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## CHAPTER EV EVENTING DIVISION

### SUBCHAPTER EV-1 GENERAL RULES FOR ALL EVENTING

#### COMPETITIONS

#### **EV101 Introduction**

1. GENERAL. An Eventing Competition includes one or more tests from the following branches of equitation: dressage, cross-country and jumping. The Federation and the USEA recognize three types of Eventing Competitions: Tests (Individual or Combined), Horse Trials, and Three-Day Events.
2. RESPONSIBILITY. A competitor is ultimately responsible for knowing these rules and complying with them. The appointment of a steward or official, whether or not provided for in these rules, does not absolve the competitor from such responsibility.
3. CIRCUMSTANCES NOT COVERED IN THESE RULES.
  - a. For any circumstances not specifically covered in these rules, reference should be made to one of the following publications of the FEI:
    1. Rules for Eventing
    2. Rules for Dressage Events
    3. Rules for Jumping Events
  - b. Every eventuality cannot be provided for in these rules. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances it is the duty of the Ground Jury to make a decision in a sporting spirit, and to approach as nearly as possible the intention of these rules.

#### **EV102 Membership**

1. COMPETITORS. Competitors entered in Horse Trials and Events must comply with current Federation and USEA membership requirements. Competitors entered in Tests do not need to be members of the Federation or the USEA.
2. HORSES. Horses entered in Horse Trials and Events must comply with current USEA registration requirements and must be life recorded with the Federation upon entering FEI level competitions. Horses entered in tests do not need to be registered with the USEA.
3. COMPETITIONS.
  - a. Organizing Committees of Horse Trials and Events must comply with current Federation and USEA competition recognition requirements. Organizing Committees of Tests do not need to comply with current Federation or the USEA competition recognition requirements.
  - b. Organizing Committees desiring to hold Eventing Competitions under the auspices of the Federation may do so by applying for membership in the Federation as an Eventing Competition (see Chapter GR3, Subchapter 3-A).
  - c. Organizing Committees desiring to hold Eventing Competitions under the auspices of the United States Eventing Association may do so by registering with the USEA, 525 Old Waterford Road N.W., Leesburg, VA 22075.

#### **EV103 Prize Lists**

The USEA Omnibus Schedule listing constitutes the prize list for the majority of Eventing Competitions in any given year. If an event is not listed in this way, its published prize list must include the same information as provided in the Omnibus Schedule and as required by Chapter 9.

#### **EV104 Participation**

See also EV123.1 for Tests, Appendix 3 for Horse Trials and Appendix 8 for Three-Day Events.

1. COMPETITORS. Eventing Competitions are open to professional and amateur competitors. The age of the

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competitor must comply with the specifications of the competition. For Eventing competitions, the age of the competitor is determined by the year of birth.

2. JUNIORS. An Organizer may offer a competition for Juniors at Tests, at Horse Trials at the Beginner Novice through Preliminary Levels and at One Star Events. Competitors in Beginner Novice, Novice, Training and Modified Horse Trials shall compete as Juniors until the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18. Competitors in Preliminary Horse Trials and One Star Events shall compete as Juniors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 14 until the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*
3. YOUNG RIDERS. An Organizer may offer a competition for Young Riders at Tests, at Horse Trials at the Preliminary and Intermediate Level and at One Star and Two Star Events. Competitors shall compete as Young Riders from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 16 until the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 21.
4. HORSES. Eventing Competitions are open to stallions, mares or geldings. The age of the horse must comply with the specifications of the competition. For Horse Trials and Events, horses may only compete once and must be ridden by the same competitor throughout.

As an exception to the general requirements of GR841, a horse is eligible for Eventing competitions even though it has complete loss of sight in one eye, provided sight in the other eye is normal and provided it meets the other requirements.

5. NUMBER OF HORSES PER COMPETITOR. The number of horses that a competitor may enter and ride is at the discretion of the Organizer.
6. DIVISION OF ENTRIES.
  - a. If the number of entries in a Division warrants, it may be divided by sections or draw. If the number of entries in one Division of a Beginner Novice through Preliminary Horse Trial exceeds 40, it must be divided. Entries in the Advanced and Intermediate Divisions in excess of 40 may be divided once at the Organizer's discretion. Championships and Federation Selection Trials shall not be divided.
  - b. An Organizing Committee may offer a level under the conditions listed in Appendix 3.
  - c. An Organizing Committee may divide a level into the sections noted in Appendix 3, e.g., Junior Training, Training, etc. Further division shall then be done by draw, e.g., Junior Training A, Junior Training B, etc.
  - d. An Organizing Committee may offer a section that includes dressage and jumping at a higher level and cross country at the level below, e.g. Advanced Intermediate. For purposes of competition qualifications and high score awards, these competitions will be considered in accordance with the level of the cross country being run.

## EV105 Loss of Qualifications

For certain levels of competition, horses and riders must meet qualifying requirements to compete at the levels of competitions specified in Appendix 3. Loss of these requirements (qualifications) is outlined below and pertains to any combination of Federation and FEI Events.

LOSS OF QUALIFICATION. (Preliminary /CI Level and up)

Loss of Qualification will apply only where penalties have been assessed during the Cross-Country phase of competition apply.

### 1. A horse that either:

- a. is eliminated three times for Refusals, Dangerous Riding, Horse Falls or Rider Falls within any 12 month period:  
or
- b. experiences two consecutive Cross Country eliminations for Refusals, Dangerous Riding, Horse Falls or Rider Falls:

loses its qualification to compete at the highest level at which the elimination occurs.

2. Loss of Qualification remains until the horse achieves 2 MERs or 2 NQRs at one level below the highest level that caused the loss of qualification. This can happen no sooner than one month following the loss of qualification.
3. For the Advanced, CI3\* and CI4\* levels, riders subject to the provisions of this rule may request in writing to have their Loss of Qualifications reviewed by the USEF Eventing Credentials Committee. *BOD 8/29/16 Effective 12/1/16*

## EV106 Entries - Withdrawals

See also GR909.

1. RESPONSIBILITY. It is the responsibility of the competitor to enter a horse at the level that corresponds to its abilities. If the competitor is a minor, a specified adult must accept this responsibility. If a competitor starts a competition for which he is not qualified, the competitor may be fined up to \$50 (Payable to the Organizing Committee), at the discretion of the Ground Jury. It is the responsibility of the competitor to know and comply with the local, state and interstate (where appropriate) health requirements for the shipment of horses.
2. ENTRY FORMS.
  - a. Entry forms must be complete. All entry and stabling fees must accompany the entry form.
  - b. Mailed entries must be postmarked either on or after the opening date for entries and mailed to the appropriate Event Secretary. On-line entries must be time stamped by the designated collection agent on or after the opening date in the time zone of the relevant competition.
  - c. Those entries that are incomplete, or postmarked or time stamped before the opening date, will either be returned to the competitor or placed at the bottom of the list of entries.
  - d. Entries involving competitors or horses not yet qualified for the level of competition, but which are otherwise complete, will be accepted as complete pending qualification.
  - e. Entries must be received by the end of the day on the closing date. Qualifications must be fulfilled at least 10 days before the Cross Country Test of the competition for which it is needed if the NQR has been achieved at a Horse Trial or CIC, or at least 24 days if the NQR has been achieved at a CCI.
3. OPENING DATE. The opening date for **national** entries will be the Tuesday prior to the date that falls six weeks before the first day of the competition. The opening date must be published in the prize list for the competition. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*
4. CLOSING DATE. The closing date for entries will be four weeks after the opening date. This date must be published in the prize list of the competition. In the case of insufficient entries, the organizer may accept post-entries. If this is done, the organizer may charge an additional fee for the entries made after the original date, not to exceed an amount equal to the original entry fee. Entries received after this will not be accepted.
5. WAITING LISTS.
  - a. Organizers will accept all entries postmarked or time stamped on the opening date if space allows. In the event of over subscription at this stage, a draw will be made and a waiting list established.
  - b. Entries postmarked or time stamped after the opening date will be accepted or placed on a waiting list on a chronological basis.
  - c. At any time Organizers may fill any places that become available with entries from the waiting list, provided those entries were received between the opening and closing dates.
  - d. Entries placed on the waiting list that do not compete will have the full amount of their entry and stabling fees refunded.
6. "HORS CONCOURS" ENTRIES. Competitors may enter horses "hors concours" with the permission of the Organizer. They will pay the regular entry fee, will be judged in the normal manner, and will be participating in accordance with these rules, but they will not be counted in the final classification.
7. DOUBLE ENTRIES—Except where stated contrary in the prize list, an entry for two horses may be made for a division in which only one is to compete, with an office fee for the second horse. The horse that will not compete must

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be declared when the competitor receives their number.

8. **WITHDRAWALS.** Notification of withdrawal must be given directly to the Event Secretary. If the horse is withdrawn prior to 9:00 p.m. on the closing date for entries, the entry and stabling fees will be refunded, less an office fee, if applicable, not to exceed \$25.00. If the horse is withdrawn after the closing date and time, the entry and stabling fees may be refunded at the option of the Organizing Committee. If the horse is withdrawn after the closing date, and if the Organizer has replaced the withdrawn horse with one from the waiting list, the entry fee less an office charge will be refunded. If stabling for the withdrawn horse is occupied by another horse, the stabling fee will be refunded. The refund policy must be clearly stated in the prize list for the competition.
9. **SUBSTITUTIONS.** Substitution of an eligible horse is allowed after the closing date for entries provided a complete entry form for the substituted horse is given to the Event Secretary before the horse's first Test. An eligible rider may be substituted after the closing date for reasons of illness, injury or the sale of the horse. The Event Secretary must be notified of the change before his first Test.

### **EV107 Starting Order and Timetable**

1. **STARTING ORDER.** If there are only individual competitions, a draw will be conducted by the Organizing Committee to determine starting order. If an individual is riding more than one horse, the Organizing Committee may adjust the starting order to allow sufficient time between rides, but maintaining the order of the horses as drawn. If there are team competitions, the Organizing Committee may use its discretion in the scheduling of teams. If a competitor rides more than one horse, the starting order of the horses will be determined by draw. If the third test of a Horse Trial is jumping in the reverse order of placing, the drawn starting order will be replaced for that test. If the same rider has two horses classified too close together, the order must be adjusted so that there will be a minimum of eight horses (if available) separating them. The lowest placed horse will move up in the order as far as possible, before the higher placed horse is dropped down. If the Organizing Committee of Tests allows entries on the day of competition, each competitor may sign up for starting times upon entering.
2. **TIMETABLE.** A timetable showing each competitor's starting times shall be prepared and distributed by 1900 hours (7:00 PM) of the day before the relevant competition. If the third test of a Horse Trial is jumping in the reverse order of placing, only the approximate start and finish times for this test need to be published. If the organizing committee of Tests allows entries on the day of competition, only the approximate start and finish times for the competitions need to be published.

### **EV108 Exercising and Warming Up**

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

By 3:00 p.m. of the day prior to the start of the entire competition, or upon arrival if later, each horse, including non-competing horses, shall be issued a number. This number must be worn at all times when the horse is being ridden or exercised. Failure to display the number shall first incur a warning. Repeated offenses shall incur a fine of \$50 (payable to the Organizing Committee) at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

#### 2. RESTRICTIONS ON SCHOOLING HORSES.

- a. It is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification, for anyone other than the competitor who will ride the horse in the competition to school the horse during the competition. This period of restriction begins at 3:00 pm of the day prior to the start of the entire competition.
- b. A groom, while mounted, is permitted only to walk the horse or to trot it from one place to another. A groom may also work the horse in hand or on the lunge.
- c. Riding close to Cross-Country obstacles, or riding in the Dressage or Jumping arenas prior to the actual competition is forbidden, unless specifically authorized by the Ground Jury, under penalty of disqualification. This restriction is specifically intended to prevent competitors from gaining an unfair advantage from schooling or



showing the obstacle(s) to their horses prior to the competition.

- d. The Cross-Country course will be closed to all competitors on the same date. The course closed date must be published in the prize list of the competition. The Dressage arena may not be used after it has been prepared for the competition and closed by the Organizer. The Jumping arena may not be used after it has been prepared for the competition and closed by the Organizer. The Organizer shall report any violation of this rule to the President of the Ground Jury.

### 3. EXERCISE AREAS.

- a. Areas suitable for the general exercise of horses must be made available, and must be open during the hours of daylight. The Organizing Committee must inform competitors of the areas that are available for this purpose. Horses may only be exercised in such designated areas, or in the practice areas for Dressage and Jumping.
- b. A Dressage exercising area must be provided at a convenient distance from the competition arena. A practice dressage arena should, if possible, be placed at the disposal of the competitors.
- c. An exercising area with jumps must be provided at a convenient distance from the start of the Cross-Country and from the Jumping arena. The exercising area for Show Jumping must include at least two spread and two vertical adjustable practice fences. The exercising area for Cross-Country must include at least three adjustable fences (including at least one oxer) and at least one solid cross-country type obstacle. Where space or materials are limited, and with the permission of the Technical Delegate, either or both areas may contain at least three adjustable obstacles including at least one oxer. These obstacles must be marked with red and white flags.
- d. The only practice fences that competitors may jump are those flagged fences provided by the Organizer. No part of the fences may ever be held by anyone while a horse is jumping. These fences may not be raised more than 10 cm (4 inches) above the maximum height permitted for the competition in progress (or about to begin), nor may the spread exceed the maximum permitted. Ground lines may be placed directly under, or up to 1.00 meter (3'3") in front of, the obstacle. They may not be placed even slightly on the landing side. The upper ends of crossed poles must always be supported by cups. If a horizontal pole is placed above crossed poles, it must be higher than the upper ends of the crossed poles. These practice fences must be jumped in the correct direction. The practice fences shall only be jumped at times laid down by the Organizing Committee. Violation of any of the above provisions relating to practice fences is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification, at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

4. STEWARDS. One or more stewards may be appointed by the Organizer to ensure that the rules regarding exercising and warming up are obeyed, but a steward must be present at whatever times the Organizer has laid down that practice fences may be jumped. Other practice and exercise areas may be patrolled in a random manner.

## EV109 Inspection of Courses

### 1. CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE.

- a. Before the course has been opened to competitors, it is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification, to inspect the obstacles or the course without permission of the organizers, at the discretion of the ground jury.
- b. The Cross-Country course will be open for inspection to all competitors at 1500 hours (3:00 p.m.) of the day before the start of the entire competition. All obstacles, flags and markers that have to be observed by competitors shall be exactly in position when the course is shown to competitors. In the case of multiple courses running on the same track, a sign will be posted at obstacle(s) to be changed, indicating such change(s). This shall include changes of flags or to the obstacle(s). Thereafter, they may not be moved or altered by competitors, under penalty of disqualification.
- c. After the course has been shown to competitors, they are allowed to revisit the course and examine the obstacles during the hours of daylight.

2. JUMPING COURSE. The course for the Jumping Test will be opened to competitors not less than 30 minutes



before the start of the Jumping Test, and at convenient intermissions during the Jumping Test. Competitors on foot will be admitted to the arena by the Ground Jury. An announcement must also be made over the public address system. Unless permission has been given by the Jury, it is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification, for competitors to enter the arena on foot once the Test has started.

### **EV110 Interruptions and Modifications**

The Ground Jury of an Eventing competition, or in its absence the Technical Delegate, must use extreme caution in allowing a competition to continue, when weather or terrain conditions are not of an acceptable standard, or are such that they place the competitors and horses in danger.

1. **INTERRUPTIONS.** The timetable may be interrupted due to dangerous conditions. If necessary, the start of any Test may be brought forward, postponed or canceled. The decision to interrupt or cancel a Test will be made by the President of the Ground Jury, after consultation with the Technical Delegate if possible. As an exception to the General Rules of GR832, in the case of an interruption the event will be resumed as soon as possible at the point of interruption, and all scores recorded prior to the interruption will stand. Every affected competitor must receive sufficient warning before the resumption of the competition.
2. **MODIFICATIONS.** After the courses have been shown to the competitors, alterations to the course and/or the time allowed may be made only when exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain or hot weather) make obstacles or a Test unfair or dangerous. The decision will be made by the President of the Ground Jury, after consultation with the Technical Delegate if possible. The President is authorized to make any necessary changes. In such cases, every affected competitor must be officially and personally informed of the alteration before the start of the Test concerned. Where appropriate, an official must also be stationed at the place where the alteration has been made in order to warn the competitors.

### **EV111 Abuse of Horses**

1. **ABUSE.** Any act or series of actions that, in the opinion of the Ground Jury or in its absence the Technical Delegate can clearly and without doubt be defined as abuse of horses shall be penalized by disqualification. Such acts include, but are not limited to:
  - a. \* Riding an exhausted horse.
  - b. \* Excessive pressing of a tired horse.
  - c. \* Excessive use of whip and/or spurs, and/or bit.
  - d. \* Riding an obviously lame horse.
2. **RAPPING.** As an exception to the General Rules of GR843, all rapping (poling) is forbidden in Eventing Competitions, and shall be penalized by disqualification.
3. **WHIP.** The use of the whip must be for a good reason, at an appropriate time, in the right place, and with appropriate severity.
  - a. Reason—the whip must only be used either as an aid to encourage the horse forward, or as a reprimand. It must never be used to vent a rider's temper. Such use is always excessive.
  - b. Time—As an aid, the only appropriate time is when a horse is reluctant to go forward under normal aids of the seat and legs. As a reprimand, the only appropriate time is immediately after a horse has been disobedient, e.g. napping or refusing. The whip should not be used after elimination. The whip should not be used after a horse has jumped the last fence on a course.
  - c. Place—As an aid to go forward, the whip may be used down the shoulder or behind the rider's leg. As a reprimand, it must only be used behind the rider's leg. It must never be used overhand, e.g. a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank. The use of a whip on a horse's head, neck, etc., is always excessive use.
  - d. Severity—As a reprimand only, a horse may be hit hard. However, it should never be hit more than three times

for any one incident. If a horse is marked by the whip, e.g. the skin is broken, its use is excessive.

4. SPURS—Spurs must not be used to reprimand a horse. Such use is always excessive, as is any use that results in a horse's skin being broken.
5. BIT—The bit must never be used to reprimand a horse. Any such use is always excessive.
6. REPORTING—Officials must report such actions as soon as possible to the Ground Jury, supported where possible by statements from witnesses.
7. GROUND JURY—If such actions are reported, the Ground Jury shall decide if there is a case to be answered. If an individual member of the Ground Jury observes such actions, he is obliged to disqualify the competitor forthwith on his own authority. There is no appeal against a Ground Jury's decision in a case of abuse.

## **EV112 Dangerous Riding**

1. Any competitor who rides in such a way as to constitute a hazard to the safety or well-being of the competitor, horse, other competitors, their horses, spectators, or others will be penalized accordingly.
2. Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the Ground Jury can be defined as dangerous riding shall be penalized by 25 penalties or elimination and/or the issuance of a Warning Card, at the discretion of the Ground Jury. In addition, the overall score for the horse/rider combination shall not be considered a National Qualifying Result.
3. If such actions are reported, the Ground Jury shall decide if there is a case to be answered. If an individual member of the Ground Jury observes such actions, he may eliminate or penalize the competitor forthwith on his own authority. There is no appeal against a Ground Jury decision.
4. The Ground Jury and the Technical Delegate have the authority to stop a rider on the cross country course for dangerous riding, riding an exhausted horse, excessive pressing of a tired horse, riding an obviously lame horse, excessive use of the whip and/or spurs or riding in an unsafe way.
5. The President of the Ground Jury may, in addition, designate one or several deputies (i.e. Eventing Officials up to the level for which they are licensed and not in an official function at the Event, any Level 3 or 4 USEA ICP Instructor or any rider who has represented the USA in a World Championship, Olympic Games, or Pan American Games) for the Cross Country to advise the Ground Jury regarding any action described in 1 or 4 (above). Deputies and obstacle judges will be provided with a red flag to be waved at the rider, at the direction of Ground Jury, to stop the rider if the situation continues or if the infringement of the above is deemed to be serious.

## **EV113 Medical Requirements**

### **1. ACCIDENTS INVOLVING COMPETITORS**

- a. In the event of an accident in which a competitor is apparently injured or concussed, they must be examined by designated medical personnel to determine if they may take part in another test, ride another horse or if they are capable of leaving the grounds. Refusal to be examined shall be penalized by a fine of \$100 (Payable to the Organizing Committee) at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
  - b. The Ground Jury may direct that competitors who have a fall, not associated with penalties be examined as in paragraph a (above). If the fall occurs on cross-country, the competitor's time will be taken in accordance with EV138.7(e).
  - c. Competitors who fail or refuse to follow the advice of the medical personnel regarding treatment following such a fall may be subject to disqualification at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
2. In conjunction with GR1316, the following apply in the case of a fall/accident or other injury likely to cause concussion (as determined by qualified medical personnel):
    - a. No loss of consciousness and no sign of concussion - No mandatory suspension;
    - b. No loss of consciousness but with brief symptoms of concussion e.g. confusion, loss of memory, altered mental

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- state (all symptoms of concussion must have resolved within 15 minutes both at rest and exercise) - minimum of 7 days mandatory suspension. The day of injury counts as the first day of suspension period.
- c. Any loss of consciousness, however brief, or symptoms of concussion persisting after 15 minutes - minimum 21 days mandatory suspension. The day of injury counts as the first day of the suspension period.
  - d. Notwithstanding the above, riders who have established a baseline neurocognitive skills level through a Federation approved testing program e.g. IMPACT test may return to competition upon submission to the Federation of certification that they have passed an exam establishing that they have suffered no impairment of that level. In addition, they must submit clearance as required under GR1316.6.
  - e. All other riders may, at the expiration of the mandatory suspension period, return to competition by complying with the requirements of GR1316.5.
3. **MEDICAL CARDS/MEDICAL BRACELETS.** An approved and completed medical card or medical bracelet is required any time while jumping. Medical cards must be enclosed in a transparent, waterproof carrier. Medical cards must be securely attached to the competitor's upper arm on the outside of the competitor's clothing. Medical bracelets must be visible on the competitor's wrist. Medical cards must include any relevant medical history, injury (particularly to the head), drug allergies and current medication. If wearing a medical bracelet, any relevant medical history, injury (particularly to the head) drug allergies and current medication must be included in the online medical form of the bracelet's vendor website or integrally in the bracelet. Athletes are responsible to record all injuries on the card or in the case of a medical bracelet, update their medical information online. Failure to wear one's own medical card or bracelet shall be penalized by a fine of \$100. (Payable to the Organizing Committee)
4. **SAFETY COORDINATOR.** All competitions shall furnish a Safety Coordinator, who shall be responsible for the establishment and coordination of medical services. As this shall include the transportation of injured competitors, the Safety Coordinator should not have any other duties during any cross-country or jumping tests.
5. **MEDICAL PERSONNEL.** Qualified medical personnel, with suitable medical equipment and with no other duties, must be present during scheduled schooling sessions over fences and during all scheduled competitions. Qualified Medical personnel is defined as a person who is currently certified or licensed in the profession and trained in pre-hospital trauma care. The minimum requirement is an EMT/Paramedic who is pre-hospital trauma trained.
6. **ACCESS.** The designated medical personal should have the capability of rapid deployment to any part of the arenas or courses in adverse conditions. Should this access not be available, the Ground Jury, on the advice of the Technical Delegate and the Course Designer, must consider alternatives including removal of the inaccessible portion.

## EV114 Dress

1. **PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR.**
  - a. At all levels of eventing competition, from beginner novice through advanced, at Federation Endorsed competitions and recognized competitions, riders must wear headgear as follows, except as may otherwise be mandated by local law (see also GR801):
  - b. Upon arrival, anyone riding a horse must wear properly fitting protective headgear which passes or surpasses ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials)/SEI (Safety Equipment Institute) standards for equestrian use and carries the SEI tag. Harness must be secured and properly fitted.
  - c. It is the responsibility of the rider, or the parent or guardian or trainer of the junior exhibitor to see to it that the headgear worn complies with appropriate safety standards for protective headgear intended for equestrian use, and is properly fitted and in good condition, and the Federation, Show Committee, and Licensed Officials are not responsible for checking headgear worn for such compliance.
  - d. The Federation makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, about any protective headgear, and cautions riders that death or serious injury may result despite wearing such headgear as all equestrian sports involve inherent dangerous risk and as no helmet can protect against all foreseeable injuries.

e. Violation of this rule at any time, at the discretion of the Ground Jury, shall be penalized and may result in elimination.

## 2. PROTECTIVE VESTS.

a. A body protecting vest must be worn warming-up for and in the cross-country test. Stable, team or club colors are permitted. The Federation recommends that the vest should pass or surpass the current ASTM standard F1937 or be certified by the Safety Equipment Institute. Inflatable vests are permitted only when worn over a body protecting vest.

b. Violation of this rule shall be penalized at the discretion of the Ground Jury, and may result in elimination.

3. WHIPS. One whip no longer than 120 cm (47.2 in) including lash may be carried when riding on the flat at any time. One whip no longer than 120 cm (47.2 in) may be carried during the Dressage Test except in USEF/USEA Championships and USEA Championship divisions. As an exception, riders competing sidesaddle may carry a whip in the dressage test at all competitions, including championships. A standard lunge whip may be used when lunging a horse. If a whip is carried in the Cross-Country and/or Jumping Test, or while jumping any obstacle before these tests, it must not be weighted at the end or exceed 75cm (30") in length. An adjustable-length whip may not be carried by a mounted rider.

## 4. SPURS.

a. Spurs are optional for all three tests. Spurs capable of wounding a horse are forbidden. Spurs must be of smooth metal. If there is a shank it must not be longer than 4 cm (1 9/16 inches, measured from the boot to the end of the spur) and must point only towards the rear. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards. Metal or plastic spurs with round hard plastic or metal knobs "Impulse spurs" and "Dummy spurs" with no shank are allowed.

b. Rowel spurs - Spurs with rowels are allowed in the three Tests and when practicing/warming up. If they are used, rowels must be free to rotate and the rowel must be round and smooth (no tines allowed). *BOD 12/12/16 Effective 1/1/17*

## 5. DRESSAGE TEST.

a. Horse Trials (Beginner Novice through Training)—protective headgear—predominantly black or dark blue; Coat—dark color or tweed, tail coats are not permitted; Shirt— of conservative color, with stock and pin, or choker, or tie; Gloves (if worn)—dark color, tan, beige or white; Jodhpurs, Britches—light color or white; Boots—black, brown, field, jodhpur or a black or brown full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boots. Chaps and/or half-chaps are not allowed. *Competitors may compete without a jacket. In such cases, shirt - long or short sleeved with collar and without neckwear, of a conservative color, neatly tucked into riding breeches. BOD 8/29/16 Effective 12/1/16*

b. Horse Trials (Preliminary) —protective headgear—predominantly black or dark blue; Coat—dark color or tweed, tail coats are not permitted; Shirt— of conservative color, with stock and pin, or choker, or tie; Gloves (if worn)—dark color, tan, beige or white; Jodhpurs, Britches—light color or white; Boots—black, brown, field, jodhpur or a black or brown full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boots. Chaps and/or half-chaps are not allowed.

c. Horse Trials (Intermediate and Advanced) & Three Day Events. As above except no tweed coat. Tail Coats permitted. Shirt—stock with pin; Gloves (required)—white or dark color; Britches—as above; Boots—preferably black dress or a black full grain leather leg piece and matching leather boot. Chaps and half-chaps are not allowed. Members of armed and police forces, service dress with gloves, regulation headgear and spurs in accordance with EV114.

6. CROSS-COUNTRY TEST. Light-weight clothing is appropriate for this Test, a shirt (any color) with sleeves must be worn. Protective Headgear in accordance with paragraph 1 above. This headgear may be any color. Britches or jodhpurs may be any color; Gloves (if worn) may be any color; Boots—black, brown, field, jodhpur or a black or

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brown full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boots. Chaps or half-chaps are not allowed.

7. **JUMPING TEST.** Hunting dress or uniform. Protective headgear, with chin harness, designed expressly for equestrian use in accordance with paragraph 1 above. Hat covers other than solid black or dark blue are not allowed. Gloves (if worn)—dark color, tan, beige or white; Jodhpurs, Britches—light color or white; Boots—black, brown, field, jodhpur or a black or brown full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boots. Chaps or half-chaps are not allowed. Member of armed and police forces, as in EV114.5.b. Beginner Novice through Prelim: Coat—dark color or tweed. Shirt—stock with pin, choker or tie. Beginner Novice through Training: Competitor's may compete without a jacket. In such cases, shirt – long or short sleeved with collar and without neckwear, of a conservative color, neatly tucked into riding breeches.
8. At Eventing Tests or at any level when all three phases of a Horse Trials are contested over one day - Protective headgear and protective vests as above. Clothing as appropriate for the test in progress (see below), or at the competitor's option - boots, britches, spurs and gloves - as applicable for the test being performed. Long or short sleeved shirt with collar and without neckwear, of a conservative color, neatly tucked into riding breeches.
9. **INSPECTION OF DRESS.** A steward should be appointed to inspect whips and spurs before any Test. He has the authority to refuse permission for any competitor to start whose whip or spurs contravene this Article. He will immediately report the circumstances to the Ground Jury, or Technical Delegate if the Ground Jury is unavailable, for confirmation. A competitor who competes with illegal whip(s) or spurs will be eliminated. A competitor who competes with incorrect items of dress may be eliminated, at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
10. **EXTREME WEATHER.** At temperatures above 85°F, a heat index above 85°, or at the discretion of the Ground Jury or the Organizer, competitors will be permitted to compete without jackets, in the dressage and/or jumping tests. In such cases, competitors must wear either a long or short sleeved shirt of conservative color without neckwear; members of the armed forces and police units may ride in their summer uniforms. In inclement weather competitors may wear a windbreaker jacket or rain coat over their clothing; their number must be visible.

## EV115 Saddlery

1. **EXERCISE AREAS.** The following restrictions begin at 3:00 p.m. of the day prior to the start of the entire competition and continue throughout the duration of the event. The following are compulsory: an English type saddle and any form of bridle, including double bridle, snaffle, gag or hackamores. Running martingales with rein stops, Irish martingales, bit guards, boots, bandages, fly shields, nose covers, and seat covers are permitted. Side reins are permitted only while lunging an unmounted horse, as are running reins and chambons. Other martingales, any form of gadget (such as a bearing, running or balancing reins, etc.) and any form of blinkers, are forbidden, under penalty of disqualification.
2. **DRESSAGE TEST.**
- a. The following are compulsory: an English type saddle and a permitted bridle.
  - b. A double bridle with cavesson noseband, i.e. bridoon and curb bits with curb chain (made of metal or leather or a combination), is permitted for some tests. Cover for curb chain can be made of leather, rubber or sheep skin.
    1. Cavesson noseband may never be so tightly fastened as to harm the horse.
    2. Lipstrap and rubber or leather covers for the curb chain are optional.
    3. Bridoon and curb must be made of metal or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber (flexible rubber bridoons and/or curbs are not allowed).
    4. The lever arm of the curb bit is limited to 10 cm (length below the mouth piece).
    5. If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the lever arm of the curb bit below the mouthpiece must not measure more than 10 cm when the mouthpiece is in the uppermost position.
    6. The diameter of the ring of the bridoon must be such as to not hurt the horse.
  - c. A snaffle bit made of metal, leather, rubber or plastic material is permitted for all tests.
  - d. It may have a cavesson noseband, dropped noseband, crossed noseband, or flash noseband.



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1. The noseband must be made entirely of leather or leather like material, except for a small disc of sheepskin, which may be used in the intersection of the two leather straps of a crossed noseband.
  - e. A breast plate may be used. For drawings of permitted bits and nosebands see Appendix 4. Permitted bits for a particular test are specified on each test.
  - f. Martingales, bit guards, any kind of gadgets (such as bearing, side, running or balancing reins, etc.), reins with any loops or hand attachments, any kind of boots or leg bandages and any form of blinkers, including earmuffs, earplugs, hoods, nose covers and seat covers are, under penalty of elimination, strictly forbidden. Protective fly hoods made of thin material are permitted. However, these are subject to inspection by the Officials at the end of the test to ensure that nothing prohibited has been added (i.e. special material) or is covered by the fly hoods to protect from sound. The fly hoods should be discreet and should not cover the Horse's eyes.
3. CROSS-COUNTRY TEST AND JUMPING TEST.
- a. **The following are compulsory: an English type saddle and bridle or hackamore. Any form of blinkers are forbidden. BOD 11/7/16 Effective 12/1/16**
  - b. Only unrestricted running martingales with rein stops or Irish martingales are allowed. Reins must be free of any loops or hand attachments and must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle. Exception: u-shaped bit converters may be used so that a bit designed for use with two reins may be controlled with a single rein. Gags or hackamores are allowed. In the interest of safety, the stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside the flap. There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind.
4. INSPECTION OF SADDLERY.
- a. A steward should be appointed to check the saddlery of each horse before it enters the arena or starts a Test.
  - b. In the Dressage Test, the checking of the bridle must be done with the greatest caution. When bit inspections require actual contact with the inside of the horse's mouth, the inspector must use a clean protective glove for each horse. If the competitor so requests, the bridle and bit may be checked immediately after the test has been completed. However, should the bridle or bit in such a case be found not to be permitted, the competitor shall be eliminated.

## EV116 Radios and Cellular Phones

The use of a radio or cellular phone while competing is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification. Any other use while on the competition grounds by competitors, trainers, or members of the competitor's support group, is subject to restriction by the technical delegate and the president of the ground jury.

## EV117 Disqualification

1. Disqualification means that a competitor and his horse(s) may not take further part in the Event. It is applied at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
2. Ground Jury may disqualify a competitor in the following cases when, in its opinion, the action constitutes unsportsmanlike or abusive conduct:
  - a. Allowing anyone other than the competitor to school his horse, EV108.2a.
  - b. Riding in the Dressage arena or in the Jumping arena prior to the actual competition, EV108.2c.
  - c. Riding close to Cross-Country obstacles prior to the actual competition, EV108.2c.
  - d. Jumping practice fences that are not flagged, EV108.3c and EV108.3d.
  - e. Jumping practice fences in the wrong direction, EV108.3d.
  - f. Jumping practice fences while they are being held, EV108.3d.
  - g. Jumping practice fences that have been raised above the height or beyond the spread allowed, EV108.3d.
  - h. Jumping practice fences at times other than those laid down by the Organizer, EV108.3d.
  - i. Inspecting the obstacles of the Cross-Country course before they are officially shown to all competitors, EV109.1a.



- j. Inspecting the obstacles of the Jumping course when the arena is closed, EV109.2.
- k. Entering the Jumping arena on foot after the competition has started, EV109.2.
- l. Abuse of horse, EV111.
- m. Exercising with improper saddlery, EV115.1.
- n. Use of a radio or cellular phone while competing. EV116.

## **EV118 Inquiries, Protests and Appeals**

1. **INQUIRIES.** The competitor, a parent or guardian of a competitor under 18 years old, the owner of the horse, or the owner's agent, may inquire about any perceived irregularity or mis-scoring during the course of the competition. Such inquiries may be addressed to members of the Organizing Committee, to the Ground Jury, or to the Technical Delegate.
2. **PROTESTS.** The competitor, a parent or guardian of a competitor under 18 years old, the owner of the horse, or the owner's agent authorized in writing, are entitled to lodge a protest. Protests shall be addressed to the President of the Ground Jury. They must be in writing, signed, and accompanied by a fee of \$100., made payable to the Organizing Committee, which will be refunded if protest (or subsequent appeal) is upheld. They shall be delivered to the Event Secretary.
3. **TIME LIMITS FOR PROTESTS. PROTESTS SHALL BE LODGED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING TIME LIMITS:**
  - a. Against the eligibility of a horse or a competitor not later than one hour before the start of the relevant competition.
  - b. Against the condition of the Dressage arena - not later than one hour before the start of the relevant competition.
  - c. Against an obstacle, the length of the course, the condition of the course, etc., of the Cross-Country Test—not later than 1800 hours (6:00 p.m.) on the day before the relevant competition.
  - d. Against an obstacle, the length of the course, the condition of the arena, etc., of the Jumping Test not later than 15 minutes before the start of the relevant competition.
  - e. Concerning irregularities or incidents during the competition, or scoring (except errors as noted below)—as soon as possible, and not later than 30 minutes after the publishing of the results of the relevant test.
  - f. Concerning mathematical or transcription errors—not later than 3:00p.m. the day following the last day of the competition.
4. **HANDLING PROTESTS.** The Ground Jury shall make a decision, after making a proper investigation and hearing all sides of the case. The President of the Ground Jury must refer any protests which he feels are beyond his discretion to the Organizing Committee. The Event Secretary shall record all protests, forward them to the Ground Jury, and record all decisions of the Jury.
5. **APPEALS.** An appeal against the ruling of the Ground Jury must be lodged within one hour of the announcement of the Ground Jury's decision. Appeals shall be addressed to the Organizing Committee. They must be in writing and signed. They shall be delivered to the Event Secretary.
6. **HANDLING APPEALS.** See also GR610. In the event of an appeal, the Organizing Committee shall designate three or more knowledgeable horsemen who do not have a conflict of interest and are familiar with the rules for Eventing to hear the appeal. The competition secretary shall record all appeals, shall forward them to the appointed committee and shall record all decisions by the Committee. The Committee shall make a decision, after making a proper investigation and hearing all sides of the case. If necessary, the Veterinarian or the Technical Delegate shall be in attendance in an advisory capacity.
7. A party to a protest or charge desiring to appeal a decision of the Appeal Committee to the Hearing Committee must file an appeal in writing with the Hearing Committee at the Federation's office within fifteen (15) days of the initial decision. The Hearing Committee will not review the findings but will determine whether the rules were properly interpreted and applied.

## EV119 Athlete Representative

1. Prior to the Athletes' first opportunity to inspect the Cross Country course, every Organizer of an event must name one or more Athlete Representative(s) from among the Athletes taking part in the Competition, having first obtained the Athlete(s)' consent. The Athlete Representative has the task of acting as a channel of communication between the Athletes and the Officials on any matter directly connected with the Event without in any way removing the right of any Athlete to speak to the Organizer, Technical Delegate, Ground Jury or Course Designer. The Athletes must be notified as to identity of the Athlete Representative and his/her name and contact information must be prominently posted on the Event notice board.
2. Prior to 1800 hours the day before Cross Country, the Athlete Representative(s) may call a meeting of the Athletes, to be attended by the Technical Delegate. The Ground Jury, Organizer or Course Designer will also attend if specifically requested by the Athlete Representative. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss major issues concerning the obstacles on the course and/or the distances of the course. At this meeting any such issues must be recorded in writing (the Technical Delegate and Athlete Representative have this responsibility) and the response of the Ground Jury also recorded in writing and signed by the President of the Ground Jury and the Athlete Representative. This document will be included with the Technical Delegate's report.
3. The Athletes may appoint two additional people (to join the already appointed Athlete Representative) as Athlete Representatives to facilitate discussion with the Officials and the Organizing Committee. These additional two people can be anyone that the Athletes choose and do not necessarily have to be competing at the Competition.

Note: This added layer of participation by the Rider Representative does not in any way lessen the burden each competitor bears to actively voice his or her concerns either to a) the Rider Representative who will then communicate said concerns to the TD or PGJ or b) directly to the TD or PGJ. Further, competitors bear the responsibility in determining their own and their horse's fitness, preparation and readiness. Communication of concerns to the Rider Representative, TD or PGJ does not remove nor shift that responsibility away from the rider.

## EV120 Organizers' Rights

Organizers have the right to cancel any competition or division (see General Rules, GR310), divide any competition into divisions or sections, alter the published schedule, or refuse any entry (see General Rules, GR914). The Organizer must state the refund policy in the prize list, in the event of cancellation before the competition has started.

## EV121 Calendar Approval Process and Federation Guidance

### 1. FEDERATION EVENTING COMMITTEE.

- a. This Committee is responsible for the guidance of the sport, including rules, championships, grading horses, scheduling, etc.
- b. In addition to the membership requirements of EV102.3, Organizing Committees of selected competitions must **apply for and receive approval of their competition date and venue per the provisions of the USEF Eventing Calendar Approval Process. The Eventing Committee shall recommend** approval of the date and site of the competition, the Ground Jury, the Technical Delegate, the Chief Steward, the Course Designer, the Veterinary Commission where appropriate, and the prize monies where appropriate. **All FEI Eventing Competitions must gain further approval of the USEF International Disciplines Council and the USEF Board of Directors.** These selected competitions are:
  1. \* **USEF Eventing National** Championships
  2. \* **National** Three-Day Events
  3. \* **All FEI Eventing Competitions**
  4. \* Advanced Horse Trials

### 2. AREA CHAIRMEN. These individuals are appointed by the USEA Board of Governors to serve as liaisons between

the Federation Eventing Committee, organizers and competitors, in order to encourage the development of the sport. Scheduling of competitions below those mentioned above are coordinated Intra- and Inter-Area by the Area Chairmen. *BOD 11/7/16 Effective 12/1/16*

## **SUBCHAPTER EV-2 RULES FOR TESTS**

### **EV122 Introduction**

1. DEFINITION. Tests consist of one or more dressage, cross-country or jumping competitions. They are designed to introduce the discipline, and to prepare competitors and horses for Horse Trials. They provide experience for participants within an enjoyable day of competition. These competitions may include:
  - a. Cross-Country Tests
  - b. Combined Tests
  - c. Starter Event Rider Tests
  - d. Eventing Equitation Tests
  - e. Young Event Horse Tests
2. ORGANIZATION. Tests may be offered as separate competitions, or may be organized in conjunction with a Horse Trial or an Event. They usually take place on one day.

### **EV123 Rules for Tests**

1. PARTICIPATION. A horse may be ridden by more than one competitor. A competitor may ride more than one horse. The number of horses that a competitor may ride may be limited by the Organizer. The number of times that a horse may compete may be limited by the Organizer.
2. LICENSED OFFICIALS. For competitions that do not require Licensed Judges (such as Cross-Country Tests), a Federation Licensed Eventing Technical Delegate is required. In such instances, the Technical Delegate assumes the responsibility of the Ground Jury as noted in Part Six. For competitions which include dressage and jumping (such as Combined Tests, Starter Event Rider Tests, Eventing Equitation Tests or Young Event Horse Tests), a Federation Licensed Eventing Judge is required. This Judge shall act as the Ground Jury and shall perform the course evaluation functions of a technical delegate. Other judges may be Federation Licensed Judges, participants or graduates of the USEA Training Program, or knowledgeable horsemen.
3. OTHER OFFICIALS. A veterinarian shall be present on the grounds during any cross-country or jumping competition. Qualified medical personnel (EV113.4 and .5) must be present during all competitions.
4. TESTS. Flexibility is provided for the running of Tests. Tests may be judged in the normal manner, as minimum percentage classes, as clear round classes, on the honor system, purely on time or points, etc. Classification may be individual, pairs or teams. Organizing Committees are encouraged to create attractive competitions, whether they use the Tests described below or create additional Tests.

### **EV124 Cross-Country Tests**

Cross-Country Tests consist of distinct competitions involving various cross-country skills. The tests may include pace, taking your own line, following unknown course, top score competitions with obstacles of different values, clear round cross-country, etc. The conditions under which the Cross-Country Tests will be conducted will be printed in the prize list.

### **EV125 Combined Tests**

Combined Tests consist of two distinct tests during which a competitor rides the same horse throughout. The tests may include two of the following—dressage, cross-country, jumping; or may include one discipline (such as cross-country) repeated twice under different conditions. Combined Tests will be conducted under guidelines published by the USEA.

### **EV126 Starter Event Rider Tests**

Open to riders of any age who have never competed in a horse trial, on any horse. The test shall involve a short dressage test (30%), jumping 6 or 7 fences in an arena (30%), and galloping in the open over 3 or 4 fences (40%). The fences will not exceed 2'6". Each competitor will be judged on position, seat, and effective use of aids. The competitor must ride the same horse throughout.

### **EV127 Eventing Equitation Tests**

Open to riders 14 to 18 years of age, on any horse. The test shall involve a short dressage test (40%), and jumping approximately 10 cross-country-type obstacles not to exceed 3'7" (60%). The jumping may be in an arena or on a short cross-country course. Each competitor will be judged on position, seat, and effective use of aids. The competitor must ride the same horse throughout.

### **EV128 Young Event Horse Tests**

Open to four and five year old horses with any rider. The test shall involve a short dressage test, a jumping test that may involve cross-country obstacles of 8-12 fences up to 3'3" (4 yo) or 3'7" (5 yo) in height, and a final judging of horses shown in hand for conformation, suitability and presence. The same competitor must ride or show the horse throughout.

## **[EV129 AND EV130 ARE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK FOR FUTURE USE]**

## **SUBCHAPTER EV-3 RULES FOR HORSE TRIALS**

### **EV131 Introduction**

1. DEFINITION. The Horse Trial comprises three distinct tests, usually taking place on one or two days, during which a competitor rides the same horse throughout, namely:

- a. Dressage
- b. Cross-Country
- c. Show Jumping
- d. The Dressage Test must be first. The Cross-Country and Jumping Tests may follow in either order.

2. RELATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE TESTS. In principle, the Cross-Country Test should be the most influential of the three tests of a Horse Trial. The Dressage Test, while less influential than the Cross-Country Test, should be slightly more influential than the Jumping Test.

3. LEVELS OF HORSE TRIALS. The following levels of competition may be offered at a Horse Trial:

- a. \* Advanced
- b. \* Intermediate
- c. \* Preliminary
- d. \* Training
- e. \* Novic
- f. \* Beginner Novice

4. INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION. There will always be an individual competition. Where there is a team competition, each member of a team will automatically be considered as an individual competitor.

5. TEAM COMPETITION. There may be a team competition. Teams will consist of three or four competitors.

### **EV132 Classification**

1. CLASSIFICATION IN THE THREE TESTS.

- a. In the Dressage Test, each Competitor's good marks awarded by the judges are converted into penalty points. They are recorded for inclusion in the final classification and published.

- b. In the Cross-Country Test, each competitor's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties incurred for excess time. They are recorded for inclusion in the final classification and published.
- c. In the Jumping Test, each competitor's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties incurred for excess time. They are recorded for inclusion in the final classification and published.

## 2. INDIVIDUAL FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

- a. The winning individual is the competitor with the lowest total of penalty points, after adding together for each competitor the penalty points incurred in the three tests.
- b. In the event of equality between any two or more competitors, the classification is decided by:
  1. **The best Cross-Country score including penalties for faults at obstacles, time penalties and any other penalty that he/she may have incurred on the Cross-Country Test.**
  2. **If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favor of the Competitor whose Cross-Country time was closest to the optimum time.**
  3. **If there is still equality, the Competitor with the best Jumping score including penalties at obstacles and time penalties.**
  4. **If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favor of the Competitor with the best collective marks in the Dressage Test.**
  5. **If there is still equality, the tie will remain in the final classification. BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16**

## 3. TEAM FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

- a. The winning team is that with the lowest total of penalty points, after adding together the final scores of the three highest placed competitors in the team.
- b. In the event of equality between any two or more teams, the winning team will be that whose third placed competitor has the best score.

## 4. DISQUALIFICATION OR ELIMINATION.

- a. The disqualification or elimination from one of the tests entails disqualification or elimination from the final classification.
- b. The Ground Jury, in consultation with the Organizing Committee, may, if requested, permit a competitor who has been eliminated in an earlier Test to take part in the subsequent Test(s). After elimination in any previous Test, any competitor who starts a subsequent Test without such permission will be liable to disciplinary action, including a reprimand and/or a fine of up to \$100. payable to the Organizing Committee.
- c. A competitor who withdraws or retires a horse is considered to have withdrawn or retired from the entire competition and will not be permitted to continue in subsequent tests with that horse, except with the expressed permission of the ground jury.

## EV133 Dressage Test

1. The object of Dressage is the harmonious development of the physique and ability of the horse. As a result it makes the horse calm, supple, loose and flexible, but also confident, attentive and keen, thus achieving perfect understanding with his rider.
2. These qualities are revealed by:
  - a. The freedom and regularity of the paces;
  - b. The harmony, lightness and ease of movements;
  - c. The lightness of the forehand and the engagement of the hind quarters, originating in a lively impulsion;
  - d. The acceptance of the bridle, with submissiveness throughout and without any tenseness or resistance.
3. The dressage tests to be used each year will be printed in Appendix 2. From these tests, Organizers are free to select the specific tests to be used for their competition. The test to be used must be printed in the prize list for the competition.

## EV134 Dressage Rules

1. In any circumstances not specifically covered by these rules, the "FEI Rules for Dressage Events" will apply.
2. All tests must be carried out from memory, and all movements must follow in the order laid down in the test.
3. **After the signal has been given, the Competitor must enter the arena at A within 45 seconds.**
4. A test begins with the entry at A and ends after the salute at the end of the test, as soon as the horse moves forward. Any incidents before the beginning or after the end of the test have no effect on the marks. The competitor should leave the arena in the way prescribed in the text of the test.
5. Competitors must take the reins in one hand at the salute. Gentlemen are not required to remove their hats at the salute.
6. When a movement must be carried out at a certain point of the arena, it should be done at the moment when the competitor's body is above this point.
7. The use of the voice in any way whatsoever or clicking the tongue once or repeatedly is a serious fault involving the deduction of at least two marks from those that would otherwise have been awarded for the movement where this occurred.
8. In case of marked lameness, the judge at C, after consultation with the other judge(s) if appropriate, will inform the competitor that he is eliminated. There is no appeal against this decision.
9. A horse leaving the arena completely, with all four feet, between the time of entry and the final salute, will be eliminated.
10. Any resistance that prevents the continuation of the test longer than 20 seconds will be punished by elimination.
11. When a competitor makes an "error of course" (takes the wrong turn, omits a movement, etc.) the judge at C warns him by sounding the bell. The judge shows him, if necessary, the point at which he must take up the test again and the next movement to be executed, then leaves him to continue by himself. However, in some cases when, although the competitor makes an "error of course", the sounding of the bell would unnecessarily impede the fluency of the performance (for instance if a competitor makes a transition at V instead of K), it is up to the judge at C to decide whether to sound the bell or not. However, if the bell is not sounded at an error of test in which the movement is repeated and the error occurs again, only one error is recorded.
12. When a competitor makes an "error of the test" (trots rising instead of sitting, does not take the reins in one hand at the salute, etc.), he must be penalized as for an "error of course".
13. In principle, a competitor is not allowed to repeat a movement of the test unless the judge at C decides on an error of course and sounds the bell. If the competitor has started the execution of a movement and tries to do the same movement again, the judge(s) must consider the first movement shown only and at the same time penalize for an error of course.
14. If there is more than one judge, unless all judges are in agreement on an error, the competitor receives the benefit of the doubt.
15. Any outside intervention by voice, signs, etc., is considered unauthorized assistance. A competitor receiving unauthorized assistance will be eliminated, at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
16. When there are two or more judges, one horse and rider, taking no part in the competition, will perform the prescribed ride in order that the judges may confer before the competition begins.
17. The judge at C may stop a test and/or allow a competitor to restart a test from the beginning or from any appropriate point in the test if, at his discretion, some unusual circumstance has occurred to interrupt a test.
18. No judge should be required to officiate longer than 8 hours in one day, and should not be required to be on the show grounds longer than 10 hours. Judges should be given at least a 45 minute lunch break and at least a 10 minute break every 2 hours.



## EV135 Dressage Arena

1. The arena must be 60 meters long and 20 meters wide (Standard Arena) or 40 meters long and 20 meters wide (Small Arena), depending on the specifications for the test to be used. The measurements are for the interior of the enclosure. The arena should be separated from the public by a distance of not less than 15 meters. The enclosure itself should consist of a low fence, about 30 cm (12 inches) high. It is recommended that the entrance at A be a minimum of 2 meters and a maximum of 4 meters wide. The part of the fence at A should be easy to remove, to allow access, or may be left open. The fence should be such to prevent the horse's hooves from entering.
2. The letters should be placed outside the enclosure, about 50 cm (20 inches) from the fence. The letter A should be a sufficient distance from the entrance to allow unobstructed entry. It is desirable to place a special marker on the fence itself, level with and in addition to the letter concerned.
3. The center line and the points along the center line, if described in the test to be used, should be clearly marked, without being of a nature to frighten the horses. On that account, it is recommended: to mow the center line shorter on a grass arena, or to roll or rake the center line on a sand arena. The points D, L, X, I and G, should be similarly mowed, rolled or raked, about 2 meters (6'6") straight across the center line.
4. If there is only one judge, he is placed 5 meters (16 feet) from the end of the arena opposite the letter C. When two judges are used, one (the President) is placed at C and the other is placed 5 meters from the side of the arena, opposite the letter E or B. When three judges are used, one (the President) is placed at C, another (M or H) is placed at the end of the arena on a line with the judge at C, to his left or right, 2.5 meters in from the long side of the arena, and the third judge is placed 5 meters from the side of the arena, opposite either E or B. A separate enclosure (tent, trailer) should be provided for each judge and it should be raised at least 0.5 meters (20 inches) above the ground to give the judge a good view of the arena.
5. For diagrams of Standard and Small Arenas. See Appendix 5.

## EV136 Dressage Scoring

1. MARKING.
  - a. Judges will award good marks from 0-10 for each movement and for each collective mark, with 0 being the lowest mark and 10 being the highest. All half marks from 0.5 - 9.5 may be used both for movements and collective marks, at the discretion of the judge, and scores given must be recorded with a decimal (e.g. as 6.0 instead of 6).
  - b. Errors of Course or Test will be penalized as follows:
    1. 1st Time by 2 points
    2. 2nd Time by 4 points
    3. 3rd Time by Elimination
  - c. All of the following are considered errors, and two points will be deducted per error, but they are not cumulative and will not result in Elimination.
    1. Entering the space around the arena with a whip (when whips are forbidden) or with boots or bandages on the horse's legs or with a discrepancy in dress (e.g. lack of gloves);
    2. Entering the arena with a whip (when they are forbidden) or with boots or bandages on started before the discrepancy has been noticed, the Judge at C stops the Competitor and if needed and possible, an assistant may enter the arena to remove the item(s). The Competitor then continues the test, either starting from the beginning (from inside the fence) or from the movement where he/she was stopped. The marks given before he/she was stopped are not changed;
    3. Entering the arena before the sound of the bell;
    4. Not entering the arena within 45 seconds after the bell, but within 90 seconds; gives the two point penalty (not cumulative, not counted as an error) for over 45 seconds but less than 90 seconds



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- d. In the case of a fall of a horse and/or competitor, the competitor will not be eliminated. He will be penalized by the effect of the fall on the execution of the movement concerned and in the collective marks.
- e. After elimination, a competitor may continue his performance to the end. The marks will be awarded in the ordinary way.

### 2. ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR ELIMINATION.

- a. Elimination is left to the discretion of the Ground Jury in the following cases:
  1. Receiving unauthorized assistance, EV134.15.
  2. Performing the test in incorrect dress, EV114.
- b. Elimination must be applied in the following cases:
  1. **Competitor not entering the competition arena within 90 seconds after the signal except where a valid reason has been provided to the Judge at C (valid reason may be losing a shoe, etc.)**
  2. Performing a test with improper saddlery, EV115.3, or with an illegal whip, EV114.3, or with illegal spurs, EV114.4.
  3. Marked lameness, EV134.8.
  4. Leaving the arena between the time of the entry and the final salute, EV134.9.
  5. Resistance, EV134.10.

### 3. CALCULATION OF SCORES.

- a. The good marks from 0-10 awarded by each judge to a competitor for each numbered movement of the dressage test together with the collective marks are added together, deducting any error of course or test.
- b. For each judge the percentage of maximum possible good marks obtainable is then calculated by dividing the total good marks received (minus any error of course or test) by the maximum possible good marks obtainable and then multiplying by 100 and rounding the result to two decimal digits. This value is shown as the individual mark for that judge.
- c. If there is more than one judge, the average percentage for the competitor is obtained by adding together the percentage for each judge and dividing by the number of judges, always rounding the result to two decimal digits.
- d. In order to convert percentage into penalty points, the percentage if there is only one judge or the average percentage if there is more than one judge must be subtracted from 100. The result, rounded to one decimal digit, is the score in penalty points for the test. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*

## EV137 Cross-Country Test

1. This test is to prove the speed, endurance and jumping ability of the true cross-country horse when it is well trained and conditioned. At the same time it demonstrates the competitor's knowledge of pace and the use of his horse across country.
2. It consists of a cross-country course with obstacles, normally carried out at the gallop.

## EV138 Cross-Country Rules

### 1. STARTING:

- a. Competitors at the start must be under the control of a starter. The horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the competitor must not get any advantage from a flying start. Each competitor should be given reasonable warning before the time he is due to start, but it is the competitor's responsibility to ensure that he starts at the correct time.
- b. In order to simplify the task of the starter, an enclosure approximately 5 X 5 meters (16 X 16 feet) will be built at the start with an open front through which horses will start and a gap in one or both sides through which horses may enter. Each competitor must start from within the enclosure and is at liberty to move around and through the

enclosure as he pleases. An attendant may lead the horse into the enclosure, and may hold the horse until the signal to start is given. From that instant, the competitor is considered to be on course and no further assistance may be given (see EV138.8).

- c. If a competitor starts early, his time will be recorded from the moment he crossed the start line.
- d. Under exceptional circumstances, the Ground Jury may permit a competitor to start at other than his posted start time. When this happens, the new, agreed upon start time will become the competitor's official revised start time.
- e. If a competitor is not ready to start at his correct time (original or revised schedule), he may be allowed, at the discretion of the starter, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:
  - 1. A late competitor will not be permitted to start if there is any risk of interfering with the subsequent competitor.
  - 2. His starting time will be recorded as if he had started at the correct time.

## 2. TIME.

- a. Optimum Time—The distance divided by the designated speed gives the optimum time. Completing the course in less than the optimum time results in zero time penalties. A competitor exceeding the optimum time will be penalized in accordance with EV141.2.a. Time is counted in whole seconds, parts of a second counting as the next whole second (e.g. 30.25 seconds is recorded as 31 seconds.)
- b. Speed Fault Time—For the Beginner Novice, Novice and Training Levels, the distance divided by the speed fault speed gives the speed fault time. Completing the course in less than the optimum time is not penalized up to the speed fault time. Completing the course in less than the speed fault time will be penalized in accordance with EV141.2.b. Time is counted in whole seconds, parts of a second counting as the next whole second (e.g. 30.25 seconds is recorded as 31 seconds.)
- c. Time Limit—The time limit is twice the optimum time. A competitor exceeding the time limit will be eliminated.
- d. Timing - Time is counted from the instant the starter gives the signal until the instant when the mounted horse reaches the finishing line. Time is counted in whole seconds, parts of a second counting as the next whole second (e.g. 30.25 seconds is recorded as 31 seconds). When an electronic timer is used for the start, the starter must cut the beam with his hand.

3. **ERRORS OF COURSE.** All compulsory passages and all obstacles, including all elements and/or options, must be passed or jumped in order, under penalty of elimination. All red and white flags must be respected wherever they occur on the course, under penalty of elimination, except as provided for in EV142.5. Retaking an obstacle already jumped is forbidden, under penalty of elimination, except as provided for in EV142.5.

4. **PACE AND DISMOUNTING.** Between the start and finish, competitors are free to choose their own pace. They must be mounted to pass all red and white boundary flags. Dismounting as a result of attempting an obstacle, whether voluntary or not, is penalized in accordance with EV141.1.b. Elsewhere on the course, competitors may dismount without incurring a fault, other than possible penalties for exceeding the optimum time.

## 5. OVERTAKING.

- a. Any competitor who is about to be overtaken by a following competitor must quickly clear the way. Any competitor overtaking another competitor must do so only at a safe and suitable place.
- b. When the leading competitor is before an obstacle and about to be overtaken, he must follow the directions of the officials. When the leading competitor is committed to jumping an obstacle, the following competitor may jump that obstacle only in such a way that will cause no inconvenience or danger for either.
- c. The penalty for willful obstruction of an overtaking competitor, failure to follow the instructions of the officials, or causing danger to another competitor is elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

6. **COMPETITORS IN DIFFICULTY.** If, in attempting to negotiate an obstacle, a horse should be trapped in such a way it is unable to proceed without assistance, the horse shall be retired from competition and the score posted as a mandatory retirement.

7. STOPPING COMPETITORS.

- a. If any part of an obstacle is obstructed by a competitor in difficulty, if any obstacle has been dismantled to release a fallen horse, if an obstacle has been broken and has not yet been rebuilt, or in any similar circumstances, subsequent competitors must be halted.
- b. In such a case, an official should be posted in the path of the oncoming competitor. He shall wave a red flag, which indicates that the competitor must stop. Failure to stop is penalized by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
- c. Competitors may be stopped at obstacles or at stopping points on the course.
- d. The official will stop competitors only upon the instructions of the control center, or during a rapidly developing emergency at his own obstacle.
- e. The time during which the competitor was stopped, from the moment he passed the stopping point until he re-passed the same point after being given the order to restart, will be recorded. It will be deducted from the total time taken by the competitor to complete the course. It is clearly intended that the time shall be taken as the competitor gallops past the stopping point, not after he halts nor after a start from the halt.

8. UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE.

- a. Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the competitor or of helping his horse, is considered unauthorized assistance and the competitor is liable to be eliminated.
- b. In particular, the following are forbidden:
  1. Intentionally to join another competitor and to continue the course in company with him;
  2. To be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, or horseman not in the competition;
  3. To post friends at certain points to call directions or make signals in passing;
  4. To have someone at an obstacle to encourage the horse by any means whatsoever;
  5. To tamper with the obstacles or any part of the course, including, for instance, flags, indicators, markers, notices, ropes, trees, branches, wire or fences, whether temporary or permanent.
- c. Officials or spectators who draw the attention of a competitor to a deviation from the course are giving unauthorized assistance which may result in the elimination of the competitor.
- d. Each case of unauthorized assistance will be decided by the Ground Jury.

9. AUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE.

- a. Whip, headgear or spectacles may be handed to a competitor at any time.
- b. A competitor may receive clarification of jumping penalties from an obstacle judge, e.g. after jumping a flag at a corner, the judge may clarify whether it was a run-out or not.

10. AFTER ELIMINATION. A competitor eliminated or retired for any reason must leave the course at once and has no right to continue. If he does not stop at once and it can be established beyond a reasonable doubt that he should be eliminated or retired, he should be stopped as soon as possible and reported to the ground jury. A competitor must walk his horse off the course either mounted or dismounted. Violators shall be warned or fined up to \$100. (payable to the Organizing Committee), at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

## EV139 Cross-Country Courses

1. MARKING OF THE COURSE.

- a. Red or White Boundary Flags—These shall be used to mark the starting and finishing lines, to mark compulsory passages, and to define obstacles. They are placed in such a way that a competitor must leave a red flag on his right and a white flag on his left. In cases where courses for two or more levels of competition are marked at the same time, only those flags which form part of the course for the relevant competition are to be considered to be in effect at any one time.

- b. Yellow Directional Markers - These shall be used to show the general direction to be taken and to help competitors find their way. Where necessary, they shall be superimposed with the first letter or color of the level. Passing close to them is not obligatory.
  - c. Numbers and Letters - Each obstacle shall be numbered. Obstacles with elements or options (see EV140.2) shall in addition be lettered (A, B, C, etc.). Each compulsory passage shall be marked with the first letter of the level and numbered consecutively. Numbers and letters shall be painted as follows: **National Levels:** Advanced—white on a blue background, Intermediate—white on a red background, Preliminary—white on a green background, **Modified - orange on a blue background**, Training—white on a black background, Novice—black on a white background, Beginner Novice—black on a yellow background or as designated by the organizer and printed on the course map. **FEI Levels:** CIC - Same as the equivalent National Level, but must include a white border around the edge of the flag, e.g. CIC1 white on green background with white border around the edge of the flag. CCI - Same as the equivalent National Level, but the corners must be dog-eared (triangle in shape) in white, not less than one inch from the corner inward. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*
  - d. Start and Finish Signs—In addition to the red and white boundary flags, the starting and finishing lines shall also be marked by distinct signs.
  - e. Stopping Points—These shall be marked by a peg painted in a vivid color, surveyor's flags, or by a sign.
2. DISTANCES AND SPEEDS. The distances and the speeds demanded are determined by the intended difficulty of the whole Test. Within the limits shown in Appendix 2, Course Designers may choose the distances and speeds most suitable to the terrain and to the quality and standard of preparation of the competitors. The number of jumping efforts shall not exceed an average of 1 per every 100m commenced.
3. FINISHING LINES. The last obstacle on course shall be not less than 25 meters nor more than 75 meters from the finishing line.
4. PLAN OF THE COURSE.
- a. Each competitor will be given in advance a plan showing the track of the course. The plan must be available by at least 3:00 p.m. of the day before the entire competition, but may be available sooner at the Organizing Committee's discretion.
  - b. The plan must include the following: the position of the start and finish lines, the numbered compulsory passages, the numbered obstacles, the distance, the optimum time, the time limit.
5. SPECTATORS. Steps must be taken to ensure that no spectator or official shall be in such a position as to obstruct a competitor.

## EV140 Cross-Country Obstacles

1. DEFINITION.
- a. An obstacle is considered as such if and only if its extremities are marked with a red and white flag or flags and it is numbered.
  - b. All significant jumping efforts that the average horse may be expected to attempt to negotiate must be defined as an obstacle or element and flagged, numbered and/or lettered accordingly.
2. OBSTACLES WITH ELEMENTS OR OPTIONS
- a. Obstacles Composed of Several Elements. (See also Appendix 6)
    - 1. If two or more jumping efforts, sited closely together, are designed as one integral test, they will be designated as "elements" of a single numbered obstacle. Each element will be marked with a different letter (A, B, C, etc.) and must be negotiated in the correct order.
    - 2. Where two or more jumping efforts are sited so closely together that after a refusal, run out or fall, it would be unreasonably difficult to attempt to negotiate the second or subsequent effort without retaking one or more earlier efforts, these jumping efforts must be designated as one numbered obstacle and lettered accordingly.

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**b. Obstacle with Options or Alternatives.**

c. Where an obstacle may be jumped in one effort but has options involving two or more efforts, each of these options must be lettered as an element.

d. Alternative obstacles or elements may be flagged separately and must be identified by the same number/letter as on the direct route. In this case, both sets of flags must be marked with a black line. Such "black flag" alternatives are to be judged as separate obstacles or elements, only one of which has to be jumped. A competitor is permitted to change without penalty from one black flagged line to another (e.g. jumping 6a left hand route then 6b right hand route) provided he has not presented his horse at the next element of the original line. (See diagrams App. 7).

**3. NATURE OF OBSTACLES.**

a. The obstacles must be fixed and imposing in shape and appearance. When natural obstacles are used, they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of a competitor being able to pass mounted under an obstacle. Portable fences must be secured to the ground in a way that the fence cannot move.

b. The cross-country obstacles at which a horse, in falling, is likely to be trapped or to injure itself, must be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle.

c. Bullfinches must be constructed in such a way that the average horse will be encouraged to jump through it.

d. The use of motorized vehicles as the jumpable portion of an obstacle is forbidden.

**4. Safety Flags**

i. The types of fence required to use safety flags include:

a. Corners;

b. Fences of less than 3m (9'8") jumpable width;

c. Related fences which because of their design offer a jumpable line of less than 3m (9'8") width;

d. Fences designed to be jumped on an angle where knocking a flag is a possibility;

ii. The flags and poles on these fences must meet the following criteria;

a. The flag poles must be made of a material that cannot shatter, break or splinter, such as suitable plastic or carbon fiber or any other appropriate materials;

b. There must be no points anywhere on the flag poles and any sharp corners and/or edges on the flags must be rounded;

c. Flags must be secured in such a way that they 'break away' and/or move away from the fence if/when struck by either horse or rider in such a way that the chance of horse and/or rider being injured is significantly reduced.

d. All flags and flagpoles to be used in these situations will need to be approved by the Technical Delegate.

**5. WATER CROSSINGS.**

a. In all water crossings, the bottom should be firm and consistent. The maximum depth of the water shall not exceed 35 cm (14").

b. Water at the Beginner Novice Level shall be a straightforward water crossing without obstacles. It shall be flagged at the entrance. The minimum width of water shall be 5.0 meters (16'5"). If it is necessary to revett the banks, the revetting shall not exceed 50 cm. (1'8").

c. In all water crossings involving obstacles, the minimum distance between obstacles shall be 9 meters (29'3"). In all water-to-water obstacles, there shall be a minimum of 6 meters (19'6") of water before the obstacle.

**6. NUMBER OF JUMPING EFFORTS:**

a. Within the limits shown in Appendix 2, the total number of jumping efforts shall be related to the length of the course.

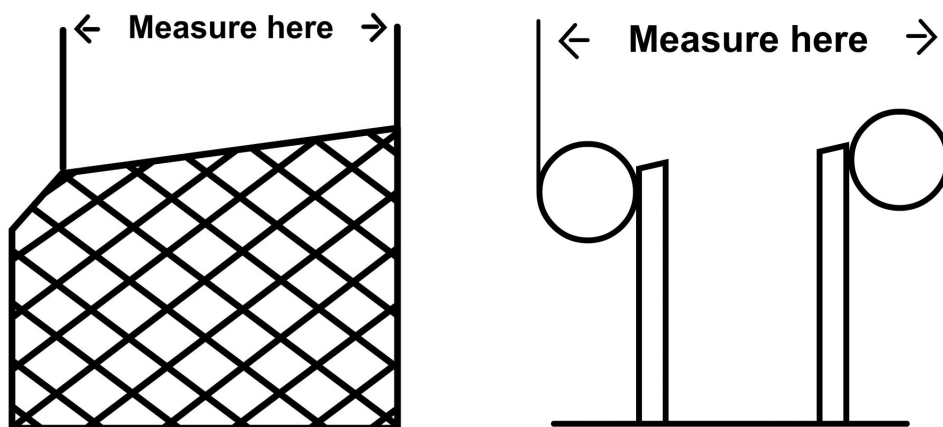
b. To arrive at the number of jumping efforts, the efforts on the route expected to be taken by the average horse shall be totaled.

## 7. DIMENSIONS.

- Within the limits shown in Appendix 2, the dimensions of obstacles should be related to the quality and standard of preparation of the competitors.
- The fixed and solid part of an obstacle may not exceed the specified height at any of the points at which a competitor might reasonably attempt to negotiate the obstacle.
- At obstacles with spread only (dry or water filled ditch), a guard rail or hedge in front that facilitates jumping is permitted. It may not exceed 50 cm (20 inches) in height. It must be included in the measurement of the spread.
- Any roof, or other fixed and solid barrier over an obstacle, must not be less than 3.36 meters (11 feet) above the ground.

## 8. MEASUREMENTS.

- The height of an obstacle is measured from the point where the average horse would take off. The spread of an open obstacle (e.g. Oxer or Ditch) is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle. The spread of a closed obstacle with a solid top (e.g. Tables) is measured from the highest point to the highest point.



- When the height of an obstacle cannot be clearly defined (natural hedge or brush fence), the height is measured to the fixed and solid part of the obstacle through which a horse cannot pass with impunity.
  - The drop on the landing side of an obstacle is measured from the highest part of the obstacle to the spot where the average horse would land.
9. Obstacles for which approved frangible technology is appropriate shall be constructed using this technology, or shall be retrofitted using this technology. Information on the appropriate applications of Frangible Technology in cross-country fence construction is available in the USEA Cross-Country Obstacle Design Guidelines. Frangible Technology may be installed only by or under the supervision of Course Designers/course builders who have attended a USEA Seminar on Frangible fence construction.

## EV141 Cross-Country Scoring

### 1. FAULTS AT OBSTACLES:

- Disobediences -
  - First refusal, run-out or circle 20 penalties
  - Second refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle 40 penalties
  - Third refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle Elimination
  - Third penalized disobedience on the entire course at Preliminary, Intermediate or Advanced Elimination
  - Fourth penalized disobedience on the entire course at Beginner Novice, Novice, Training or Modified



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Elimination.

6. **Jumping outside the flag 50 penalties.**

b. Falls -

1. First fall of competitor in which the competitor lands on his/her feet and remains standing (Beginner Novice and Novice) 65 Penalties
2. Second fall of competitor (Beginner Novice and Novice) Elimination (RF)
3. First fall of competitor (Training, **Modified**, Preliminary, Intermediate and Advanced) Elimination (RF)
4. First fall of horse Mandatory Retirement
5. \*to facilitate accurate administration of EV105.3 (Loss of Establishment) Competitor Falls will be denoted as "RF" on official score sheets and results.
6. **Activating a frangible device No Penalties. BOD 12/12/16 Effective 1/1/17**

c. Willful Delay - (Beginner Novice, Novice, Training **and Modified** Levels)

1. Between the last fence and the finish line 20 penalties **BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16**

2. TIME AND SPEED FAULTS:

a. Time Faults-

1. Exceeding optimum time 0.4 penalty point per sec.
2. Exceeding time limit Elimination

b. Speed Faults - (Beginner Novice, Novice and Training Levels)

1. (1) For each second under Speed Fault Time 0.4 penalty points

3. ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR ELIMINATION :

a. Elimination is left to the discretion of the Ground Jury in the following cases:

1. Jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle without headgear, or with an unfastened retention harness, EV114.1.
2. Willful obstruction of an overtaking competitor, or failure to follow the instructions of the officials while being overtaken, EV138.5c
3. Causing danger to another competitor while overtaking that competitor, EV138.5c.
4. Failure to stop when signaled, EV138.7b.
5. Unauthorized assistance, EV138.8a.

b. Elimination must be applied in the following cases:

1. Competing with improper saddlery, EV115.3.
2. Error of course not rectified, EV138.3.
3. Omission of obstacle or compulsory passage, EV138.3.
4. Jumping an obstacle or passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong order, EV138.3.
5. Jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction, except when EV142.5 applies.
6. Retaking an obstacle already jumped, except when EV142.5 applies.

**EV142 Cross-Country—Definitions of Faults (Drawings, Appendix 7)**

1. GENERAL. Faults (refusals, run-outs, circles and falls) will be penalized unless in the opinion of the responsible judge, they are clearly not connected with the negotiation or attempted negotiation of a numbered obstacle or element for the relevant competition in progress. The negotiation or attempted negotiation of an obstacle commences with the presentation of the horse to the obstacle.

2. DISOBEDIENCES (REFUSALS and RUN-OUTS)

a. Refusals.

1. At obstacles or elements with height (exceeding 30 cm), a horse is considered to have refused if it stops in



front of the obstacle to be jumped.

2. At all other obstacles (i.e., 30 cm or less in height) a stop followed immediately by a standing jump is not penalized, but if the halt is sustained or in any way prolonged, this constitutes a refusal. The horse may step sideways but if it steps back, even with one foot, this is a refusal.

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3. After a refusal, if a competitor redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the horse is represented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops or backs again, this is a second refusal, and so on.
  - b. Runouts. A horse is considered to be disobedient if it runs-out, avoids the obstacle or element to be jumped in such a way that it has to be represented. A rider is permitted to change his mind as to where he jumps an obstacle or element at any time without penalty for a run-out, including as a result of a mistake at a previous obstacle or element. **In the case the Horse has clearly attempted to jump the obstacle or element and may have missed a flag the competitor can choose whether to represent (accepting automatically 20 penalties) or to continue on course incurring 50 penalties (no elimination) in case the obstacle or element was not correctly cleared. BOD 12/12/16 Effective 1/1/17**
  - c. At an obstacle composed of several elements (A B obstacle), a horse may be disobedient and refuse or run-out only twice in all without incurring elimination.
- ### 3. CIRCLES.
- a. At an obstacle composed of several elements (A, B, C, etc.) a horse will be penalized if it passes around any element or circles between elements at any time between first being presented at the obstacle and finally completing the last element. See diagrams App. 7. Also, see EV140.2.c for possible exceptions at black-flagged alternatives.
  - b. After being penalized for a refusal, run-out or circle, a competitor is permitted to cross his original track without penalty in order to make another attempt and may also circle one or more times without penalty, until he again presents his horse at the obstacle.
  - c. At separately numbered obstacles, a competitor may circle between or around them without penalty provided he has not represented his horse at the second or subsequent obstacles.
- ### 4. FALLS.
- a. A competitor is considered to have fallen when he is separated from his horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.
  - b. A horse is considered to have fallen when at the same time both its shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground.
  - c. A fall will always be penalized when it occurs between the elements of an obstacle composed of several elements (A B C).
- ### 5. ADDITIONAL ATTEMPTS AT OBSTACLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL ELEMENTS
- If after a disobedience at an obstacle composed of several elements a competitor wishes to retake any element already jumped in order to complete negotiation of the obstacle, he may do so. However, he is liable to be penalized for any additional fault even if it is at an element previously jumped successfully. If after a disobedience a competitor wishes to pass through flags in the wrong direction in order to retake an element, he may do so without penalty.
- ### 6. WILLFUL DELAY.
- A competitor is considered to have willfully delayed his finish if, between the last fence and the finish line, the horse halts, walks, circles, or serpentine. The competitor will be penalized at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
- ### 7. INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICIALS.
- Where there is any doubt as to the correct interpretation of the rules of judging any obstacle, the Technical Delegate, on the advice of the Ground Jury, shall approve the instruction to the judges and provide a rough sketch if necessary. And all competitors shall be informed of any such instructions at the briefing, or as soon as possible if later.

## EV143 Jumping Test

1. The "F.E.I. Rules for Jumping Events" apply for Eventing Jumping except where otherwise provided in these rules.
2. This test is similar to an ordinary show jumping competition, but without any attempt to find a 'winner' of this test on

its own. Its main objective is to prove that, the horse and rider are well trained in the specialist discipline of show jumping.

3. The nature of the course, its length, the speed demanded and the dimensions of the obstacles depend on the degree of difficulty of the whole competition.

### **EV144 Arena**

1. The arena must be enclosed. While a horse is in the arena during a competition, all entrances and exits must be physically closed.
2. Where the arena size is less than 5000 square meters (approximately 90m x 55m [300ft x 180ft]) the maximum speed to be used for any division shall be 350 meters/min. In arenas of less than 2300 square meters (approximately 75m x 30m [250ft x 100ft]) the maximum speed to be used shall be 325 meters/minimum.

### **EV145 The Bell**

1. The bell (or other sound) is used to communicate with the competitors. One of the members of the Ground Jury or the additional judge is in charge of the bell and responsible for its use. The bell is used:
  - a. To give permission to the competitors to enter the arena when the course is ready for their inspection and to signal that the inspection time is over;
  - b. To give the signal to start and to activate a 45 seconds countdown. The 45 seconds countdown sets the time that the competitor can spare before commencing his round. The Ground Jury has the right to interrupt the 45-second countdown if unforeseen circumstances occur. Disobediences, falls, etc., occurring between the signal to start and the moment the competitor crosses the starting line in the correct direction, are not penalized. After the bell has rung, crossing the starting line in the correct direction for a second time before jumping the first obstacle is counted as disobedience.
  - c. To stop a competitor for any reason or following an unforeseen incident and to signal to him to continue his round after an interruption (EV152.9a);
  - d. to indicate to him that an obstacle knocked down, following a disobedience, has been replaced (EV152.9a);
  - e. To indicate by prolonged and repeated ringing that the competitor has been eliminated.
2. If the competitor does not obey the signal to stop, he may be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury (EV154.3d) except where specifically provided for under EV152.9b
3. If, after an interruption, the competitor restarts and jumps or attempts to jump without waiting for the bell to ring, he will be eliminated (EV154.2m).

### **EV146 Courses And Measuring**

- 1 Within the limits shown in Appendix 2, the Course Designer is free to plan a track suitable to the level of the competition. It is permissible, with the approval of the Technical Delegate and Ground Jury, to add up to 10% of the maximum permitted distance.
2. The Technical Delegate and/or the Ground Jury must walk the course to inspect the obstacles before the start of the competition. The course is the track, which the mounted competitor must follow when competing from passing the start in the correct direction up to the finish. The length must be measured accurately to the nearest meter taking into account, particularly on the turns, the normal line to be followed by the horse. This normal line must pass through the middle of the obstacle.
3. The starting and finishing lines may not be more than 15 m nor less than 6 m from the first and last obstacle. These two lines must each be marked with an entirely red flag on the right and an entirely white flag on the left.
4. The round starts when the competitor crosses for the first time in the correct direction the starting line after the bell has been rung. The time awarded to the competitor starts running either upon crossing the starting line or upon expiration of the 45th second of the countdown mentioned in EV145.1b, whichever occurs first.

## EV147 Course Plan

1. A plan showing accurately all the details of the course must be posted as close as possible to the entrance of the arena, at least half an hour before the beginning of each competition. An identical copy must be given to the Ground Jury.
2. The obstacles are numbered consecutively in the order in which they must be jumped.
3. Combination obstacles carry only a single number. This number may be repeated at each element for the benefit of the Ground Jury and competitors. In this case, distinguishing letters will be added (for example: 8A, 8B, 8C etc).
4. The plan must indicate the following:
  - a. The position of the starting and finishing lines.
  - b. The relative position, type (spread or vertical obstacle, triple bar) numbering and lettering of obstacles.
  - c. The track to be followed by competitors marked by a series of arrows showing the direction in which each obstacle must be jumped.
  - d. The time allowed and time limit.
  - e. All decisions and/or modifications made by the Ground Jury in regard to the course.

## EV148 Flags

1. Completely red flags and completely white flags must be used to mark the following details of the course:
  - a. The starting line.
  - b. The limits of the obstacles; the flags may be attached to any part of the wings of the obstacles. They may also stand independently. One red flag and one white flag must be placed at vertical obstacles and at least two red and two white flags to define the limits of spread obstacles. They must also be used to mark the limits of the obstacles provided in the schooling (warm-up) areas.
  - c. The finishing line.
2. At the obstacles, the starting and finishing lines, the competitor must pass between the flags (red on his right and white on his left).
3. Knocking down a flag anywhere in the arena does not incur a penalty. If a flag marking the limits of an obstacle or the finishing line has been knocked down following a disobedience / resistance, (without passing these lines) or as a result of unforeseen circumstances, the flag will not be replaced immediately; the competitor must continue his round and the obstacle will be judged as if the flag was in its original place. The flag must be replaced before the next competitor will be given the signal to start.

## EV149 Obstacles

1. The obstacles must be inviting in their overall shape and appearance, varied and match their surroundings. Both the obstacles themselves and their constituent parts must be such that they can be knocked down, while not being so light that they fall at the slightest touch or so heavy that they may cause horses to fall or be injured.
2. The obstacles must not be unsporting and they must not cause an unpleasant surprise.
3. The obstacles should have a balance of vertical and spread obstacles. Closed combinations are not permitted. A water jump is not permitted, but a liverpool no wider than 1.8m (6ft.) with rails over the water is allowed.
4. Poles, which must be constructed of timber or have a solid wood core, and other parts of the obstacles are held up by supports (cups). The pole must be able to roll on its support; in this case the support for the top poles should have an ideal depth of 25 mm (1"), in any case the minimum depth is to be 20 mm ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ") or a maximum depth of 30mm (1  $\frac{1}{4}$ "). For planks, balustrades, barriers, gates, etc. the supports must be more open or even flat, with a maximum depth of 13 mm ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ").
5. The minimum length of the jumping element of an obstacle is 2.45m (8ft).
6. Within the limits shown in Appendix 2, at least one third of the obstacles shall be of maximum height, except for Beginner Novice and Novice Levels where there is no minimum requirements. The overall spread of an oxer may

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be no more than 20cm (8") wider than the maximum height for that Division. The overall spread of a triple bar may be no more than 40cm (16") wider than the maximum height for that Division. *At Preliminary Championship Events, one vertical and one ascending oxer, not part of a combination, and preferably in the second part of the course, may be built 5cm higher than the maximum height allowed for that Division. BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*

7. However, if it should happen that a maximum dimension has been marginally exceeded as a result of the material used for construction and/or by the position of the obstacle on the ground, the maximum dimensions laid down will not be considered as having been exceeded, *providing every effort has been made not to exceed the maximum dimensions specified in the Schedule with the material available.* On obstacles with sloping rails, e.g. Swedish oxers, fans, etc. two thirds of the length of the top poles must be within the maximum height for the Division. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*

### 8. Vertical Obstacle

An obstacle whatever its construction can only be called vertical when all the parts of which it is composed are positioned in the same vertical plane on the take-off side. If a wall projects forward of this vertical plane, the Jury has to decide before the start of the competition if this is faultable. A take off box may be deemed by the Jury as decoration and not faultable. The same applies to the front element of a spread obstacle.

### 9. Spread obstacle

a. A spread obstacle (oxer or triple bar) is an obstacle, which is built in such a manner that it requires an effort both in spread and in height. Only one pole may be used on the back of any spread obstacle. F.E.I. approved safety cups must be used as support for the back pole of all spread obstacles and in case of a triple-bar to support all centre and back poles of the obstacle.

### 10. Combinations

- a. Double or treble combinations mean a group of two or more obstacles, with distances between the elements of 7 m (23ft) minimum and 12 m (39ft 5") maximum which require two or more successive efforts. The distance is measured from the base of the obstacle on the landing side to the base of the next obstacle on the take-off side.
- b. In combinations, each element of the group must be jumped separately and consecutively, without circling around any element. Faults committed at any element of a combination are penalized separately.
- c. When there is a refusal, run-out, the competitor must retake all the elements.
- d. Penalties for faults made at each element and during different attempts, are counted separately and added together.
- e. In a combination obstacle a triple bar may only be used as the first element.

### 11. Alternative Obstacles

- a. Alternative obstacles are permitted. These jumps are to be marked on the course plan with the same number and the word 'Alternative'. The competitor has the choice of jumping either one of the obstacles.
- b. If there is a refusal or run-out without a knock-down or displacing of the obstacle, at the next attempt the competitor is not obliged to jump the obstacle at which the refusal or run-out occurred. He may jump the obstacle of his choice.
- c. If there is a refusal or run-out with a knock-down or displacing of the obstacle, he may only restart his round when the obstacle knocked down or displaced has been replaced and when the Ground Jury gives him the signal to start. He may then jump the obstacle of his choice.
- d. Red and white flags must be placed at each of the elements of these alternative obstacles.

## EV150 Penalties

1. During a round, penalties are incurred for:
  - a. Knocking down an obstacle (EV150.2)
  - b. A disobedience (EV150.4);



- c. A deviation from the course (EV150.5);
- d. A fall of a horse and/or competitor (EV150.9);
- e. Unauthorized assistance (EV151);
- f. Exceeding the time allowed or the time limit (EV152.2 and .3).

## 2. KNOCK DOWN

- a. An obstacle is considered to have been knocked down when, through a mistake of the horse or competitor:
  - 1. The whole or any upper part of the same vertical plane of it falls, even if the part which falls is arrested in its fall by any other part of the obstacle (EV150.3).
  - 2. At least one of its ends no longer rests on any part of its support.
- b. Touches and displacements of any part of an obstacle or its flags, in whatever direction, while in the act of jumping, do not count as a knock down. If in doubt the Ground Jury should decide in favor of the competitor. The knock down or displacement of an obstacle as a result of a disobedience is penalized as a refusal only. In the event of the displacement of any part of an obstacle, (except the flags), as a result of a disobedience, the bell will be rung and the clock stopped while the displacement is re-adjusted. This does not count as a knock down and is only penalized as a disobedience and corrected by time in accordance with article EV152.8.
- c. If any part of an obstacle, which has been knocked down is likely to impede a competitor in jumping another obstacle, the bell must be rung and the clock stopped while this part is picked up and the way is cleared.
- d. If a competitor jumps an obstacle correctly which has been improperly rebuilt, he incurs no penalty; but if he knocks down this obstacle he will be penalized.

## 3. VERTICAL AND SPREAD OBSTACLES

- a. When a vertical obstacle or part of an obstacle comprises two or several parts placed one above the other and positioned in the same vertical plane, only the fall of the top part is penalized. (EV149.8)
- b. When a spread obstacle which requires only one effort comprises parts which are not positioned in the same vertical plane, the fall of one or several top parts only counts as one fault whatever the number and position of the parts which have fallen. Trees, hedges etc. used as filling are not liable for penalties.

## 4. DISOBEDIENCES

- a. The following are considered as disobediences and are penalized as such (EV153):
  - 1. a refusal;
  - 2. a run-out;
  - 3. a resistance;
  - 4. a more or less regular circle or group of circles no matter where they occur on the course or for whatever reason. It is also a disobedience to circle around the last obstacle jumped unless the track of the course so requires.
- b. Notwithstanding the above, it is not considered to be a disobedience to circle for up to 45 seconds after a run-out or a refusal (no matter if the obstacle has to be rebuilt or not) to get into position to jump an obstacle;

## 5. DEVIATION FROM THE COURSE

- a. It is a deviation from the course when the competitor:
  - 1. does not follow the course as set out on the published plan;
  - 2. does not cross the starting line or the finishing line between the flags in the correct direction (EV154.2p and EV154.2f);
  - 3. does not jump the obstacles in the order or in the direction indicated,
  - 4. jumps or attempts to jump an obstacle which does not form part of the course or omits an obstacle. Obstacles not included in the course should be crossed but failure to do so by the arena party will not preclude the elimination of a competitor for jumping an obstacle not forming part of the course.
- b. An uncorrected deviation from the course incurs elimination (EV154.2 f.-j. and EV154.2p)

## 6. REFUSAL

- a. It is a refusal when a horse halts in front of an obstacle, which it must jump whether or not the horse knocks it down or displaces it.
- b. Stopping in front of an obstacle without moving backwards and without knocking it down followed immediately by a standing jump is not penalized.
- c. If the halt is prolonged, if the horse steps back, either voluntarily or not, even a single pace, it counts as a refusal.
- d. If a horse slides through an obstacle, the Judge in charge of the bell must decide immediately if it is to count as a refusal or as an obstacle knocked down. If he decides that it is a refusal the bell is rung at once and the competitor must be ready to attempt the obstacle again as soon as it has been rebuilt (EV152.8 and EV152.9)
  1. If the Judge decides that it is not a refusal, the bell is not rung and the competitor must continue his round. He is then penalized as for an obstacle knocked down.
  2. If the bell has been rung and the competitor jumps other elements of the combination in his stride, it does not entail elimination or any further penalty should he knock down this element of the combination.

## 7. RUN-OUT

- a. It is a run-out when the horse escapes the control of its competitor and avoids an obstacle, which it has to jump.
- b. When a horse jumps an obstacle between two red flags or between two white flags the obstacle has not been jumped correctly, the competitor is penalized as for a run-out and he must jump the obstacle again correctly.
- c. It is considered to be a run out and is penalized as such for a horse or any part of a horse to go past the extended line of an obstacle to be jumped, or of an element of a combination, or of the finishing line

## 8. RESISTANCE

- a. It is a resistance when the horse refuses to go forward, makes a halt for any reason, makes one or several more or less regular or complete half turns, rears or steps back for whatever reason.
- b. It is equally a resistance when the competitor stops his horse at any moment and for any reason, except in the event of an incorrectly rebuilt obstacle or to indicate unforeseen circumstances to the Ground Jury (EV152.9c(2)). A resistance is penalized as for a refusal except in the circumstances set out in rule EV154.3c.

## 9. FALLS

- a. A competitor is considered to have fallen when, either voluntarily or involuntarily, he is separated from his horse, which has not fallen, in such a way that he touches the ground or finds it necessary, in order to get back into the saddle, to use some form of support or outside assistance. If it is not clear that the competitor has used some form of support or outside assistance to prevent his fall, the benefit of doubt must be given to the competitor.
- b. A horse is considered to have fallen when the shoulder and quarters have touched the ground or the obstacle and the ground.

## **EV151 Unauthorized Assistance**

1. Any intervention by a third party between the crossing of the starting line in the correct direction and the crossing of the finishing line after jumping the last obstacle, whether solicited or not, with the object of helping the competitor or his horse is considered to be unauthorized assistance.
2. Any form of unauthorized assistance received by a mounted competitor between the starting line and the finishing line will be penalized by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
  - a. In certain exceptional cases, the Ground Jury may authorize the competitor to enter the arena on foot or with the help of a groom without this being considered as unauthorized assistance.
  - b. Any help given to a mounted competitor to adjust his saddlery or bridle or to hand him a whip while mounted during the round will incur elimination. To hand a mounted competitor his headgear and/or spectacles during his round is not considered to be unauthorized assistance (EV154.2s)

- c. The act of officials or other persons of warning a competitor of a deviation from the course constitutes unauthorized assistance. In this event the competitor may be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury and the official or other persons may be subject to a penalty at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

## EV152 Time

1. The time of a round, recorded in seconds and in tenths of a second, with parts of a second counting as the next whole second (e.g. 60.2 seconds is recorded as 61 seconds), is the time taken by a competitor to complete the round, plus the time correction (EV152.8) if any.
  - a. It starts at the precise moment when the mounted competitor passes the starting line in the correct direction providing the starting signal has been given, or at the moment 45 second count-down expires. It extends to the moment when the mounted competitor crosses the finishing line in the correct direction, after having jumped the last obstacle.
  - b. Supported by one manual timer, electronic timing is strongly recommended for all National Divisions.
  - c. If electronic timers are not used, two manual timers, one of which is to be in line with both the start and finish lines, and has direct contact with the Jury, are required for all divisions.
2. TIME ALLOWED
  - a. The time allowed for a round in each competition is determined in relation to the length of the course and the speeds laid down under Annex 2.
3. TIME LIMIT
  - a. The time limit is equal to twice the time allowed for all competitions in which a time allowed has been laid down.
4. TIME ADJUSTMENT
  - a. The time allowed may be adjusted at the sole discretion of the judge(s), if they feel that a gross error in the measurement of the course has been made. This change may occur only after consultation with the course designer and technical delegate. Adjustment of the time allowed may never occur later than after the completion of a third round without disobedience. The time allowed may never be lowered resulting in the awarding of time faults to any competitors having ridden prior to the change without disobedience.
5. REFERENCE TIMES.
  - a. The Time Allowed should be announced prior to the start of the class. After the first three competitors, to complete the class, without disobedience, have completed their rounds, the Time Allowed and their times should be announced jointly. In cases where there is no electronic read out board, or it is not visible to riders in the in-gate area, the reference times for all the competitors in the class should be announced, along with their score.
6. INTERRUPTED TIME
  - a. While the clock is stopped, the competitor remains free to move around until the ringing of the bell gives him permission to start again. The clock is restarted when the competitor reaches the place where the clock was stopped. Exception, in the case of a disobedience with a knock-down EV152.9 applies.
  - b. The responsibility for starting and stopping the clock rests solely with the judge in charge of the bell. The time-keeper may not be made responsible for this function.
7. DISOBEDIENCES DURING INTERRUPTED TIME
  - a. The time of a round is interrupted only under the provisions of articles EV152.9 and EV152.10. The clock is not stopped in the event of a deviation from the course, a run-out or a refusal.
  - b. Disobediences are not penalized during interrupted time, except for the 2nd refusal following a refusal with a knockdown.
  - c. The provisions concerning elimination remain in force during interrupted time.
8. TIME CORRECTIONS
  - a. (Preliminary, Intermediate & Advanced) If, as the result of a disobedience, a competitor displaces or knocks

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down any obstacle, the bell is rung and the clock is stopped until the obstacle has been rebuilt. When the obstacle has been rebuilt the bell is rung to indicate that the course is ready and that the competitor can continue the round. The competitor is penalized for a refusal and a time correction of 6 seconds is added to the time taken by the competitor to complete his round. The clock is restarted at the moment when the horse leaves the ground at the obstacle where the refusal occurred. If a disobedience with the knock-down occurs at the second or subsequent part of a combination the clock is restarted when the horse leaves the ground at the first element of the combination.

- b. (Training Level and below) If, as the result of a disobedience, a competitor displaces or knocks down any obstacle, the bell is rung and the clock is stopped until the obstacle has been rebuilt. When the obstacle has been rebuilt the bell is rung to indicate that the course is ready and that the competitor can continue the round. The competitor is penalized for a refusal and a time correction of 6 seconds is added to the time taken by the competitor to complete his round. The clock is restarted at the moment when the horse leaves the ground at the obstacle where the refusal occurred or a second disobedience (w/o knockdown) occurs. If a disobedience with the knock-down occurs at the second or subsequent part of a combination the clock is restarted when the horse leaves the ground at the first element of the combination.

## 9. STOPPING DURING THE ROUND

- c. In the event of a competitor not being able to continue his round for any reason or unforeseen circumstance, the bell should be rung to stop the competitor. As soon as it is evident that the competitor is stopping, the clock will be stopped. As soon as the course is ready again, the bell will be rung, and the clock will be restarted when the competitor reaches the precise place where the clock was stopped.
- d. If the competitor does not stop when the bell is rung, he continues at his own risk, and the clock should not be stopped. The Ground Jury must decide whether the competitor is to be eliminated for ignoring the order to stop, or whether, under the circumstances, he should be allowed to continue. If the competitor is not eliminated, and is allowed to continue his round, the scores obtained at the obstacles preceding and following the order to stop will count whether they are good or bad.
- e. If the competitor stops voluntarily to signal to the Ground Jury that the obstacle to be jumped is wrongly built or if due to unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the competitor, he is prevented from continuing his round under normal circumstances, the clock must be stopped immediately.
1. If the dimensions are correct and the obstacle in question has been properly built or if the so-called unforeseen circumstances are not accepted as such by the Ground Jury, the competitor will be penalized as for stopping during the round (EV150.8a) and the time of his round will be increased by 6 seconds;
  2. if the obstacle or part of the obstacle needs to be rebuilt or if the unforeseen circumstances are accepted as such by the Ground Jury, the competitor is not penalized. The time of the interruption must be deducted and the clock stopped until the moment when the competitor takes up his track at the point where he stopped. Any delay incurred by the competitor must be taken into consideration and an appropriate number of seconds deducted from his recorded time.

## EV153 Faults

1. Faults made between the starting line and the finishing line must be taken into consideration.
2. Disobediences committed during the time when the round is interrupted (EV152.7) are not penalized.
3. Disobediences, falls etc., occurring between the signal to start and the moment the competitor crosses the starting line in the correct direction, are not penalized.
4. Faults are penalized in penalty points or by elimination as set out in this section (EV153).

Obstacle knocked down while jumping	4 penalties
First disobedience	4 penalties
Second disobedience or other under rule EV154 at Preliminary, Intermediate and Advanced	Elimination
Second disobedience or other under rule EV154 at Beginner Novice, Novice, Training, and Modified	8 penalties
Third disobedience or other under rule EV154 at Beginner Novice, Novice, Training, and Modified	Elimination
Fall of horse or competitor or both	Elimination
Exceeding the time limit	Elimination
Exceeding the time allowed	1 penalty for each second or commenced fraction of a second

5. Penalties for the disobediences accumulate, not just at the same obstacle, but throughout the entire round. **BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16**

## EV154 Eliminations

1. Unless otherwise specified in the Rules, elimination means that the competitor and the horse in question may not continue in the current competition.
2. The following paragraphs lay down the reasons for which competitors are eliminated from the jumping competition; the Ground Jury in the following cases must apply elimination:
  - a. jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the arena before the start of the round.
  - b. starting before the signal is given and jumping the first obstacle of the course (EV145.1b).
  - c. taking more than 45 seconds to jump the first obstacle after the time of the round has started, except all cases relating to circumstances beyond the influence of the competitor (EV145.1b).
  - d. a horse resisting for 45 consecutive seconds during the round (EV150.8b).
  - e. taking more than 45 seconds to jump the next obstacle, or to jump the last obstacle and cross the finishing line.
  - f. jumping the first obstacle while omitting to cross the starting line between the flags in the correct direction (EV150.5a(2)).
  - g. attempting to or jumping an obstacle which does not form part of the course during the round (EV150.5a(4)).
  - h. omitting to jump an obstacle of the course (EV150.5a(4)) or after a run-out or a refusal, failing to attempt to jump again the obstacle where the fault was committed.
  - i. jumping an obstacle in the wrong order (EV150.5a(3)).
  - j. jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction (EV150.5a(3)).
  - k. exceeding the time limit (EV152.3).
  - l. following a refusal jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle which has been knocked down, before it has been rebuilt.
  - m. jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle after an interruption without waiting for the bell (EV145.3).
  - n. not jumping all the elements of a combination again after a refusal or run-out. (EV149.10c).
  - o. not taking each element of a combination separately and consecutively (EV149.10b).
  - p. not crossing the finishing line between the flags mounted in the correct direction, after having jumped the last obstacle before leaving the arena (EV152.1b).
  - q. competitor and/or horse leaving the arena without permission of the Ground Jury, including prior to starting.
  - r. a loose horse leaving the arena before the end of the round, including prior to starting.
  - s. accepting while mounted any object whatever during a round except headgear and/or spectacles.

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- t. using a whip of more than 75 cm in length or weighted at the end, in the arena, No substitute for a whip may be carried.
  - u. an accident to a competitor or to a horse which prevents him from completing the competition.
  - v. second disobedience during the course of a round at Preliminary, Intermediate and Advanced level (EV153.4).
  - w. Third disobedience at Beginner Novice, Novice, Training, and Modified level (EV153.4). *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*
  - x. fall of competitor or horse during the round (EV150.9 and EV153.3).
  - y. if the Ground Jury feels that for any reason horse or competitor is unfit to continue in competition.
  - z. jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the arena after the completion of a round.
3. Elimination is left to the discretion of the Ground Jury in the following cases:
- a. not entering the arena when the competitor's name and/or number is called.
  - b. not entering the arena mounted or not leaving the arena mounted (EV151.2).
  - c. all unauthorized assistance, except for paragraph EV154.2s above.
  - d. not stopping when the bell is rung during the round (EV145.2 and EV152.9b).
  - e. Entering the arena with incorrect attire.

## SUBCHAPTER EV-4 RULES FOR EVENTS

### (SEE ALSO APPENDIX 8)

#### **EV155 Three-Day Events—Introduction**

1. DEFINITION. The Three-Day Event comprises three distinct Tests, taking place on separate days, during which a competitor rides the same horse throughout, namely:
  - a. A Dressage Test spread over one or more consecutive days, depending on the number of competitors, directly followed on the next day by
  - b. A Cross-Country Test comprising four Phases
    1. Phases A and C—Roads and Tracks
    2. Phase B—Steeplechase
    3. Phase D—Cross-Country Obstacles directly followed on the next day by
  - c. A Jumping Test
2. CATEGORIES. Categories indicate the extent of foreign participation in a Three-Day Event. The four categories of Three-Day Events are:
  - a. National Three-Day Event (CCN)
  - b. International Three-Day Event (CCI)
  - c. Official International Three-Day Event (CCIO)
  - d. International Championship Three-Day Event (CH)
3. LEVELS. The levels of Three-Day Events are indicated by stars. The four levels of Three-Day Events are:
  - a. Training Three-Day Event - An educational introduction to the Three-Day Event at the Training Level.
  - b. One Star (\*)—An introduction to the Three-Day Event for competitors and horses.
  - c. Two Star (\*\*)—For competitors with some experience in Three-Day Events on horses just beginning International competition.
  - d. Three Star (\*\*\*)—For competitors and horses with some International experience.
  - e. Four Star (\*\*\*\*)—For experienced and successful combinations of International competitors and horses.
4. All Three-Day Events in the United States will be denoted by their Category and their Level, for example: a CCN\*\* is a National Three-Day Event at the Two Star Level. Events limited to Seniors are indicated by the letters noted above, for example: a CCN\*\*\*. Events limited to Young Riders are indicated by the addition of the letter "Y", for



example: CCN-Y\*\*. Events limited to Juniors are indicated by the addition of the letter “J”, for example: CCN-J\*.

## EV156 Three-Day Events - Rules

1. INTERNATIONAL THREE-DAY EVENTS. These competitions are conducted strictly in accordance with the FEI Rules for Three-Day Events, the FEI General Regulations, and the FEI Veterinary Regulations.
2. NATIONAL THREE-DAY EVENTS. These competitions are conducted in accordance with the USEF Rules for Eventing and the additions and exceptions noted below. Guidance and clarifications of procedure may be found in the FEI Memorandum for Eventing.

Training Three-Day Events are conducted under the same rules as National Three-Day Events and include a central emphasis on education of horse and rider, including permission for supervised schooling over parts of the course prior to the start of the test.

### 3. OFFICIALS

- a. The Ground Jury, Technical Delegate, Course Designer, Veterinary Commission of a CCN shall be appointed in accordance with Chapter Six.
- b. National and International Competitions at the same Event - The International Technical Delegate may be used for the National competition provided he is licensed by the Federation, otherwise separate Technical Delegates must be appointed. The same Ground Jury, Course Designer and Veterinary Commission may be used for both competitions, provided that they are licensed to officiate at the applicable level.
- c. Approval—All Three-Day Events, including International and National Three-Day Events, must be approved by the Federation Eventing Committee. Specifically, this approval shall include the date and site of the Event, the Ground Jury, the Technical Delegate, the Course Designer, and the Veterinary Commission. For proposed new Three-Day Events, additional information may be requested.

### 4. CLASSIFICATION. Individual Final Classification

- a. The winning individual is the competitor with the lowest total of penalty points, after adding together, for each competitor, the penalty points incurred.
- b. In the event of equality between two or more competitors, the classification is decided by:
  1. The best cross-country obstacle score including faults at obstacles and time penalties.
  2. If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favor of the competitor whose cross-country time was closest to the optimum time.
  3. There is still equality, the competitor with the best Jumping score (time & obstacles)
  4. If there is still equality, the competitor with the best time (fastest) in the Jumping Test
  5. If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favor of the competitor with the best percentage score in the Dressage Test.
  6. If there is still equality the tie will remain in the Final Classification

### 5. INSPECTION & EXAMINATION OF HORSES Examination upon Arrival

- a. This takes place on the arrival of horses at the stables of the event. It is performed by a qualified veterinarian, appointed by the Organizing Committee. The object is to establish first each horse's identity and second, each horse's state of health (but not its soundness). The Organizing Committee must fix the place and timetable for this examination in agreement with the Veterinary Delegate and inform in advance the Chefs d'Equipe and/or the individuals. Doubtful cases must be reported to the Ground Jury as soon as practicable and, in any case, before the First Horse Inspection.
- b. First Horse Inspection
- c. This takes place before the Dressage Test, normally the day before. It is conducted by the Ground Jury and the Veterinary Delegate acting together as a committee with the President of the Ground Jury in charge. The horses must be inspected in hand, at rest and in movement on a firm level, clean but not slippery surface. The



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committee has the right and the duty to eliminate from the competition any horse that they judge is unfit, whether on account of lameness, lack of condition or for any other reason. In a doubtful case the Ground Jury may direct that the horse be put in an officially supervised holding area for examination by the Associate Veterinarian. He will report any findings to the Ground Jury and the Veterinary Delegate, prior to the horse being re-inspected by the committee, should the rider decide to represent the horse. Horses in the holding area will be under the supervision and control of the Associate Veterinarian. In the event of equality of votes within the committee, the President of the Ground Jury will have a second and casting vote, and the decision will be announced immediately.

### d. Second Horse Inspection

e. This takes place after Phase C, during the Ten minute halt before the start of Phase D. It is conducted by a member of the Ground Jury and by the Veterinary Delegate. The inspection must be performed carefully but also as rapidly as possible in order to allow each horse as much time as possible for rest and recuperation. The committee has the right and the duty to eliminate from the competition any lame or exhausted horse. At least one member of this committee should have participated at the First Horse Inspection. In the event of equality of vote within the committee, the member of the Ground Jury will have the casting vote.

### f. Examination after Cross Country Obstacle Test

g. This takes place after the competitor has finished the Cross Country. It is conducted by a qualified veterinarian appointed by the Organizing Committee in agreement with the Veterinary Delegate. In addition to carrying out any immediate treatment required by an injured or exhausted horse, this veterinarian will decide if each horse:

1. is fit to return immediately on foot to its own stable,
2. should remain for further treatment before returning to its stable,
3. should be transported by vehicle (which must be available) either directly to its stable or to a veterinary hospital. This veterinarian has no authority to eliminate any horse from the competition, but must report any doubtful case to the Ground Jury and to the Veterinary Delegate.

### h. Third Horse Inspection

i. This takes place before the Jumping Test. It is conducted by the same committee and under the same conditions as the First Horse Inspection.

### j. Appeal

k. At the three inspections where a horse may be eliminated from the competition, there can be no appeal against the decision of the committee concerned. However, if requested, the president must give a reason for the committee's decision after the completion of the whole inspection. The Veterinary Delegate will be a member of the committee present at these three horse inspections.

### l. During the Competition

m. At any other time during the competition, any individual member of the Ground Jury has the right and the duty to eliminate any horse, which in his opinion is lame or unfit to continue.

### n. Public

o. The Horse Inspections shall be open to viewing by the public.

p. If a CCN and CNC area held together at the same venue, a horse that is not accepted at the CCN inspection cannot start in the CNC competition.

## 6. Explanation of Independence of Phases

a. Phases A, B, C & D are quite independent of each other as far as the timekeeping is concerned. Loss of time in one cannot be compensated for by gain of time in another.

b. The timetable will provide for the competitor to start Phase B, one minute after he is due to finish Phase A.

1. If the competitor is early or late finishing Phase A, the One-minute break will be increased or decreased accordingly. For example, if a competitor finishes Phase A 15 seconds early, his break will be 1 minute 15

seconds; if he finishes Phase A 20 seconds late, his break will be 40 seconds.

2. If a competitor is so late finishing Phase A that he cannot start Phase B on time, he will be started on Phase B as soon as possible (no allowance being made for adjustments to saddlery, etc.). The optimum time for Phase B will start from the actual time the starter instructs him to start.
  3. The competitor who is late finishing Phase A need not attempt to regain the time lost, since the time is penalized on Phase A only.
- c. The finishing time of Phase B is also the starting time of Phase C.
1. Gain of 30 seconds on Phase B does not give the competitor an additional 30 seconds to complete Phase C. The optimum time of Phase C is not affected by the gain or loss of time on Phase B.
  2. The gaining of any time on Phase B and/or Phase C will result in additional resting time added to the Ten-minute compulsory halt provided for the Second Horse Inspection before the start of Phase D.
  3. The loss of any time on Phase B and/or Phase C will not reduce the Ten-minute compulsory halt except as provided below. The competitor's starting time for Phase D will have to be adjusted.
- d. It is possible that a competitor might exceed the optimum time on one or more phases. Normally, the starting time of Phase D will be delayed by the sum of any time lost less the sum of any time gained. However, if this delay is small (i.e. the competitor was only a few seconds late finishing Phase C), the competitor may be started on Phase D at his scheduled time, in order not to interfere unduly with the timetable.
7. TIME.
- a. Time Limit—On Phases A and C, the time limit is one fifth more than the optimum time. On Phase B, the time limit is twice the optimum time.
  - b. Time Faults—On Phases A and C, exceeding the optimum time will be penalized at 1.0 penalty point per second. On Phase B, exceeding the optimum time will be penalized at the rate of 0.8 penalty point per second.
8. PACE AND DISMOUNTING. Between the starts and finishes of Phases A and C, competitors are free to choose their own pace. They may dismount and proceed on foot beside their horse at any time, including while negotiating compulsory passages, except that they must be mounted to pass through the start and finish flags of both Phases. The rules for pace and dismounting on Phase B are the same as those for the Cross-Country Test of a Horse Trial.
9. MARKING OF THE COURSE.
- a. Compulsory Passages on Phases A, B and C, shall be marked with the relevant letter of the Phase and numbered consecutively from the start of the Phase.
  - b. Kilometer Markers—The routes of Phases A and C will be marked at intervals of 1000 meters by signs. The signs shall indicate the distance from the start of the Phase and shall include the letter of the Phase.
10. FAULTS. Faults on steeplechase shall be scored in accordance with EV141.1.
11. ASSISTANCE. At the start of Phase B and of Phase D, and at any other point determined and announced by the Organizing Committee, it is permitted to assist the competitor and to attend to his horse (groom, water, etc.).

**[EV157 - EV160 ARE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK FOR FUTURE USE]**

## **SUBCHAPTER EV-5 RULES FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS**

### **EV161 Horse Trials Championships**

National Open Horse Trial Championship for the Jack Le Goff Trophy

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National Open Horse Trial Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18. The competition shall be an Advanced Horse Trial designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with the Federation rules for an Advanced Horse Trial.

## **EV162 One Star Championships**

1. National Junior and Young Rider Championship for the Harry T. Peters Trophy.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National Junior and Young Rider Eventing Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 14 until the end of the year in which they reach the age of 21. The competition shall be an Autumn CCI1\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with the Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI1\*.

2. National One Star Championship for the Richard Collins Trophy.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National One Star Eventing Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 22. The competition shall be an Autumn CCI1\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI1\*.

## **EV163 Two Star Championships**

1. National Young Riders Championships for the John H. Fritz Trophy.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National Young Rider Eventing Championships who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 16 until the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 21. The competition shall be an Autumn CCI2\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in compliance with the Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI2\*.

2. National Young Horse Championship for the Jonathan R. Burton Trophy.

Awarded to the owner of the highest placed horse in the USEF National Young Horse Eventing Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to six and seven year old horses. The competition shall be an Autumn CCI2\* designated by the Federation. Horses and competitors shall qualify in accordance with Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI2\*.

3. National Two Star Championship for the USEF Combined Training Trophy.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National Two Star Eventing Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 22. The competition shall be an Autumn CCI2\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI2\*.

## **EV164 Three Star Championships**

1. National Developing Rider Championship for the Alexander MacKay Smith Trophy.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National Developing Rider Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18 who have not completed a CCI4\*. The competition shall be an autumn CCI3\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with the Federation and FEI rules for a CCI3\*.

2. National Three Star Championship for the Guy V. Henry Memorial Trophy.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the USEF National Three Star Championship who is a U.S. citizen. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18. The competition shall be an Autumn CCI3\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with the Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI3\*.

## **EV165 Four Star Championships**

National Four Star Championship.

Awarded to the highest placed competitor in the National Four Star Championship who is a U.S. citizen and a member of the Federation. Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18. The competition shall be a CCI4\* designated by the Federation. Competitors and horses shall qualify in accordance with the Federation and FEI Rules for a CCI4\*.

**[EV166 - EV170 ARE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK FOR FUTURE USE]****SUBCHAPTER EV-6 RULES FOR OFFICIALS****EV171 Ground Jury****1. COMPOSITION AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

- a. At Horse Trials, the Ground Jury may consist only of a President. At Three-Day Events, the Ground Jury must consist of a President and one member.
- b. A Senior (S) Eventing Judge may officiate at Horse Trials at any level. A Senior judge is required as the President of the Ground Jury at an Advanced Horse Trial (see also EV172.2).
- c. A Registered (R) Eventing Judge may officiate at Horse Trials at the Intermediate level and below. The President of the Ground Jury at an Intermediate Horse Trial must be either a Senior (S) or a Registered (R) Judge (see also EV172.2).
- d. A recorded (r) Eventing Judge may officiate at Horse Trials at the Preliminary level and below, including as President of the Ground Jury, and at any Eventing Test.
- e. At National Three Day Events, either the President of the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate must hold a Senior (S) or Registered (R) license.
- f. An individual recognized as a judge of Eventing by the FEI or another National Federation may serve on the Ground Jury for a specific competition with the approval of the Federation Eventing Committee. An individual licensed as an eventing judge by another National Federation must obtain a Guest Card (GR1011.6 and GR1011.11.e)
- g. The following may not serve on the Ground Jury for a particular division:
  1. The owner of a horse entered in that division;
  2. A competitor entered in that division;
  3. A close relative of those mentioned above;
  4. Chefs d'Equipe whose teams are entered in that division;
  5. Instructors or trainers of competitors entered in that division.
- h. The following may not serve on the Ground Jury at an Event:
  1. The Technical Delegate or the Course Designer of the Event;
  2. The Director (Manager) of the competition, or a member of the Director's family.
- i. For additional restrictions, refer to General Rules, GR1304 and Chapter GR10, Subchapters 10-C and 10-H.

**2. DUTIES:**

- a. The Ground Jury is ultimately responsible for the judging of the event and for settling all problems that may arise during its jurisdiction. Together with the Technical Delegate, Course Designer and Organizing Committee, it shall endeavor to ensure that all arrangements for the event, including the arenas, courses and obstacles, are appropriate. If, after consultation with the Technical Delegate, the Ground Jury is not satisfied with the arrangements or courses, it is authorized to modify them.
- b. The Ground Jury will judge the Dressage Test. Additional judges may be appointed by the Organizing Committee, in accordance with EV172, but the Ground Jury will still be responsible for all decisions.
- c. At Horse Trials, the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate, if the former is involved with the judging of the Dressage or Jumping Tests, will be responsible for all arrangements made by the Organizing Committee for the judging and timekeeping of the Cross-Country Test. One of them shall be available at the control center to adjudicate on unforeseen eventualities.
- d. At Three-Day Events, the President of the Ground Jury will be based at the control center (or elsewhere as decided by the President) to adjudicate any unforeseen eventualities. The other member, together with the

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Veterinary Delegate, will form the Committee for the Horse Inspection during the ten-minute halt.

- e. The Ground Jury will be responsible for determining protests against decisions by technical personnel, including fence judges and timekeepers, on the Cross-Country Test of a Horse Trial or Three-Day Event; and may substitute their judgment for that of any judge or official, whether in favor of the competitor or not.
  - f. The Ground Jury will be responsible for the judging of the Jumping Test. This duty may be delegated to an additional judge or panel of judges appointed by the Organizing Committee, in accordance with EV172, but the Ground Jury will still be responsible for all decisions.
  - g. At Three-Day Events, the Ground Jury, together with the Veterinary Delegate, will form the Committee for the First and Third Horse Inspection.
  - h. Any member of the Ground Jury shall have the duty and full authority at any time during the Event to eliminate any horse that is lame, sick or exhausted; and any competitor that is unfit to continue. See also EV117, Disqualification. There is no appeal against such a decision.
3. JURISDICTION OF THE GROUND JURY:
- a. At Horse Trials, the jurisdiction of the Ground Jury begins at 3:00 p.m. of the day prior to start of the relevant competition.
  - b. At Three-Day Events, the jurisdiction of the Ground Jury begins with the First Horse Inspection.
  - c. The members of the Ground Jury are obliged to remain on the grounds until half an hour after the results have been announced for each Test.

### EV172 Additional Judges

1. In addition to the Ground Jury, the Organizing Committee may appoint additional judges to judge the Dressage or Jumping Tests. These judges need not remain after completion of their duties.
2. Additional judges for the Dressage Test must be selected from the current roster of Eventing Judges or Dressage Judges of the Federation. In the case of an Advanced Horse Trial, they must be either a Senior (S) Eventing Judge or a Registered (R) or higher Dressage Judge. In the case of an Intermediate Horse Trial, they must be either a Registered (R) or higher Eventing Judge or a recorded (r) or higher Dressage Judge.
3. Additional judges for the Jumping Test must be selected from the current roster of Eventing Judges, Eventing Technical Delegates or Jumper Judges, of the Federation.
4. All additional judges are subject to the same restrictions as the members of the Ground Jury, see EV171.1c, EV171.1d, and EV171.1e with the exception to EV171.1e, that the Course Designer may serve as an additional judge if currently licensed to do so.

The provisions of GR1304 notwithstanding, additional judges may officiate at a competition provided that they do not judge any competitor(s) or horse(s) listed in sections .2-.18 of that rule. There are no restrictions on a Judge if a competitor(s) or horses(s) listed in GR1304.2-.18 participates in the Competition HC.

### EV173 Technical Delegate

#### 1. QUALIFICATIONS.

- a. The Technical Delegate must be selected from the current roster of Eventing Technical Delegates of the Federation. For Advanced Horse Trials, the Technical Delegate must have Senior (S) status. For Intermediate Horse Trials, the Technical Delegate must have Registered (R), or higher status. At National Three-Day Events, either the President of the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate must hold a current, Registered (R) or Senior (S) license.
- b. The following may not serve as the Technical Delegate at an Event, or conduct the Planning Assistance Visit:
  1. The owner of a horse entered in the competition;
  2. A competitor entered in the competition;

3. The Course Designer for the competition;
4. A close relative of those mentioned above;
5. Chefs d'Equipe whose teams are entered in the competition;
6. Instructors or trainers of competitors entered in the competition;
7. A member of the Ground Jury, or a Dressage or Jumping judge at the competition;
8. The Director (Manager) of the competition, or a member of the Director's family.

c. For additional restrictions, refer to General Rules, GR1304 and Chapter GR10, Subchapters 10-C and 10-H.

## 2. DUTIES.

- a. The Technical Delegate will approve the technical and administrative arrangements for the conduct of the event; for the examinations and inspections of horses, where appropriate; for the accommodation of horses, where appropriate; and for the stewarding of the competition.
- b. He will inspect and approve the arenas and courses for exercising and training and for all three Tests, including the type and the dimensions of the obstacles and length of the courses, with particular reference to their suitability for the level of the event. He must be able to inspect early enough to allow for modifications to be made. He may request one or more horses to try out any part of the arenas or courses or any obstacles.
- c. In the event that the Federation Course Advisor has previously inspected the course(s), the Technical Delegate shall re-inspect the obstacles to ensure that all recommendations have been followed, particularly those deemed essential. If an essential change has not been made, the Technical Delegate must remove that obstacle from the course.
- d. He will supervise the briefing and conduct of all technical personnel.
- e. He will investigate all inquiries regarding scoring, including penalties awarded and report to and advise the Ground Jury on any decisions they are required to make.
- f. Until he has reported to the Ground Jury that he is satisfied with all the arrangements, the authority of the Technical Delegate, unless superseded at selected competitions by the course advisor, shall be absolute. Thereafter, he will continue to supervise the technical and administrative conduct of the event, and will advise and assist the Ground Jury and the Organizing Committee.
- g. At Horse Trials, the Technical Delegate may need to serve in place of the Ground Jury during the Cross-Country Test, see EV171.2c.
- h. The Technical Delegate will report on the competition, including a record of all disputes and how adjudicated.
- i. The Technical Delegate must submit properly completed Eventing Fall Forms 48 hours following the last day of the competition. Properly completed Accident/Injury Report Forms shall be submitted as defined in GR1316.7.

### **EV174 Cross country course Advisor**

A course advisor shall be appointed by the Federation for certain Horse Trials and Three-Day Events as designated by the Federation Eventing Committee. The Course Advisor will approve the design of the proposed course, including: the distance covered, the terrain and the condition and quality of the track; and the number of obstacles, their construction and variety and marking or flagging, the number of combinations, and the appropriateness of the level to the competition. The course advisor will provide the course designer (CD) and technical delegate (TD) with a report which indicates any changes, either recommended or essential, to be made to each fence on the course. After inspection of the Cross Country course and prior to the event, the TD will complete the Cross Country Course Advisor Report for return to the Federation with the TD report. All essential changes must be made or the fence shall be removed from the course for the competition. For Show Jumping courses, the TD shall include a copy of the Show Jumping Courses, as posted at the competition, with the TD report. All essential Show Jumping changes must be made.



## EV175 Course Designer

### 1. QUALIFICATIONS.

The Course Designer must be selected from the current roster of Eventing Course Designers of the Federation, or must have received training as a course designer. An individual recognized by the FEI or by another National Federation may serve as the course designer for a specific competition with the approval of the Federation Eventing Committee. A Senior (S) course designer is required for an Advanced Horse Trial. A Registered (R) or higher course designer is required for an Intermediate Horse Trial. A recorded (r) or higher course designer is required for Preliminary **and Modified** Horse Trials and National Three-Day Events. A license is not required for Beginner Novice, Novice and Training Horse Trials, however the course designer must have attended the USEA Training program on Course Design in the previous three years and every three years thereafter. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*

### 2. DUTIES.

- a. The Course Designer is responsible for the layout measurement, preparation, and marking of the route for the Cross-Country Test of Horse Trials and Events, including Phases A, B, and C of the latter. The Course Designer is responsible for the design and construction of all obstacles used in the Test.
- b. In order to fulfill the responsibilities noted above, the Course Designer must visit the site and review changes to the courses or obstacles at least once within 12 months of a competition. The Course Designer should be present during the competition.
- c. He is ultimately responsible for the layout, design and construction, of the Jumping Test. This duty may be delegated to a jumping course designer, but the Event Course Designer must ensure that the course is suitable.

## EV176 Veterinarians

### 1. PERSONNEL AND QUALIFICATIONS.

- a. At Horse Trials, an official veterinarian appointed by the Organizing Committee shall be present on the grounds during the Cross-Country and Jumping Tests. He shall be a graduate veterinarian who has experience in treating or riding, or is familiar with, horses in Eventing Competitions.
- b. At Three-Day Events, at least four veterinarians will be appointed by the Organizing Committee:
  1. The Veterinary Delegate shall be present throughout the competition. He shall be a graduate veterinarian who has experience on the Veterinary Commission at a Three-Day Event. It is recommended that he has also completed a training course for Three-Day Event veterinarians.
  2. The Associate Veterinarian shall be present throughout the competition. He shall be a graduate veterinarian who has experience in treating or riding horses in Eventing Competitions.
  3. The Examining Veterinarian shall be present during the Endurance Test. He shall be a graduate veterinarian who has experience in treating or riding horses in Eventing Competitions.
  4. At least one veterinarian shall, in addition, be present during the Endurance Test for emergencies and for treating injuries or exhaustion. He shall be a graduate veterinarian as described above for Horse Trials.

### 2. DUTIES:

- a. Three-Day Events—There shall be a Veterinary Commission consisting of a Veterinary Delegate and an Associate Veterinarian. Their duties are described in General Rules, 549.4 of the FEI Rules for Three-Day Events. The duties of the Examining Veterinarian are described in General Rules, 518.1.4 of the FEI Rules for Three-Day Events. The treating veterinarian(s) shall be responsible for the emergency care and treatment of horses during the endurance test, and for any other veterinary care of the horses in the stables during the competition.
- b. Horse Trials—The veterinarian shall be responsible for the emergency care and treatment of horses during the Cross-Country and Jumping Tests.
- c. The Official Veterinarian may compete in Horse Trials at which he/she is officiating. In that case, a second, equipped veterinarian must be available to treat horses when the Official Veterinarian is unavailable.



## EV177 Additional Officials

1. **STEWARDS.** It is very important that the regulations concerning abuse, rapping, exercising, whips and spurs, are properly enforced in accordance with Rules EV108, EV111, EV114 and EV115. Organizers should appoint an appropriate number of stewards with distinctive badges. They shall have access during the competition to every part of the stables, tack rooms, exercise areas, collecting rings, the arenas and all other areas under the control of the Organizing Committee. These stewards shall be responsible to the Technical Delegate. All irregularities shall be reported to the Ground Jury.
2. **OFFICIALS AT OBSTACLES AND STOPPING POINTS.** One or more officials, who are responsible for scoring, pertinent rule enforcement, and emergencies at their obstacle(s), must be stationed near each obstacle and compulsory passage. They may be authorized to cover more than one obstacle or compulsory passage, with the approval of the Technical Delegate. If appropriate, stopping points may also be designated. One or more officials must then be stationed at these points as well.
3. **TIMEKEEPERS.** As timing plays such an important part in the competition, Organizers must ensure that each competitor's starting and finishing times are accurately taken and recorded by properly qualified persons.
4. **SUPERVISION.** Each of the Tests of the competition must be under the supervision of a Steward. He will be responsible to see that there are sufficient personnel, and that they report in a timely fashion. Their briefings and conduct during the competition will be the responsibility of the Technical Delegate. Furthermore, during the Cross-Country or Endurance Tests, there must be a Controller. He will control the dispatch of competitors on the course(s), and will direct emergency action in the event of an accident.
5. **FARRIER.** At Horse Trials and Three-Day Events offering competition at the Preliminary Level and above, a qualified farrier shall be present on the grounds during the Cross-Country and Jumping Tests. *BOD 12/1/16 Effective 12/1/16*

## APPENDIX 1 - LEVELS OF HORSE TRIALS

While the following is meant as a basic framework, please refer to Cross Country Guideline for more detailed and comprehensive details for the cross-country and jumping phases.

1. **Beginner Novice**—The Beginner Novice level is designed to introduce green horses and riders to Horse Trials, combining dressage, cross-country and Beginner jumping tests. It is for competitors and horses that have already had experience in schooling competitions in all three disciplines. The entire experience should be safe, inviting and educational to build confidence and a desire to progress. Competitors should be prepared to do a walk, trot and canter dressage test with 20-meter figures and a halt. The cross-country shall include simple, straightforward obstacles, solid in appearance, with true ground lines. The course should start with the simplest of jumps, such as a log with brush ground line, and gradually progress to bigger logs, coops and small tables with a sloping face, and other natural and inviting obstacles. Water crossings, if included, should be simple and inviting in nature with consideration for an alternate jump next to it (a simple log), when possible, which could provide an option to those not ready to cross water. There must be no jumps before or after a water crossing within six strides before and four strides after. A small step up but not down may be included. Ditches, if included, must be natural in appearance with a generous take off log along with consideration for an optional jump alongside the ditch for those not ready to jump a ditch. The track of the course must be devoid of sharp turns, be inviting in nature, and encourage horses and riders to learn to gallop across country in rhythm with confidence. The course may include one combination of 2 or 3 strides in a straight line. The jumping course should be inviting and straightforward, preferably with lines of six strides or more and may include only one double of two strides which may include only one oxer.
2. **Novice**—The Novice Level is a continuing introduction to Horse Trials. It is designed for competitors and horses with some experience at lower levels or for experienced riders and horses new to the sport. The dressage will not differ greatly from Beginner Novice. The cross-country should invite bold, forward movement involving galloping in

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balance and jumping out of stride. Combinations may include: obstacles on a two stride line, and an obstacle after a ditch at no less than two strides. Steps in combination may include: a step up followed by a step down at two strides, two steps up at two strides, or an obstacle after a step up at two strides. Waters may incorporate a simple jump out of water. **The obstacles will be more substantial and may include a drop, a double, and a simple obstacle out of water.** At such obstacles, the exit shall not be revetted. Individual obstacles may include: a simple log takeher, or a double brush. The jumping course should be inviting and straightforward, preferably with lines of six strides or more and shall include only one or two doubles of two strides. Each combination may include only one oxer.

*BOD 11/7/16 Effective 12/1/16*

3. Training—The Training Level is an elementary examination of competitors and horses with some experience and training. The dressage test may ask for further development of the basic gaits, including lengthening at the trot and canter, as well as 10-meter trot and 15-meter canter figures. The cross-country should include questions that are becoming more sophisticated in nature, while remaining positive and inviting. Combinations may include: obstacles on a one stride line, a simple corner, and an obstacle before or after a ditch at two strides. Steps in combination may include: a step down followed by a step up at two strides, two steps down at one stride, two steps up at a one stride distance, or obstacle after a step up at one stride. Water may include a jump into water or a jump out of water. Individual obstacles may include: a simple obstacle jumped from water to water (provided this water jump does not include jumps into or out of water), a ditch/brush, a ditch/wall and a picture frame over a vertical. The jumping course must include either (i) two doubles; or (ii) simple triple combination in the second part of the course with only one oxer. If the oxer is at the “b” or “c” parts of any combination it should be set on two strides. The course should introduce simple technical questions with some related jumps on five strides or more. If a liverpool is used it must be built as a vertical over the center of the liverpool tray and a straight forward alternative jump must be offered.
4. MODIFIED - The Modified Level is for the training level horse with the intent on progressing to the Preliminary level. The dressage may include medium paces at trot and canter, as well as the introduction of leg yielding, and changes of lead through trot. The cross-country course should introduce tests of accuracy, agility and boldness, control, judgment and jumping ability. Combinations should be more complex than training but still be obvious and inviting to the horse. Obstacles should now involve angled lines, corners, varied terrain and combinations with water or narrow fences. The show jumping course shall include two doubles, or a double and a triple combination. If a triple combination is used, it should be in the second part of the course and with only one oxer. It should be more technical than the training level with any related jumps on five strides or more.
5. Preliminary—The Preliminary Level is a moderate examination of competitors and horses in a regular training program preparing for One Star Events. The dressage test may include medium paces at the trot and canter, as well as the introduction of leg yielding, shoulder in, rein back, and changes of lead through the trot. The cross-country should include tests of accuracy, agility, boldness, control, judgment and jumping ability. Obstacles may now include angled lines, corners, simple bounces, slopes, and combinations involving water or narrow fences. The jumping course must include either (i) two or three doubles; or (ii) a double and a triple combination. The jumping course should be more technical than the Training Level and may require lengthening or shortening of stride.
6. Intermediate—The Intermediate Level is an examination of increasing technical difficulty, preparing competitors and horses for Two Star Events. The dressage test may include canter to halt and walk to canter transitions, as well as turns on the haunches, simple changes, and counter canter. The cross-country should now combine in more elaborate settings the tests introduced at the Preliminary Level, such as combinations with more than one question to be solved. Obstacles to be expected include banks, ditches, or water with narrow elements, a bounce combined with other elements, or corners in a combination. The jumping course must include either (i) a double and a triple combination; or (ii) three doubles, with more related distances, and technical questions than the preliminary.
7. Advanced—The Advanced Level is the highest national level of Horse Trials. It offers tests of significant difficulty

designed to prepare competitors and horses for either Three or Four Star Events. The dressage test may include extensions in all three paces, half pass at the trot and canter, and single flying changes. The cross-country should be clearly a test of boldness and scope as it now combines size with technical difficulty. Combinations with multiple questions are to be expected, such as bounces into water, coffins with short distances or significant slopes, and bending lines or related distances between narrow questions. The jumping course must include either (i) a double and a triple combination; or (ii) three doubles. The jumping course must be the most technical Division of the national competition.

As Horse Trials at the Preliminary, Intermediate and Advanced Levels are designed to prepare competitors and horses for Events, it is reasonable to assume that dressage tests, courses and obstacles, earlier in a season will be more straightforward than those used later in a season, closer to the goal Event. As Horse Trials at the Novice and Training Levels are not tied to such goals, it is reasonable to assume that they will offer variety without increasing in difficulty as a season progresses. *BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*

## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIFICATIONS FOR HORSE TRIALS

For other specifications, such as depth of water, widths of water crossings, etc., See EV140.

	Beginner Novice	Novice	Training	Modified	Preliminary	Intermediate	Advanced
Dressage							
Federation eventing tests	BN A BN B	Novice A Novice B	Training A Training B	To be created - Small arena	Preliminary A Preliminary B	Intermediate A Intermediate B	Advanced A Advanced B
Cross country							
Distances	1400-2000m	1600-2200m	2000-2600m	2200m - 3000m	2200-3120m	2600-3575m	3200 - 3990m
Speeds Optimum time	300-350mpm	350-400mpm	420-470mpm	490 mpm	520mpm	550mpm	570mpm
Speed faults	420mpm	450mpm	520mpm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Efforts	14-18	16-20	20-24	22-28	22-30	26-34	32-40
Heights Fixed Brush	.79m (2'7") .91m (3')	.90m (2'11") 1.10m (3'7")	1.00m (3'3") 1.20m (3'11")	1.05m (3'5") 1.25m (4'1")	1.10m(3'7") 1.30m(4'3")	1.15m (3'9") 1.35m (4'5")	1.20m (3'11") 1.40m (4'7")
Spreads Highest point Base Without height	.84m (2'9") 1.22m (4') 1.22m (4')	1.00m (3'3") 1.50m (4'11") 2.00m (6'7")	1.20m (3'11") 1.8m (5'11") 2.40m (7'11")	1.30m (4'3") 2.04m (6'5") 2.6m (8'6")	1.40m (4'7") 2.10m (6'11") 2.80m (9'2")	1.60m (5'3") 2.40m (7'11") 3.20m (10'6")	1.80m (5'11") 2.70m (8'10") 3.60m (11'10")

Drops	1.01m (3'3")	1.20m (3'11")	1.40m (4'7")	1.5m (4'11")	1.60m (5'3")	1.80m (5'11")	2.00 (6'7")
Jumping							
Lengths	Maximum 600m	Maximum 600m	Maximum 600m	Maximum 600m	Maximum 600m	Maximum 600m	Maximum 600m
Speeds	300mpm	320mpm	325mpm	325mpm	350mpm	350mpm	375mpm
Efforts	9-11	9-11	10-12	10-13	11-13	12-14	13-15
Heights	.79m (2'7")	.90m (2'11")	1.0m (3'3")	1.05m (3'5")	1.10m (3'7")	1.20m (3'11")	1.25m (4'1")
Overall spreads of oxers	1.00m (3'3")	1.10m (3' 7")	1.20m (3' 11")	1.25m (4'1")	1.30m (4' 3")	1.40m (4' 7")	1.45m (4' 9")
Overall spreads of Triple Bar	1.20m (3' 11")	1.30m (4' 3")	1.40m (4' 7")	1.45m (4'9")	1.50m (4' 11")	1.60m (5' 3")	1.65m (5. 5")

*BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16*

### APPENDIX 3 - PARTICIPATION IN HORSE TRIALS

A competitor and/or a horse may be entered in a Horse Trial without having fulfilled the qualifications noted below, provided the qualifications have been fulfilled at least 10 days before the Cross-Country Test of the competition for which it is needed if the NQR has been achieved at a Horse Trial or CIC or at least 24 days if the NQR has been achieved at a CCI. At the CI\* level and above, at least one Qualifying Result must be obtained in the twelve month period prior to the competition. e.g. a horse and/or rider who have achieved a QR at a CI3\*/CNC3\* level of competition and who have not competed for over twelve months must first achieve a QR at the next lowest height level.

#### 1. SECTIONS

- a. **1.1 JUNIOR (J)** - Open to competitors through the end of the calendar year of their 18th birthday.
- b. **1.2 YOUNG RIDER (YR)** - Open to competitors through the end of the calendar year of their 21st birthday.
- c. **1.3 SENIOR (S)** - Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year of their 19th birthday.
- d. **1.4 AMATEUR (A)** The following may participate in Eventing competitions as an Amateur.
  - e. a. Any competitor in possession of a valid Amateur card issued by the USEF, or
  - f. b. Any Senior USEA member who competes in the Training, Novice or Beginner Novice Level who meets the requirements of Federation GR1306. Individuals declaring such status must present, upon demand, an audited financial statement in support of the claim of eligibility; failure to do so will be deemed a violation. Misrepresentation of eligibility under this provision will subject an individual to disciplinary action under GR1307.6, GR1307.8, GR1308.3 and Chapter 6. Amateur certification under this provision is valid for Eventing competitions only and

does not confer Amateur status for participation in any other Breed or Discipline.

- g. **1.5 RIDER (R)** - Open to competitors who have not completed an event above the next highest level in the 5 years preceding the date of the competition, e.g. a Novice Rider may have completed an event at Training level, but not Preliminary level or higher in the 5 years preceding the date of the competition; a Training Rider may have completed an event at Preliminary level, but not Intermediate level or higher in the 5 years preceding the date of the competition.
- h. **1.6 HORSE (H)** - Open to competitors of any age, horse may not have completed an event above the next highest level. e.g. a Novice Horse may have completed an event at Training level, but not Preliminary level or higher; a Training Horse may have completed an event at Preliminary level, but not Intermediate level or higher.
- i. **1.7** For the purposes of this rule, FEI divisions are considered to be one level higher than the equivalent National division, e.g. FEI One Star is one level higher than a Preliminary Horse Trial. A rider who has completed an event at the Advanced Level is not eligible to compete as an Intermediate rider.
- j. **1.8 YOUNG HORSE (YH)** - Open to competitors of any age, horse may not have competed above the level and meets the following age restrictions:
  - k. **1.8.1 Novice** - four or five years of age.
  - l. **1.8.2 Training** - four or five years of age.
  - m. **1.8.3 Preliminary** - five or six years of age.
  - n. **1.8.4 Intermediate** - six or seven years of age.
  - o. **1.8.5 Advanced** - six or seven years of age.
- p. **1.9 OPEN (O)** - Both horse and rider may have competed at any level.
- q. **4 CHAMPIONSHIP (CH)** - open to all qualified riders on qualified horses.
- r. **OTHER** - Restricted by breed or other designation as defined by Organizing Committee, approved by the Federation/USEA, and designated in the Omnibus listing.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

**2.1 Completion:** means having completed the entire Horse Trial with a numerical score.

**2.2 National Qualifying Result (NQR):** an NQR is achieved by completing the entire Horse Trial and scoring.

-not more than 50 penalty points in the Dressage Test; and

- No jumping penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country Test unless specified otherwise, and not more than 90 seconds (36 penalty points) exceeding the optimum time; and

- not more than 16 penalties at obstacles in the Jumping Test.

-25 penalty points received for Dangerous Riding will not achieve a National Qualifying result.

Exceptions to the qualifications noted below may only be approved by the Credentials/Grading Committee.

**2.3 Uncategorized Rider:** Riders who have not been categorized through proven competence at certain levels of competition i.e. A riders, B riders, etc. by the FEI per Article 520 of the FEI Eventing Rules for the purpose of determining rider eligibility for International Horse Trials and Events). All requirements of the FEI must be achieved as a combination. Where FEI requirements refer to a "CI" this may be satisfied by achieving an MER at a CCI or CIC of the level stated. When multiple Minimum Eligibility Requirements are required, one of the Minimum Eligibility Requirements can be achieved incurring 20 penalties at the obstacles of the Cross Country Test. All USEF requirements do not need to be achieved as a combination.

**2.4 Categorized Riders:** Riders who have been categorized through proven competence at certain levels of competition A riders, B riders, etc. by the FEI per Article 520 of the FEI Eventing Rules for the purpose of determining rider eligibility for International Horse Trials and Events. Where FEI requirements refer to a "CI" this may be satisfied by achieving an MER at a CCI or CIC of the level stated. When multiple Minimum Eligibility Requirements are required, one of the Minimum Eligibility Requirements can be achieved incurring 20 penalties at the obstacles of

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the Cross Country Test. All USEF requirements do not need to be achieved as a combination.

### 3. LEVELS OF HORSE TRIALS AND EVENTS

- 3.1 BEGINNER NOVICE (B) - Open to competitors of any age, on horses four years of age and older.
- 3.2 NOVICE (N) - Open to competitors of any age, on horses four years of age or older.
- 3.3 TRAINING (T) - Open to competitors of any age, on horses four years of age or older.
- 3.4 MODIFIED (M) – Open to competitors of any age, on horses four years of age or older. The competitor must have obtained an NQR at two Horse Trials at the Training Level or higher.
- 3.5 PRELIMINARY (P) - Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year of their 14th birthday, on horses five years of age or older. The competitor must have obtained an NQR at four Horse Trials at the Training Level or higher.
- 3.6 TRAINING THREE-DAY EVENT- Open to competitors of any age, on horses four years of age or older. Both the competitor and the horse must have obtained NQR's at Four Horse Trials at the Training Level or higher, one of which must be attained as a combination. A competitor established at the Preliminary Level may compete on a horse which has obtained 2 NQR's at the Training Level or higher.
- 3.7 PRELIMINARY THREE-DAY EVENT- Open to competitors beginning the calendar year of their 14th birthday, on horses five years of age or older. Both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination, must have obtained an NQR at three Horse Trials at the Preliminary Level or higher, plus an additional NQR at the Preliminary Level or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.
- 3.8 INTERMEDIATE (I) - Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year of their 16th birthday, on horses six years of age or older. Both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination, must have obtained an NQR at three Horse Trials at the Preliminary Level or higher, plus an additional NQR at the Preliminary Level or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.
- 3.9 ADVANCED (A)
  - 3.9.1 UNCATEGORIZED RIDERS - Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year of their 18th birthday, on horses six years of age or older. Both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination, must have obtained a minimum of one NQR with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test, at either a CI 2\* or Intermediate Level plus three NQRs at the Intermediate Level or higher.
  - 3.9.2 CATEGORIZED RIDERS - Open to competitors from the beginning of the calendar year of their 18th birthday, on horses six years of age or older. Both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination, must have obtained a minimum of one NQR with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test, at either a CI 2\* or Intermediate Level plus two NQRs at the Intermediate Level or higher. **BOD 1/16/16 Effective 12/1/16**

### 4. LEVELS OF INTERNATIONAL HORSE TRIALS AND EVENTS

#### 4.1 UNCATEGORIZED RIDERS

Listed below are the USEF requirements to compete in an FEI Competition. Additionally all horses and riders must meet the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) published by the FEI which must be achieved by competitor and horse as a combination. Where FEI requirements refer to a "CI" this may be satisfied by achieving an MER at a CCI or CIC of the level stated. When multiple Minimum Eligibility Requirements are required, one of the Minimum Eligibility Requirements can be achieved incurring 20 penalties at the obstacles of the Cross Country Test. All USEF requirements do not need to be achieved as a combination.

At the CI\* level and above, at least one Qualifying Result must be obtained in the twelve month period prior to the competition. e.g. a horse and/or rider who have achieved a QR at a CI3\*/CNC3\* level of competition and who have not competed for over twelve months must first achieve a QR at the next lowest height level.

- 4.1.1 CIC1\* Both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination, must have achieved 1



NQR at the Preliminary level or higher.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CIC 1*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Preliminary or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

**4.1.2** CIC2\* Having met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI, both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination must have achieved 2 NQRs at the preliminary level or higher plus an additional NQR at the Preliminary level or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test, plus 1 NQR at the Intermediate level or higher.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CIC 2*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CI 1*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Preliminary or higher (NQR) +</li> <li>1 Preliminary or higher (NQR) with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test +</li> <li>1 Intermediate or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

**3.1.3** CIC3\* Having met the minimum eligibility requirements of the FEI (MER), both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination must have achieved 2 NQRs at the Intermediate level or higher.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CIC 3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 CI 2*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Intermediate or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

**4.1.4** CCI1\* Both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination, must have achieved 3 NQRs at the Preliminary level or higher plus an additional NQR at the Preliminary level or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 1*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Preliminary or higher (NQR)</li> <li>1 Preliminary or higher (NQR) with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test</li> </ul>

**4.1.5.** CCI2\*

**4.1.5.1** UNCATEGORIZED RIDERS

Having met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI, both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination must have achieved 2 NQRs at the Intermediate level or higher.



	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 2*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 (CCI 1* or 1 CIC2*)+</li> <li>1 CIC2*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Intermediate or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.5.2 CCI2\* "D" CATEGORIZED RIDERS

Having met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI as a combination, both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination must have achieved 2NQRs at the Intermediate level of higher.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 2*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CCI 1*or</li> <li>1 CIC2*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Intermediate or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

4.1.6 CCI3\* Having met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI, both the competitor and the horse, though not necessarily as a combination must have achieved one NQR at the Advanced level or higher.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CCI 2*+</li> <li>1 CIC3*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Advanced HT or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.7 CCI4\*

##### 4.1.7.1 UNCATEGORIZED OR "D" OR "C" RIDERS

Both the competitor and the horse must have met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 4*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 CCI 3*+</li> <li>2 CI 3*</li> </ul>	The competitor and horse must have met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI

##### 4.1.7.2 CCI4\* "B" CATEGORIZED RIDERS

Both the competitor and the horse must have met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 4*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CCI 3*+</li> <li>3 CI 3*</li> </ul>	The competitor and horse must have met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI

#### 4.2 CATEGORIZED RIDERS

Listed below are the USEF requirements to compete in an FEI Competition. Additionally all horses and riders must meet the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) published by the FEI. Where FEI requirements refer to a "CI" this may be satisfied by achieving an MER at a CCI or CIC of the level stated. When multiple Minimum Eligibility Requirements are required, one of the Minimum Eligibility Requirements can be achieved incurring 20 penalties at the obstacles of the Cross Country Test. All USEF requirements do not need to be achieved as a combination. At the CI\* level and above, at least one Qualifying Result must be obtained in the twelve month period prior to the competition. e.g. a horse and/or rider who have achieved a QR at a CI3\*/CNC3\* level of competition and who have not competed for over twelve months must first achieve a QR at the next lowest height level.

4.2.1 CIC1\* There are no requirements for horses ridden by categorized riders at this level.

**4.2.2 CIC2\*** The horse must have achieved 3 NQRs at the Preliminary level or higher plus an additional NQR at the Preliminary level or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.

	Rider Category	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CIC 2*	A-B-C -D FEI Riders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Preliminary or higher (NQR) +</li> <li>• 1 Preliminary or higher (NQR) with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.</li> </ul>

**4.2.3 CIC3\*** All “C & D” categorized riders must use the eligibility requirements for uncategorized athletes. The Horse must have achieved 2 NQRs at the Intermediate level or higher.

	Rider Category	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CIC 3*	A-B FEI Riders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 CI 2*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Intermediate or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

**4.2.4 CCI1\*** The horse must have achieved 3 NQRs at the Preliminary level or higher plus an additional NQR at the Preliminary level or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.

	Rider Category	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 1*	A-B-C-D FEI Riders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Preliminary or higher (NQR) +</li> <li>• 1 Preliminary or higher (NQR) with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.</li> </ul>

**4.2.5 CCI2\*** All “D” categorized riders must meet the eligibility requirements set forth in Section 3.1.5.2 above. For “A, B & C” categorized riders, the horse must have achieved 2 NQRs at the Intermediate level or higher.

	Rider Category	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 2*	A-B-C FEI Riders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1 CCI 1* or 1 CIC 2*)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Intermediate or higher (NQR)</li> </ul>

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4.2.6 CCI3\* All "C & D" categorized riders must use the eligibility requirements for uncategorized athletes. The horse must have achieved 1 NQR with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test a CIC3\* or higher.

	Rider Category	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 3*	A-B FEI Riders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CCI 2*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CIC 3* or higher with no more than 20 Jumping Penalties at obstacles on the Cross Country test.</li> </ul>

4.2.7 CCI4\* Both the competitor and the horse, as a combination, must have met the minimum requirements of the FEI.

	FEI Requirements	USEF Requirements
CCI 4*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 CCI 3* (as a combination)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The competitor and horse must have met the minimum eligibility requirements (MER) of the FEI</li> </ul>

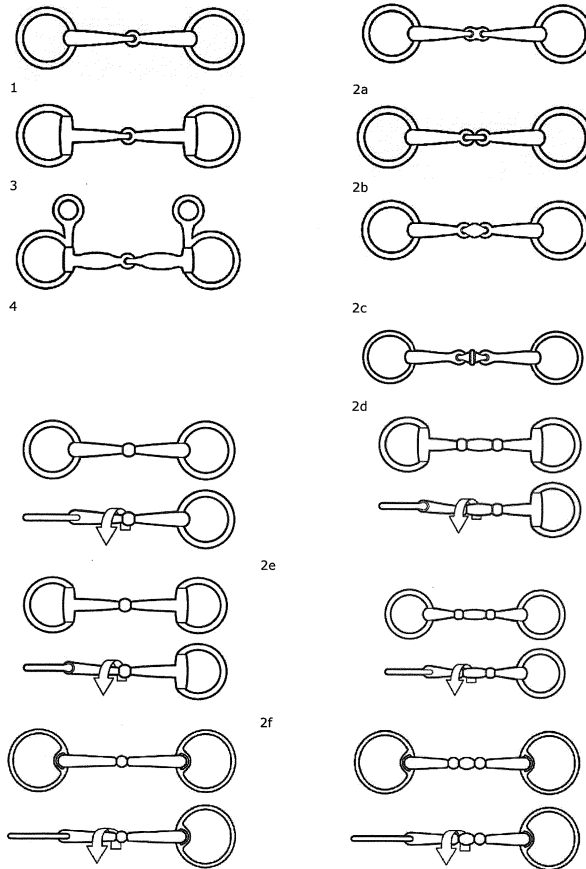
**APPENDIX 4 - EVENTING - PERMITTED SADDLERY FOR DRESSAGE**

Captions to plates showing permitted bits

**Various double bridle bits**

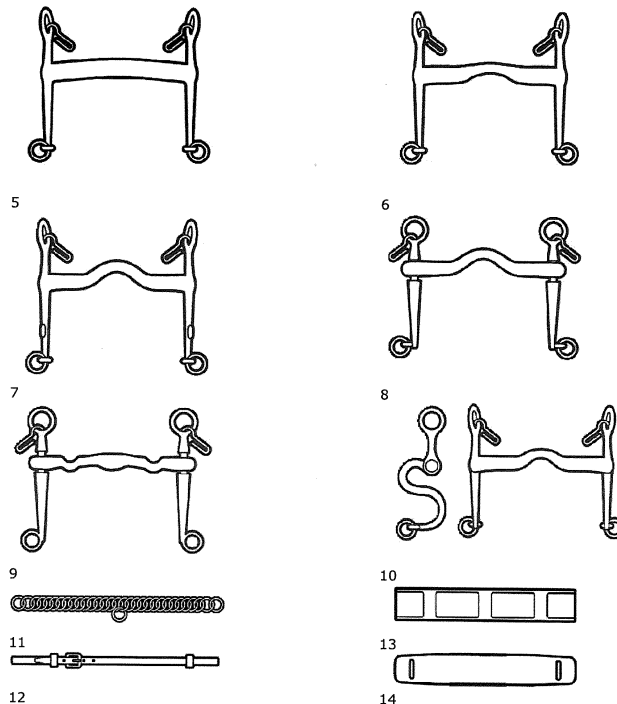
Bridoons:

1. Loose ring bridoon bit.
2. a,b,c Bridoon bit with jointed mouthpiece where the middle piece should be rounded.
- Eggbutt sides also allowed.
2. d - Bridoon bit with rotating middle piece.
2. e - Bridoon Rotary bit with rotating middle piece.
2. f – Bridoon Rotary bit with rotating middle piece and looped rings
3. Egg-butt bridoon bit.
4. Bridoon bit with hanging cheeks.



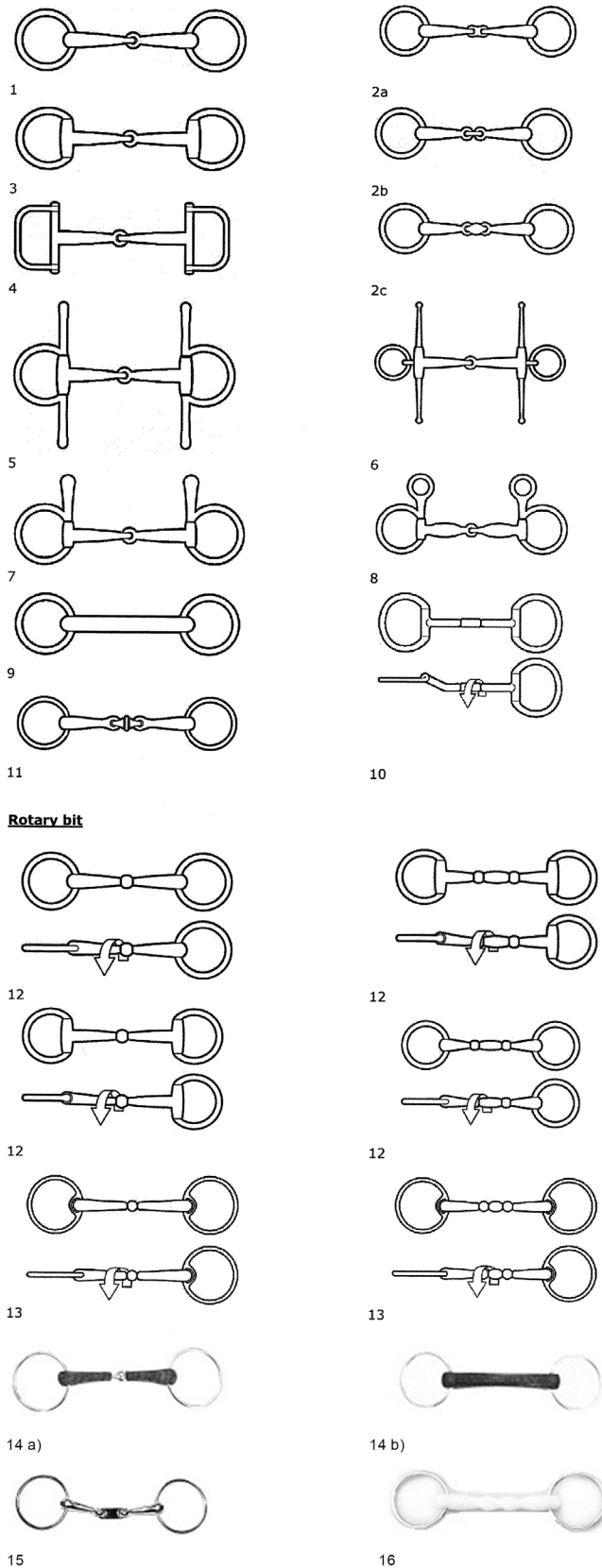
**Curbs :**

5. Half-moon curb bits.
- 6.+7. Curb bit with straight cheeks and port.
8. Curb bit with port and sliding mouthpiece (Weymouth).
- A curb bit with rotating lever arm is also allowed.
9. Variation of bits No 6, 7 & 8.
10. Curb bit with S-curved cheeks.
11. Curb chain (metal or leather or a combination).
12. Lip strap.
13. Leather cover for curb chain.
14. Rubber cover for curb chain.

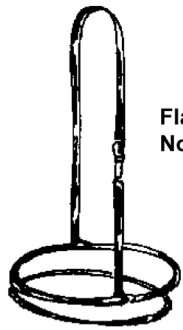


**Various snaffle bridle bits:**

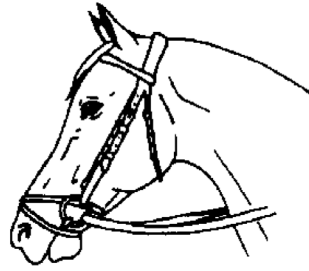
1. Loose ring snaffle
2. a,b,c,  
Snaffle with jointed mouthpiece where middle piece should be rounded. Egg-butt sides also allowed.
3. Egg-butt snaffle.
4. Racing snaffle D-ring.
5. Egg-butt snaffle with cheeks.
6. Loose ring snaffle with cheeks (Fulmer).
7. Snaffle with upper cheeks only.
8. Hanging cheek snaffle.
9. Straight bar snaffle. Permitted also with mul-  
len mouth and with egg butt rings.
10. Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece.
11. Snaffle with rotating middle piece.
12. Rotary bit with rotating middle piece and  
looped rings
14. Rubber or leather snaffle jointed (a) or  
unjointed (b)
15. Dr. Bristol
16. Happy Mouth (includes loose ring, round  
ring, dee-ring, flat ring, egg butt, and full  
cheek styles)



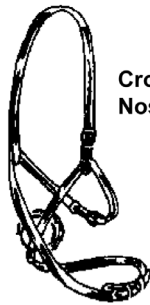
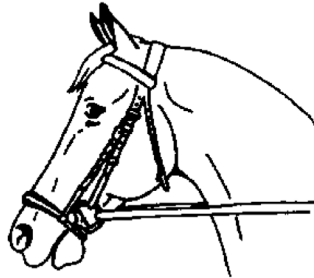
Permitted Nosebands



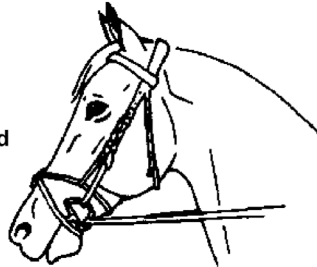
Flash  
Noseband



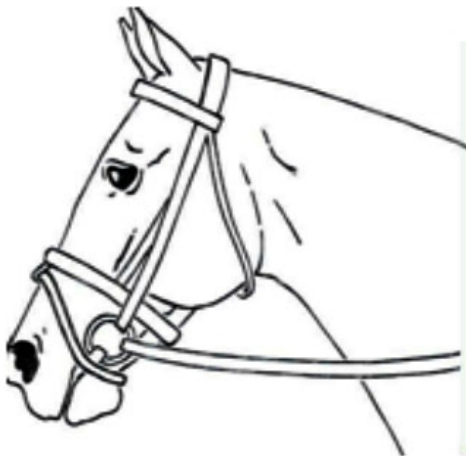
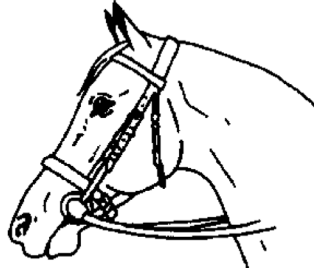
Drop  
Noseband



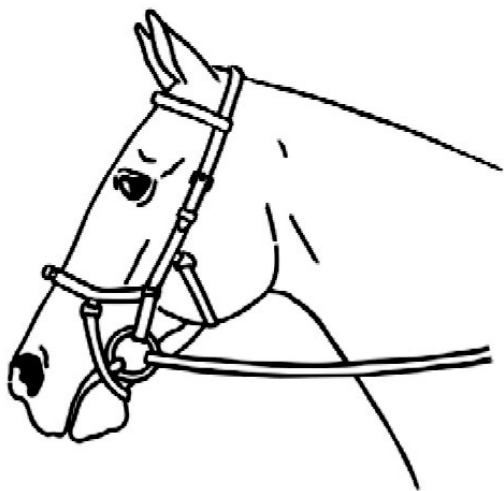
Crossed  
Noseband



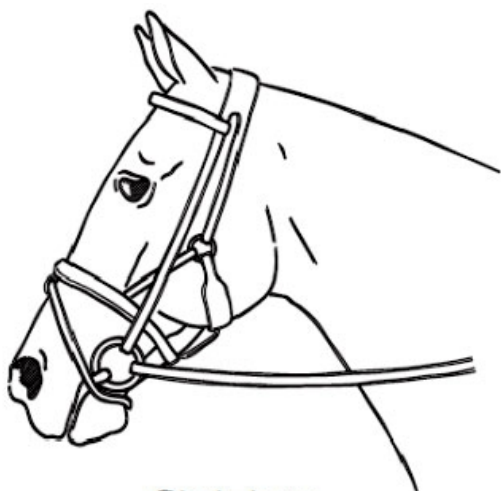
Cavesson  
Noseband



Flash noseband



Micklem bridle

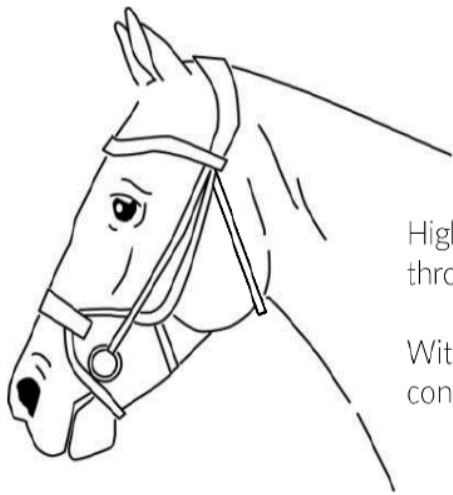


Stotztem  
(combined noseband – no throat lash)



Stubben Snaffle Bridle 2500 FreedomStubben S

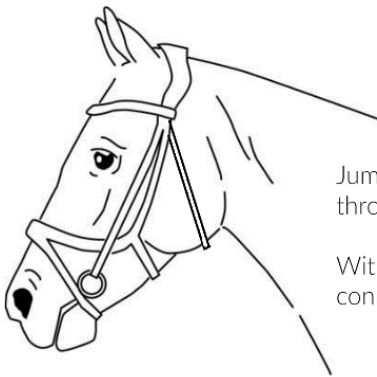




High Jump bridle with  
throat latch.

Without elastic  
connections to the bit

PS of Sweden High Jump bridle



Jump Off bridle with  
throat latch.

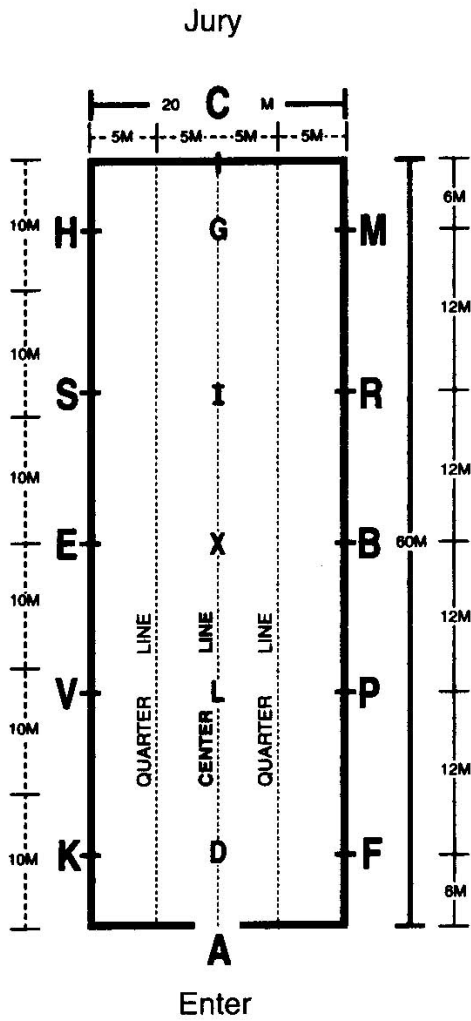
Without elastic  
connections to the bit

PS of Sweden Jump Off bridle

APPENDIX 5 - EVENTING - DRESSAGE ARENAS

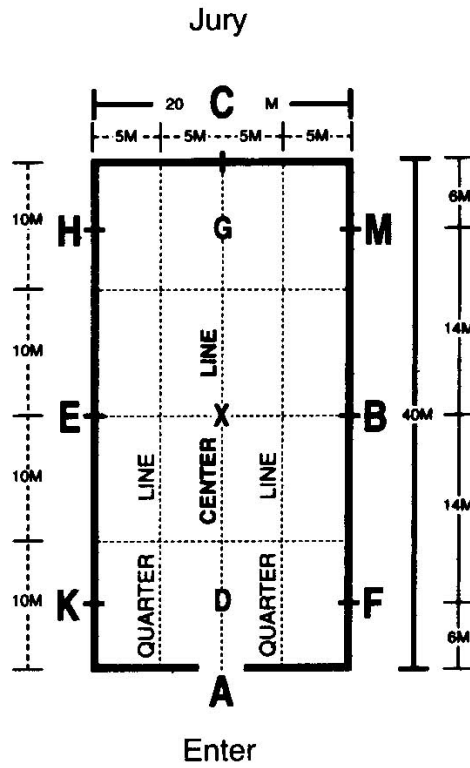
**STANDARD ARENA**  
(20m x 60m)

Diagonal Length:  
63.25 m = 207'6"



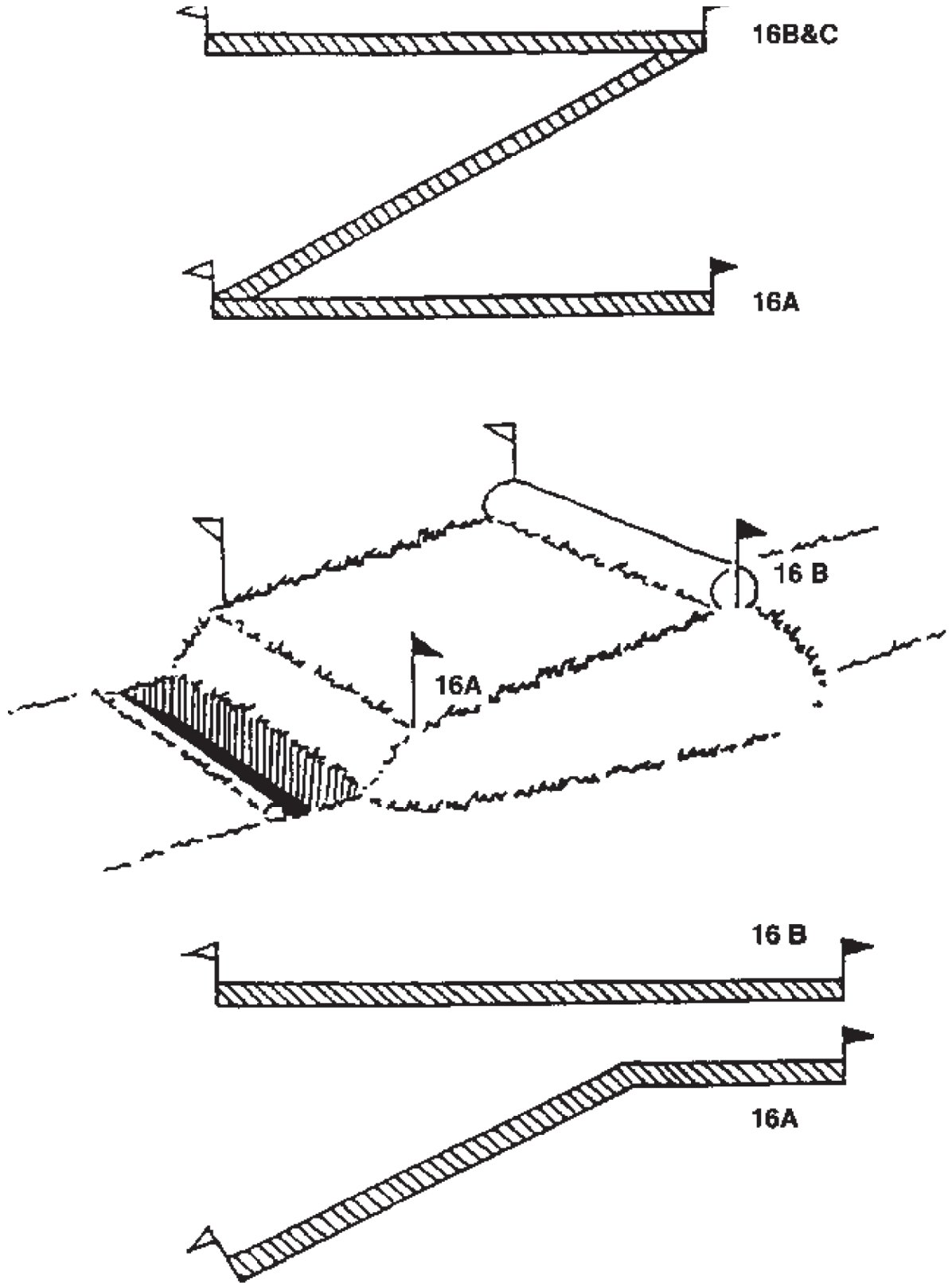
**SMALL ARENA**  
(20m x 40m)

Diagonal Length:  
44.72 m = 146'9"



### APPENDIX 6 - EVENTING - CROSS-COUNTRY OBSTACLES

#### WITH SEVERAL ELEMENTS



### APPENDIX 7 - EVENTING - DIAGRAMS OF FAULTS

EV - EVENTING DIVISION  
AT CROSS-COUNTRY OBSTACLES

Diagram nr 1

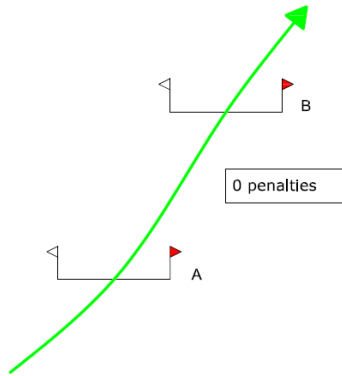


Diagram nr 2

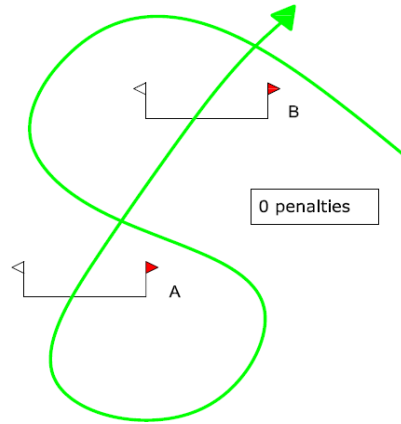


Diagram nr 3

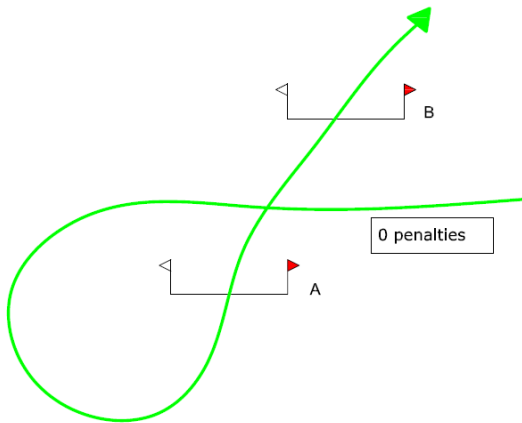
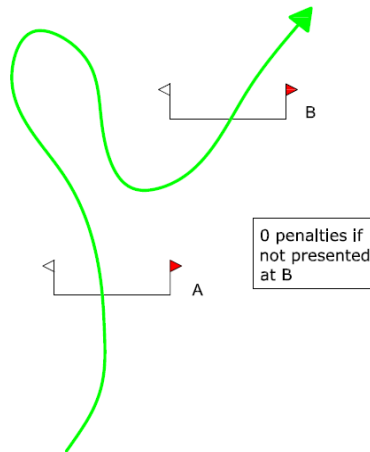
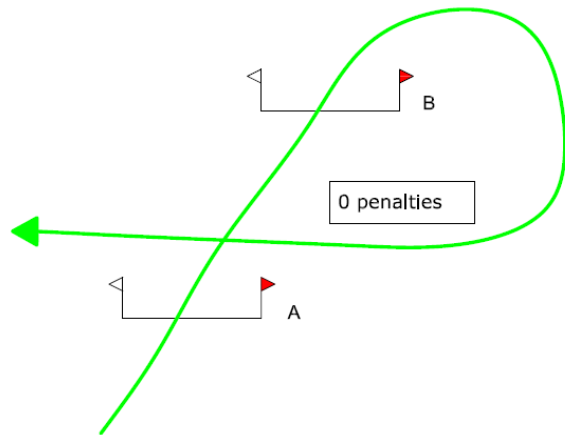


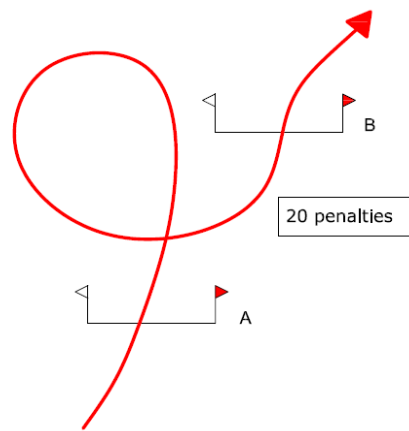
Diagram nr 4



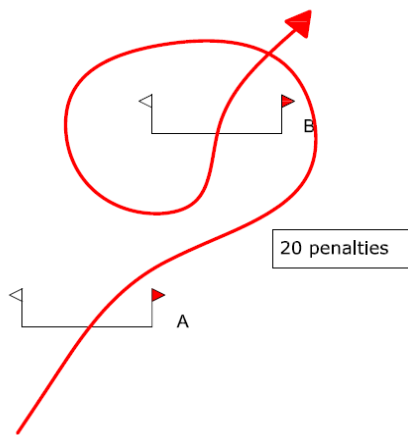
**Diagram nr 5**



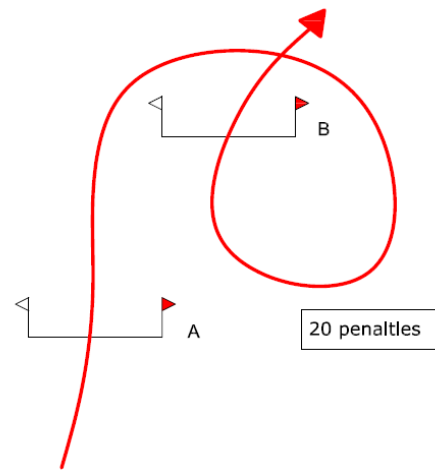
**Diagram nr 6**



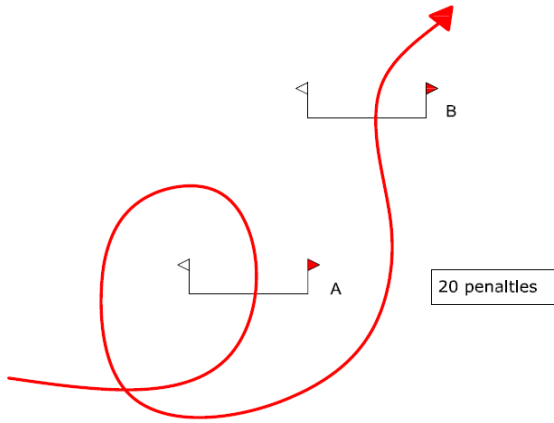
**Diagram nr 7**



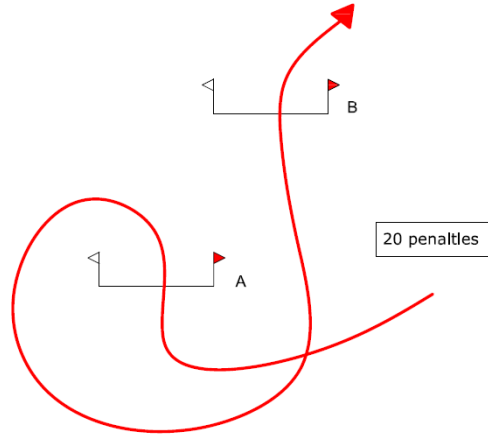
**Diagram nr 8**



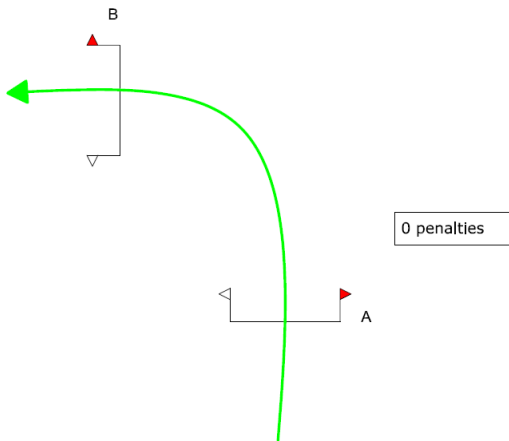
**Diagram nr 9**



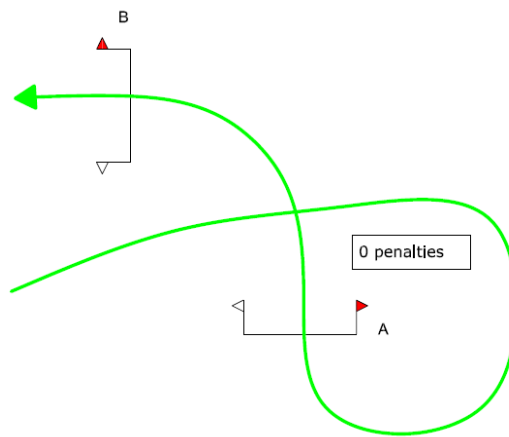
**Diagram nr 10**



**Diagram nr 11**

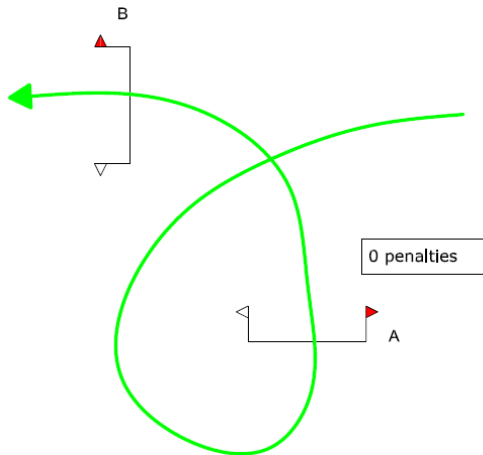


**Diagram nr 12**

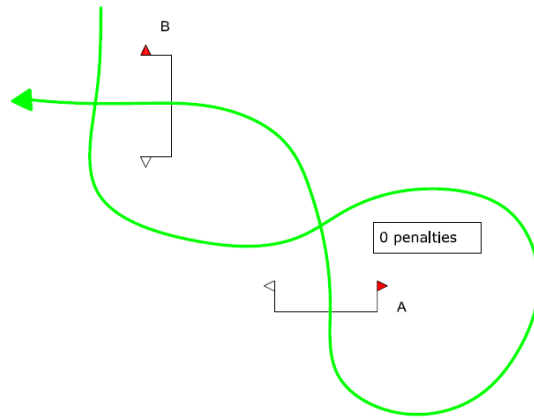




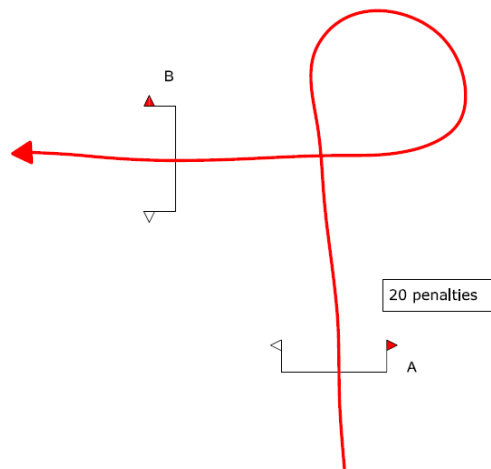
**Diagram nr 13**



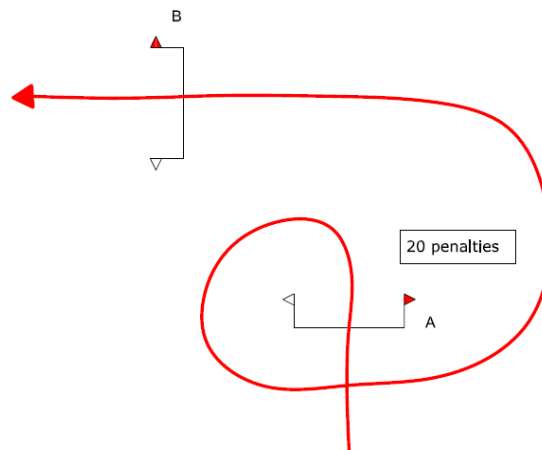
**Diagram nr 14**



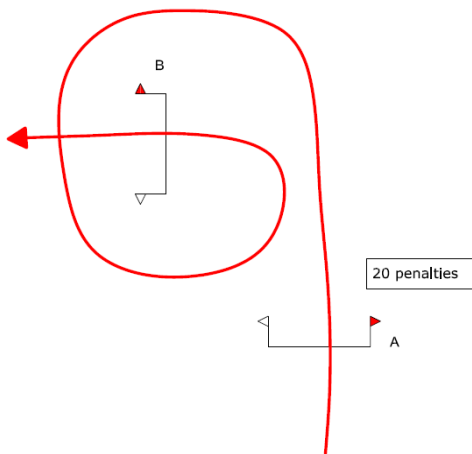
**Diagram nr 15**



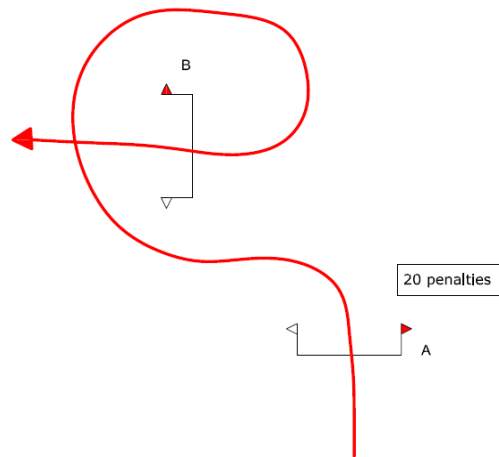
**Diagram nr 16**



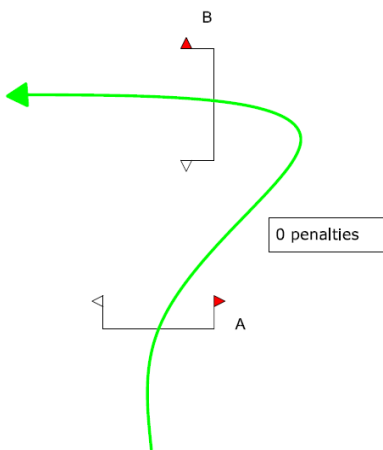
**Diagram nr 17**



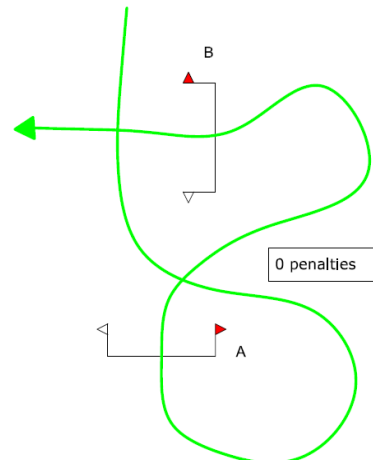
**Diagram nr 18**



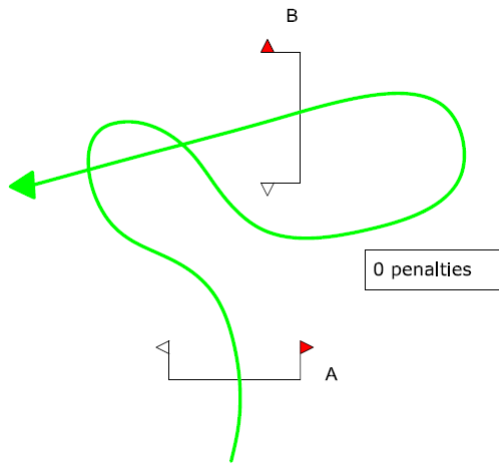
**Diagram nr 19**



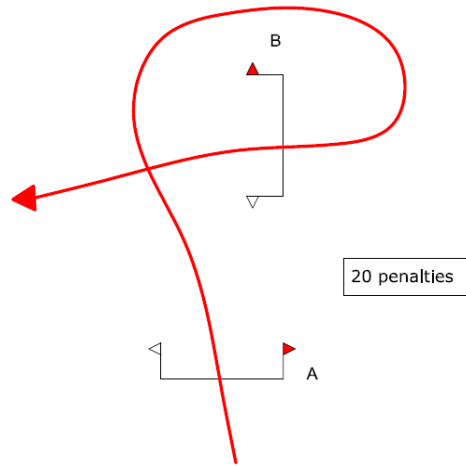
**Diagram nr 20**



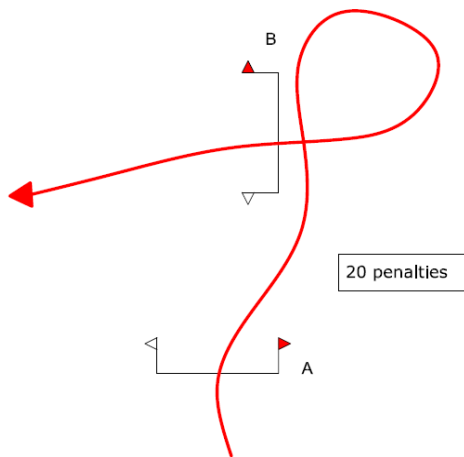
**Diagram nr 21**



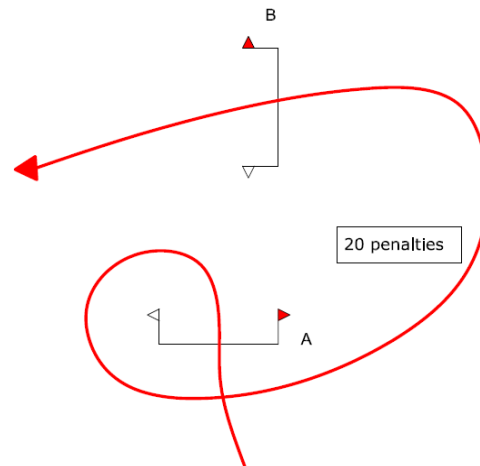
**Diagram nr 22**



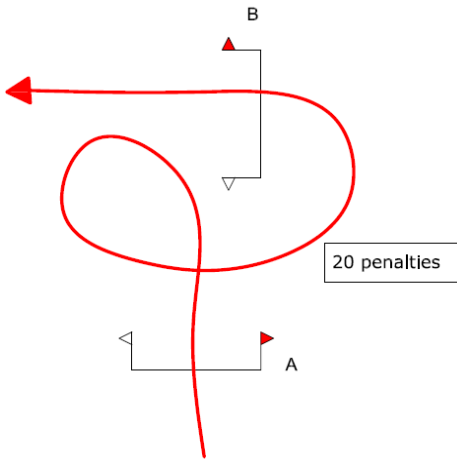
**Diagram nr 23**



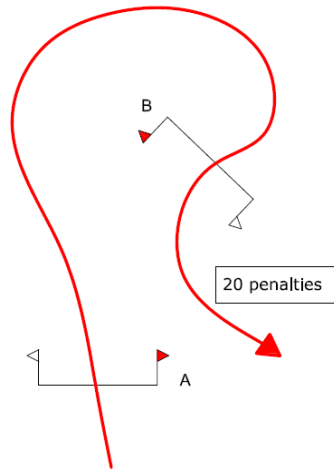
**Diagram nr 24**



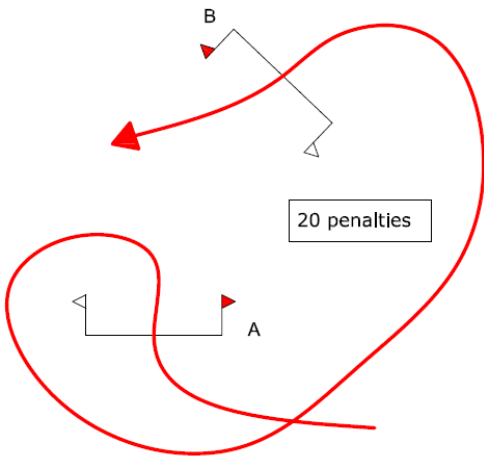
**Diagram nr 25**



**Diagram nr 26**



**Diagram nr 27**



**Diagram nr 28**

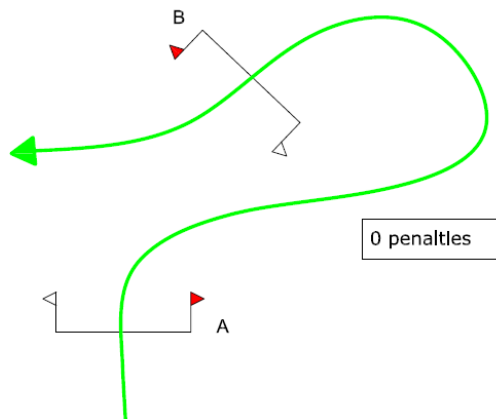


Diagram nr 29

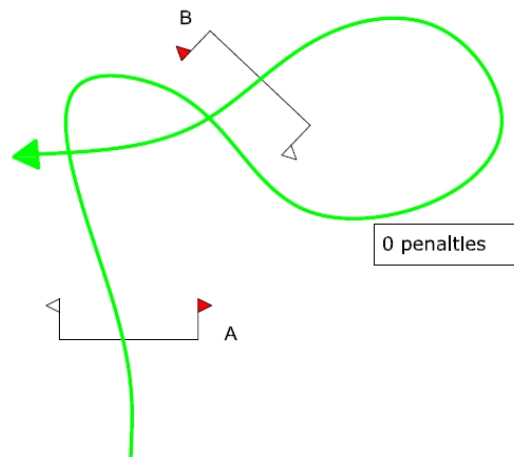
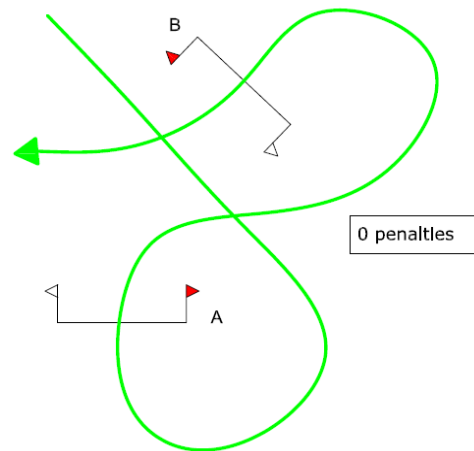


Diagram nr 30



## APPENDIX 8 - SPECIFICATIONS FOR THREE DAY EVENTS

1. Objective- Three-Day Events provide experience for competitors and horses in the four-phase cross-country test.
2. Participation-A horse may be entered in a Three Day Event without having fulfilled the qualifications noted in Appendix 3 provided the qualifications have been fulfilled by the closing date for entries.
3. Tables of Speeds, Times, Distances and Jumping Efforts -
4. Dimensions—For cross-country and jumping obstacles - see Appendix 2. The height of the fixed part of steeple-chase obstacles shall not exceed 1 meter (3'3").

Cross Country	Training	CCN 1* Preliminary
A	220 mpm, 10-16 min. 2200-3520m	220 mpm, 16-20 min. 3520-4400m
B	500-520 mpm, 2.5 or -3 min. 1250 -1560m	570-640 mpm, 3 or-3.5 min. 1710-2240m
Jumping Efforts	4-6 Height of Brush fence 3'11"	5-7 Height of Brush fence 4. 3"
C	160 or 220 mpm, 15-25 min. 2400-5500m	160 or 220 mpm, 20-30 min. 3200-6600m
D	450-470 mpm 5-7 min. 2250-3150m @450mpm or 2350-3290m @470 mpm	520 mpm, 6-8 min. 3120-4160m
Efforts, maximum	20-28 There should not be more than one effort per commenced 120 m @ 470 m or no more than one effort per commenced 110m @450m.	24-32 There should not be more than one effort per commenced 130m.
Jumping	Training Level	Preliminary
Speed Allowed Length Height	See Appendix 2	See Appendix 2



