

UMH Rules

Section 1 – National and Regional Show Rules

1.1. Effective Date. These Rules became effective January 1, 2001, and remain in force as amended from time to time by the Board of Directors. Rules as printed in the most recent UMH Rulebook shall be used at all UMH sanctioned shows for UMH classes, and at the UMH World Show, unless otherwise approved by UMH.

1.2. Participant Responsibility. Knowledge of the Rules that govern UMH events is the responsibility of all participating exhibitors, trainers, owners and Member Associates.

All individuals who participate in UMH sanctioned competitions agree, by their participation and entry, to be bound by these Rules and interpretations and enforcement provisions with respect to the Rules contained herein.

Owners and lessees of entries have ultimate responsibility for the condition of the entry and the eligibility of person(s) to exhibit his or her horse.

1.3. General Eligibility.

1.3.a. Registration of Horses. All entries in classes designated as UMH classes at UMH sanctioned shows must be registered with one or more of the following: the American Gaited Mountain Horse Association[®], the Rocky Mountain Horse Association, the Kentucky Mountain Saddle Horse Association, the Mountain Pleasure Horse Association, the Kentucky Natural Gaited Horse Association, or any successor to such organizations.

Entries in any class designated for horses of a specific registry must present papers showing registration in such registry. Certain UMH classes may from time to time be designated as classes in which registration in the American Gaited Mountain Horse Association[®] is required. In classes designated for spotted horses, or in which spotted horses are allowed, horses must be registered in the American Spotted Mountain Horse Association or other spotted association currently recognized by UMH.

Unregistered animals under one year of age may be shown if they are fully eligible for registration, the application for registration has been made and a copy provided to the show office, and the entry is shown under the name of first choice

entered on the registration application.

1.3.b. Lease Agreements. Leased horses may be exhibited under the name of the lessee with the following restrictions: 1) a copy of the lease signed by both lessor and lessee must accompany the entry form; 2) a leased horse may not be exhibited if the lease was entered into at any time during which the lessor was under Horse Protection Act suspension; 3) horses that are included as part of an HPA suspension may not be shown.

1.3.c. Age/Certification. For sanctioned show purposes, a horse is deemed to be born as of January 1 of the actual calendar year of its birth, or, in the case of horses born between October 1 and December 31, then as of January 1 of the year following its birth.

For classes not divided by registry, if the registration certificate or registry number of a horse submitted to show management with the entry form is issued by a registry that requires the horse to be certified for purposes of competing in shows sanctioned by that registry, the horse must comply with such certification requirements to earn both class placement and points for the class. UMH may require proof of certification as of the show date before making class placements official in its records.

1.3.d. Novice/Maiden Horse Status. Novice Horses are horses that have not won more than three first place ribbons in under saddle rail competition in any UMH sanctioned show prior to entry in a show. Novice horses qualify as novice horses for the entire duration of that show.

Maiden entries are horses that have never won a first place ribbon in a UMH sanctioned event in under saddle rail competition. Maiden horses qualify as maiden horses for the entire duration of that show. There must be a minimum of three entries in the class where the first place ribbon is acquired for the entry to be considered to have broken its maiden.

1.3.e. Fitness to Compete. All entries, with the exception of horses shown in youth showmanship, leadline, or breeding classes only, must be serviceably sound. They may not exhibit symptoms of respiratory illness or distress, blindness, lameness, injury or other conditions that could affect the safety of the

rider or the comfort or welfare of the horse while performing. All horses presented for exhibition must be in good flesh and in good physical condition.

The determination that a horse is not fit to compete as required in this section may be made by the DQP, show management or the show veterinarian. In cases which fall under the special jurisdiction of the DQP, as determined by the DQP, the DQP's judgment shall be final. In other cases, the exhibitor or owner of the entry may request examination by the show veterinarian, and the determination by the show veterinarian shall be final. If a show veterinarian is not available, the decision of show management shall be final. Horses that do not appear to a judge to be fit to compete once they have entered the arena may be excused from the class by a judge, in which case the judge's determination is final.

1.3.f. Presentation of Entries. Mountain Horses are generally shown with a natural appearance. Ears and muzzles should be clipped and trimmed neatly. Manes, tails and forelocks are not clipped or pulled. A short bridle path may be trimmed at the exhibitor's discretion. The tail set should be natural. Braids, ribbons, glitter or other enhancements are not permitted on the mane, tail, body or hooves unless the entry is competing in a costume or parade class. Mountain Horses exhibited in non-traditional events, such as over fences or dressage, may either follow the braiding traditions found in those disciplines or choose to exhibit with full manes and tails. Roached manes are permissible only in working classes, such as cutting, trail obstacle or reining.

1.3.g. Artificial Appearance. Mountain Horses under saddle are to exhibit a style of movement that appears completely natural for the conformation of the horse. Entries that exhibit an artificial way of going, to include "hang time" while in forward motion, crampy movement, twisting or wringing of the hocks, pointing, or other characteristics indicating a horse whose movement has been altered by devices such as shackles or the application of other devices to its legs or feet, will at minimum be severely penalized and may be eliminated from consideration for any award. Entries exhibiting any way of going such as described may also be excused from the class for "Bad Image", defined as presenting an appearance not in keeping with the way of going of a natural, pleasure horse.

The directions in this section are intended to encourage judges to reward horses presenting a natural, fluid, forward-moving appearance, and to allow judges to penalize horses presenting an appearance of a horse trained with artificial devices or methods to enhance or alter gait, whether or not such devices or methods were actually used. Judges are encouraged to allow an entry to travel a minimum of half the show ring to allow the horse to settle before excusing an entry under this provision.

1.3.h. Electronic Communication Devices. The use of electronic communication devices is allowed for Youth, Novice and Amateur riders in classes designated as Youth, Novice and Amateur classes. The use of electronic communication devices is not allowed in Amateur Owned and Trained classes, Open classes, and Non-Pro classes. An exception to this Rule is made for handicapped riders who may require the use of such devices in order to be able to compete. Written verification provided by a physician to support the use of such devices must be presented to the UMH at the beginning of show season and a copy of the original document must be attached to the rider's entry at each UMH sanctioned event.

1.3.i. Veterinarian Determination of Age Condition. Show management, the show steward, the UMH Show Committee or any individual complying with requirements for a protest under these Rules, may require that the show veterinarian determine the age, height or other physical condition of a horse entered in a show for purposes of complying with these Rules or any class criterion. The veterinarian's determination at the show shall be given in writing to show management and shall be final. If the horse has already competed in a class and is found to not qualify for the class, the horse shall forfeit any class placement, prize and/or points awarded.

1.4. Status of Exhibitors.

1.4.a. Member Associate Status/Rider's Card. The exhibitor must be a UMH member associate and hold a rider's card in order to enter in a UMH sanctioned show. To receive points for either regional or national awards, or to compete in the annual UMH World Show, the owner, lessee and exhibitor must be a member

associate of UMH. All UMH member associates will be considered for National and Regional High Point Awards.

1.4.b. Youth Status. A Youth or juvenile exhibitor is an individual who has not attained the age of eighteen years as of January 1 of the competition year. The designation is maintained for the entire year and may not be waived by the exhibitor, with one exception. In the year the exhibitor becomes eighteen, the exhibitor may elect to show as an adult for the entire year, including in classes designated as "Ladies" and "Men's" classes. Any such exhibitor who enters a class designated for adults and has not entered a Youth class in that year, has irrevocably elected to show as an adult for the full year and may not thereafter enter a seventeen and under class. Any seventeen year old exhibitor that has entered a seventeen and under class and has not yet entered a class designated for adults has irrevocably elected to show as a Youth for the entire show year, and may not enter classes designated for adults for the remainder of the year.

An exhibitor in an election year who enters a class reserved for adults after having entered a Youth class, or who enters a class for Youths after having entered a class reserved for adults, shall be eliminated from the class, and shall forfeit any prize, ribbon and/or points received for the class, in addition to any other action the UMH Show Committee determines to take in the matter.

A Youth must have reached the age of sixteen years as of January 1 of the competition year to enter any class designated as "Open". A Youth that has reached the age of sixteen years as of January 1 of the competition year may enter classes designated as Non-Pro, and may not enter classes designated as Amateur, if the Youth qualifies as a Non-Pro under Rule 1.4.g.

1.4.c. Responsible Party. In the event the owner of the entry is a Youth, or is a business entity or any entity other than a natural person, a Responsible Party who is a natural person must be identified on the entry sheet. The Responsible Party shall be liable for all financial obligations associated with the entry, as the Party who must file complaints or protests arising out of the competition on behalf of a Youth, and will be the individual held liable for violations of any Rule or regulation, including HPA violations, pertaining to the UMH sanctioned event.

1.4.d. Restrictions on Youth Entries. Youth may not exhibit stallions in any under saddle or driving classes, with the exception that Youth at least seventeen years of age as of January 1 of the show year may show stallions in open classes and amateur classes in which they are otherwise allowed to participate under these rules, and they may show yearling colts in hand. Youth under seventeen years of age as of January 1 of the show year may not exhibit stallions, with the exception of weanling colts in in hand competition, including showmanship at halter.

1.4.e. Novice Status. Individuals 16 and older, who, at the beginning of the show calendar year, have not won more than three first place ribbons in under saddle rail competition in classes other than Novice classes, in any UMH sanctioned AAA show, and do not meet the definition of a Professional or Non-Pro herein, qualify for Novice status for the entire year. Winners of the UMH Novice High Point award are no longer eligible to compete in UMH Novice classes in succeeding years.

1.4.f. Amateur Status. An individual is eligible for Amateur status when he/she:

- 1) Is at least sixteen years of age as of January 1 of the show year, except in Amateur classes designated for Ladies or Men/Gentlemen, in which case an individual must have attained at least eighteen years of age as of class date, or be seventeen years of age and have elected to show as an adult as provided in Section 1.4.b.;
- 2) Does not meet any definition of a Professional or a Non-Pro as described in these Rules;
- 3) Has not shown, ridden, trained or assisted in training a horse of any breed, or instructed another person in riding, driving, training or showing a horse, for remuneration, monetary or otherwise, directly or indirectly, for a period of three years prior to January 1 of the competition year. Any such activity, however minimal, even if undertaken on a part time or random basis, shall disqualify an exhibitor as an Amateur if remuneration in any form was received, unless as exempted below.

Exceptions to the above Rules and other activities that will not violate Amateur

status are:

- 1) Working as an instructor in equitherapy for the North American Riding for the Handicapped Association or similar organizations;
- 2) Writing of books or articles, or production of video materials, on horsemanship, judging and related subjects;
- 3) Receiving reimbursement of expenses related to work with horses or a clinic;
- 4) Acceptance of small tokens of appreciation, not to exceed \$100 in value;
- 5) Boarding of horses, standing of a stallion, or the sale of horses owned by the exhibitor or any entity owned by the exhibitor;
- 6) Working in an equine facility in any capacity other than as outlined in 3) above, while under the age of eighteen years;
- 7) Judging, inspecting, or fulfilling other paid support positions, such as announcer or ringmaster, in connection with shows or events, or receiving payment as a groom, farrier, or veterinarian.

A rider meeting the definition of Amateur and holding an Amateur rider's card may show in Novice classes (if the Amateur also qualifies as Novice), Amateur Owned and Trained (if the horse qualifies under these Rules), Non-Pro and Open classes. **Amateurs may show as either the Professional or the Amateur in Pro/Am classes.**

Any person who willingly and knowingly competes at a UMH event as an Amateur when he/she is not entitled to do so by virtue of this Rule, shall, upon determination by the Board of Directors that this has occurred, be automatically suspended for a first offense for one year from all UMH sanctioned activities and programs. A second violation results in permanent expulsion from all UMH sanctioned events and programs.

1.4.g. Non-Pro Status. The following individuals are eligible for Non-Pro status, and are not eligible for Amateur status:

- 1) Spouses and co-inhabitants of Professional trainers;
- 2) Exhibitors who have won an under saddle open UMH World Grand Championship;

- 3) Exhibitors who have won two Amateur UMH World Grand Championships;
- 4) Individuals who have received remuneration in any form for giving riding lessons within three years prior to January 1 of the show year, but who have not within that time received remuneration for training horses;
- 5) Individuals who have resided within a three-year period prior to January 1 of the show year with a person who is a professional at the time of the show;
- 6) Individuals, including Youth 16 and over, who have, within a three-year period prior to January 1 of the show year, resided with or on the premises of a parent, step-parent or foster parent of the individual, which relative was a Professional during the time of the co-residency;
- 7) Individuals showing as Novice or Amateur after they have won three first place awards in an AAA rated UMH show in a Non-Pro or Open class (**not to include blue ribbons won in divisions in which an amateur class is not offered**);
- 8) Individuals eighteen years of age or over who work in any capacity for or at a Professional training barn as defined herein;
- 9) Individuals who have been Professional trainers and have successfully fulfilled the three-year requirements under these Rules for change of rider status.

Individuals who are Non-Pros solely by reason of Sub-section 4) above may revert to Amateur status after they have successfully completed the requirements of Section 1.4.i of these Rules. Riders who qualify as a Non-Pro and hold a Non-Pro rider's card may show as the "Amateur" **or as the Professional** in all Pro/Am classes, and may show in Open classes as well as other classes designated by show management as open to Non-Pros.

Any person who willingly and knowingly competes at a UMH event as a Non-Pro when he/she is not entitled to do so by virtue of this Rule, shall, upon determination by the Board of Directors that this has occurred, be automatically suspended for a first offense for one year from all UMH sanctioned activities and programs. A second violation results in permanent expulsion from all UMH sanctioned events and programs.

This Rule is retroactive and applied to individuals who qualify as a Non-Pro

due to circumstances that occurred prior to passage of the 2008 Rules; provided however, the Board of Directors may, upon application, grant an exception to retroactive operation of the Rule in cases where not to do so would produce results not otherwise intended or within the spirit or purposes of the Rule.

1.4.h. Professionals. Adult individuals that engage in buying, selling, dealing in or hiring out of horses as a full-time occupation, or who accept remuneration of any sort for performing any of the following activities, whether on a full or a part time basis, other than as excepted under sections 1.4.f (4)-(11) above, are considered to be Professionals for UMH events:

- 1) Employment in connection with horses at a barn, academy, riding school or stable, that includes the training of horses or riders as part of the scope of employment;
- 2) Riding, driving, training or handling any horse for any person outside of his/her immediate family;
- 3) Teaching a riding clinic, or giving any lesson in which the individual rides the horse as part of the instruction.

The occasional sale of a horse, or standing of a breeding stallion, or operation of a boarding or training facility, does not place the exhibitor in a Professional status unless the exhibitor also takes part in one of the activities described above and receives remuneration for it. A spouse, or immediate family member of an exhibitor classified as a Professional, retains Non-Pro or Amateur standing as long as he/she does not separately meet the requirements of being defined as a Professional, or does not materially participate in or assist in the activities for which the spouse receives payment. An individual need not be considered to be a full or part time trainer to be considered a Professional.

Individuals may revert to Non-Pro status after they have successfully completed the requirements of Section 1.4.i of these Rules.

1.4.i Change of Exhibitor Status. Any person who has been a Professional and who desires to change his or her status to that of a Non-Pro on the grounds that they no longer engage in the activities that cause him or her to be a Professional under these Rules, must first apply in writing for “Non-Pro Applicant”

status with UMH. The application must include a sworn affidavit from the applicant stating that the applicant has ceased all Professional activities as of a specified date; and must enclose the applicant's current membership card, so that a "Non-Pro Applicant" status membership card may be reissued.

Any person who has been a Non-Pro solely by reason of giving lessons for remuneration, and who desires to change his or her status to that of an Amateur, must first apply in writing for "Amateur Applicant" status with UMH. The application must include a sworn affidavit from the applicant stating that the applicant has ceased all activities that would qualify the applicant as a Non-Pro as of a specified date; and must enclose the applicant's current membership card, so that an "Amateur Applicant" status membership card may be reissued.

The applicant for change of status must refrain from engaging in any of the activities that would classify an individual as either a Professional or Non-Pro under these Rules for a period of three years from the date of receipt by UMH of a completed application. The burden of providing credible compelling evidence of Amateur or Non-Pro status qualification rests solely upon the Applicant. UMH may monitor and evaluate the activities of the Applicant under this section by any appropriate means, including requesting documentation, records, third party affidavits and other credible evidence to support the qualification of an individual for change of status, prior to final approval of a change in status. During the three year waiting period, an applicant for Non-Pro status may show in open classes, and an applicant for Amateur status may show in Non-Pro and Open classes, in all UMH sanctioned shows.

Following satisfactory completion of the three year waiting period, the Applicant shall submit his or her applicant rider/membership card with a request for issuance of a new UMH Non-Pro or Amateur Status rider/membership card. The new card shall be issued by UMH, unless UMH has provided the applicant, prior to receipt of the final request, or within one week of receiving the final request, with a notice by UMH to produce additional evidence of cessation of Professional or Non-Pro activities, or a notice of determination by the UMH Board that prohibited activities have not ceased for the requisite period. The

determination of whether the Applicant has ceased Professional or Non-Pro activities under this section during the three year waiting period shall be finally determined by the UMH Board of Directors.

14.i Misrepresentation of Status. Any person who engages in Professional or Non-Pro activities as defined in these Rules and falsely represents that he or she is a Non-Pro or Amateur, respectively, in order to exhibit in Non-Pro or Amateur classes, or who provides false information in the application process for a change of status, shall be subject to disciplinary action.

1.5. Bitting and Shoeing.

1.5.a. Bitting. (See appendix) Measured from tip to tip, the shank of the bit shall be no more than nine inches measured from the outside top and bottom of the rings. Curb chains must lie flat against the groove of the chin and may not be twisted. The chain must be at least 1/2 inch in width. Curb chains may be encased in leather. A curb strap made only of leather, not of rawhide, either of flat or rolled construction, is acceptable. In Western classes, no curb strap or chain shall be used on a snaffle bit. Traditional Western style bits with a connecting rod between the shanks are permitted in Western classes.

1.5.b. Shoeing. Shoes used in competition must be factory made shoes of the sort commonly referred to as keg shoes, and must be one of the following brands: Diamond, Breckinridge, Kerckhart, St. Croix or Grand Circuit. Shoes must not be more than 7/8 inches wide and 3/8 inches thick, and may not weigh more than 25 ounces. Both width and thickness must be a consistent measurement throughout the shoe. Horses may wear a combination of flat and caulked shoes. Trailers are permitted on hind shoes but may not exceed 1/2 inch in length. Although barefoot horses are permitted, if shod the horse must be shod on all four feet. All of the shoes must be of the same material. Clips drawn from the body of the shoe, or factory made clips on the shoe, are permitted. Welded clips are prohibited, as is the addition of any other substance or device to add weight to the shoe.

Drill tech, borium, and dowels are permitted on Mountain Horse shoes. Dowels are limited to a total of four per shoe, two in front of the shoe and two in

the rear of the shoe. Borium or drill tech is allowed on the caulks. Two dots of drill tech or borium are permissible on the toes of the shoes. The thickness of the shoe or caulk, including the materials described above, may not exceed 7/8th of an inch, and any traction device or application may not exceed ½” in diameter. Caulks may not be made by turnback of the shoe. Acrylics or other types of bondable materials are prohibited for the artificial extension of the hoof as a means of attempting to enhance gait or break-over.

Therapeutic shoeing that deviates from these Rules, when done solely to allow a horse to remain sound and usable will be considered on a case by case basis by UMH. A certificate of need on official stationery signed by a licensed veterinarian must be presented for consideration to the Executive Director in advance of a horse show before a horse shod in a therapeutic manner may be exhibited.

1.5.c. Prohibited Shoeing. So-called competition light shoes, shoes exceeding the width or thickness specified above, or plantation or “heavy” shoes as seen in other breeds, are prohibited. Shoe bands are prohibited, as are “hand turned heels” other than as permitted above, and any other material attached to the shoe that may or may not be observable to the eye, that increases the weight of the shoe. Shoeing practices that detract from the integrity of the hoof, or that are done with the intent to create an artificial way of going, are prohibited.

1.5.d. Approved Shoeing. The shoe must fit the natural foot. The hoof may not have been filed away to give the appearance of a smaller or neater hoof, nor may the hoof be vised or the heel contracted to fit a smaller, or larger, shoe size than the natural foot would require.

Shoes may not extend more than 1/4 inch beyond the natural front of the hoof at the toe and may not extend beyond the bulb of the heel, with the exception of a rear trailer as described above, when a perpendicular plumb line is drawn from the bulb of the foot to the ground. The length of the total toe, to include the shoe, shall not exceed 5 inches. Measuring begins at the coronary band, at the midpoint of the front pastern, and follows the wall of the hoof to the toe of the shoe. Measurements and restrictions found in these regulations apply to both

front and hind shoes.

1.5.e. Shoeing of Weanlings and Yearlings. Weanlings shown in any class must be barefoot. Yearlings may be shod but if shod must be shod on all four feet. The length of toe may not exceed 3.5 inches.

1.5.f. Repair Materials. The use of bondable materials is permissible for hoof repair only. Bondable materials may not be used for cosmetic purposes. Bondable materials may not be used to add length, circumference or weight to the shoe or to cover such additions by other means. The repaired surface of the foot may not be covered with any type of polish or paint in order to allow examination of the repaired surface by show or UMH officials, to ensure compliance with the rules. Bondable material is allowed on only one of the front toes of the horse. Otherwise, bondable material is allowed on all four hooves, for repair only.

1.6. Judging Standards for In-Hand/Halter Classes.

1.6.a. Breed Type. Judges shall evaluate and positively reward the degree to which the entry demonstrates qualities of Mountain Horse breed type as described in these Rules. Entries that show qualities of appearance or temperament that are characteristic of other breeds, but not of Mountain Horses, shall be penalized relative to a horse of equal merit that shows greater Mountain Horse breed type.

1.6.b. General. In-hand entries should exemplify the highest quality of conformation for the purpose of breeding sound, using animals. Both model and halter classes require that the horse be turned out and finished to an exceptional degree. Horses should be in good flesh and condition, and immaculately groomed. Blemishes that are only cosmetic will not be penalized.

The Mountain Horse in-hand class is judged as a halter class, unless specifically designated as a model class. Entries in all classes in this division not specifically designated as model classes, will be led into the ring and will proceed in the pattern as instructed by the judge or ringmaster. Horses in halter or conformation class will be judged on quality of movement at a walk, in addition to being stood for inspection. The judge shall observe the entry for a fluid, free,

even walk without flaws of conformation that may be disguised when stood. The judge is encouraged to view the entries in movement from each side. Handlers will present the horse to the line-up as instructed by the ringmaster. Horses shall stand for judging with the front legs straight underneath the body and the rear legs straight or, alternatively, in a parked position that is not overstretched. Judges may ask any exhibitor to re-position his or her horse in order to allow proper evaluation of conformation. Manners in the in-hand division remain of paramount importance. Unruly entries will be excused from the ring.

Mares, geldings and stallions may be presented in a show halter, a bitless bridle or a bridle and bit. Weanlings and yearlings are to be presented in a show halter. A chain may be used over the nose or under the chin. It may not be run through the mouth.

In the Get of Sire and Mare & Foal Class, the stallion or mare is shown in hand with at least one and not more than four of his/her get.

The appearance of genetically heritable faults in the halter horse must be severely penalized. Judges may examine mouths for parrot mouth, over and/or under bites, and may examine mature stallions for the presence of two descended testicles. The judge may ask the exhibitor to demonstrate any additional aspect of the horse for closer inspection of possible faults.

1.6.c. Height and Color. There is to be no color preference or bias in Mountain Horse judging. There is a slight variation between the registries as to acceptable height and solid color that are enforced by each registry; accordingly, it is not necessary for judges to consider height and color limitations at UMH shows.

1.6.d. Structural type. Mountain Horses may show a range of body types; however, there is a characteristic breed type of a medium-boned, medium sized, well-muscled horse of beautiful and athletic appearance, with a characteristic look to the head and ears, that are ideal in show ring judging.

Mountain Horses should be of at least medium bone and substance, reflecting their heritage as an all-around utility breed. Although the horse may show refinement, it must have adequate bone, structure, and muscling for

soundness as a using animal. The horse should have an appearance of athleticism. Horses should not have overly narrow chests or “pigeon breasts,” nor excessively broad chests. The chest should be deep with a detectable span between the forelegs. The shoulder should be “well laid back” and well angled. The forequarter of the horse must be in balance with hindquarter; the length of leg in balance with the height of the body. Horses should be rounded over the croup and display adequate muscling, particularly in the rear quarters, for a using animal. “Goose rumped” or excessively steep croups are to be penalized. The ribcage must be well sprung with adequate space for lungs; the animal must not appear slab-sided. The Mountain Horse should be fairly short-coupled, with a top line demonstrating strength in the back. The top line of the back should be shorter than the underline; the top line of the neck should be longer than the underline. Roached back horses must be severely penalized. The Mountain Horse should have excellent feet, of a size proportionate to the body and adequate to support body mass.

Mountain Horses should show beauty and stylish presentation in conformation classes, consistent with breed type; it is not the goal of UMH to encourage evolution of the traditional Mountain Horse type toward the body type of any other breed, or toward a new type of either greater refinement or greater size or heaviness, for purposes of show.

1.6.e. Limbs. Front and hind limbs must be free of deformities, other than cosmetic blemishes, and should demonstrate flat bone with adequate substance and neat joints. The angles of the shoulder should match the angles of the hip. Both should be well angled to allow for free extension and movement. Pasterns and feet should not be overly upright; horses with overly-steep or straight hoof walls, or pastern and shoulder/stifle-hock angles, should be penalized. The humerus should be long and steep, with the front legs not set too far under the body. Viewed from the front and the rear, the legs should be straight, so that a line dropped from the middle of the top of the leg to the ground will pass through the middle of each bone and joint, with the planes of each bone and joint in alignment. Feet should not be toed-in or out nor should the horse be base wide

or narrow. The rear legs should also be straight, without being cow-hocked or angling out at the stifle or feet. Viewed from the sides, the front legs should not be set too deeply under the body to preclude free extension and movement. The lower legs must not be over at the knee or tied-in behind the knee, i.e., “calf-kneed.” There should be no evidence of sickle hocks or the horse being “camped out” in the rear. The horse must not appear to be “coon footed,” club footed, or too low or steep in the angles of the pastern.

1.6.f. Head and Neck. The head and neck carriage of the Mountain Horse is part of the breed type and appeal of the horse. There is a somewhat “Spanish” look, conveying strength, vitality, good temper and intelligence. A “typey” look is a factor in Mountain Horse conformation judging.

The head should be relatively compact, almost cobby in appearance. The jaw is prominent and well defined. The front of the face has a diamond shape with a broad, flat brow and a tapering muzzle. The profile of the head is straight, neither Roman nosed nor dished. Common, coarse heads or disproportionately large heads should be penalized. The nostrils of the horse should be open and expressive. A “teacup” muzzle is traditional, and acceptable, so long as it is not associated with any defect of jaw or teeth. Parrot mouths, overbites and under bites are to be severely penalized.

The ears of the Mountain Horse should be rounded, well shaped, not overly long, mounted neatly at the top of the head and with a tendency to hook at the tips.

Eyes should be large and prominent, positioned for good vision. Eyes set too close together and smallish, “pig-eyes” are to be penalized.

The neck should have a graceful arch and be of medium length and thickness. Fatty deposits on the ridge of the neck should not be mistaken for correct conformation. The horse should have a clean throat latch and should appear to have the ability to bend and flex at the poll. The swan neck of the Saddlebred, an inverted or “ewe” neck or a neck with no definition, are to be penalized. The neck should tie in to the shoulders and withers, without a noticeable dip in front of the withers, in such a manner as to make a proud

carriage, athletic balanced movement, and smooth gait possible.

Mares and fillies should have a feminine quality, with more fineness in appearance than seen in geldings or stallions.

1.6.g.Temperament. Horses shown in-hand must demonstrate the appropriate temperament of the Mountain Horse. They should be well behaved and appear alert, sensible, willing and intelligent. There should be no signs of excessive nervousness, aggression, balking or refusal. Entries showing unruly behavior or obvious outward signs of being sedated or tranquilized shall be excused from the ring. Temperament shall be considered in overall judging.

1.7. General Judging Standards for Exhibition Under Saddle.

1.7.a. Way of Going Divisions. Under saddle classes in UMH shows, other than Western or specialty performance classes (four gait, pole bending, water glass, trail obstacle, etc.) are designated by way of going as Country Trail Pleasure, Trail Pleasure, Classic Pleasure or Park Pleasure, described in more detail in Section 1.8.

A significant criterion for each class shall be the ability of the entry to demonstrate the proper attributes of the way of going division in which it is entered. Horses shall be evaluated on this criterion and rewarded/penalized as follows:

- 1) Positive credit shall be given to the entry that exemplifies the look of the division;
- 2) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct style of going for the type of division in which it is entered shall be penalized by the judge;
- 3) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division in which it is entered shall not be placed above any other horse that is in the correct way of going for the division so long as it is performing in proper gait, regardless of other criteria;
- 4) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division may not be placed first on the judge's card, regardless of any other quality of performance or the number of horses in the class.

Judges and exhibitors should note that the primary distinction between the four ways of going is not the degree of “action” or lift of the legs, but rather the specific criteria set out in section 1.8.

1.7.b. Cross Entry. Horses are not allowed to cross-enter in the different way of going divisions of Country Trail Pleasure, Trail Pleasure, Classic Pleasure or Park Pleasure in the same show. Horses entered in Western Pleasure may be entered in one of the other divisions in the same show. If a horse is Involuntarily Dismissed, Disqualified, or Eliminated (as defined in Section 1.10), or withdraws from a class prior to the class being tied, it may also not cross-enter as provided herein, unless the horse leaves the class or is disqualified or eliminated for the sole reason that the judge has advised that the horse is entered in an incorrect division.

An individual who cross-enters a horse in a sanctioned or World show in violation of the Rules in this section, shall, upon certification of this event by the UMH Executive Secretary or the Show Committee to the Board, automatically be penalized as follows:

Following the first offense, the rider and owner of the entry shall be sent a certified letter of reprimand, return receipt requested, which explains the cross entry rules and the penalty for the first and subsequent offenses. All points earned by the entry at the show at which the violation occurred, for all classes entered, will be forfeited and deleted in the calculation of high points. The placement of the horse in the class illegally entered shall be forfeited and the placements re-determined.

Following any subsequent offense, all points earned by the entry for the entire show year shall be forfeited. The rider of the entry and the horse entered shall be disqualified from competition for a calendar year from the date of the offense; however, all awards shall be returned to show management or to UMH before the suspension from competition is lifted. The owner and the rider shall be notified by letter of the rule violation and the penalty. The placement of the horse in the class illegally entered shall be forfeited and the placements re-determined.

Show management and UMH stewards have the power and the duty to

enforce the cross-entry restrictions. If a violation is brought to the attention of either, the violation shall be verified with show records, and an announcement made as soon as practicable of the new placements for the class. Violators shall return any awards to show management or to UMH.

1.7.c. General/Breed/Type. The criteria in these sections apply to all divisions of UMH classes. Judges shall evaluate and reward entries on movement consistent with breed type, as well as suitability for the division. Mountain Horses under saddle shall demonstrate a style of going and execution of the gaits that is characteristic of the Mountain Horse breed, and should not demonstrate characteristics under saddle strongly associated with other breeds. The legs move in a fluid manner, sweeping forward without significant elevation or suspension in the rear, with some degree of reach in both front and rear consistent with the division. However, the gait is **not** executed in the longer-strided, looser style of a running walk, or with a deep head nod, in the manner of a Walking Horse; or in the more diagonal fox trot, or with floppy ears, in the manner of a Fox Trotter; or with the suspension and hock action of the Saddlebred. Similarly, the short, mechanical step of a Paso Fino or the characteristic “termino” of the Peruvian Paso originating from the shoulders is not characteristic of the Mountain Horse.

In addition to rewarding breed type, UMH desires to avoid the excesses and extremes in both training and exhibition that have come to be associated with some other breeds. Regardless of the division in which the Mountain Horse is shown, the horse must retain the characteristics of a pleasure horse with natural movement. Exaggeration and extremes in style and form are not to be rewarded, whether the extremes are manifested in excessive, unnatural animation and speed, or in the direction of the least animation and speed. In every division the Mountain Horse must be fluid, natural, smooth and appear to be a true pleasure to ride.

1.7.d. Gait/and/Temperament. The paramount characteristics that must be demonstrated by Mountain Horses in all categories and divisions of competition under saddle are quality of gait and quality of temperament. Although other

attributes, such as collection, a steady show frame, and animation appropriate to the class, will have importance to judges, none shall have more importance in evaluation of the performance of an entry than quality of gait and quality of temperament. (The sole exception is the penalty for a horse that is being shown in an incorrect division, as set out in Section 1.8).

The gait in all divisions must be an evenly timed, consistent, four beat gait. Any tendency toward pace, stepping pace, foxtrot or canter or lope (other than in classes where a canter or lope is called for) is to be *severely* penalized. In addition, the gait must be executed in such a manner that it is smooth to ride. Any appearance of roughness or signs that the rider is bouncing in the saddle, or having to stand in the stirrups to avoid the appearance of bouncing, must be severely penalized.

The second quality that must be demonstrated by the Mountain Horse in all divisions is a characteristic calm, intelligent, sensible, willing temperament. The unique ability to immediately “come down” from the most animated performance gait in the class to a calm, relaxed state for the trail walk is an essential attribute of the Mountain Horse temperament and one of the reasons for the importance of the trail walk in Mountain Horse shows. The most brilliant and animated horse must be able to drop quickly and smoothly to a true trail walk, ridden on a loose rein with clearly observable slack in both reins, stand quietly in the lineup and, in general, be responsive to the direction and aids of the rider at all times. Nervous, agitated, unwilling, unresponsive or unruly horses are to be severely penalized in judging. Horses that are not under the rider’s control, who present a hazard to other exhibitors, or who disrupt the overall conduct of the class, are to be excused from the ring.

(Judges are referred to Section 1.10.h for the definition of a severe penalty.)

1.7.e.Type of Gait. The gait of the Mountain Horse ranges from what is technically referred to as a “stepped rack” with minimal lift and suspension, to a true rack when performed with the greatest speed and animation. The gait has traditionally been described as a “saddle gait” and a “single foot”. It should be

gliding, smooth and forward moving. While execution of the gait may demonstrate power and stride, it should not be extreme in style in any division.

Trailing of the hocks is to be penalized as a disunited way of going. Some Mountain Horses execute the gait with some “winging” of the lower front legs or feet, which is not in itself to be penalized, so long as it is not the result of conformational deficiency or causes the gait not to be one of forward movement.

1.7.f. Headset. The ideal Mountain Horse head set under saddle should range from the face being close to vertical to at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Overtucking shall be penalized, as is “nosed-out” and “strung out.”

1.7.g. Trail Walk. The trail walk has equal weight in judging with each other gait in the class. The ability to transition from the highest performance level in the class to a completely relaxed walk is an important indication of the correct Mountain Horse mentality and temperament.

Judges shall further judge the trail walk of each entry on quality, and shall call the trail walk for a long enough time period to evaluate the quality of the walk of each entry. The trail walk is an authentic four beat walk, suitable for use on the trails. The walk must be calm, relaxed, **smooth and ground-covering**, and ridden in every division with clearly observable slack in the reins. Reins at all times must be in a “U” with the lowest point noticeably lower than the point of attachment to the bit. Entries in the Country Trail Pleasure division shall execute the trail walk with reins preferably on the buckle. There is to be no sign of animation, nervousness, or the need for restraint. The head and neck should be lowered from the position that is maintained at show and pleasure gaits. The horse should stretch into the rider’s hand, indicating relaxation and acceptance of the bit. Horses that are unable to move from the gait into a relaxed, natural walk, or horses that must be restrained by the reins from accelerating to a faster speed or gait, or horses who appear to “jig” while trail walking, must be severely penalized in judging.

1.7.h. Show Gait. The show gait is a collected, evenly-timed four beat Mountain Horse gait performed at moderate speed, with stride and action appropriate for the division. The show walk must be collected and smooth with no exaggeration

in form or execution. The sequence of the footfall is rhythmic and cadenced.

1.7.i. Pleasure Gait. The Mountain Horse Pleasure Gait is an evenly-timed, four beat gait with the greatest speed, stride, collection and action in any division.

There must be a distinct difference in the speed demonstrated at the Show Gait and the Pleasure Gait, although speed must not come at the expense of form and correct footfall. Horses that do not exhibit a distinct difference in speed between the show walk and the pleasure gait must be penalized. The ability of the horse to demonstrate forward movement, with speed and action appropriate for the division, while remaining in correct form, is of primary importance at this gait. The Pleasure Gait is not called for in the Country Trail Pleasure Division.

1.7.j. Canter or Lope. If the canter or lope is included in any class within a UMH Mountain Horse division, it shall be required after the trail walk. The canter or lope must be a three beat gait that is relaxed and ground covering but not fast. At the canter seen in English classes, the frame should be more collected and round. At the lope seen in Western classes, the frame is more relaxed and long rather than round. The gait must be smooth and controlled. It is not shown with animation. A “flat” canter or lope that moves the legs but shows no engagement of the back is to be penalized. Pumping of the reins is severely penalized. Cueing the horse by touching him at any point in front of the girth is not permitted.

Canter/lope departs must be clean and executed without steps of any intermediate gait. The horse shall pick up the correct lead for the way of the ring without the rider demonstrating excessive or obvious cues. Cross cantering shall be severely penalized, as shall any tendency to four beat while at the lope or canter. Horses that are not under the rider’s complete control will be excused from the ring.

1.7.k. The Backup. In all divisions, backing at least three steps in a straight line is called for in the line-up. Judges shall observe and evaluate the quality of the back-up. The horse must not throw his head above the bit, gape at the mouth or show other signs of resistance. Riders may not apply the spur. Resistance and failure to follow a straight track shall be penalized.

1.8. Divisional Standards for Exhibition Under Saddle.

Exhibitors and judges are referred to Section 1.10 for definition of the words "penalty", "severe penalty" and other terms.

1.8.a. Country Trail Pleasure Division. The main judging standards for Country Trail Pleasure horses are outlined in Section 1.7. The provisions in this Section primarily refer to differences between divisions.

The Country Trail Pleasure entry must exemplify the attributes of a pleasure riding horse suitable for all members of the family. As with the Trail Pleasure horse, the gait must be effortless and extremely smooth, with no animation. Horses that exhibit animation will be eliminated from consideration. The head and neck of the Country Trail Pleasure entry must be relaxed and show little to no elevation, and the horse in gait should be ridden with a minimum of bit contact. The entry should remain relaxed at all times.

The Country Trail Pleasure class is shown in two gaits: show gait and trail walk. The reins at the trail walk shall be loose and preferably on the buckle. The show gait must be forward moving with a gliding quality and minimal knee action. Lift of the hooves must be no higher than mid-pastern joint.

Speed is not desired in this division. Any indication of animation, more than moderate speed, nervousness, or an elevated head and/or neck carriage shall be penalized. The entry shall present the appearance of being suitable for any family member to take on a relaxed, smooth, pleasurable ride. A completely smooth and steady ride, with proper gait at all times, is essential.

Manners are paramount in this division. Aids must be unobtrusive and produce no resistance. The judge shall call for a halt during the class and may do so from either gait. The horse must stop promptly and stand quietly on a light rein. The judge may also call for a dismount as with the Trail Pleasure class, in any class except those including age eleven and under riders. A mounting block must be available at the request of exhibitor. Black jeans and pants without tiedowns are permissible in classes in this division. All other rules herein for tack, attire and shoeing apply to this division.

- 1) Positive credit shall be given to the entry that exemplifies the look of the Country Trail Pleasure division, such as quietness, steadiness, manners,

responsiveness, traveling on a light rein and willingness to stand quietly and back readily.

2) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct style of going for the Country Trail Pleasure division shall be penalized by the judge.

3) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the Country Trail Pleasure division shall not be placed above any other horse that is in the correct way of going for the division so long as it is performing in proper gait, regardless of other criteria.

4) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division may not be placed first on the judge's card, regardless of any other quality of performance or the number of horses in the class.

1.8.b. Trail Pleasure Division. The main judging standards for Trail Pleasure horses are outlined in Section 1.7. The provisions in this Section primarily refer to differences between divisions.

Entries in the Trail Pleasure Division must demonstrate a way of going suitable for using trail horses. Gaits are performed in a manner that is effortless and extremely smooth. Neither animation nor excessive speed is desired in this division at any gait. Horses that exhibit animation or inappropriate speed shall be eliminated from consideration. All gaits must be forward moving, with a gliding quality and minimal knee action. Lift of the hooves should be no higher than above the mid-pastern joint. The head and neck are carried in a relaxed manner, appropriate to the conformation of the horse.

The trail walk must be calm, relaxed and ridden with clearly observable slack in the reins. The reins at all times must be in a "U" with the lowest point noticeably lower than the point of attachment to the bit.

Horses in this division must be well-mannered, quiet and manageable on a light rein at all gaits. Aids should be unobtrusive and produce no obvious resistance. The judge may call for a halt from the trail walk or show gait at any point in the class. The horse should stop promptly and stand quietly on a light rein. The judge may also require that riders dismount and remount while the horse stands quietly, without restraint. Riders may, if necessary, request a

mounting block to remount.

- 1) Positive credit shall be given to the entry that exemplifies the look of the division showing true trail pleasure qualities such as lightness in the mouth, quiet alertness, relaxed head and neck, and responsiveness on a light rein.
- 2) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for Trail Pleasure division shall be penalized by the judge. While the entry may be stylish and collected, a headset, frame and/or animation approaching the look of the Classic entry shall be penalized.
- 3) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the Trail Pleasure division shall not be placed above any other horse that is in the correct way of going for the division so long as it is performing in proper gait, regardless of other criteria.
- 4) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division may not be placed first on the judge's card, regardless of any other quality of performance or the number of horses in the class.

1.8.c. Classic Pleasure Division. The main judging standards for Classic Pleasure horses are outlined in Section 1.7. The provisions in this Section primarily refer to differences between divisions.

The Classic Pleasure entry executes the Show and Pleasure gaits in a collected, up-headed and stylish manner, with moderate stride. The horse is shown in a collected frame, with the head carried proudly up in the bridle. There shall be no evidence of heavy handedness, excessive pressure on the bit, or any sense of the horse being propped up or held up by the rider.

There is no minimum or maximum degree of action recommended for this division. The distinction between the Classic Pleasure horse and the Trail Pleasure horse is primarily in the frame and carriage. The Classic Pleasure horse will exhibit somewhat more animation and speed than the Trail Pleasure horse, with a showier, upheaded carriage. The Classic horse, however, should not approach the power, stride, reach and brilliance of the Park Pleasure horse.

The trail walk must be calm, relaxed and ridden with clearly observable slack in the reins. The reins at all times must be in a "U" with the lowest point

noticeably lower than the point of attachment to the bit. Neither speed nor animation is to be tied over smoothness and correct form and footfall. Classic horses must present a picture of balance, elasticity, and controlled energy. Any indication of nervousness, bad manners, or tongue or mouth distress shall be penalized.

- 1) Positive credit shall be given to the entry that exemplifies the look of the division.
- 2) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for Classic Pleasure division shall be penalized by the judge.
- 3) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the Classic Pleasure division shall not be placed above any other horse that is in the correct way of going for the division so long as it is performing in proper gait, regardless of other criteria.
- 4) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division may not be placed first on the judge's card, regardless of any other quality of performance or the number of horses in the class.

1.8.d. Park Pleasure Division. The main judging standards for Park Pleasure horses are outlined in Section 1.7. The provisions in this Section primarily refer to differences between divisions.

The Park Pleasure entry must give a brilliant performance, marked by style, power, and animation. The horse must be balanced, flowing and forward moving, exhibiting the greatest power and stride of all the divisions. The horse must be up in the bridle, supple and flexible. Although the pleasure gait may be performed with a fair degree of speed and action, gaits must remain authentic, evenly-timed, four beat gaits. Neither speed nor animation is to be tied over proper execution of a smooth, evenly-timed gait. The ability of the entry to maintain even timing in the pleasure gait should be given significant weight by the judges. While the Park Pleasure horse often exhibits the greatest degree of lift and reach in the front legs of the three divisions, an entry exhibiting the true characteristics of a Park Pleasure horse is not to be penalized for lack of any specific degree of action. Horses with action that appears to have been artificially obtained must be

severely penalized, or eliminated from consideration.

The primary distinction between Park Pleasure and Classic Pleasure performers is in the greater power, brilliance, stride and “brio” of the Park Pleasure entry. It is possible for an entry to break level in the front and remain a Classic Pleasure entry, and it is possible for an entry to break less high in the front and have all the qualities of a true Park Pleasure horse.

Although the Park Pleasure horse must be animated, the horse must retain all the qualities of a true pleasure horse. The gaits must be smooth. Any discernable bounce, or the appearance of excessive weight placed in the stirrups to minimize the appearance of bounce, on the part of the rider is to be penalized. Manners remain important, including the ability to execute a correct trail walk with clearly observable slack in both reins, to stand quietly in the line-up and to execute a straight reinback with no resistance. The reins at all times in the trail walk must be in a “U” with the lowest point noticeably lower than the point of attachment to the bit. The entry should appear to be tractable and willing. Nervousness, behaving in an unruly manner, mouth distress, inability to relax at the trail walk, the need for undue restraint on behalf of the rider, propping or holding the horse up, and resistance to the rider’s aids are all to be penalized.

- 1) Positive credit shall be given to the entry that exemplifies the look of the division.
- 2) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct style of going for the Park Pleasure division shall be penalized by the judge.
- 3) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the Park Pleasure division shall not be placed above any other horse that is in the correct way of going for the division so long as it is performing in proper gait, regardless of other criteria.
- 4) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division may not be placed first on the judge’s card, regardless of any other quality of performance or the number of horses in the class.

1.8.e. Western Division. The main judging standards for Western Pleasure horses are outlined in Section 1.7. The provisions in this Section primarily refer to

differences between the divisions.

Within this division classes may be offered for Western Pleasure, Working Western, and Western Parade Horse. Show managers or exhibitors who are planning or attending a show with Working Western or Western Parade horse classes should request the Supplement to these Rules from UMH. Rules in this Section 1.8.e. apply to the Western Pleasure division.

The Western Pleasure horse must reflect the suitability of the horse for this division. The Western Horse is forward-moving, ground-covering yet relaxed, and may be somewhat less “contained” in frame than horses in other divisions. The headset of the horse must be relaxed and steady; any tendency to be up in the bridle will be penalized. He must be economical in movement. He must stand quietly, back willingly on a light rein, and provide a ride of exceptional smoothness with no high knee action. Horses that fail to stand quietly or to back readily will be severely penalized in this division.

Horses five and under may be shown in a snaffle bit or a bosal and direct reined, or may be shown in a curb bit and neck reined as described below.

Horses over the age of five in the Western Division must be shown in a curb bit and are required to neck rein. The reins must be held in one hand. The horse is ridden on a loose rein, with a noticeable “U” from the bit to the reining hand. Direction is given to the horse only by the weight of the reins on the neck of the horse, and not by moving the wrist or hand to direct rein or apply bit contact. The rider’s hands must be clear of both saddle and horse at all times. Once the class is called to order, the rider may not change the reining hand, except in a trail obstacle class as needed to work an obstacle.

The Western horse shown in the curb bit must be shown with Western-style split or romal reins. The Western horse shown in a snaffle bit must be shown in split reins, with each rein coming up through the rider’s entire hand and crossing over the mid-point of the horse to drape on the opposite side. It is permissible for the rider to have the rein first pass through the opposite hand prior to draping on the opposite side.

Regardless of style of bit and rein, Western Pleasure horses will receive

positive credit for being light and responsive, without excessive pressure or noticeable cueing. Bumping, pumping or jerking of the reins will result in elimination in all classes in which riders show in Western tack and attire.

Split reins used with the curb bit are held with the hand around the reins, with both reins entering the hand between the thumb and index finger, or being held with the index finger only between the reins. Reins may not enter the hand on opposite sides of a fist. The free hand shall not touch or hold the reins.

When using romal reins, the hand shall be around the reins with the wrist kept straight and relaxed, the thumb on top and the fingers closed lightly around the reins; no fingers are allowed between the reins. Romal reins shall preferably come up from the bottom of the vertical fist and emerge from the top of the hand. The free hand shall carry the romal extension with approximately 16 inches of space between the hands. The romal shall not be used forward of the cinch or to signal or cue the horse in any way.

If the lope is required, it must be smooth and unhurried and should not be over collected. It should not appear artificial in form. There should be no pumping of the reins or restraint to reduce speed, produce collection or to produce an exaggerated, rocking-chair motion. The lope is always called for after the trail walk.

Other than in classes including age eleven and under riders, riders may be asked to mount or dismount their horses, from either side, in the judge's discretion. Riders may also be asked to halt from either the trail walk or the show gait and stand quietly on the rail.

Riders in all classes shall be required to execute a 360-degree neck reined turn following the reinback, which shall be neck reined by all horses in the curb bit. The 360 degree turn may be made to the left or to the right. **The turn is to be made on the haunches by all entries in the curb bit, and a turn on the haunches is preferable for horses of all ages.**

Silver mounted equipment is allowed in this category of competition but it will not be given any more weight in judging than clean working style tack.

1) Positive credit shall be given to the entry that exemplifies the look of the

division.

2) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct style of going for the Western Pleasure division shall be penalized by the judge.

3) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the Western Pleasure division shall not be placed above any other horse that is in the correct way of going for the division so long as it is performing in proper gait, regardless of other criteria;

4) A horse that does not demonstrate the correct way of going for the division may not be placed first on the judge's card, regardless of any other quality of performance or the number of horses in the class.

1.8.f. Equitation Division.

1.8.f. (I) General Information. Equitation is the art of horsemanship. The rider must be able to influence the horse to smoothly execute gaits and commands. In addition the rider must demonstrate an elegant, correct seat. Both horse and rider must be groomed to an exceptional standard for competition in the equitation division. Complete equitation dress and tack rules are found in Section 1.15 and 1.16.

Show management may divide equitation classes into sections based on age, youth and adult status, open and amateur status, and other criteria.

Show managers planning shows or exhibitors attending shows with Stock Seat Equitation classes should request Supplemental Rules from UMH.

1.8.f. (II) Individual Tests and Requirements. Judges must require that tests or patterns be ridden in Equitation classes. **Each exhibitor in the class must carry into every equitation class, two printed copies on a card of an individual pattern or test that must take one minute or less to execute. (Sample test patterns are shown in the Appendix to these Rules.)**

The judge may choose from the following options for test patterns:

(i) The judge may utilize a pattern of his choice. This pattern must be posted **at the show office** a minimum of one hour prior to the Equitation class. **The show announcer shall announce the posting of the equitation pattern. The judge may ask an exhibitor to show his or her test pattern**

cards even though they will not be utilized in the class.

(ii) The judge may choose to utilize the patterns carried by the exhibitors. This decision shall also be announced by the show announcer at least one hour prior to the class. When the judge asks the exhibitor to perform this individual pattern, he shall ask for both of the cards from the exhibitor. The judge will hold one card and the other card will be given to the announcer.

(iii) The judge may choose to post a pattern to be performed by all exhibitors, and then may call for the individual rider card patterns to be ridden for a tiebreaker. In this case, the announcer shall announce the posting of the pattern, and that individual card tests may be used as a tiebreaker.

The following elements, in any combination **or gait**, may be required **in a pattern**: a 360 degree turn, (on the haunches not required); a circle at the trail walk; a figure eight at the show gait; **travel down the centerline with a stop at midpoint of arena**; a three loop serpentine ridden at the show gait; a figure eight **at the show gait**; a turn on the forehand; leg yield from rail; **riding without stirrups for exhibitors over age 11 (the stirrups should not be crossed over the saddle)**; and changing of mounts in championship classes only.

The judge may ask any question of exhibitors concerning horse anatomy, tack, or any question concerning equitation.

The judge shall ask exhibitors to address the reins during the line-up.

It is recommended, in juvenile classes age 12-17 and adult classes, that a dismount and remount during the line-up be required. Youth 11 and under are required to wear a helmet with a helmet cover or a velvet helmet. Youth 11 and under are not permitted to ride without stirrups, dismount and remount, or change mounts for any reason.

1.8.f. (III) Saddle Seat Basic Position. The following elements are required in saddle seat equitation:

- A) Head high and looking forward;
- B) Shoulders even and square with the ribcage drawn up and out of the belt

area;

C) Waist supple but not collapsed; back supple, neither collapsed nor rigid;

D) Buttocks neatly tucked and seated on seat bones not rolled forward on the crotch;

E) Deep seat, close and in contact with the horse, “perching” to be penalized;

F) Thighs and knees in close contact but without gripping. Toes are pointed forward with a supple ankle and heels carried down. Riding with “feet on the dashboard” or legs held straight out away from the horse will be penalized;

G) The irons should touch the rider **at the bottom of the ankle bone** when the foot is removed from

the stirrup **and the leg is hanging straight down;**

H) Forearms should be parallel or slightly above parallel to the ground. A slight angle when seen from above is acceptable. Wrists must be supple;

I) Hands and forearms should form a V when viewed from above. Hands should be held over the withers, far enough apart that the thumbs almost touch when extended. Hands that are turned flat, in the position that would be seen while playing the piano, are to be penalized. The touch of the rider’s hands on the reins should be light, yet clearly in contact;

J) The reins should be held between the thumb and index finger with the remainder of the fingers closing gently but firmly around the reins. The rider may also elect to run the bottom of the rein above the little finger before closing the hand. The bight of the rein shall fall to the off side (**the horse’s right side**). **The hands should stay centered with the horse’s neck while the horse is in motion. Any deviation of the hands to the right or the left of the horse’s center line shall be penalized;**

K) An imaginary vertical line, drawn on the rider from a side view, would show a straight connection from the ear through the shoulder to the elbow, traveling down the body through the hip to the heel.

(See illustration.)

1.8.f. (IV) Saddle Seat Position in Motion. The horse should be positioned to face the judge when the rider is addressing the judge. The start into

forward motion should be smooth and gradual with the employment of necessary leg and seat aids and a slight release of rein pressure. At all gaits an even tempo must be maintained. The rider must be supple, alert, and capable of maintaining the horse at gait, with invisible aids, on the straightaway and through the corners. The inside leg is to remain on the girth and the outside leg should be positioned slightly behind it. Thumping or kicking of the horse will be penalized. The horse must be well collected with the rider's hands quiet and the body following the movement of the gait.

All transitions must be gradual with no abruptness. At the halt the rider's weight shall be well down in the saddle, rein pressure shall be even. Reverses are ridden toward the rail.

1.8.g. Driving Classes.

1.8.g. (I) General. Driving classes are judged on the qualities of the Mountain Horse in harness. The gaits are to be using gaits, rather than highly animated gaits. Lift should not exceed mid cannon bone in this division. The trail walk, show gait, and pleasure gait are to be demonstrated both ways of the ring. Horses enter the ring at the show walk, followed by the pleasure gait and the trail walk. The reverse is executed on the diagonal way of the ring at the trail walk. Only the driver is permitted in the vehicle. In Youth classes or in the event of a physically challenged driver, an adult may be present in the vehicle to take over the reins in an emergency. If an adult touches the reins, or advises the driver in any way, the entry is eliminated from competition. A neatly attired header is required in the ring at the line-up for safety reasons and is allowed to unfasten the check rein and wipe the horse off, but shall not hold the horse or touch the horse for any other reason unless permitted to do so by the Judge(s) or ringmaster. Attendants may not carry a whip. Horses must stand quietly and back readily. Rearing in the shafts results in mandatory elimination and dismissal from the ring.

1.8.g. (II) Pleasure Driving. Pleasure driving vehicles may be two or four wheel and of suitable appearance and safety. Fine harness vehicles are prohibited in pleasure driving classes, unless the class designation specifically includes them.

Show management may choose to limit classes to two wheeled or four wheeled vehicles. It is recommended that large classes be divided by show management. Breeching is not used with wire wheels but is recommended with wooden wheeled vehicles. A snaffle or Kimberwick with overcheck or sidecheck and running martingale is required.

1.8.g. (III) Fine Harness Class. The fine harness vehicle must be a light, four-wheeled buggy with wire spoke wheels and no top. Tack is light harness with running martingale and bridle with half blinders. A snaffle or Kimberwick with overcheck or Liverpool with sidecheck is required, shanks on Liverpool not to exceed 4 ½ inches from top to bottom.

1.8.h. Rules for Pleasure Driving Classes. Only the driver is permitted in the vehicle. In youth classes or in the event of a physically challenged driver, an adult may be present in the vehicle to take over the reins in an emergency. If an adult touches the reins, or advises the driver in any way, the entry is eliminated from competition.

1.8.i. Showmanship at Halter (Youths 17 & Under). (See appendix.) This division offers the Youth exhibitor an opportunity to demonstrate his or her ability to show a conformation horse. Judging shall be based on exhibitor ability, and no consideration shall be given to the horse except for grooming and fitting or as related to the handling ability of the exhibitor. Horses must be one year old or older. Attire for this class may be either English or Western, but not a combination of both, and must be clean and neat. Whips are not permitted in Western showmanship, and in English showmanship whips must not exceed 40”.

Judges will reward exhibitors in this division as follows:

Appearance of Exhibitor (10 points).

- (a) Suitable English or Western attire, but not a combination.
- (b) Attire and person – neat and clean, proper fit.

Appearance of Horse (40 points).

- (a) Condition (15 points).
- (b) Grooming (15 points).
 - Hair coat clean, well brushed.

- Mane and tail free of tangles and clean.
 - Hooves trimmed or shod properly, and polished with either clear or black polish.
- (c) Trimming (5 points).
- Inside of ears trimmed
 - Bridle path trimmed.
 - Long hair on jaw, legs and pasterns trimmed.
- (d) Tack (5 points).
- Tack (halter and lead shank) should be neat, clean and in good repair.

Showing Horse in Ring (50 points).

- (a) Leading (15 points).
- Exhibitors enter the ring in the direction indicated by the ring steward and walk until the judge requests that the horse line up for inspection. Exhibitors walk on the horse's left side, holding the lead shank in the right hand, near the halter. The remaining portion of the lead shank shall be held neatly and safely in left hand. A tightly coiled or rolled lead shank, or one with fingers inserted or lace through the coils, will be considered a fault in showmanship. The horse should lead readily at a walk.
 - After the judge has lined up the class, each exhibitor will be asked to move his or her horse individually. When moving the horse, the exhibitor should be sure that the judge gets a clear, unobstructed view of the horse's action. The horse should be given sufficient lead so that he can move freely in a straight line with his head carried at a height appropriate to his conformation. The horse is led from his left side, with his throat latch even with the exhibitor's shoulder. After leading the horse the distance and/or pattern directed by the judge, the exhibitor will stop and stand the horse for inspection. At the judge's signal, the exhibitor then turns to the right around the horse, turning the horse directly over his hocks with his hind feet staying nearly in place.
 - If the exhibitor is asked to back the horse, the back-up shall be smooth, one step at a time, as straight as possible, for one body length of the

horse. The exhibitor shall not change hands on the lead shank and shall use a press-and-release technique to ask the horse to back.

(b) Posing horse (15 points).

- When posing the horse, the exhibitor should stand toward the front facing the horse with his or her toes pointed toward the horse's eye or neck. The exhibitor should not stand directly in front of the horse but should always stand in a position where he or she can keep an eye on the judge. With the quarter system, the horse is divided into four sections by drawing one imaginary line down his back and another across his middle. When the judge is looking at either hindquarter of the horse, the exhibitor stays on the same side as the judge, with his or her toes pointed toward the horse's eye or neck. When the judge looks at either front quarter, the exhibitor crosses to the opposite side of the horse. When posing the horse, most of the showing should be done with the lead shank. The exhibitor should not touch the horse with his or her hand, should never change hands on the lead shank and should not use his or her feet to move the horse's legs into position.
- Exhibitors should never crowd an adjacent exhibitor, whether in a side by side position, when lined up head to tail, or at any point in the class. A horse's length should always be left between the exhibitor's horse and any adjacent horse.

(c) Poise, Alertness and Merit (20 points).

- The exhibitor shall stay alert and be aware of the position of the judge at all times. The exhibitor shall stay focused on the judge and his or her horse, and shall not be distracted by persons or things outside the ring. The exhibitor shall look at the judge when approached and addressed by the judge. The exhibitor shall continue to show control, proper position and alertness while the judge is looking at other entrants.

1.8.k. Trail Obstacle Classes. United Mountain Horse Trail Obstacle competition has become a way to showcase the temperament, adaptability, and intelligence of the Mountain Horse. Trail obstacle classes are judged on

the performance of the horse **and rider/handler as a team over or through approved obstacles. Emphasis is placed not just on completion of an obstacle**, but on the quiet attentiveness of the animal to the rider/handler and the obstacles, ability of the animal to pick his own way through an obstacle when warranted, and responses of the animal to a rider's/handler's subtle cues on more difficult obstacles. **Quality of movement and cadence of walk or show gait shall be considered as one of the obstacles and will be scored as such. Each obstacle will receive an Obstacle Score (based on the quality of performance) and a Penalty Score (based on faults).** (See specifics below 1.8.k.(III) and sample score sheet in appendix.)

Classes may include, but are not limited to, **Open Adult Trail Obstacle, Open Youth Trail Obstacle (may be further divided into 11 & Under and 12 to 17), Open Amateur Trail Obstacle, Senior Horse (5 and older) Adult Trail Obstacle, Junior Horse (4 and under) Adult Trail Obstacle, Yearling In Hand Trail Obedience, and Weanling In Hand Trail Obedience. Classes must be publicized at least thirty days in advance of the show or competition, on the UMH website.**

1.8.k. (I) Course Design and Management. Course designers must keep in mind that the object is not to trap or scare a horse or to present obstacles that only a few horses would be prepared to complete. All courses and obstacles are to be constructed with safety in mind to minimize chances of accidents or scaring horses. **Course designers may choose any obstacle included in the listing of examples of permissible obstacles in the Appendix to these Rules, and are also encouraged to design unique obstacles so long as they meet the standards of these Rules and comply with pertinent measurements specified in the Appendix examples. Suggestions for additions to the listing of examples of permissible obstacles should be forwarded to the UMH office, for consideration as additions in the following year.** Quality of movement and cadence of walk or show gait shall be considered as one of the obstacles and will be scored as such.

Examples of unsafe items that should not be used include (but are not

limited to) live animals, animal hides, flames, dry ice, fire extinguishers, **mechanized objects**, water hazards with floating objects, and **flashing lights**. **Pipe or poles must not roll (they must be fixed in place or flattened on one side).**

All objects used in courses must be selected, positioned and structured with common sense in terms of safety, so as to minimize the possibility of an object falling, coming loose, or becoming entangled in any part of a horse, a horseshoe, tack, or the rider. For example, a hay bale with tight string may be safe if placed lengthwise singly on the ground as a border, but may be dangerous and not permissible if stacked, if stood on end, if string or wire is loose or otherwise may be caught in a horse's shoe, or if an entry is asked to step on the bale. A tarp on the ground may be permissible for crossing if large, heavy and flat, but may be unsafe or unfair if it can slip, come out of position, can come up and wrap around the horse's legs, can be torn by shoes, or becomes so frayed or disturbed with repeated use that the last entry has a significantly different obstacle than the first entry. It is the responsibility of show management and judges to review and modify all obstacle courses for safety. It is the ultimate responsibility of the exhibitor to evaluate all courses in light of the experience and training level of the horse to be ridden, and to only enter horses in specific classes that are appropriate to the training, experience and temperament of the individual, as any course may present a safety issue for a horse that is not at the same level as the course.

Course obstacle list and pattern must be submitted to UMH at least two weeks prior to the event. An official start and stop point must be marked (cavaletti, cones, chalk, etc.). A course must include six to ten obstacles. Horses shall not be required to work on the rail, but must be required to demonstrate the show gait at one or more points during the course. Demonstration of the correct gait (walk or show gait) is to be considered as an obstacle. Where gait is not dictated, the horse/rider may proceed at a walk or a gait (cantering is not allowed on the trail obstacle course unless

in a Regional show, or in a specially designated four-gait obstacle class, with another trail obstacle class offered in which cantering is not required in a Nationally-sanctioned show.). Show gait is not required in hand. If difficult courses are set for older horses/riders, a less difficult course for younger horses'/riders' classes should be provided. Youth course design may differ from the adult course, and obstacles should be excluded if they are more difficult due to the lesser size, strength, or years of riding experience of a particular class. Youth are never required to dismount.

Trail obstacle class entry must be available to participants on the day prior to the class in multi-day shows. The course design and the order/time of performance for all exhibitors (for all trail obstacle classes for that day) must be posted in the show office (or on the show office door) or must be distributed to registered exhibitors at least one hour prior to the scheduled starting time of the first trail obstacle class of the day.

10-15 minutes prior to the scheduled start of the first trail obstacle class of the day, a show official must complete a walk-through of each course with the judge(s), who will be scoring the class, and the exhibitors. Exhibitors may ask for clarification of the obstacles or course at this time. The judge(s) have the right and duty to alter the course at this time, if he/they deem(s) the course or an obstacle to be unsafe or non negotiable. **The decision to alter the course is at the head judge(s) discretion and cannot be protested (unless, after being altered, the obstacle does not meet the minimum guidelines, as listed below).**

If more than one judge is used, the call judge will remain the same throughout each class. No new elements (drink coolers, umbrellas, chairs, etc.) should be introduced on the course during a class (even between competitors). A mounting block must be available if any dismount is required, and must be in place on the course at the beginning of the class. Show management may set a time limit, which if exceeded will cause disqualification. Breaking a tie is explained in 1.8.k. (III) Scoring. Time begins and ends as the horse's/colt's first foot passes the start or stop

marker. There are no time-outs, for any reason, once a team has started the pattern. If the course is disrupted as a team works, it shall be reset as it was originally, but not before that team has finished the entire course. If an exhibitor is disqualified, the exhibitor must be told of the reason for disqualification and excused from the course. In the case of a Youth participant, an adult (parent/trainer) should be made aware of the reason for disqualification.

1.8.k. (II) Participant information. It is suggested that trail obstacle class entries be completed on the day prior to the class and must be completed prior to the beginning of the first trail obstacle class of the day. Entrants may be assigned a specific time for their performance or they may be given an order of performance. Course design and the order/time of performance will be posted in the show office (or on the show office door) or distributed to registered exhibitors at least one hour prior to the scheduled starting time of the first trail obstacle class of the day. It is the exhibitor's responsibility to be ready when their time/turn arrives. Gate calls will be 3 minutes, in order to prevent undue delay or unfairness to other exhibitors. Exhibitors not ready to begin the course at the end of their gate call will be disqualified. Western or English tack and attire are permitted, but must be consistent from horse to rider. With Western presentation, disqualification may occur for incorrect use of the reins, as provided in the Rules (with the exception that riders may change hands if necessary to work an obstacle).

Each team's safety is important. Handlers of weanlings or yearlings must be at least 12 years of age, and handlers of stallions that are yearlings or older must be at least seventeen years of age. ASTM/SEI approved helmets are required for exhibitors under 18 years of age and are recommended for all trail obstacle participants.

Each team will enter the course and perform the course, in its entirety, individually. Time begins and ends as the horse's/colt's first foot passes the start or stop marker. There are no time-outs, for any reason, once a team has started the pattern. Each course will include 6 to 10 obstacles.

Demonstration of the correct gait (walk or show gait) is required as part of the course. Show gait shall not be required for any in-hand class. Quality of movement and cadence of walk or show gait shall be considered as one of the obstacles and will be scored as such. In-hand class handlers may walk over or through obstacles or may walk beside obstacles at their discretion. Handlers may carry a whip in in-hand classes. Riders may wear spurs. Contact of a spur or the whip with the horse will cause a penalty to be assessed. A mounting block must be available if any dismount is required. Youth are never required to dismount. Youth course design may differ from the adult course. In-hand courses may differ from under saddle courses. The course shall be reset, as it was originally, after each team has completed the course.

Each obstacle will receive an Obstacle Score (based on the quality of performance) and a Penalty Score (based on faults). See scoring specifics and how to break a tie below 1.8.k (III) Scoring. The team finishing the course with the highest total points will win. Each team is timed as it works the course. The time is not to be used in scoring of the obstacles or the overall quality score but may be cause for disqualification if exceeded.

1.8.k. (III) Scoring. There are two elements in scoring trail obstacle: the Obstacle (Maneuver) Score and the Penalty Score. Scoring is based on 0-infinity, with 70 denoting an average performance. Each entry's final score will consist of the Obstacle Score and the Penalty Score added or subtracted from 70 for each obstacle.

The Obstacle Score – part I

The Obstacle Score is based on the quality of the team's performance.

Each performance is scored on the following basis (added or subtracted from 70): minus 1 ½, extremely poor; minus 1, very poor; minus ½ poor; 0 correct; plus ½ good; plus 1 very good; and plus 1 ½ excellent. See Penalties below.

The Penalty Score – Part II

Penalty points are assessed separately from Obstacle Scores (see Trail Obstacle Score Card) and are assessed objectively according to the following criteria.

Penalties are assessed per each occurrence.

½ penalty point

Each tick of log, pole, cone or obstacle. (A tick is defined as a light or barely discernible touch.)

Touching the horse **with hands, reins or crop** to give praise **or reassurance**.

Hesitation in movement toward an obstacle, when asked to advance by the rider/handler.

Repeated verbal cues required to maintain ground tie or halt.

Rushing through an obstacle or otherwise showing lack of rider control.

1 point

Each hit of or stepping on a log, pole, cone or obstacle.

Minor break in walk or gait.

Placing only one foot in a slot or space intended for both feet.

Both front or hind feet in a single-stride slot or space.

Halt in movement toward an obstacle, when asked to advance by the rider/handler, but advances with encouragement from rider/handler.

2 points

Skipping over or failing to step into a required space.

Attempt to bypass an obstacle (by side passing, side stepping, or angling body away from obstacle.)

Touching the horse with hands, reins or crop, or excessive use of spurs, to discipline or force movement.

3 points

Major break in walk or gait.

Knocking down an elevated pole, cone, barrel, or plant, or severely disturbing an obstacle.

Refusal to advance toward an obstacle after encouragement by the rider/handler.

Taking a step/steps while ground tied.

5 points

Dropping slicker, object required to be carried, or rope attached to object to be dragged on course.

First refusal, balk, or attempt to evade an obstacle by shying or backing.

Shying or backing away from an object being pulled/dragged.

5 points and entry cannot place over another entry that completes the course without these errors

Stepping outside the confines of, falling or jumping out of/off an obstacle.

Loss of control or letting go of the gate.

Blatant disobedience (kicking out, bucking, rearing, or striking at).

Touching horse/colt with whip or spurs.

Running away from an object being pulled/dragged.

Riding outside designated boundary marker of the course.

Failure to demonstrate correct gait where dictated.

Failure to enter, exit, or work obstacle from correct side or direction.

Failure to complete one obstacle.

Failure to perform correct line of travel within or between obstacles.

Second refusal, balk, or attempt to evade an obstacle by shying or backing.

10 points

Third refusal, balk, or attempting to evade an obstacle by shying or backing (head judge is to instruct rider to advance to next obstacle after third attempt).

Elimination from Consideration (exhibitor shall receive no score but may complete course

Incorrect use of the reins with Western presentation, as provided in the Rules (with the exception that riders may change hands if necessary to work an obstacle).

Performing an obstacle in other than the specified order.

No attempt to perform an obstacle.

Cantering between or through obstacles in other than a trail class requiring a canter.

Disqualification (exhibitor to be given reason for disqualification and excused from course)

Not prepared to begin the course at the end of 3 minute gate call.

Equipment failure that prevents completion of pattern. **(Loss of helmet by a Youth is an equipment failure preventing completion of the pattern.)**

Striking the horse, or use of the hands/whip/spurs to instill fear.

Fall to the ground by horse or rider.

Running away when asked to ground tie, causing loss of control of the horse/colt by the rider/handler.

Show management may set a time limit, which if exceeded will cause disqualification.

In the event of a tie between two horses on a single judge's card, judges compare the horses that are tied based on the degree of difficulty for each obstacle. For example, if the gate has a difficulty of rating of 3, the bridge has a difficulty rating of 2, and the poles have a difficulty rating of 1, the judge will look at the gate score of the horses that are tied. If horse A has a higher score on the more difficult obstacle, he would be placed above horse B on that judge's card. The judges themselves decide on the difficulty rating and apply to ties as needed.

1.8.k. (IV) Scoring Examples.

Horse A approaches a step over obstacle calmly and investigates it, then steps over, ticking the obstacle with his hind foot. He is responsive to a light cue to go forward, never loses forward momentum, is not disconcerted by the tick, and proceeds quietly and correctly to the next obstacle. Horse A may receive an Obstacle Score of plus 1 for very good, with a Penalty Score of $-\frac{1}{2}$ for the tick, for a final score on the obstacle of $70 \frac{1}{2}$.

Horse B is very nervous approaching the step over. He is prancy and resistant. He balks at performing the obstacle, swaying back and sideways at least two steps to avoid it. After urging by the rider, he hops over the obstacle, not touching it, and scoots forward to get away from it before being reined in by the rider. Horse B may receive an obstacle score of minus 1 for very poor, plus 5 penalty points for the first balk, for an overall score of 64.

The above paragraphs are merely examples of how a judge in his/her discretion might mark the entry. Scores might be higher or lower depending on

the judge's actual evaluation in a class.

1.9. Ring Protocol.

1.9.a. General Information. An established ring protocol is followed in all under saddle classes. Judges or show management shall direct that the gate be closed after the announcement of a gate call of not less than three minutes, not including tack changes. A maximum of five minutes shall be allowed if a tack change has been authorized by show management. The ringmaster is responsible for timing of the gate call, and in the absence of a ringmaster the judge will keep the official time. Once the gate is closed, no entry will be allowed to enter the ring.

Entries are to enter the ring at the show gait proceeding counter clockwise. The judge may direct the class to go at ease while waiting for the class to fill. Judging takes place only when the class is called to order. Breaks in gait or other mistakes that occur before that time are not considered in the final evaluation. Judges observe the entrance of the class for purposes of counting the number of entries in a class and to note any signs of lameness or other potential disqualifying conditions before the field is placed in competition.

When the class is called to order and the gate is closed, entries begin competition proceeding counter clockwise at the show gait. The Judge then calls the required gaits in the following order: show gait, pleasure gait (other than in Country Trail Pleasure) then trail walk. (See below for four gait classes). Entries shall be worked both ways of the ring at all required gaits sufficiently for all horses to have performed before each officiating judge. Horses must perform all required gaits both ways of the ring. Specific additional performance requirements and options pertaining to particular way of going divisions are described below.

Entries are asked to reverse following the trail walk. The show gait is called immediately after the reverse; the required sequence of gaits for the class is repeated in a clockwise direction. The judge may ask for one or more gaits to be repeated in either direction prior to calling for a lineup.

Following the last gait called for the class, the judge will call for a line-up.

During the lineup, the judge and the ringmaster will walk the line and ask each entry separately to back a minimum of three steps.

In classes in which a dismount and remount may be called, (see below), the maneuver is executed in the line-up by the exhibitors individually rather than all at once, and only if a mounting block is available if requested. Riders may ask for a groom to hold the off side stirrup, as long as the groom does not touch or restrain the horse in any way. In divisions in which it is optional for the judge to ask for a halt or dismount, (see below), judges are encouraged to require the halt, dismount and remount in all championship classes and in unusually competitive classes.

The judge **shall** excuse horses with visible bleeding from having clipped themselves while on the rail or any other cause. The judge has the authority to excuse from the ring any horse that exhibits a bad image way of going, that appears to be “off” or lame, **that has signs of physical distress**, that exhibits unruly behavior, or that otherwise fails to conform to the UMH Rules, whether the violations were observed during rail competition or in the line-up. The decision to excuse a horse from competition is not protestable.

Classes that are large enough to compromise judging or to be hazardous to exhibitors or horses, and that have not previously been split by show management, shall be split by the judges, with a number of entries in each split class selected for a final workout class. Show management must split any class with over thirty entries, and may split smaller classes.

Judges shall place entries for the number of ribbons awarded in the class, plus two additional placements, in the event re-tying of the class is later required due to disqualifications.

1.9.a (I) Country Trail Division Ring Protocol. The gaits called in the Country Trail Pleasure Division are the show gait and the trail walk; the pleasure gait is not called. It is mandatory for the judge to call for a halt at either the show gait or the trail walk in at least one of the directions of work. The judge may call for a dismount and remount in the line-up if a mounting block is available. In all other respects, the Country Trail Pleasure Division protocol is as described in Section

1.9.a above.

1.9.a (II) Trail Pleasure Division Ring Protocol. The Judge may ask for a halt at the trail walk or **show** gait, and **may** ask the exhibitor to dismount and remount the horse in the line-up, with the exception of 11 & Under Classes, so long as a mounting block is available if requested. In all other respects, the Trail Pleasure Division protocol is as described in Section 1.9.a above.

1.9.a (III) Classic and Park Divisions Ring Protocol. The judge may not ask for a halt, or for a dismount and remount. In all other respects, the Classic and Park Pleasure Divisions protocol is as described in Section 1.9.a above.

1.9.a (IV) Western Division Ring Protocol. The judge shall ask for a **360** degree turn after the backup in all Western classes. The Judge may ask for a halt at the trail walk or show gait in either direction, and may ask the exhibitor to dismount and remount the horse in the line-up, provided a mounting block is available if requested. In all other respects, the Western Pleasure Division protocol is as described in S Section 1.9.a above.

1.9.a (V) Four Gait Classes Ring Protocol. In a class in which the canter or lope is required, the canter or lope is called after the trail walk, with the horses again going to the trail walk after the canter and or lope, prior to the reverse or the line-up.

1.9.b. Voluntary Requests to be Excused. Any exhibitor has the right to request to be excused from consideration at any time during the competition but prior to the lineup. Once a final lineup has been called, only the judge may excuse an exhibitor from a class. An exhibitor shall pull into center ring and request permission to be excused through the ringmaster. The exhibitor may choose to remain mounted or to dismount. A horse that is voluntarily excused may not be counted as part of the total number of horses in a class.

1.9.c. Involuntary Dismissal from the Ring. The judge may exercise his/her discretionary power to dismiss an exhibitor at any point in the class. When a judge makes this determination, the class will be stopped, the exhibitor will be asked to pull into center ring and the ringmaster will give the exhibitor a brief description of the reason for the dismissal. Discussion of the decision in center

ring is not allowed. The announcer will make an announcement that the exhibitor has been dismissed at the request of the judge. A horse that is involuntarily dismissed may not be counted as part of the total number of horses in a class.

1.9.d. Time-Outs. Time-outs may be called for tack breakage or repair, or a thrown shoe. To request a time-out, the rider must come into center ring and request the time from the ringmaster. No assistant or groom may enter the ring before the announcement. The only problem that may be corrected during a timeout is the problem for which the request was made.

A total of ten minutes per individual entry is allowed for timeouts in a class for tack breakage or repair. Timing begins when the announcement of the timeout is made. A total of seven minutes is allowed for resetting a thrown shoe, beginning when the farrier picks up the foot. Regardless of the length of time expended, no more than two time-outs per entry will be allowed per class. The ringmaster is the official timekeeper and will record the amount of time spent during the timeout in a notebook kept for that purpose.

Other riders are to remain at ease during the time out and may make adjustments to tack that do not require the rider to dismount. Assistance to any horse or rider other than for the purpose the time-out was called, either in the ring or from over the rail, is prohibited.

1.9.e. Workouts. A judge may call for a workout for any or all of the entries in the class in order to determine the final consecutive placement of entries within the group designated for the workout. A workout is mandatory if a class has twenty or more entries and is recommended for a class with over fifteen entries. Horses may be worked out for other than the top placings, as long as the resulting placings of the group selected are in consecutive order. Entries that have already been placed in the class will be asked to park to the center of the ring, until the workout is completed.

Judges may confer by communicating through the ringmaster(s) if they are using the workout to tie specific places, rather than the entire class. Horses that have not been selected for the workout may be excused after the final workout horses have been selected.

In any class having more than one judge, the appearance of a horse on a majority of the judges' cards will determine a group of horses initially selected for the workout and brought into center ring. The remaining horses are then placed on the rail, and any one judge may select a horse to be included in the final workout group. Workout entries are judged as if a new class has begun. Cards are to be marked on the basis of the quality of the presentation during a workout.

1.10. Definitions.

1.10.a. Immediate Family. For the purpose of UMH events, the term "immediate family" shall include husband, wife, parent, step parent, child, brother, sister, stepchild, and half brother or sister.

1.10.b. Agent. Any individual authorized to act on behalf of another individual or legal entity.

1.10.c. Show Management. The individual or entity financially responsible for a horse show or event as listed on the application for sanctioned status is considered by UMH to be the official show management. As used in these Rules, the term "show management" shall include agents and employees. Applications for sanctioning of shows shall be taken only from show managers.

1.10.d. Competition Year. The UMH competition year shall run from January 1st through December 31st.

1.10.e. Disqualification. A disqualified entry is one that is excluded from placing in a class or is removed from the entire competition for cause. Show managers may disqualify entries at UMH sanctioned events. If an exhibitor is disqualified after completing the class but having pulled into the lineup, his/her entry shall count towards the total number of horses that have been shown and judged when determining the number of horses in a class for awards such as high point programs. Disqualification can also take place after a horse has been pinned and left the ring. If a horse is disqualified after the completion of a class, the awards and prizes must be forfeited and returned to show management. Failure to return prizes and awards when asked to do so may in the discretion of UMH result in the suspension of the exhibitor and/or entry from all UMH events until the prizes and awards are returned.

1.10.f. Elimination. Exhibitors are eliminated when the entry remains in the arena but is excluded from placing under judging criteria. Eliminated competitors may not receive awards in the class even if there are more prizes than horses. The eliminated horse may be counted for the purpose of determining how many horses were in competition in a class. Riders that are thrown from horses, or horses that fall at any point before entering the lineup, are eliminated from consideration in the placings, even if riders elect to remount and complete the class.

1.10.g. Excusal. Exhibitors may be voluntarily or involuntarily excused from a class, in order to leave the arena. The decision of a judge to excuse a horse may not be challenged or protested. Horses that are voluntarily or involuntarily excused or dismissed from the ring may not be counted as part of the total number of horses in a class.

1.10.h. Penalized: Severely Penalized. To penalize a horse requires that the judge lower the placing of the horse at a level of degrading of placement consistent with the severity of the condition penalized. A horse that is severely penalized may not be tied in the top three places, assuming that there are other horses in the class that have completed all of the mandatory requirements of the competition and are correctly gaited.

1.10.i. Calling a Class to Order and Completion of Classes. Competition does not begin in a class until the gate is closed. Gate calls are three minutes in length per class. A warning must be given to announce that the three-minute clock has begun. The class is considered to be complete when all of the requirements of the class have been met and the judge has turned in a signed card.

1.10.j. Member Associates. Member Associates of UMH as defined in the UMH Bylaws.

1.10.k. Not in Good Standing. Individuals not in good standing with the UMH can include both Member Associates as well as others who have chosen to compete or exhibit at UMH sanctioned events. Individuals who have been suspended or expelled from the UMH, or any individual who has been found in

violation of the Horse Protection Act shall be considered to be “not in good standing” until such time as all suspensions, probation periods, and fines have been discharged.

1.10.i. Shown and Judged. To be considered to have been shown and judged, competitors must complete all of the required elements of the class, both ways of the ring, park into the lineup and remain in the ring until completion of the class.

1.10.m. Entry. The horse entered in the competition, or, depending on usage, the combination of a horse and a rider when entered in a class.

1.10.n. Exhibitor. The individual presenting the animal for competition in a class, unless the language of the Rule also specifically includes the owner or lessee of the horse.

1.10.o. Lessee. An individual who legally contracts with an owner or agent for the exclusive use of a particular horse for a specified period of time.

1.10.p. Owner. The individual or entity listed as the owner of record on the papers of a registered horse. Ownership may also be inferred if it can be determined that an individual or entity pays the majority of bills relating to the upkeep of a horse and its maintenance, takes part in decisions about the care and use of the horse and in general fulfills the obligations of an owner even if the owner of record is listed under a different name. If a corporation or other business entity is listed as the owner of a horse, the responsible party is the owner(s) of said business entity.

1.10.q. Professional Training Barn or Stable. A Professional training barn or stable is one in which the primary activity is the training of horses of clients and/or the employer or owner by a Professional trainer as defined herein, as distinguished from the public boarding stable where the primary economic activity is boarding horses, even though trainers may also work horses at the barn. Exhibitors are encouraged to obtain an advance ruling on the status of a barn prior to entry in a show, if they are unsure of the status of the barn and if it may affect their status of the status of their horse under these Rules.

1.11. Competition Standards and Privileges.

1.11.a. Competition Classifications. For the competition years after 2001,

sanctioned shows are designated as “A,” “AA” or “AAA”. An A rated show is one which provides up to \$99 in total prize money for each class that is listed by UMH in that show year as a National or Regional High Point class (championship classes may be more). An AA rated show provides a minimum of \$100 but less than \$160 total prize money for each National or Regional High Point class (championship classes may be more). An AAA rated show provides a minimum of \$160 total prize money for each National or Regional High Point class (championship classes may be more). AAA, AA and A rated shows will have a graduated level of points assigned for purposes of high point awards, as determined by the Board. Additional criteria may be established by the Board and Show Committee for show classifications.

1.11.b. Privileges. All competitions sanctioned by UMH qualify to receive certain privileges of sanctioning. These include national advertising, participation in the high point program; access to qualified Mountain Horse judges; access to low cost all perils liability insurance for the horse show; the presence of a UMH steward at selected shows; and assistance from UMH staff to assist with competition details.

1.11.c. Procedures for Sanctioning an Event. Applications for sanctioned events must be forwarded to the committee or staff member designated by UMH on any approved form required by UMH. Show managers must use judges found on the approved UMH judges’ list. UMH may elect to not sanction any show that does not employ a USDA certified HIO. UMH may make sanctioning conditional on fulfilling of sanctioning requirements by show management.

1.12. Conduct for Sanctioned Events.

1.12.a. Enforcement of Rules. Show managers of competitions sanctioned by UMH agree to adopt the standards and Rules of UMH, as applicable, to the various divisions designed for the promotion and exhibition of the Mountain Horse. Show managers must include a minimum number of core classes in order to be sanctioned and may augment their programs with local interest classes at their discretion as provided in section 1.14.j. Every person who competes, exhibits, or participates in any way at a UMH sanctioned event is subject to the

Rules of UMH as published in its annual Rulebook, as from time to time amended. Should new or additional Rules be entered into the Rulebook during the competition year, they will be publicized in the UMH official publication and on its Website, mailed to all Member Associates, and provided to exhibitors in entry packets. Signature on an entry form at any UMH event indicates an acceptance of all provisions in the Rules of UMH.

1.12.b. Duties of Announcer. The Announcer at UMH sanctioned shows shall announce each class by class number as well as by the full name of each class. Classes are called and announced when they are to proceed into the arena, when they are the next class to go in after the class which has just entered the arena, and when they are to report to the DQP, or if no DQP is present, when they are the class next in line after the class waiting to show. The announcer shall announce all cancellations of classes several times prior to the next class, if possible.

1.12.c. Duties of Paddock Master. The paddock master shall ensure that exhibitors stay advised by announcements in the barn and warm-up areas of the names and numbers of classes that are waiting to enter the ring and that are to proceed to the DQP or be at the “on deck” area. The paddock master shall check off exhibitors as they report at DQP or the warm-up and “on-deck” areas if there is no DQP, and shall have all numbers of exhibitors who need to report in, announced in time for the exhibitor to make the class.

1.12.d. Prohibited Conduct. Unsportsmanlike or intimidating language or conduct directed to anyone is prohibited at any UMH sanctioned event. Such conduct includes, but is not limited to: actions which degrade or diminish the enjoyment of the event by the public; any act of physical violence; shoving, kicking, striking or threatening to physically assault any individual or his or her property; uttering threats or creating a threatening condition; using offensively coarse language or making an offensive gesture or display; damaging property or threatening to do so; subjecting a person to any unwarranted contact, language or condition for the purpose of annoying, harassing, intimidating or embarrassing them, or urging another person to commit any of the prohibited conduct under

this Section, and which conduct serves no legitimate purpose. Any individuals who are subjected to such actions by another shall make all possible efforts not to reply in kind but to remove themselves from further contact and conflict.

Conduct that at any time or in any manner appears directed at influencing judging or the outcome of any competition, or that has the potential to degrade the performance of entries in the ring, is prohibited, whether it occurs on or off the grounds of the event. Any official who is subjected to such conduct or any individual that witnesses any such conduct shall report the incident immediately to show management or to any member of the UMH Show Committee or Board of Directors present.

Show management, stewards, a quorum of the UMH Show Committee present, or a quorum of the UMH Board of Directors present, have complete authority to review any such alleged conduct to determine if it falls within the scope of this section, and to impose immediate sanctions at an event at which it occurs. Any individual found to have violated this section may be warned, reprimanded, excluded from further competition at a show, and may be asked to leave the grounds for the balance of the event. Any individual found to have utilized physical violence against a person or property, or the threat of physical violence, shall in addition forfeit any points earned at that show by him/her as an exhibitor or for any entry owned or leased by him/her, in all classes entered. Any conduct that violates this Section that is observed by or reported to show management, stewards, members of the Show Committee or UMH Board of Directors, shall be described by such individual(s) in a complete written report, including the date, time, names of all participants and witnesses, and any action taken, and the report submitted to UMH. Violators of the provisions in this Section are also subject to separate action by the Hearing Committee.

No rider, handler, trainer, owner or lessee of a horse, or any horse owned, trained or leased by such person, may show in front of a judge at a sanctioned show or at the UMH World Show, when any financial or remunerative relationship of any sort, other than attendance at an open to the public clinic, has existed between such individual and the judge within 90 days of the sanctioned show. No

prospective rider, handler, owner, lessee or trainer may have had a judge as an overnight guest in his/her home or facility within 90 days of personally competing, or entering any horse owned, leased or trained by such person, in a sanctioned event to be judged by such judge.

1.12.e. Abuse of Animals at any Sanctioned Event. Abusive practices of any sort will not be tolerated on the grounds of any UMH sanctioned event. Show management is required to notify UMH of any case of abuse that has been brought to their attention during the course of an event and to provide information concerning the incident, to include the name and address of the alleged violator and witnesses, if that information is available.

The following list, though not all-inclusive, provides examples of practices deemed cruel, abusive or inappropriate at UMH sanctioned events:

- Any violation of the Horse Protection Act determined by an HIO or VMO.
- Excessive use of a whip in a stall, barn aisle, schooling area, show ring, or at any place on the competition.
- Rapping of the legs to induce animation, backup or any other maneuver.
- The use of any electric device to shock a horse.
- Use of explosive devices or noisemakers to “hype” the horse.
- Withholding of feed and water for prolonged periods in order to “calm a horse” or failure to provide adequate feed, forage, and water while on competition grounds.
- Removing blood from a horse for anything other than diagnostic purposes or drug tests held in conjunction with the competition.
- Excessive spurring of the horse or spurring so that blood is drawn.
- Any practice which induces pain or inflammation in the feet or legs in order to affect animation or way of going; including, but not limited to, excessive work at speed on hard surfaces, application of irritating chemicals to the legs or feet, and pressure shoeing or other shoeing practices for the purpose of producing pain or sensitivity.
- Altering natural tail set by surgery, mechanical tail sets, or “gingering” of the

rectum.

- Killing, crippling, abandoning, mistreating, neglecting, or other forms of cruelty or abuse to the horse are included in this article.

Actions taken by any individual in violation of this section of the Rules which are deemed excessive by a UMH sanctioned show steward, judge, veterinarian or DQP, either in the show ring or the competition grounds, may be the subject of action by UMH stewards and show management on the grounds of the event, as well as separate disciplinary action by the Hearing Committee.

1.12.f. Status of Stewards. UMH stewards are individuals with a background in equestrian sport that are over the age of 21 and who have complied with such rules and requirements as may be imposed by UMH from time to time to serve in this capacity. UMH stewards will wear an identifiable uniform during the competition.

No person who has ever served a suspension for a violation of the HPA or who has been convicted of a charge of cruelty to animals or of any other felony may be licensed as a steward.

Stewards may not be assigned to any show where a member of their immediate family is showing or is a member of the show management team, nor may they officiate at any show where they have a familial relationship to the judge, the DQP, or where they have clients in attendance at the show.

During the period leading up to a show, during the show, or immediately following the show, a steward may not be the house guest of any person who is exhibiting at the show or who has a member of his immediate family exhibiting at the show.

1.12.g. Scope of Authority of the Steward. Stewards are responsible for the following activities at shows where they are in attendance:

- Measurement of horses if heights are challenged;
- Checking for the use of illegal equipment and tack and either correcting the matter prior to the entry proceeding into the class or reporting such use to show management (the steward's decision about the use of tack and equipment for competition in the ring is final);

- Routine inspections of stables and warm-up arenas to insure that horses are being humanely treated and that safety procedures are being observed;
- Reporting on the conduct of the competition to UMH, including a report on any disputes and actions taken to resolve such disputes;
- Assisting with any required Drug or Medication testing by observing horses during testing or insuring that they report for testing;
- Investigating and acting upon alleged violations of the Rules by interaction with show management before protests are filed and without requiring protests to be filed;
- Reporting to the show manager or the Show Committee any instances where suspicions of misrepresentation of any entry are involved without waiting for a formal protest to be filed;
- Inspecting the competition grounds for adequacy and for safety;
- Notifying show management when they witness any violation of the Rules and preferring charges directly against the violators if show management fails to take corrective action at the show;
- Recording time-outs if the ringmaster or judge is not able to do so;
- Being available to exhibitors, trainers and spectators to discuss the Rules and to explain them as required.

1.12.h. Reimbursement of Stewards. UMH may provide, assign, and reimburse stewards for selected sanctioned shows. UMH will provide a steward for any show if a steward is requested and show management reimburses the costs of the steward. Show management agrees to accept the presence of a steward, if assigned by UMH, as a condition of sanctioning.

1.12.i. Removal of Shoes and Casting of Shoes. Show management, the show DQP, a VMO or the show steward have authority to require removal of a shoe if removal is necessary in order to determine if a Rule has been violated.

Show management may require that shoes of all winners of specified classes be removed and inspected if announced in the show office or in the show premium prior to the beginning of the show. The DQP has authority to require removal of a shoe at any time without prior announcement. If a shoe is removed or cast and the shoe is in violation of the UMH regulations for shoeing, the entry will be disqualified for the remainder of the competition and all entry fees, prizes and awards will be forfeited.

The cost of removal of any protested or contested shoe is the responsibility of the owner of the horse. If the protest is not upheld, the individual filing the protest will reimburse the owner or agent up to \$25 to cover the replacement of the contested shoe. The owner will bear the cost of removal and replacement of a shoe challenged by a DQP, VMO, show management or steward, regardless of the outcome of the challenge. If the owner or agent refuses to allow a shoe to be pulled, the entry is disqualified from any further participation at the competition, all awards and prizes in the competition are forfeit, and all fees are forfeit.

1.12.i. Prohibited Appliances. Tongue ties, standing or running martingales in under saddle classes, over checks (with the exception of pleasure driving classes), gag bits without shanks, bits with mouthpieces of bicycle or chain saw chain, cross chain cavesons, Kensington nose bands, crank cavesons, and action devices of any sort, including shackles, or any similar devices, plastic wrap applied to the legs, without veterinary certificate of need, and shoe bands are prohibited on the grounds of any UMH sanctioned event.

1.13. Provisions Regarding Show Management.

1.13.a. Show Manager. The show manager shall meet with the judges and all show officials prior to the show to go over duties and answer any questions on the Rules and procedure. Show managers shall provide judges' cards which are labeled with both the class number and class name. Show managers are responsible for obtaining all exhibitor and placement information needed by UMH for sanctioning and high point purposes, and for timely reporting this information to UMH. Show managers must obtain a copy of the papers of each entry showing registry eligibility to show, and must provide forms which provide the necessary

information for sanctioning purposes, including correct rider/handler, name of the responsible party in the case of a Youth or entity owner, amount of premium paid for each class, and actual entries and back numbers in each class.

1.13.b. Changes in Competition Schedules. The order of classes may not be changed at a competition without giving a minimum of five hours notice to exhibitors. This provision does not apply to classes cancelled for lack of entries. Additional classes may be added to the pre-approved show schedule if the added classes(s) have been approved by UMH Headquarters 30 days prior to the scheduled date of the show. If a sanctioned event, already in progress, is cancelled due to inclement weather or some other unforeseen circumstance, show management may elect to continue the event at another time during the regularly scheduled program, reschedule the remaining classes on another day, or cancel the remainder of the event. If the competition is cancelled, show management must refund entry fees for the classes that have not been held within 30 days of cancellation of the competition. If a show or classes are rescheduled, exhibitors are entitled to a refund of entry fees and are under no obligation to show at the rescheduled event. Requests for refunds must be made by exhibitors at the office. Show management has up to 30 days after the cancellation to return all monies owed.

1.13.c. Warm-Up Areas. Adequate areas for warming up or schooling of horses must be provided at UMH sanctioned events.

1.13.d. Controlled Areas. Each competition having a DQP (**required for all nationally sanctioned shows**) must provide a controlled area for horses that have completed DQP inspection for compliance with the Horse Protection Act. Any horse leaving the controlled area after DQP inspection, prior to entering the arena for its class, must again complete DQP inspection and remain in the controlled area until the class is called. The area must be directly adjacent to the inspection area, marked off in a visible way, and adequately lighted in the event of an evening performance. The horse, the rider, and one handler are the only people allowed in the controlled area.

1.13.e. Records. Show management of National and Regional sanctioned UMH

shows must provide a copy of all class sheets showing **the class placements**, the name and address of owners/responsible party, and the name of trainer and rider, as applicable, to the HIO after the event. There must also be a breakdown provided of the number of horses actually entered in the competition, including the number of each breed inspected. Show managers must also submit to UMH, within 15 working days after the show, copies **of the signed DQP checklist form if a DQP was used**, each class sheet showing placements, registration numbers, breed, back numbers and the name and address of the owners and responsible party.

1.13.f. Prize Money. Show management must provide prize money for classes in sanctioned UMH shows in the amounts designated for the point category that the show has been advertised.

1.13.g. Protests/Corrections. Show management, together with any qualified UMH steward officiating at the event or the UMH Executive Director, has authority to deal with protests made during the conduct of any sanctioned UMH event. If a protest is upheld, the animal and exhibitor may be disqualified from a particular class, and/or from that class and all prior classes, or from all classes in the show, depending on the nature of the protest.

In the event it should become apparent during the show that a mechanical or mathematical mistake in determining or recording placements for the class may have been made on the judge's cards or otherwise, the show shall be delayed long enough for judges and show officials to review the error and determine if class placings need to be corrected. Every attempt shall be made by show management to make and announce corrections as soon as possible, and before conclusion of the show, after discovery of any error in tying the class, and to return ribbons and prizes to the correct exhibitors. Show management shall forward a report of all protests and corrective actions taken to UMH.

In the event a mathematical or mechanical error in determining or recording a class placement is made at a show and not discovered prior to close of the show, but is brought to the attention of UMH after the show, UMH may elect to make a correction to the class placement within three business days of receiving the final

class sheets from show management. Show management shall be notified of the correction. All class placements after that time are final, regardless of when a mistake may be discovered.

1.14. Classes for Competition

Show managers are encouraged to include a wide variety of classes for amateur, amateur owned and trained and youth in their show programs.

1.14.a. Division of Classes. Show management may elect to divide classes by age and sex of both people and equines, once the minimum core class requirement has been met. Championship classes may be offered as combined classes, using breed specific classes as qualifiers. Show management shall monitor entries to determine class size and shall split classes which are large enough to compromise judging or to be hazardous to exhibitors or to horses, or which reach the number designated by UMH as the maximum for a class. Show management shall split any Youth class that has reached twenty-four entries.

1.14.b. Championships and Grand Championships. Show management must consult with UMH on current sanctioning rules affecting shows eligible to have championship and grand championship classes, and qualifications to enter such classes.

1.14.c. Model Horse Classes. Model horses are defined as horses that present a “picture” of the breed. Motion and movement is not part of the evaluation of the entry in this class of competition.

1.14.d. Halter or In-Hand Classes. In addition to conformation, halter horses are judged on movement, led both ways of the ring, before standing for individual evaluation. Movement shall be at a trail walk; gaiting in hand is not to be requested.

1.14.e. Ladies'/Mens' Classes. Classes designated for Ladies or Gentlemen, or Ladies or Gentlemen to Ride, are restricted to adult women or men, or exhibitors seventeen years of age who have elected to show as an adult under Section 1.4.b., and who are no longer eligible to compete as Youths.

1.14.f. Amateur, AOT and Pro-Am Classes.

1) Amateur/Owner Trained Classes. Amateur/Owner Trained classes, or

Amateur Owned and Trained (AOT) classes, are restricted to horses that are trained by an Amateur or by an owner in the first case or by an Amateur owner in the second case. The horse may not have been in professional training, as defined herein, for ninety days before the date of the show class. Any Amateur may ride, or any owner not defined as a Professional or Non-Pro under these Rules.

2) Amateur/Owner Classes. Entries in Amateur/Owner classes must be ridden or handled by an Amateur who is either the owner of the horse, or who is a member of the owner's immediate family, or who is an owner of a business entity listed as the owner and the other owners of such business entity are members of the amateur's immediate family. Classes may, in show management's discretion, be restricted to individuals no longer eligible to show as Youth exhibitors. Combined ownership is not permitted. Leased horses do not qualify for exhibition in this division unless the lease is in effect for a minimum of 12 months, or the prospective rider is the lessor of the entry and the lease expressly reserves exhibition rights to the lessor. A bona fide copy of the lease agreement for the entry must be provided to show management at the time of registration.

3) Pro-Am Classes. Individuals qualifying as Amateurs, Amateur Owned and Trained, Novice and Non-Pro riders are eligible to show as the "Amateur" in classes designated as Pro-Am classes. **Any individual over the age of 16 years may show as the "Professional".**

1.14.g. Non-Pro Classes. The rider in a Non-Pro class must be a Novice, Amateur or Non-Pro as defined in Section 1.4, including Youths sixteen years of age or over, and meet the qualifications set out in Section 1.4.g.

1.14.h. Professional Classes. The rider in a professional class must be an individual meeting the definition of a Professional in Section 1.4.h.

1.14.i. Youth Rider Classes. Classes designated for Youth or "juveniles" are restricted to exhibitors who meet the requirements of Section 1.4.b of these Rules.

Show management shall split any Youth class when class entries reach twenty-four exhibitors.

All Youth age eleven and under shall wear a helmet during under saddle competition. Any such Youth entering a class without a helmet shall be excused by the judge, unless judging has not yet commenced and a helmet can be provided to the exhibitor. Helmets are recommended in other Youth age divisions.

1.14.j. Local Interest/Option Classes. Managers of sanctioned events may offer local interest/option classes, in addition to classes for other breeds or disciplines. The requirements for local interest classes must be clearly spelled out in premiums or catalogues.

1.14.k. Maiden Classes. Show managers or exhibitors desiring Rules for Maiden Horse or Maiden Rider classes should contact UMH for the Supplemental Rules for such classes.

1.14.l. Open Classes. A class designated as “open” entitles a horse of any age, sex, award or other status, and a rider sixteen years of age as of January 1 of the competition year of any sex, award or other status, to compete in the class, other than as specifically restricted in the name of the class. **Novice, Amateur, Non-Pro, and Professional classes may be open classes.** Exhibitors in classes designated as Mens' or Ladies' must meet the age requirements of Section 1.14.e.

1.15. Divisional Attire Standards.

1.15.a. General. UMH sanctioned events require a certain level of personal presentation in keeping with the traditions of equestrian sport. Entries should be neatly turned out, with tack and attire appropriate for the division in which they have chosen to compete.

All Youth riders age eleven and under shall wear a helmet. Any Youth entering a class without a helmet shall be excused by the judge, unless judging has not yet commenced and a helmet can be provided to the exhibitor. Riders eleven and under not wearing a helmet during judging of the class shall forfeit any placement, prize and/or points awarded.

Entries and exhibitors in classes other than those specifically designated as “Western”, “Country Pleasure”, or other description denoting required attire, may

be presented in either English or Western attire. Mixing of tack and attire is permissible only at the schooling show level.

Stewards have the authority to keep an entry in incorrect attire under the Rules from entering the class; however, they are encouraged to allow the entry to correct the attire violation and may, in their discretion, call a gate hold for this purpose, but only for a first violation at a show for an exhibitor.

Judges shall penalize an entry for incorrect attire to a degree appropriate for the violation, and are encouraged to have the ringmaster notify the rider of the penalty and the reason it was assessed.

1.15.b. English/Saddle Seat Attire. English attire should at a minimum include a long-sleeved shirt (unless covered by a coat), collared shirt and tie, jodhpur breeches with tie-downs, and solid color boots with heels. English saddle seat suit or day coat and jodhpurs, and hats for males 18 and over, are recommended in all but trail obstacle classes, but are not required. Gloves, vests, and hats for women and girls are optional, but encouraged. Long hair should be neatly confined and off the collar.

1.15.c. Western Pleasure Attire. Western attire at minimum requires a long-sleeved Western-styled shirt with collar, completely buttoned, or a turtleneck or slinky; a tie, bolo or neck ornament; Western boots or jodhpur boots when worn with chaps; Western styled pants, a belt with buckle, and a Western hat of fur felt or straw. Blue denim pants are acceptable at the schooling show level only. Jodhpur breeches may be worn if covered by Western style chaps. Optional items of apparel include Western jackets, Western vests, Western full suits, chaps, and gloves. Hair should be neatly restrained above the collar line.

1.15.d. Trail Obstacle and Country Trail Pleasure Attire. English or Western attire may be worn as described above, but may not be mixed. Coats and hats are not required. Slacks, or jeans other than blue denim, without tiedowns, are allowed in Country Trail Pleasure classes.

1.15.e. In-Hand Attire. If the entry is shown as an English horse by reason of utilizing an English or Arabian halter or bridle, English attire shall be worn as described in 1.15.b above, except that tie-downs need not be worn. If the entry is

shown as a Western horse (Western halter or bridle), Western attire shall be worn as described in 1.15.c above. Gloves in in-hand classes are optional.

1.15.f. Pleasure Driving Attire. Pleasure driving is not a costume class. Drivers may wear conservative business attire to include sport coats, ties, dress pants, with a shoe with a heel. Ladies wear conservative dress, appropriate for day or evening. Depending on the time of the event, permissible dress includes a blouse and skirt or a dress for ladies, shirt and jods with apron, saddle suit or day coat. Hats are required for gentlemen over the age of 18 and are encouraged for ladies. Lap robes may be used. Gloves are required. Headers must be neatly attired before entering the ring.

1.15.g. Equitation Attire. While entries are being judged on ability, neatness and cleanliness are also of prime consideration in judging the presentation. The following is based on Saddle Seat Equitation tradition and general present-day customs. Deviations from the following approved attire and tack shall be penalized by the judges to a degree consistent with the degree of deviation.

Exhibitors may refer to the At A-Glance Equitation Attire chart found in the Appendix to these Rules, in addition to the detailed description in the Sections below.

1.15.g. (I) Informal Equitation Saddle Seat Attire. Informal appointments, for both day and evening, are saddle seat type suits in conservative color including black, navy, gray, dark burgundy, dark green, brown, beige, or charcoal. Herringbone, pinstripes, tone-on-tone, or other quiet weave saddle seat suits are permitted. Coordinating vests, four-in hand neck ties, masculine style shirts, either regular or button-down, gloves, and jodhpur boots are required. **A shawl collar of the same material is also proper but must be the same color and fabric as the rest of the suit.** Day Coats (**show coats that do not have matching pants**) are not appropriate.

Underpasses are required. A shawl collar of the same material or of satin or faille is proper and must be the same color and hue of the suit material. Linings should be the same color, or a quiet contrasting color. Leather or ultrasuede knee patches or full seat are allowed. Informal attire may be worn at any time of

the day or evening.

HATS - Derby, homburg or **snap-brim** are required. Homburg or snap-brim in straw or felt is acceptable for men.

SHIRTS - Informal street shirt of any color and material. Collar may be regular or button-down. Cuffs may be fastened with a button or simple cuff links.

TIE- Regular four-in-hand style of same or contrasting color/print to the suit. If a vest is worn, the tie goes under the vest.

VEST- Vests may be the same color as the saddle suit or may be a contrasting color. Vests are desirable but are not mandatory.

BOOTS- Simple jodphur style (gore, zipper, laced) in plain leather or patent. The jodphur flare should cover the boot and heel, and be fastened with elastic underpasses or tiedowns.

GLOVES- Gloves are mandatory, either matching or contrasting with the suit. Leather is desirable; cloth is acceptable.

JEWELRY/BOWS/BOUTONNIERES- Simple stud earrings (one per ear lobe) are suitable for women, and a quiet and tasteful small lapel pin is proper. If cuff links are needed, they should be small and quiet and not be visible past the cuff of the coat. If a boutonniere is worn, it should be one small and simple flower. If a pin is worn instead of a flower, it also should be small and simple. Large earrings, pins and flowers are not appropriate. Large bows and flowers in the bun are also not appropriate. A simple hair net should be used for ladies' hair. Hair should be very neat and controlled. Bangs should be up under the hat band in the front.

WHIPS & SPURS- Optional. Spurs must be unrowelled and non-pointed, and may be fastened with any type strap. Clip on spurs are acceptable so long as they remain attached. Whips must be 48" or less and traditionally are dark to match or contrast with the suit. They may have a white handle and a silver cap. The whip is held so that the end falls on the inside shoulder. It is quietly changed when the horse reverses. **(See At-A-Glance Equitation Attire chart in Appendix.)**

1.15.g. (II) Semi-Formal Equitation Saddle Seat Attire (Black Tie). Semi-Formal attire is only worn after 6 pm of any day **unless otherwise approved by the judge and show manager.** Semi-formal appointments are saddle seat tuxedo suits with one-button coats in black, gray, navy, brown, charcoal, dark green, or dark burgundy, with collar and lapels of the same color, matching jodhpurs, and a white formal tuxedo shirt with simple studs and cuff links. Kentucky Jodhpurs are the same material and color as the coat and have a formal satin or faille stripe on the outside of the leg of the same color as the coat and jodhpurs material, and of the same color/material as the shawl collar. Ultrasuede or leather patches or seat are allowed. A top hat is preferred but a homburg is acceptable. A dark bow tie, cummerbund or pique vest, gloves (gloves may be black), and Jodhpur boots are required. A dark boutonniere is preferred. Underpasses are required. **(See At-A-Glance Equitation Attire chart in Appendix.)**

1.15.g. (III) Formal Equitation Saddle Seat Attire (White Tie). Formal appointments are only to be worn after 6:00 pm unless otherwise approved by the judge and show manager. They are the same as the semi formal, except a white wing tipped shirt, a top hat, **patent leather boots** and white accessories are required, including a white pique bow tie, pique vest, and white gloves. **A white boutonniere is required.** Underpasses are required. **(Male exhibitors, see At-A-Glance Equitation Attire chart in Appendix.)**

1.15.g. (IV) Other Accessories. Whips and spurs are optional. Whips may be no longer than 48 inches. **Spurs must be no larger than a dime, blunt and unrowelled.** Riders wearing formal dress may carry a white whip. Ladies may wear conservative stud earrings, **one per ear**, and a small lapel pin. Hair should be very neat and controlled with a hairnet. **For long hair, a very small 2-inch bow centered on the hair bun is preferred. Large hair bows are not permitted.** All adornment should be especially conservative and devoid of glitter and glitz.

1.15.g. (V) Tack in Equitation Classes. In addition to the provisions below specific to equitation, all other UMH Rules regarding tack apply to equitation

classes.

SADDLE – Standard cut-back or straight head saddle with plain, straight front flaps, and spoon or square cantle. Dressage, forward seat, and stock seat saddles are prohibited. Regular or Fillis stirrups are permitted. Standard leathers with ends pulled back behind the leg are proper. The girth should be leather, linen, or vinyl, and white is considered traditional. It is preferable to use the saddle without a pad, but if used the pad should be dark and not extend beyond the outline of the saddle.

BRIDLE AND REINS – Standard, simple English bridle in brown or black leather with hook and stud or buckles is proper. Cavesons must match the bridle. Bit shanks with multiple rings are prohibited. Reins shall be one plain or simple laced rein, connected at the end by buckle or stitching. The bight of the reins (end) always falls on the off side.

1.15.h. Additional Rules. Dress requirements for Over Fences, Dressage or other specialty classes are contained in Supplemental rules which may be requested from UMH.

1.16. Tack Requirements. Entries and exhibitors in classes other than those specifically designated as “Western,” or other description denoting required tack, or with specific required tack under these Rules, may show in either English or Western tack and attire. Mixing of tack and attire is permissible only at the schooling show level. Exhibition in Western tack and attire requires compliance with all the rules relating to biting and handling of reins in Section 1.8.e.

1.16.a. Prohibited Items. Prohibited items of tack include:

- Parade saddles with the exception of use in classes designated as parade classes;
- Braids or ribbons in any division with the exception of braided manes and tails in over fences and dressage competition;
- Cross chain cavesons, bicycle chain and other severe mouthpieces, (bits may be checked by UMH stewards and by judges), gag bits without shanks, shanks that exceed nine inches when measured from the top of the bit attached to the bridle to the bottom of the shank;

- Running or standing martingales in under saddle classes;
- Tie downs placed on horses;
- Blinders; full blinders, of any type or nature, are not allowed on the show grounds at anytime
- Crank nosebands and Kensington nosebands;
- Headstalls with studs or other protuberances concealed within the leather;
- Curb chains of less than 1/2 inches; curb chains that do not lie flat against the chin groove; any wire, rawhide or other material used in conjunction with the approved curb strap or chain; round, rolled, or braided curb straps made of rawhide;
- Double bridles (in other than upper level dressage) and Pelham bits with two sets of reins;
- Overchecks in obstacle driving;
- Forward seat saddles in under saddle classes or dressage classes;
- Identification plates of any sort on bridles (if attached they must be obscured during the class); the names of stables, trainers, horses, or exhibitors are prohibited on all equipment in the show ring, and a violation will result in immediate excusal from the show ring;
- Whips that exceed 40" in the in-hand division and whips other than traditional hunter bats in over fences;
- Whips that exceed 6' in length in driving classes;
- Fine harness buggies [Viceroy's] in other than fine harness classes;
- Dropped nosebands in any division other than dressage or over fences;
- Whips that exceed 46", including the lash, in any classes other than saddle seat and dressage, unless otherwise specified;
- Whips in versatility classes or in Western classes;
- Combinations of tack and attire (Western bridle or bit with English saddle, etc.);
- Sharpened points on spurs in any class;
- Cavesons in Western classes/events;
- Western style bridles, bits or tack with traditional Western decoration or

ornamentation are prohibited in English classes;

- Patent or vinyl saddle seat style brow bands in over fences or dressage classes;
- Any item attached to the end of the whip designed to agitate the horse or to encourage the horse to have more animation or “bloom,” including paper bags, balloons, rags;
- Tapederoes in Western classes, versatility events, or speed classes. Silver other than conches not permitted in Working Western classes;
- Antique vehicles in driving classes other than those designated for historic vehicles;
- Nylon tack other than in versatility events;
- Mixed metal/material mouthpieces (more than one sort of metal or material used as part of the mouthpiece) in dressage competition.

1.16.b. Acceptable Tack.

1.16.b. (I) Western Division.

- Western saddle with horn;
- **Silver overlay on saddles, bridles and show halters**, in addition to conchos, is permitted in Western Pleasure classes and in-hand; only silver conchos permitted in Working Western;
- One-ear or brow band headstalls;
- Closed reins with romal or Western-style split reins of leather or hair;
- Bosals with flexible, nonmetal cores for junior horses (four and under) with reins of hair, leather, or rope;
- Weighted, braided reins for neck-reined horses;
- Saddle blanket and/or pad appropriate for the Western division;
- Identifying Tack, small brass name plates on the backs of saddles;
- Splint boots or other protective equipment in speed classes, Western riding or reining;
- Breast collars;
- Reata and hobbles are optional;

- Western style halter to include silver;
- Leadlines with or without attached chain;
- Cord, leather or neoprene girths;
- Decorative Western bits that do not violate the biting requirements. Spade bits, Western bits with rollers or crickets, and Peruvian or Paso Fino type bits are permissible unless their use causes mouth discomfort.

1.16.b. (II) Other Options for Versatility Events, Western Events, or English or Western Classes.

- Buena Vista saddles, Kentucky rollback saddles, Solomon or Minihan saddles, Australian stock seat saddles with or without horns, and McClellan style saddles may be worn in Mountain Horse divisions as optional equipment;
- Leather, cord, webbing or neoprene girths;
- Saddle pads may be used, including gel pads, in all divisions of competition.

1.16.b. (III) English Classes.

- Cutback, English all purpose, plantation or dressage style saddles of leather or synthetic materials are recommended for all classes considered as traditional English classes;
- English style single reins, and bridles with cavasons and brow bands, are required;
- Bitless bridles;
- Leather, cord, neoprene, webbing or fabric girths;
- Saddle pads appropriate for the English division, either square or shaped, including gel pads. Pads should be black or white in color and may not have decorative elements;
- Traditional fillis style of offset stirrups, including the Peacock safety stirrup, are acceptable on traditional English style saddles;
- Cruppers are allowed if required to keep the saddle in position;
- Breast straps are allowed;
- ATSM certified helmets are allowed and will not be penalized in any class.

1.16.b. (IV) In-Hand Classes.

- Leather halters or headstalls with bits of either English or Western design;
- Halters known as Arabian style halters are permissible and are deemed included as English in style. English-style bitless bridles are also permissible in English style presentation.
- Colored brow bands are permissible on English style halters or headstalls;
- Leather leadlines with or without attached chains;
- Whips no longer than 40 inches, including the lash, for English in-hand presentations.

1.16.b. (V) Miscellaneous Tack Information.

- Nylon equipment may be used in schooling shows;
- Gloves must be worn when using nylon equipment in any division;
- Lunge whips may be used on the show grounds for exercising horses while on a lunge line;
- Protective headgear may be worn in any Mountain Horse class at a UMH sanctioned event and will not be penalized for attire violation by any judge. Headgear is required for 11 and under youth classes at all UMH sanctioned shows. The UMH makes no warranty express or implied that the wearing of protective headgear will protect riders from all of the risks attendant with participation in equestrian sports, but supports and encourages the use of such headgear in support of equestrian safety. Where states require the use of protective headgear, UMH show managers will comply with the requirements of the state where a sanctioned event is held;
- Boots or shoes with distinguishable heels (including so-called equestrian sneakers) are required while riding a horse anywhere on the show grounds of a UMH sanctioned event.

1.17. Drugs and Medications Policy and Restrictions.

1.17.a. Pain-relieving Substances. Any form of anti-inflammatory or pain relieving substance must be last administered 72 hours before competition. Further, any substance, no matter how harmless, that might be used to mask detection of prohibited substances in the blood, urine or other bodily secretions is

strictly prohibited for use or administration in any form.

1.17.b. Forbidden Substances. No horse will be allowed to show or sell if that horse has been administered any substance forbidden by these provisions. A forbidden substance is any substance or drug that might affect the performance of a horse at the time of competition or sale, and includes stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, local or topical anesthetics, mood altering or behavior altering substances, or drugs that might stimulate or suppress any form of performance. Included in the list of forbidden substances are over the counter preparations, as well as homeopathic or herbal remedies, that cause the same results as those obtained through more traditional medicine for the purpose of calming, stimulating, or altering their gait or way of going of a horse.

Horses at UMH sanctioned events may not compete if they have been given or exposed to any of the above described substances within 72 hours of the show. If they have been receiving such a substance for a therapeutic purpose, attested to by a veterinarian and under supervision, and the substance has been withdrawn 24 hours before competition, entries will be allowed. Shipping and clipping are not considered to be therapeutic purposes. Illness, including chronic conditions like allergies, and injury come under the therapeutic heading. Owners or agents should attach the statement of veterinary need to the entry form. The statement must include the date and time the last dose of the named drug was administered, the purpose for which it was administered, and the name and telephone number of the attending veterinarian.

1.17.c. Drug Testing. Show management may elect to have random drug testing performed at any show for which an additional fee per entry may be charged. Such testing and fees shall be indicated in the showbill.

Show management is required to have horses tested for the presence of prohibited substances if a judge requests that such testing be done, if the DQP requests that such testing be done, or if an exhibitor files a protest, accompanied by the appropriate fee, alleging that a horse is in violation of the Forbidden Substance Rule. The testing shall be at the show management's expense in the case of a request by the judge or DQP. In the case of a protest, testing will be at

the expense of the person who files the protest. The show veterinarian or a veterinarian on call shall conduct the drug testing. If a prohibited foreign substance is detected, the owner/agent/responsible party assumes all responsibility for the costs of testing. The filing of a prior medication report shall be taken into consideration when drug results are returned.

1.17.d. Fees, Appeals of Drug Testing Results, and Penalties. The UMH Hearing Committee will hear all appeals to foreign substance violations. Appeal must be made within 30 days of notification of a positive drug screen. All suspensions for failure of drug testing will be held in abeyance until the completion of the hearing. Individuals who fail a drug test, that is upheld, will be suspended for a period of one year for the first offense from all UMH sanctioned events, will forfeit all prizes and awards at the show where the offense took place, and will forfeit all points accrued in the UMH High Point Program. The decision of the Hearing Committee is final. All other procedures with respect to appeals will be as set out in the Rules pertaining to Disciplinary Actions.

Section II – Rules Pertaining to Hearings and Disciplinary Actions.

2.1. Submission of Protests and Complaints. Any person, even if not directly involved in a competition, may bring a protest, file a challenge or enter a grievance for violation of the Rules (hereinafter, the “protest” when heard and determined by show management and the “complaint” when resolved by the UMH Hearing Committee). The only exception to this is for youth riders. A rider under the age of 18 may enter a complaint or protest only through the representation of parent or legal guardian, or the Responsible Party listed on the entry form for the competition, if the Responsible Party is a different individual. Complaints or protests involving a Youth rider must include the name of the Responsible Party listed on the entry form.

2.2. UMH Hearing Committee. For those matters that cannot be resolved by show management on site, the matter shall be referred to the UMH Hearing Committee as established under the UMH Bylaws, to be heard pursuant to the following Rules.

2.3. Non-Protestable Decisions. Determinations of a horse’s soundness as

made by a licensed veterinarian on the show grounds, the appearance of unsoundness as determined by a judge or DQP, the determination of artificial appearance or “bad image” by a judge in the arena, are not protestable. Decisions of a show steward described as final in other provisions of these Rules are not protestable; unless the protest is that the steward is mistaken regarding a provision of the Rules. Decisions relative to the placement of horses are not protestable (other than when the protest relates to a mathematical or mechanical error and is covered by Section 1.13.f of these Rules), unless the official has tied a horse in violation of UMH Rules and regulations. In such a case a formal protest against the official may be filed with UMH.

2.4. Procedure for Complaints and Protests. Except as may be otherwise provided in other provisions of these Rules, all allowable protests or complaints must be submitted in writing; must cite the section of the Rules alleged to have been violated; must describe the relevant circumstances and supporting facts, including the names of any witnesses, when the complainant became aware of such facts; and, must be signed by the complainant, or Responsible Party listed on the entry form in the case of a Youth. In the case of protests made to show management at a competition, a protest must be submitted at the later to occur of 30 minutes after the class if the incident occurred in connection with a specific class; or 30 minutes after the complainant became aware of the facts supporting the protest, but no later than 30 minutes after the last class of the competition.

Protests must be submitted with cash or a check made out to Show Management for a minimum of \$30.00, unless Show Management has established a higher fee, which shall be refundable only if the protest is upheld.

Complaints made to UMH for determination by the Hearing Committee must be sworn by the complainant with his/her signature notarized and acknowledged, must be delivered or mailed to the President or Executive Secretary of UMH at the current address of UMH, and must be accompanied by a \$100 check made payable to UMH. The \$100 fee shall be refunded only if the complaint is upheld. Complaints must be made within two weeks of the date the complainant learned of the supporting facts.

In addition, the Board of Directors may initiate a Hearing before the Hearing Committee on its own initiative at any time by passing a resolution stating the nature of the matter to be heard, the relevant circumstances and supporting facts, the names and addresses of affected parties and witnesses, and any action requested.

The Board of Directors shall forward the resolution to the Hearing Board and shall thereafter schedule and notice a hearing as set out in Section 2.5.

Complaints that do not meet the requirements of this section do not qualify as complaints for purposes of the procedures in these Rules. The individual submitting a defective complaint shall be so notified.

2.5. Scheduling the Hearing: Notice. A Hearing shall be scheduled by UMH within 45 days of receipt of the written complaint. The Hearing shall be scheduled at a place agreed to by all affected parties, or, if they do not agree, at a location in the state where a majority of affected parties reside and which is chosen by the Hearing Committee. Notice of the time, date and place of the hearing, together with a copy of the complaint or protest and an affidavit of mailing of notice listing all parties receiving notice and their address, shall be delivered to all affected parties, either in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, deposited in the U.S. mail, postage prepaid, no later than 40 days prior to the hearing. Affected parties may file written responses to the complaint with the Hearing Committee. Copies of responses must be forwarded to all interested parties who received the original notice and the Hearing Committee, with affidavit of mailing or delivery attached, showing personal delivery or mailing by deposit in the U.S. mail, postage prepaid, no later than 10 days prior to the hearing.

2.6. Conduct of Hearing. UMH may investigate protests, charges, and allegations, may participate in the hearing by representation of a UMH official or steward, and may present information to the Hearing Committee and interested parties. Interested parties have the right to produce evidence to the Hearing Committee. Parties affected by a protest have the right to be represented by counsel if they so choose. Physical appearances are not required if the parties choose to be represented by counsel or to answer the charges through an

affidavit. The Hearing Committee shall establish further procedures for hearing of the specific matter, which shall provide reasonable due process for affected parties and as prompt a resolution of the matter as possible.

2.7. Decision. The Hearing Committee shall render its decision in a timely fashion following the close of the hearing. Notice of the decision and any action, remedy or penalty prescribed by the Hearing Committee shall be in writing and mailed to all affected parties, the President of the Board of Directors and the Executive Secretary of UMH, if any.

The decision of the UMH Hearing Committee is final. The Hearing Committee has complete discretion in fashioning a remedy and/or penalty arising out of any upheld complaint, including but not limited to, suspension (on specified terms) or expulsion from UMH Member Associate status or ability to participate in further UMH events, the conditioning of further member associate status on the performance of specified acts or refraining from performing specified acts, forfeiture of awards or points, imposition of fines, and any other actions deemed appropriate by the Hearing Committee.

If a complaint is upheld, the decision of the Hearing Committee, including the name of the party or parties against whom the determination was made, the nature of the charges and the penalty determined, shall be published in the regular official publication of UMH distributed to Member Associates, and the complainant's \$100 fee shall be refunded. The Hearing Committee shall indicate, in cases with a mixed result, whether the fee is to be refunded and the degree to which the result is to be published.

UMH Rules/Revised January 30, 2009

UMH Rules Appendix

Permissible Obstacles For Trail Obstacle Classes

Obstacles in addition to, or in variation of, the ones listed below in this Section may be designed and used for trail courses, so long as the design meets all

pertinent requirements in these Rules and examples for safety and minimum distances and heights. Obstacles may be combined when it does not cause a threat to the safety of the rider/handler or horse/colt. No more than 2 obstacles should be combined and, even if combined, must be scored separately by judges. Obstacles may not be combined for Youth competition.

A. Ride/lead through gate. Opening, passing through, and closing gate without rider/handler releasing gate. Approach to gate to be specified by course designer or judge (back through/walk through).

B. Ride/lead over at a walk, 4 or 5 cavalettis or logs. Minimally spaced 15 inches apart. Can be in any pattern, lying flat, more elevated on one end, or raised evenly up to 12 inches.

C. Ride/lead over wooden bridge. Minimum width 36 inches, minimum length 6 feet. May be asked to halt on bridge for specified length of time, then proceed at a walk.

D. Ride/lead through water hazard. Ditch, sand bed, or blue tarp. Minimum width 36 inches, minimum length 6 feet.

E. Ground tie horse/colt. Designated area may be marked by cavalettis, hay bales, or chalk lines. Dismount, walk full circle around horse/colt. 1 piece reins may lay loosely on horse's neck. For reins that buckle, it is suggested that the reins be unbuckled if brought to hang down in front of the horse.

F. Drag object. Objects which might be found on a trail should be used. Drag no more than 15 feet. May have to pick up rope mounted/dismounted or may be handed rope by ringmaster.

G. Back through L. Up to 12 inches high, minimum width 28 inches. Over 12 inches high, minimum width 30 inches.

H. Coat/slicker. May have to pick up mounted/dismounted. May have to carry or wear.

I. Mailbox. Remove and replace materials from mailbox. May require rider/handler to reposition flag. Approach to mailbox may vary and may be another obstacle.

J. Side pass. May be straight, L, W, or box pattern. One or both directions

may be required. Pivot on forehand or hindquarters may be required to negotiate pattern.

K. Back through/around 4 cones or markers. Pattern must be shown in detail on obstacle course design provided to exhibitors.

L. Turn in box. Minimum width 8 feet, minimum length 8 feet. Turn either or both directions for specified number of degrees may be required.

M. Step up on stump/box. Up to 12 inches high, must place both front feet on stump/box, lock knees for specified length of time, and back off on command.

N. Jump (for in-hand competition only). 12 to 20 inches high.

O. Ride/lead through brush. Pass through leafy tree limbs or bushes.

P. Serpentine. Travel through poles or bushes in a serpentine, entering pattern on correct side. At a walk, minimum 36 inch spacing. At a gait, minimum 8 foot spacing.

Q. Sounding board. 3 feet wide, 16 feet long, raised 6 inches, ramped at each end. Intended to be crossed at a show gait by horse/rider and at a walk by colt/handler.

R. Spin the board. 6 foot long, 2 x 4 board with 24 inch rope attached to end. Supported at each end by a barrel. Rider/handler picks up rope and carries end of board in a circle around the center barrel without allowing board to fall off the barrel. Place back on 2nd barrel when circle completed.

S. Carry the bucket/basket. Pick up from top of one barrel and transport to top of 2nd barrel. Minimum 10 feet to carry. May require dismount and mount.

T. Ride/lead in and out. Walk/back horse into 3 sided box (cavalettis, bales, or logs to mark). Complete 360 degree turn and walk/back out of box. Minimum width 8 feet, minimum length 8 feet.

U. Ride/lead step over. Brush box with live or artificial greenery or flowers. Minimum 6 inches high, minimum 48 inches wide. Horse to walk over cleanly.

V. Ride/lead step up/down. Maximum 20 inches, to platform minimum width 48 inches, minimum length 48 inches.

W. Show gait and trail walk. Each considered an obstacle to be completed by

horse/rider, if dictated on the course diagram provided to participants.

X. Hoof check. Front or back foot to be picked up and held for 5 seconds.

Horse to remain calm and stand quietly.

Y. Trailer load. Horse to be loaded onto stock trailer, stand quietly for 10 seconds and be led off. May be asked to back off trailer. (Stock trailer should remain hitched for safety of animal and handler.)

Z. Move a ball. Ask the horse to move a large ball (preferably 3'-5' in diameter), with any part of its body, from one point in the course to another.

Industry Terminology

1. Age of Horse- For sanctioned show purposes, a horse is deemed to be born as of January 1 of the actual calendar year of its birth, or, in the case of horses born between October 1 and December 31, then as of January 1 of the year following its birth.

2. Affiliated Shows, Sales and Exhibitors- Affiliated events are conducted in association with UMH according to specified criteria other than UMH show Rules, and which allow the event to advertise the affiliation. All shows, sales and exhibitions that affiliate with United Mountain Horse, Inc. shall follow specified requirements of affiliation.

3. Amateur- Any person over the age of 16 who obtains or possess the status of an amateur as set forth herein.

4. Amateur Classes- Amateur classes are those that only allow exhibitors that are considered to be amateurs, as set forth herein.

5. Designated Qualified Person (DQP)- A person licensed/trained to inspect horses, or any records pertaining to any horse for the purpose of enforcing the Horse Protection Act, the Horse Protection Act Regulations, and the UMH Rulebook.

6. Equitation- The art or act of riding horseback.

7. Exhibitor- An exhibitor is any person who rides, drives or handles any horse in a show, sale, or exhibition. An exhibitor may be an amateur, youth, non-professional, or a professional.

8. Hands- The height of a horse is stated in hands instead of inches, a hand equals a measurement of four inches. The maximum height will be determined as so many hands "and under" while the minimum height will be determined as "over" a given number of hands. The height measurement includes the horse's shoes.

9. Hearing Committee- The Hearing Committee is an independent Committee

which meets for the purposed of hearing protests, complaints, and violations in accordance with written polices and procedures of UMH.

10. Immediate Family- For the purpose of UMH events, the term “immediate family” shall include husband, wife, parent, step parent, child, brother, sister, stepchild, and half brother or sister.

11. Local Class- Managers of sanctioned events may offer local interest/option classes, in addition to classes for other breeds or disciplines. The requirements for local interest classes must be clearly explained in premiums or catalogues.

12. Measurement of Horse Height- To determine the height of an entry, the handler will stand the horse on a smooth, level surface, with all four legs in a squared and balanced position. The head should be held in a natural manner revealing the highest point of the withers. The measuring standard must be straight and rigid and have a plumb bob or spirit level attached. The bottom of the measuring standard shall be placed solidly on the ground, with the arm of the measuring standard placed at the highest point of the withers.

14. Open Classes- Class designated as “open” allows a horse of any age, sex, award or other status, and a rider sixteen years of age as of January 1 of the competition year of any sex, award or other status, to compete in the class, other than as specifically restricted in the name of the class. Exhibitors in classes designated as Men's or Ladies' must meet the age requirements of 18.

15. Owner- An owner is the person shown as the horse owner of record by one of the appropriate Mountain Horse Registries at the time of exhibition.

16. Professional- A professional is any adult person who has the responsibility for the care, custody, and performance of a horse, and who obtains or possess a professional status as set forth herein.

17. Quorum- Number of group members necessary to act on a decision, a majority unless otherwise specified.

18. Romal Reins- An extension of braided material attached to closed reins. This extension is allowed to be carried in the free hand with approximately 16 inch spacing between the reining hand and the free hand holding the Romal.

19. Sanctioned UMH Shows, Sales or Exhibitions (Events)- Events that carry approved sanctioning through UMH. All current UMH Rules and Regulations govern these events.

20. Snaffle Bit- Any bit, with any style mouthpiece, that does not have leverage action.

21. Trainer- A trainer is any person who has responsibility for the care, custody and performance of a horse and the responsibility for the selection of the training methods, practices and devices used on a horse.

22. Youth- Any individual who meets the criteria for a Youth as set forth herein.

23. Youth Classes- Youth classes are those that only allow Youth exhibitors.