

Rule Change Type	Effective Date	Draft Received	Board Action
Standard	12/1/2023	2/27/2023	

Rule Change Intent

The new Driven Dressage tests include a gait called Medium Trot, but there is no definition for this gait under CP504, the committee would like to add one.

Proponent Details	Contact Information
Carriage Pleasure Driving	Nicole Zerbee nzerbee@usef.org

Linked Rules	Comments
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Committee Actions
Natl Breed & Disciplines Council - Advisory

CP504 Trot

4. The following trots are recognized: Collected trot, Working trot, **Medium trot**, Lengthen stride in the trot, and Extended trot.

a. Collected Trot: In the collected trot the horse is expected to move with more impulsion and engagement than in the working trot. Therefore his haunches must be more compressed, his loins more strongly coiled and his croup lowered. As a result the horse's neck and head will be raised higher and his center of balance will be shifted permanently more toward the rear, thus enabling the shoulders to move with greater ease and freedom with the poll the highest point. The nose should not be over bent or the neck restricted. As the horse's frame is shorter than in other trots, his steps will also be shorter but must be more elevated, and he appears lighter and more mobile throughout. Hollowing and/or stiffening the back are severe faults. Only a moderate degree of collection should be expected from a driving horse.

b. Working Trot: A regular and unconstrained trot, in which a horse, even if not yet trained and ready for collected movements, shows himself properly balanced and remaining on the bit, goes forward with even, elastic steps and good hock action. The expression "good hock action" means here a free and energetic forward swing of the hind legs with hocks brought well forward underneath the horse's body, aiding in his free forward movement. The steps of the hind feet must at least be touching the ground in the footprints of the fore feet.

c. Medium Trot: The Medium Trot is between the working trot and extended trot. The horse lengthens its stride through greater impulsion from the hindquarters. The driver allows the horse, remaining 'on the bit', to lengthen its frame with the nose slightly in front of the vertical. The hind feet should overtrack the footprints made by the fore feet. The horse must remain in balance while maintaining the same rhythm with strides of equal size. Hurried strides are not asked for and is a severe fault, along with being behind the vertical.

~~e.~~ ***d.*** Lengthen Stride In The Trot: This trot is used as a preparation for the extended trot. While maintaining the same rhythm, the horse covers more ground than in the working trot. He must lengthen and lower the frame and stride while remaining on contact.

~~d.~~ ***e.*** Extended Trot: The horse lengthens his stride to cover as much ground as possible as a result of greater impulsion from the hindquarters. The driver allows the horse, remaining "on the bit" without leaning on it, to lengthen its frame to gain ground, with the nose slightly in front of the vertical. The hind feet must clearly overtrack the prints made by the fore feet. The horse must remain in balance while maintaining the same tempo with steps of equal size. Going faster is not asked for, and is a severe fault.