

1. Proposed Change (select one):

- Add new rule  
 Delete existing rule. Reference rule as it appears in the 2022 Official Handbook.

Rule # \_\_\_\_\_ Page # \_\_\_\_\_

- Change existing rule. Reference rule as it appears in the 2022 official Handbook.

Rule # \_\_\_\_\_ Page # \_\_\_\_\_

2. Proposed Effective Date:

- January 1, 2024  Other 1-1-23

3. Is this proposal changing a rule that was implemented within the last two year?  YES  NO  
(Refer to PHBA Rule #33, Page 22)

4. Explain why this rule change is needed: (Use attachments if needed)

Add in hand trail for yearlings. Keeping with the times and other breeds that support this. It will <sup>help</sup> bring in more revenue for PHBA. Also having more involvement for younger horses will help build a larger base to grow on.

add to rules 3571 - 3598

5. Contact Information of person submitting/proposed change:

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Signature: [Signature] Date: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Writing proposed rule changes:

- Define the problem and develop as many positive solutions as you can.
- Determine if any other rules would be affected if your proposal were to be adopted, and specify the rule numbers.
- Submit proper wording for a proposed rule change by typing or neatly printing the exact wording being proposed. If you propose changes to existing language, ~~strike through~~ the words you propose to delete. Type in **bold and italics** the words you propose to add.
- Determine the financial impact (both income and expense) your proposal could have on PHBA.

The PHBA President will assign proposed rule changes to specific committees for their recommendations. Some committees may be asked to review a proposed rule change and report their recommendations to another committee that ultimately reports to the Board of Directors. Committee Chairs will need to coordinate that input. Committees are free to discuss other proposed rule changes but the assigned committee's recommendation is that which will be used during voting at the Board of Directors Meeting.

This class would be added for Open, Amateur, and Youth to follow Pinto rules for In Hand Trail.

Yearling Horse/ Yearling Utility Horse Trail In-Hand A. General Only Western Attire and Tack are permitted in this class.

#### B. Exhibitor Requirements.

1. Exhibitor must use only the right hand on the lead where the chain begins, and lead on the horse's left side. A chain may be used under the chin or hanging from the halter. Leads may be used without chains. Exhibitor must use only the left hand to carry the excess lead, looped loosely except when:

- a. Carrying an object from one part of the arena to another.
- b. Dragging an object from one part of the arena to another.
- c. Opening/closing a gate, left hand gate only. In these cases, the right hand can also carry the excess lead.
- d. Side-passing. In this case, the lead at the chain and the excess lead can be held in the hand at the horse's head.

2. Exhibitors should be poised, confident, courteous and sportsmanlike at all times. The exhibitor should continue showing the Pinto until the class has been placed or excused.

3. Any stops should be straight, smooth and responsive with the Pinto's body remaining straight. Backing and turning should be performed from the left side of the horse. The exhibitor should face the Pinto when backing. Exception:

When negotiating a gate, the exhibitor is not required to face the horse. The Pinto should back up readily with the head, neck and body aligned in a straight or curved line as instructed.

4. When executing a turn to the right, the exhibitor should face the Pinto and move the Pinto away from him/her. On turns of less than 90 degrees, it is acceptable to lead the Pinto toward the exhibitor. On turns 90 degrees or greater, the Pinto should pivot on the right or left hind leg while stepping across with the front legs.

5. Exhibitor is not allowed to touch the Pinto, except when side passing.

#### C. Course Requirements.

1. Use Care in Setting Up Course. Care must be exercised to avoid the setting up of any of these obstacles in a manner that may be hazardous to the Pinto or handler. Obstacles should be placed in such a manner that they flow from one to the other quickly and efficiently.

2. Change of Procedure. Where the local conditions and equipment will not permit the establishment of obstacles as specified and that they may require changing of procedures or hand on the lead, then all competitors must be advised that such changing of procedure or of hands is permitted.

3. Complexity of courses may increase throughout the calendar year, keeping in mind that this class is designed to expose the yearling Pinto to Trail obstacles, not resulting in a finished trail horse at the end of its yearling year.

Course designs in January should be very basic compared to course designs later in the year.

#### D. Obstacle Requirements.

1. Course will include a minimum of six (6) and a maximum of eight (8) obstacles.
2. Course must be designed using obstacles from each of the following divisions with a maximum of two (2) obstacles per division.

##### a. Division A.

(1) Walk-overs. An obstacle of at least four (4) poles measuring 20 inches to 24 inches between poles, either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of ten (10) inches. These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag.

(2) Trot-overs. An obstacle of at least four (4) poles measuring 36 inches to 42 inches between poles, either on the ground or raised with a maximum center height of ten (10) inches. These can be in a straight line, curved or zigzag. Note: A curved or zigzag design is measured for distance between the poles, from center of the length of the pole to the center of the length of the next pole.

##### b. Division B.

(1) Side-pass. An object of such nature and length, which is safe may be used to demonstrate the responsiveness of the Pinto to signals at its side.

If raised, height may not exceed two (2) feet. The obstacle should be designed to require the Pinto to side pass, to the right or left, off pressure or signal, on or near its side. The obstacle should be in the course design such that the Pinto comes up to it, but does not cross or straddle it while completing the side pass. The exhibitor is allowed to touch the Pinto on the side during the side pass.

(2) Lime Circle. Requiring either:

(a) Turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning outside the circle. The handler may hold the horse and the excess lead in his/her left hand during the turn.

(b) Turn on the haunches with hind feet inside and front feet turning outside the circle.

(3) Square, minimum eight (8) feet sides. Lead into the square. While all four (4) feet are confined in the square, make a 360 degree or less turn and lead out. Handler's feet should remain in square also.

(4) Gate. The gate must be set up so that it is a minimum of four (4) feet in length and four (4) feet in height and so that the exhibitor can open from his/her left side. It is permissible to carry excess lead in the right hand while negotiating the gate. Handlers losing control of the gate while passing through shall be penalized and scored accordingly.

##### c. Division C.

(1) Back through. Shall consist of either:

(a) Poles. Straight L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. Poles should be on the ground, minimum width of thirty (30) inches apart. Handler may remain outside or inside the poles.

(b) Barrels or Cones, minimum of three.

minimum width of thirty-six (36) inches apart.

Handler and horse can pass between barrels or cones together.

(c) Triangle. Minimum of thirty-six (36) inches apart at entry and forty (40) inches apart for sides. Note: If guardrails are used with b. or c. above, they shall be three (3) to four (4) feet from the sides of the obstacle.

(2) Bridge. A bridge with a wooden floor not to exceed twelve (12) inches in height and with or without side rails not less than forty-eight (48) inches apart will be used.

(3) Water Hazard. A ditch or shallow pond of water may be used. A Pinto must pass through this obstacle, which must be large enough so that to properly complete this obstacle all four (4) feet of the Pinto must step in the water. Management may not place any item in the water. If a box is used, simulated water is permissible. If water is used, handler should walk to left of water while Pinto passes through water.

(4) Simulated Water. A plastic sheet, secured to the ground, so that it will not become affixed to the hoof when a Pinto passes over the simulated water.

d. Division D.

(1) Carrying Object. Any object, other than animal or fowl, and of a reasonable size or weight, may be carried to a specific point.

(2) Drag or Pull. Any object, other than animal or fowl, which can reasonably be pulled or dragged by the exhibitor. This obstacle should be in the course design such that the item to be dragged is on the handler's left side. The excess lead may be carried in the handler's right hand.

(3) Mailbox. Remove and/or replace items. Side pass is optional. Note: Obstacles 1 and 2—if the object will be picked up/put down or opened/closed on the Pinto's right side, the handler is allowed to hold the Pinto and the excess lead in his/her left hand while negotiating the obstacle.

(4) Animal Hide. Lead next to an animal hide.

(5) Serpentine. Obstacle consisting of four (4) pylons, guardrails optional, through which a horse will maneuver at a walk or jog-trot. Guardrails shall consist of poles placed parallel and a minimum of four (4) feet from the base of pylons; walk-pylons, minimum four (4) feet apart, base to base. Jog-trot pylons, minimum seven (7) feet apart, base to base.

(6) Jog-around. Square consisting of four (4) poles, minimum twelve (12) feet long, and a pylon placed in the center of the square. Exhibitor will enter over a designated pole, perform a minimum 90 degree jog around the pylon and exit over the designated pole. The handler should be in the box with the horse.

(7) Jog-through. Shall consist of poles L, double L, V, U or similar shaped obstacle. Poles should be on the three (3) feet minimum and four (4) feet maximum. Handler may be inside or outside the jog-through.

E. Judging, Yearling horse or utility horse Yearling Trail In-Hand 1. Judges should consider the overall appearance of the horse, conditioning and grooming, and the equipment (dirty, ill-fitting or ragged equipment) in his/her overall scores. Also to be considered is the correctness of the Pinto while being led.

Drifting to the side, leading or stopping crooked, failure to maintain a pivot foot in a turn, leading or turning sluggishly should be considered and evaluated in the maneuver scores and reflected in its overall score. Handlers should be discouraged from excessive verbal cues and excessive, stiff or unnatural movements around Pinto or when leading.

For safety reasons, those handlers continuously holding the chain on the lead, tightly coiling lead shank around hand, or dragging the lead shank should be penalized.

2. All faults are to be assessed against the Pinto and not the exhibitor.

F. Scoring - Yearling horse or utility yearling horse Trail In-Hand.

1. Scoring will be on the basis of 0-infinity, with 70 denoting an average performance. Each obstacle will receive an obstacle score that should be added or subtracted from 70 and is subject to a penalty that should be subtracted.

2. Each obstacle will be scored on the following basis, ranging from plus 1 1/2 to minus 1 1/2:

+1 1/2 excellent

+1 very good

+1/2 good

0 correct

- 1/2 poor

- 1 very poor

- 1 1/2 extremely poor.

3. Obstacle scores are to be determined and assessed independently of penalty points.

4. Credit will be given to those Pintos negotiating the obstacles cleanly, smoothly, and alertly with style in prompt response to the handler's cues.

G. Penalties should be assessed per occurrence as follows:

1. One half ( 1/2 ) Point Penalty:

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

2. One (1) Point Penalty:

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

b. Incorrect or break of gait at walk or jog for two (2) strides or less.

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

d. Skipping over or failing to step into required space.

e. Failure to meet the correct strides on trot over log obstacles.

3. Three (3) Points Penalty:

- a. Incorrect or break of gait at walk or jog for more than two (2) strides.
- b. Knocking down an elevated pole, cone, barrel, plant or obstacle, or severely disturbing an obstacle unless caused by the tail
- c. Stepping outside the confines of, falling or jumping off or out of an obstacle with one (1) foot once the foot has entered obstacle; including missing one (1) element of an obstacle on a line of travel with one (1) foot.

4. Five (5) Points Penalty:

- a. Dropping slicker or object required to be carried on course.
- b. First or second cumulative refusal, balk, or evading an obstacle by shying or backing.
- c. Letting go of gate or dropping rope gate.
- d. Use of either hand to instill fear or praise (slight touching or tapping with one hand to cue horse in a sidepass maneuver only is acceptable).
- e. Stepping outside the confines of, falling or jumping off or out of an obstacle with more than one (1) foot once the foot has entered obstacle; including missing one (1) element of an obstacle on a line of travel with more than one (1) foot.
- f. Blatant disobedience (including kicking out, bucking, rearing, striking or continuously circling the exhibitor).

5. Zero (0) total score for course (disqualification).

- a. Performing the obstacles other than in specified order.
- b. No attempt to perform an obstacle.
- c. Equipment failure that delays completion of pattern.
- d. Excessively or repeatedly touching the horse.
- e. Failure to enter, exit or work obstacle in any manner other than described, including overturns of more than one quarter (1/4) turn.
- f. Failure to follow the correct line of travel between obstacles.
- g. Working outside designated boundary marker of the arena or course area.
- h. Third cumulative refusal, balk, or evading an obstacle by shying or backing over entire course.
- i. Failure to demonstrate correct gait between obstacles as designated.
- j. Pinto gets loose from exhibitor.
- k. Leading on the wrong side of the horse