lead or diagonal; over or under turning more than 1/4 turn.
8. In Novice Classes and Walk-Trot Classes Only: Exhibitors going off pattern, knocking over or on wrong side of cone, never performing specified gait, or overturning more than 1/4 turn than designated, shall not be disqualified, but must always place below exhibitors not incurring a disqualifying fault.

English Classes General Rules:

A. English Tack

1. Saddle: Leather or leather-appearing synthetic saddles of Hunt seat or Dressage seat style. May have suede seat and/or suede insert on knee rolls. Either leather or cloth lining. Either leather, web, cord, linen, or synthetic girths are permitted.
2. Saddle pads must be white or conservative color. Contrast trim and piping are permitted. Striped, multi colored, glitter or reflective pads are not permitted.
3. Bridles: In all English classes, an English snaffle (no shanks), kimberwicke, Pelham and/or double bridle consisting of 2 bits (a curb or Weymouth and a snaffle or bradoon) with two reins, no converters allowed, all with cavesson nosebands and browbands are acceptable.
4. Bits:
 - a. A port must be no higher than 1 inches (3.81 cm). Curb bits will use curb straps or chains. They must lie flat against the jaw when activated.
 - b. Unacceptable bits and mouthpieces: English bits of any style featuring cathedral, fishback, doughnut mouthpieces, twisted, or any twistedmmouth piece, rough sharp metal or mechanically altered bits will be cause for disqualification. Nothing such as extensions or prongs may protrude below the mouthpiece (bar).
 - c. The judge may prohibit the use of bits and equipment he may consider too severe. A bit cannot be physically or mechanically changed to increase the severity of its use and may be eliminated at the judge s discretion.
5. Optional Appointments:
 - a. Spurs of an un-rowelled type.
 - b. Crops or bats (In riding classes only).
 - c. Hunting breast plates.
 - d. Braiding of mane and tail in English classes only.
 - e. No roached mane or tail.
 - f. Prohibited Appointments:
 1. Running or standing martingales. (Exception: working hunter or jumper classes).
 2. Rowelled spurs, slip on spurs, spurs longer than an inch.

3. Dropped nosebands (a cavesson or noseband which is fastened below the bit or mouthpiece). Exception: Jumping classes.
4. Draw reins.
5. Leg wraps or boots of any description. Exception: Jumper classes.

B. English Attire

1. Rider apparel (breeches and jacket) to be modest in single color, with subtle striping, accents or crystal decoration permitted. Striped, patterned, or bright colors not permitted. Farm logos not permitted.
2. Helmets are required. Dark blue, black, or brown color is recommended.
3. Stock tie or choker is required. Hair must be neat and contained, as in a net or braid.
4. The rider's overall impression should be clean and neat.
5. Chaps are optional.
6. All jumping contestants and youth must have helmet with harness properly attached under the chin.
7. At the Judge's discretion, dress rules may be relaxed, due to weather related conditions. No T-shirts or tank tops allowed. Judges must penalize contestants who do not conform.

C. English Pleasure Gaits

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

in a way that is natural and suitable to the horse's conformation at all gaits. An artificially low head set will be penalized; the poll should never be level to or below the withers.

Classes

A. English Pleasure

1. Judged 70% on manners (in motion and rest), performance of horse and suitability to the rider and performance: 20% condition, fit and appropriateness of tack; and 10% on neatness, attire, and overall impression.
2. The horse should move in a long, low frame and be able to lengthen their stride and cover ground, as in traversing hunt country following hounds.
3. The horse should be obedient, alert, and responsive to the rider.
4. Quick short strides should be penalized. Horses which move in an artificial frame, and are over-flexed and behind the bit should also be penalized. Judges should emphasize free movement and manners.
5. Horses are to enter to the right, shall be worked both ways of the ring at a walk, trot and canter and line up in the center of the ring.
6. Horses should back easily and stand quietly. The judge may, at his/her discretion, back riders on the rail or in line up.
7. Light contact with the horse's mouth is recommended.
8. English saddle, equipment and dress are to be used in this class. Excessive speed shall be penalized.

B. Working Hunter - Over Fences

Hunter horses are judged based on the horse's style, their form over fences, pace, and the judge's overall impression of the horse. The horse should also have a good attentive expression, good scope, tight knees that go up to the horse's chin and/or nose and they jump up and around the fences using their head and neck.

1. Course
 - a. Horses to jump a minimum of eight fences.
 - b. One change of direction is mandatory.
 - c. Show officials are responsible for the safety of the course. The course shall be evaluated prior to competition to ensure all fences meet the standards as defined. any fence not meeting standards shall be repaired to meet standards or removed for safety. In the event a fence is removed, all exhibitors must be allowed ample time to be notified of the change in pattern.
 - d. Pattern must be posted a minimum of two (2) hours prior to the start of the class.
2. Fences
 - a. Fences shall simulate obstacles found in the hunting field, such as natural looking post and rail, brush, walls, coops, and ascending oxers (not square).
 - b. Triple bar and hogs back are prohibited.
 - c. Striped poles are not recommended.
 - d. The top element of all fences must be securely placed so that a slight rub will not cause a knockdown.

- e. The distance between fences is recommended to be in 12-foot (3.65m) increments except for some combinations; one stride in and out, 24 feet three strides 48 feet (14.63m).
3. Scoring
- a. To be judged on manners, way of going and style of jumping. Maintaining an even hunting pace that covers the course with free-flowing strides.
 - b. Preference will be given to horses with correct jumping style that meet fence squarely, jumping at center of fence.
 - c. Scoring shall be on a basis of 0 - 100, with an approximate breakdown as follows:
 - (1) 90 - 100: an excellent performer and good mover that jumps the entire course with cadence, balance
 - (2) 80 - 89: a good performer that jumps all fences reasonably well; an excellent performer that commits one or two minor faults
 - (3) 70 - 79: the average, fair mover that makes no serious faults, but lacks the style cadence and good balance of the scoper horses; the good performer that makes a few minor faults.
 - (4) 60 - 69: poor movers that make minor mistakes; fair or average movers that have one or two poor fences but no major faults or disobediences.
 - (5) 50 - 59: a horse that commits one major fault, such as a hind knockdown, refusal, trot, cross-canter or drops a leg.
 - (6) 30 - 39: a horse that commits two or more major faults, including front knockdowns and refusals, or jumps in a manner that otherwise endangers the horse and or rider.
 - (7) 10 - 29: a horse that avoids elimination but jumps in such an unsafe and dangerous manner as to preclude a higher score.
4. Elimination: A total of three disobediences which can include any of the following:
- a. Refusal, stop, run-out, or extra circle.
 - b. Jumping an obstacle before it is reset.
 - c. Bolting from the arena.
 - d. Off course.
 - e. Deliberately addressing an obstacle.
 - f. Horse and or rider falling. Horses consider having fallen when shoulder and haunch on same side touch the ground, or the obstacle and the ground.
 - g. Failure to trot the horse in a small circle on a loose rein for soundness, after completing the course while still mounted and prior to leaving the arena.
5. General
- a. Circling once upon entering the ring is permissible.
 - b. Circling once after all obstacles are completed is required.
 - c. Horses shall not be requested to re-jump the course.
 - d. When obstacle is composed of several elements, any disturbance of these elements will be penalized: however, only a reduction in height of the top element shall be considered a knockdown.
 - e. In cases of broken equipment, the rider may either continue without penalty or stop and correct the difficulty and be penalized the same as any loss of forward impulsion.

f. When an obstacle requires two or more fences (in and out), faults committed at each obstacle are considered separately. In case of a refusal or run-out at one element, entry must re-jump the previous element(s).

6. Major faults

a. Refusal - When a horse stops in front of an obstacle (whether the obstacle is knocked down or altered), it is a refusal unless the horse then immediately jumps the obstacle without backing one step. If horse takes one step backwards it is a refusal. Note: After refusal, if horse is moved towards the obstacle but does not attempt to jump, it is considered another refusal.

b. Run-out - A run-out occurs when a horse evades or passes the obstacle to be jumped; jumps an obstacle outside its limiting markers; or when the horse or rider knocks down a flag, standard, wing or other element limiting the obstacle (without obstacle being jumped).

c. Loss of forward movement - Failure to maintain trot, canter, gallop after crossing starting line, except when it is a refusal, a run-out or when due to uncontrollable circumstances such as when an obstacle being reset.

d. Unnecessary circling on course. Any form of circle or circles whereby the horse crosses its original track between two consecutive obstacles anywhere on course, except to retake obstacle after refusal or run-out.

e. First disobedience anywhere on course - 3 faults

f. Second cumulative disobedience anywhere on course - 6 faults

g. Whenever possible a schooling area should be provided with at least one practice jump.

h. Schooling over obstacles in the ring or over any part of an outside course is permitted only at the time designated by show management.

C. Jumping

1. English Attire and Tack Exception. Running or standing martingales, leg wraps, and/or boots are permitted.

2. Arena Arrangement

a. Minimum Obstacles and Fences. There will be a minimum of four obstacles; horses are to make a minimum of eight jumps.

b. A spread fence consisting of two or more elements will be mandatory.

c. It is recommended the first obstacle be no more than minimum height.

d. Optional obstacles may include:

1. Post and rail (at least two rails)

2. Coop

3. Stone wall

4. Triple Bar

5. Brush jump

3. Both a starting line at least 12 feet (3.65m) in front of the first obstacle, and a finish line at least 24 feet (7.31m) beyond the last obstacle must be indicated by markers (at least 12

feet, 3.65m, apart) at each end of the lines. Horse must start and finish by passing between markers.

4. Obstacles, except within combination, should be located a minimum distance of 48 feet (14.63m) apart, size of arena permitting.
5. Obstacles must be a minimum of two feet in height
6. Jump-off
 - a. Jump-offs will be held over the original course altered as outlined.
 - b. In a jump-off, the sequence of obstacles may be in any order as long as the original direction is maintained. Only in the case of clean round ties for first place or when points are involved, the height and spread of at least 50 percent of the obstacles shall be increased not less than three (7.62cm) and not more than six inches (15.24 cm) in height, and to a maximum spread of six feet (1.82m).
 - c. In case of ties involving faults, rails shall not be raised, courses may be shortened to less than 50 percent of the original obstacle and must include at least one vertical and one spread jump.
 - d. When a jump-off is required, the winner will be decided on the time only if faults are equal. If two or more horses are disqualified in the timed jump-off and tied for a point, they are not to be re-jumped; a coin toss will break the tie.
7. Time
 - a. Time shall begin from the instant the horse's chest reaches the starting line until it reaches the finish line.
 - b. Time shall be stopped while a knockdown jump is being replaced; this is from the moment the rider gets his mount in a position to retake the jump until the proper authority signals that the jump has been replaced. It shall be the rider's responsibility to be ready to continue the course when the signal is given.
8. Scoring
 - a. Jumpers are scored on a mathematical basis and penalty faults, which include knockdowns, disobediences and falls. Knockdowns. An obstacle is considered knocked down and four faults assessed, when a horse or rider, by contact:
 1. Lowers any part thereof which established the height of the obstacle or the height of any element of a spread obstacle even when the falling part is arrested in its fall by any portion of the obstacle.
 2. Moves any part thereof which establishes the height of the obstacle so it rests on a different support from the one on which it was originally placed.
 3. Knocks down an obstacle, standard wing, automatic timing equipment or other designated markers on start and finish lines.
 4. If an obstacle falls after the horse leaves the ring, it shall not be considered a knockdown.
9. Disobediences
 - a. Refusal. When a horse stops in front of an obstacle (whether the obstacle is knocked down or altered) it is a refusal unless the horse then immediately jumps the obstacle without backing one step. If horse takes one step backwards, it is a refusal. After refusal,

if horse is moved toward the obstacle but does not attempt to jump, it is considered another refusal. In the case of a refusal on an in-and-out jump, the horse must return to the start of the in-and-out sequence and re-jump previous elements as well as following elements.

- b. Run-out. A run-out occurs when the horse evades or passes the obstacle to be jumped; jumps an obstacle outside its limiting markers; or, when the horse or rider knocks down a flag, stand, wing or other element limiting the obstacle (without obstacle being jumped).
- c. Loss of Forward Movement. Failure to maintain trot, canter, or gallop after crossing starting line, except when it is a refusal, a run-out or when due to uncontrollable circumstances, such as when an obstacle is being reset.
- d) Unnecessary Circling on Course: Any form of circle or circles, whereby the horse crosses its original track between two consecutive obstacles anywhere on course, except to retake obstacle after refusal or run-out.
- e) First disobedience anywhere on course – 3 faults.
- f) Second cumulative disobedience anywhere on course – 6 faults.

10. Eliminations

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

11. Broken equipment

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

D. Dressage Suitability:

This class is for evaluation by the judge in terms of the horse's conformation and movement as a dressage horse. The judge will be looking for a horse with balance, clean legs, deep girth, and impulsion from the hindquarters. The horse should travel straight with a good elasticity of gait.

1. Judged 60% on gaits, 30% on conformation, and 10% on general impression.
2. Gait requirements:
 - a. Free walk (a pace that is relaxed, with freedom to stretch out head and neck without losing contact with the bit).
 - b. Medium walk (a regular walk with moderate lengthening).
 - c. Working trot (sitting or rising).
 - d. Working canter - Horses shall be shown in a plain snaffle. The horse should show a desire to move forward, while being supple in the back with engagement of the hindquarters and being light on the forehand. The horse should be supple and loose, accepting contact with the bit.

E. Equitation

1. General Regulations and Requirements
 - a. In this class, only the exhibitor is being judged. Horses, attire, and equipment must be consistent with general English class specifications.
 - b. Any exhibitor not having his/her mount under sufficient control shall be dismissed from the ring and shall be disqualified from that class. A fall of Horse or exhibitor shall not necessarily eliminate, but may be penalized at the judge's discretion.
 - c. Patterns, shall be publicly posted at least thirty (30) minutes prior to class.
 - d. Pattern work may be worked first. If the pattern includes a walk, trot, canter, and a back, the call judge may elect not to work the class on the rail.
 - e. An exhibitor may show only one (1) entry per class.
2. Tack and Attire
 - a. Attire and equipment shall be the same as outlined in English performance.
 - b. Clothing must be clean, workmanlike and neat.
 - c. The saddle must fit the exhibitor.
3. Hands/Reins
 - a. Hands should be over and in front on horses withers, knuckles 30° inside the vertical.
 - b. Hands are slightly apart and making a straight line from Pinto's mouth to exhibitor's elbow.
 - c. Method of holding reins is optional, and the excess rein may fall on either side. However, all reins must be picked up at the same time.
3. Basic position
 - a. The eyes should be up and shoulders back.
 - b. Toes should be at an angle best suited to exhibitor's conformation; ankle flexed in, heels down, calf of leg in contact with Pinto and slightly behind girth.
 - c. Iron may be either on toe, ball of foot or "home".

4. Position in Motion

- a. At the walk and slow trot, body should be vertical.
- b. Posting trot, body inclined forward.
- c. Canter, body is half way between the posting trot and the walk.
- d. Galloping and jumping, body is at the same inclination as the posting trot.

5. Class Routine

- a. Exhibitors may be worked individually from the gate or they may all enter at once.
- b. On command, reverse and repeat. The order to reverse may be executed by turning either toward or away from the rail.
- c. Exhibitors may be asked to work collectively without irons.
- d. Light contact with Horse's mouth is required.
- e. A refusal, loss of stirrup or trotting while on course when not part of a test constitutes major faults and may be cause for elimination.

6. SCORING

The scoring will be on the basis of 0-infinity, with 70 denoting an average performance. The individual maneuvers are scored in 1/2 point increments from a low of -3 to a high of +3 with a score of 0 denoting a maneuver that is correct with no degree of difficulty. A final score of 0 to +5 will be given for overall form and effectiveness at the completion of each run. Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe, The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based on the degree and/or frequency of the infraction.

a. Three (3) point penalties (minor) include:

1. Break of gait at a walk or trot for up to two strides.
2. Over or under turning up to 1/8 to 1/4 of the prescribed turn.
3. Ticking or hitting cone.
4. Missing a diagonal for one to two strides in the pattern or on the rail.

b. Five (5) point penalties (major) include:

1. Not performing the gait or not stopping within 10 feet of designated area.
2. Break of gait at walk or trot for more than 2 strides.
3. Incorrect lead or break of gait (except when correcting an incorrect lead) at the canter.
4. Complete loss of contact between rider's hand and the horse's mouth.
5. Loss of iron.
6. Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical while the horse is in motion showing an appearance of intimidation.
7. Obviously looking down for lead or to check diagonals
8. Missing a diagonal for more than two strides in the pattern on or the rail.

c. Ten (10) point penalties (severe) (avoid disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault) include:

1. Loss of rein.
2. Use of either hand to instill fear or praise while on pattern or during rail work.

3. Holding the saddle or saddle horn with either hand.
 4. Spurring or use of crop in front of the girth.
 5. Blatant disobedience including kicking, pawing, bucking and rearing.
- d. Disqualifications include (should not be placed):
1. Failure of exhibitor to wear correct number in a visible manner.
 2. Inhumane treatment of the horse.
 3. Excessive schooling or training; use of artificial aids.
 4. Fall by horse or rider.
 5. Illegal use of hands on reins.
 6. Use of prohibited equipment.
 7. Going off pattern, including knocking over or wrong side of cone or marker; never performing designated gait, lead or diagonal; over or under turning more than 1/4 turn.
 8. In Novice Classes and Walk-Trot Classes Only: Exhibitors going off pattern, knocking over or on wrong side of cone, never performing specified gait, or overturning more than 1/4 turn than designated, shall not be disqualified, but must always place below exhibitors not incurring a disqualifying fault.

Miscellaneous classes:

Miscellaneous classes are defined as classes that may be exhibited Western, English, Australian, etc.

A. Jog In The Park

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

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

B. Freestyle Performance:

This class is to be a freestyle performance to music, horse tack can be any style; Western, English, Australian, etc.

1. Scoring
 - a. Judged 25% on presentation, 25% on synchronization with music, 25% on difficulty of maneuvers and 25% on use of all gaits.
 - b. The horse must be attentive and show confidence, harmony, lightness, and ease of maneuverability.
 - c. There should be freedom and regularity of the gaits with a desire to move forward.

- e. Riders are allowed to touch ground for trick riding, vaulting or as part of a choreographed routine.
 - f. Fall from horse results in a disqualification.
2. Attire should be style specific to chosen western or English tack or support the style of ride desired. No ornate costumes allowed.
 3. A minimum of 2 minutes and maximum of 3 minutes allowed.

XIX - GHRA Animal Welfare Statement

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

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

XX – Violations

A. Inhumane Treatment

1. Inhumane manner of treatment. No person on showgrounds, (which) include but not limited to, barns, stalls, parking area and show arena, may treat a horse in an inhumane manner, which includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Placing an object in a horse's mouth to cause undue discomfort or distress.
 - b. Tying a horse in a manner as to cause undue discomfort or distress in a stall, trailer or when longing or riding tack hackamores.
 - c. Letting blood from a horse.
 - d. Use of inhumane training techniques or methods.
 - e. Poling or striking horses' legs with objects (e.g., tack poles, jump poles, etc.).
 - f. Use of inhumane equipment, including, but not limited to, saw tooth bits, hock hobbles, tack collars.
 - g. Any item or appliance that restricts the movement or circulation of the tail, or intentional inhumane treatment which results in bleeding or raised welts.
2. Reporting of inhumane treatment
 - a. If an exhibitor witnesses what they believe to be inhumane treatment of horses at a horse show, it is not only within their right but also their responsibility to report it to show management.
 - b. Show management will immediately put the horse show on break to investigate.
3. Drugs, medications, and forbidden substances. A horse shall not be shown in any class at a show approved by the GHRA or event held in conjunction with a GHRA approved show, whether the event is approved by GHRA, if the animal has been administered in any manner a forbidden substance.
 - a. A forbidden substance is defined as any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer or sedative which could affect the performance of the horse.
 - b. Stimulant and depressant are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory, or central nervous system.
 - c. Also forbidden is any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection or quantification of any substance defined above.
4. In the event any forbidden substance is administered to any horse for any reason, the owner and/or trainer should withdraw the horse from competition until the drug is no longer present in the plasma or urine.
5. Permitted Substances. The following 6 drugs or medications are permitted. Administration of these drugs or medications does not require that the horse be withdrawn or kept out of competition.
 - a. Phenylbutazone
 - b. Flunixin
 - c. Ketoprofen
 - d. Meclofenamic Acid
 - e. Naproxen

- f. Lidocaine/ Mepivacaine
 - g. When administered within 24 hours of showing and may only be used under actual observation of event management (designated representative) and/or veterinarian, either of which must sign the medication report form, to aid in the surgical repair of minor skin lacerations which, by their very nature, would not prevent the horse from competing following surgery. A medication report form must be filed with show management as required in section 5(a) below.
6. Conditionally permitted substances. In addition to those drugs listed in Section 4. medications given for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury are permitted if ALL of the following conditions are met:
- a. Filing of a completed medication report with the show management before exhibiting the horse. The medication report must contain the following information from the prescribing licensed veterinarian:
 - 1. Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration and name of administering and/or
 - 2. Signature of veterinarian or person administering the medication. If prescribing by written instructions, a copy must be attached to the medication report.
 - 3. Identification of the medicine; the name, amount, strength, and mode of administration.
 - 4. Date and time of administration.
 - 5. Identification of the horse; the name, age, color, sex and entry number.
 - b. The horse must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for not less than 24 hours after.
 - c. The medication report must be filed with show management within one hour of administration of the medication or one hour after show management is available if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours.
 - d. The medication report must be signed by show management and the time of receipt recorded on the report. While this report must be filed only if the administered medication will be present in amounts detectable in the blood and/or urine samples at the time of competition/ sampling, exhibitors are hereby cautioned it is their responsibility to determine whether such medication has had time to clear the horse's system. If there is any doubt, a medication report should be filed.
7. Medicinal Preparations. The use of medicinal preparations and tonics of any kind in which the ingredients and quantitative analysis are not specially known is also cautioned against as the use of such may result in a positive analysis of the specimen taken from the horse.
8. Responsible Parties. All owners, trainers and exhibitors are accountable for the condition of any horse which they enter or allow to be entered, in any GHRA sponsored or approved event or event held in conjunction with an approved GHRA show, whether the event is approved by GHRA. Such persons are hereafter referred to as responsible parties.
- a. By voluntarily entering a horse in a GHRA approved or sponsored event or event held in conjunction with a GHRA approved show, whether the event is approved by GHRA, the responsible parties are presumed to know all rules and regulations of the Association.

- b. Based on their accountability for their horses condition, all responsible parties are subject to disciplinary action any time a prohibited substance(s) is detected at a GHRA approved or sponsored event, regardless of the reason the prohibited substance has been administered, and whether the responsible parties had actual knowledge of the administration or presence of the prohibited substance.
9. Involved Parties. In addition to the responsible parties as that term is used in this rule, any person who administers, aids in the administration, causes to be administered, or conspires in the administration of any prohibited substances shall be subject to disciplinary action. Such persons are hereafter referred to as involved parties.
10. Testing by GHRA or State Government.
- a. All drug testing of GHRA approved events will be done under the direction of the GHRA unless the show is being conducted in a state whose government has established drug testing procedures.
 - b. Those shows that are tested by the GHRA will be selected at random by the GHRA office, however, the show management of any GHRA approved event can request that a show be tested if show management agrees to be responsible for the cost associated with the testing.
11. Laboratory Integrity
- a. It shall be presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood or other substance tested by the laboratory to which it was sent is the one taken from the horse in question, that its integrity has been preserved, and that all the procedures of the collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory, analysis of the sample and report received from the laboratory pertaining to the horse in question is presumed to be accurate and correct reflections of the condition of the horse during the show in which the horse was entered.
 - b. The burden shall be on the responsible parties involved to rebut the aforesaid presumptions in a hearing conducted by the GHRA Board of Directors or its appointed committee.
12. Request for Specimen
- a. A request by the GHRA representative or its designee to take a specimen of urine, saliva, or blood or other substance for testing shall not be refused by any grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from further participation in the show and shall also be considered a positive drug test for purposes of this rule.
 - b. Artificial induction of urination is at the option of the owner/agent.
13. Cooperation with GHRA Representative Cooperation with the GHRA approved veterinarian and/or their agent and/or Association representative shall include, but not be limited to:
- a. Taking the animal immediately to the location selected by the appointed veterinarian and/or his agent for testing the horse and presenting it for testing and presenting the registration certificate or a photocopy for the veterinarian's report.
 - b. Assisting the veterinarian and/or his agent in procuring the sample promptly, including, but not limited to, removing equipment from the horse, leaving it quietly in the stall and avoiding distractions to it.

- c. Schooling, lengthy cooling out, bandaging and other delays of this type may be construed as non-cooperation representation.
 - d. Polite attitude and actions toward the veterinarian and/or their agents and/or the Association.
 - e. Failure to cooperate shall be considered a refusal.
14. Horses Subject to Examination
- a. Horses in competition at any GHRA sponsored or approved event or event held in conjunction with a GHRA approved show, whether or not event is approved by GHRA, are subject to examination by a licensed veterinarian or an Association representative who must be approved by GHRA.
 - b. The examination may include positive identification, physical, saliva, urine, blood tests or other tests or procedures at the discretion of said licensed veterinarian necessary to effectuate the purpose of this rule.
 - c. Said veterinarian may examine any or all horses in the class, whether in competition or not, or any horse scratched or withdrawn or which simply fails to appear for competition, by any other exhibitor within 24 hours prior to the class for which it is entered.
 - d. A horse which has been withdrawn from competition may be administered a prohibited substance provided the prohibited substance is declared to show management prior to a requested drug testing.
15. Temporary Suspension
- a. At such time as the GHRA receives written notification of a positive drug test involving a violation of the rule, all “responsible parties” shall immediately be placed on temporary suspension and denied all privileges of GHRA, pending hearing on the matter.
 - b. The Association shall mail written notification of this action to the responsible parties and shall also give notification via telephone when possible.
 - c. Any responsible party will be charged \$500.00 reinstatement upon receipt of notice to GHRA of a positive drug test.
16. Post Bond: Each responsible party may post \$500.00 bond at which time that party will be allowed to participate in all GHRA events and activities until such time as a hearing is held. The \$500.00 bond must be in a form of a certified check or money order made payable to the GHRA.
17. The bond will become effective at such time as it is received in the GHRA home office.
18. Bond Return If it is determined after the hearing that there has been no violation of this rule, the \$500.00 bond will be returned.
19. Bond Forfeiture: If it is determined after the hearing that there has been a violation of this rule, the \$500.00 bond will be automatically forfeited to the GHRA. This bond forfeiture is in addition to any other penalties or disciplinary action that may be taken against the responsible or involved parties.
20. Horse Subject to Penalties: The horse involved, as well as the responsible or involved parties, may be subject to, but not limited to, the following penalties where appropriate.
- a. Barred: Barred from competition.

- b. Forfeiture: Forfeit awards, monies, or points or placings, thereby moving up horses placing behind the disqualified horses and possible redistribution of awards, or monies, or points, or placings.
- c. Certification Relinquishment: Relinquishment of the horse's registration certificate to GHRA for a specific period. Although ownership of such horse may, thereafter, be transferred to another party, the transfer of ownership will not dissolve or shorten the terms of the disciplinary action.
- d. Penalties or fines.
- e. Suspension.

B. Unsportsmanlike Conduct: When an exhibitor, owner or trainer is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, such person is subject to disciplinary action by the GHRA, including but not limited to, fines or suspensions.

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

XXI – Protests

- A. Protests shall be handled according to the following rules:
1. Any protest must be made in writing to the show manager or the show steward not later than one hour after the completion of the show session in the show schedule where the problem occurred. The protest shall be accompanied by a \$250 deposit, which shall be returned to the protester in the event the protest is sustained. If not sustained, the local show management shall forward the \$250 to the GHRA national office.
 2. Protests shall be adjudicated by a protest committee made up of all GHRA Directors present along with the show manager, show steward and the show judge(s) (provided none are parties in the protest).
 3. The protest committee shall promptly meet and adjudicate the issue, make an effective decision upon the parties in interest and report its determination to all parties. A show protest committee may disqualify a person and/or his or her entries for the duration of the show.
 4. The decision of the protest committee may be appealed to the GHRA board, with an additional \$250 fee. The decision of the GHRA board is final.
 5. Protests must be made by the owner, trainer or agent of the horse who is in the same class where the protest occurred.
 6. All protests and rulings are kept confidential between show management, GHRA protest committee and parties in protest.

XXII - Lifetime Achievement Awards

A. The purpose of this new program is to establish a lifetime record of performance and is open to all GHRA registered horses of any age.

1. Points earned are cumulative for the life of the horse.
2. Owner must be a current member in good standing for points to be awarded.
3. Points will not be retroactive.
4. Points remain with the horse for its lifetime regardless of ownership.
5. GHRA will publish a list of qualifying shows
6. Amateur and Youth will be counted as a horse/competitor combo.
7. Combined breed classes will not count toward point totals.
8. GHRA will post show results.
9. Points will be awarded per judge.
10. This program may be reviewed and/or changed to adjust with show circuit.

B. Divisions: In Hand, Western, English, and Driving. Each division includes, open, amateur, youth, and cross.

1. In Hand division includes all of the halter/conformation (including Champion, Reserve and Supreme), Bred Owned & Shown by Owner, Owner/Handler, North American Bred, Internationally Bred, All in-hand trail/obstacle, Showmanship, and Obstacle Ground Driving.
2. Western division includes Trail WJ/WJL, Pleasure WJ/WJL, Ranch Riding WJ/WTJL, Ranch Rail, Horsemanship.
3. English division includes Pleasure WT/WTC, Hunter Hack WT/WTC, Hunter under Saddle WT/WTC, Working Hunter, Jumping, Equitation.
4. Driving division includes Open Pleasure, Ladies Pleasure, Gentleman's pleasure, Pleasure Working, Obstacle.

C. There will be four levels of Mastery.

1. 1st level is Register of Achievement- this will be awarded to any horse which earns a minimum of 125 points in any division.
2. 2nd level is Register of Merit- this will be awarded to any horse which earns a minimum of 175 points in any division.
3. 3rd level is Register of Superior- this will be awarded to any horse which earns a minimum of 225 points in any division.
4. 4th level is Register of Distinction- this will be awarded to any horse which has earned a Register of Superior in each division.

E. Year End High Point Awards

1. Based on the same list of shows, points will be calculated from Jan 1-Dec 31 of every year.
2. The following are not included in the high point awards:

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

XXIII – Appendix

GHRA APPROVED CLASS LIST

This is a complete list of all classes recognized by the GHRA. The classes marked with an asterisk (*) are required classes at any GHRA sanctioned show. Other approved classes may be incorporated at show management discretion. Show management reserves the right to add “non-rated” classes that have no GHRA rules specified – these classes will not incur points or year-end award status from the GHRA.

Required Classes ()*

Stallions/Mares/Geldings:

Weanling/Yearling (*)
2-year old (*)
3-4 year old (*)
5 year old and older (*)
Broodmare
Junior Champion and Reserve
Senior Champion and Reserve
Champion and Reserve (*)
Champion of Champions / Supreme Champion
Amateur (*)
Amateur Champion and Reserve (*)
Open Bred/Owned/Exhibited
Amateur Bred/Owned/Exhibited
Open Owned/Exhibited
Youth (Mares/Geldings only) (*)
Youth Champion and Reserve (*)
Pee-Wee (Mares/Geldings only)

May combine genders or separate:

Owner/Exhibitor (*)
Bred/Owned/Shown (*)
North American Bred (*)
International Bred (*)
Solid/Blagdon Color
Broken Color
Produce of Dam
Get of Sire

In-Hand Performance:

Open Showmanship
Amateur Showmanship (*)
Youth Showmanship (*)
Pee-Wee Showmanship
Open Trail in Hand (*)
Green Horse Trail in Hand
Junior Horse Trail in Hand
Senior Horse Trail in Hand
Amateur Trail in Hand (*)
Youth Trail in Hand (*)
Pee-Wee Trail in Hand
Baby Trail

Driving/In Harness Performance:

Open Pleasure Driving (*)
Gentleman's Pleasure Driving (*)
Ladies Pleasure Driving (*)
Amateur Pleasure Driving (*)
Youth Pleasure Driving (*)
Pee-Wee Pleasure Driving
Green Horse Pleasure Driving
Junior Horse Pleasure Driving
Senior Horse Pleasure Driving
Stallion/Gelding Pleasure Driving
Mare Pleasure Driving
Traditional Gypsy Vehicle Driving
Two-wheel Vehicle Driving
Four-wheel Vehicle Driving
Multiple-animal Hitch
Single-animal Hitch
Open Obstacle Driving (*)
Amateur Obstacle Driving (*)
Youth Obstacle Driving (*)
Pee-Wee Obstacle Driving
Open Obstacle Ground Driving (*)
Amateur Obstacle Ground Driving (*)
Youth Obstacle Ground Driving (*)
Pee-Wee Obstacle Ground Driving
Maiden Ground Driving
Open Turnout Driving
Amateur Turnout Driving
Youth Turnout Driving
Pee-Wee Turnout Driving
Open Working Driving (*)
Amateur Working Driving (*)

Youth Working Driving (*)
Pee-Wee Working Driving
Open Reinsmanship
Amateur Reinsmanship
Youth Reinsmanship
Pee-Wee Reinsmanship
Open Cones Driving
Amateur Cones Driving
Youth Cones Driving
Pee-Wee Cones Driving
Concours d'Elegance Driving

Under Saddle Performance:

Open English Pleasure Walk/Trot (*)
Amateur English Pleasure Walk/Trot (*)
Youth English Pleasure Walk/Trot (*)
Pee-Wee English Pleasure Walk/Trot
Green Horse English Pleasure Walk/Trot
Junior Horse English Pleasure Walk/Trot
Senior Horse English Pleasure Walk/Trot
Open Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot
Amateur Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot
Youth Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot
Pee-Wee Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot
Open English Equitation Walk/Trot
Amateur English Equitation Walk/Trot (*)
Youth English Equitation Walk/Trot (*)
Pee-Wee English Equitation Walk/Trot
Open Western Pleasure Walk/Jog (*)
Amateur Western Pleasure Walk/Jog (*)
Youth Western Pleasure Walk/Jog (*)
Pee-Wee Western Pleasure Walk/Jog
Green Horse Western Pleasure Walk/Jog
Junior Horse Western Pleasure Walk/Jog
Senior Horse Western Pleasure Walk/Jog
Open Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog
Amateur Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog (*)
Youth Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog (*)
Pee-Wee Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog
Open Ranch Riding Walk/Jog (*)
Amateur Ranch Riding Walk/Jog (*)
Youth Ranch Riding Walk/Jog (*)
Pee-Wee Ranch Riding Walk/Jog
Green Horse Ranch Riding Walk/Jog
Junior Horse Ranch Riding Walk/Jog
Senior Horse Ranch Riding Walk/Jog
Open Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ (*)

Green Horse Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ
Junior Horse Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ
Senior Horse Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ
Amateur Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ (*)
Youth Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ (*)
Pee-Wee Trail Under Saddle WT/WJ
Open Ranch Rail Walk/Jog (*)
Amateur Ranch Rail Walk/Jog (*)
Youth Ranch Rail Walk/Jog (*)
Pee-Wee Ranch Rail Walk/Jog
Green Horse Ranch Rail Walk/Jog
Junior Horse Ranch Rail Walk/Jog
Senior Horse Ranch Rail Walk/Jog
Open English Pleasure Walk/Trot/Canter (*)
Amateur English Pleasure Walk/Trot/Canter (*)
Youth English Pleasure Walk/Trot/Canter (*)
Green Horse English Pleasure Walk/Trot/Canter
Junior Horse English Pleasure Walk/Trot/Canter
Senior Horse English Pleasure Walk/Trot/Canter
Open Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot/Canter
Amateur Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot/Canter
Youth Dressage Suitability Walk/Trot/Canter
Open English Equitation Walk/Trot/Canter
Amateur English Equitation Walk/Trot/Canter (*)
Youth English Equitation Walk/Trot/Canter (*)
Open Western Pleasure Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Amateur Western Pleasure Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Youth Western Pleasure Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Green Horse Western Pleasure Walk/Jog/Lope
Junior Horse Western Pleasure Walk/Jog/Lope
Senior Horse Western Pleasure Walk/Jog/Lope
Open Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog/Lope
Amateur Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Youth Western Horsemanship Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Open Ranch Riding Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Amateur Ranch Riding Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Youth Ranch Riding Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Green Horse Ranch Riding Walk/Jog/Lope
Junior Horse Ranch Riding Walk/Jog/Lope
Senior Horse Ranch Riding Walk/Jog/Lope
Open Trail Under Saddle WTC/WJL (*)
Green Horse Trail Under Saddle WTC/WJL
Junior Horse Trail Under Saddle WTC/WJL
Senior Horse Trail Under Saddle WTC/WJL
Amateur Trail Under Saddle WTC/WJL (*)
Youth Trail Under Saddle WTC/WJL (*)
Open Ranch Rail Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Amateur Ranch Rail Walk/Jog/Lope (*)

Youth Ranch Rail Walk/Jog/Lope (*)
Green Horse Ranch Rail Walk/Jog/Lope
Junior Horse Ranch Rail Walk/Jog/Lope
Senior Horse Ranch Rail Walk/Jog/Lope
Leadline
Open Freestyle Riding
Amateur Freestyle Riding
Youth Freestyle Riding
Open Hunter Hack
Amateur Hunter Hack
Youth Hunter Hack
Open Hunter Hack - Over Fences
Amateur Hunter Hack - Over Fences
Youth Hunter Hack - Over Fences
Open Jumper
Amateur Jumper
Youth Jumper
Open Jog In The Park
Amateur Jog In The Park
Youth Jog In The Park

Gypsy Horse

COAT COLORS & PATTERNS



BASE COLORS

MODIFIERS



TOBIANO PATTERNS

Tobiano patterns may be present on any base, modifier, dilution or pattern



BLAGDON PATTERNS

Blagdon patterns may be present on any base, modifier, dilution or pattern



ROAN PATTERNS

Roan patterns may be present on any base, modifier, dilution or pattern



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Gypsy Horse

COAT COLORS & PATTERNS



DILUTIONS

Dilutions may be present on any base, modifier, another dilution or pattern.



Palomino



Buckskin



Silver



Perlino / Cremello



Grulla/Grullo/Dun



Double Pearl

LP PATTERNS

LP patterns may be present on any base, modifier, dilution or pattern.



Fewspot



Blanket

SABINO PATTERNS

Sabino patterns may be present on any base, modifier, dilution or pattern.



Max Sabino



Sabino

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See full rulebook for more specifications.



Rabicano Sabino

MYGHRA.ORG



Tobiano

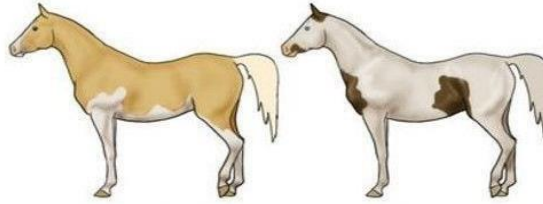
Tobiano is one of the most recognizable pinto patterns. The patches of colour are usually distinct and smooth, often appearing in circular or oval shapes. Usually, all four legs are white, and the head is colored. The mane and tail are often bi-colored. Tobianos often have white that crosses the horse's back. It is caused by a dominant gene, and so tobiano horses can be either homozygous or heterozygous. If the gene is present, it will be expressed, although the amount of white can vary from horse to horse.

Overo

The term "Overo" is generally used to describe the frame pattern, named because the white areas are "framed" by color. On an overo, the white does not cross the back between the withers and the base of the tail. Legs are frequently solid coloured and the tail is usually one color. Frame overos usually have large facial markings- blazes, bald faces, and apron faces.

Sabino

Sabino is a white pattern that causes "chrome" on a horse. Sabino horses generally have tall stockings, sometimes reaching the belly, and wide facial markings, from blazes to apron faces. Sabino pintos often have roaning as well, giving the white patters a sort of "spray paint" look.

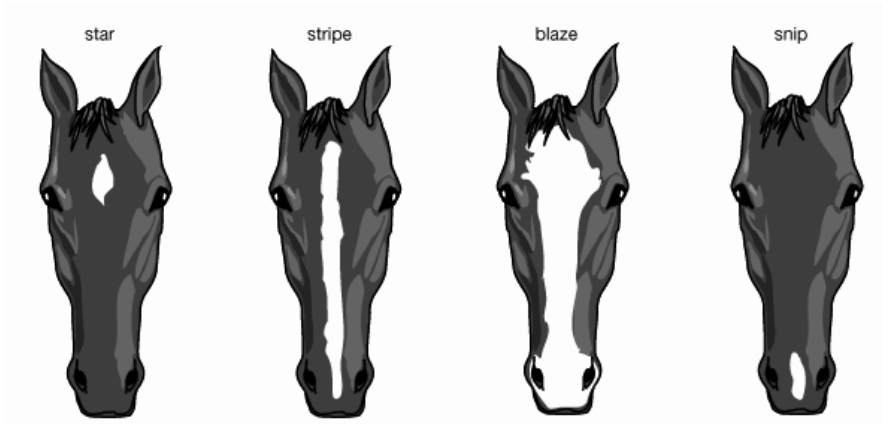


Splashed White

Splashed white is a pattern that limits the white markings to the lower legs and stomach of the horse, giving them the appearance of being splashed with white paint. All four legs are usually white, and face markings are generally large at the muzzle and taper before reaching the forehead. Splashed white has been linked to deafness in horses.

Tovero

Tovero is a mix of the Tobiano and Overo patterns. It is sometimes called "Medicine Hat" due to the dark pigmentation around the ears. Spots of colour are generally found around the ears, at the corners of the mouth, across the chest, on the flanks, and at the base of the tail. One or both eyes are often blue.



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Pattern Class Score Sheet		
		Show:
Showmanship	Equitation	Date:
Horsemanship		Judge:
Level:		Signature:

Entry #	Maneuver Description	Each Rider is scored between 0-infinity points and automatically begins with a score of 70 -3 Extremely Poor -2 Very Poor -1 Poor 0 Correct +1 Good +2 Very Good +3 Excellent										F&E	Total Penalty	Score	Comments	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
	Penalty															
	Maneuver															
	Penalty															
	Maneuver															
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Ranch Riding - Score Sheet



Event Name: _____ Date: _____

Class: _____

Judge: _____

Maneuver Scores	Penalties		Disqualification
Excellent ----- +1 1/2 Very Good ----- +1 Good ----- + 3/4 Avg ----- + 3/8 Poor ----- - 3/8 Very Poor ----- -1 Ext Poor ----- -1 1/2	Penalty 1 * break gait at walk/trot more than 2 strides * break gait at lope unless correcting * Wrong lead more than 2 strides * cross cantering more than 2 strides * trotting > 3 strides when making lead change * trotting > 3 strides exiting rollback or lope departure * severe disturbance of any obstacle	Penalty 2 * Misuse disobedience for each refusal (kick, bite, back, rear, etc.) Off Balance (OB) * eliminates or adds maneuver * incomplete maneuver * repeated disobedience * more than one finger between right rein or any between nasal rein * use of free hands (except snaffle or back-knave bit)	Penalty 3 * illegal equipment * tameness * disrespect/misconduct * verbal abuse * leaving working area before pattern completed * improper restart after * fall of horse or rider


W=Walk T=Trot BT=Extended Trot C=Circle L=Left Lead R=Right Lead BL=Extended Lope WD=Walk Over BR=Step/Back CL=Change Lead

Obstacle Description	#											Penalty Total	Final Score	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Penalty														
	Obst Score													
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Rev 8/21

Judge's Signature _____

Continued on back

Showmanship Score Sheet			
	Event Name: _____	Date: _____	
Class: _____	Judge: _____		
	Penalties		Disqualification
<p>Excellent ----- +1 ½ Very Good ----- +1 Good ----- +½ Avg ----- +0 Poor ----- -½ Very Poor ----- -1 Ext Poor ----- -1 ½</p> <p>Minor Faults 1 point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Break gait at W/T up to 2 strides * Sliding pivot foot * Ticking or hitting cone * Lifting pivot foot during pivot and replacing in same place * Lifting foot and replacing in same place 	<p style="text-align: center;">Major Faults 3 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not performing the gait/maneuver or not stopping within 100 ten feet of designated area * Break gait at W/T > 2 strides * Splitting Cone * Horse stepping out of set-up after presentation * Horse stepping out or moving hind end significantly during pivot turn * Over/Under turning from 1/8 - ½ of turn * Horse resting foot or hipshot in setup 	<p style="text-align: center;">Severe Faults 5 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Exhibitor not in require position during inspection * Exhibitor touching the horse, kicking, or pointing their foot at the horse's feet during set-up * Exhibitor standing directly in front of the horse * Loss of lead shank, holding chain or (2) two hands on shank * Severe disobedience, includes biting, pawing, rearing, kicking out or circling 	<p style="text-align: center;">Penalty 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Horse is detached from exhibitor * Exhibitor fails to wear number, correct number or in a visible manner * Willful abuse * Excessive schooling/training * Illegal equipment * Loss of control to the point of danger for others * Knocking over cone or off pattern * Fails to perform specific gait * Over/Under more than ½ turn <p>* Exception: Youth and WT shall not be disqualified but must place below exhibitors incurring fault</p>
Scoring 0-infinity with 70 denoting the average. Maneuvers are scored +3 to -3 in ½ point increments			

Overall form & effectiveness 0 - +5

Obstacle or Maneuver Description										F&E	Penalty Total	Final Score
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Penalty												
Obs Score												
Penalty												
Obs Score												
Penalty												
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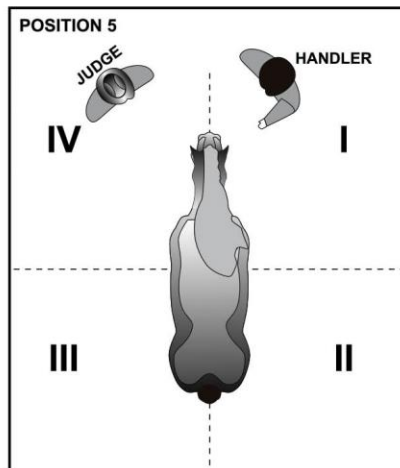
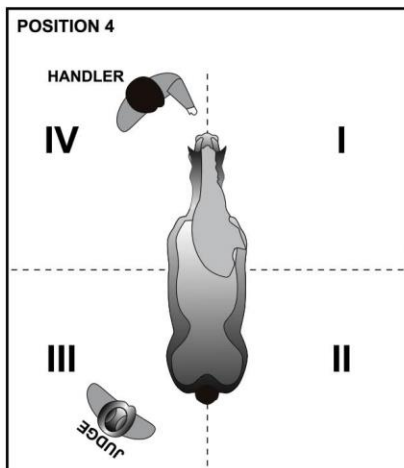
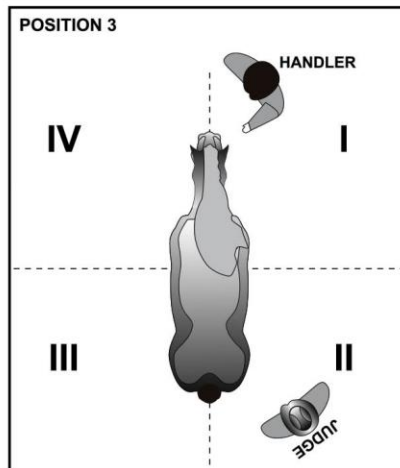
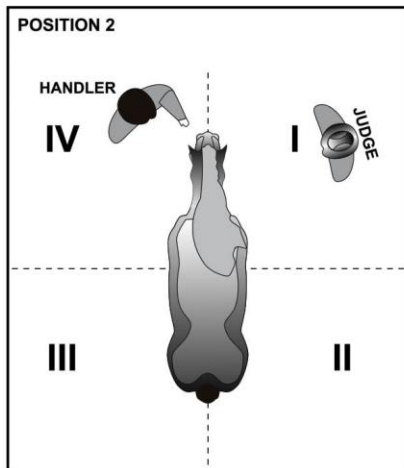
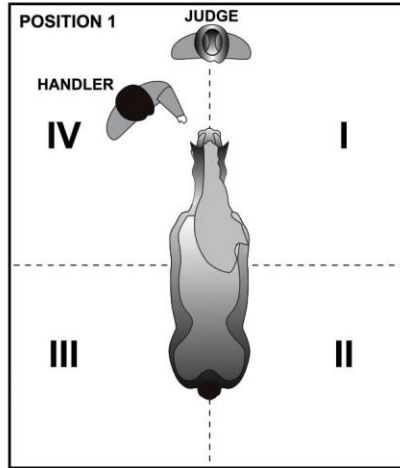
Judge's Signature _____

QUARTER SYSTEM POSITIONS

Positions 2 and 5 illustrates when a judge stands at the front half of the horse, the handler should be on the opposite side of the horse.

Position 1 illustrates when the judge stands directly in front of the horse the handler should be on the left side of the horse.

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



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

HIGH POINT AWARD		
High Point In-Hand	Weanling/Yearling Stallion	Weanling/Yearling Filly
	2 Year Old Stallion	2 Year Old Mare
	3-4 Year Old Stallion	3-4 Year Old Mare
	5 Year & older Stallion	5 Year & older Mare
	Champion Stallion	Champion Mare
	Reserve Champion Stallion	Reserve Champion Mare
	Weanling/Yearling Gelding	Supreme Champion
	2 Year Old Gelding	
	3-4 Year Old Gelding	Owner/Exhibitor
	5 Years & older Gelding	Bred, Own, Shown
	Champion Gelding	North American Bred
	Reserve Champion Gelding	International Bred
	Trail In-Hand	Showmanship
	Obstacle Ground Driving	
High Point WT/WJ	Trail Obstacle under Saddle WT/WJ	Western Pleasure WJ
	English Pleasure WT	Ranch Riding WJ
	Dressage Suitability under Saddle WT	
High Point WTC/WJL	Trail Obstacle under Saddle WTC/WJL	Western Pleasure WJL
	English Pleasure WTC	Ranch Riding WJL
	Dressage Suitability under Saddle WTC	
High Point Driving	Obstacle Driving	Pleasure Driving
	Pleasure Driving Working	Ladies Pleasure Driving
	Gentleman's Pleasure Driving	
Overall High Point (also includes the classes listed above)	Hunter Hack	Hunter Under Saddle
	Freestyle Riding	Jumping
	Working Hunter	

AMATEUR HIGH POINT

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

YOUTH HIGH POINT

Youth In-Hand	Youth Mares All Ages	Youth Showmanship
	Youth Geldings All Ages	Youth Trail in Hand
	Youth Champion	Youth Obstacles Ground Driving
	Youth Reserve Champion	
Youth High Point WT/WJ	Youth Trail under Saddle WT/WJ	Youth English Equitation WT
	Youth English Pleasure WT	Youth Ranch Riding WJ
	Youth Western Pleasure WJ	Youth Western Equitation WJ
Youth High Point WTC/WJL	Youth Trail under Saddle WTC/WJL	Youth English Equitation WTC
	Youth English Pleasure WTC	Youth Ranch Riding WJL
	Youth Western Pleasure WTL	Youth Western Equitation WJL
Youth Overall <small>(also includes the classes listed above)</small>	Youth Hunter Hack	Youth Hunter under Saddle
	Youth Working Hunter	Youth Jumping
	Youth Showmanship	Youth Freestyle Riding
	Youth Pleasure Driving	

GHRA Highpoint vs GHRA Show “point” system:

GHRA Highpoint:

The GHRA Highpoint awards accumulations are listed in the table below. These awards are tabulated at the conclusion of the show year, as deemed by the GHRA organization. Those individuals who have submitted the paperwork for their respective animals will have their cumulative points tabulated for EVERY show that the animal has attended. This occurs no matter the Gypsy registry affiliated with the show, the rulebook used for officiation of the show, or show management.

For example, horse “Lucky Winner” shows at three shows during the 2023 show year. In those outings, he wins 1st place, 3rd place, and 5th place each in classes of 10 horses. “Lucky Winners” points accumulations for this year are: 1st place (earning 4 points), 3rd place (earning 2 points), and 5th place (earning ½ point) = 6 ½ points earned towards the 2023 GHRA Highpoint Award.

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

GHRA Show “point” system:

As the GHRA advances to become the first National Registry to hold their own sanctioned shows, it is imperative that a “point” system be used. This is separate from the GHRA Highpoint. If the show has an individual judge (one judge show), then a class “winner” is easily determined as the animal placed 1st on the judge’s card. Each consecutive placing is listed per the judge’s card to either 10th place or until all animals in the class have been placed. If the show has multiple judges each with their own individual placings, then it will be treated as multiple shows running concurrently. Each judge awards their own placings.

Example:

Judge Betty:	Judge Jerry:
1 st place – 250	1 st place - 286
2 nd place – 286	2 nd place - 100
3 rd place – 271	3 rd place - 271
4 th place – 100	4 th place - 145
5 th place – 145	5 th place – 250

A horse owner will submit these “placings” to the GHRA who will then tabulate the GHRA Highpoint awards totals. For example, horse #250 will report that he obtained a 1st and a 5th out of 5 horses at the show. The table from the Highpoint section above will be used to determine year-end awards, but this horse will receive ribbons for 1st and 5th from the show.

In the event that multiple judges are utilized to officiate a show and their placings are combined to find a “winner”, then the judges placings are combined and weighted to determine the overall placing. Each judge placing will be assigned a numeric value. This value will be multiplied by the judges percentage. In a three-judge situation, 100% of the score will be divided 30%/30%/40% with the judge who is weighted at 40% being randomly assigned, per class, as the call judge. This situation will occur at the GHRA National Championship Show; three judges will evaluate the class, each providing their placing which will be averaged to find the class “winner” and so forth.

1 st place	10 points
2 nd place	9 points
3 rd place	8 points
4 th place	7 points
5 th place	6 points
6 th place	5 points
7 th place	4 points
8 th place	3 points
9 th place	2 points
10 th place	1 point

Example

Judge Betty (30%):

1st place – 250

2nd place – 286

3rd place – 271

4th place – 100

5th place – 145

Judge Jerry (30%):

1st place – 286

2nd place – 100

3rd place – 271

4th place – 145

5th place – 250

Judge Allen (call judge 40%):

1st place - 100

2nd place - 286

3rd place - 250

4th place - 145

5th place - 271

Using the placings above, we will calculate the overall combined placings for each horse using the multiple-judge average method.

Horse #250 – 1st place (10 points x 30%), 5th place (6 points x 30%), 3rd place (8 points x 40%)

Total overall score = 8

Horse #286 – 2nd place (9 points x 30%), 1st place (10 points x 30%), 2nd place (9 points x 40%)

Total overall score = 9.3

Horse #271 – 3rd place (8 points x 30%), 3rd place (8 points x 30%), 5th place (6 points x 40%)

Total overall score = 7.2

Horse #100 – 4th place (7 points x 30%), 2nd place (9 points x 30%), 1st place (10 points x 40%)

Total overall score = 8.8

Horse #145 – 5th place (6 points x 30%), 4th place (7 points x 30%), 4th place (7 points x 40%)

Total overall score = 6.7

Based on the tabulated scores for each horse, the OVERALL PLACINGS for this combined judge show will be:

1st place – 286 (Total overall score = 9.3)

2nd place – 100 (Total overall score = 8.8)

3rd place – 250 (Total overall score = 8)

4th place – 271 (Total overall score = 7.2)

5th place – 145 (Total overall score = 6.7)

To relay these combined scores to the GHRA for Highpoint Award tabulations, the owner will state that horse #286 received 1st place in a combined judge panel of three judges out of 5 (five) horses. Even though each individual judge did not place horse #286 first, he was tabulated to be the overall winner and will be awarded as such. As this example show had three (judges), horse #286 will be awarded three times the points, or in 1st place (2 points x 3) for a Highpoint award of 6 points towards the year-end award.

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

As a note, if horse #286 had been shown at a show with three judges each judging independently and awarding their own placing, he would have earned: 1st place – 2 points, 2nd place – 1 point, 1st place – 2 points for a total of 5 points towards the GHRA Highpoint Awards.

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