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101. INTRODUCTION

The Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors' AssociationSM, headquartered in Lewisburg, Tennessee, is the oldest and most prestigious organization devoted to the promotion and protection of the breed. Founded in 1935, the breed registry was established to record the pedigrees of the Tennessee Walking Horse. Its goal is to maintain the purity of the breed, to promote greater awareness of the Tennessee Walking Horse and its qualities, to encourage expansion of the breed and to help assure its general welfare.

TWHBEASM (1) promulgates, administers, and executes rules, regulations, and sanctions concerning the conduct and activities of owners, exhibitors, trainers, judges, and other horse show, sale, and exhibition officials with respect to their conduct and activities related to horse shows, sales, and exhibitions; (2) creates, maintains, and enhances the methodology for teaching and fostering positive educational programming and training techniques for the Tennessee Walking Horse Breed Internationally; (3) provides a meaningful forum for the discussion and resolution of issues related to horse shows, sales, and exhibitions.

TWHBEASM established an International Committee for the purposes of giving a voice to the International Membership in regards to TWHBEASM International Programs and the development of the TWHBEASM International RulebookTM.

The Tennessee Walking Horse International RulebookTM was established as the official rule book of all TWHBEASM International events. It contains all of the rules and regulations affecting TWHBEASM International approved shows, sales, and exhibitions. The international rule book will be subject to modification as a result of a process yet to be determined by the TWHBEASM and the International Committee. Any addition, deletion, or modification will become effective on the first day of January next following its adoption and it will remain inviolate for a period of two years. However, if the International Committee finds an immediate rule addition, deletion, or modification to be of paramount importance, the committee may approach TWHBEASM to take such action as it deems appropriate. It is virtually impossible to cover all eventualities in the formation of rules and regulations to govern any working organization, therefore, the TWHBEASM with the aid of the International Committee has the ultimate responsibility of interpreting the meaning and intent of these Rules, and its decision on any matter will be final.

TWHBEASM and the TWH International RulebookTM take into consideration the different cultures and laws of the various countries. TWHBEASM and the International Committee will work together to promote and build the Tennessee Walking Horse while considering these differences.

Any rule changes will be published in the breed publication and at www.twhbea.com. It is the responsibility of each international owner, trainer, breeder, and exhibitor to know the Rules of the TWHBEASM International RulebookTM. Therefore, each should check with the International Committee office on a periodic basis to ascertain whether or not there have been any Rule changes which may affect them.

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

102. TWH BREED DESCRIPTION

The Tennessee Walking Horse (TWH) breed is a light horse breed founded in the state of Tennessee, USA. It is a composition of Narragansett and Canadian Pacer, Standardbred, Thoroughbred, Morgan and American Saddlebred stock. Originally bred as a utility horse, this breed is an ideal mount for riders of all ages and levels of experience. The breed easily adapts to English or Western tack, and its calm, docile temperament combined with naturally smooth and easy gaits insure the popularity of the TWH as the “world’s greatest show, trail and pleasure horse”.

The TWH performs three (3) distinct gaits, the flat walk, running walk, and the canter. These three (3) are the gaits for which the TWH is famous, with the running walk being an inherited and natural gait unique to this breed. Many TWH are able to perform the rack, stepping pace, foxtrot, single foot and other variations of the famous running walk. While not desirable in the show ring, the above mentioned gaits are smooth, easy trail riding gaits.

The flat walk is a brisk, long reaching walk that can cover from four to eight miles an hour. This is a broken lateral four beat gait in which the rhythm, tempo of the foot falls shall remain balanced, relaxed and smooth. The horse will glide over the track left by the front foot with his hind foot: right rear over right front, left rear over left front. The action of the back foot slipping over the front track is known as over stride. The hock should show only forward motion; vertical hock action is highly undesirable. A TWH will nod its head in rhythm with the cadence of its feet. This nodding head motion, along with over stride, are two examples of the uniqueness of the breed.

The running walk is the gait for which the TWH is most noted. This extra smooth, gliding gait has the same rhythm and tempo of footfall as the Flat Walk, but with lengthening of the stride. When correctly engaged, the haunches naturally increase in speed with impulsion, making it a ground covering gait. Proper form should never be sacrificed for excessive speed in the running walk. The breed can travel from ten (10) to twenty (20) miles per hour at this gait. As the speed is increased, the horse over steps the front tracks with the back by a distance of six (6) to eighteen (18) inches. This is the gait that gives the rider the feeling of gliding through the air.

The third gait is the canter, which is a collected gallop. The horse should be properly balanced and remain on the bit. The canter is performed in much the same way as other breeds, but the TWH performs this gait in a more relaxed manor. The canter is a forward movement performed in a diagonal to the right or to the left. For example, in the Right Canter Lead, the footfalls would be: left hind (Beat 1), right hind and left fore (Beat 2), right fore (Beat 3) followed by all four legs in the air (the moment of suspension). The easy rolling, rhythmic up and down head motion with the nose slightly tucked gives an easy rise and fall motion much like a rocking chair. This is often referred to as the “rocking chair” gait.

103. SHOW MANAGEMENT AND OFFICIALS

A. SHOW MANAGEMENT

TWHBEASM will be directly responsible for the operation of the show, sale, or exhibition. TWHBEASM will appoint a show manager who will be directly responsible for the management of the show, sale or exhibition, and must also be available at all times during the show, sale or exhibition to act in executive capacity.

B. DUTIES OF SHOW, SALE OR EXHIBITION MANAGEMENT

Show, sale or exhibition management will strictly enforce the TWH International RulebookTM at all times, which, in accordance with the HPA Regulations, begins at the moment each horse enters the show, sale, or exhibition grounds and continues until they leave the grounds. In particular, it shall be their duty:

1. To strictly enforce the TWH International RulebookTM, and all conditions for an approved show, sale, or exhibition.
2. To provide all necessary physical facilities for the show, sale or exhibition.
3. To take steps to insure the personal safety of all officials representing the TWHBEASM.
4. To provide, at a minimum, during the show, sale or exhibition access to emergency medical technician or qualified first aid personnel.
5. To provide a veterinarian on the show, sale, or exhibition grounds or on a stand-by status.
6. To deny or eliminate any entry that is known to be ineligible.
7. If there is just cause as to an exhibitor, to disqualify the exhibitor and that exhibitors's entries, forfeit any ribbons and prize money, and, if deemed necessary in the sole discretion of show, sale or exhibition management, to have the exhibitor and that exhibitor's horses removed from the grounds without being liable for any damages.
8. To keep exhibitors informed as to the status of the schedule of classes or horses, and to notify them of any changes.
9. To employ a licensed judge currently attain a signed contract before each show. The TWHBEASM requires a copy of any contract be forwarded upon execution to the TWHBEASM office.
10. To insure that no show employees or show officials, including, but not limited to show manager, show secretary, judge, announcer or ringmaster, or any member of the immediate family of such individuals, competes in a show at which they are show employees or officials, nor shall any horse owned by any of them be shown at such show.
11. To pay or deliver any prizes to the appropriate winners, and to pay all fees due the TWHBEASM.
12. To post in a conspicuous place during the show or immediately thereafter, the judges' cards, or copies thereof.
13. The Show Secretary shall be that individual that applies for sanctioning from the show TWHBEASM

14. The Show Secretary will have a copy of the current TWH International Rulebook™ available for reference at all times during the show.

15. The Show Secretary shall be responsible for all procedural matters in connection with entries.

16. The Show Secretary will provide a number for each entry, which number shall be worn on the exhibitor's back and be visible to the judge at all times when the exhibitor is in competition.

17. The Show Secretary will immediately notify exhibitors if a class is cancelled or split.

18. Within fifteen (15) days after the show, the Show Secretary must forward to the TWHBEASM all required forms, reports, and class entry sheets indicating entries, post or other added entries, scratches, corrections, and denials of entry in all classes, and containing the names, registration numbers, and placing of horses; the names, addresses, including street address of horse owners, horse trainers, and horse exhibitors; the exhibitor number and class number, or sale number assigned to each horse the show class or sale lot number, and the name and address of the person paying the entry fee and entering the horse in a horse show, sale or exhibition. The Show Secretary must also forward a list of judges, show employees and show officials of the show. All receipts for show and judges expenses must also be submitted within this time period.

104. DIVISIONS AND CLASS RULES

A. DEFINING OF CLASSES

1. Open Classes. A class which is open to horses of any age, size or sex, as specified on the class list and in which there are no limiting qualifications for the exhibitor.

2. Amateur Classes. An amateur class is one in which every exhibitor must be an amateur. Amateur classes may be restricted to exhibitors who are no longer eligible to compete as youths, if the class list states eighteen (18) and over or words to the same effect.

3. Youth Classes.

(a) A youth class is one in which every exhibitor must be a youth. A youth exhibitor may compete in an amateur class, unless the class list states to the contrary.

(b) If show management desires, it may offer separate classes for boys and girls and separate classes for different ages or age ranges. Once separated, no exhibitor will be allowed to show in more than one type of class or age unless there is a general youth championship class. This rule does not apply to the Equitation Division where only the exhibitor is being judged.

(c) In the sole judgment of the judge or show manager, any youth that appears to be unable to handle their horse will be excused from the ring. Nothing would preclude a parent, guardian, or custodian from removing their child or ward from the ring if any one of them perceived that the youth was unable to handle their horse.

(d) The strapping or taping of youth exhibitors' shoes to their stirrups is strictly prohibited, and if detected the entry will immediately be excused.

(e) A youth exhibitor will not be allowed to show a stallion in any youth class, except weanling classes.

4. Owner Amateur Classes.

(a) An owner amateur class is one in which every exhibitor is either an amateur who owns the horse being shown, or is an amateur who is a member of the horse owner's immediate family, unless otherwise stated in the class list.

(b) Owner amateur classes may be offered in any division using the specifications as set forth in the respective division rules.

(c) A jointly owned horse may be shown in an owner amateur class by any one of the joint owners if they are an amateur or by a member of any of the joint owners' immediate families if they are an amateur. If any one or more of the joint owners receives remuneration for training, the horse may not be shown in amateur classes by those owners receiving remuneration, or their immediate families.

5. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Classes.

(a) Classes shown on the class list as ladies' classes will be restricted to lady exhibitors who are 18 years of age or older.

(b) Classes shown on the class list as gentlemen's classes will be restricted to gentleman exhibitors who are 18 years of age or older.

6. Novice Classes. Novice classes may be offered using specifications determined by show management.

(a) Novice rider: An exhibitor that has never won a blue ribbon at the current show.

(b) Novice rider: An exhibitor that has not won a blue ribbon at any show in the current year.

(c) Novice Horse: A horse that has never won a blue ribbon in the current show.

(d) Novice Horse: A horse that has not won a blue ribbon in any show in the current year.

7. Local Classes.

(a) A local class is one in which entries are restricted by show management to horses owned by residents of a specified locale or club and which is so described in the class list.

(b) The results of local classes will not be considered in determining show championships, nor will they count toward point championships. In classes which restrict entries by countries, such as "German Bred," the word "bred" will be understood to mean foaled in that country.

(c) Any show may offer local classes. When local classes are offered, the meaning of the local designation must be fully and clearly defined and set forth in the class sheet.

8. Model Classes. A model class is one in which only the conformation of the horse is judged. They may be divided as to age, sex, or height as provided above. Model classes only qualify a horse for a Model Championship class.

9. In-Hand or Halter Classes. In-hand or halter classes are classes in which the horse is judged on both movement and conformation. For each class offered, the class list will specify the age, sex, manner of showing and points to be considered in the judging of the contestants.

10. Qualifying Classes. An entry shall be deemed to have qualified for a championship class, if in an appropriate qualifying class:

(a) The entry has completed the class or if the entry is excused by the judge after or during the initial lineup without request by the exhibitor to be excused.

11. Championships.

(a) Show management, in their sole discretion, may have open championships and amateur championships.

(b) Show management must designate all qualifying classes in the class list, and may require any and all winners in a qualifying class to compete in a championship class if it is clearly stated in the class list. Any exhibitor who wins such a qualifying class and fails to compete in the championship class will forfeit all winnings in the qualifying class. If an exhibitor qualifies more than one horse for a championship class, they may elect to show only one of those horses without suffering the foregoing penalty.

(c) A horse that is only shown in a specialty no canter class will not be qualified to show in a championship class which requires three gaits.

(d) Championship classes for a specific height or sex may be offered if they are set forth in the class list and all qualifying classes are clearly delineated.

12. Special Classes.

Special classes may take any form determined appropriate by TWHBEASM but must keep with the general requirements of the TWH International RulebookTM and in conformance with the special rules designated in the description of the classes below. Such classes may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Go-As-You-Please. Exhibition in this class does not require that the entry be a TWH. Entries may be any breed of horse available to the participant. This class is a two-gait class only and governed by the Versatility Division rules. This class does not qualify for the TWHBEASM National High Point Championship ProgramSM.

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

(c) Antebellum Costume Class (No Canter Required). Entries will be shown by exhibitors in appropriate Antebellum Costumes reflecting a particular historical era or a particular theme. The horses will be shown in accordance with the rules of the plantation class in which they compete, and will be judged fifty (50) percent on performance and fifty (50) percent on the costume and appointments of the exhibitor. Lady exhibitors must show side saddle. Entries will be shown at a flat walk and a running walk. Horses will not be required to back.

(e) Speed Walking Horses (No Canter Required). Entries in this class will be shown at the flat walk, followed by the running walk with speed. Horses that break their gate will be penalized. The horses will be judged fifty (50) percent on speed in running walk, and fifty (50) percent on overall performance and conformation.

(f) Amateur Exhibitor-To-Judge Class. The judge of the class will be that individual selected by lot after all of the entries have entered the ring.

(h) Pro/Am Class. To be exhibited first way of ring by a professional and second way of ring by an amateur. This class is appropriate only for division categories that are not amateur only.

B. DIVISIONS

All classes at approved TWHBEASM International shows will be classified in one of the following Divisions: Plantation; Versatility; Halter; or Equitation.

1. CRITERIA FOR THE JUDGING OF ALL DIVISIONS.

Conformation: In general appearance, the Tennessee Walking Horse should have an intelligent look, neat head, well-shaped and pointed ears, clear and alert eyes, and a tapered muzzle. The neck should be long and graceful and the shoulders should be muscular and well sloping. The back should be short with good coupling at the loins. The horse should be deep in the girth and well ribbed and the chest should be of good proportion and width. The croup should be generally sloping and the hips well muscled with muscular development extending down toward the hocks. The legs should be flat and cordy.

Defining of Qualifying Gaits for all Divisions

Flat Walk. The flat walk should be bold, and four-cornered. The horse will glide over the track left by the front foot with his hind foot: right rear over right front, left rear over left front. The forelegs should move straight, breaking at the knees and reaching forward in an elevated arc. The rear legs should follow through close to the ground, comfortable and overstepping the front tracks. Stiff-legged front or rear leg animation and an irregular gait are not typical of the Walking Horse and the judge must immediately excuse any horse exhibiting this type of motion from the ring.

Running Walk. The running walk should be the same rhythm and tempo as the flat walk, but with a lengthening of stride and therefore, additional speed. The horse should exhibit a smooth gliding, overstepping, four-cornered gait, with greater stride and accelerated head motion. The running walk should be a free and easy gait. Horses exhibiting an exaggerated, hesitating way of going, with a tendency to point with the front feet, are not in form. Twisting of the hocks or stiff-legged rear leg motion shall also be considered a deviation from the running walk and a horse exhibiting these ways of going should be penalized.

Canter. The canter should be smooth and straight on both leads, not walking behind, but cantering on both ends with a rolling, rocking chair motion, comfortably in hand. Exaggerated exhibitor “pumping” of the horse at the canter is not considered good form.

Working Canter. This canter is utilized in some Versatility classes. The horse should be properly balanced and remain on the bit. The horse should go forward with light, regular and cadenced strides. The canter must be three beats with the same footfall pattern as the Flat Walk. This canter is slightly more extended than the “Rocking Chair” canter.

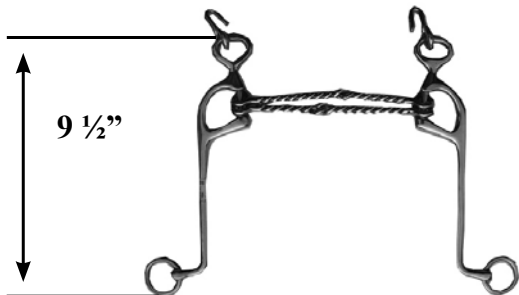
Presentation in Gaits: The Walking Horse should move freely in each gait and proceed in a smooth, fluid and rhythmic manner. At all gaits, the horse should be flexed at the poll with muzzle slightly tucked. Stiff front or rear leg motion, stumbling, buckling knees, lack of rhythmic timing, pointing, or favoring a particular leg, necessity for excessive pumping or bumping of the horse, or any tendency to rack, pace, trot or other deviation from the true walk are not typical of the breed. The preceding mannerisms are not considered good form and shall be penalized in judging. All entries should be presented clean, neatly trimmed, and in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance. Each entry should be outfitted in clean and appropriate tack. The exhibitor of each entry should be neat in appearance, attired in properly fitting riding habits and shall conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner at all times. A horse that has not performed all required gaits shall not be placed over a horse that has performed all gaits.

2. PLANTATION DIVISION

- A Plantation Horse performs the three gaits associated with the breed.
- The use of hoof bands, pads, boots, action devices are prohibited in the show ring and on the show grounds.

BIT MEASUREMENT

Maximum Shank Length = 9 ½ inches



- Shoeing rules compatible with FEI standards
- The canter will be at the option of Horse Show Management in all Plantation division classes.
- Mild bits are encouraged, but shank length greater than 9 1/2 inches are prohibited. Gag bits without shanks are not allowed.
- Ring Snaffles may be used on horses 4 years and under.
- In Western classes, horses 5 years and over must be ridden with one hand and a bit with shanks. Only the index finger can be used between the reins, or the use of romel reins is acceptable.
- English classes will all be ridden with the traditional two hands.

- In all Plantation Divisions, both English and Western classes can be offered.
- Horses may be shown in English or Western equipment, but not a combination of both.
- Horses showing in one category CAN NOT cross enter into another category in the Plantation Division at the same show except in Versatility, Equitation, or Showmanship.

Within the Plantation Division there are five categories:

A. Classic Pleasure

- Wears no shoes
- Horses will be disqualified for tender footedness or lameness in gait.
- This category shall spotlight the smooth and stylish walk in its most basic form combined with a relaxed and willing attitude. Judging parameters include: the overall balance between horse and rider, correct gaits, smoothness, and “economy of motion” (the ability to cover a lot of ground for an extended period of time). The overstride should never appear “trotty” or stiff. The head nod must truly be an up and down nod (never side to side). The Classic Pleasure horse must be alert and well-behaved, stand quietly, and back readily.

B. Country Pleasure

- Must wear a factory stamped keg shoe.
- Must have knee action of less than 45 degrees
- 2 or 3 gait class +/- Trail Walk
- This category shall spotlight the attributes that are still the backbone of our breed’s popularity - the smooth and stylish walk in its most basic form combined with a relaxed and willing attitude. Judging parameters include: the overall balance between horse and rider, correct gaits, smoothness, and “economy of motion” (the ability to cover a lot of ground for an extended period of time). In addition, the Country Pleasure horse shall break less than 45 degrees with the knees and lack the lift of the shoulders. The overstride naturally may be shorter in this division but should never appear “trotty” or stiff. The head nod must truly be an up and down nod (never side to side), but may lack some of the depth needed in the other divisions.
- The trail walk may be asked for at the judges’ discretion.
- The Country Pleasure horse must be alert and well-behaved, stand quietly, and back readily.

C. Trail Pleasure

- Shoe size is 3/4 inch wide and 3/8 inch thick. Toe clips drawn from the shoe are permitted.
- 2 or 3 gait class +/- Trail Walk.
- The Trail Pleasure horse should perform the four beat walking gaits with an effortlessness geared toward covering ground, stamina and riding for long periods on trail. The horse should exhibit a four beat walking gait with pronounced and cadenced head motion (nod).
- In the Trail Pleasure class the judge may call for a fourth (4) gait the Trail Walk.
- Animation and a deep driving back end is not desired in a Trail Pleasure, but natural walking stride is desirable. The head should be carried in a natural, relaxed position and must have a pronounced and cadenced head

nod which comes out of the shoulders as a result of timing out of the back-end of the horse, and not from simple flexion at the poll. The canter must be relaxed and consistent without visible effort from the rider. The Trail Pleasure horse must be extremely well mannered, responsive and quiet at all gaits and in the lineup. A western Trail Pleasure horse should exhibit all of the foregoing characteristics, but should go with a slightly lower more relaxed headset. It should go on a loose rein, and must neck rein. Gait is of greatest importance with other distinguishing characteristics such as light or loose rein being secondary. Any tendency to rack, pace, or trot should be penalized. The horse must be extremely well mannered, responsive and quiet the horse must be manageable on a light rein at all gaits. He must stand quietly and back readily on command. The trail pleasure horse's canter should be relaxed and consistent with no sign of effort from the exhibitor.

D. Lite Shod

- Shoe size is 3/4 wide and 3/8 thick. Only clips drawn from the shoe are permitted.
- The Lite Shod Pleasure horse should perform the four beat walking gaits in a relaxed fashion with an alert and willing attitude. He should display an increased brilliance representing style not seen in the horse judged as a Trail Pleasure, western pleasure working horse, or Country Pleasure horse. The Lite Shod horse should maintain a driving rear end with a long overstride. Natural walking action is desired. Any tendency to pace, rack, or trot should be penalized.
- The Lite Shod Horse should display pleasure qualities such as good manners, responsiveness and manageability on a light rein. The Lite Shod horse's canter should be relaxed and consistent with no sign of effort from the exhibitor. He must stand quietly and back readily on command.

E. Plantation

- Shoe size is (1) one inch wide and (1/2) one half inch thick. Clips drawn from the shoe are permitted.
- The Plantation Horse is the epitome of the Plantation Division. This horse should exhibit animation, style and brilliance of movement of all three (3) gaits to a greater degree than the other categories in the plantation division. display the utmost brilliance and show presence of all the flatshod divisions while performing the four beat walking gaits. He will have an increase in animation over the Lite Shod horse while maintaining a driving rear end with a long overstride any tendency to rack, pace or trot should be penalized. Form is not to be sacrificed for speed. The horse is to be well mannered and manageable on a light rein. Manners are paramount for a pleasure horse and should be given serious consideration in judging. The horse should be well balanced, both front and rear. He must back readily on command, and respond to exhibitor signals to perform all gaits without necessity for bumping and pumping of the reins.

For all Plantation Divisions: A weight of two (2) pounds is set for the shoes worn by all horses shown in the plantation division. Any shoe thrown after the horse has entered the gate of the show ring will be retrieved by the judge or ringmaster and weighed in center ring. A weight over the two (2) pound limit will result in a violation of TWHBEA rules and be brought before the Enforcement Committee of TWHBEA for processing.

(a) Open Classes

For all categories, suggested classes are:

1. Classic, Country, Trail, Lite Shod, or Plantation (any age, gender of either exhibitor or horse, Canter or specialty)
2. Three year old - No canter required
3. Four year old - Canter or Specialty
4. Western Pleasure
5. Plantation Open
6. Plantation Driving
7. Championship Classes - Western or English (Canter)

(b) Amateur Classes

For all categories, suggested amateur classes are:

1. Three year olds - No canter required
2. Four year olds, Specialty Class (no canter required)
3. Western or English (any age, gender of either exhibitor or horse, Canter or Specialty)
4. 45 Years Old and over
5. 60 Years Old and over
6. Ladies 18 Years Old and Over
7. Gentlemen 18 Years Old and Over (Canter or Specialty)
8. Amateur Open Classes (any age, gender of either exhibitor or horse, Canter or Specialty)
9. Plantation Driving Classes
10. Western Plantation Classes (Canter or Specialty)
11. Amateur Trained, no professional training within 90 days*
12. Amateur Trained no professional training ever*
13. Championship Classes (Western or English, Canter or Specialty)
14. Amateur Stake (Canter or Specialty)

*Professional training will include grooming, warming up or riding the horse, coaching or giving instructions by a professional on the show grounds.

Amateur classes may be limited to owner-amateur exhibitors. Amateur classes may be divided further by sex of entries or by gender of exhibitor.

(c). Youth Classes. Open to youth exhibitors 17 years old and under. For Classic Pleasure, Trail Pleasure, Country Pleasure, Lite Shod and Plantation suggested classes are:

1. Youth Exhibitors 11 Years Old and Under on Mares and Geldings, (no canter required).
2. Youth Exhibitors 12-14 Years Old on Mares and Geldings (Canter or Specialty)
3. Youth Exhibitors 15-17 Years Old on Mares and Geldings (Canter or Specialty)
4. Youth Exhibitors 17 Years Old and Under on Mares and Geldings (Canter or Specialty)
5. Youth Western Plantation Classes (Canter or Specialty)
6. Youth Exhibitor Championships (Western or English) (Canter or Specialty)
7. Ponies, Exhibitors 11 Years Old and Under (no canter required)*
8. Ponies, Exhibitors 12-17 Years Old (Canter or Specialty)*
9. Ponies, Exhibitors 17 Years Old and Under (Canter or Specialty)*
10. Youth Exhibitor Pony Championship (Canter or Specialty)*

* Ponies are measured 15.0 hands and under

(d). Plantation Driving

- The driving vehicle may be two or four wheel and of suitable appearance and safety. Show management may choose to limit classes to two wheel carts or four wheel vehicles. It is recommended that large classes be divided by show management. Breeching is not used with wire wheels and is recommended with wooden wheel vehicles.
- The harness is traditionally black leather with square patent leather blinkers, snaffle bridle with side check or overcheck, and running martingale. Separate overcheck bit is optional. Entries are allowed to use a snaffle, Kimberwick or Liverpool bit, shank not to exceed 4 ½ inches from top to bottom, and are allowed the use of a curb chain.
- A whip no more than 6 feet in length and in compliance with the rules in regards to whips.

- A neatly attired header may enter the ring at the lineup and assist in parking the horse. The header will be allowed to unfasten the overcheck and wipe the horse off, but will not be allowed to hold the horse.
- Ladies will wear appropriate conservative dress, blouse and skirt, shirt and jods with apron, saddle suit or day coat and jods. Men will wear a business suit, a saddle suit, or a sport jacket and slacks. Gloves are recommended, apron and hats are optional.

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

3. VERSATILITY DIVISION

(a). TWHBEASM Versatility Program

Classes in this program are designed to allow the plantation horse and exhibitor to participate in the maximum number of events. Horses nominated for the TWHBEASM Versatility Program accrue points for international awards. (Exhibitors interested in nominating a horse or obtaining more information about the program may contact TWHBEA, P. O. Box 286, Lewisburg TN 37091-0286.) Versatility classes will be judged under the plantation and halter division criteria. In versatility classes, the youth division is for exhibitors 17 years old and under.

Versatility classes are open to amateur and/or professional riders as specified by show management. The versatility classes, when offered under the TWHBEASM Versatility Program, are divided into youth classes and adult classes. Youth exhibitors may compete on mares or geldings only while adults may use horses of any sex. All horses must be TWHBEA registered and must be three years old or over.

Classes may be divided further by sex of horses and/or exhibitors.

(b). Suggested Versatility Plantation Classes are:

1. English Plantation (Canter)

2. Western Plantation (Canter)

3. Model

4. Plantation Driving

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Two-Gait Tennessee Walking Horse Plantation Class. Two-Gaited No Canter Plantation Class, no canter, to be judged according to Plantation Division and plantation class criteria. This class is designed for the horse and exhibitor who have not yet mastered the canter. If a horse competes in both a two-gait plantation class and a canter class at the same show with the same exhibitor, points may be counted in only one division in the versatility program for that show. It will be the exhibitor's responsibility to indicate whether to count the three-gait points or the two-gait points for that show. Class may be divided into Plantation, Lite Shod, Country Pleasure, Trail Pleasure and Classic Pleasure

7. Go-As-You-Please. Exhibition in this class does not require that the entry be a TWH. Entries may be any breed of horse available to the participant. This class is a two gait class only and governed by the Versatility rules. This class does not qualify for the TWHBEASM International High Point Championship ProgramSM.

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

Jumper fences such as bull's eyes, stripes and spreads of over four feet are prohibited. Wings may be used and if so must be thirty (30) inches wide and twelve (12) inches higher than the top of the fence. A combination fence such as an "in and out" may be used. They count as one (1) fence. Both a and b should be the same height and twenty-four (24) to twenty six (26) feet is a suggested distance between them used in a ring.

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

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

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

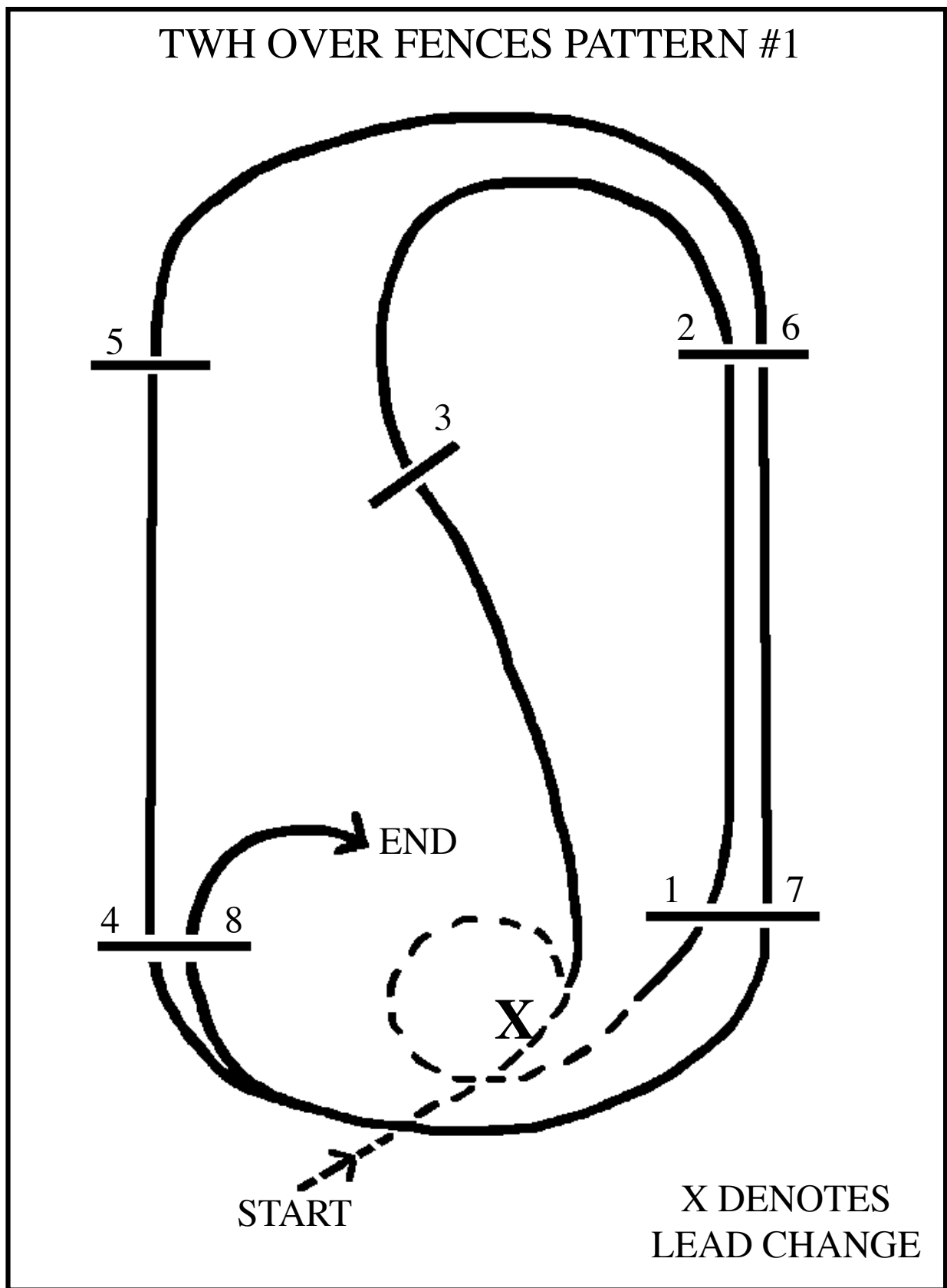
A course consists of eight jumps, of at least four (4) different obstacles. An obstacle may be jumped more than once. Way of going of a consistent, even, safe hunter pace, manners and soundness are to be emphasized. Excessive speed will be penalized. Hunter Pace is defined as a longer flowing canter with enough speed and impulsion to meet and take each jump giving the appearance of grace and ease. It should be maintained throughout the course, including the beginning and the ending circle.

The ideal TWH Hunter Over Fences will meet each fence at the proper takeoff spot for a perfect arc over the obstacle. Its jump will be snappy and athletic with the forelegs held at or above a parallel line to the ground. The joints of the forelegs are tucked tightly in front of the chest and the neck and back arched over the fence.

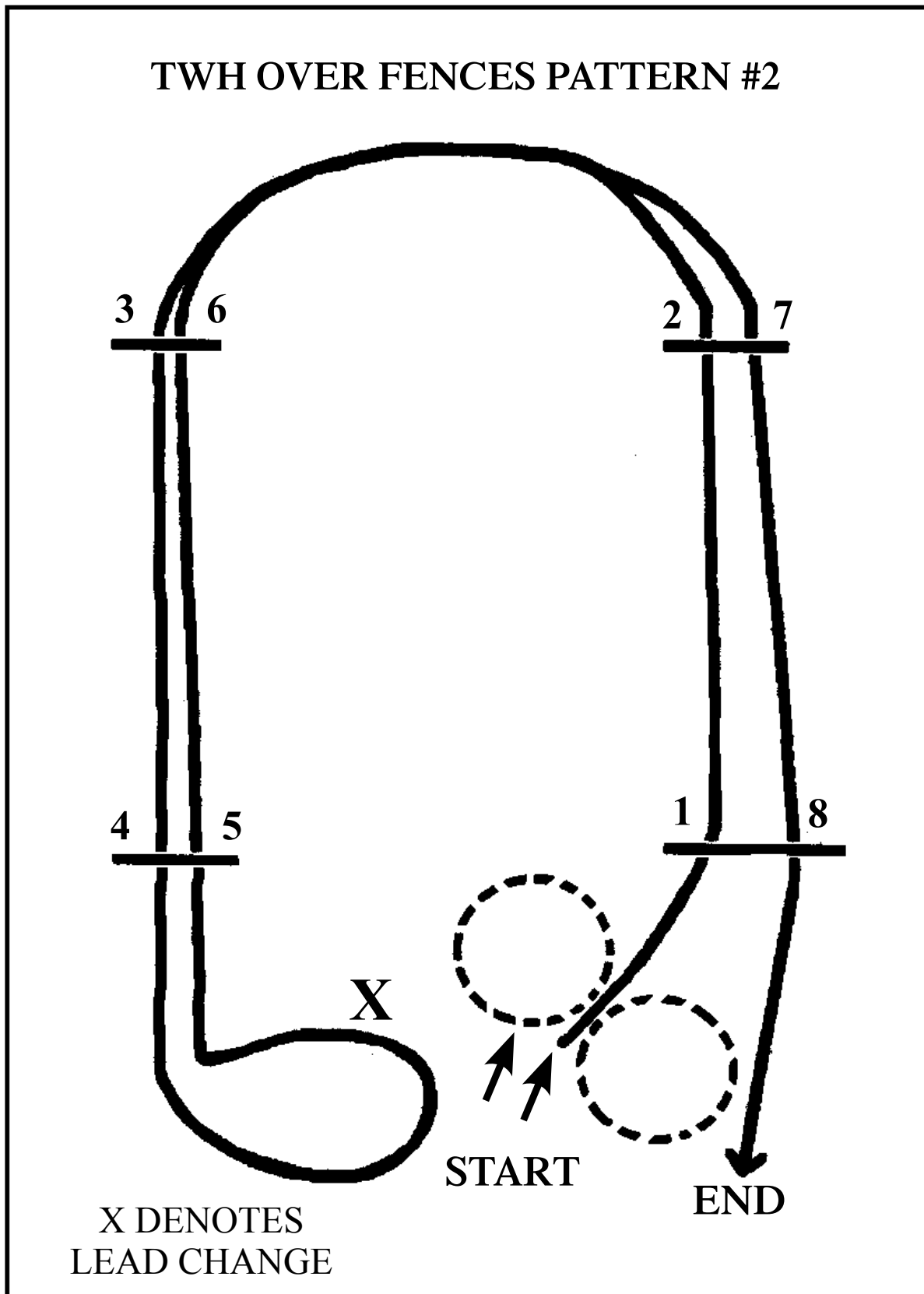
Faults are knockdowns, extra circles, and refusals. Eliminations are third refusals, off course, fall of horse or rider, jumping out of order, jumping before jump or when jumps are reset.

Hard hat, English equipment, snaffle, Kimberwick or Pelham bit are required. Martingales, non-weighted rubber bell boots, polo wraps, and splint boots are permitted in TWH Over Fences classes.

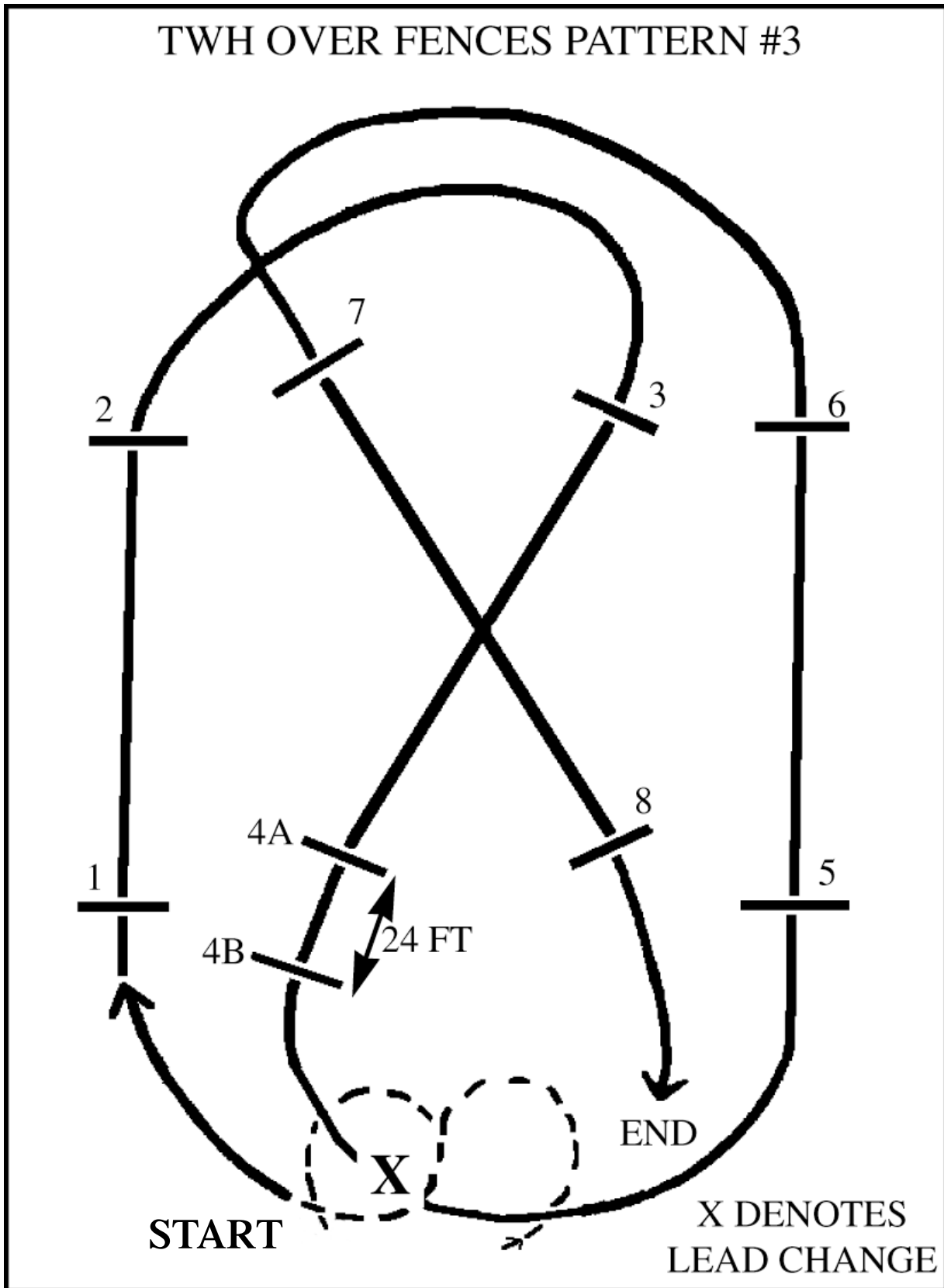
TWH Over Fences



TWH Over Fences



TWH Over Fences



Basic Reining.

Course should be posted prior to class. Western attire and tack required. Approved equipment includes skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps. The use of any type hackamore is not permitted with the exception of a bosal. Scoring will be on the basis of sixty (60) to eighty (80), with seventy (70) denoting an average performance. Each horse will be judged on the neatness, dispatch ease, calmness, and speed with which it performs the pattern. If a horse goes off course or breaks pattern, it will be disqualified.

Faults against the horse (to be scored accordingly, but not to cause disqualification):

- (a) Simple lead change.
- (b) Opening mouth excessively (when wearing bit).
- (c) Excessive jawing, open mouth, or raising of head on stop.
- (d) Breaking gaits.
- (e) Lack of smooth, straight, stop on haunches (a bouncing sideways stop).
- (f) Refusing to change leads.
- (g) Anticipating signals.
- (h) Stumbling or falling.
- (i) Wringing tail.
- (j) Backing sideways.
- (k) Knocking over markers.

Faults against the exhibitor (to be scored accordingly, but not to cause disqualification):

- (a) Changing hands on reins.
- (b) Two hands on reins except when using a bosal or snaffle bit on entries that are four (4) and under.
- (c) Losing stirrup or holding on.
- (d) Any unnecessary aid given by the exhibitor (such as unnecessary talking, petting, spurring, quirting, jerking of reins, etc.).

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

Judge may select any of the following six basic reining patterns. The selected reining pattern will be posted or announced prior to show time.

Water Glass.

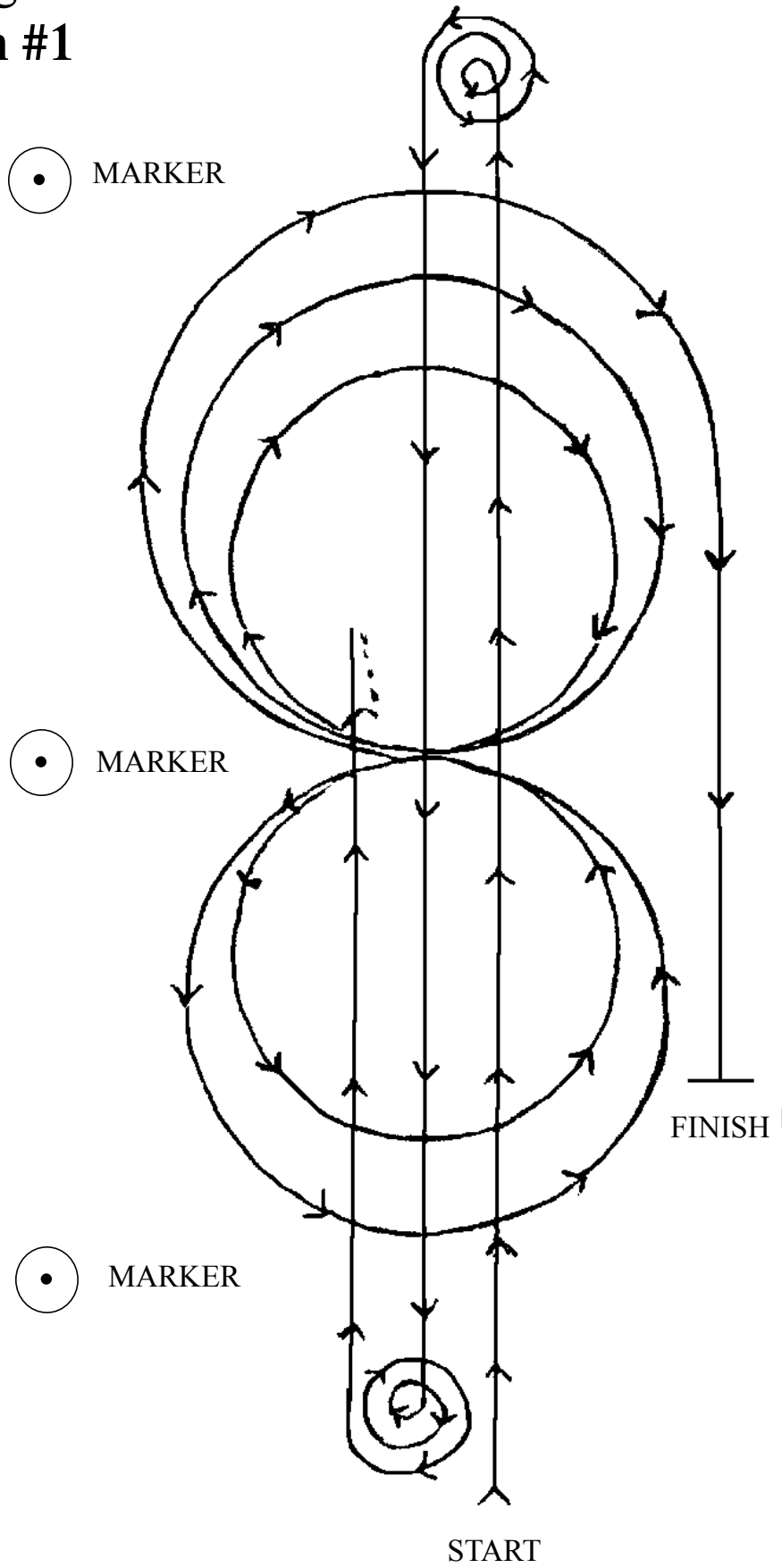
Each exhibitor enters the ring holding a full glass of water and performs the flat walk and running walk both ways of the ring. Horses are required to show a noticeable change in speed between the flat walk and the running walk. Judge may disqualify any horse that does not demonstrate this change in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

(a) Reining Pattern #1:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on the arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows.

1. Run to the far end of the established pattern area, stop and do 2 1/2 spins to the left, no hesitation.
2. Run to the opposite end of the pattern, stop and do 2 1/2 spins to the right, no hesitation.
3. Run past center of the pattern, do sliding stop, no hesitation; back over slide tracks to center, hesitate.
4. Make a one fourth (1/4) pivot to the left to face left wall, hesitate.
5. Begin on right lead and make two (2) circles to the right, the first small and slow the second large and fast. Change leads at center of arena.
6. Make two (2) circles to the left, the first small and slow the second large and fast. Change leads at center of arena.
7. Begin a large fast circle to the right, do not close this circle but run straight down side past the center, do a sliding stop. (Stop to be at least twenty (20) feet from wall or fence.)
8. Walk to judge and stop and remain for inspection until dismissed.
9. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #1

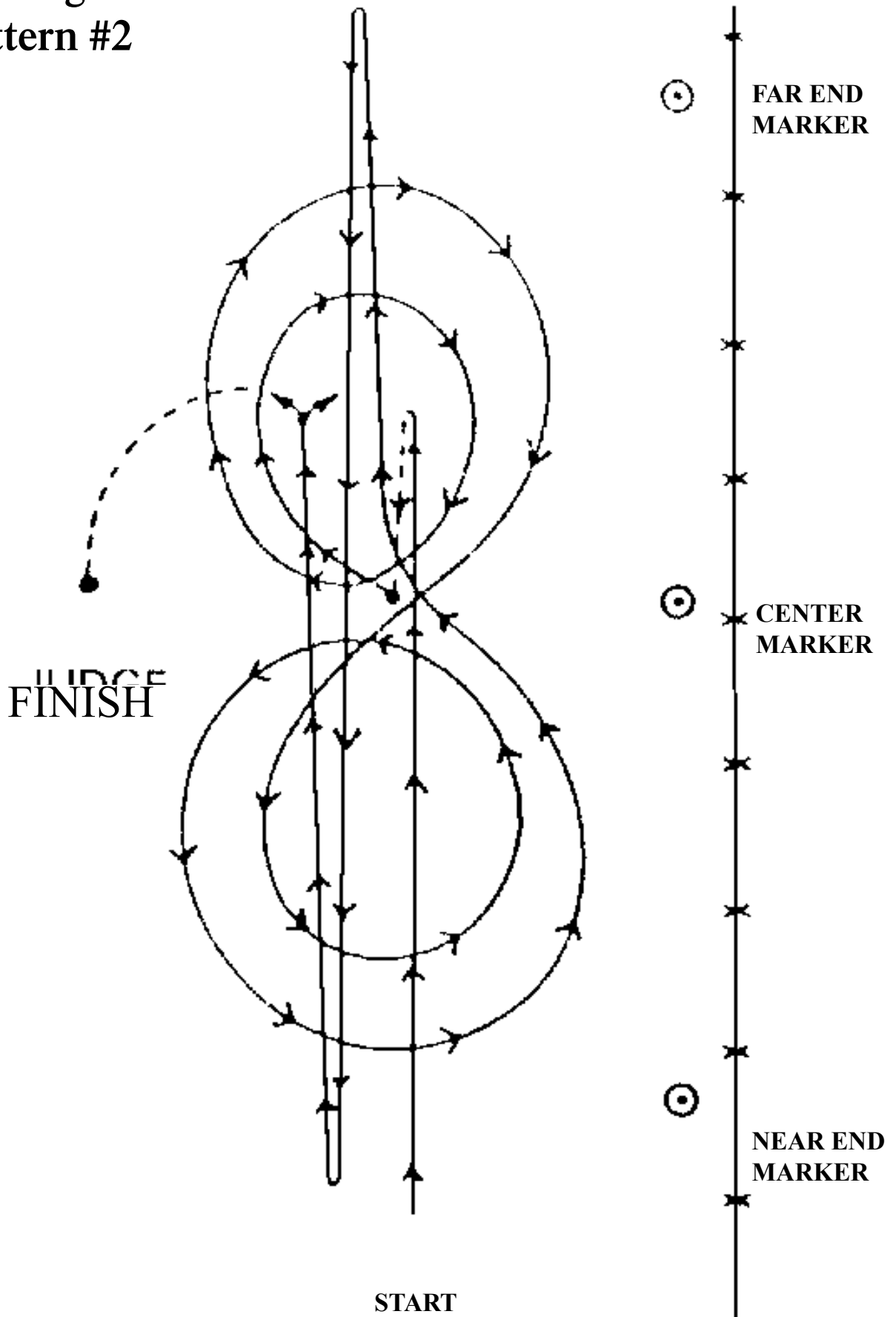


(b) Reining Pattern #2:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Run with speed, past center marker.
2. Stop and back up to center of pattern.
3. Settle horse for approximately ten (10) seconds. Start lope. Circles should be made inside the end markers.
4. Ride two (2) circles to the right, the first small and slow the second large and fast.
5. Ride two (2) circles to the left, the first small and slow the second large and fast.
6. Left roll back over hocks (should be made past far end marker).
7. Right roll back over hocks (should be made past near end marker).
8. Stop (should be made past center marker). Let horse settle, then in appropriate area of stop, do the pivots.
9. Pivot right or left no more than ninety (90) degrees.
10. Pivot opposite direction, no more than one hundred eighty (180) degrees.
11. Walk to judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.
12. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #2



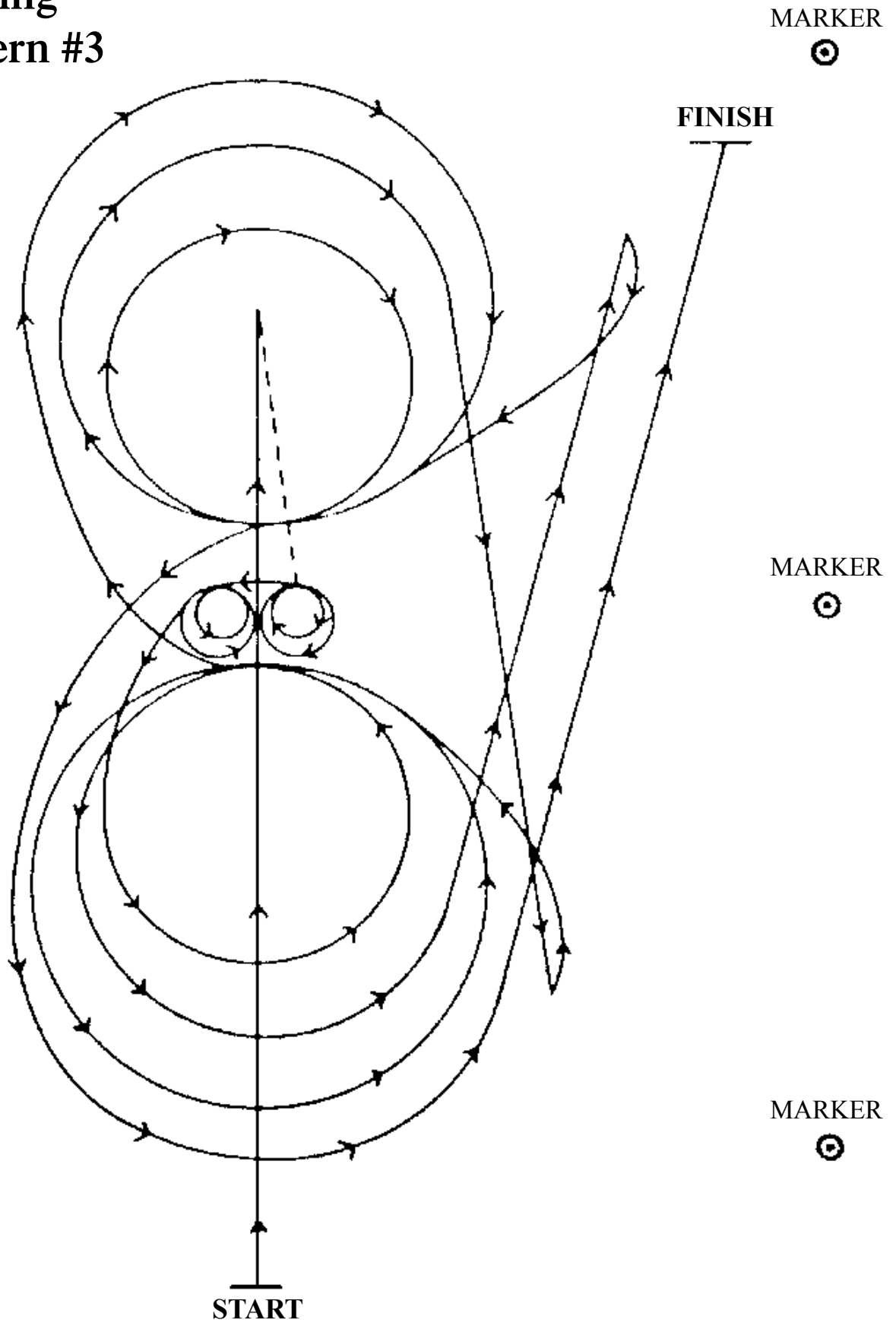
Mandatory marker along fence or wall.

(c) Reining Pattern #3:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Run past center of established pattern area and do a sliding stop.
2. Back immediately to center of pattern, hesitate.
3. Do two (2) spins to the right.
4. Do two (2) and a quarter spins to the left, hesitate.
5. Beginning on left lead make a small, slow circle, then begin a large fast circle. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past center marker and do a right roll back at least twenty (20) feet from fence or wall.
6. Continue back to center of pattern, horse should be on right lead at center, make a small slow circle to the right, then begin a large fast circle. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past center and do a left roll back at least twenty (20) feet from wall or fence.
7. Continue back to center of pattern, horse should be on the left lead at center.
8. Make a large fast circle to the left at center of pattern, change leads and make a large fast circle to the right at center of arena - change leads and begin a large, fast circle to the left. Do not close this circle, but run straight down the side past the center maker and do a sliding stop at least twenty (20) feet from fence or wall.
9. Walk to judge and stop for inspection until dismissed.
10. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #3



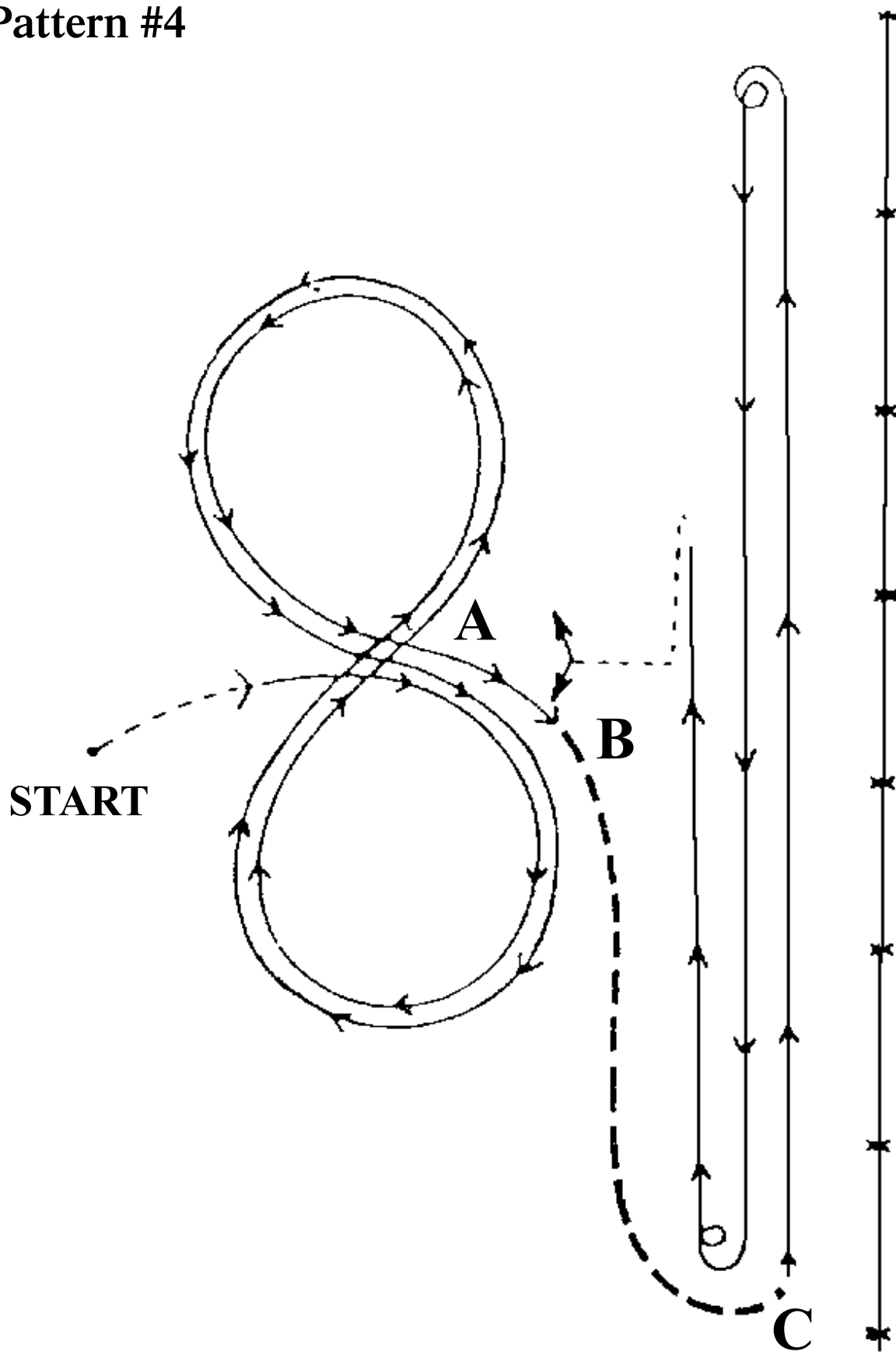
Mandatory marker along fence or wall.

(d) Reining Pattern #4:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

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

Reining Pattern #4

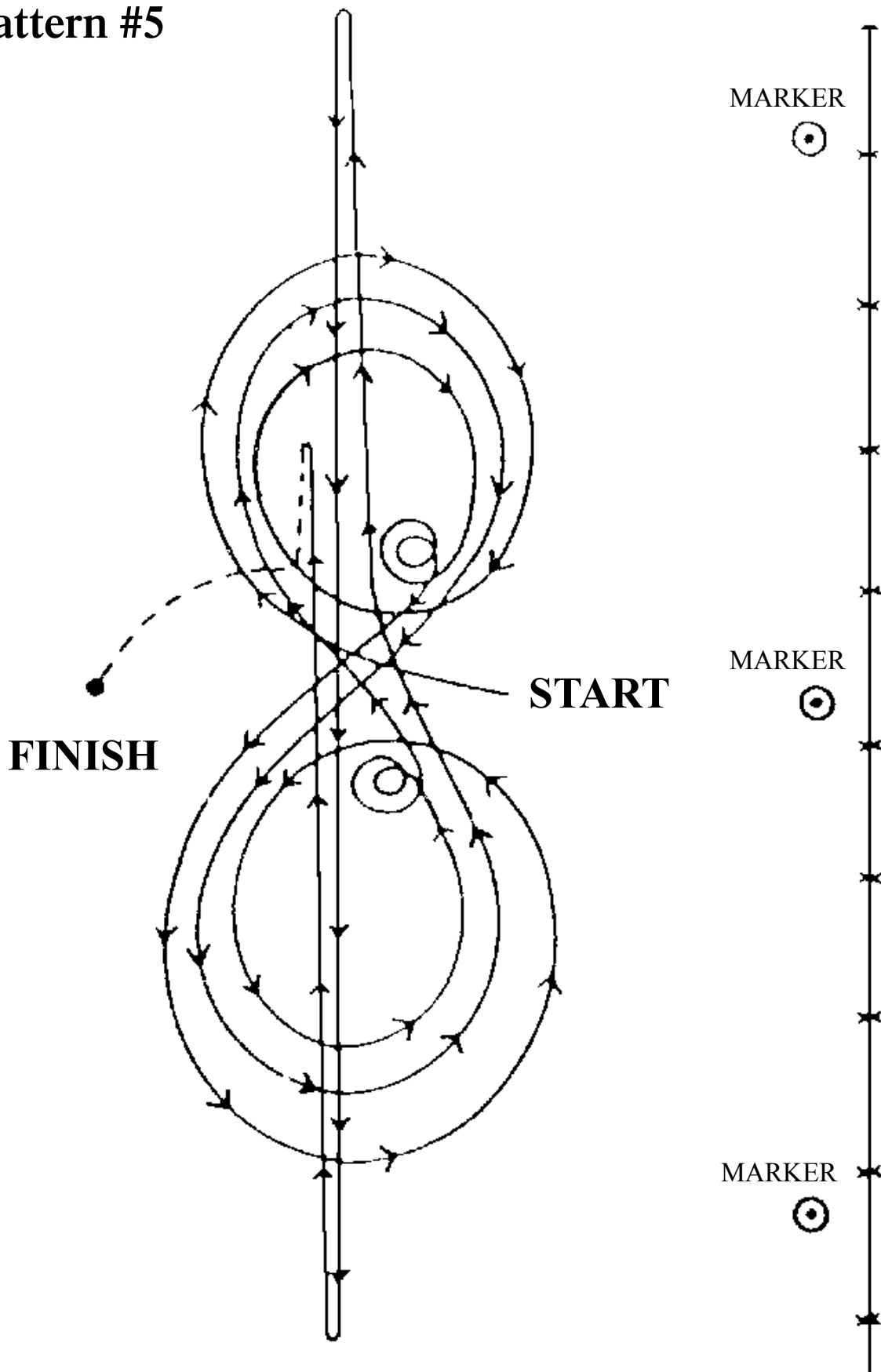


(e) Reining Pattern #5:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of pattern, markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

1. Starting in the center of the established pattern area, make a large, fast circle to the right.
2. Draw the circle down to a small circle until you reach the center of the established pattern area - stop.
3. Do a double spin to the inside of the small circle in the center of the established pattern area. At end of spins, horse should be facing the left wall, slight hesitation.
4. Begin on left lead and make a large, fast circle.
5. Then a small circle again drawing it down to the center of the established pattern area - stop - no hesitation on these stops.
6. Do a double spin to the inside of the circle slight hesitation- horse to be facing left wall.
7. Begin on right lead and make a fast figure eight over the large circles - and change leads.
8. Run to far end of established pattern area and do a left roll back.
9. Run to the opposite end of the established pattern area and do a right roll back.
10. Run back past center of the established pattern area and do a sliding stop. Hesitate.
11. Back over slide tracks.
12. Finish, walk to judge for inspection and dismissal.
13. The bridle may be dropped at the judge's discretion.

Reining Pattern #5



Mandatory marker along fence or wall.

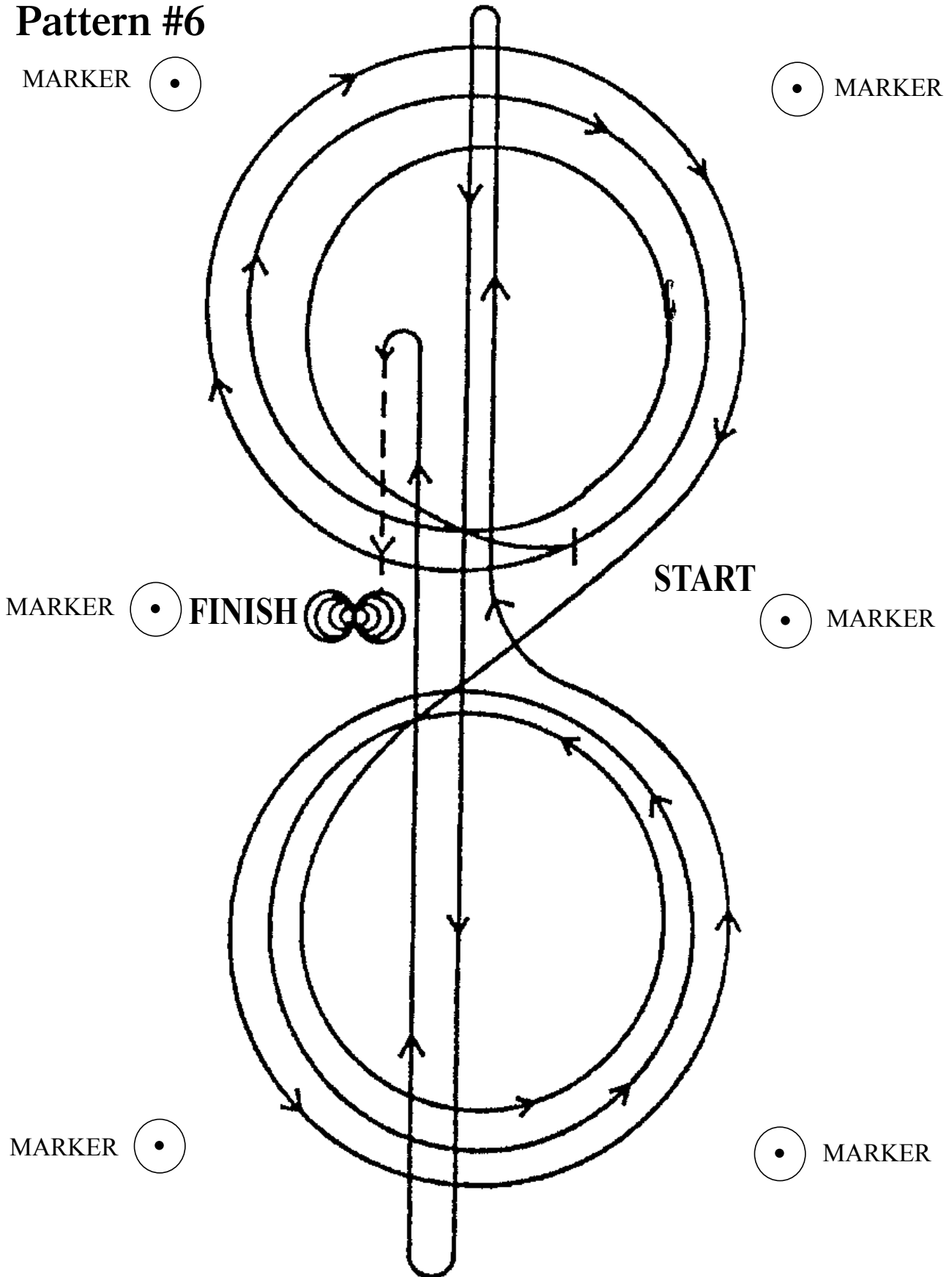
(f) Reining Pattern #6:

The area or plot should be approximately fifty (50) feet by one hundred fifty (150) feet in size. The judge will indicate with markers on arena fence or wall the length of the pattern. Markers within the area of the pattern will not be used. Ride pattern as follows:

Beginning at the center of the established pattern area facing the left wall or fence:

1. Beginning on the right lead, complete three (3) circles to the right: the first circle small and slow; the next two (2) circles large and fast. Change leads at the center of the established pattern area.
2. Complete three (3) circles to the left: the first (1st) circle small and slow; the next two (2) circles large and fast. Change leads at the center of the established pattern area.
3. Run up the middle to the far end of the established pattern area past the end marker and do a left rollback – no hesitation.
4. Run to the opposite end of the established pattern area past the end marker and do a right rollback – no hesitation.
5. Run past the center marker and do a sliding stop. Back up at least ten (10) feet. Hesitate.
6. Complete four (4) spins to the right.
7. Complete four (4) spins to the left. Hesitate to demonstrate the completion of the pattern.
8. Exhibitor may drop bridle to designated judge.

Reining Pattern #6



Western Riding.

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

Tack: Silver tack may be used but shall not be given preference over good working equipment. Saddle is to be a western style and must fit both animal and rider. Bridle is to be western style. A curb may be either leather or chain, but must be at least 1/2 inch wide and lay flat against the animal's jaw. Split or romal reins must be used.

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

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

Attire: Rider shall wear western style long pants, western style long sleeve, collared shirt, a western hat, and western boots. Optional Attire: Chaps, spurs, coats, vest, jackets, gloves

Class Procedures:

The horse will be judged on riding qualities of gaits (walk, running walk and lope/ canter), flying change of leads, back, response to the exhibitor, manners and disposition.

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

- (a) The eight (8) small circles represent markers (cones recommended). These should be separated by a uniform distance of not less than thirty (30) feet, or more than fifty (50) feet.
- (b) The rectangle represents an obstacle (one (1) small log recommended) just high enough to break the horse's stride.
- (c) The long and sometimes twisting line indicates the direction to travel and gaits at which the animal is to move. The dotted line (...) indicates the walk, the dash line (- - -) the running walk, and the solid line (_____) the lope.
- (d) The exhibitor should proceed with the routine as indicated by the pattern. On completion, he/she should ride to the center of the pattern and back the horse as indicated by the pattern.
- (e) The judge may require an exhibitor to repeat or reverse any part of the routine.
- (f) Only one hand may be used on the reins and must not be changed.
- (g) The hand is to be around the reins. One finger between reins is permitted when split reins are used. While the horse is in motion, the exhibitor's hands must be clear of the horse and saddle.

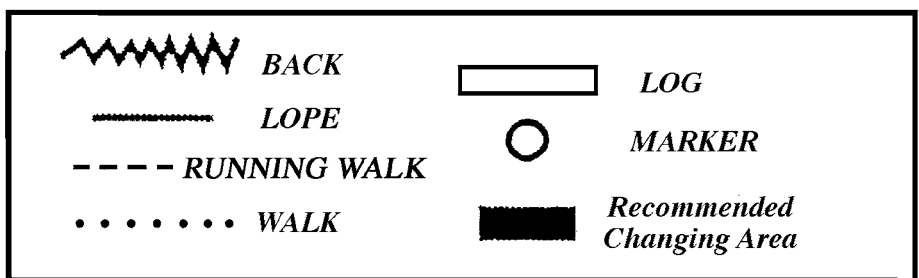
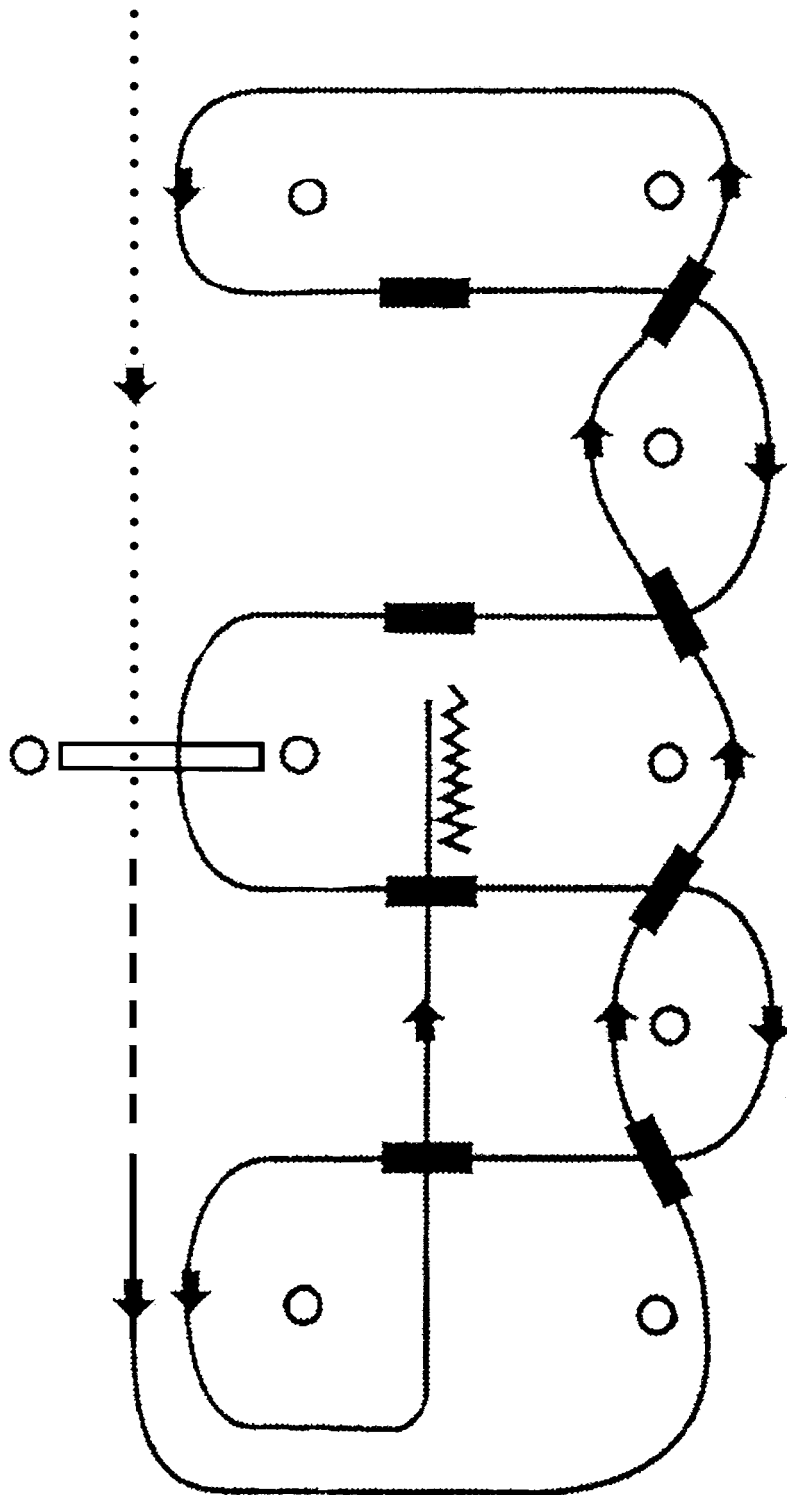
Penalties:

- (a) Simple lead change
- (b) Not performing specific gait when called for in pattern.

Disqualifications:

- (a) The animal not following the exact pattern.
- (b) Using spurs or rein ends forward of the cinch.
- (c) Unsoundness as determined by the judge
- (d) Equipment failing in ring as to make an unsafe condition
- (e) Falling of exhibitor or horse.

Western Riding Pattern



Trail.

Course should be posted prior to class.

It is suggested that this class be divided into youth and adult classes where there are sufficient entries. The judge may grade each obstacle subtracting points for faults, refusals, excessive time, etc. Plus and minus points may also be used for each obstacle. The judge should request a contestant move on to the next obstacle if too much time is spent on one obstacle.

Individual horse and exhibitor will negotiate an obstacle course consisting of six (6) obstacles, three (3) of which are mandatory, listed below. Final consideration of the judge will include quality and smoothness of performance of the horse and neatness and ability of exhibitor. The ideal trail horse will negotiate the course with surefootedness; looks at the obstacles, but does not hesitate, yet does not rush along the course; moves willingly without excessive urging of exhibitor. Horse should show willingness to stand quietly on the bridge and not rush off. At the gate, the obstacle is not complete unless the gate is closed and should be judged accordingly. Horse should position himself at all times to enable the exhibitor to keep a hand on the gate until the gate is closed.

Entry may be either English or Western, but not a combination of both. Western exhibitor must hold reins in one hand (the exception being a horse four (4) or under wearing a bosal or ring snaffle) and should not be changed during the performance except while working the gate, if necessary. English entries may be ridden with both hands on the reins.

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

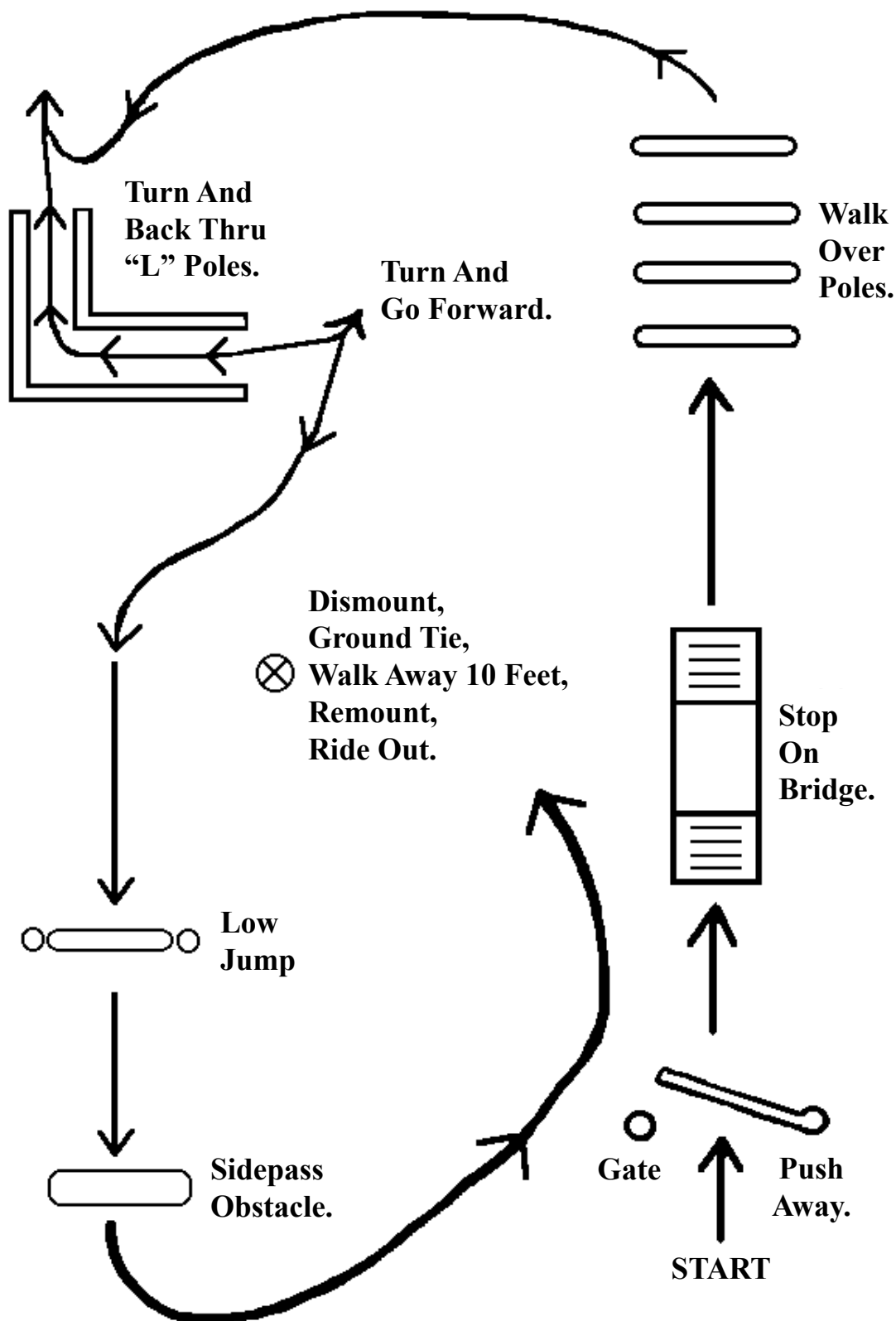
Mandatory Obstacles (may choose any three):

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

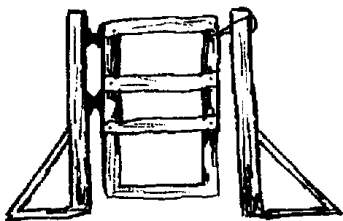
Some Suggested Optional Obstacles:

- (a) Back horse through "L" shaped course (logs or bales of hay suggested).
- (b) Water hazard.
- (c) One jump not less than fourteen (14) inches or more than twenty four (24) inches high ridden over.
- (d) One jump not less than fourteen (14) inches or more than twenty four (24) inches high led over.

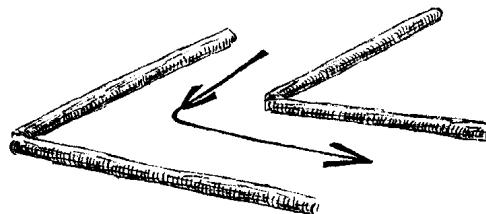
Suggested Basic Obstacle Course



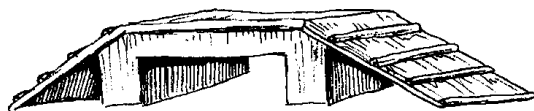
Basic Trail Class Obstacles



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

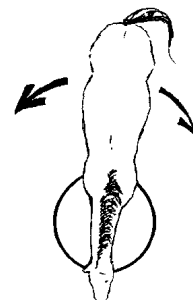


**BACK THROUGH:
"L" or "Z" SHAPED**
Poles or bales of hay or
straw on edge are suitable
and must be a minimum of 30"
in width; elevation must be no
more than 24".

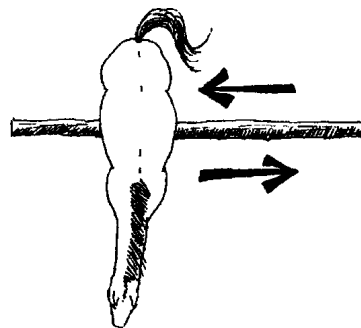


BRIDGE
18" to 24" high with sloping
ramps; at least 36" wide;
at least 6' long.

FOREHAND TURN
360 degree turn with
forefeet in a large circle.



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



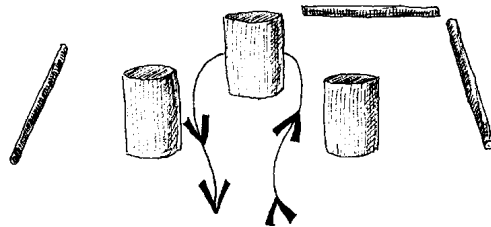
SIDE PASS
Either way over pole on the
ground; may be elevated no more
than 12".

Basic Trail Class Obstacles



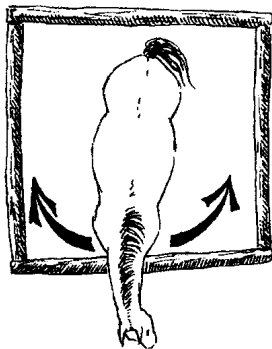
LOW JUMP

18" to 24" high, may be ridden over or led over; two may be used as an "in and out"; straw bales one edge are suitable.



BACK THROUGH

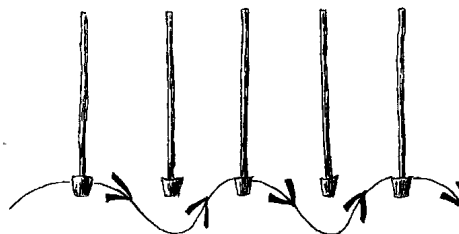
Three oil drums or nail kegs, 30" to 36" apart; may be confined by poles as shown.



HINDQUARTER

or FOREHAND TURN

360 degree turn inside four poles placed 6-8 feet in width.

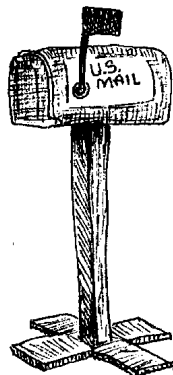


SERPENTINE

6' laths set in cement filled coffee cans close together for walk through or back through.

MAILBOX

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

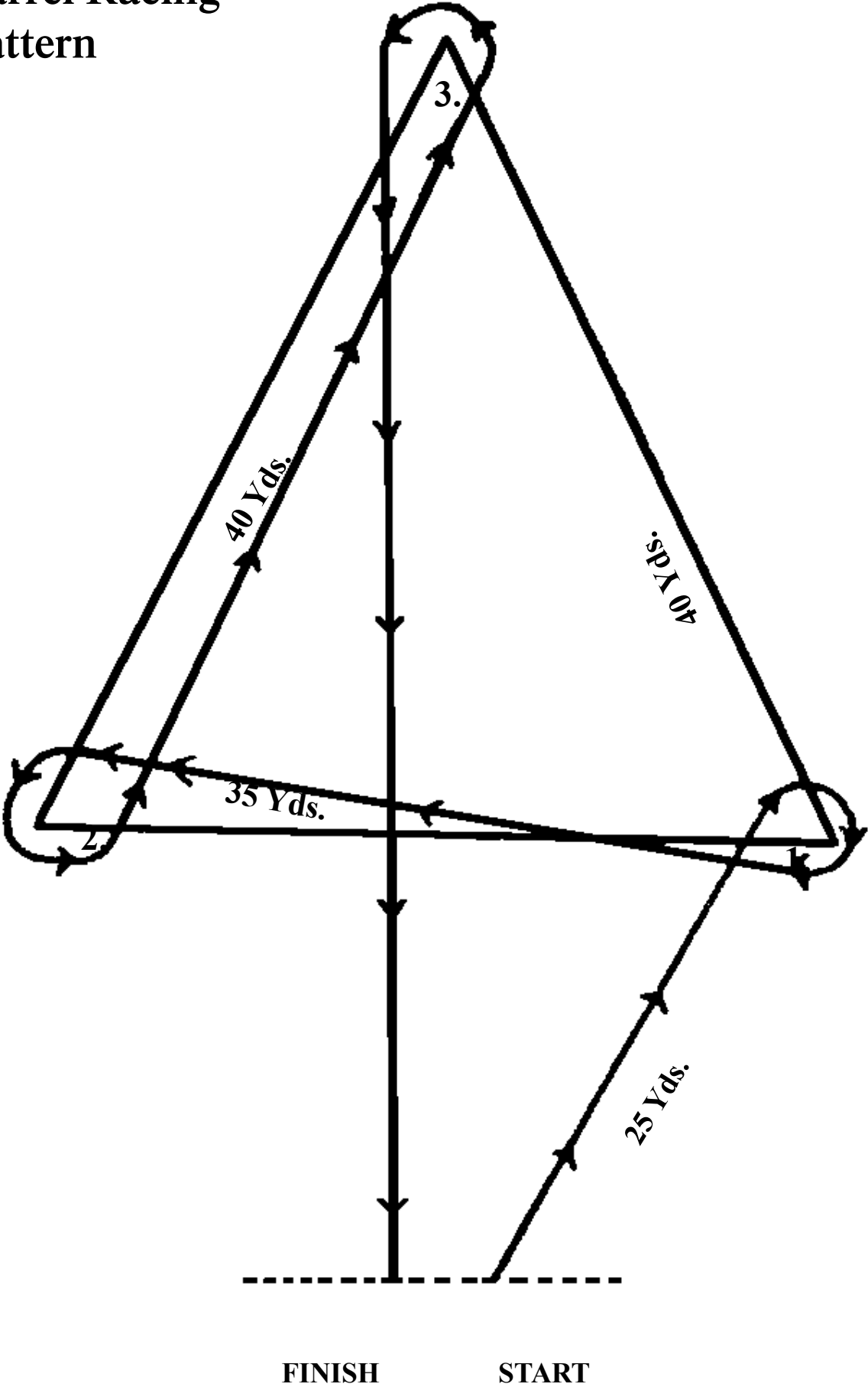


These obstacles are illustrated as guides. Imagination may be used for modifications and combinations. Courses should always be designed with the safety of the horse/rider in mind.

Barrel Racing. In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat, helmets and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant's head when the contestant enters the arena. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant's person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

- (a) Western type equipment must be used in barrel racing classes. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. The use of any type of hackamore with the exception of a bosal is not permitted. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment that he considers severe.
- (b) The course must be measured exactly. If the course is too large for the available space, then the pattern should be reduced five (5) yards at a time until the pattern fits the arena. Remember to leave adequate space between barrels and any obstacle. The distance from barrel number three (3) to the finish line need not be reduced five (5) yards at a time if there is sufficient room for the horse to stop.
- (c) When measuring the area for the barrel course, remember to leave ample room for the horses to complete their turns and to stop at the finish.
- (d) A clearly visible starting line must be provided. Barrel Racing is a timed event. An electric timer or at least two watches will be used, with the time indicated by the electric timer or the average time of the watches used by the official timers to be the official time.
- (e) The contestant is allowed a running start. Timing will begin as soon as the horse's nose reaches the starting line and will be stopped when the horse's nose passes over the finish line.
- (f) At a signal from the starter, the contestant will run to barrel one (1), pass to the left of it, and complete an approximately three hundred sixty (360) degree turn around it; then go to barrel number two (2), pass to the right of it, and complete a slightly more than three hundred sixty (360) degree turn around it; then go to barrel number three (3), pass to the right of it, and do another approximately three hundred sixty (360) degree turn around it, and then sprint to the finish line.
- (g) This barrel course may also be run to the left. For example, the contestant will start by running to barrel number two (2), turning to left around this barrel then to barrel number (1), turning to the right, then to barrel number (3), turning again to the right, followed by the final sprint to the finish line.
- (h) Knocking over barrels will cause a five (5) second penalty per barrel. A contestant may touch the barrel with his hand in Barrel Racing. A contestant that breaks the pattern or fails to follow the course will be disqualified.
- (i) In the event of a tie, the horse declared the winner in the runoff must re-run the pattern within two seconds of its original time or the runoff must be held again.

Barrel Racing Pattern



Pole Bending. In these classes, it is mandatory to wear appropriate western attire, including a shirt with long sleeves and collar, western hat and western boots. The hat must be on the contestant's head when the contestant enters the arena. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed if the hat or helmet is not on the contestant's person the entire time the contestant is in the arena. (Hats held on the body by a stampede string are allowed.)

(a) Western type equipment must be used in the pole bending class. The use of skid boots, splint boots and polo wraps is permitted. The use of any type hackamore with the exception of a bosal is not permitted. The judge may prohibit the use of bits or equipment he may consider severe. Cavesons, whips, crops or bats of any kind are prohibited.

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

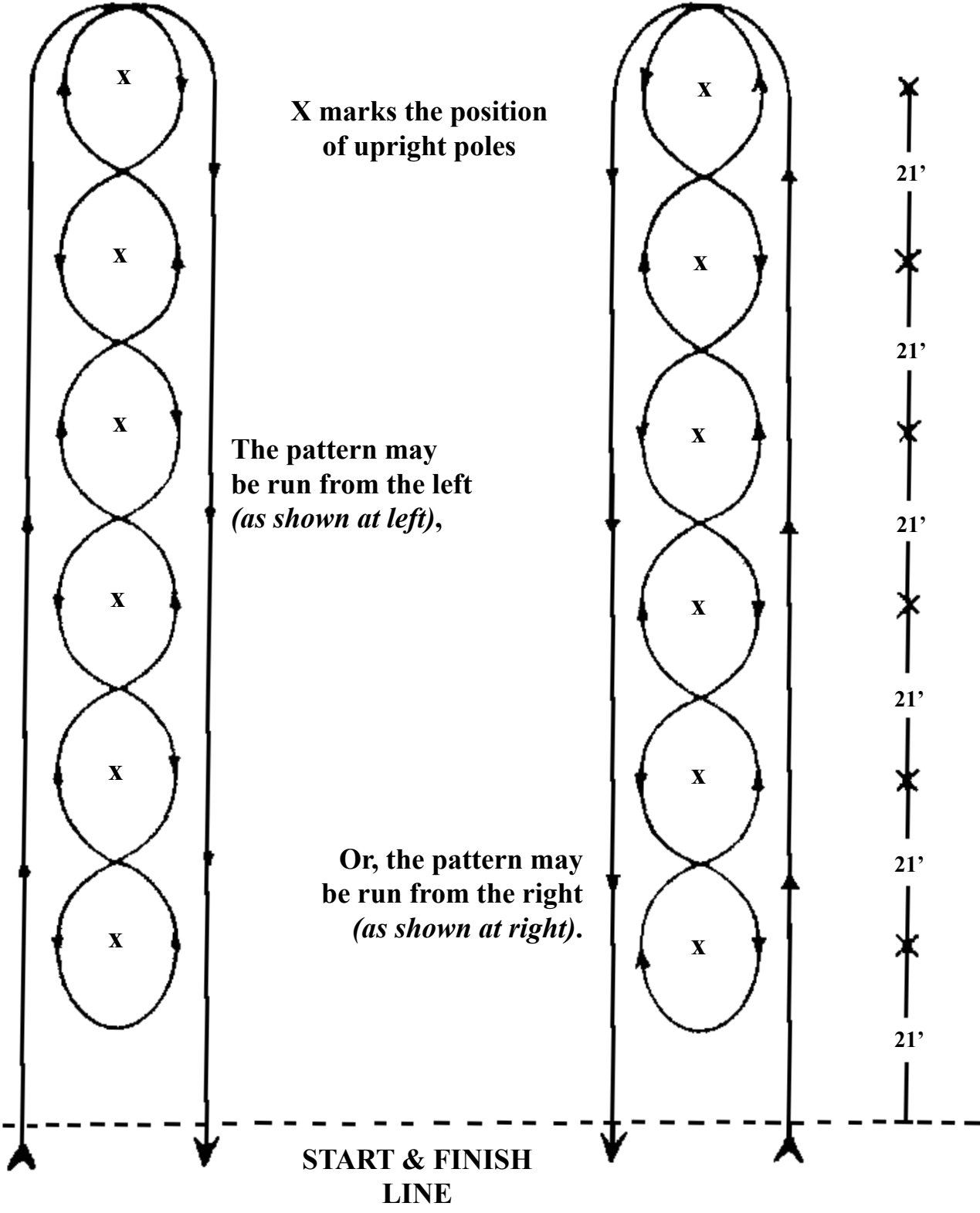
(c) The pole bending pattern is to be run around six poles. Each pole is to be twenty one (21) feet apart and the first pole is to be twenty one (21) feet from the starting line. Poles will be set on top of the ground, six (6) feet in height, and with no base more than fourteen (14) inches in diameter.

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

(e) Knocking over a pole, touching the pole with the contestant's hand will cause a five (5) second penalty. Failure to follow the course will cause disqualification.

(f) In the event of a tie, the horse declared the winner in the runoff must re-run the pattern within two (2) seconds of its original time or the runoff must be held again.

Pole Bending Pattern



Showmanship at Halter (Youths, 17 and Under). Designed to furnish the youth exhibitor an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to fit and show a conformation horse. Judging will be based on exhibitor ability, and no consideration will be given to the horse except for grooming and fitting. Horses must be two (2) year-olds or over. 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.

How Judged:

Appearance of Exhibitor - ten (10) points

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

Appearance of Horse - forty (40) points

- (a) Condition - fifteen (15) points
- (b) Grooming - fifteen (15) points

- 1. Hair coat clean, well brushed.
- 2. Mane and tail free of tangles and clean.
- 3. Hoofs trimmed or shod properly, clinched neatly and hoofs polished.

(c) Trimming - five (5) points

- 1. Muzzle and inside of ears trimmed unless it conflicts with laws or customs of an individual country.
- 2. Bridle path trimmed.
- 3. Long hair on jaw, legs and pasterns trimmed.

(d) Tack - five (5) points

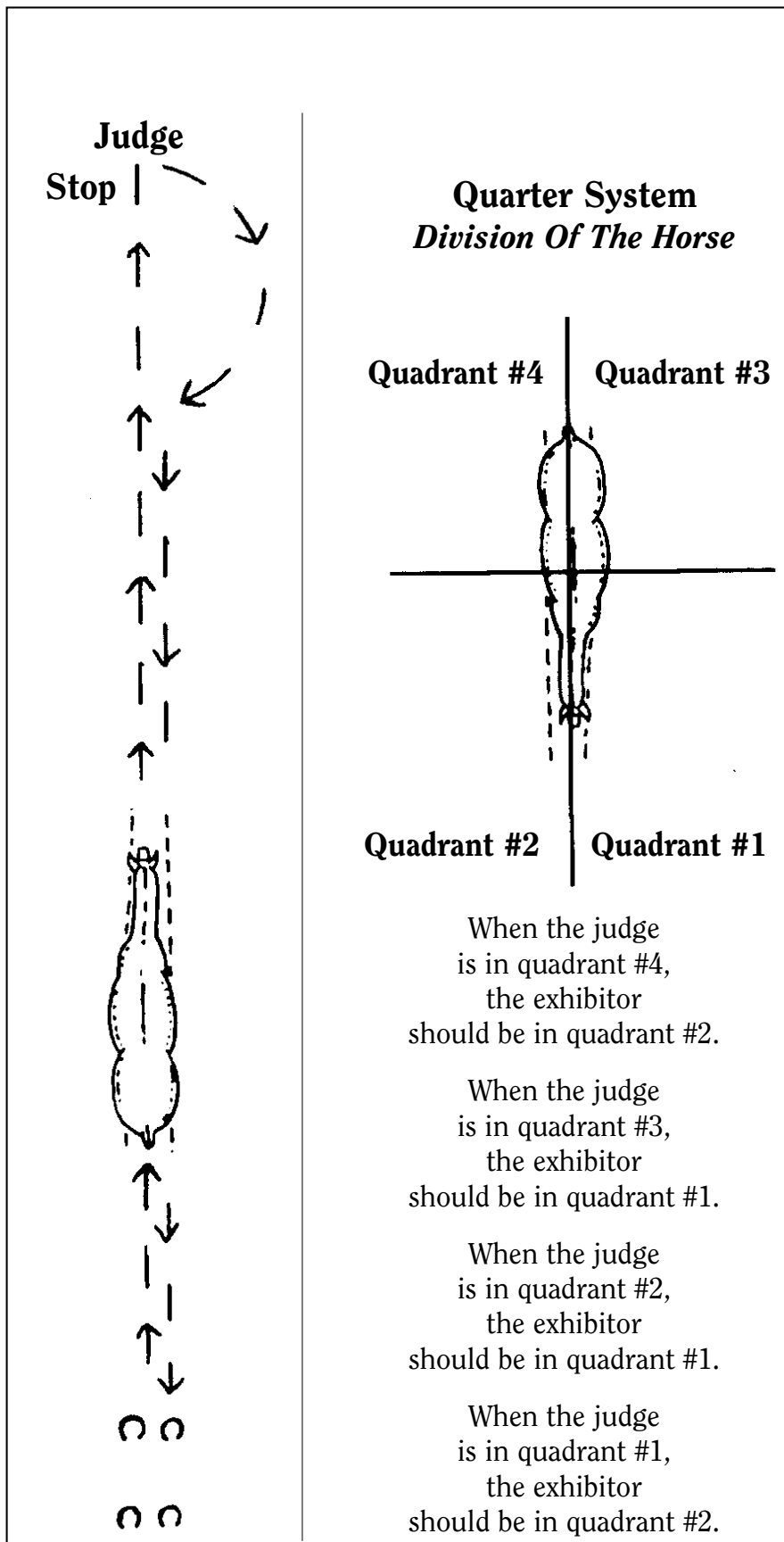
Tack (halter and lead shank) should be neat, clean and in good repair.

Showing of Horse in Ring - fifty (50) points

(a) Leading - fifteen (15) points

- 1. Enter the ring in the direction indicated by the ring steward and walk until the judge requests that the horses line up for inspection. Walk on the horses left side, holding the lead shank in the right hand, near halter. The remaining portion of the lead shank will be held neatly and safely in left hand. A tightly coiled or rolled lead shank or one with fingers inserted or laced through the coils, will be considered a fault in showmanship. Animal should lead readily at a walk and running walk.
- 2. After judge has lined up the class, each exhibitor will be requested to move his horse individually. When moving the horse, the exhibitor should be sure that the judge gets a clear, unobstructed view of the horse's action. Allow the horse sufficient lead so that he can move

Showmanship At Halter



freely in a straight line with his head carried at a height appropriate to his conformation. Lead the horse from his left side, with his throat latch even with the exhibitor's shoulder. Lead the horse the required distance, stop and set the horse up. At the judges signal turn to the right around the horse, turning him directly over his hocks with his hind feet staying nearly in place.

3. If the exhibitor is asked to back his horse, he should back him smoothly, one step at a time, as straight as possible for one body length. Do not change hands on the lead shank and use a press-and-release technique to ask the horse to back.

(b) Posing horse - fifteen (15) points

1. When posing the horse, the exhibitor should stand toward the front facing the horse with his 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 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 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, do most of the showing with the lead shank. The exhibitor should not touch the horse with his hand, never change hands on the lead shank or kick the horse's leg into position.

2. The exhibitor should not crowd the entry next to them in a side by side position. The exhibitor should not crowd the entry in front when lined up head to tail.

3. The exhibitor should leave a horse's length between them and the next entry.

(c) Poise, Alertness and Merits - twenty (20) points

Keep alert and be aware of the position of the judge at all times. Do not be distracted by persons or things outside the ring.

Dressage. Please see email from Nicole.

4. HALTER DIVISION.

Halter class entries are presented in hand, in either a halter or bridle as dictated by the specific class requirements. Entries in this division should exemplify the ultimate in conformation, and should be in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance, and should be well groomed. Show management will indicate in the class list whether these classes are Western or English and may further divide classes by gender of horse or exhibitor.

Categories of Halter Classes

In-Hand Classes. In-hand classes are open to all exhibitors unless specified amateur only. Entries are shown in a show bridle and must be two (3) years of age or older except for foals or get. These classes are judged on conformation, presentation and movement.

Suggested In-Hand Classes are:

1. Mare and Foal class
2. Get of Sire class (up to 3 offspring)
3. Stallion class
4. Mare class
5. Gelding class

Halter Classes. Halter classes are open to all exhibitors unless specified amateur only. These classes are judged on conformation, presentation and movement. Entries are shown in show halters.

Suggested classes are:

- Open Weanlings.
- Amateur Weanlings
- Open Yearlings
- Amateur Yearlings
- Open Two year olds
- Amateur Two year olds
- Championship Classes

Model Classes. Model classes are open to all exhibitors unless specified amateur only. These classes are judged on conformation and presentation only. The entries must be two (2) years of age or older and shown in show bridles.

Suggested classes are:

- Model classes - Stallions, mares, geldings or further divided into categories.
- Model championship.

5. EQUITATION DIVISION

In the Equitation Division, the exhibitor, as opposed to the horse, is judged. Exhibitors are judged on their seat, hands, and their ability as it relates to the performance of the horse, appointments of the horse with the rider, ring showmanship, and overall presentation.

A. General Rules For All Seats.

1. Walking Seat Equitation and Western Horsemanship classes will come under the Equitation Division in all shows.
2. The age of an individual on January first (1st) of each calendar year will be deemed the age of that individual throughout the balance of the calendar year.
3. Attendants will not be allowed in the ring unless requested by the judge.
4. Stallions may only be shown by adult exhibitors aged eighteen (18) and over.
5. A pattern is defined as two (2) or more ridden tests. The tests used for patterns are to be selected from those set forth herein and as referenced for each seat.
6. A minimum of one (1) pattern is required in all Walking Seat Equitation and Stock Seat Equitation classes. In the judge's sole discretion, two or more exhibitors may be asked to perform tests.
7. Equitation classes are required to canter. Exception: classes for riders 11 years and under.
8. Equitation - Special Programs – are those operated and coordinated by the sponsoring organizations for various purposes. Show management will be responsible for delineating the specific information and rules, not in conflict with these, to those who request them.

B. Walking Seat Equitation.

1. Position. The correct Walking Seat position is not exaggerated, but functional and efficient for riding the horse at any gait and for any length of time. Ring showmanship must be considered by judges.

(a) Hands. The hands should be light and held in an easy position, demonstrating adaptability and control. The height of the hands above the withers may vary as determined by how the horse sets his head. Hands and forearms should form a “V” when viewed from above, with the hands far enough apart that the thumbs almost touch when extended.

(b) Reins. Closed (or crossed) reins shall be used, with both hands on the reins, and the bight of the reins on the off side.

(c) Basic Position. The rider should sit comfortably in the middle of the saddle. With the feet out of the stirrups, the irons should strike just below the ankle. The feet should be positioned approximately mid-way in the irons with the heel slightly lower than the toes, and the knee and thigh should be rolled inward. The rider’s head should be held in a natural relaxed appearing position with the eyes focused forward, shoulders square, and the buttocks neatly tucked. One should be able to draw a vertical line through the ear, shoulder, hip, and heel.

(d) Position in Motion. The position in motion should be natural, with the ear, shoulder, hip and heel in alignment. The hands should be flexible with rein adjustments as needed, with the legs applying intermittent calf pressure as necessary to collect, aid, and cue the horse. Any pumping of the reins at the canter will be penalized.

2. Appointments.

Although exhibitors are judged on their ability, correctness and appearance of tack and attire remain important to the overall presentation.

(a) Attire and Personal Appointments.

1. Informal: Informal appointments are saddle seat type suits in conservative colors, such as black, gray, blue, beige or green, which include jackets with matching jodhpurs, coordinating vests, four-in-hand ties, masculine style shirts, gloves, homburgs, derbies, or snap brim hats, and jodhpur boots. Underpasses are required.

2. Semi-formal: The semi-formal appointments are only to be worn after 6:00 pm. Semi-formal appointments are saddle seat tuxedo suits with one-button coats in black, gray, dark blue, or brown, with collar and lapels of the same color and matching jodhpurs with a vertical satin stripe of the same color. A top hat, white formal tuxedo shirt, dark bow tie, cummerbund or pique vest, gloves, and jodhpur boots are required. A dark boutonniere is optional. Underpasses are required.

3. Formal: The formal appointments are only to be worn after 6:00 pm. They are the same as the semi-formal, except a top hat and white accessories including a white bow tie, cummerbund or pique vest, and gloves are required. A white boutonniere is optional. Underpasses are required.

4. Whips of no more than four (4) feet and small roweled spurs are optional.

5. If hair is long it must be styled above the collar, and only small post earrings may be worn.

(b) Tack and Equipment.

1. Bridle: The required bridle is a Standard English Walking Horse bridle with a single rein. Colored brow bands are appropriate, but rhinestones or other decorations on the brow band are not acceptable. Caveseons must be brown or black leather. Bit shanks with multiple rings are prohibited.
2. Saddle: English cutback saddles of the flat or deep seat variety are to be used. Dressage, forward seat, and stock seat saddles are prohibited.
3. Breast straps of brown or black leather are optional
4. Braids should be straight plaited with no butterflies or other ornamentation.

3. Class Routine.

Enter the ring at a flat walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counterclockwise direction. The class will proceed around the ring at each required gait and on command reverse and repeat. Exhibitors should line up on command and be judged individually. A minimum of one (1) pattern must be performed using the tests set forth here and referenced for each seat. Additional line-up test(s) may be requested in addition to the pattern at the judge's discretion. Line-up tests include addressing reins, backing (Plantation equitation only), dropping and picking up stirrups, and asking questions. If questions are asked, three (3) identical questions must be asked of each exhibitor: one each about anatomy of the horse, tack and Equitation. It is at the judge's discretion to ask the riders to perform the pattern at the start of the class before railwork (allowing entries to wait outside the ring until patterns are completed). The judge's analysis is based on a 50/50 combination of railwork and test(s).

4. Tests from which Judges Must Choose.

The judge must choose a pattern from the tests described below as outlined in class specifications. Judges are encouraged to consider the layout of the arena, and to utilize creativity by choosing a pattern that will enable riders to showcase the ability, manners and versatility of the plantation horse. Exhibitors must back the horse during line-up.

(a) Ridden Tests may be any of the following:

1. The Circle performed at any or all gaits.
2. The Straight Line performed at any or all gaits.
3. Performance around the ring performed at any or all gaits.
4. The Serpentine performed at any or all gaits. A serpentine is a minimum of 2 half circles.
5. The Figure Eight performed at any of all gaits.
6. Riding without stirrups performed at any or all gaits. The stirrups shall be left in the natural position.
7. Change of canter lead.

5. Class specifications.

(a) Plantation Walking Seat Equitation Classes:

Show management may offer the following classes in Plantation Walking Seat Equitation:

Plantation Equitation classes are open to riders mounted on any Plantation Division horses. Exhibitors must back the horse during the line-up.

1. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 8 years and Under: No canter and Line-up tests only.
2. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 11 years and Under: No canter and Tests 1 - 3
3. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 12 - 14 years: Tests 1 - 7 apply
4. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 15 - 17 years: Tests 1 - 7 apply
5. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 17 & Under: Tests 1 - 7 apply
6. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Exhibitors 18 & over; Tests 1 - 7 apply
7. Plantation Walking Seat Equitation, Trainers to Ride: Tests 1 - 7 apply
8. Plantation Walking Seat Championship: tests 1 - 7 apply
9. Special Equitation Programs: Contact sponsoring organization for specific information regarding class routine, tests, specifications, and qualifications.

D. Western Horsemanship.

1. Position

(a) Hands: Only one hand is to be used and that hand may not be changed during the class. One finger is permitted between the reins when split reins are used. The end of any split reins must fall on the same side as the reining hand. When using a romal, no finger is allowed between the reins and the hands should be held in a fist position. The rider may hold the end of romal in their free hand to prevent swinging and adjust the reins, but this hand must be approximately 16 inches from the reining hand. The reining hand should be bent at the elbow and above the horn; the position of the free hand is optional but should be in a relaxed position with the rider's body.

(b) Basic Position: Feet should be in the stirrups with the weight on the ball of the foot and stirrups just short enough to allow the heels to be lowered. The rider should sit deep and relaxed in the saddle with ear, shoulder, hip and heel aligned.

(c) Position in Motion: Close to the saddle with slight motion. The pumping of the reins at the lope will be penalized.

2. Appointments

(a) Attire: A western hat, long sleeved shirt with collar, a necktie, kerchief, bolo tie, or brooch, long pants, western belt, chaps, boots and gloves are required. A vest or jacket may also be worn. A one-piece equitation suit with long sleeves can be worn if the suit includes a collar.

1. Spurs are optional.

2. Numbers may be placed on the rider's back or the saddle pad and must be visible at all times. If the number is placed on the saddle pad, it must be on both sides to be visible to the judge during both the first way of the ring and the reverse.

3. Long hair must be styled above the collar.

(b) Tack

1. Bridle: A western bridle without a cavesson must be used. Split or romal reins are acceptable. Bit shanks cannot exceed 9 ½ inches.

2. Saddle: The saddle must be western type and sized to fit the rider. Australian Stock Saddles are prohibited.

3. Braids: Braids are not allowed in the mane or forelock.

3. Class Routine:

Enter the ring at a flat walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counterclockwise direction. The class will proceed around the ring at each required gait and on command reverse and repeat except that the lope is required in place of the canter (Exception: 11 & Under). Horses are reversed away from the rail. Exhibitors should line up on command and be judged individually. A minimum of one (1) pattern must be performed using the tests set forth here and referenced for each seat. Additional line-up test(s) may be requested in addition to the pattern at the judge's discretion. Line-up tests include backing and asking questions. If questions are asked, three (3) identical questions must be asked of each exhibitor: one each about anatomy of the horse, tack and equitation. It is at the judge's discretion to ask the riders to perform the pattern at the start of the class before railwork (allowing entries to wait outside the ring until patterns are completed). The judge's analysis is based on a 50/50 combination of railwork and test(s).

4. Tests from which Judges Must Choose

The judge must choose a pattern from the appropriate tests below as outlined in the class specifications.

(a) Tests

1. Performance on the Rail performed at any or all gaits.
2. Straight line performed at any or all gaits
3. Circle performed at any or all gaits
4. 360*
5. Lope and halt
6. Change of leads
7. Figure Eight: Performed at any or all gaits
8. Rollback: right or left

*At the discretion of the judge, the horse may be asked to back clear of the line-up and do a three hundred sixty (360) degree neck reined turn, either right or left, exhibitor's discretion.

5. Class specifications

The suggested classes for Stock Seat Equitation are listed below. Stock Seat Equitation classes are open to exhibitors riding plantation type horses. The lope is a required gait except in the 8 and under and 11 and under classes.

(a) Classes

1. 8 and Under: Backing only

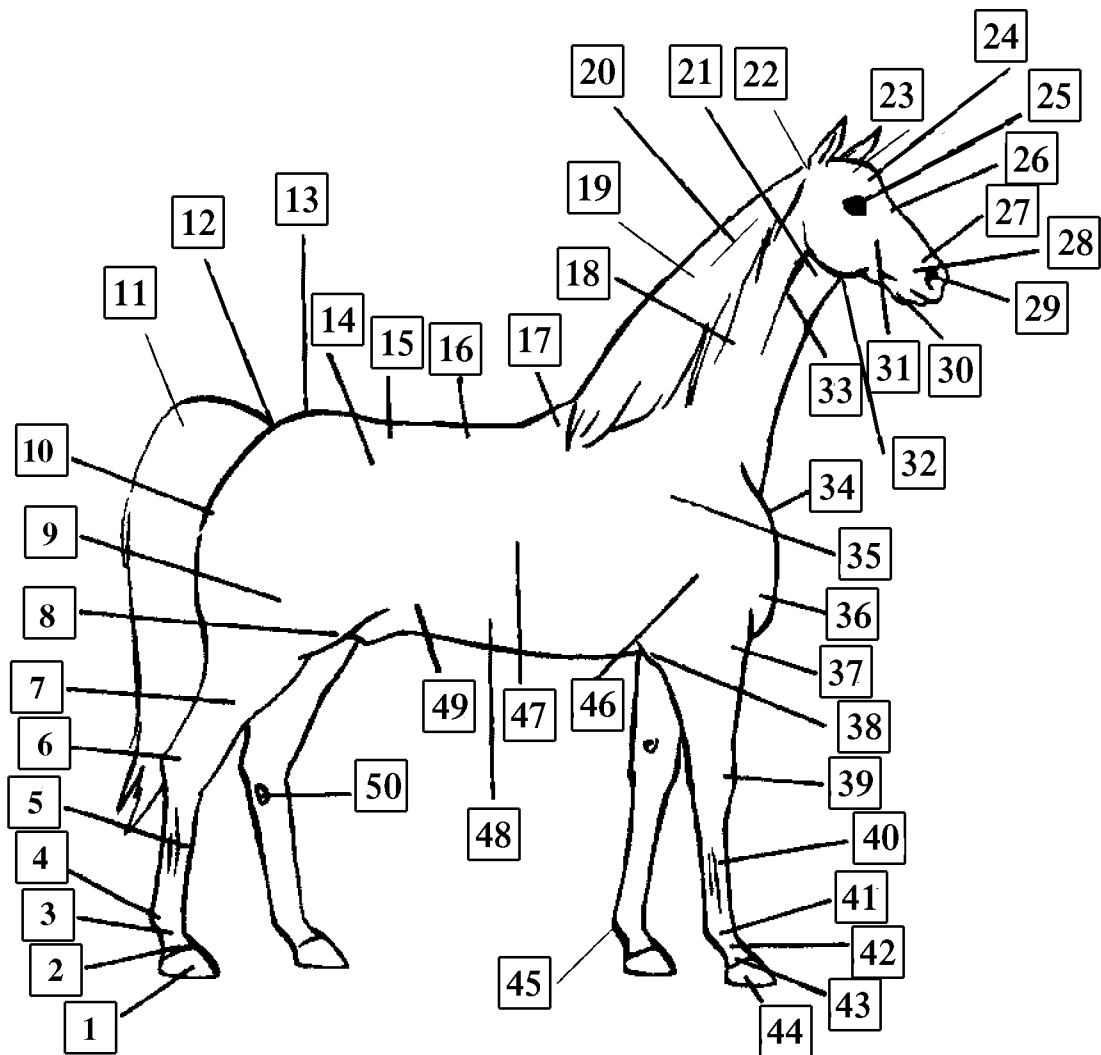
2. Western Horsemanship, 11 and Under: No lope, tests 1-3 apply.
3. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 12-14: Tests 1-5 apply.
4. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 15-17: Tests 1-8 apply.
5. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 17 and Under: Tests 1-8 apply.
6. Western Horsemanship, Exhibitor 18 and Over: Tests 1-8 apply.
7. Western Horsemanship Championship: Tests 1-8 apply.
8. Western Horsemanship, Trainers to Ride: Tests 1-8 apply.
9. Special Equitation Programs: Contact sponsoring organizations for specific rules regarding class routine, specifications, tests and qualifications.

E. Judging Responsibilities

1. General Responsibilities

- (a) **Test(s):** Instructions will be both publicly announced and posted before show time. Judges will provide show management a copy of their test(s) before the start date of the show.
- (b) The judging will be based on an analysis of 50% rail work and 50% test(s).
- (c) Any exhibitor not having his mount under appropriate control will be dismissed from the ring.
- (d) If an exhibitor falls, the entry will be eliminated unless the fall is a direct result of interfering contact from another exhibitor or horse. Any interfering exhibitor or horse will be excused.
- (e) Ring showmanship and horse grooming are considered.

NOMENCLATURE



1	Hoof	18	Neck	35	Shoulder
2	Coronary Band	19	Mane	36	Pectoral Region
3	Pastern	20	Crest	37	Forearm
4	Fetlock	21	Throatlatch	38	Elbow
5	Cannon	22	Occipital Crest (Poll)	39	Carpus (Knee)
6	Hock	23	Forelock	40	Cannon
7	Gaskin	24	Fore Head	41	Fetlock Joint
8	Stifle	25	Eye	42	Pastern Joint
9	Thigh	26	Face	43	Coronary Band
10	Point of Buttock	27	Nose	44	Hoof
11	Tail	28	Muzzle	45	Ergot
12	Dock	29	Nostril	46	Upper Arm
13	Croup	30	Chin	47	Ribs
14	Point of Hip	31	Cheek	48	Barrel
15	Loin	32	Throttle	49	Flank
16	Back	33	Jugular Groove	50	Chestnut
17	Withers	34	Point of Shoulder		

105. SHOW RULES

A. GENERAL

1. TWH Rulebook™. The TWH Rulebook™ will govern in all circumstances.

2. Jurisdiction. All approved shows, sales, and exhibitions, and all persons participating in or attending such events, will be subject to and governed by the TWH International Rulebook™.

3. Condition of Horses. All horses at a show, sale, or exhibition must be serviceably sound in the opinion of the official veterinarian, the judge, and if anyone deems the horse not to be serviceably sound, their decision will be final and that horse will not be shown, sold, or exhibited.

4. Order and Time Schedules.

(a) The previously scheduled or announced order or time for classes will not be amended, without prior notice to the judge and exhibitors affected. However, show management may call for a class within thirty (30) minutes of its scheduled time if that class remains in the proper order.

(b) Show management, in its sole discretion, may invoke and enforce a three (3) minute gate call. Provided that an official timer or timing device is provided, and adequate notice and warning is provided to all exhibitors.

5. Class Interruptions. If a class is interrupted, show management shall have the option of resuming the class, recommencing the class in its entirety, or postponing the class in its entirety, at its sole discretion.

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

7. Stallions. A stallion may not be exhibited in any class which specifies youth.

8. Prize Lists.

(a) All exhibitors should be notified as soon as possible upon receipt of entries, or in writing when they arrive at the show, of any errors discovered in the prize list prior to the date of the show.

(b) At least five days prior to the show, all exhibitors should be provided written notice of any additional classes or classes with increased prizes. In any such instance, entries must be accepted in such classes at least until the start of the show.

(c) Show management is responsible for keeping exhibitors informed of all changes in the prizes.

9. Challenge Trophies. A challenge trophy is a trophy donated to or offered by show management which requires that it must be won under the specific terms and conditions agreed upon and announced by the donor and show management in order to be retired. Those terms and conditions can not be amended without all parties' consent, including the consent of all previous winners.

10. Sweepstakes. When a Sweepstakes Class is offered, show management must state with specificity in its program or class listing all terms, conditions, and rules in regard to the origination and division of prize monies.

11. Retirement Ceremonies. In the event that a retirement ceremony is held at the request of the owner of a

horse, the horse will not be permitted to compete at that show. Any horse thus officially retired will be barred for life from further competition, except by special permission of the HIO Committee.

B. ENTRIES

1. Prior to the inspection of any horse by a DQP, the class entry sheet must contain the following information:

- (a) The horse's official name and registration number as indicated on TWHBEASM registration.
- (b) The horse owner's name as indicated on TWHBEASM registration, and current address, including street address, post office box, and ZIP Code.
- (c) Any amateur exhibitor's name, show card number, and address, post office box, and ZIP Code.
- (d) Any youth exhibitor's name, show card number, an address, including street address, post office box, and ZIP Code.
- (e) The trainer's name, license number, if any, and address, including street address, post office box, and ZIP Code.

2. The entry form for each Sanctioned show or sale will contain a written certification to be signed by the exhibitor or the exhibitor's representative that states as follows:

- (a) The making of an entry of a horse constitutes a declaration that the horse and exhibitor meet all eligibility requirements as entered. And, the making constitutes an agreement that the person making it, and the owner, lessee, trainer, exhibitor, coach, or any agent thereof, as well as the horse, are subject to the TWH RulebookTM, and that each accepts as final the decision of the Show Committee, the HIO Committee, or Hearing Committee, as the case may be, on any question arising under the rules, and agrees to hold the show, the HIO Committee, Hearing Committee, their officials, directors and employees harmless for any action taken.
- (b) If an exhibitor, or an exhibitor's agent, fails to sign an entry form as required, that exhibitor's, or that exhibitor's agents', first presentation of a horse for inspection will be interpreted as an agreement to the written certification.

3. All horses must be entered under the owner's name and the proper registration number in accordance with TWHBEASM records for the entry to be valid.

4. All horses must be entered under the names of all owners in accordance with TWHBEASM records for the entry to be valid. Such horses are eligible to be shown in open and/or amateur owners' classes and may be shown by any one of the owners or any member of their immediate family.

5. **Lease.** A leasehold interest in a horse as evidenced by a written lease executed by the owner and the lessee for a stated period of time upon payment of a certain amount will be construed as ownership of the horse.

6. TWHBEASM SHOW CARD; in order to show every exhibitor must have a TWHBEASM Show Card or TWHBEASM Guest Card. **(This is not in effect for 2008)**

7. **Post Entries.** Post entries are those made after the stated closing date. A show will not allow post entries unless that opportunity is expressly stated or reserved. However, in the event that prizes are amended or classes are added, a show will allow post entries in those classes.

c 8. Refusal of Entries.

(a) A show manager may reserve the right to refuse the entry of any person who has demonstrated unacceptable or unsportsmanlike behavior at a show. Any such person will have the right to be heard on the issue by show management prior to the first entry refusal, and the right to appeal the decision of show management to the Hearing Committee which may reverse the decision of show management by a vote of 2/3 of the Committee.

(b) If the list of classes clearly states, show management may require an entry to qualify for entry in the show, or may set other parameters as a prerequisite for entry.

9. Fees. Any fees will be paid in local or U.S. currency and paid in cash.

10. Unpaid Accounts. Any exhibitor, owner, or trainer who fails to pay any account or fine due to show management or sales management will be subject to suspension by TWHBEASM.

C. ATTIRE AND EXHIBITOR REQUIREMENTS

All persons entering a show ring, including but not limited to exhibitors, drivers, or handlers must be correctly attired for the classes for which they are entering the show ring, and all attendants or grooms must be neatly dressed. Show management may, in its sole discretion, preclude any person from entering the show ring if that person is not correctly attired. If an entry fails to meet the requirements of tack or attire in any class, the judge shall excuse the entry or penalize the entry in the final judging at his discretion.

Correct attire for exhibitors, drivers, or handlers consists of the following, unless otherwise noted:

1. English Attire

An English Riding Habit is required.

Pants with tie downs, or underpasses are required.

English style riding boots are required.

English Spurs are optional.

Gloves are optional.

Hats such as the homburg, top hat, derby, snap brim or safety helmets are optional.

In Auxiliary Classes, exhibitors are required to wear a snap brim hat or derby or their hair must be worn up. The hair cannot hang below the collar in these classes.

2. Western Attire

Western style long pants are required unless pants are covered by chaps.

Western style collared long sleeve shirt, with necktie, kerchief, bolo tie, or brooch if open collar.

Western style hats or safety helmets appropriate for showing western are required.

Western style boots are required.

Western style coats, jackets, vests, chaps, and gloves are optional.

3. General

Hair must be neat and well groomed.

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

No advertising on clothing or hats will be permitted in the show ring.

Gentlemen are required to wear a hat with the exception of youth eleven (11) and under

4. Halter and Model Attire. All model and halter class handlers must wear a collared shirt and tie. Hats are recommended at evening performances, but are optional at daytime performances. In plantation model classes, attire must be all English or all Western.

5. Attendants' or Grooms' Attire: Attendants and grooms must be neatly dressed in accordance with the nature and importance of the class.

English ATTIRE



Correct positioning of an informal felt derby. This hat can be worn both day and evening by both female and male riders. In the TWH industry, it is more commonly seen worn by lady riders.



Back view of correct hat position showing correct neat hair bun wrapped in a hair net. Tradition dictates that no adornment be added to the hair unless it is a small micro bun ribbon, small pin, or small bow.



Ladies informal saddle seat suit with informal shirt constructed of either a British tab, snap tab, or eyelets with a collar bar pin, men's neck tie, and tastefully matching vest. This attire can be worn anytime in any English Saddle Seat class. It is a good choice for those wishing to economize and not purchase a separate formal tuxedo.



Close-up of ladies informal saddle seat attire. With informal attire, the rider can use some creativity with matching and contrasting colors. It is recommended to keep the bright colors restricted to the tie and vest and not the suit. This way you have a fun splash of color without over-powering your mount.



Correct positioning of an informal felt homburg. This multi-functional hat can be worn both day and evening and by both female and male riders. In the TWH industry, it is more commonly seen worn by lady riders.

English ATTIRE



Ladies formal tuxedo with satin shawl collar, satin pants stripe, silk top hat, white formal winged collar shirt, white bow tie, white vest, and white gloves. This attire is only to be worn after 6:00 p.m. in championship or equitation classes. White gloves are recommended to be worn only by experienced riders with steady hands.



Correct saddle seat position. You should be able to draw an imaginary straight vertical line from the rider's ears, to shoulders, to hip, to heels. The hand position should be such that if you held two sticks in your hands, the sticks would cross forming an "X" above the hands. The stirrups should be positioned on the ball of the foot and the heel should be lower than the toe. Notice how this suit has been constructed with button holes at the bottom of the jods to give the leg a long and sleek look.



Silk top hat correctly positioned on the head with a proper small and neat hair bun at the nape of the neck. The bun should be wrapped in a hair net to control flyaway hairs.



Close-up of the ladies formal tuxedo appointments including a white winged collar shirt with flat pleated front, white piqued bow tie, and white piqued vest.



Correctly rolled and shaped silk top hat.



Black English saddle seat gloves for both men and women. Dark gloves are recommended if your horse requires excessive hand movement. Gloves not only give a finished and steadier look, they also provide the best grip. Leather against leather is the strongest hold.



White piqued formal bow tie.



Underpasses (also referred to as tie downs) keep the pants of the jodhpurs pulled down neatly over the boot. They are required in all English classes for all riders.



English spurs. It is recommended to have button holes or v-slits constructed into your jodhpurs for the spurs to slip through to keep the bottom of the jods from bunching up.

English ATTIRE



Close-up of Gentlemen's formal tuxedo appointments including a white winged collar shirt with flat pleated front, white piqued bow tie, and white piqued vest.



Correct positioning of the men's felt snap brim hat.

Gentlemen's formal tuxedo with black felt snap brim hat. This attire is only to be worn after 6:00 p.m. in championship or equitation classes. Gloves are optional but are recommended for form and function



Close-up of Gentlemen's informal saddle seat suit. Same as the ladies, men can use a splash of color in the tie and vest. It is recommended to keep the bright colors restricted to the tie and vest so you do not over-power your mount.



Gentlemen's informal saddle seat suit with informal shirt constructed of either a British tab, snap tab, or eyelets with a collar bar pin, men's neck tie, and tastefully matching vest. This attire can be worn anytime in any English saddle seat class. It is a good choice for those wishing to economize and not purchase a separate formal tuxedo.

English HATS



Felt saddle seat derby. This hat is to be worn with informal attire only.



Felt homburg. This hat is recommended to be worn with informal attire only.



Silk top hat. This hat is to only be worn with formal attire after 6:00 p.m. in championship and equitation classes only.



Straw snap brim hat. This hat is to be worn with informal attire only.



Felt snap brim. This hat can be worn with both formal and informal attire.

Western HATS



Western straw hat.



Western felt hat - tan.



Western felt hat - black.

Western ATTIRE



Correct positioning of the western hat.



Ladies Western attire with western hat, shirt, vest, western belt and buckle, jods covered in chaps, and western boots that match the chaps.

Close-up of ladies Western attire. If a high, non-opening collar is worn, a tie is not required.



Back view of correct hat position showing correct neat hair bun wrapped in a hair net.

Ladies Western attire with western hat, shirt, western belt and buckle, jods covered in chaps, and western boots that match the chaps.

Basic seat position. Feet should be in the stirrups with the weight on the ball of the foot and stirrups just short enough to allow the heels to be lowered. The rider should sit deep and relaxed in the saddle with ear, shoulder, hip and heel aligned.



If chaps are worn, preferably they should match the western boots.

Western ATTIRE



Correct positioning of the western hat.



Appropriate Gentlemen's Western attire is a western hat, shirt, bandana, western belt and buckle. Western-style long pants are required, unless pants are covered by chaps.



Western spurs.



Western bandana.



Gloves not only give a finished and steadier look, they also provide the best grip. Leather against leather is the strongest hold.



If chaps are worn, preferably they should match the western boots.



Close-up of men's Western attire. If a collared shirt is worn, a bandana (pictured here) or a bolo tie is required.

D. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HORSES

1. Appearance. All entries shall be clean, neatly trimmed, in good flesh presenting a healthy appearance, and outfitted in clean and appropriate tack. If an entry fails to meet the requirements of tack or attire in any class, the judge shall excuse the entry or penalize the entry in the final judging at his discretion.

2. English Tack.

All horses must use English tack, except where division or class rules permit otherwise.

All horses must use a Standard Walking Horse Single Rein Bridle and Bit, except where division or class rules permit otherwise. Neither quick change bridles and reins nor gag bits with no shanks are allowed. Curb chains are permitted.

Braids will be worn in English and halter classes.

3. Western Tack.

Western tack requires a western style saddle.

Western tack requires a western style bridle with no caveson. The length of the bit must not exceed nine and one half (9 ½) inches. Curbs are allowed, chain or leather, but must be at least one half (½) inch wide and must lay flat against the horse's jaw. Split or romal reins are also allowed.

Western style breast straps, hobbles on saddle when romal is used, skid boots, splint boots, polo wraps, covered stirrups or tapaderos, are allowed optional equipment.

Braids, cavesons, nosebands, draw reins, tie downs, running or other type martingales, crops, bats, and whips are prohibited.

4. Australian Stock Saddles are not approved as either English or Western tack.

5. Identifying Tack. Except for small brass name plates on the sides of bridles and the backs of saddles, 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.

6. Wrapping of Legs. The use of "Vet Wrap" will be allowed along the cannon bone on the front legs, and along the cannon bone down onto the ankles of the rear legs. The color of the wrapping is to blend in reasonably with the color of the horse.

7. Artificial Markings and Appliances. No change in the color of markings of a horse, other than mane, tail or hoof, is permitted. All appliances other than those set forth in this section are prohibited.

8. Whips. When English tack is required or used, whips of four feet or less including the snapper are permitted in the show ring. When the class is a driving class, whips up to six feet including the snapper are permitted. Nothing is allowed to be attached to the whip. Whips may not be handed across the rail to an exhibitor. Whips are not allowed in western classes.

E. GENERAL SHOETING REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS

1. Compatible with FEI Standards
2. A maximum weight of two pounds is set for the shoes worn by all horses shown in the Plantation division. Any shoe thrown after the horse has entered the gate of the show ring will be retrieved by the judge or ring master and weighed in center ring. A weight over two pounds which is the weight limit on all plantation shoes will result in expulsion from the ring and the remainder of the show, a six (6) month suspension for the trainer, owner, exhibitor, and horse.
3. **Hoof Bands.** The use of hoof bands is prohibited in all plantation classes and on show grounds.
4. **Pressure Shoeing.** Shoeing a horse, or trimming a horse's hoof in a manner that will cause such horse to suffer, or can reasonably be expected to cause such horse to suffer pain or distress, inflammation, or lameness when walking, trotting, or otherwise moving is strictly prohibited. Suspected violators will be referred to the TWHBEASM Enforcement Committee.

F. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR PLANTATION AND VERSATILITY CLASSES

1. Shoe Size.

Classic Pleasure: No shoes allowed

Country Pleasure: Factory stamped keg shoes only

Trail Pleasure: Shoe size is 3/4 inch wide and 3/8 inch thick. Clips drawn from the shoe are permitted.

Lite Shod: Shoe size is 3/4 inch wide and 3/8 inch thick. Clips drawn from the shoe are allowed.

Plantation: The maximum shoe size is one (1) inch wide and one half (1/2) inch thick. The shoe must not extend more than one fourth (1/4) inch beyond the hoof at the toe.

2. **Heel.** The heel of the shoe must not extend beyond the bulb of the horse's heel when a perpendicular line is drawn from the bulb of the horse's heel to the ground.
3. **Clips.** Welded on clips are not permitted on plantation horses. However, clips that are drawn from the shoe itself are permitted. No additional weight will be allowed on or in the hoof, other than the shoe and the nails used to attach the shoe.
4. **Curb Chains and Cavesons.** Curb chains or cavesons may not be adjusted on the reverse of plantation classes. Curb chains or straps must be at least one half (1/2) inch wide and must lie flat against the jaw. No cross chain cavesons are permitted.
5. **Martingales and Tie Downs.** Martingales and tie downs are prohibited in plantation classes, but are allowed in TWH Over Fences, Barrel Racing, and Pole Bending Classes.
6. **Hackamores.** Hackamores of any type with the exception of a bosal are prohibited in all versatility classes.

7. Snaffle Bits and Shanks. Snaffle bits are permitted, but the shanks, including the rings to which the cheeks and reins are attached, must not exceed nine and one half (9 ½) inches in length

8. Tack. Tack and exhibitor apparel must be English or Western as the class dictates, and not a combination of both.

9. Attire in Versatility. The attire for versatility classes will be neat and appropriate.

10. Bosals and Ring Snaffles. Bosals or ordinary ring snaffles may be used on four (4) year-old or younger western horses. When using a bosal or snaffle, the exhibitor may use two (2) hands on the reins. The ordinary ring snaffle bit has a broken mouth piece with conventional O-rings, egg-butt, or D-rings, and the ring must be no larger than four (4) inches in diameter. Optional loose chin strap of leather or nylon only is permitted. The reins must be attached above the chin strap. Bosals may be used in Poles, Barrels, Trail or Reining Classes.

11. Side Saddles. Side saddles are approved equipment in plantation and versatility classes.

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

G. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HALTER CLASSES

1. All halter and in-hand classes in the halter division are to be judged on conformation, presentation and movement.

2. Model classes in the halter division are to be judged on conformation and presentation only. Entries in this class should stand quietly when in the line-up.

3. In all halter, model or in-hand classes the tack and attire may be either Western or English but not a combination of both.

4. Tail switches are allowed on mares, stallions, and geldings but are prohibited on weanlings and yearlings.

5. Any Plantation Division shoe can be worn by mares, geldings, and stallions. Weanlings must be shown barefoot. Yearlings must be shown barefoot or with a Country Pleasure shoe. Two year olds can be shown barefoot or with any of the Plantation Division shoes.

6. In model classes the entries must conform to TWH Rulebook™ equipment rules and show in their respective classes.

7. Braids in the manes and foretops are mandatory unless the class is western where braids are not allowed.

8. Whips not to exceed four (4) feet in length including snapper are permitted for use by exhibitors, unless shown in western.

H. DRUGS

1. Forbidden Substances. No horse will be allowed to show, sell, or exhibit if that horse has been

administered any forbidden substance by any means. A forbidden substance is any substance or drug that might affect the performance of a horse as a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, or psychotropic, or might otherwise interfere with the forbidden substance testing. The use of “ginger” is also prohibited.

Owners, exhibitors, trainers, and their veterinarians are cautioned against the use of medicinal preparations, tonics, pastes, powders, and products of any kind, including those used topically, the ingredients and quantitative analysis of which are not specifically known, as they might contain a forbidden substance, particularly those containing plant ingredients.

A horse that has been administered a forbidden substance for a purely therapeutic purpose may show, sell, or exhibit twenty-four (24) hours after the most recent administration if a report has been filed by a veterinarian with show, sale, or exhibition management within four (4) hours of the last administration documenting the therapeutic use.

2. Blood or Urine. Any blood withdrawn or urine taken for drug testing procedures shall be administered by or under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian within fifteen (15) minutes of the horse exiting the show, sale, or exhibition/arena.

I. AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

1. Amateur Status.

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

Any person who has not reached his 18th birthday is declared to be an amateur. For horse show purposes, a youth exhibitor is an individual who, on January 1st of the show year, has not yet obtained his 18th birthday.

To be eligible to show in amateur or youth exhibitor classes at TWHBEASM approved events, every amateur and youth exhibitor must have a current TWHBEASM Show Card or TWHBEASM Guest Show Card. These must be renewed each year or purchased for individual events as the case may be. **(Not required in 2008)**

The following will not affect amateur status:

- (a) standing a breeding stallion, buying or selling, or boarding horses does not affect a person’s amateur status;
- (b) the writing of books or articles for horse show purposes;
- (c) the acceptance of remuneration for judging horse shows, sales or exhibitions;
- (d) the reimbursement of an exhibitor for the exhibitor’s reasonable “out of pocket” expenses; and
- (e) the acceptance of a small inconsequential token of appreciation, other than money, for exhibiting.

If there is a question of whether a person is a professional or an amateur, final determination shall be made by the TWHBEASM Enforcement Committee.

2. Professional Status.

A professional is any adult who has or shares in the responsibility for the custody, care, training, or performance of a horse, or, if after his 18th birthday, he accepts remuneration for any of the following activities, whether or not

it is the principal means of his or her income, excluding Halter Professionals:

- (a) Employment in connection with horses at a show;
- (b) Exercising, schooling, riding, or driving horses, except those persons who give riding lessons but do not otherwise train horses;
- (c) Exhibiting in horse shows any horse for which he or a member of his immediate family accepts remuneration for training for a person outside of the immediate family; or
- (d) Employment in any capacity, rides, or shows at halter in horse shows, any horses which his employer or a member of the immediate family of such employer owns, boards or trains.

Halter Professional. A person who shows at halter any horse for which he accepts remuneration for training weanlings and yearlings for a person outside of his immediate family. Any person who is a professional will be deemed to be a halter professional. A halter professional is not precluded from having amateur status in classes under saddle provided he meets the appropriate criteria.

3. Relative of a Professional.

Any member of a professional's family who has obtained their 18th birthday and who aids and assists in the activities that render such family member a professional is deemed to be a professional. However, the mere performance of clerical work or the giving of financial aid will not to be considered "aiding or assisting".

Any member of a trainer's immediate family who has obtained their 18th birthday shall be considered a professional if they show a customer's horse at any show, sale or exhibition.

4. Change of Status.

Any person who has been a professional and who desires to change their status to that of an amateur on the grounds that they no longer engage in the activities which made them a professional, must first notify TWHBEASM in writing, allow the appropriate waiting period to run (one year for each year that the person was a professional), file an amateur application supported by at least two affidavits delineating the applicant's activities for the appropriate waiting period involved, and affirming that the applicant has not engaged in any activities which would make him a professional.

Persons who have provided notice and are serving their waiting period, will be listed as having no status, and may show in open classes without jeopardizing their transition.

The burden of providing credible compelling evidence of amateur status qualifications rests solely upon the applicant. Any person that can satisfactorily meet that burden, and comply with all other informational and application requirements, may be declared an amateur.

5. Misrepresentation of Status.

Any person who is a professional and falsely represents themselves to be an amateur in order to exhibit in amateur classes, and any person who falsely participates or provides false information in the application process for a change of status, shall be subject to disciplinary action.

106. JUDGES AND JUDGING SYSTEMS

A judge at a TWHBEASM approved show must be one chosen from an approved licensed judges list.

A. RULES AND RESPONSIBILITIES GOVERNING JUDGES

1. A judge will adjudicate each class in conformity with the TWH International RulebookTM to the best of their ability.

2. Once a judge has been engaged for any TWHBEASM approved show, that judge may not be contacted by any means whatsoever regarding that show by any person having any interest in any horse expected to be shown at such show, or in any exhibitor expected to show at such show. Any such contact will immediately be reported to the Director of Judges by every person having any knowledge of the contact.

3. A judge has the responsibility to protect show management by excusing from the ring all horses he reasonably believes are in violation of the TWH International RulebookTM. A judge, in their sole discretion, may excuse any entry from the ring for deviating from the described gaits of the Walking Horse.

4. A judge of a TWHBEASM approved show will not arrive on the show grounds more than thirty (30) minutes prior to show time.

5. A judge may not be an exhibitor or manager at a show where he is the judge.

6. A judge is prohibited from judging any show at which a member of their immediate family is competing, any horse owned by the judge or their immediate family is competing, any horse co-owned by the judge or their immediate family is competing, or any horse trained by the judge or any member of their immediate family is competing.

7. No one, or any member of their immediate family, may show before a judge if the judge, owner, or exhibitor has remunerated the other in regard to any horse for any reason, except for the payment of stud fees, within sixty (60) days prior to the show.

8. A judge will not be the guest of any person who is exhibiting in the show, or whose immediate family member is exhibiting in the show, that they are judging.

9. No exhibitor may compete in an equitation class before a judge with whom his parent, guardian or instructor has had any financial transaction in connection with the sale, lease, boarding or training of a horse within sixty (60) days prior to the show, unless the sale or purchase was made at public auction.

10. No exhibitor may compete in an equitation class before a judge by whom he has been instructed, coached or tutored, with or without pay, within sixty (60) days prior to the show. The conducting of clinics or assistance in group activities, unless individual instruction is given, is not considered to be instructing, coaching, or tutoring.

11. No horse that has been sold by a judge, the judge's immediate family, the judge's employer, or any of the judges employees within a period of sixty (60) days prior to the show may be shown before that judge.

12. No horse that has been boarded, owned, trained or shown by a judge within a period of sixty (60) days prior to the show may be shown before that judge.

13. No horse for which a judge has acted in the capacity of agent, or has collected a commission as the result of a sale within sixty (60) days prior to the show may be shown before that judge, specifically excluding those

horses that are purchased at a public auction where the judge was the auction manager or owner.

14. Once a class has been judged, it will not be re-judged, and once the judge has marked his card and tied the horses, they will not be re-tied.

15. By written request to show management after the end of the show, an exhibitor, owner, or trainer may inquire as to a judge's opinion of their. The judge need not respond, but if they choose to do so it will be a written response.

16. All TWHBEASM approved licensed judges will be treated with courtesy and respect. It is a violation of the TWH International RulebookTM for any person, exhibitor, owner, or trainer, to criticize, scream toward, curse, abuse, or threaten a judge, while judging or as a result of their judging, irrespective of whether or not the conduct occurs during the judging or afterwards.

17. All TWHBEASM approved licensed judges will avoid any conduct that gives rise to the appearance of an impropriety.

B. GENERAL JUDGING PROCEDURE

1. Entries should enter the ring at the flat walk, continue to the right and then go at ease until the class is asked to commence. The gate will be closed when the judge calls for the first gait, and entries will not be admitted into the ring after the gate is closed. The judge will then call for gaits in the following order: flat walk, running walk, flat walk and canter. When horses are reversed, the order will be: flat walk, running walk, flat walk and canter. A second running walk may be called for the last way of the ring as the last gait at the judge's discretion. As the horses enter the ring and at any time during the class, the judge must observe their way of going, and if he finds that an entry is not compliant as set forth in the Rules, he must excuse the entry immediately.

The Tennessee Walking Horse should move freely in each gait and proceed in a smooth fluid, rhythmic manner. At all gaits, the horse should be flexed at the poll with muzzle slightly tucked. If a horse has a fast uncontrollable canter it should be penalized.

Stiff front or rear leg motion, stumbling, buckling knees, lack of rhythmic timing, pointing, or favoring a particular leg, necessity for excessive pumping or bumping of the horse, or any tendency to rack, pace, trot or other deviation from the true walk are not typical of the breed. The preceding mannerisms are not considered good form and will be penalized in judging. In all classes, a four-beat walking gait with a cadenced head motion (nod) is required.

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

3. After the preliminary workout of a class, all entries will be lined up and inspected by the judge, unless a qualified ringmaster or a qualified official of the show is present. In the judging of a class, a judge makes the final decision (on possible rule violations) as whether to excuse a horse or permit it to remain in the class.

4. If an entry fails to meet the requirements of tack or attire in any class, the judge shall excuse the entry or penalize the entry in the final judging at his discretion.

5. At the discretion of the judge, one groom may be allowed in the ring during the lineup in amateur and youth exhibitor classes only for the purpose of aiding, assisting and encouraging the exhibitor.

6. In championship classes horses may be stripped for conformation at the discretion of judge or show

management. In championship classes, two grooms will be allowed.

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

9. Minor adjustments to bridles or curbs which can be made by an exhibitor without dismounting, when horses are being reversed in the ring, will be allowed, however no assistance in accomplishing this is permitted.

Exception: All plantation classes.

10. Bleeding of the mouth or muzzle must be penalized in the final judging.

11. Time-outs interrupt a show; therefore unauthorized time-outs will not be permitted.

(a) An exhibitor desiring a time-out will ride to the center of the ring, remain mounted and request it of the judge. The judge will ascertain the reason for the time-out and either grant or deny the request.

(b) After an exhibitor pulls in on the grass, he must obtain a time-out before dismounting. Failure to do so will require the judge to excuse the entry; the judge has no discretion in this regard. Further, the entrance of a trainer or an assistant into the show ring before a time-out is granted will require the judge to excuse the entry. The sole exception to this rule will be a horse and/or exhibitor in immediate danger of injury in the opinion of the judge.

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

(d) Exhibitors at ease on the rail during time-outs may make minor adjustments to bridles or curbs without dismounting, but assistance over the rail is not permitted; physical assistance (touching the horse) is not permitted and will result in the horse being excused.

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

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

(g) A maximum weight limit of two (2) lbs. is set for all plantation classes. Shoe measurements stay the same. The weight of the shoe will be checked if a shoe should be thrown at any time the horse is in the ring. Upon such occurrence the shoe will be retrieved by the judge or ringmaster, and weighed by the judge in center ring. Should the weight of the shoe be found to be over the two (2) lb. limit, it will be considered a technical violation, and for the purposes of penalty assessment, once the horse enters the ring it is considered a post show violation.

(h) A total of ten minutes in aggregate will be allowed for each entry for authorized time-outs, but no more than two (2) time-outs per class.

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

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

13. Workouts. A judge must not place an entry in a workout unless the entry has performed all required gaits both ways of the ring in the initial performance. All horses chosen for a workout must be worked both ways of the ring at each gait called for by the judge. Horses not making the workout initially do not have to be worked both ways of the ring. Workouts will be judged as a separate class. **Exception:** equitation classes.

14. Falls.

(a) An exhibitor is considered to have fallen when he is separated from a horse that has not fallen in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.

(b) A horse is considered to have fallen when the shoulder and haunch on the same side have touched the ground.

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

15. Unruly Horse. Entries being unruly, rearing up, balking, running off, or leaving the ring must be excused. This rule should also apply to halter and model classes.

C. SPECIAL JUDGING PROCEDURES FOR THE PLANTATION DIVISION

1. All plantation entries exhibiting a cramped way of going or twisting of the hocks must be penalized.

2. All plantation entries will back readily on command. Entries should back with head in normal position and mouth closed.

3. Bits with shanks over nine and one half (9½) inches are prohibited.

4. Gag bits without shanks are prohibited.

5. Extremely tight curb chains must be penalized.

6. Exhibitors must ride with a light rein in all three gaits.

7. Manners are paramount for a plantation horse and should be given serious consideration in judging. If the horse does not stand quietly at the line up the entry should be penalized.

8. In western plantation classes entries will reflect suitability of the walking horse as a western working horse, exhibiting qualities suitable for ranch work.

9. A western plantation horse should have a balanced flowing motion with a free and easy gait. The head set should be natural, neither excessively nosed out or over flexed at the poll.

10. Entries in western plantation when asked to reverse in the ring are always reversed away from the rail (to the inside).

11. In western plantation the reins must be held in one hand and cannot be changed during the exhibition. When using split reins, a hand around the reins or the index finger between the reins is permitted, but the free hand is not allowed to touch the reins. The horse should be ridden with a loose rein.

12. Romal reins mean an extension of braided material attached to closed reins. When used in western plantation this extension is allowed to be carried in the free hand with approximately sixteen (16) inch spacing between the reining hand and the free hand holding the romal. The romal will not be used forward of the cinch or used to signal or cue the horse in any way. When using the romal, a hand should be around the reins, but a finger between the reins is not permitted.

13. In western plantation the free hand must be clear of the saddle and horse at all times.

14. In western plantation the judge may call for a halt on the rail to test for quietness. Horses must stand quietly on the rail and in the lineup.

15. In western plantation the horse should wear a western bridle with no cavesson or colored brow band and bits with shanks not to exceed nine and one half (9 ½) inches.

16. When exhibiting in a western plantation class use of both hands at any time must be penalized. **Exception:** A bosal or ring snaffle may be used with two hands on four-year-old and younger western plantation horses.

17. The **trail pleasure** horse should perform the walking horse gaits with an effortlessness geared toward encouraging stamina and longevity as if on the trail. It is not desired for this horse to exhibit driving rear legs with a long overstride. The horse should carry its head in a natural and relaxed position. The horse must also be manageable on a light rein at all gaits. The trail plantation horse's canter should be relaxed and consistent with no sign of effort from the exhibitor.

D. JUDGING PROCEDURES FOR DRIVING CLASSES

1. Performance of the horse will be paramount and in no way overshadowed by equipment turnout. The horse is to enter the ring to the right and execute the flat walk and running walk both ways of the ring. Excessive speed should be penalized. Reverse is to be executed on the diagonal at a walk or at the direction of the ringmaster. The horse is to line up and stand quietly. An uncontrollable horse must be immediately dismissed with assistance if necessary. The judge must excuse an exhibitor with an unsafe vehicle or harness.

2. The following are suggestions to be used in judging: seventy percent (70%) on performance, way of going, style, condition and manners; twenty percent (20%) on fit, condition and appropriateness of the harness and vehicle; ten percent (10%) on the conformation of the horse and neatness of the driver.

E. JUDGING PROCEDURES FOR THE HALTER DIVISION

1. All classes in the halter division, with the exception of the model class, will be judged on overall performance, presentation and conformation.

2. In the model class, entries will be judged on conformation and presentation. Entries should stand quietly.

3. In their way of moving, TWH weanlings and yearlings should reflect a natural looseness with free-moving shoulders and an ample overstride, but unnatural exaggerated and artificial gaits will be penalized. In judging weanlings and yearlings, strong emphasis should be placed on naturalness and those characteristics that are passed on through breeding. Transmittable weaknesses will be considered to be faults and will be penalized.

4. Entries in the Mare and Foal Class will be judged fifty percent (50%) on the mare and fifty percent (50%) on the foal.

5. In the Get of Sire Class, the stallion is shown in hand with as many as three but not more than five of his get. The Get of Sire Class is judged 100% on get.

6. Entries in all classes in this division will be led into the ring and proceed, to the right at a flat walk.

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

8. The Mare and Foal Class and The Get of Sire Class will be worked at the discretion of the judge. Horses will be shown in hand at a walk as directed, lined up and judged.

9. Model entries will be led into the ring, lined up as directed, then judged.

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

11. No entry may be administered a medication that will alter its disposition or deportment in the ring. Entries showing obvious outward signs of being sedated or tranquilized will be excused by the judge in halter classes. When such a medication is suspected by a judge, he will excuse the entry.

12. Any trainer or exhibitor who, in the opinion of the judge, abuses an entry with a whip or other instrument will be excused from the class.

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

F. JUDGING SYSTEMS

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

(a) Judging. Judges must work independently, with no discussion of any kind until the winners are announced. They should vary their judging positions and rotate around the ring. They should discuss and plan how to cover the ring and work classes before the show. A suggestion would be to section the

ring into three areas which will give each judge a separate but equal view of the rail with rotation of positions for each class.

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

(c) Placings. Mark the judges' cards ahead of time indicating how many entries should be placed. Three (3) additional placing are recommended for each class. Place eleven (11) entries in a class in which eight (8) entries receive awards. The ringmaster should return an incompletely placed card to the judge for correction before giving it to the scorer.

(d) Workouts.

(1) Any judge may request a workout in any class by communicating through the ringmaster. The judge making the request must state the numbers of those entries he wants called to the workout and for how many places they are to be worked. The ringmaster relates this to the other judges one at a time. A workout requires agreement by two of the three, or the positions must be filled without a workout. If a workout is agreed upon, the ringmaster must ask the other judges if they wish to add other entries to those being sent to the rail. The ringmaster must be sure that all judges know what entries are working to fill the places. To be included in a preliminary class workout, an entry must appear on two judges' cards. An entry that does not receive two votes' returns to the rail and may then be parked in by one judge. In a championship class, a horse that appears on only one judge's card must be included in the workout. The ringmaster must inform the announcer of the workout request. Whenever entries are being called for a workout, the announcer must call for them in numerical order.

(2) Identical Placing for First Place. When three numbers are circled on the same line and their vote counts are identical, it is an extremely rare three-way identical tie. When a three-way identical tie occurs for first place, a workout is optional. If the judge calls for a workout, the three entries involved will be sent back to the rail. If a workout is not called for the class, the class will be tied by the fall of the cards. If there has already been a workout, the judges should be notified and given the option of going with fall of the cards or sending the entries back to the rail for additional work. If the tie is still identical after the workout, the class is tied by the fall of the cards. When the identical three-way tie is for second place or lower, the class is determined by fall of the cards.

Use this line to score.

A	B	C	
101	102	103	(1-2-3)
102	103	101	(1-2-3)
103	101	102	(1-2-3)

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

2. Mary Three-Judge System. Under the Mary Three-Judge System, the call judge is primary in placing the entries, and the second judge is secondary. The opinion of the referee is considered only in so far as it agrees with that of either the call judge or second judge. If the call judge and second judge agree on a number, then the

number that they have selected is the winner. If they do not agree, the referee's card is referred to, and, of the two numbers, the number highest on the referee's card receives the award. The card is scored this way until all the required placings are made.

- (a) In each class where three judges are used, a call judge and a referee will be selected by lot by show management. The remaining judge will be the second judge.
- (b) The call judge will direct the presentation of entries throughout the class.
- (c) The referee will place all entries under consideration for final judgement but does not have to walk the line up.
- (d) In all workouts, two or more of the three judging officials may agree to limit the number of entries each such official may select for the workout and no official may select more than the number agreed upon.
- (e) In all workouts in which the maximum number of entries allowed to be selected by any one official is less than the number of places to be placed, the only entries eligible for such workout are those selected by two or more of said officials.
- (f) All entries in a workout will be placed consecutively insofar as the number of places will allow.
- (g) When pulling entries in from the rail for additional workouts, the call judge, the second judge and the referee will have equal authority.

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

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

Procedures for Breaking a Tie:

- (a) Involving first place: In the event of a tie for first place, there is an automatic workout unless a workout has already been held. If there is still a tie after the workout, then the number placed highest on any of the judges' cards is the winner.
- (b) Involving second through tenth places, either of the following procedures may be used to determine placement:
 - (1) The judge's cards are placed in order of call judge, second judge, third judge, fourth judge, and fifth judge. The cards are read from left to right, top to bottom. The entry number that is placed highest on any of the judges' cards is the winner. This method is used regardless of the number of entries involved in the placing.

(2) In the event of a two-way tie, the horse that is placed highest on the majority of the five judges' cards is the winning entry. If there is a two-way tie and neither number is on the majority of the judges' cards, the horse that is placed the highest on any of the judges' cards is the winner. To determine this, the cards are placed in order of call judge, second judge, third judge, fourth judge and fifth judge. Starting with the call judge's card, they are read left to right, top to bottom. The entry number involved in the tie that is placed highest on any of the judges' cards is the winner.

107. PROTESTS, COMPLAINTS, VIOLATIONS AND HEARINGS

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

A. SHOW MANAGEMENT JURISDICTION AND PROCEEDINGS

1. General.

Violations of rules pertaining to the following matters shall be subject to the jurisdiction of show management as hereinafter provided. Situations in which protests are or are not allowed follow, as do the procedures for filing a protest.

The exhibiting of any horse in a class in which the horse or exhibitor is ineligible to participate or compete.

The exhibiting of any horse which is shod in a manner found to be in violation of these rules.

It is mandatory that any complaint or protest regarding the measurement of a horse be heard by show management.

2. Show Management Complaint Procedures.

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

The name and number of the exhibitor and horse.

The class in which the horse was exhibited.

The rule that the complainant believes was violated.

The manner in which the rule was violated.

The name and address of the complainant.

(b) The complainant will submit his written statement to show management, along with the fee of 100 Euros, or other local currency before the completion of the final class of the show. If the complaint concerns an infraction in the last class, the complainant will immediately notify show management that he intends to file a complaint and he will have thirty (30) minutes thereafter to submit said written statement the day of the show.

(c) Show management will form a protest committee which consists of the Show Manager, one judge and one TWHBEASM International Director.

(d) If either the complainant or the accused objects to the decision of the protest committee, an appeal may be taken to the TWHBEASM Enforcement Committee.

(e) After making its decision, show management will create a written report to be filed with TWHBEASM. The report will contain a short statement of the procedure followed by show management in the handling of the matter and a finding of facts, and the decision. The report will be filed whether or not an appeal is taken.

(f) If the decision of show management is appealed, TWHBEASM Enforcement Committee will hear the matter at its next regularly scheduled meeting, or at some later meeting if it determines that more time is needed. TWHBEASM Enforcement Committee will hear the matter on the written statement and findings of facts filed by show management and determine if the decision was proper, based on the facts provided by show management. If the written findings of facts submitted by show management are incomplete or unclear, the Enforcement Committee may continue the matter and ask show management to submit additional finding of facts.

(h) Any exhibitor who fails to return any prize or money ordered forfeited by show management will be disqualified from showing until the order is obeyed, unless an appeal is taken to the TWHBEASM Enforcement Committee.

3. Decisions Not Subject to Protest.

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

(b) A judge's decision, representing his individual preference, is not subject to protest unless it is alleged to be in violation of the TWH International RulebookTM.

(c) A protest with respect to the height of a horse or the length of a horse's foot may be made only to the Show Management Committee. Re-measurement shall take place immediately, to that end there shall be no change in height by re-shoeing.

INDUSTRY TERMINOLOGY

1. Age of Horse.

For all purposes herein, unless specifically stated to the contrary, a horse shall be considered one year of age on the first day of January following the date of foaling. Notwithstanding the foregoing, foals born in October, November, and December will be deemed to have been born on the first day of January following. A mature or aged horse is one that is five years of age or over.

2. Approved Shows, Sales and Exhibitions.

All shows, sales and exhibitions that affiliate with TWHBEASM and follow the requirements of affiliation.

3. Amateur.

Any adult person 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 not considered to be professionals.

5. Exhibitor.

An exhibitor is any person who rides, drives or handles any horse in a show, sale, or exhibition. An exhibitor may be either an amateur or a professional.

6. 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 will include the horse’s shoes and pads.

7. Enforcement Committee.

The Enforcement Committee is a Committee composed of the TWHBEASM Enforcement Vice President and a selected group of TWHBEASM Directors which meets for the purposes of hearing protests, complaints, and violations in accordance with written polices and procedures.

8. Horse or Pony.

When the term “horse” or “pony” is used where height is used as one of the qualifications of the entry, the word “horse” shall designate animals measuring over fifteen (15) hands, and the word “pony” will designate animals measuring fifteen (15) hands and under. At a show a horse that measures 15.2 hands and under must elect to show in a 15.2 and Under Class or an Over 15.2 class, but will not be permitted to show in both.

9. Immediate Family.

For all purposes herein unless specifically stated to the contrary, the term “immediate family” will include the following: husband, wife, child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother and half-sister, stepbrother and stepsister, or any in-laws of the relations stated above.

10. Local Class.

When the term local class is used it signifies a class, in which the entries are from a certain locale, specific club or are a class of only non Tennessee Walking Horses.

11. 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 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 measurement will then be made by placing the arm of the measuring standard over the highest point of the withers.

12. Open Classes.

Open classes are those that are open to horses of any age, size or sex as specified on the class sheet, and in which there is no limiting qualification for the exhibitor.

12. Owner.

An owner is the person shown as the horse owner of record by TWHBEASM or a person who has a bona fide leasehold interest in any horse.

13. 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.

14. Show, Sale, or Exhibition Employees.

Managers, announcers, ringmasters, secretaries, gate attendants, ring clerks, farriers, show veterinarians and all other persons employed directly by the show, sale, or exhibition are deemed to be employees

15. Show, Sale, or Exhibition Management.

The personnel representing the sponsoring organization are deemed to be show, sale, or exhibition management.

16. Show, Sale, or Exhibition Officials.

Directors, officers, chairman of the Show Committee, judges, DQP, veterinarians, and timekeepers are deemed to show, sale, or exhibition officials.

17. TWHBEASM Approved Shows, Sales, or Exhibitions (Events).

TWHBEASM approved events are all events created and supported by TWHBEASM, its Directors and members and conduct the event in accordance with the TWH International RulebookTM, which requires, among other things, that all exhibitors possess a TWHBEASM Show Card or TWHBEASM Guest Card (neither of which are in effect for 2008), that all Tennessee Walking Horses shown be duly and properly registered with TWHBEASM, and that a violation of any rule or regulation that requires a hearing be heard by an independent Hearing Committee. All show records generated at TWHBEASM events will be entered into TWHBEASM IPEDSTM program and accumulate points in TWHBEASM International High Point Championship ProgramSM.

23. Specialty Classes.

Specialty Classes are those where no canter is required.

25. 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.

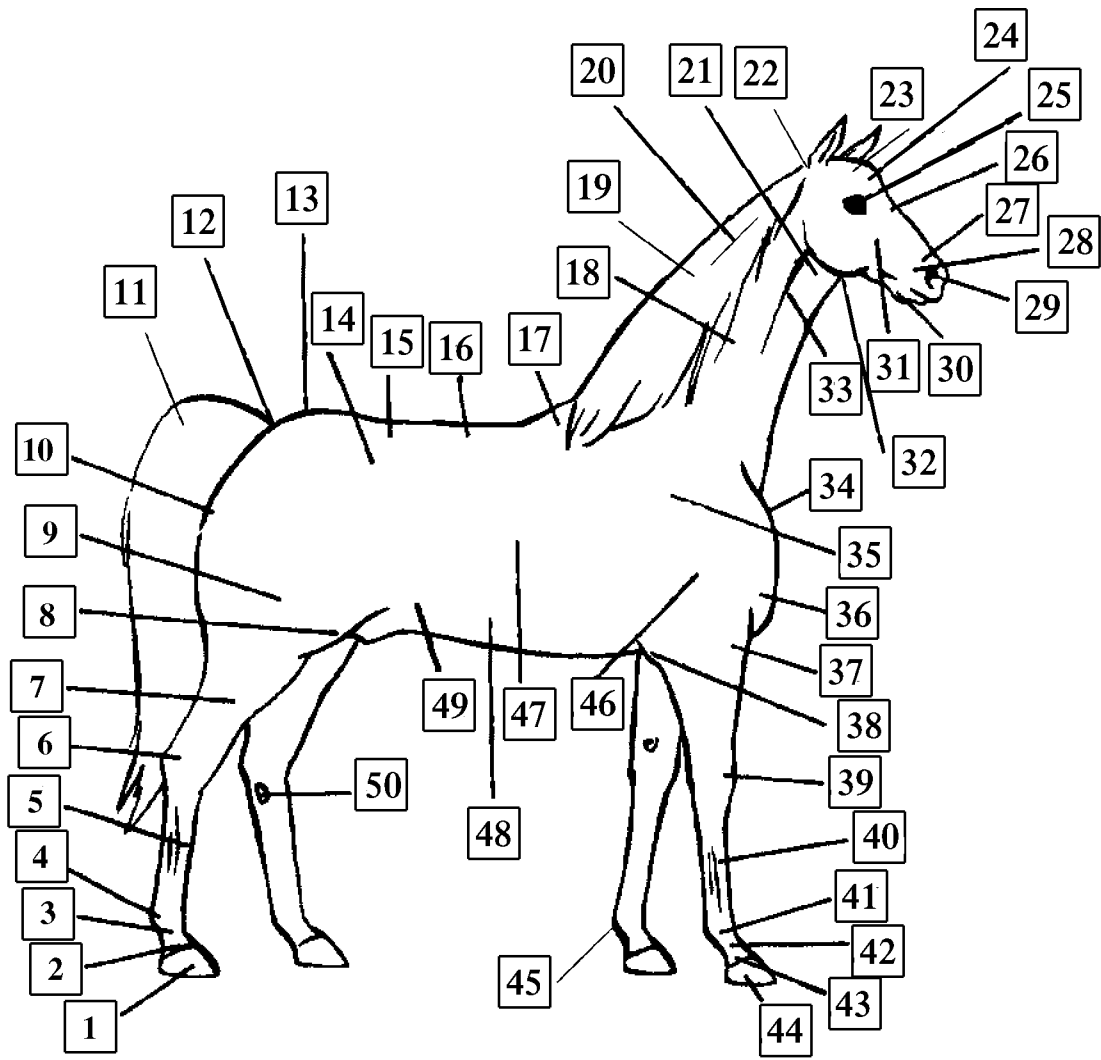
26. Youth.

A youth is any individual who, on January 1st of a given year, has not obtained their eighteenth (18th) birthday.

27. Youth Classes.

Youth classes are those that only allow youth exhibitors.

NOMENCLATURE



1	Hoof	18	Neck	35	Shoulder
2	Coronary Band	19	Mane	36	Pectoral Region
3	Pastern	20	Crest	37	Forearm
4	Fetlock	21	Throatlatch	38	Elbow
5	Cannon	22	Occipital Crest (Poll)	39	Carpus (Knee)
6	Hock	23	Forelock	40	Cannon
7	Gaskin	24	Fore Head	41	Fetlock Joint
8	Stifle	25	Eye	42	Pastern Joint
9	Thigh	26	Face	43	Coronary Band
10	Point of Buttock	27	Nose	44	Hoof
11	Tail	28	Muzzle	45	Ergot
12	Dock	29	Nostril	46	Upper Arm
13	Croup	30	Chin	47	Ribs
14	Point of Hip	31	Cheek	48	Barrel
15	Loin	32	Throttle	49	Flank
16	Back	33	Jugular Groove	50	Chestnut
17	Withers	34	Point of Shoulder		