



The following additions and changes are to be made to the 2019 IBHA Handbook:



IBHA RULE CLARIFICATION:

Page 61, PARAGRAPH D, – Eliminate line 4d

The following changes are to be made on page 11 of the 2019 IBHA Handbook of Rules and Regulations:

RR-00. REGISTRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

RR-01. REGISTRATION CLASSIFICATIONS

A. IBHA has three (4) registration classifications, namely, Appendix, Tentative, Permanent and Buckskin Bred. When applying for registration, the same application is used for all 4 classifications. Fees for registration are listed on the application. Registration fees are also listed on the inside back cover of this handbook. Four (4) current color photos clearly showing each side, front and back of horse, are required to register and/or advance a horse's registration.

ADD:

4. BUCKSKIN BRED REGISTRATION Any horse found ineligible for regular registration within IBHA may qualify for the Buckskin Bred Program provided parentage can be verified and qualifications can be met as in RR-02, paragraph F.

RR-02 ELIGIBLE HORSES

ADD:

F. Any horse with an IBHA registered sire, dam, grand sire or granddam that does not meet the color qualifications for regular registration in IBHA may be registered in the Buckskin Bred Division. All horses in this division must meet the minimum height requirement of 14hh.

SHOWMANSHIP *Page 117 - Remove all wording starting on Page 117 under SCORING thru Page 120 (based on 2019 rulebook that is online) and replace with:*

4. Scoring:

Exhibitors are to be scored from 0 to 100 with 70 denoting an average score. One-half point increments are acceptable. The individual maneuvers are scored in ½ point increments from a low of -3 to a high of +3 with a score of 0 denoting a maneuver that is correct with no degree of difficulty. A final score of 0 to +5 will be given for overall form and effectiveness at the completion of each run. Form and Effectiveness break down: **5= Excellent; 4 = Very Good; 3-2 = Good; 1-0 = Average**

A. Overall Presentation of Exhibitor and Horse. The exhibitor's overall poise, confidence, appearance and position throughout the class, and the physical appearance of the horse will be evaluated.

1. Presentation and Position of Exhibitor.

Appropriate western attire must be worn; clothes and person are to be neat and clean. The use of any type of artificial aid including, but not limited to lighters, hay, dirt, sharp pins, magnetic device, etc. will result in a disqualification.

a. Exhibitors should be poised, confident, courteous and genuinely sportsmanlike at all times, quickly recognizing and correcting faults in the positioning of the horse. The exhibitor should continue showing the horse until the class has been placed or they have been excused, unless otherwise instructed by the judge. The exhibitor should appear business-like, stand and move in a straight, natural and upright manner, and avoid excessive, unnatural or animated body positions.

b. The exhibitor must lead on the horse's left side holding the lead shank in the right hand near the halter with the tail of the lead loosely coiled in the left hand unless requested by the judge to show the horse's teeth. It is preferable that the exhibitor's hand not be on the snap or chain portion of the lead continuously. The excess lead should never be tightly coiled, rolled or folded. When leading, the exhibitor should be positioned between the eye and the mid-point of the horse's neck, referred to as the leading position.

c. Both arms should be bent at the elbow with the elbows held close to the exhibitor's side and the forearms held in a natural position. Height of the arms may vary depending on the size of the horse and exhibitor, but the arms should never be held straight out with the elbows locked.

d. The position of the exhibitor when executing a turn to the right is the same as the leading position except that the exhibitor should turn and face toward the horse's head and have the horse move away from them to the right.

e. When executing a back, the exhibitor should turn from the leading position to face toward the rear of the horse with the right hand extended in front of the exhibitor's chest still maintaining slight bend in the elbow and walk forward. The ideal position is for the exhibitor's left shoulder to be in alignment with the horse's left front leg.

f. When setting the horse up for inspection, the exhibitor should stand angled toward the horse in a position between the horse's eye and muzzle, and should never leave the head of the horse. The exhibitor is required to use the Quarter Method when presenting the horse. The exhibitor should maintain a position that is safe for themselves and the judge. The position of the exhibitor should not obstruct the judge's view of the horse and should allow the exhibitor to maintain awareness of the judge's position at all times. The exhibitor should not crowd other exhibitors when setting up side-by-side or head-to-tail. When moving around the horse, the exhibitor should change sides in front of the horse with minimal steps and should assume the same position on the right side of the horse that they had on the left side.

g. Leading, backing, turning and initiating the set-up should be performed from the left side of the horse. At no time should the exhibitor ever stand directly in front of the horse. The exhibitor should not touch the horse with their hands or feet, or visibly cue the horse by pointing their feet at the horse during the set-up.

2. Presentation of Horse.

The horse's body condition and overall fitness should be assessed. The hair coat should be clean, well-brushed and in good condition. The mane, tail, forelock and wither tuft may not contain ornaments (ribbons, bows, etc.), but may be braided or banded for English or Western. The length of mane and tail may vary, as long as they are neat, clean and free of tangles. The mane should be even in length or may be roached, but the forelock and tuft over the withers must be left. The bridle path, eyebrows, and long hair on the head and legs may be clipped, except where government regulations prohibit. Hooves should be properly trimmed and if shod, the shoes should fit correctly and clinches should be neat. Hooves must be clean and may be painted black or with hoof dressings, or shown naturally. Tack should fit properly and be neat, clean and in good repair.

a. Performance. The exhibitor should perform the work accurately, precisely, smoothly, and with a reasonable amount of speed. Increasing speed of the work increases the degree of difficulty, however, accuracy and precision should not be sacrificed for speed. The horse should lead, stop, back, turn and set up willingly, briskly and readily with minimal visible or audible cueing. Severe disobedience will not result in a disqualification but should be penalized severely, and the exhibitor should not place above an exhibitor that completes the pattern correctly. Excessive schooling or training, willful abuse, loss of control of the horse by the exhibitor, failure to follow prescribed pattern, knocking over or working on the wrong side of the cones shall be cause for disqualification.

b. The horse should be led directly to and away from the judge in a straight or curved line and track briskly and freely at the prescribed gait as instructed. The horse's head and neck should be straight and in line with the body.

c. The stop should be straight, prompt, smooth and responsive with the horse's body remaining straight.

d. The horse should back up readily with the head, neck and body aligned in a straight or curved line as instructed.

e. On turns of greater than 90 degrees, the ideal turn consists of the horse pivoting on the right hind leg while stepping across and in front of the right front leg with the left front leg. An exhibitor should not be penalized if their

horse performs a pivot on the left hind leg, but an exhibitor whose horse performs the pivot correctly should receive more credit.

f. A pull turn to the left is an unacceptable maneuver.

g. The horse should be set up quickly with the feet squarely underneath the body. The exhibitor does not have to reset a horse that stops square.

B. FAULTS.

Faults can be classified as **minor, major or severe**. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction.

1. Minor Faults, that have a deduction of **3 points**, include:

- Break of gait at walk or trot for up to two strides
- Over or under turning up to 1/8 of a turn
- Ticking or hitting cone
- Sliding a pivot foot
- Lifting a pivot foot during a pivot or set-up and replacing it in the same place

2. Major Faults that have a deduction of **5 points**, include:

- Not performing the gait or not stopping within 10 feet of designated area
- Break of gait at walk or trot for more than 2 strides
- Splitting the cone (Cone between the horse and handler)
- Horse stepping out of or moving the hind end significantly during a pivot or turn
- Horse stepping out of set-up after presentation
- Over/under turning 1/8 to 1/4 turn
- Resting a foot or hipshot in a setup

3. Severe Faults have a deduction of **10 points**. Severe faults avoid disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors that do not incur a severe fault. They include:

- Exhibitor is not in the required position during inspection
- Exhibitor touching the horse or kicking or pointing their feet at the horse's feet during the set-up
- Standing directly in front of the horse • Loss of lead shank, holding chain or two hands on shank
- Severe disobedience including rearing or pawing; horse continually circling exhibitor

4. Disqualifications (Should not be placed) include:

- Loss of control of horse that endangers exhibitor, other horses, or judge
- Horse becomes separated from exhibitor
- Failure to display correct number
- Willful abuse
- Never performing specific gait
- Excessive schooling or training; use of artificial aids
- Knocking over the cone or going off pattern
- Illegal equipment
- Over or under turning by more than 1/4 turn

C. FINAL SCORING shall be on a basis of 0-100, with an approximate breakdown as follows:

90-100 Excellent showmanship, including body position and presentation of horse. Completes pattern accurately, quickly, smoothly and precisely; demonstrates a high level of professionalism.

80-89 Very good performance in execution of the pattern as well as correct showmanship and presentation of horse. Excellent showman that commits a major fault.

70-79 Good pattern execution and average showmanship; lacking adequate style and professional presentation to merit elevating to the next scoring range. A very good showman that commits a major fault or an excellent showman that commits a severe fault.

60-69 Fair pattern that lacks quickness or precision. Horse with consistently unwilling attitude or handler with obvious position and/or presentation faults that prevents effective showmanship. A good showman that commits one major fault in the performance of the pattern. A very good showman that commits a severe fault.

Less than 59 Good showman that commits one severe or multiple major and/or minor faults; excellent or very good showman that commits multiple, and/or combination of, severe, major or minor faults in the performance or presentation or position of exhibitor that precludes effective communication with the horse.

HORSEMANSHIP *Page 123- Remove all wording starting on Page 237 under SCORING thru Page 127 (based on 2019 rulebook that is online) and replace with:*

D. SCORING:

Exhibitors are to be scored from 0 to 100 with 70 denoting an average score. It is suggested a minimum score of 50 be administered except for disqualifications. One-half point increments are acceptable. The individual maneuvers are scored in ½ point increments from a low of -3 to a high of +3 with a score of 0 denoting a maneuver that is correct with no degree of difficulty. A final score of 0 to +5 will be given for overall form and effectiveness at the completion of each run. Form and Effectiveness break down: **5= Excellent; 4 = Very Good; 3-2 = Good; 1-0 = Average**

- 1. Overall Presentation of Exhibitor and Horse.** The exhibitor's overall poise, confidence, appearance and position throughout the class as well as the physical appearance of the horse will be evaluated.
- 2. Presentation and Position of Exhibitor.** Appropriate western attire must be worn. Clothes and person are to be neat and clean. The use of any type of artificial aid or magnetic device will result in disqualification.
 - a.** The exhibitor should appear natural in the seat and ride with a balanced, functional and correct position regardless of the maneuver or gait being performed. During the rail work and pattern, the exhibitor should have strong, secure and proper position. Exhibitors should sit and maintain an upright position with the upper body at all gaits.
 - b.** The rider should sit in the center of the saddle and the horse's back with the legs hanging to form a straight line from the ear, through the center of the shoulder and hip, touching the back of the heel or through the ankle. The heels should be lower than the toes, with a slight bend in the knee and the lower leg should be directly under the knee. The rider's back should be flat, relaxed and supple. An overly stiff and/or overly arched lower back will be penalized. The shoulders should be back, level and square. The rider's base of support should maintain secure contact with the saddle from the seat to the inner thigh. Light contact should be maintained with the saddle and horse from the knee to mid-calf. The knee should point forward and remain closed with no space between the exhibitor's knee and the saddle. The exhibitor will be penalized for positioning the legs excessively behind or forward of the vertical position. Regardless of the type of stirrup, the feet may be placed home in the stirrup, with the boot heel touching the stirrup, or may be placed with the ball of the foot in the center of the stirrup. The rider's toes should be pointing straight ahead or slightly turned out with the ankles straight or slightly broken in. Riding with toes only in the stirrup will be penalized. Those exhibitors that can maintain the proper position throughout all maneuvers should receive more credit. When riding without stirrups, the exhibitor should maintain the same position as previously described. Both hands and arms should be held in a relaxed, easy manner, with the upper arm in a straight line with the body. The arm holding the reins should be bent at the elbow forming a line from the elbow to the horse's mouth. The free hand and arm may be carried bent at the elbow in a similar position as the hand holding the reins or straight down at the rider's side. Excessive pumping of the free arm as well as excessive stiffness will be penalized. The rider's wrist is to be kept straight and relaxed, with the hand held at about 30 to 45 degrees inside the vertical. The rein hand should be carried immediately above or slightly in front of the saddle horn. The reins should be adjusted so that the rider has light contact with the horse's mouth, and at no time shall reins require more than a slight hand movement to control the horse. Excessively tight or loose reins will be penalized.

- c. The rider's head should be held with the chin level and the eyes forward, and may be directed slightly toward the direction of travel. Excessive turning of the head to the inside of the circle, or down at the horse's head or shoulder will be penalized.
 - d. The exhibitor should not crowd the exhibitor next to or in front of them when working on the rail and should pass to the inside of the arena. When reversing on the rail, the exhibitor should always reverse to the inside of the arena.
- 3. Presentation of Horse.** The horse's body condition and overall health and fitness should be assessed. The horse should appear fit and carry weight appropriate for the body size. A horse which appears sullen, dull, lethargic, emaciated, drawn or overly tired should be penalized according to severity. Tack should fit the horse properly and be neat, clean and in good repair.
- a. Performance. The exhibitor should perform the work accurately, precisely, smoothly, and with a reasonable amount of promptness. Increasing speed of the maneuvers performed increases the degree of difficulty; however, accuracy and precision should not be sacrificed for speed. Exhibitors that perform the pattern sluggishly and allow their horse to move without adequate impulsion, collection or cadence will be penalized.
 - b. The horse should perform all maneuvers in the pattern willingly, briskly and readily with minimal visible or audible cueing. Severe disobedience will not result in a disqualification, but should be severely penalized, and the exhibitor should not place above an exhibitor that completes the pattern correctly. Failure to follow the prescribed pattern, knocking over or working on the wrong side of the cones, excessive schooling or training, or willful abuse by the exhibitor is cause for disqualification.
 - c. The horse should track straight, freely and at the proper cadence for the prescribed gait. Transitions should be smooth and prompt in the pattern and on the rail, and should be performed when called for on the rail. The horse's head and neck should be straight and in line with their body while performing straight lines and slightly arched to the inside on curved lines or circles. Circles should be round and performed at the appropriate speed, size and location as requested in the pattern. The counter-canter should be performed smoothly with no change in cadence or stride unless specified in the pattern. SHW436.3 The stop should be straight, square, prompt, smooth and responsive with the horse maintaining a straight body position throughout the maneuver. The back should be smooth and responsive.
 - d. Turns should be smooth and continuous. When performing a turn on the haunches, the horse should pivot on the inside hind leg and step across with the front legs. A rollback is a stop and 180 degree turn over the hocks with no hesitation. Backing during turns will be penalized severely.
 - e. The horse should step across with the front and hind legs when performing the side pass, leg-yield and two track. The side pass should be performed with the horse keeping the body straight while moving directly lateral in the specified direction. When performing a leg- yield, the horse should move forward and lateral in a diagonal direction with the horse's body arced opposite to the direction that the horse is moving. In the two-track, the horse should move forward and lateral in a diagonal direction with the horse's body held straight or bent in the direction the horse is moving.
 - f. A simple or flying change of lead should be executed precisely in the specified number of strides and/or at the designated location. A simple change of lead is performed by breaking to a walk or trot for one to three strides. Flying changes should be simultaneous front and rear. All changes should be smooth and timely. SHW436.7 Position of the exhibitor and performance of the horse and rider on the rail must be considered in the final placing.

4. Faults

Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction. An exhibitor that incurs a severe fault avoids elimination, but should be placed below all other exhibitors that complete the pattern correctly.

- a. **Minor faults - Deduction of 3 points:**
 - i. Break of gait at walk or jog/trot up to 2 strides
 - ii. Over/under turn from 1/8 to 1/4

- iii. Tick or hit of cone
- iv. Obviously looking down to check leads
- b. Major faults - Deduction of 5 points**
 - i. Not performing the specific gait or not stopping when called for in the pattern within 10 feet (3 meters) of designated area
 - ii. Incorrect lead or break of gait (except when correcting an incorrect lead) at the lope.
 - iii. Break of gait at walk, jog or trot for more than two strides
 - iv. Loss of stirrup Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical while the horse is in motion, showing the appearance of intimidation
- c. Severe Faults - Deduction of 10 points** (avoids disqualification but should be placed below other exhibitors who do not incur a severe fault) include:
 - i. Loss of rein Use of either hand to instill fear or praise while on pattern or during rail work
 - ii. Holding saddle with either hand
 - iii. Cueing with the end of the romal
 - iv. Blatant disobedience including kicking, pawing, bucking and rearing
 - v. Spurring in front of the cinch
- d. Disqualifications** (should not be placed) include:
 - i. Failure to display correct number
 - ii. Abuse of horse or schooling
 - iii. Fall by horse or rider
 - iv. Illegal equipment or illegal use of hands on reins
 - v. Use of prohibited equipment
 - vi. Off pattern, including: knocking over cone or wrong side of cone or marker; never performing designated gait or lead; over or under turning more than 1/4 turn
- e.** Faults scored according to severity, which will be cause for disqualification, include: Head carried too low and/or clearly behind the vertical excessively and consistently while the horse is in motion, or otherwise showing the appearance of intimidation.
- f.** ROOKIE/LEVEL 1 Classes Only: Exhibitors going off pattern, knocking over or on wrong side of cone, never performing specified gait, or lead or overturning more than 1/4 turn than designated, shall not be disqualified, but must always place below exhibitors not incurring a disqualifying fault.

5. Final Scoring breakdown

90-100 Excellent rider, including body position and use of aids. Completes pattern accurately, quickly, smoothly and precisely while demonstrating a high level of professionalism.

80-89 Very good performance in execution of the pattern as well as correct horsemanship and use of aids. Excellent horseman that commits a major fault.

70-79 Good pattern execution and average horsemanship lacking adequate style and professional presentation to merit elevating to the next scoring range. A very good rider that commits a major fault or an excellent rider that commits a severe fault.

60-69 Fair pattern that lacks quickness or precision or rider has obvious position and/or appearance faults that prevents effective horsemanship; or a good horseman that commits a major fault in the performance of the pattern. A very good rider that commits a severe fault.

Less than 59 Good pattern with one severe or multiple major/minor faults; excellent or very good rider that commits multiple, and/or combination of, severe, major or minor faults in the performance. A rider that demonstrates a lack of riding ability and knowledge of correct body position.

D. SCORING. The scoring will be on the basis of 0-infinity, with 70 denoting an average performance. The individual maneuvers are scored in ½ point increments from a low of -3 to a high of +3 with a score of 0 denoting a maneuver that is correct with no degree of difficulty. A final score of 0 to +5 will be given for overall form and effectiveness at the completion of each run. Form and Effectiveness break down: **5= Excellent; 4 = Very Good; 3-2 = Good; 1-0 = Average**

E. Faults Faults can be classified as minor, major or severe. The judge will determine the appropriate classification of a fault based upon the degree and/or frequency of the infraction. An exhibitor that incurs a severe fault avoids elimination, but should be placed below all other exhibitors that complete the pattern correctly.

a. Minor --Three (3) points:

1. Break of gait at walk or trot up to 2 strides
2. Over or under turn of 1/8 to ¼of the prescribed turn
3. Tick or hit of cone.
4. Obviously looking for lead or diagonal.

b. Major--Five (5) points:

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

c. Severe--Ten (10) points:

1. Loss of rein
2. Missing a diagonal for more than two strides
3. Use of either hand to instill fear or praise while on pattern or during rail work
4. Holding saddle with either hand
5. Spurring or use of crop in front of the girth
6. Blatant disobedience including kicking, pawing, bucking and rearing

d. Disqualification:

1. Failure by exhibitor to wear correct number in visible manner
2. Willful abuse Excessive schooling or training
3. Fall by horse or rider
4. Illegal use of hands on reins
5. Use of prohibited equipment
6. Off pattern including: knocking over or wrong side of cone or marker;
7. Never performing designated gait, lead or diagonal; over or under turning more than 1/4 turn

F. FINAL SCORING shall be on a basis of 0-100, with an approximate breakdown as follows:

- **90-100** Excellent equitation, including body position and use of aids. Completes pattern accurately, quickly, smoothly and precisely; demonstrates a high level of professionalism.
- **80-89** Very good rider that executes the pattern as well as correct equitation and use of aids.
- **70-79** Good pattern execution and average equitation but lacking adequate style and professional presentation to merit elevating to the next scoring range.
- **60-69** Fair pattern that lacks quickness or precision. Rider has obvious position and/or appearance faults that prevents effective equitation.
- **40-59** A rider that demonstrates a lack of riding ability and knowledge of correct body position.

- **10-39** Exhibitor commits more than one severe fault or multiple major faults in performance, exhibits poor riding skills, but completes the class and avoids disqualification.

To be added to page 137 of the 2019 IBHA Handbook of Rules and Regulations:

ASR-02 AMATEUR SELECT CLASS LISTING

8. 14BS AMATEUR SELECT WESTER DISCIPLINE RAIL

9. 29BS AMATEUR SELECT HUNT SEAT DISCIPLINED RAIL

D. For the rules governing the Amateur Select classes, refer to the same class in the Amateur division.

To be added to page 144 of the 2019 IBHA Handbook of Rules and Regulations:

11. 33M OBSTACLE DRIVING

- A. The obstacle course must be posted for the exhibitor to view not less than two (2) hours prior to the class.
- B. Horses must be no less than (3) three years of age for Obstacle Driving.
- C. Class to be judged on performance and way of going with emphasis on manners throughout course. Entries will be evaluated on responsiveness and willingness, plus general attitude. Entries should demonstrate the control, calmness, and sensible attitude of an ideal Obstacle Driving miniature horse.
- D. Obstacle horses shall be hitched to cart with wooden or metal spoke wheels or solid wheels with rubber tires. Show carts with a basket and open sided carts are both acceptable.
- E. **Course:**
 - 1. Must be a minimum of five (5) obstacles and a maximum of eight (8).
 - 2. Care must be used to avoid setting any obstacle in a way so as to be hazardous to the horse or exhibitor.
 - 3. Course to be set to the widest cart.
 - 4. No obstacle should be designed that would require the competitor to lean out of excessively, stand up in, or exit their cart; nor should any obstacle be designed that would require a competitor to remove more than one hand from their reins at a time (but it shall not be considered a "fault" or "penalty" if a competitor does not keep at least one hand on the reins at all times).
 - 5. **Suggested Obstacles:**
 - a) Drive through or back into/out of obstacle (such as a simulated parking space)
 - b) Drive through water or simulated water
 - c) Drive through narrow passage
 - d) Pick up an object (letter, flag, etc.) and place it at a designated location
 - e) Put on / remove equipment such as raincoat, gloves, etc., from person only (not from horse)
 - f) Drive across bridge or simulated bridge
 - g) Drive pattern created with poles, pylons, (L shape, figure 8, serpentine, cloverleaf, etc.)
 - h) Put wheel in circle, turn complete circle with horse not stepping in circle.
- F. **Obstacle Guidelines:**
 - 1. The course designer should be readily available to answer questions regarding the course and be available for a walk through the course with exhibitors as well as the judge(s).
 - 2. Judge shall walk obstacle driving course with designer and exhibitors.
 - 3. Ingenuity and originality in adapting and combining various obstacles both to demonstrate a horse's willingness and ability to please exhibitor and audience are encouraged. However, unnatural or "horror" obstacles should be avoided and all obstacles should be safe for exhibitors as well as horses.
 - 4. Judge has the right to alter the course for time and/or safety.
- G. **Scoring**
 - 1. Each obstacle should receive an obstacle score and is subject to a penalty that should be subtracted. Each obstacle should be scored on the following basis, ranging from plus 1½ to minus 1½.
 - 1½ extremely poor; -1 very poor; -½ poor; 0 correct; +½ good;
 - +1 very good; +1 ½ excellent

2. Obstacle scores are to be determined and assessed independently of penalty points.
3. Penalties should be assessed per occurrence as follows:
 - a) Disqualification from entire class:
 - (i) Equipment failure that delays completion of pattern.
 - (ii) Fall to the ground by horse or driver.
 - (iii) Third refusal, balk, or attempt to evade an obstacle by shying or backing more than two (2) strides away.
 - (iv) Canter more than two (2) strides.
 - (v) Being "off course", which is defined as taking an obstacle in the wrong direction; performing outside designated boundary marker of the course; negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side; skipping an obstacle unless directed by judge; negotiating obstacles in the wrong direction.
 - b) One-half (½) point penalty:
 - (i) Each tick of log, pole, cone, or obstacle by horse or cart where contact is not called for by course design.
 - c) One (1) point penalty:
 - (i) Each hit or stepping on a log, pole, cone, or obstacle where contact is not called for by course design.
 - (ii) Break of gait at a walk or trot for two (2) strides or less.
 - (iii) Failing to step into required space, such as a water or water-simulated obstacle.
 - d) Three (3) point penalty:
 - (i) Break of gait at a walk or trot for more than two (2) strides.
 - (ii) Knocking down an elevated pole, cone, barrel, or plant obstacle or severely disturbing an obstacle.
 - (iii) Dropping an object before delivering to designated location.
 - e) Five (5) point penalty:
 - (i) Blatant disobedience of the horse such as kicking out, biting, rearing, striking.
4. Maximum time shall not be set per obstacle; however, judges are encouraged to advance to the next obstacle any horse taking excessive time at an obstacle.