

Pony Club®

Where it all begins



Polocrosse Rulebook

2021

THE USPC PLEDGE

*As a Member of the United States Pony Club,
I stand for the best in sportsmanship as well as in horsemanship.
I shall compete for the enjoyment of the game well played and
take winning or losing in stride, remembering that without good
manners and good temper, sport loses its cause for being.
I shall endeavor to maintain the best tradition of the ancient and
noble skill of horsemanship, always treating my horse
with consideration due a partner.*

USPC MISSION STATEMENT

The United States Pony Clubs, Inc. develops character, leadership, confidence, and a sense of community in youth through a program that teaches the care of horses and ponies, riding and mounted sports.

Introduction

A Polocrosse competition tests the skills of the riders and their mounts in a game of horsemanship and ball handling skills.

Polocrosse develops strong self-confidence in riding ability while improving hand-eye coordination. Suitable for all levels of riders, a Polocrosse competition has served its purpose when the riders have learned better horsemanship, sportsmanship, and safety procedures.

Competitions:

Polocrosse is a game related to Polo but played with a racquet similar to that used in lacrosse. The game was developed in Australia in the late 1930s and is now played with great enthusiasm across the globe. The game of Polocrosse is played in periods and each individual period is called a chukka. Chukkas are usually six to eight minutes in length and each team plays four to six chukkas a day. Players use a ball made of soft rubber

USPC CORE VALUES

Horsemanship with respect to healthcare, nutrition, stable management, handling and riding a mount safely, correctly and with confidence.

Organized teamwork including cooperation, communication, responsibility, leadership, mentoring, teaching and fostering a supportive yet competitive environment.

Respect for the horse and self through horsemanship; for land through land conservation; and for others through service and teamwork.

Service by providing an opportunity for members, parents, and others to support the Pony Club program locally, regionally and nationally through volunteerism.

Education at an individual pace to achieve personal goals and expand knowledge through teaching others.

that bounces well and is caught, thrown, or carried in the net of a cane racquet.

Polocrosse requires practice of ball handling skills—bouncing, picking up, and throwing and catching the ball in the net of the racquet. Players learn to cradle the ball in the racquet while guiding their horse or pony with one hand on the reins and the use of their legs. Horses catch on quickly as well, and seem to enjoy the game as much as the riders.

Polocrosse in Pony Club

A Polocrosse team in Pony Club consists of three players and one or two stable managers who may participate as a replacement. Each rider may use only one horse or pony per game. Almost any size horse may be used, regardless of breed or height.

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Resource List

- USPC website www.ponyclub.org
- USPC Polocrosse web page www.ponyclub.org/Members/Disciplines/Polocrosse
- USPC Polocrosse Facebook Page www.facebook.com/PolocrosseinUSPC
- APA website www.americanpolocrosse.org

Reminder: This is a new rulebook for 2021. Additions, deletions and changes have been made since the last rulebook was issued. Be sure to read the *entire* publication carefully so you will be aware of all the rules for the upcoming rally season.

This rulebook should be kept in a 3-ring binder to allow for addition of revisions and new instructional sections. Do not remove pages from your rulebook; be sure to make copies of all forms and charts before writing on them.

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SECTION I—USPC Rally Uniform Officiation Rules (UOR)

Article 1—Rally Definition

A Pony Club rally is defined as a team competition (whenever possible) where a team's achievement is emphasized whether competing unmounted or mounted. A rally may take place all in one day or may span several days of competition. Any rally may be held within the framework of a local or recognized show.

This rulebook is intended to establish standards for United States Pony Clubs (USPC) rallies while allowing variety in the types of competitions. Organizers of competitions should work with their regional supervisors (RS) to offer the levels and divisions that they feel are appropriate for the local needs. It is the responsibility of the organizer and regional supervisor to offer the appropriate standard or modified rallies and divisions that meet the needs of their members wishing to become eligible for Championships. Regions may host more than one rally per discipline in the same year. In modified rallies and divisions, this rulebook is to be considered a guide and rules may be adjusted. Any adjustments must be outlined in the entry information. Criteria for standard and modified rallies is listed below.

Standard Rallies

Standard rallies are always preferred. These rallies specifically follow all the rules outlined in the discipline rulebooks including utilizing a chief horse management judge (CHMJ) from the approved CHMJ list on the USPC website, and any other specified licensed officials. Certain divisions of Championships require the member attend a standard rally, and attendance at a standard rally and meeting minimum eligibility requirements guarantee a members' ability to attend Championships.

Modified Rallies

Modified rallies do not specifically follow the discipline rulebooks and generally occur because of limited resources. While attendance of a modified rally makes some members eligible for the modified divisions of Championships, it does not meet the minimum eligibility requirements for other divisions.

Each year, every region should host rallies and is encouraged to work cooperatively with other regions to host joint rallies as appropriate. At all levels, organizers are encouraged to keep rallies simple and inexpensive. Local and regional rallies are team competitions involving club/centers from only one region. Inter-regional rallies are team competitions between two or more regions. Championships are national rallies organized by USPC and the discipline committee that occur annually in varying locations. Visit the USPC website for specific details about upcoming Championships dates and locations.

If an individual's region does not offer a rally in the desired discipline, they may earn eligibility in another region upon obtaining approval from the RS in both regions.

Rally competitions are normally competed in as teams, but sometimes members compete as individuals based on the needs of the hosting group. In all rallies, teams should be recognized for their achievements in the competition. In mounted rallies, team/competitor placings will be based on a combination of their riding scores and their horse management scores. Separate horse management awards are often given for the team/individual achieving the lowest horse management penalties during the rally.

Article 2—Governing Rules

With regards to standard rallies, this rulebook is a precise specification of rules that must be followed. For modified rallies/divisions/competitors, this rulebook should be viewed as a guide that can be adjusted by the rally organizer /regional supervisor to best meet the needs of the region. Modifications should be listed in the rally entry information. Additional governing documents for all rallies are the following:

- Annual Discipline Newsletters
- USPC Horse Management Handbook (current edition)
- Official Amendments and Clarifications from USPC
- Appropriate parent organization rulebooks (i.e. USEF, APA). If the rally is being run in conjunction with a recognized event, the parent organization rulebook will supersede this rulebook. If the rally is not being run in conjunction with a recognized event, then this rulebook will be followed.

Since rules cannot provide for every eventuality (unforeseen or exceptional circumstance), it is the obligation of the discipline ground jury to make decisions in a sporting spirit and to follow as closely as possible the intention of these rules. If there is an inconsistency, the discipline rulebook takes precedence over the Horse Management Handbook.

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Article 3—Responsibility

A competitor is ultimately responsible for knowing these rules and complying with them. The appointment of an official, whether or not provided for in these rules, does not absolve the competitor from such responsibility.

Article 4—Legal Liability

Neither the USPC, host club/center/region(s), the organizer, competition officials, staff, nor any other person acting on behalf of the organizer, shall be held liable for any loss, damage, accident, injury or illness to competitors, mounts or to any other person or property whatsoever.

SECTION I—USPC Rally Uniform Officiation Rules (UOR)

Article 5—Member Participation and Eligibility

Participation in Rallies:

At local, regional, and inter-regional rallies, participants may be of any age or certification, must be a member in good standing, must have paid all local, regional, and national dues, insurance fees, and their membership be on record with the USPC National Office at the time of the rally. Members, parents, and anyone participating in USPC activities must all abide by the applicable Code of Conduct. Members seeking Championships eligibility must meet the criteria determined by the discipline committee and outlined later in this document. For rally purposes, the member's age as of January 1st shall be the age of record throughout the competition year.

Championships Competitor Age and Certification:

Each discipline/division has minimum age and certification requirements for participation in Championships. Championships competitors must meet the age requirement based on their age on January 1 of the Championships' competition year. They must have competed at the minimum or higher certification level at a standard rally and have achieved the minimum certification level by the closing date of the Championships. Therefore, any autumn standard rallies should base their division entry status on the competitor's age for the following year and take into account planned advancements in certification level.

District Commissioners (DCs) and Center Administrators (CAs) are responsible for the eligibility of competitors and mounts at all rallies. It is the responsibility of DCs/CAs and club/center primary instructors to see that mounts and riders are entered in rallies at the level corresponding to the combination's abilities, to make all competitors aware of health requirements i.e., Coggins, immunizations and state health certificates with valid dates, and to see that entry forms are complete and submitted to the rally secretary on time. It is also the responsibility of DCs/CAs to see that all Pony Club members in their jurisdiction have access to a copy of the current USPC discipline rulebook, current USPC Horse Management Handbook (HMH), current USPC discipline annual newsletter(s) and any other relevant information from the USPC discipline committees or the organizer of a specific rally where they will be competing.

Article 6—Member in Good Standing

Members are considered in good standing if they are current with all dues and fees owed the registered club/riding center program, and region.

Article 7—Code of Conduct Expectations

Anyone not conforming to the code of conduct is subject to the following action: the officials of the competition may immediately suspend or expel any individual from the competition upon consulting with the discipline ground jury.

DCs, CAs, RSs, rally organizers, officials and judges must be familiar with, and enforce, the Participating Member and Adult Code of Conduct.

Participating Member Code of Conduct

The United States Pony Clubs, Inc. is proud of its reputation for good sportsmanship, horsemanship, teamwork and well-behaved members. The USPC expects appropriate behavior from all members, parents and others participating in any USPC activity. Inappropriate behavior may include, but is not limited to: possession, use or distribution of any illegal drugs or alcohol; profanity, vulgar language or gestures; harassment (i.e., using words or actions that intimidate, threaten or persecute others before, during or following USPC activities); failure to follow rules; cheating; and abusing a mount.

Adult Code of Conduct

The United States Pony Clubs, Inc. is proud of its reputation for good sportsmanship, horsemanship, teamwork and well-behaved members. It expects no less from the parents, guardians, adult family members or others who volunteer for the organization. The USPC expects appropriate behavior when participating in any Pony Club activity. Inappropriate behavior may include, but not be limited to: profanity, vulgar language or gestures; harassment (for example: using words or actions that intimidate, threaten or persecute others before, during or following any Pony Club activity); failure to follow rules; cheating; or abusive behavior.

"I understand that USPC activities operate under the governance of USPC and are subject to all applicable USPC By-laws, Policies, Rules and Regulations. I understand that I have access to these By-laws, Policies, Rules and Regulations and that it is my responsibility to read them. I agree to adhere to these By-laws, Policies, Rules, Regulations and this Code of Conduct."

Article 8—Human Use of and Alcohol & Drugs Policy (Policy 0500)

In the interest in the safety and welfare of all, it is the policy of the Board of Governors, during any Pony Club activities, to prohibit the inappropriate or illegal use of any substance, including but not limited to drugs or alcohol, by anyone participating in any manner. Weapons of any kind are forbidden.

Article 9—Mounts (Policy 0840)

Mounts used at a regional or interregional rally should be the participant's regular USPC mount, and be accustomed to being handled by its rider without adult supervision. A participant may use a mount other than the regular mount only with the advance permission of the DC/CA and RS.

SECTION I—USPC Rally Uniform Officiation Rules (UOR)

Per USPC Policy suitable mounts are defined as follows:

1. Stallions are not considered suitable mounts.
2. Mounts must be serviceably sound, in good overall health and in condition for the activity in question.
3. Mounts must be appropriate for the certification level of the rider and must be at a level of training to participate safely in the activity.
4. Except as noted below, mounts must be at least five (5) years of age in order to participate in USPC competitive, instructional, and recreational programs and activities. In establishing the age of mounts, the first year is considered to be January 1 following the date of foaling.
5. Members holding a riding certification of C-1 and above may participate in all USPC activities on an appropriate mount at least four (4) years of age (See above). A mount must be excused from any activity if in the opinion of the instructor, examiner, or appropriate authority, it is unsafe either to its rider or to other riders or mounts.

Ownership of a mount is not a prerequisite for membership in USPC. The responsibility for obtaining a suitable mount for mounted activities rests with the parents or guardians of the individual member.

Article 10—Substitution of Mounts

For all mounted rallies (except Tetrathlon) mount and rider become eligible for Championships as a team. Therefore, a competitor must enter Championships only on the mount they earned eligibility on. In extraordinary circumstances, after becoming eligible for Championships, a substitute mount may be requested utilizing the appropriate form, by the RS and must be approved by the applicable discipline chair and the Vice President of Activities.

Any substituted entry must meet the same mount and eligibility requirements as the original entry.

No mount substitution may be made once a competition has commenced. Refer to the Mount Substitution online application found on the Championships Information page of the USPC website.

Article 11—Sharing of Mounts

In some disciplines and in some competitions, the sharing of mounts may be allowed. At regional rallies, the rally organizer in consultation with the RS may allow for the sharing of mounts by competitors. For Championships, requests for shared mounts must be submitted to the appropriate discipline chair, and VPA utilizing the Mount Substitution online application found on the Championships Information page of the USPC website. Each request will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, for approval or denial. Determination of shared mounts must take into consideration the discipline, competition schedule, and suitability of mount. The welfare of the mount will be the highest priority in this situation and all

competitors must agree that if the horse management, judges, technical delegate/steward, or organizers onsite feel that the health of the mount is in jeopardy at any time that they may be removed from the rest of the riding portion of the competition.

Article 12—Veterinary Care and Medications (Policy 0860 and 0860.P1)

Per USPC Policy 0860 and 0860.P1. DCs/CAs, RSs, rally organizers, officials and judges must be familiar with and enforce this policy. Parents and competitors must also be familiar with and abide by this policy. Failure to observe this policy will result in disqualification.

1. All mounts in a USPC sponsored activity shall be serviceably sound and healthy. Mounts should be free of medication other than dressings for minor wounds or scrapes, unless under treatment by a veterinarian. Medications and supplements may not be used to provide an unfair advantage over other competitors or to allow an unfit mount to be used.
2. Medication is defined as any substance that is not water, salt, electrolytes, or a supplement and is not considered a normal foodstuff. It is administered either orally, via stomach tube, by application to an external surface, or by injection.
3. Any mount under treatment by a veterinarian for a condition requiring administration of a medication while at a Pony Club activity or competition shall have a veterinarian's certificate stating the diagnosis, medication, dosage and method of administration.
4. Supplements that are administered to any mount at a Pony Club activity or competition must be recorded on the mount's feed chart and stall card.
5. Medications or supplements may only be administered by the owner of the mount, or by a person designated by the owner of the mount.
6. If, during the course of an activity, it becomes necessary to administer a tranquilizer, stimulant, or depressant (e.g., for suturing) the mount may not be used while under the influence of the medication.
7. Competitors at a rally shall be governed by the procedures on the use of equine medications and supplements described in the Horse Management Handbook.

For any competitions recognized by USEF, or in states that require it, mounts may be drug tested.

Article 13—Cruelty to and Abuse of a Mount

Cruelty to or the abuse of a mount present on the grounds of any competition is forbidden and renders the offender subject to penalty. The organizing committee must bar violators from further participation for the remainder of the competition.

SECTION I—USPC Rally Uniform Officiation Rules (UOR)

Any action(s) against a mount by a competitor or other person, which are deemed excessive by a judge, steward, technical delegate or competition veterinarian, in the competition ring or anywhere on the competition grounds may be punished by official warning, elimination, or other sanctions which may be deemed appropriate by the organizing committee. Such action(s) may include, but are not limited to excessive use of the whip or spurs.

USPC, judges, stewards, or TDs may appoint a veterinarian to inspect any animal on competition grounds or entered to compete. Refusal to submit an animal for examination by an authorized veterinarian after due notification shall constitute a violation.

The following are included under the words cruelty and abuse but are not limited thereto:

1. Abuse. Any act or series of actions that, in the opinion of a judge, TD, steward, member of the discipline ground jury or other rally official can clearly and without doubt be defined as abuse of mounts shall be penalized by disqualification. Such acts include, but are not limited to:
 - Riding an exhausted mount.
 - Excessive pressing of a tired mount.
 - Excessive use of whip and/or spurs, and/or bit.
 - Striking a mount in front of the shoulder.
 - Riding an obviously lame mount.
2. Rapping. All rapping (poling) is forbidden.
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.
 - Reason—The whip must only be used either as an aid to encourage the mount forward, or as a reprimand. It must never be used to vent a rider's temper. Such use is always excessive.
 - Time—As an aid, the only appropriate time is when a mount is reluctant to go forward under normal aids of the seat and legs. As a reprimand, the only appropriate time is immediately after a mount has been disobedient, e.g., napping or refusing. The whip should not be used after elimination. The whip should not be used after a mount has jumped the last fence on a course or completed the last obstacle.
 - 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 mount's head, neck, etc., is always excessive use.
 - Severity—As a reprimand only, a mount may be hit hard. However, it should never be hit more than two times for any one incident. If a mount is marked by the whip, e.g., the skin is broken, its use is excessive.

4. End of the Reins (Western Trail only) - The use of the end of the reins must be for a good reason, at an appropriate time, in the right place, and with appropriate severity.

- Reason—The end of the reins must only be used either as an aid to encourage the mount forward, or as a reprimand. It must never be used to vent a rider's temper. Such use is always excessive.
 - Time—As an aid, the only appropriate time is when a mount is reluctant to go forward under normal aids of the seat and legs. As a reprimand, the only appropriate time is immediately after a mount has been disobedient, e.g., napping or refusing. The end of the reins should not be used after elimination.
 - Place—As an aid to go forward, the end of the reins 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., the end of the reins in the right hand being used on the left flank. The use of the end of the reins on a mount's head, neck, etc., is always excessive use.
 - Severity—As a reprimand only, a mount may be hit hard. However, it should never be hit more than two times for any one incident. If a mount is marked by the end of the reins, e.g., the skin is broken, its use is excessive.
5. Spurs—Spurs must not be used to reprimand a mount. Such use is always excessive, as is any use that results in a mount's skin being broken.
 6. Bit—The bit must never be used to reprimand a mount. Any such use is always excessive.
 7. Reporting—Officials must report such actions as soon as possible to the discipline ground jury, supported where possible by statements from witnesses.
 - Discipline ground jury—if such actions are reported, the discipline ground jury shall decide if there is a case to be answered. If an individual member of the discipline ground jury observes such actions, they are obliged to disqualify the competitor forthwith on their own authority. There is no appeal against a discipline ground jury's decision in a case of abuse.

Article 14—Dangerous Riding

- Any competitor who rides in such a way as to constitute a hazard to the safety or wellbeing of the competitor, mount, other competitors, their mounts, spectators, or others will be penalized accordingly.
- Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the judge, TD, steward, member of the discipline ground jury can be defined as dangerous riding shall be penalized at the discretion of the discipline ground jury.
- If such actions are reported, the discipline ground jury shall decide if there is a case to be answered. There is no appeal against a discipline ground jury decision.

SECTION I—USPC Rally Uniform Officiation Rules (UOR)

Article 15—Safety (Policy 0800)

USPC is committed to safety while recognizing that equestrian activities are inherently dangerous. The USPC Safety Handbook is an excellent resource for making safety a priority at all rallies and Pony Club functions. This dedication to safety extends to requiring certain equipment be utilized during Pony Club activities and include:

1. Protective Headgear (**Policy 0810**): USPC requires members participating in mounted and some unmounted activities to wear a properly fitted equestrian helmet, securely fastened, containing certification that it meets the criteria established by the following international or national safety bodies: ASTM F1163 (North America), AS/NZ 3838 (Australia and NZ), PAS 015 (UK).
 2. Safety Vest/Body Protector (**Policy 0830**): USPC requires members to wear a properly fitted equestrian body protector when jumping cross-country or solid obstacles during any activity sponsored by the USPC, its regions, registered clubs or riding center programs. A member may wear a body protector at their discretion for any mounted activity. USPC recommends wearing a body protector that is ASTM-certified (manufactured in US) or certified to the BETA Level 3 (manufactured in Great Britain).
 3. Medical Armbands and Bracelets (**Policy 0820 and 0820P**):
 - USPC requires that members participating in any USPC affiliated mounted or unmounted activity, must wear either a Medical Armband or Medical Bracelet while participating in the activity. The member may choose which one to wear.
 - Medical armbands must include a current completed copy of the individual's USPC or USEA Medical Card. It must be worn on the upper arm. If the member has small arms, they may safety pin the armband to his/her upper sleeve. (Armbands are available for purchase from Shop Pony Club.)
 - Medical bracelets must visibly list these six items on them: name and date of birth, contact information, known allergies, current medications, and existing medical conditions. More information is acceptable, but these six items are required to be on the bracelet
 - All officials on site at the USPC mounted or unmounted activity are encouraged to work with the competitors to remind them of this requirement.
 - Any member at a USPC affiliated mounted or unmounted activity* found not wearing either a medical armband or medical bracelet must be removed from the activity until the member conforms to the policy requirements.
- * Tetrathlon competitors will not be required to wear them while actually shooting or swimming but must have them visible and next to them for these activities and must wear them at all other times.

4. Unmounted Footwear: When working in the barn or near mounts unmounted footwear must meet all the following criteria:

- Thick-soled , shoes/boots (short or tall)
- Cover the ankle
- In good condition
- Made of leather or synthetic materials
- Entirely closed
- Securely fastened
- Well-fitted to foot
- Sturdy construction (e.g., Ugg-type boots do not meet this requirement)

Examples: paddock/jodphur boots, rubber riding boots, rain boots/wellies, western boots.

5. Smoking: In the interest of barn safety, it is strictly forbidden for anyone to smoke in or around barn and stable areas.

Article 16—Heat Related Information

Heat Illness (Policy 0900): USPC requires all Pony Club volunteers in a leadership position within Pony Club and especially anyone involved directly with mounted or unmounted lessons or activities to complete the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) heat illness training module.

At all USPC activities, rally officials must consider the:

- Temperature and humidity using the “Heat Index Chart” (Appendix II).
- Time of day and season of activity.
- Level of exertion necessary for participation in the activity.

The Heat Index (HI) or “Apparent Temperature” is the temperature the body feels when heat and humidity are combined. This reduces the amount of evaporation of sweat from the body and outdoor exercise becomes dangerous even for those in good shape. Please refer to Appendix II.

Steps to prevent heat related illness include:

- Providing unlimited cool water for consumption in ALL areas, especially riding areas.
- Make water breaks mandatory.
- Do not depend on thirst as an indicator of the need for water.
- Avoid the hottest part of the day if this is an option.
- Consider shortening the length/level or exertion of the activity.

During rallies, the discipline ground jury (overall ground jury at Championships) is responsible for monitoring the Heat Index and taking appropriate action as necessary. Those actions could include, but are not limited to:

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- Waiving of coats/jackets
- Banning of coats/jackets
- Altering of schedule

Any official can and should bring a potentially dangerous heat situation to the attention of the president of the ground jury. If coats/jackets are waived or banned the following processes should be followed.

Waived Coats/Jackets

When the temperature and humidity are recorded in the danger zone, removal of coats during warm up is mandatory.

If the rider wants to put their coat/jacket on for their competition round, then they may leave their neckwear and helmet cover on during warm up.

If the rider does not want to put their coat/jacket on for their competition round, then they must remove all neckwear and their helmet cover during warm up.

Additional Information

- When coats are waived, the competitors must be turned out per Competition Attire (including coats/jackets) unless they choose to compete wearing Basic Riding Attire.
- Riders must wear a collared shirt with long or short sleeves if they are not wearing a jacket.
- T-Shirts are not permitted.

Competitors must also remove neckwear and helmet covers on vented helmets if they do not wish to wear their jackets for their competitive ride.

Banned Coats/Jackets

When temperature and humidity are recorded in the danger zone and based on the decision of the discipline ground jury (overall ground jury at Championships) coats/jackets may be banned for the safety of competitors. If coats/jackets are banned then competitors must remove coats/jackets, neckwear and helmet covers for turnout inspections, warm up and for competition rounds.

Heat Illness Return To Play

A member believed by a leader, coach, parent or official of a USPC unmounted or mounted activity or competition to be suffering from heat illness shall be removed from play at that time and given appropriate treatment before being allowed to return to play.

Article 17—Concussion and Return to Play

Concussion (Policy 0900): USPC requires all Pony Club volunteers in a leadership position within Pony Club and especially anyone involved directly with mounted or unmounted lessons or activities to complete the concussion training module.

A member believed by a leader, coach, parent or official to have sustained a concussion during a USPC unmounted or mounted activity must be referred to medical personnel. Medical personnel in conjunction with rally officials and organizers will determine if a written release is required for the member to return to the competition.

Article 18—Unauthorized Assistance and Permitted Assistance in all Phases

1. Unauthorized Assistance: Unauthorized assistance is help and/or assistance during the competition from anyone other than other competitors, HMJs, and rally officials. Unauthorized assistance can occur in person or through the use of electronic communication, unless allowed by the specific discipline rulebook (e.g., coaches in certain situations)
2. If, in the opinion of a member of the ground jury, unauthorized assistance has been received by a competitor, that competitor may be eliminated from that phase of the rally, or in extreme cases, disqualified from the entire competition. If there is any question, the discipline ground jury makes the final decision. There is no appeal.
3. Permitted Assistance:
 - Adults may aid in the unloading of mounts and carrying of heavy gear into the stable area upon arrival, after which non-competitors must immediately leave the area.
 - After a fall of a competitor or competitor dismounts, they may be assisted to catch their mount*, to adjust their saddlery, to remount, or to be handed any part of their saddlery or equipment, including whip, while they are dismounted or after they have remounted. Helmets must be replaced, and retention harnesses refastened before riders may remount.
 - * Exception for loose mounts in Games only: In Games, a loose mount may be caught by any competitor or official already in the arena when the loose mount is behind Lines A and C. However, only the mount's rider may enter the playing area to catch it.
 - 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.
 - If bodily harm to mount and/or rider is imminent, assistance from anyone (Official or otherwise), without concern for penalties, is expected. Time permitting, the situation should be brought to the attention of an official. If immediate intervention is necessary, then an official will be notified as soon as possible concerning the situation.
 - If a mount is ill or injured, the owner/agent of the mount will be called in to discuss care.

SECTION I—USPC Rally Uniform Officiation Rules (UOR)

Article 19—Excused

1. Jumping disciplines may call this a “Technical Elimination”
2. To grant permission to, or request that a competitor leave the phase/round/game due to circumstances outside of the competitor’s control (e.g., illness of rider, illness or lameness of mount)
3. Decided by
 - Inspection panel at horse inspection
 - Judge
 - Discipline ground jury
4. May not ride; therefore, will not receive any riding score during the Excuse, but
 - May request a lameness recheck
 - Rider may request to compete in following phases/ rounds/games after if illness passes.
 - Both the mount and rider shall stay on rally grounds (unless the mount is transported for medical reasons) and continue to participate with the team and continue to be scored in horse management.
 - If ill, mount will be moved to another area, if possible.

Article 20—Elimination

- Elimination means to exclude a competitor or mount, for cause, from judging consideration in a class/phase. Competitor not scored in a class due to a mistake (e.g., use of illegal equipment, violation of the rules of phase/ rounds/games.)
- After elimination, the discipline ground jury in consultation with the organizer, may allow participation in subsequent phases/rounds/games.
- Determined by judge or discipline ground jury.
- Refer to scoring of penalties for additional discipline specific reasons for elimination.

Article 21—Disqualification

Disqualification is a punishment for misconduct arising from a deliberate attempt to contravene the rules and regulations of USPC applied at the discretion of the discipline ground jury. Any disqualified competitor and their mount may not take further part in the competition including in horse management.

Reasons for disqualification include, but are not limited to:

- cruelty (Article 13);
- abusive or unsportsmanlike conduct;
- obscene or inappropriate language;
- the use of drugs (other than those prescribed by a physician), alcohol, or tobacco (Article 8);
- rude and disruptive behavior;
- cheating;
- rough or dangerous riding;
- knowingly riding a lame, sick, or exhausted mount;
- misuse of equine medications (Article 12);

If such actions are reported, the discipline ground jury shall decide if there is a case to be answered. When considering the disqualification of a competitor, the discipline ground jury may decide to give a Yellow (Warning) Card in lieu of disqualifying a competitor. If a Yellow Card is assigned to a competitor, it may or may not include penalty points not to exceed a 50% impact on the associated phase score if related to a single phase, or a 50% impact on the overall score. There is no appeal against a discipline ground jury decision on issuing a Yellow Card or disqualifying a competitor.

Refer to Section V for additional discipline specific reasons for disqualification and scoring.

SECTION II—General Regulations

Chapter 1—Team Composition

Article 22—Team Formation

The district commissioner (DC) or center administrator (CA) of local clubs/centers are responsible for club/center team formation at regional rallies. A team made up of members from one local club/center remains the ideal and is always the goal. Scramble teams made up of members from multiple clubs/centers are also accepted. The DCs/CAs of the clubs/centers involved may assist the rally organizer in forming scramble teams. Regional supervisors (RSs) may have final determination.

Championships:

The RS is responsible for region team formation for Championships. A team made up of members from one region remains the ideal and is always the goal. RSs who have individual competitors who have earned eligibility for Championships, and whose region is unable to field a team for Championships, may submit individuals for Championships who will be placed on a scramble team by the Championships discipline secretary. Requests for preferred teammates may be submitted, but are not guaranteed.

Article 23—Team Configuration

1. Teams shall normally consists of three riders and one or two stable managers competing at the same competition level. One of the stable managers may bring a mount that may be used as a substitute mount (see Article 10), and the stable manger can serve as a substitute rider (see Article 25) during the competition. If the team has a second stable manager they will be unmounted. One riding member of the team must being designated as team captain.
2. During the game the riders will be designated as Attack, #1; Mid-fielder, #2; Defense, #3. Players on a team may change positions on the field, or substitute a riding stable manager, between chukkas provided:
 - The change takes place between chukkas
 - The senior umpire is informed
 - The scorer is informed
 - The opposing team captain is informed
 - The relevant numbers on the players' backs are changed
3. At the organizer's discretion, there may be an alternative configuration of teams based on entries.
4. Unmounted stable managers are required at all rallies, but may be waived at regional rallies by the regional supervisor.

Article 24—Team Captains

Each team entered in the competition shall have one member designated as team captain who shall act as spokesperson for the team. Only the team captain may lodge a protest on

behalf of any team member (Appendix I). The team captain must be a riding member of the team.

The team captain is responsible for all communications between the team and rally officials. The team captain is the official spokesperson for the team. In the event of an inquiry, protest or appeal, the captain represents the team. The rider involved should accompany the captain. Any withdrawal of a team member must be reported to the TD.

It is the responsibility of team captains to ensure that their team members follow all rules and regulations of the competition and to transmit to them any changes or additional instructions provided by rally officials.

The captain is the only person who may register an inquiry to the umpire during play, but may not enter into any discussion or argument whatsoever. Teams losing a team captain to illness must designate another team member to take over the responsibilities of captain. If the original captain returns, he/she will resume the responsibilities of captain.

Team captain must present line up to announcer at the beginning of each game. Failure to do so will result in a penalty.

Article 25—Stable Managers

A minimum of one stable manager is required at Championships, and two stable managers are encouraged. The required stable manager can also be a riding team member, who serves as replacement rider as appropriate, and is encouraged to bring a spare mount. If the stable manager wants to be considered a replacement riding team member, they must earn eligibility in the same manner as a regular mounted team competitor. If a second stable manager is used, they must be non-riding.

The stable manager works closely with the team captain to coordinate preparations for the rally, in addition to assisting in keeping the team organized, on schedule during the competition and cooling out mounts following chukkas.

Article 26—Mount Specifications

All mounts entered in a USPC Polocrosse rally must meet the requirements outlined in Article 9. Because of direct competitor vs. competitor play on the field, Polocrosse has additional mount requirements listed below.

- No mounts less than 14 hands are allowed at Intermediate or Advanced level at Championships. Mounts under 14 hands participating in Intermediate or Advanced may send in an exception request.
- The mount has, in the opinion of the discipline ground jury, adequate vision in both eyes.
- The mount must be properly conditioned for its level of play. Unfit mounts will be excused.
- The mount is not, in the umpire's and/or discipline ground jury's opinion, unsound or unsafe and the mount does not

SECTION II—General Regulations

exhibit any dangerous behavior (such as kicking or biting at other mounts), or disease, and is serviceably sound (See Article 74.4d, umpires, for further details of dangerous behavior during play.)

- The mount is under proper control
- Mounts designated as umpire horses will not be eligible for competitors use at competition. Replacement mounts for teams are to be supplied by the team.
- Mounts entered as playing or substitute horse/pony must be qualified at the level of play that is required. Please refer to the Guidelines for Levels of Polocrosse Chart, (Appendix VIII), to make sure your mount or substitute mount is suitable and can play at that level.
- Mounts and substitute mounts at Championships must have attended a qualifying Polocrosse rally or APA tournament in the last 12 months at the level entered to be eligible. Exceptions may be made provided that the TD and rally chief umpire deem the mount appropriate.

Only one mount shall be allowed each player in any one chukka, except in the case of an accident or injury to the mount or if in the opinion and agreement of all the discipline ground jury, the mount is unsuitable or unsafe. In such instances, a substitute mount is permitted (see Article 10).

WEIGHT: The following weight limitations apply to riders dressed and ready to ride:

- Any rider over 117 pounds in weight may not ride a pony 12.2 hands or under.
- Any rider over 150 pounds in weight may not ride a pony 13.2 hands or under.
- Any rider over 190 pounds in weight may not ride a pony 14.2 hands or under.

Article 27—Chaperones/Emergency Contacts

All competitors below the age of majority must have an official chaperone, 21 years of age or older, listed with rally organizers. All competitors above the age of majority must have an emergency contact, who is available during the competition, listed with the rally organizers. Please review the following criteria for chaperones and emergency contacts.

1. Chaperones:

- Any team with a competitor under the age of majority must have an official chaperone, 21 years of age or older, designated for the competition.
- The chaperone will act as the contact person for that team and must always be on the rally grounds during competition hours.
- Several individuals may share one team's chaperone duties, but only one name will be listed as the official chaperone. All persons sharing this duty should be made aware of this name and answer to it.

- The chaperone should serve as a volunteer for the competition but may not assume coaching duties.
- Anyone serving as team chaperone must understand and agree to the duties outlined in Appendix III.

2. Emergency Contacts:

- Any competitor above the age of majority must submit a completed Emergency Contact Form (Appendix III) with their entry.
- Those listed as an emergency contact must be available by phone during the competition.

Article 28—Coaches and Coaching

Polocrosse coaches are allowed, but not mandatory for all rallies. There may be one or more coaches (may not also serve as chaperone). The presence of a coach at a Polocrosse rally is to promote safety, good sportsmanship and good horsemanship during the warm-up and competition. Coaches are expected to help any Pony Club competitor who asks for assistance or whose coach is not present in the warm up area.

Competitors in a rally may also coach other competitors, providing they meet the following criteria:

- Must be 18 years of age as of January 1st of the competition year.
- No scheduling changes will be made to accommodate the coaches/competitors ride times.
- Competitor's responsibilities and mount's care always takes precedence over coaching duties.

Polocrosse Coaches:

Must read, understand, sign and return a coaches form with the team entry (Appendix V).

Must know the USPC Polocrosse rules, especially regarding unauthorized assistance, Article 18. Access to the team is limited and they may not enter the stable area except during authorized visiting times.

Coaches are allowed to help with team strategy and rule comprehension during warm-up as well as before and after each game played. A general de-briefing is encouraged at the end of the day.

Walk-Trot is permitted to have coaching during the chukka.

At Championships competitions, coaches must attend the opening competitor briefing, and the coaches briefing.

SECTION II—General Regulations

Chapter 2—Competition Levels and Divisions

Article 29—Competition Levels

At regional rallies a rider may ride at any level offered, in which they feel their mount would be able to perform. Below are the most commonly offered levels at Polocrosse rally:

- Walk-Trot
- Novice
- Intermediate
- Advanced

Article 30—Competition Divisions

Competition divisions differ from competition levels in that competitors may be separated into divisions based on age and/or other parameters. A competitor's age is determined by their age as of January 1 on the year of competition. See Article 5 for more details on age minimums.

Junior Divisions—Up to **and including** 17 years of age

Senior Divisions—18 years of age and above

Note: Rally divisions can be combined based on entry numbers and approval of the organizer and regional supervisor. Junior competitors can always compete up a division as a senior to fill out a team. Senior competitors can never compete down in a junior division. **Before combining junior and senior aged competitors on the same team, rally organizers must get the approval of the junior competitor and their parent/legal guardian (Appendix IV).**

Article 31—Championships Divisions—Minimum Age and Certifications

Competitors seeking Championships eligibility must meet the age parameters and minimum certifications for the offered Championships divisions. There are no age and no certification exceptions to the below requirements. See Article 5 for more details on age and certification minimums.

Modified Novice	D-2 DR/EV/Flat/HSE	10+
Novice	C-1 DR/EV/Flat/HSE	12+
Modified Intermediate	D-2 DR/EV/Flat/HSE	10+
Intermediate	C-1 DR/EV/Flat/HSE	12+
Advanced	C-1 DR/EV/Flat/HSE	12+

Stable managers must meet the minimum age criteria of their division, and be a D-2 HM for modified divisions and a D-3 HM for all other divisions.

Note: Championship divisions may be combined based on entry numbers and approval from Vice President of Activities and the overall organizer.

Article 32—Championships Eligibility Process

Each individual Pony Club member who desires to compete at Championships must compete in a regional rally and be judged at the minimum HM level and same competition level in which they intend to compete at Championships. This constitutes the "individual eligibility" of the competitor.

Members wanting to become eligible for Championships must meet the below division criteria.

- Modified Novice—Participate in a standard or modified Polocrosse rally at the competition level.
- Novice—Complete a standard Polocrosse rally at the competition level.
- Modified Intermediate—Participate in a standard or modified Polocrosse rally at the competition level.
- Intermediate—Complete a standard Polocrosse rally at the competition level.
- Advanced—Complete a standard Polocrosse rally at the competition level.

If no standard Polocrosse rally is available members may earn Championships eligibility by completing the following:

- Novice—Complete an APA sanctioned tournament at a minimum D grade and participate in a mounted standard regional rally as a rider or a stable manager at the minimum certification level.
- Intermediate—Complete an APA sanctioned tournament at a minimum C grade and participate in a mounted standard regional rally as a rider or a stable manager at the minimum certification level.
- Advanced—Complete an APA sanctioned tournament at a minimum A/B grade and participate in a mounted standard regional rally as a rider or a stable manager at the minimum certification level.

If no modified Polocrosse rally is available members may earn Championships eligibility by completing the following:

- Modified Novice—Participate in an APA play-day or tournament at a minimum E grade or Junior Division and participate in a mounted modified regional rally as a rider or stable manager at the minimum certification level.
- Modified Intermediate—Participate in an APA play-day or tournament at minimum E grade or Junior Division and participate in a mounted modified regional rally as a rider or stable manager at the minimum certification level.

Article 33—Eligibility Requirements for C-3/B/A

Certified C-3, B and A members wishing to compete at Championships do not have to participate in a regional Polocrosse rally but must have permission of their RS.

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Article 34—Exceptions to Eligibility Requirements for Championships

Exceptions to the eligibility process are occasionally granted. There are no exceptions to minimum age and certification requirements. The process for requesting an exception is outlined on the Championships Competition Information page of the USPC website. All requests for exceptions must come from the RS to the appropriate discipline chair using the online application found on the Championships Information Page of the USPC website.

Chapter 3—Presentation of Competitor and Mount

Article 35—Competitor Identification

Identification numbers (pinnies, bridle numbers, etc.) must be worn in a prominent manner on the competitor or mount, as designated by rally officials. Pinnies must always be worn in the barn area. Competitor nametags must always be worn, except when mounted.

Article 36—Competition Attire

Each participant is responsible for organizing their own attire and equipment which must meet all safety requirements outlined in Article 15. Competitors should be neat and clean with inappropriate jewelry not permitted; see Horse Management Handbook for specifications. Participants must wear a medical armband or bracelet as specified in Article 15.3. A Pony Club pin must be worn at all times unless otherwise stated by rally officials. Felt can be placed behind pins using the below designations:

Certification	Felt Color
A	Royal Blue
H-A	Orange
B	Red
H-HM/H	Purple
H-B	Brown
C-3	White
C+	Pink
C-1 and C-2	Green
D-1 through D-3	Yellow

Depending on the activity, different attire expectations exist. The different situations and attire expectations are listed below.

1. General Barn Attire—Long pants, mid-length or longer shorts or modest length skirts made of khaki, chino or denim materials of any color, with no rips or tears, a shirt with sleeves, and appropriate unmounted footwear (Article 15.4), are examples of appropriate attire for unmounted work in the barn.

2. Horse Inspection (Jog Outs)—Attire must be safe, appropriate, neat and clean. It must include a helmet (meeting USPC Helmet Policy, Article 15), and appropriate unmounted footwear (Article 15). Workmanlike and discipline appropriate attire including a tucked in collared shirt with pants/ skirt/mid-length shorts/riding pants. If the pants/skirt has belt loops a belt is required.

3. Turnout Inspection and first round of competition—All competitors must turnout and compete in appropriate competition attire. Any competitors not seeking Championships eligibility may turnout and compete in appropriate competition attire or in basic riding attire as detailed below. Attire requirements may be adjusted based on excessive heat as detailed in Article 15. In inclement weather, competitors will be allowed to wear a helmet cover and a transparent or conservative colored raincoat.

4. Competition Attire for Polocrosse:

Required

Helmet—May be any color. All helmets must meet the USPC Helmet Policy (0800.A).

Hair—Hair should be neatly secured (away from the eyes) and may not cover competitor number.

Shirt—Shirt or Jersey of any conservative color with a collar and sleeves, tucked into pant. Players' position numbers must be clearly visible in arabic numeral on their backs while on the field.

Pants—White breeches or jodhpurs with garters/elastics. White jeans (5-pocket, boot cut, polo, or riding) are also permitted.

Belt—If pants have belt loops, a belt is required.

Footwear—Footwear Conventional type of riding footwear, that covers the ankles (short or tall) with a heel. Boots (tall boots, cowboy, polo boots, e.g.), half-chaps and leg pieces (rough or smooth) worn over a rider's jeans or breeches. Cowboy boots and paddock boots may be worn under jeans with or without the use of half-chaps/leg pieces (smooth or rough). Half-chaps may not have fringe.

Permitted

Gloves—Any type/color.

Knee Protection—Knee guards must be made of leather, neoprene, or cloth.

Safety/Protective Vests—Any color.

Spurs—Smooth disc rowels or free rolling balls on the ends. Bumper spurs are also allowed.

Not Permitted

Spurs with pointed rowels.

SECTION II—General Regulations

5. Basic Riding Attire for Polocrosse:

Unrated and D-1

Required

Helmet—Any color meeting USPC Helmet Policy (Article 15.1).

Hair—Hair should be neatly secured (away from the eyes) and may not cover competitor number.

Shirt—Collared shirt with sleeves and tucked in.

Pants—Long pants.

Footwear—Conventional type of riding footwear, that covers the ankles (short or tall) with a heel.

Permitted

Belt—Any type/color.

Gloves—Any type/color.

Half-chaps—Any type/color.

Safety/Protective Vests—Any color.

Spurs—As defined in Competition Attire.

D-2 and up

Rider must be in safe, neat, and clean attire.

Required

Helmet—Any color meeting USPC Helmet Policy (Article 15.1).

Hair—Hair should be neatly secured (away from the eyes) and may not cover competitor number.

Shirt—Collared shirt with sleeves and tucked in.

Pants—Breeches, jodhpurs (with garters) or riding pants.

Belt—If pants have belt loops, belts are required.

Footwear—Conventional type of riding footwear, that covers the ankles (short or tall) with a heel.

Permitted

Gloves—Any type/color.

Half-chaps—Any type/color.

Safety/Protective Vests—Any color.

Spurs—As defined in Competition Attire.

Article 37—Bits, Saddlery, and Equipment

The following information is the most basic description of allowable bits, saddles and equipment for Polocrosse. Final determination of permitted and prohibited bits, saddlery and equipment may require referencing the APA Standards of Play Rulebook, which are available on the APA website for the most up to date information.

All competitors must turnout and compete per the specific bits, saddlery and equipment rules outlined in this rulebook and the APA Rulebook. Any competitors not seeking Championships eligibility may request bits, saddlery and equipment allowances from the rally organizer and regional supervisor.

The following restrictions begin upon arrival on the competition grounds and continue throughout the duration of the rally.

1. Bits

All bits must be properly fitted and consistent with its intended use with no protruding side bars. Snaffles or snaffle gags without sidebar protrusions, kimberwicks, bitless bridles and sidepulls are legal. English shankless hackamores are permitted. All leverage action in bit must be partially incorporated within the main ring. In the event that the CHMJ questions the legality of a bit, the TD will be called in. The TD and chief umpire will consult and final decision will be presented by the TD.

2. Bridles

Leather, synthetic and nylon bridles are permitted. All reins must have a breakaway component. Split reins are not permitted. Snaps on the ends of reins are a designated breakaway point. Any sharp buckles or chain chin strap hooks must have its open end taped so as not to injure the horse or get caught in the tack.

3. Nosebands

Figure eight, flash, drop, cavesson nosebands, and bosals are permitted and must be properly adjusted.

4. Saddles

All Australian, English or Western type saddles that do NOT have a horn are permitted. All saddles must fit the rider and horse properly and must be in good riding condition.

5. Required Equipment

- Leg protection is required on all four legs of the mount. Boots or polo bandages should protect from below the knee or hock to and including the inside and outside of the fetlock.
- Bell boots covering the coronet and heels are required on all four feet.
- Breastplates or breast collars are required.

6. Polocrosse Equipment

- The polocrosse racquet may be of any length. It may not have any metal reinforcements or any protrusions.
- The polocrosse ball shall be a thick-skinned sponge rubber ball four inches in diameter weighing 6.5 ounces.

7. Other Equipment

- Eye protection for the horse is highly recommended. Protection may be in hood or goggle form and must allow the mount 365 degrees of unobstructed viewing.
- Cruppers are permitted but are not considered a substitute for the required breast plate.
- Standing or running martingales and tie-downs are permitted.

SECTION II—General Regulations

- Crops must have a leather flap (with a maximum length of 2 inches) at the end. The maximum length of the crop is limited to 34 inches, including the flap. The crop may not be weighted. Crop must be present at turnout inspections and safety checks. No duct tape will be allowed, nor any crop that could cause harm to other riders or horses.
- Draw reins and german martingales are not allowed on the field. They may be used in warm-up with the approval of the TD and the CHMJ.

The discipline ground jury shall have the right to determine the safety of all equipment and can disallow the use of any equipment

Article 38—Competitor and Horse Inspections

Horses must be well groomed. Mounts' manes may be roached, braided, pulled or natural. Mounts' tails may be braided up into a mud knot or similar braid. Zip ties may be used to secure braid so long as they only go around hair and do not go around the tailbone. Electric or other tape may also be used to secure braid, but when going around tailbone must only be placed over hair and may not be placed directly on skin. Decorative braid-securing rosette adornments are also permitted. Long braids (tail braided but not done up in mud knot or similar) are not permitted. Mane and tail braids must be removed prior to turnback. Horses need not be shod, but their feet are expected to be in good condition and not in need of any attention upon arrival at the rally. The discipline ground jury may exclude unsafe, inappropriate, lame, otherwise unsound or exhausted horses from the competition at any time during the rally.

Examinations of Horse and Rider Required at Polocrosse Rally:

1. Horse Inspections (Jog Outs):

Horse inspections are required at standard rallies and Championships and recommended for all rallies. Before the beginning of competition, the horses must be examined for soundness in hand, by an inspection panel. All horses shall be serviceably sound. Should the soundness of a horse be questioned, the matter shall be reported immediately to the TD, who shall request an inspection of the horse by the veterinarian. In the absence of the veterinarian, the judges or TD shall determine the ability of the horse to compete. All decisions by the veterinarian, TD or judges regarding the soundness of a horse and its ability to compete are final.

- It is recommended that the president of the ground jury be present at the initial inspection.
- The discipline ground jury may, at its discretion, at any time, have any horse jog for soundness before the inspection panel.

2. Turnout Inspection:

Approximately 45-60 minutes prior to the first ride of the competition, all competitors will report to their turnout inspection. The rally organizer will designate turnout inspection times. At turnout inspection, competitors must wear the appropriate attire for their discipline and present their mount with all the equipment they will wear/use in the first ride of the competition. More details about turnout inspection requirements are listed in the HMH.

Because all the members are on the field of play at the same time:

- Teams will present themselves for turnout inspection as a group prior to the start of their first game. Team members are expected to report to turnout together.
- Late penalty points will be assessed against any rider, not the entire team, arriving late for their appointed time.
- The Turnout Inspection will be conducted as per the certification level of each competitor.

3. Safety Check:

Safety checks occur before each subsequent ride. Failure to present for a safety check prior to a ride is cause for elimination. More details about safety check expectations are listed in the HMH.

SECTION III: Competition

Article 39—Competition Format

USPC Polocrosse rallies are competitions where teams compete against each other on the field and in Horse Management competition. USPC Polocrosse rally rules and procedures are based on APA rules. Refer to the APA website for additional clarification: <https://www.americanpolocrosse.org/>

Article 40—Competition Schedule

The following is a basic schedule for a Polocrosse rally.

1. Briefing—Competitors are responsible for knowing all information from all official briefings whether present or absent. At least one representative from each team must be present at every official briefing.
2. Horse Inspection (formerly jog out)—required at standard rallies, and recommended at all rallies. Opportunity to inspect mounts for soundness.
3. Turnout Inspection—Each team reports at the assigned time and location for the turnout inspection with the mount. Riders must present for turnout inspection in the exact attire and with all the equipment, they will wear/use in the first riding round of the competition.
4. First Chukka
5. Cool Out—Following chukkas, the team reports to the official cool out area.
6. One or more subsequent rounds of competition may occur on the same or later days. Prior to each additional round of play a complete safety check of each competitor's attire, mount, and equipment must take place.
7. Turnback—Following all riding rounds, there may be an official check (turnback) of the mount, tack and equipment used for that phase.
8. Awards

Chapter 1—Field and Judging

Article 41—Polocrosse Field Specifications

At Polocrosse competitions, the size of the playing field should conform to the following as closely as possible:

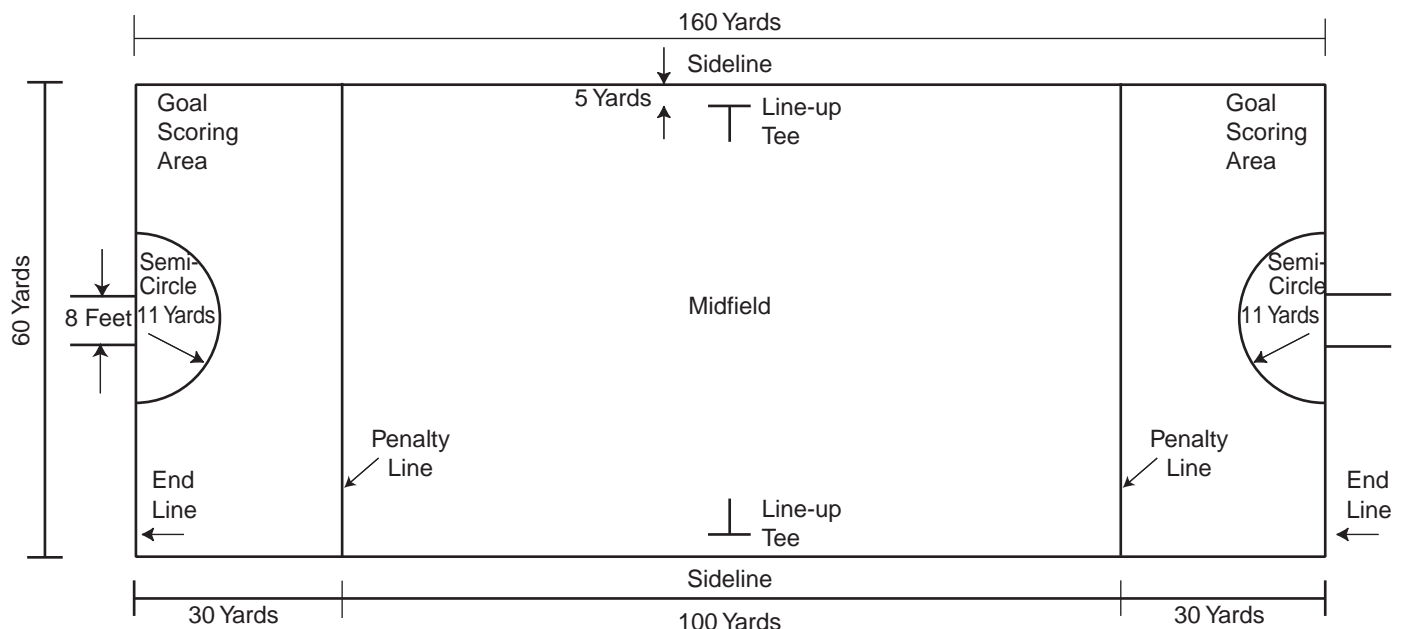
See Figure 1, below

1. The standard size of the Polocrosse field shall be:
 - Length160 yards
 - Width60 yards
 - Goal scoring area30 yards
 - Midfield100 yards
 - Radius of Goal Semi-Circle11 yards
2. The goal posts are to be 10 feet high and 8 feet apart. They will be light enough to break or be pushed over if overrun.
3. All lines shall be clearly marked and defined so as to be easily seen by all players and umpires.
4. The umpire has the right to suspend play if he/she feels that the field, mounts, players or officials are in noncompliance with the USPC Polocrosse rulebook.

Article 42—Access to Field/Warm-Up

The warm up area shall be supervised by any of the following: paddock manager, coach, umpire, or TD. They will assist in:

1. Supervising warm-up of competitors
2. Informing each team when it is allowed to go onto the field.
3. Limiting the number of competitors in warm-up as necessary.



SECTION III: Competition

Article 43—Cool Out Area

Following chukkas, the team reports to the official cool out area. The horse management judge at the cool-out area must help keep the competitors and horses safe and properly cooling out. The HMJ must NOT take a passive role, merely noting problems or potential penalties. If poor horse care is noted, the HMJ must work with the player to correct the situation. The welfare (not penalties) of the mount and the rider is of primary importance.

HMJs should watch the mounts and the riders for signs of distress. Sometimes riders need prompt attention compared to their mounts. In such cases, the HMJ should seek the necessary aid for the rider, even if they only needs a breather and a sip of water, and then find someone to look after the mount.

If a HMJ notes a mount or rider in obvious distress, they must alert the qualified medical personnel and/or veterinarian.

The chief horse management judge, in conjunction with the organizer, is responsible for seeing that adequate personnel are present in the cool-out area. Parents may be used in the cool out area at the discretion of the CHMJ. Six horses at a time will be leaving the playing field and entering the cool out area and this will require adequate personnel to assist these riders.

Article 44—Execution and Judging of Games

Game consists of one or more chukkas, as specified by the organizer. The objective of the game is to score goals by throwing the ball between the opponent's goal posts. The team that scores the most goals wins the game.

1. START OF GAME—When teams enter the field they trot out in single file through the goal posts and to the center of the field (illustration The "Ride Out"). They pass by the opposing team, shaking hands as they pass. They then turn and line up side-by-side, facing umpires, who give the last minute instructions (illustration Final Mid-Field Briefing). They then proceed to the line-up tee.

The game begins with the players assembled at the line-up 'T', (illustration The Line-Up) facing the sideline and the umpire, in numerical order, with #1 players first, #2 players second, #3 players last. A team will always have their opponent between them and the goal on which they will attempt to score.

Only the #1 players are allowed to score goals. The #2 players play in mid-field only; the #3 players are the only players who defend their goals.

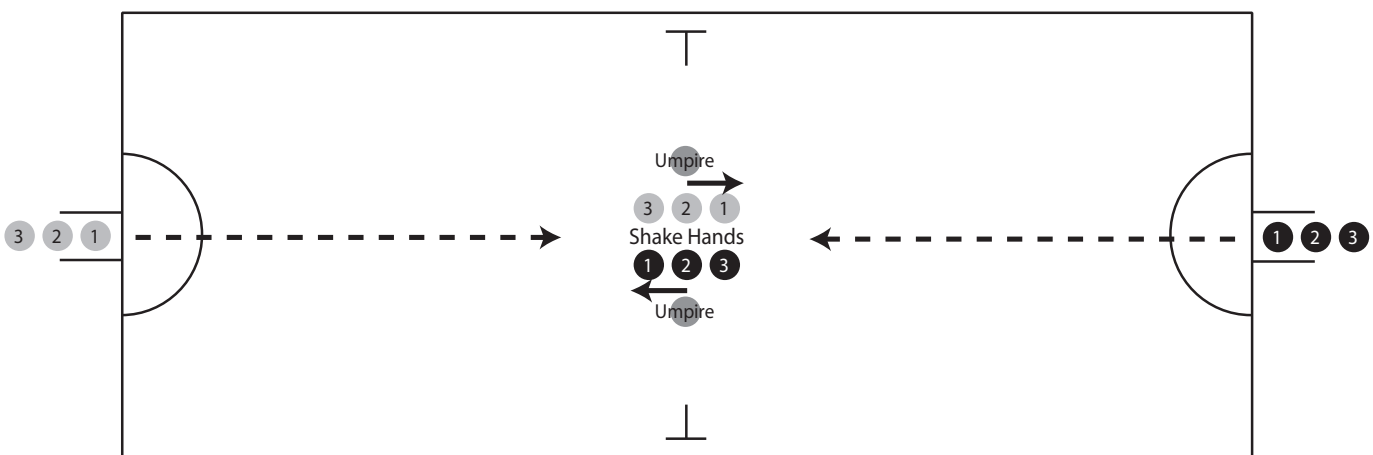
2. TO START PLAY—The ball is thrown overhand by the umpire, between the assembled teams above the players' shoulders and within reach of the players' racquets. Players will attempt to catch the ball with their racquet or pick up the ball from the ground with their racquet. After a team has gained possession of the ball, they will maneuver their mounts downfield toward the goal at which they will attempt to score. The ball may be thrown from player to player, or retained by a single player, as progress is made toward the 30-yard line.

At the 30-yard line, if the #1 player has possession of the ball, he/she must bounce the ball across the line, on the ground, into the scoring area. After collecting the rebound, they may then attempt a shot on goal, so long as they have not crossed over the 11-yard semi-circle, which encompasses the goal, before attempting the shot.

If the #1 player does not have possession of the ball when the team reaches the 30-yard line, the #1 player will cross over the line into their goal area, then maneuver inside the area to receive a pass from their #2 or #3 player.

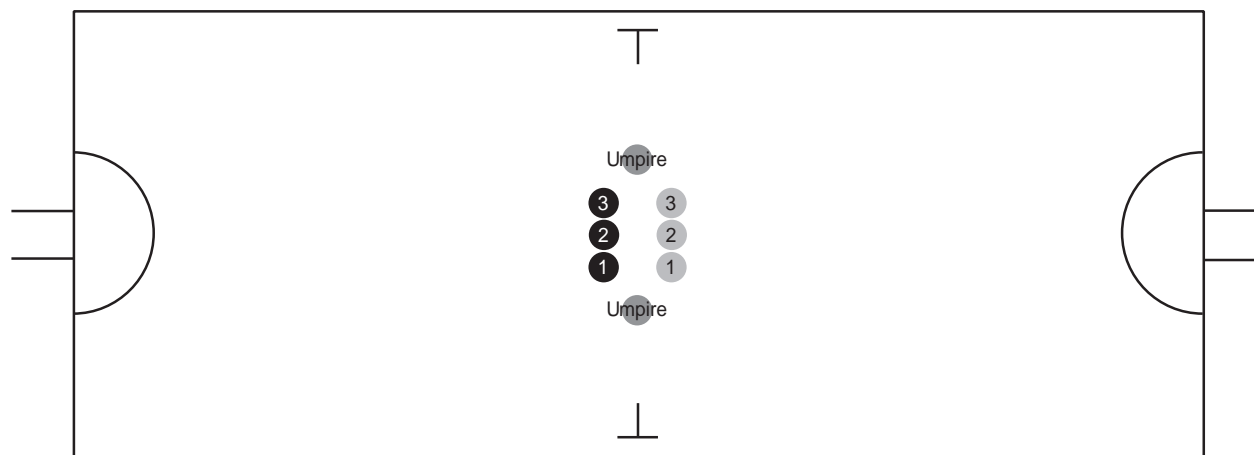
A shot on goal can only be made from inside the goal area. The opposing team's #3 player is allowed to defend the goal in an effort to prevent the #1 player from scoring. No player is allowed to ride through the goal posts during play. In the event that a player rides through the goal posts, the opposing team will be awarded a free goal. If a player scores a goal and then rides through the goal posts, the goal stands but the opposing team is also awarded a goal.

The "Ride Out"



SECTION III: Competition

Final Mid-Field Briefing



If the goal is successful, play resumes at the line-up 'T' on the opposite side of the field from where the previous throw-in occurred.

If the shot on goal misses, the defending #3 player puts the ball back into play by clearing the goal area with a free throw at a mark on the 30-yard line designated by the umpire. Play will not resume until the umpire calls for "play on."

The clock does not stop after a goal is scored. However, the umpire may stop the clock, when deemed necessary, by signaling with two quick blasts of his/her whistle.

Chapter 2—Rules of Play

Article 45—How to Score a Goal

Only the #1 player is allowed to score goals.

A goal is scored when:

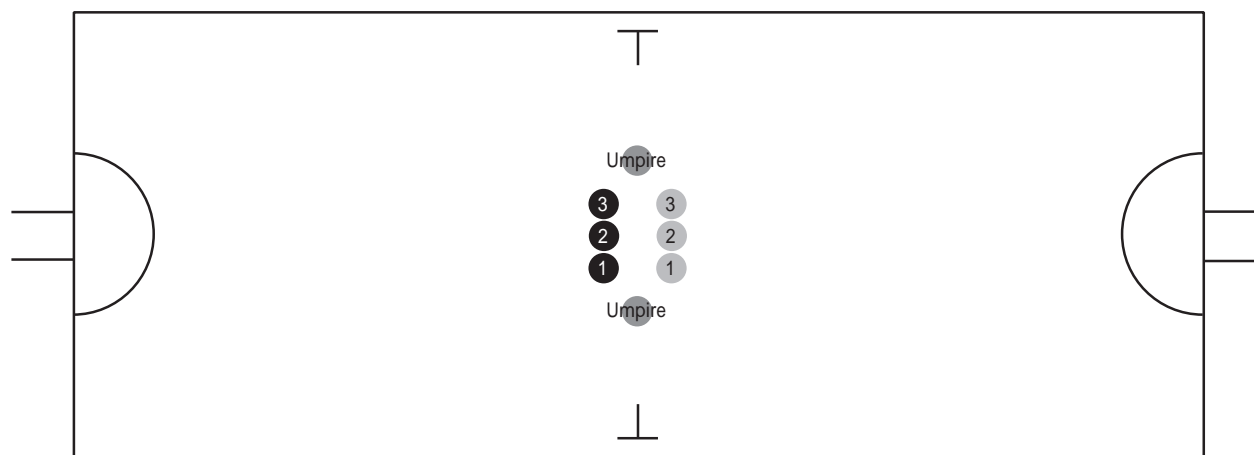
1. The ball is thrown by the #1 from within the goal-scoring area and passes through and between the goal posts at any height from 0' to infinity.

2. The ball is thrown by the #1 and hits in passing, the opposing defense player or his or her mount, even if the defense is within the 11-yard semi-circle and passes through the goal posts at any height from 0' to infinity.
3. Mount's feet are not on or have not crossed over the 11-yard semi-circle when the ball is thrown.

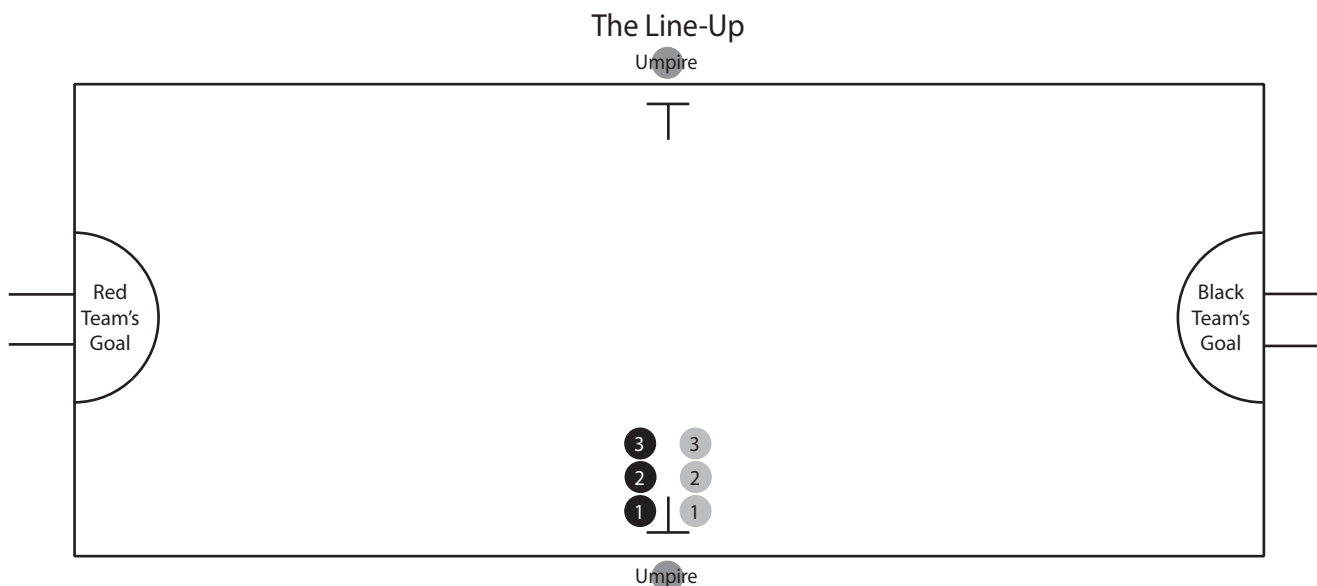
Article 46—Missed Goal

1. Any of the following is deemed a missed goal:
 - A. A legitimate throw at the goal results in the ball going out of bounds without passing between the goal posts.
 - B. A goal is thrown while inside of the 11-yard semi-circle.
 - C. The #1 player may not score a goal while inside of the 11-yard semi-circle. A player will be deemed to be inside of the 11-yard semi-circle if one or more of his mount's hooves are in contact with the 11-yard line, or have crossed over the 11-yard semi-circle.
 - D. The #1 player crosses the centerline of the mount while the ball is in the net of the racquet.

Final Mid-Field Briefing



SECTION III: Competition



- E. The #1 player throws both racquet and ball between the goal posts.
 - F. The ball is thrown by the #1 and is deflected by the defense or mount and goes out of bounds without passing through the goal posts.
 - G. Should an attempt at goal fail, the defense will be awarded a 10 yard free throw from the 30-yard penalty line at a position in a direct line opposite from where the ball crossed the end line.
2. Crossing the 30-yard penalty line.
- A. The ball may not be carried over the 30-yard penalty line.
 - B. A player carrying the ball up to the 30-yard line must bounce the ball onto the ground and over the line and not be in possession of the ball while his or her mount is crossing the line.
 - C. The ball may be thrown by one player on one side of the 30-yard line to a player on the opposite side of the line.
 - D. The ball will be deemed to have been carried over the penalty line when one or more of the hooves of a player's mount are on or have crossed over the penalty line while the player is in possession of the ball.
 - E. If a foul is committed by a player carrying the ball on or over the 30-yard line, the spot from which the penalty is to be taken shall be in the area to which the player was proceeding.
 - F. A ball resting on the 30-yard penalty line may be picked up only by players in midfield.

Article 47—Ball Out of Bounds

1. If the ball (or hoof of the mount of the ball carrier) is on the side or end lines, the ball is deemed to be out of bounds. When carrying the ball, the player shall be judged in or out

of bounds by the position of the mount's hoof or hooves, not by the position of the ball relative to the boundary line.

2. If a player carrying the ball is ridden off and overriding the boundary seems inevitable, he or she should throw the ball back onto the field before crossing the boundary line. If the player fails to do so, the team loses possession of the ball.
3. If the ball is kicked, knocked, or deflected out of bounds by the mount, the umpire will throw it in from the spot where the ball went out. Both teams will be given a reasonable amount of time to line up correctly.
4. A player will not throw the ball out over a boundary line of the field. If a player causes a ball to go over a boundary line from a throw, pick-up or from having his racquet hit while in possession, then a free throw is awarded to the other team.
5. If the ball is in a player's possession and is carried over a boundary line, a 10-yard free throw is awarded to the other team.
6. A penalty assessed against a player causing a ball to go out over the end line or side line in the 30-yard goal-scoring area will be taken from the spot where the ball crossed the line and will be thrown at least 10 yards in any direction.
7. If a player runs his mount over the ball to intentionally cause it to go out of bounds, a free throw is awarded to the other team.

Article 48—Re-Entry of Player

Any player riding deliberately outside of the boundary of the field or any player being ridden off and forced outside of the boundary of the field must be allowed by his or her opponents to re-enter the field (no more than 10 yards away, as long as the player does not enter another area.)

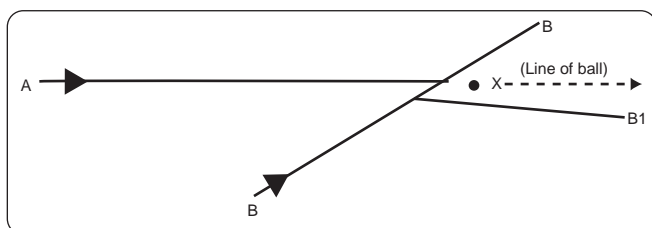
SECTION III: Competition

Player overriding the 30-yard penalty line. A player who is not allowed in the scoring area may override the 30-yard line provided that:

1. The player does not carry the ball over the line
2. The player pulls out of the way immediately so as not to hinder, in any way, play in the area
3. The player leaves the area immediately

Article 49—Crossing

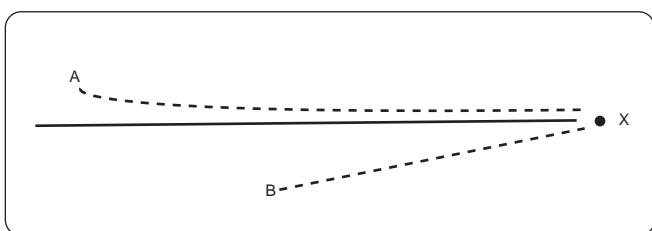
1. No player may cross the line of another player except at such a distance as does not involve the possibility of collision or danger to either player.



Example: A throws the ball to point X. If B can unquestionably reach the ball at point X without causing A to check to avoid a collision, then B is entitled to possession and can pick up the ball.

But, if there is reasonable doubt, then it is the duty of B to swerve towards B1 (the line of the ball) and attempt a nearside pick-up, but if in so doing, his or her mount crossed the line of the ball in the slightest degree, then a cross has occurred.

2. Two players following the line of the ball attempting to ride one another off have the right of way over a single player coming from any direction.
3. A player is in possession of the line of the ball who is riding in the direction in which the ball was traveling or at the least angle to the line of the ball.

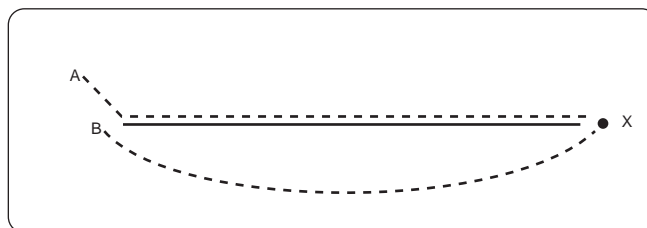


Example: The ball has been thrown to point X. Neither A nor B has thrown it there. A and B start riding towards the ball and a collision seems probable, B shall give way to A because A has followed more closely the line the ball has traveled.

4. When two players are riding to meet the line of the ball, that player is in possession of the line of the ball whose course is at the least angle to the line of the ball.
5. No player shall enter the line of the ball in front of a player already in possession of the line, except at such a distance

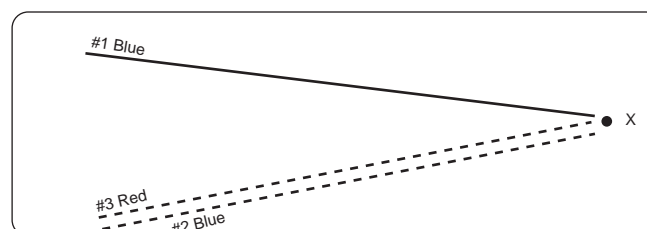
as does not involve the possibility of collision or danger to either player. If a player enters safely on the line of the ball, another player may not ride into him/her from behind.

6. No player shall be deemed in possession of the line of the ball by reason of being the last thrower if he or she deviates from pursuing the exact course of the ball.



Example: B throws the ball to point X, then swings around in a semi-circle and A follows closely the line of the ball. Although B threw the ball, B lost possession of the line because A has ridden on a line close to and more nearly parallel to the line of the ball. A is entitled to possession of the ball and must be given the right of way.

7. No player may cross the line of the ball if, by doing so, he endangers himself or another player following the line of the ball.
8. If the ball has no line of travel, the player closest to the ball has possession of the line when a collision becomes imminent.
9. If one member of a team has the line of the ball and another member of the same team forces a player of the opposing team to cross the line of the ball in a dangerous manner, the penalty will be assessed against the first team.

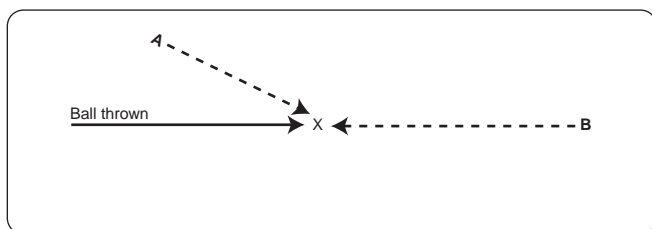


Example: #1 BLUE throws the ball to point X. All three players ride for the ball, #2 BLUE riding off the #3 RED all the way and a collision of all three is imminent at point X. #1 BLUE is in possession of the line. A dangerous foul should be given against #2 BLUE if they cause #3 RED to cross #1 BLUE or if they cause #3 RED to pull up to avoid a collision.

10. A player riding in the direction in which the ball is traveling, at an angle to its line, has possession of the line, rather than a player riding to meet the ball at an angle to its line.

Example: The ball has been thrown to X. While B is traveling at less of an angle to the line of the ball, A has the line since they are traveling in the same direction as the ball.

SECTION III: Competition



Article 50—Carrying the Ball

1. Any player carrying the ball must carry it on their racquet side and not cross the center line of their mount. It is permissible to pick up or catch the ball on either side, provided that the racquet and ball are immediately brought back to the carrying side.
2. A player may not switch carrying sides (hands) in the middle of a chukka.
3. Two-handed throws are not allowed.
4. A player in possession of the ball may not throw or pass their racquet with the ball in it to another player.
5. No player shall ever deliberately throw their racquet either at an opponent's racquet or the ball in flight.
6. A player may not catch or hit the ball with anything but the racquet but may block it with any part of the body.
7. A player shall not carry the ball other than in their racquet. A player may not hold the ball in the racquet by the use of his body, or that of his mount. If a ball lodges against a player, mount or equipment, it must be dropped immediately.
8. A player's racket with the ball in it may pass over the centerline of the horse without constituting a foul or penalty provided the player is in the act of throwing the ball overhand.

Article 51—Hitting an Opponent's Racquet

1. A player may hit an opponent's racquet, but only in an upward direction, to dislodge the ball or to prevent the opponent from gaining possession of the ball.
2. The racquet may not be hit unless the opponent is in the act of gaining possession or has possession of the ball.
3. A player may not reach across or under the neck or body of an opponent's mount in order to dislodge the ball from their opponent's racquet or prevent them from gaining possession of the ball by hitting their racquet or person.
4. No player shall be allowed to swing at an opponent's racquet while coming in from behind, until the player's body is level with the hip of the opponent's mount, and no farther forward than the mount's shoulder for a backward swing.
5. Once a player has gained possession of the ball, an opponent may not reach across the ball carrier's mount with their racquet.

6. A player may swing their racket at their opponent's racket, but only in an upward direction to dislodge the ball or to prevent the opponent from gaining possession of the ball.

Article 52—Tapping the Ball

A ball may be tapped along the ground so long as the racquet is not raised above the hock or knee in doing so.

Article 53—Intentional Delay

1. In the event that the attack is alone in the goal scoring area with the ball, that player must attempt a shot to the goal within 15 seconds or lose possession of the ball.
2. In the event that the defense is alone in the goal scoring area with the ball, that player must move the ball across the 30-yard penalty line within 15 seconds or will lose possession of the ball.
3. In the event of a team intentionally stalling the game to run out the clock, possession of the ball will be awarded to the other team.

Article 54—Deadlock

In the event of a deadlock (two opposing players unable to make any progress with the ball) lasting more than 10 seconds, the umpire will stop the game and throw the ball in from the nearest boundary line.

Article 55—Timing

1. **Maximum Time of Play.** No mount shall be required to play more than a total of 54 minutes in one day. No mount may play in more than one division per day.
2. **Termination of Chukka.** Each chukka ends at the expiration of the prescribed time, and the ball is dead on the first sound of the bell or horn. On termination of chukka, players will dismount, run-up irons, loosen girth, and proceed to cool-out area. Players will remain in the cool-out area until released by the Horse Management judge.
3. **Unfinished Games.** In the event of a game being stopped by the regional supervisor, chief umpire, technical delegate, or rally organizer for darkness, weather, or for any other reason, the game will be resumed at the same point as regards to score, time, chukka, and position of the ball where it stopped. If the conditions provide no further play on the prescribed days of the rally, the game shall be deemed abandoned and reorganization left to the rally committee.
4. **Restart.** If, for any reason other than foul, the game is stopped, it will be restarted by the team having possession of the ball at the time of stoppage throwing the ball in from the nearest sideline. If the game is stopped for broken equipment or a problem with bandages, the umpire shall re-start the game by awarding a 10-yard throw against the side with equipment problems.

SECTION III: Competition

5. **Broken or Dropped racquet.** The umpire shall not stop the game for a broken or dropped racquet.
6. **Lateness.** Teams may be penalized for lateness. Two players may constitute a team and begin play. A late player may enter the field only with permission of the umpire during a break in play.

If one team does not come onto the field at the start of the game when the umpire, TD, organizer and CHMJ call the team to the field and the opposing team is ready, they forfeit the game for lateness and the players do not get the point awarded in scoring for playing that game. Or the game can start without the team. The team on the field will play without opposition.

Article 56—Dangerous Riding/Rough Play/ Wrongful Use of Crop

1. Dangerous Riding:
 - A. Bumping in a manner dangerous to mount or player
 - B. Bumping with sufficient force to dislodge a mount bodily from its line of travel
 - C. Intentionally losing contact with the reins during play
 - D. Pulling across or over a mount's forelegs or hocks in such a manner as to risk tripping the mount
 - E. Two players wedging another player between them so as to cause a dangerous situation. The last person to join will be penalized
2. Rough Play.
 - A. No player may seize with the hand or push with the head, arm, or elbow, but a player may push with the arm above the elbow provided that the elbow is kept to the side.
 - B. No player may allow his mount's head to contact another player.
 - C. No player shall swing their racquet wildly so as to intimidate or injure another mount or rider. Any attempt to hit an opponent's racquet which in the umpire's opinion constitutes a wild or vicious swing will be deemed dangerous play.
 - D. The swinging of a racquet in more than one consecutive circle, while trying to dislodge the ball from an opponent, constitutes dangerous play.
 - E. Jostling or bumping during time off, is not permitted.
3. Wrongful Use of Crop, Spurs, or Racquet.
 - A. No player is allowed to hit a mount intentionally with their racquet. The penalty is a goal to the opposing team.
 - B. No player may use crop, spurs or racquet to intimidate or injure any mount or rider.
 - C. The umpire must prevent the use of spurs or crop for the remainder of the game if a mount has been injured by their use. If the injury was intentional, the player

must be removed from the game. Players will be penalized Horse Management points on the chukka daily sheet for spur marks.

- D. All crops must have a leather flap (with a maximum length of 2 inches) at the end. Welts will be penalized on the daily sheet.

Article 57—Game Player Substitutions

If a rider is injured during the course of a game, if the team has a mounted stable manager, they may be substituted if approved by the chief umpire and TD, per the parameters below.

1. If a player is injured, a period of ten minutes will be allowed for recovery; otherwise the stable manager may take the player's place, or the two remaining members may play in the number one and number three positions.
2. The substitute player must use his or her own mount if the injured player does not give permission for his or her mount to be used.
3. When a substitute player is utilized, the captain of the team may reorganize the player in any position.
4. An injured player may take part again in the game once cleared by medical personnel in consultation with the discipline ground jury.

Article 58—Game Mount Substitutions

If the team has a spare mount available, and a mount is injured or excused during the course of a game, they may be substituted if approved by the chief umpire and TD, per the parameters below.

1. The only substitute mount allowed is the team stable manager's mount. In the event of a substitute mount being played, it may be played by the affected player or the stable manager, if qualified. The captain of the affected team may re-organize the team to the team's best advantage.
2. Once a substitution has been approved by the chief umpire and TD, the team has ten minutes to prepare the substitute mount for play.
3. The original mount must be physically unable to continue as determined by the umpire and technical delegate. The umpire and discipline ground jury must be satisfied that the substitution is in keeping with the intent of this rule and not simply to play a fresh mount.
4. The injured mount may not be played again that day but may be played the following day if the discipline ground jury approves.
5. The stable manager's mount may be used by the umpires with the permission of the SM if the umpires need more mounts. However, this mount may only be used for two games.

SECTION IV: Scoring

Article 59—Points and Penalties

1. Positive Points

Points are earned by having the highest number of goals per chukka. Scoring per chukka is as follows:

- A. The number of goals earned by each team in a chukka will be recorded.
- B. The total number of goals earned by each team will be the sum of the goals earned in each chukka.
- C. The team earning the most goals wins the chukka.
 - 1) win = 4 points
 - 2) tie = 2 points
 - 3) loss = 0 point
 - In the event a team decides it necessary to forfeit a chukka, a win will be scored for the opposing team. If both teams agree to forfeit play of a chukka for any mutually agreed reason, the chukka will be scored as a tie and each team awarded 2 points.

2. Penalty Points

The umpire may award the following penalties for various infractions of the game according to severity of foul.

1. If a player is fouled by his or her own teammate, the other team gains possession of the ball.
2. Player commits a minor foul—loss of ball possession.
3. Player commits an aggravated foul—loss of ball possession and field position.
4. Player commits a dangerous foul—free goal awarded to fouled team.
5. Player commits deliberate, persistent, dangerous foul. If a player demonstrates unsportsmanlike behavior, abuse of mount, equipment or teammate, dismissal may result—dismissal of player or team from part of chukka, or remainder of chukka, or remainder of competition. Dismissal may also result from arguing with umpire during chukka.
6. There will be no protest of any sort to the umpire at any level.
7. Unauthorized assistance on the playing field will be penalized by disqualification from that chukka. This will result in a “0” score for the chukka

Article 60—Inquiries, Protests and Appeals

- Only competitors have the right to dispute scores and only competitors can participate in the process. Any non-competitor involvement in the process is considered unauthorized assistance.
- Competitors may only inquire about their team/individual scores.
- No protests of any sort concerning the playing of the game, placement, elimination or disqualification shall be allowed

in game at any level. Upon penalty of disqualification, no competitor, parent, spectator, chaperone or other individual may approach the judges during the course of the game to question their decision.

- Inquiries are encouraged if there are any scores with which the team does not agree or understand, or if they feel a mistake has occurred. Any disputes regarding scores are to be made following the procedures as stated in the governing documents.
- All inquiries, protests and appeals must be made in a polite and courteous manner. Abuse of these procedures or rude behavior may be penalized up to and including elimination and/or disqualification.
- The process will include verbal inquiry, written inquiry, written protest and written appeal.

Horse Management

Horse Management Verbal Inquiry

Verbal inquiries may be initiated if the team captain/individual competitor does not agree or **understand or if they feel a mistake has been made**. Horse management verbal inquiries are made to the CHMJ following the posting of scores.

Inquiries must be:

Initiated within 30 minutes from the time the score sheet(s) are posted by the CHMJ, and made in person by:

- The team captain, if competitor is on a team. The competitor involved may go with the team captain.
- The competitor involved (if competing as an individual).

At the end of the required 30 minute inquiry period, the CHMJ must:

- Make any necessary adjustments/changes to scores based on the outcome of any inquiries that may have been made and are settled. (Only the CHMJ may adjust points as a result of inquiries.)
- Transcribe any changes in scores to the HM master score sheet and turn in master score sheet to the rally scorer.
- No further inquiries will be permitted, except for transcription errors. Transcription errors are a discrepancy between actual scores shown on Horse Management sheets and scores posted by the scorer.

Horse Management Written Inquiry

Written inquiries may be initiated if the team captain/individual competitor disagrees with the CHMJ's decision on a verbal inquiry. Written inquiries are made to the TD/steward via the rally office.

Written Inquiries must be:

Made in writing, using the official Horse Management written inquiry form (signed by the team captain/individual competi-

SECTION IV: Scoring

tor), containing the references to the rules covering the reason for the inquiry Section VI, Chapter 24, D

Delivered within 30 minutes of the CHMJ decision on the verbal inquiry to the rally office.

Mounted Competition

Mounted Competition Scoring Written Inquiry

Written Inquiries may be initiated if the team captain/individual competitor does not agree or **understand or if they feel a mistake has been made**. Mounted Competition Written Inquiries are made to the TD/steward following the posting of scores.

Inquiries must be:

Initiated within 30 minutes from the time the score sheet(s) are posted and made in person by:

- The team captain, if competitor is on a team. The competitor involved may go with the team captain.
- The competitor involved (if competing as an individual).

If the team captain is riding when scores are posted and will not be available within the allowed thirty-minute period, another team member may notify the rally office that an inquiry is likely.

Written Protest to the Discipline Ground Jury

If a team does not agree with the TD/steward's decision on a written inquiry, they may advance a written protest (utilizing the existing Written Inquiry Form) to the discipline ground jury.

The decision must be made while the team is sequestered and within 10 minutes after the TD/steward's announcement of the decision to the team.

Written Protests must be:

Initiated by:

- The team captain, if competitor is on a team. The competitor involved may go with the team captain.
- The competitor involved (if competing as an individual).
- Made within 10 minutes of the TD/steward's announcement of the decision to the team.

Frivolous Protest

- During a rally, each team is allowed one "free" inquiry to the TD/steward. After the first, the TD/steward may present to the discipline ground jury any inquiry presented in which the decision of the judge was upheld and which the TD/steward deems frivolous and not in the spirit of good sportsmanship. Any inquiry deemed frivolous, may be assessed 5 points by the discipline ground jury.
- If any score change results, the Chief Scorekeeper must be notified by the official making the decision and changes recorded scores.

The discipline ground jury will meet, review the Written Inquiry/Protest form, make a decision, document the decision on the original Written Inquiry/Protest form, and report its decision.

THE DECISION OF THE DISCIPLINE GROUND JURY IS FINAL AT REGIONAL RALLIES.

Written Appeal to the Overall Ground Jury/ Appeal Committee

(AT CHAMPIONSHIPS ONLY)

If a team does not agree with the discipline ground jury's decision on a written protest, they may advance an appeal (utilizing the existing written inquiry form) to the overall ground jury/appeal committee.

The team's decision to appeal must be made while the team is sequestered and within 10 minutes after the announcement of the discipline ground jury's decision to the team.

Appeals must be initiated by:

- The team captain, if competitor is on a team. The competitor involved may go with the team captain.
- The competitor involved (if competing as an individual).

THE DECISION OF THE OVERALL GROUND JURY/APPEAL COMMITTEE IS FINAL AT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Article 61—Scoring of Excused

Excused competitors/mounts will receive same score as an elimination score for any phase from which they are excused. Competitors/mounts may rejoin the competition soon as they are able.

Article 62—Scoring of Elimination

Game elimination of a competitor/team may occur when, in the opinion of the chief umpire, a rider has been guilty of dangerous or rough riding, unruly or unseemly behavior, rude, abusive, obscene or inappropriate language, or unsportsmanlike conduct. The decision of the umpire is final. A competitor/team may be elimination from a chukka or based on the decision of the discipline ground jury be disqualified from the rest of the competition. Elimination of a team will result in a "0" score for the chukka.

Article 63—Scoring of Disqualification

The discipline ground jury may disqualify a competitor and/or a team from competition, for the reasons stated in Article 21. Or the discipline ground jury may decide to issue a Yellow (Warning) Card in lieu of disqualifying a competitor. Decisions of the discipline ground jury are not appealable except at Championships.

1. **If a Yellow Card is assessed to a competitor, it may or may not include penalty points. The discipline ground jury can access penalties ranging from 0 up to the maximum**

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penalties as defined below. Any assessed penalties should be included in the "Other" column on the scoresheet and are deducted from the positive point score prior to combining them with the Horse Management Score.

Single Chukka Infraction—The maximum number of penalties accessible for infractions related to a single chukka is 2 penalties deducted from the final chukka score.

Full Competition—For infractions related to the entire competition, the maximum number of penalties possible is calculated by multiplying the number of chukkas played during the competition by 2.

2. Competitors (or teams) who are disqualified from competition shall have all their scores from the competition stricken. If the disqualification of a competitor causes an already short team, to become a shortened team, then shortened team ghost scoring will apply. If a stable manager is disqualified, all the team's accumulated Horse Management points will be split evenly among the remaining team members.

Disqualified competitors and their horses may not take further part in the rally and may be asked to leave the grounds. A disqualified competitor/team may not receive an award.

Article 64—Team Scoring

1. Team scoring for Polocrosse is on a positive point basis. The total number of goals scored will be added to the Horse Management score to determine the final team score using the following formula:

Horse Management Bonus Points = # chukkas played—(# chukkas played x 0.04) x (HM penalties)

Bonus scores cannot be less than zero.

Final Score = Riding Score + Horse Management Bonus Points

2. In extraordinary circumstances when a team loses a team member during the competition, the following team scoring will take effect.
 - A. In the event of the competitor being removed completely from the team. Ghost Horse Management scores will be determined per the Horse Management Handbook.
 - B. In the event of the competitor no longer being able to participate in the riding portion of the competition. They shall continue to earn Horse Management scores that count towards the final team score. These members are eligible to receive awards.

Article 65—Posting of Scores

Depending on the length of the rally, scores may be posted multiple times during the rally or just once. Any time scores are posted there is a 30-minute inquiry period where competitors can inquiry regarding the scores (Article 60). After the final inquiry period, the only changes that can occur are if a transcription error has occurred. Following the final inquiry period, final scores for all competitors must be posted for review by competitors, parents, coaches, etc.

Anytime scores are posted during the competition, there will be an announcement of official score posting and time.

Article 66—Placing of Teams

The winning team is that with the best (highest) final score after all the riding score and the horse management bonus score together.

Ties: Will be broken by horse management score, and if still tied, by goals scored.

SECTION V: Officiation

Overview

The use of appropriately licensed (US Equestrian, etc.) officials is always preferable. Regarding standard rallies, appropriately licensed officials may be required. However, realizing that not every area has Pony Club-oriented licensed officials easily available, rally organizers are asked to utilize suitably experienced personnel to fill official positions. Organizers needing help are encouraged to reach out to the appropriate discipline committee (refer to www.ponyclub.org About/Contact Us/Activities Committees to find contact information for the USPC discipline committee members). These resource people, available by e-mail, or phone, can help with courses, officials, or other questions.

Article 67—Rally Organizer

The rally organizer serves as the manager of the competition. They must be on the grounds during competition and available to rally officials in the event a problem arises concerning the facility or equipment. Rally organizers do not participate in the officiation, unless required due to extenuating circumstances. They must engage individuals necessary to fill all official capacities at the competition. Full details and job descriptions for rally organizers are available in the Rally Organizer's Guide.

Article 68—Technical Delegate (TD)

The technical delegate oversees the technical and administrative arrangements for a competition. They are responsible for knowing and enforcing the rules of the competition. The TD is the person to whom an inquiry is presented by the team captain in the event of a question regarding mathematical errors or scoring irregularities. If the initial inquiry to the TD fails to resolve the question at hand, the discipline ground jury then makes a final decision. The TD may not be a member of the discipline ground jury.

The organizer shall appoint a knowledgeable person to serve as TD. The TD shall act with complete impartiality and report to the organizer and appropriate discipline committee, protecting the interests of competitors, judges, officials and the competition organizers. The TD shall have no connection with the management or judging of a competition. No Pony Club rally competition shall be organized and held without the presence of a TD.

The TD is responsible for:

- A. Ensuring the competition is organized and managed in strict compliance with the appropriate discipline rules
- B. Inspecting competition facility prior to the competition with appropriate officials
- C. Supervising the **horse inspections**
- D. Once the competition begins, the TD is responsible for accounting for the presence of all competitors and horses

on rally grounds. Any withdrawals of horses or riders must be reported to the TD as soon as possible.

- E. Supervising the technical conduct of the competition.
- F. Reporting any infraction or violation of the competition rules and regulations to the organizer or appropriate people, by any competitor, coach, manager, competition official, staff member or any other person present on the competition grounds, and seeing that immediate action is taken
- G. Protecting the interests of competitors, judges, officials and the competition organizers
- H. Furnishing the discipline committee with a complete written report on the competition, including any infractions or violations of the rules, within three days following completion of the competition. (See Appendix IV)

The TD is authorized to insist on alterations to the facility and competition areas if, in his/her opinion, they do not comply with the established limits for the competition.

Article 69—Discipline Ground Jury

The discipline ground jury is the group that adjudicates the rally. The discipline ground jury makes proper inquiries into both sides of cases in all protests concerning decisions made by the TD and other officials during a rally.

The discipline ground jury shall be composed of the chief umpire, the chief horse management judge, and one other Pony Club knowledgeable person as appointed by the rally organizer.

The following persons are ineligible to serve on the discipline ground jury:

1. **Any competitor, manager, chaperone, coach, or owner of a horse entered in the competition**
2. **Any close relative of a person named in item 1. above**
3. **Any instructor or trainer of any competitor or horse entered in the competition**
4. **The organizer or any member of the organizing committee**
5. **No other horse management judge from that competition**
6. **The technical delegate**
7. **Any member of the overall ground jury/appeal committee**

Any variance from these qualifications must be approved by the chairman of the appropriate discipline committee.

Duties of the Discipline Ground Jury:

- A. The discipline ground jury is ultimately responsible for the judging of the rally and for settling all problems that may arise during its jurisdiction. Together with the TD and organizing committee shall ensure that all arrangements for the rally, including that all competition areas are appropriate. If, after consultation with the TD, the disci-

SECTION V: Officiation

pline ground jury is not satisfied with the arrangements or areas, it has the authority to modify them.

- B. The discipline ground jury will be responsible for determining objections against decisions by technical personnel, including judges and time-keepers, and may substitute their judgement for that of any judge or official, whether or not in favor of the competitor.
- C. The discipline ground jury oversees all phases of a rally and determines whether competitors may continue in the next phase, after elimination or excused.
- D. The members of the discipline ground jury are obliged to be on the grounds from the official rally opening until awards have been made.
- E. Any member of the discipline ground jury has the duty and authority at any time during the rally to disqualify any competitor who is unfit to continue because of physical exhaustion or impairment, abusive or dangerous behavior. There is no appeal against such a decision.

Article 70—President of the Discipline Ground Jury

The president of the ground jury will be the chief umpire.

Article 71—Overall Ground Jury/Appeals Committee (for Multiple Championships)

At Championships (when multiple disciplines are competing at the same time and on the same facility), there will be an overall ground jury/appeals committee composed of three to five persons to include: the Vice President of Activities (VPA) (if not the organizer), the Championships horse management organizer, and one or more knowledgeable horse persons designated by the organizer, one of whom will be designated president.

The purpose and duties of the overall ground jury/appeals committee include:

- Determine dress requirements for turnouts and competition; and responsibility for waiving of dress requirements when the heat/humidity index so indicates
- Decide issues that affect all disciplines at the Championships, so as to promote uniformity among the competitions.
- Handle instances regarding the uniform application of disciplinary action for poor sportsmanship, cruelty or misbehavior by a competitor
- Make a proper inquiry into both sides of the cases in all appeals concerning decisions made by the discipline ground jury, or referred to the appeal committee by the discipline ground jury.

The decision of the overall ground jury/appeals committee is final.

The following may not serve on the overall ground jury/appeals committee at a Championships:

- Anyone serving as a technical delegate
- Anyone serving on a discipline ground jury
- Anyone serving as a CHMJ for the competition
- Anyone serving as a judge for the competition

Article 72—Horse Management Judges

1. All competitions shall include judging of horse management. Horse management shall be judged in accordance with current USPC Horse Management Handbook. At all events, horse management judges will judge safety standards throughout the day.
2. The horse management judges shall be responsible for conducting stable, turnout and turnback inspections.
3. Horse management judges shall be responsible for safety checks. The safety checks will be performed in assigned areas, as close to warm up and competition areas as feasible.

Article 73—Chief Horse Management Judge (CHMJ)

One member of the rally horse management staff will be designated as the chief horse management judge. If the rally is a standard rally for Championships, the chief horse management judge must be selected from the chief horse management judge list on the USPC website.

Article 74—Umpires

1. Umpires will be properly dressed in striped or checkered shirts, boots with a clearly defined heel, a properly fitted, certified riding helmet, meeting the USPC Helmet Policy outlined in Article 15.1, and white or light colored breeches or jeans. Holding safety checks prior to play is strongly encouraged.
2. A chief umpire will be appointed by the rally committee to serve on the discipline ground jury and supervise umpires during the entire rally. It is the responsibility of the chief umpire to thoroughly brief goal keepers, timers and field scorers. If the chief umpire has comments for the daily sheets, he/she may submit them to the chief horse management judge.
3. When two umpires control a game, it is suggested that one take one side and one end of the field, and the other take the opposite side and end. By this method, the players will be between umpires. The senior umpire will always be on the side of the field with the scorekeeper, timekeeper and announcer.
4. Rights of umpires:
 - A. The umpire has the right to suspend play until he or she feels that the field, mounts, and players and officials conform to the USPC Polocrosse rulebook.

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- B. The umpire has the right to declare time off for any reason that he or she considers necessary.
 - C. It is within the discretion of the umpire not to stop the game for the purpose of inflicting a penalty, if stopping the game would be disadvantageous to the fouled team.
 - D. The umpire has the right to remove a mount from the remainder of the competition if it exhibits any dangerous behavior. The umpire may discuss a potential problem with a player and provide a warning. This approach should be taken if the umpire feels the mount is reacting to his leg protection or equipment. The mount may also be “feeling good” as play starts. If the rider is not able to reverse the behavior the umpire may remove the mount from the chukka or the rest of the competition. If the behavior has a direct result on the safety of other players and mounts, the umpire must rule to remove the horse from the competition. Examples include, but are not limited to, kicking in the line-up, kicking directly at an approaching horse, making any kind of contact with the horse’s hooves to another mount or player, and biting a competitor’s horse during the line up or play. The umpire’s decision is final.
5. Infringement of the Rules, Dead Ball: Any infringement of the USPC Polocrosse rulebook constitutes a foul and the umpire may stop the game by blowing a whistle. When the umpire blows his or her whistle, the ball becomes dead and cannot be advanced. The umpire will restart the game by throwing the ball in or awarding a free throw.
6. Umpires are only permitted contact with competitors while they are on the playing field or during briefings. The chief umpire may request a meeting with one or more competitors with permission of the CHMJ and TD. The TD must be present during any requested meeting. It is recommended that the CHMJ is also present, but not required.
7. Umpire Grooms: At Championships, umpire grooms must dress in appropriate USPC attire and conform to all USPC rules. They are permitted in the barn only to care for the umpire horses. They are not to assist any competitor or enter into any competitor tack room. When at the playing field, umpire grooms are to only care for umpire horses and are not permitted to coach or care for any competitor’s mount.

Article 75—Goal Judges

It is highly recommended that all goal tenders read the Guide to Goal Tending found in the Organizers Guide.

Goal judges shall be appointed to attest to the umpire (at his or her request) whether a goal was scored or the crossing of the 11-yard circle. In all cases the umpire shall make the final decision. The goal judge shall, at all times, position himself/

herself for a clear view of both the goal posts and the 11-yard semi-circle, commonly known as the “D.” The goal judge shall wave a flag or racquet above his or her head to indicate a goal has been scored and shall wave it at knee level to indicate a miss.

At Championships, each team is required to provide at least one experienced goal tender who is at least 16 years of age to goal tend during each of their games. Goal tenders should bring their own racquets and attend the initial rally briefing.

Article 76—Timekeepers and Chukka Scorers

A timekeeper and a scorer will be appointed in all games. They shall report the state of the game as regards number of goals scored and the amount of time left to play as requested by the umpire.

Article 77—Inspection Panel

An inspection panel made up of the president of the discipline ground jury, the CHMJ, and a veterinarian or other qualified horse person, will officiate over the horse inspections (jogging). The veterinarian’s decision shall be final when a judge or the steward requests an inspection or examination as to the serviceable soundness of a horse. In the absence of a veterinarian, the judges or the steward shall have the right to excuse a horse from further participation on the grounds of unsoundness.

Article 78—Veterinarian

1. The veterinarian should be a part of the inspection panel for all horse inspections.
2. Regional competitions should have a qualified veterinarian present or on call for all games of the competition.
3. The veterinarian shall assist the organizer in all matters pertaining to the health and welfare of the horses at the competition.
4. The veterinarian, when required to be present at a competition, shall have the right to inspect and examine any horse at the competition. The judges or the steward may request an inspection or an examination of any horse.
5. The veterinarian’s decision shall be final when a judge or the steward requests an inspection or examination as to the serviceable soundness of a horse. In the absence of a veterinarian, the judges or the steward shall have the right to excuse a horse from further participation on the grounds of unsoundness.

Article 79—Chief Scorekeeper

1. The chief scorekeeper is responsible for prompt and accurate scorekeeping. The judges and timekeepers provide factual data for the chief scorekeeper to use in the calculation of scores and place standings.

SECTION V: Officiation

2. Accurate, up-to-the-minute scorekeeping is very important to keep the competitors, officials and spectators informed. Therefore, the judges and the chief scorekeeper shall work in close cooperation with the announcer.
3. The chief scorekeeper shall appoint such assistants as he/she may require for the work. All scoring shall be conducted with complete impartiality.

Article 80—Required Medical Personnel

1. For mounted rallies—An EMT-Basic (paid or volunteer) is required onsite one hour prior to the first ride of the rally and stay until riding concludes for the day. The EMT or rally organizer must be aware of the closest ambulance and hospital locations.
 - A The EMT must:
 - 1) Have CPR certification and license to perform basic assessment and non-invasive treatment.
 - 2) Not have any other duties at the Mounted rally.

- 3) Have a reliable means of communicating with the local EMS service and knowledge of the nearest hospital.
 - 4) Have direct communication with all riding areas, especially those out of view.
 - 5) Coordinate with the rally organizer on how to handle injured parties.
2. Additional Information:
 - A. An EMT who is Intermediate or Paramedic level, both meets and exceeds the minimum requirement.
 - B. Facility requirements may exceed the minimum USPC EMT requirement.
 - C. Rallies run as recognized events may exceed the minimum USPC EMT requirement.
 - D. An on-site ambulance is highly recommended, but not required.

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Appendix I: Mounted Competitions Scoring Inquiry/Protest/Appeal Form page 1

Remember:

- Only Competitors have the right to dispute scores and can participate in the process.
- Before this form can be used, a verbal inquiry must have been made to the CHMJ for Horse Management score questions.
- After submission to the TD/steward, no additional information can be added by the team.

Date: _____ Discipline: _____ Division: _____ Team #s _____

Team Captain Name & Phone Number: _____

Team Member # for Protest: _____ Team Member Certification: _____

State infraction and provide points assessed:

Statement of Protest:

References (Name reference and page number):

Signature of Team Captain/Competitor: _____

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Appendix I: Mounted Competitions Scoring Inquiry/Protest/Appeal Form page 2

Written Inquiry/Protest/Appeal Review

For Official Use Only

Written Inquiry Disposition: Date/time: _____

Approved:_____ Denied:_____ Points awarded if any:_____

Technical Delegate: _____

CHMJ (if HM related) _____

Team Captain _____

Requesting Advance to Protest Yes:_____ No:_____

Protest Disposition: Date/time: _____

Approved:_____ Denied:_____ Points awarded if any:_____ Penalty, if any:_____

Discipline Ground Jury: _____

Team Captain: _____

Requesting Advance to Appeal (Championships ONLY) Yes:_____ No:_____

Appeal Disposition: Date/time: _____

Approved:_____ Denied:_____ Points awarded if any:_____ Penalty, if any:_____

Overall Ground Jury/Appeal Committee (Championships ONLY): _____

Team Captain: _____

Received by Scorer: (to indicate receipt and adjustment of a change)

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Appendix II Heat Illness and Heat Index Chart

HEAT ILLNESS	Symptoms	What to Do
Heat Stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusion • Fainting • Seizures • Excessive sweating or red, hot, dry skin • Very high body temperature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Medical Personnel, EMT, or Call 911 <p><i>While waiting for help:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place person in shady, cool area • Loosen clothing, or remove outer clothing • Fan air, place ice packs in armpits, apply cool compresses • Provide fluids (water)
Heat Exhaustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool, moist skin • Heavy sweating • Headache • Nausea or vomiting • Dizziness • Light headedness • Weakness • Thirst • Irritability • Fast Heart Beat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place person in shady, cool area • Provide fluids (water) • Cool person with cold compresses, ice packs, fan
Heat Cramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle Spasms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rest in cool, shaded area • Drink water • Wait a few hours before returning to play

Heat Index (Apparent Temperature) Chart

	RELATIVE HUMIDITY										
	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
70°	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	70	71	71	72
75°	69	70	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
80°	73	75	77	78	79	81	82	85	86	88	91
85°	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	93	97	102	108
90°	83	85	87	90	93	96	100	106	113	122	+
95°	87	90	93	96	101	107	114	124	136	+	+
100°	91	95	99	104	110	120	132	144	+	+	+
105°	95	100	105	113	123	135	149	+	+	+	+
110°	99	105	112	123	137	150	+	+	Danger Zone		
115°	103	111	120	135	151	+	+				
120°	107	116	130	148	+	+	+				
125°	111	123	141	+	+	+	+				
130°	117	131	+	+	+	+	+				

This chart is based upon shady, light wind conditions. Exposure to direct sunlight can increase the HI by up to 15°F. "+" indicates the heat index temperature is so great it is off the scale.

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Appendix III: Chaperone and Emergency Contact Information

Team Chaperones vs. Emergency Contacts

When competitors under the age of majority (minors) participate in a rally, there will be a designated “Official Team Chaperone.” In the situation of scramble teams, the official team chaperone will be appointed by the rally officials and will be so noted in the rally program. The team chaperone serves as the team contact for rally and a responsible guiding presence to prepare the team for success. Competitors who are above the age of majority (adults) participating in a rally will not have a designated chaperone but must submit the name and contact information for their emergency contact.

Team Chaperones

Time Commitment

The official team chaperone is responsible for team members during the hours of competition and on competition grounds only (from arrival on grounds until departing rally ground at beginning and end of each day of competition).

Transportation, Driving and Lodging

Decisions to allow a competitor to drive or not, who they can or cannot ride with, who they can or cannot have in a vehicle that they are driving, where they stay at night and with whom they stay, and who is to be responsible for a competitor are all decisions that must be made by the parent/legal guardian. These decisions are not a decision of USPC, their region, club/center, or the rally organizer. Specific arrangements must be made by and between the parent/legal guardian and the adult assuming any of these responsibilities in the absence of the parent/guardian.

Preparing Your Team for Success

- Initiate contact with all team members prior to leaving for the competition and gather cell phone numbers as appropriate. In cases of scramble team members, request contact information from the rally secretary. Share this information with team captain and/or stable manager.
- Encourage the team to have meetings prior to leaving for rally. Be sure all members of a scramble team are included in the decision-making process, either by email or phone contact, if a distance away.
- Discuss team equipment, review all rules that apply and any decisions regarding snacks, drinks, plans for meals, etc. Determine how the team members plan to provide snacks and drinks (i.e., each team member contribute a sum of money to a pot or each member is assigned specific items to bring). If each is contributing money, it must be collected before the rally. Be sure to know who is bringing cooler(s), as to avoid a trip to the local store.

- Plan arrival time at the competition site and any details such as arrangements for ordering bedding, if needed, and who is assigned to do this (again collect money in advance if needed).
- On the first day of the rally, gather the team together before they separate for the night and make plans for the next day. Include a review of their competition schedule and how they can best work together to help each other prepare.
- Determine a regular meeting place and de-brief the team at the end of each day of competition. Take this opportunity to offer words of praise, acknowledge their accomplishments, and encourage the sense of teamwork and team building. Guide the team towards constructive criticism and steer them away from finger pointing. Have the team make plans for the next day concerning time they will arrive on the competition grounds, who will feed horses the next morning, who will re-supply the tack room cooler with ice, drinks and snacks (get requests for drinks/ snacks) and make the plans for lunch. Be sure any plans for cooler and/or lunch delivery follow any requirements as stated in the competition entry and they understand the plan. Have the team leave with a plan for the next day in place before they go off for an evening of relaxation.

Emergency Contacts

Anyone listed as an emergency contact for a competitor should be reachable by phone for the duration of the competition. Emergency contacts do not need to be on the competition grounds, but ideally are also within driving distance of the competition in the case of an emergency.

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Appendix III Chaperone Form

To be completed by the chaperone and turned in with the rally entry for USPC members below the age of majority.

Chaperone duties shall include:

1. The primary function of the "Official Team Chaperone" is to ensure that there is a contact person for every USPC member below the age of majority, on the grounds for the duration of the competition.
2. While multiple Chaperone Forms may be turned in for a single team, only one person will be designated the Official Team Chaperone. If the Official Team Chaperone must leave the grounds during the competition, they must delegate the team chaperone duties to another responsible adult, making it clear that they are to respond to rally officials and any team members in your absence.
3. Be present and available to rally officials and all team members for the duration of the competition.
4. Being in contact with parents/guardians for all team members during competition hours.
5. Being in contact with all team members and their parents/guardians outside of competition hours.
6. Have copy of and be familiar with the current discipline rulebook and the current Horse Management Handbook and Rules for rallies. Rulebooks available for download from www.ponyclub.org.
7. Be aware that USPC members are required to wear a current, up to date USPC medical card/bracelet on their arm at all USPC activities.
8. Be familiar with the effects of heat and humidity and the potential risk for heat related illness. Take an active role in helping to keep all team members well hydrated and take every opportunity to encourage water breaks.
9. Uphold USPC Substances and Weapons Policy which prohibits the inappropriate or illegal use of any substance, including but not limited to drugs or alcohol, by anyone participating in any manner. Weapons of any kind are forbidden. Refer to About/About the Organization/By-Laws, Policies and Resolutions on www.ponyclub.org for the full policy statement.
10. Remember that administration of medications is the sole responsibility of the parent/guardian.

I have read and understand the duties of a chaperone as listed above.

Chaperone for the following team or individual(s)

Name of Chaperone

Cell Phone Number

Signature

Date

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Appendix III Emergency Contact Form

for USPC Members Above the Age of Majority

The age of majority is the threshold of adulthood in law. As USPC members above the age of majority are adults in the eyes of the law and therefore responsible for themselves; USPC does not require a “chaperone” for these members at competitions. USPC does require that members above the age of majority submit Emergency Contact information for each competition. Age of majority varies per state.

USPC Member: _____ Current Age: _____ State of Residence: _____

Competition Name: _____ Competition Date: _____

Emergency Contact Name: _____

Emergency Contact Relationship to Competitor: _____

Emergency Contact Home Phone Number: _____

Emergency Contact Cell Phone Number: _____

An additional Emergency Contact can be included, but is not required.

Secondary Emergency Contact Name: _____

Secondary Emergency Contact Relationship to Competitor: _____

Secondary Emergency Contact Home Phone Number: _____

Secondary Emergency Contact Cell Phone Number: _____

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Appendix IV: Junior/Senior Team Formation

PERMISSION FOR JUNIOR COMPETITORS TO PARTICIPATE IN A RALLY ON A TEAM WITH SENIOR COMPETITORS

When merging a member under the age of 18 on a team with member(s) 18 years of age or older, written permission should be obtained by the person configuring the team. This form can be used for written permission, but other methods (email, etc.) are also acceptable. Written permission should be maintained with the rally entry paperwork.

This agreement acknowledges that _____ and their parent(s)/legal guardian(s) agree to the participant's placement onto a rally team with:
(Name of Participant)

(Name of Senior Participant)

(Name of Senior Participant)

(Name of Senior Participant)

(Name of Senior Participant)

at _____ rally.
(name of rally)

PARTICIPANT NAME *(Print)*: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

PARTICIPANT SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME *(Print)*: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

*PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME *(Print)*: _____

*PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Note: Combining junior and senior teams into one division is not the same as combining junior and senior members onto one team. Junior competitors can always compete up a division as a senior to fill out a team. Senior competitors can never compete down to a junior division. Before combining junior and senior aged competitors on the same team, rally organizers must obtain the permission of the junior competitor and their parent(s)/legal guardian(s).

*Second parent/guardian signature if applicable.

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Appendix V USPC Polocrosse Rally Technical Delegate's Evaluation and Report

(This form is also available electronically on the USPC website.

=information required; circle yes or no when you see **(yes/no).*

TD/Steward's Name * _____ Phone * _____

TD/Steward's Email Address * _____

TD/Steward's License number and affiliation _____

Organizer's Name * _____ Phone * _____

Organizer's Email Address * _____

CHMJ Name* _____ Phone * _____

CHMJ Email Address * _____ Number of AHMJ's* _____

Rally Information

Region * _____ Rally Start Date * _____ Rally End Date * _____

Rally locations (please include all if multiple) _____

Is this a standard rally? * _____

Did you have a CURRENT copy of the Discipline's Rulebook? * **(yes/no)**

Did you read the rulebook prior to attending the rally? * **(yes/no)**

Was the entire rally conducted according to these rules? * **(yes/no)**

Did Horse Management function according to the rules? * **(yes/no)**

Did you have any problem with a stated rule? * **(yes/no)** If yes, please tell us why. _____

Did you have a situation for which there was not a stated rule? * **(yes/no)** If yes, please describe the situation. _____

Did any competitors receive Yellow Cards given during the rally? **(yes/no)** If yes, how many and why. _____

Were any competitors disqualified during the rally? * **(yes/no)** If so, please tell us who and why. _____

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Was the rally well-organized? **(yes/no)** Please describe. _____

Were the facilities suitable for all phases of the rally? **(yes/no)** If no, please describe areas of concern. _____

Were the organizers and other officials friendly and supportive to competitors and each other? * **(yes/no)**

Was sufficient personnel provided to manage all phases? * **(yes/no)**

Were medical personnel & equipment (EMT, ambulance) on the grounds during mounted activities and on call at all times? * **(yes/no)**

Were any accident reports filed? * **(yes/no)**

For the duration of the rally, was safety placed as a priority? **(yes/no)** Please describe. _____

Were the communications suitable for all phases of the rally? (yes/no) If no, please describe areas of concern. _____

Were briefings held? (yes/no) Please describe. _____

Was the rally a learning experience for all competitors? * **(yes/no)** Please describe. _____

Do you feel you were given all the materials to do your job effectively? * **(yes/no)** If no, please describe why not. _____

Horse Management Review

As the Technical Delegate/Steward, you are charged with the first level of reviewing the decisions in Horse Management. Under the rules of competition, the initial protest from the decision of the Chief Horse Management Judge is to the Technical Delegate/Steward. A protest can only be made by the team or individual competitor against whom an adverse decision is made. Therefore if a protest comes to you to reconsider the decision of the Chief Horse Management Judge and you do NOT sustain the decision of the judge, the protest is concluded. If you do sustain the Chief Horse Management Judge, then a protest can be placed before the Discipline Ground Jury.

Were all inquiries/protests that were brought to you as TD/Steward in written form on the official form? * **(yes/no)**

Do you have any comments on the Horse Management competition at this rally? _____

Do you have any additional comments or thought you would like to share? _____

SECTION VI: Appendices

Rally Competitor Numbers

Please utilize the lines below to indicate what competition divisions were offered and the number of teams and competitors in each.

	Level/ Division*	Number of Teams*	Number of Competitors*	Number of Competitors with D-2 Certification above 10 years of age*	Number of Competitors with C-1 Certification above 12 years of age*
Junior Walk/Trot	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Senior Walk/Trot	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Junior Novice	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Senior Novice	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Junior Intermediate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Senior Intermediate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Junior Advanced	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Senior Advanced	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (please specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

President of the Ground Jury's Name * _____ Phone * _____

President of the Ground Jury's Email Address * _____

President of the Ground Jury's License Experience (please describe) _____

SECTION VI: Appendices

Appendix VI Polocrosse Coaching Guidelines Form

Each coach should have a copy and a signed copy submitted with entries. Photocopy as necessary.

Penalties for violating these coaching guidelines will be assessed by the discipline ground jury and/or overall ground jury under the rules governing unauthorized assistance. Any coach not adhering to the rules set forth below may be removed from their position for the duration of the phase and/or competition.

Coaches are recommended for Polocrosse rallies and Championships. There may be one or more coaches per team; the organizer or ring steward may limit the number of coaches in a warm-up area at any given time.

Agreement

By signing this form, you:

- Agree to be familiar with and observe all USPC By-Laws, Policies and competition rules.
- Agree to be governed by Horse Management guidelines as expected of competitors, including appropriate attire, footwear and conduct.
- Agree to adhere to the USPC Conflict of Interest and Code of Ethics Policies in all your actions and decisions.
- Agree to conduct yourself in a fair and courteous manner.

Coaches Must

- Check in as requested and attend any official coaches' briefings.
- Be familiar with, understand and comply with the current USPC discipline and Horse Management rules.
- Be aware of the welfare of horse and rider.
- Wear identification as provided by the organizer/secretary during the competition times.
- Follow all discipline coach parameters outlined in the discipline rulebook.
- Assist competitors in learning and understanding all rules pertinent to the competition.
- Help any Pony Club competitor who asks for help or who is present without a coach.

All phase coaches must sign that they have read this sheet:

I _____ have read and agree to follow the USPC Polocrosse Rulebook and above guidelines for coaching.

Printed Name: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____ Cell Phone: _____ Email: _____

Please list the competitors/teams you are coaching:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Coaches Must Not

- Enter the barn except during authorized visiting times.
- Interfere with the immediate care of the mount under penalty of elimination of the competitor.
- Coach in a manner that interferes with the warm-up of other competitors.
- Be the organizer, and member of the organizing committee or any other official of the competition.
- Be a team chaperone.
- Be a regional supervisor at a regional competition.

Coaching Duties

- Warming-up competitors for competition in the designated warm-up areas only.
- In addition, a coach may lead a competitor's mount into the arena area.
- Coaches may observe but not participate in (unless requested), soundness checks or horse inspections.
- Meet with the team to discuss ride times, planning and how to best utilize the coach within the team.

Communications between Coaches and Competitors

- Coaches may communicate with the competitors during the official briefing and any subsequent briefings as required by the organizer and in the warm-up area prior to and following the competitor's ride.
- Coaches may accompany competitors during their ride, arena inspection, course walks or any other subsequent times competition areas are open for warm-up, during which they may give advice and coach.

Competitors who wish to Coach while Competing

Championships competitors who are 18 years of age as of January 1 of the competition year may coach other members recognizing that:

- No scheduling changes will be made to accommodate coaching /riding times.
- Care of mount and other competitor responsibilities take precedence over coaching.

SECTION VI: Appendices

Appendix VII Polocrosse Yellow (Warning) Card

UNITED STATES PONY CLUBS

A yellow warning card may be issued by the discipline ground jury after being notified by a technical delegate, steward, or competition official at a USPC competition to any competitor, spectator or participant for improper conduct, or for noncompliance with the rules. When issuing a yellow card, the discipline ground jury may assess penalty points as outlined in Article 21 and 63.

Important information to know about the issuance of a Warning (Yellow) Card:

1. A Yellow Card is a warning with possible attached penalty points given for any infraction that is a disqualifiable offense.
2. A Yellow Card may be, but is not required to be given before the disqualification of a competitor or team.
3. A Yellow Card that incurs penalty points that will be recorded in the "Other" column of the scoresheet.
4. There is no appeal against receiving a Yellow Card.
5. A copy of any Yellow Card issued must be sent to the Activities Department, activities@ponyclub.org.

Issued to: (Name) _____ Competitor # _____

Region/Club/Center _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

At the following competition: _____

Date/Time of incident: _____ Description of incident: _____

(please use back of page if necessary)

Issuing Official: (print) _____ Position: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

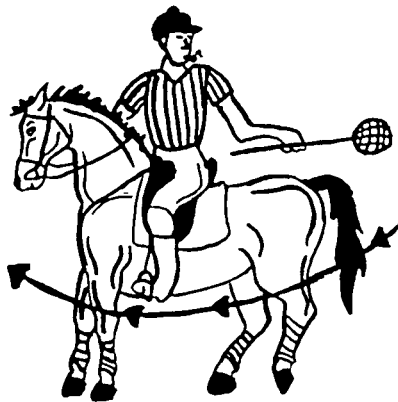
Activities Department • United States Pony Clubs • 4041 Iron Works Parkway • Lexington, KY 40511 •
859.254.7669 • Fax 859.223.4652 • www.ponyclub.org

SECTION VI: Appendices

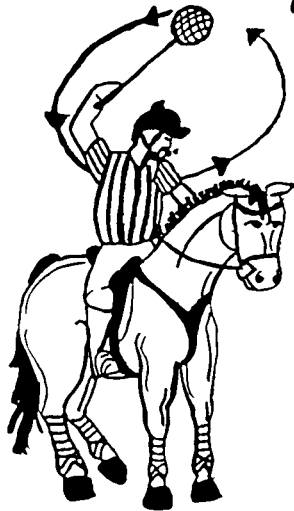
Appendix VIII

Umpire Signals

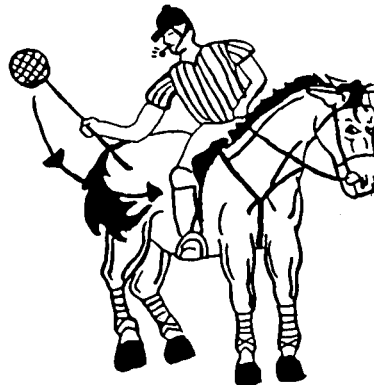
Artwork by Nicole Estep



Unsuccessful Attempt at a Goal



A Wild or Dangerous Swing



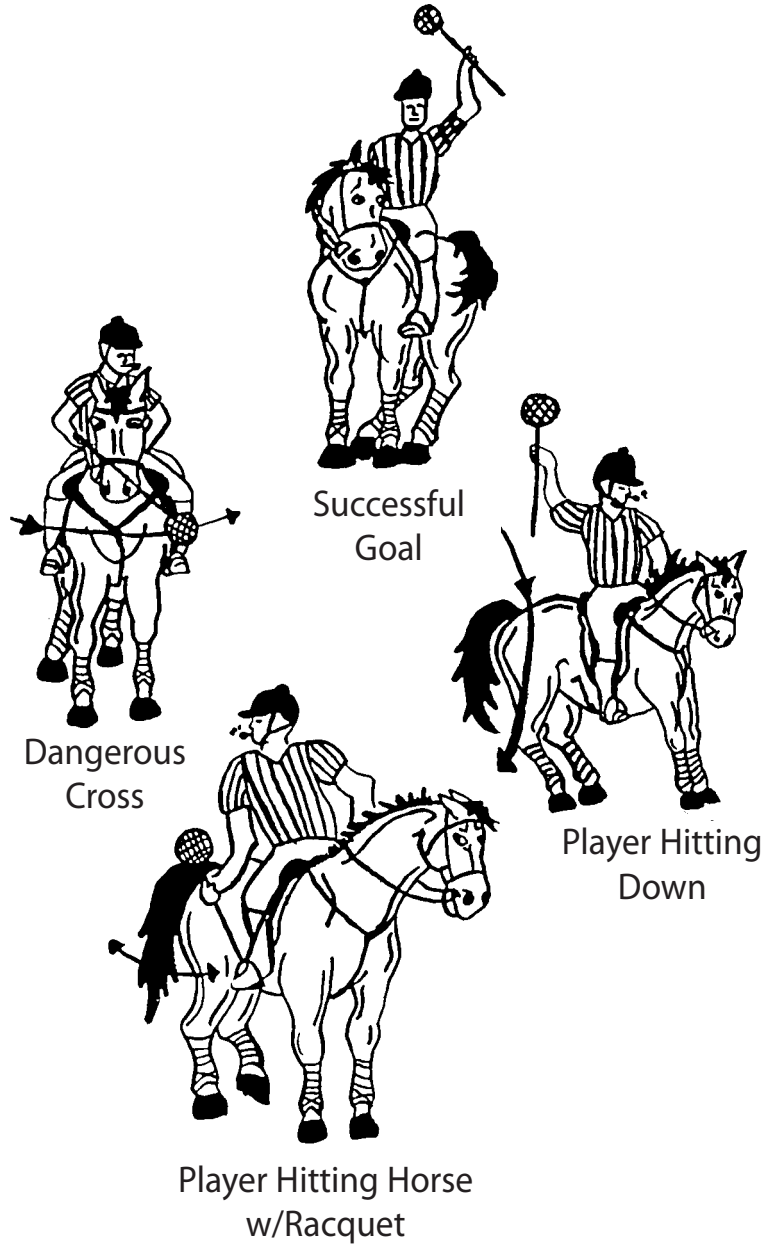
Player Hitting Horse Behind Saddle

SECTION VI: Appendices

Appendix VIII

Umpire Signals

Artwork by Nicole Estep

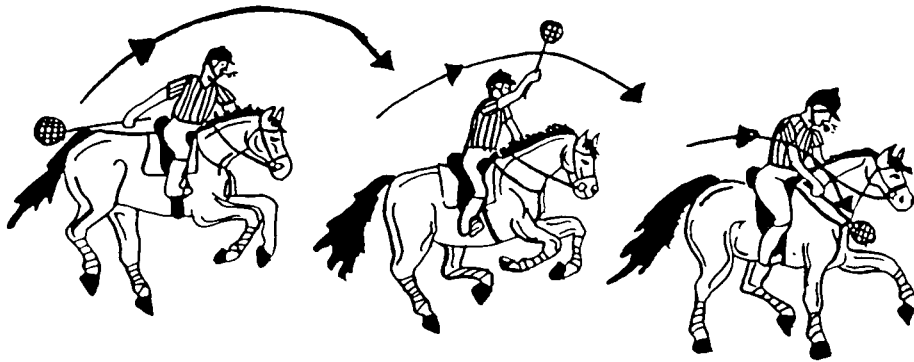


SECTION VI: Appendices

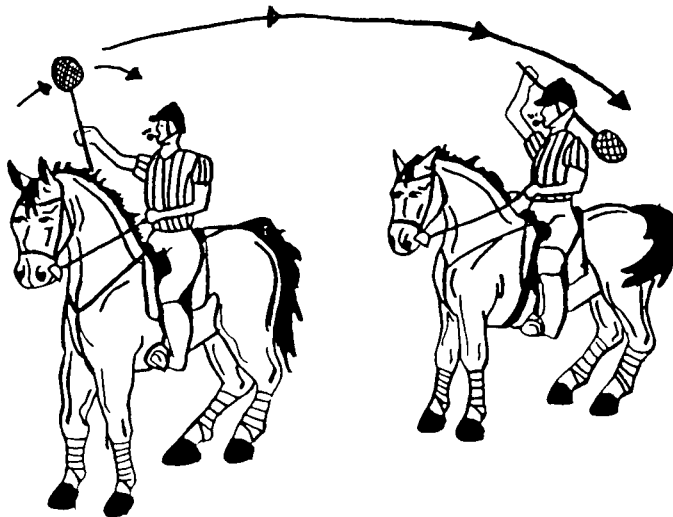
Appendix VIII

Umpire Signals

Artwork by Nicole Estep



Player Crosses Penalty Line



Player Crosses Centerline of
Horse

SECTION VI: Appendices

Appendix IX

GUIDELINES FOR LEVELS OF POLOCROSSE:							
USPC Polocrosse Level	Suggested USPC Certification level and Recommended Extra Skills	Polocrosse Knowledge	Polocrosse Skills		Horse Care	Training of Horse	Conditioning of Horse
			<i>Ball/Racquet Skills</i>	<i>APA Rating</i>			
Level 1 – Walk-Trot Level	D-2 and above, comfortable outside an arena environment	Know basic rules, positions and Polocrosse penalties. Safely handle horse in the open at a walk and trot while holding a racquet. Safely reach for a ground ball without losing balance	Unmounted: pick up, throw, pass and catch ball. Mounted: pick up, throw, pass and catch ball at a walk and trot. Consistently score head-on at the walk and occasionally at the trot	0-1 E Grade	Use proper warm-up and cool-out with assistance	Horse should line up, and tolerate close contact with other horses.	Horse should be able to walk and trot for 20 minutes without showing signs of distress and be able to recover in a timely manner.
Level 2 – Novice Level	Adv. D-2 – D-3 and above, beginning to understand lateral work to aid riding off, and a pro-per halt with seat and leg as well as hand. Able to ask for correct canter leads for safe turns. In control at hand gallop in groups in the open	Have a basic understanding of basic rules, positions of the field, and Polocrosse penalties (e.g. crossing line of ball, turning on the ball, down hits, rough play); start to develop basic play strategy and start to be able to play more than one position	Same as above at the canter. Also bounce and regather ball from 10 yard throws consistently at the walk, trot and occasionally at the canter. Do off-side pick up at walk.	2-4 D Grade	Use warm-up and cool-out with supervision; have knowledge of vital signs. Apply polo wraps with supervision.	Horse should start to respond to aids for turning, riding off and stopping.	Horse should be able to walk, trot and canter while performing different transitions for approx. 30-40 minutes and be able to recover in a timely manner
Level 3 – Intermediate Level	Adv. D-3 – C-1 and above, capable of leg yield work at trot and canter; able to check the horse correctly and begin to ask for halt/trot and halt/canter transitions	Have a secure understanding of rules and penalties. Describe responsibilities of different positions and start to apply playing strategy. Should be able to play more than one position.	Consistently bounce and regather ball at the canter and occasionally at the gallop. Consistently complete 10-yard throws. Consistent off-side pick-up at trot. Successful oblique scoring. Safe pushing and riding off.	3-6 C Grade	Use proper warm-up and cool-out and overall care on game day at a tournament or at rally. Be able to apply polo wraps/boots to own mount. Know how to recognize a horse in distress.	Horse should be responding to aids to perform riding off, rollbacks, turning and stopping under pressure situation.	Horse should be in a conditioning program with intervals of hard work and recovery time. Experienced horses should be able to work hard with transitions for 10 minutes and recover in 10 minutes without showing signs of distress.
Level 4 – Advanced Level	Adv. C-1 and above, able to achieve lateral movement at the canter and gallop, halt from gallop, spin and jump out under full control	Have a comprehensive field sense. Understand game strategy. Describe plays, teamwork, and scenarios. Be able to play all positions but may specialize in one or more. Be able to teach Polocrosse clinics and coach lower Polocrosse playing levels.	Honed offensive and defensive skills. Be able to play all positions adequately and one position very well. Consistently complete the majority of ball and racquet skills at the canter and gallop.	5-6+ A/B Grade	Describe feeding, nutrition, and proper use of supplements to prepare for competition. Know how to conserve your horse's energy level. Know how to cool an overheated horse, recognize tying up and know emergency cool-out procedures.	Horse should consistently perform stopping, riding off, rollbacks and turns under pressure situations. Horse should be in excellent physical condition.	Horse should be in excellent condition. Horse should already be in a conditioning program and be on an interval training schedule. Experienced horse should be able to play hard for 8 minutes, recover within 8 minutes, and be able to play again.