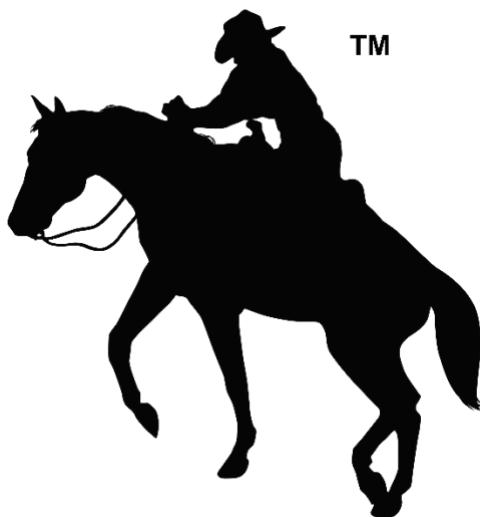


LEISURE DIVISION JUDGE'S MANUAL

2019 Edition



**NORTH AMERICAN
TRAIL RIDE
CONFERENCE**

NATRC LEISURE DIVISION JUDGE'S MANUAL

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SECTION 1. PURPOSE

- A. This manual is intended as a guideline for Leisure Division judges of the North American Trail Ride Conference (NATRC). At all times the standard basic objectives and concepts of NATRC must be kept in mind:
 - 1. To stimulate greater interest in the breeding and use of good horses possessed of stamina and hardiness and qualified to make good mounts for trail use.
 - 2. To demonstrate the value of type and soundness in the proper selection of horses for competitive riding.
 - 3. To learn and demonstrate the proper methods of training and conditioning horses for competitive riding.
 - 4. To encourage good horsemanship as related to trail riding.
 - 5. To demonstrate the best methods of caring for horses during and after long rides without the aid of artificial methods or stimulants.
- B. NATRC does not discriminate against any animal because of breed, type or conformation as long as the animal performs satisfactorily. Type and conformation will be reflected in the performance of a given animal.

SECTION 2. ENROLLMENT

- A. Any qualified individual may file an application to become a NATRC Leisure Division judge.
- B. Leisure Division Judges' application forms may be obtained on the national website at www.natrc.org.

SECTION 3. PREREQUISITES AND REQUIREMENTS

- A. Prerequisites:
 - 1. Must possess an interest in competitive trail riding and have a thorough understanding of the purpose of NATRC.
 - 2. Must be a member in good standing of NATRC.
 - 3. Minimum age of applicant shall be 21 years of age.
 - 4. Must have completed a minimum of 750 miles in any division.
 - 5. Must have fulfilled the duties of horsemanship judge secretary.
 - 6. Must have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the current NATRC rules (see NATRC Rule Book).
 - 7. Must have a thorough understanding of the Leisure Division Judge's and Management Manuals.
 - 8. Applicant must pass a written exam, and upon completion, must participate in an official Leisure Division Judges training seminar.
- B. Annual Renewal of a Leisure Division Judge's Card:
 - 1. A judge shall be an NATRC member in good standing.
 - 2. Within the 12-month period preceding the card's renewal date, a Leisure Division Judge must have accomplished at least two of the following:
 - a. Judge a minimum of one NATRC Leisure Division ride.

- b. Attend the National or local Regional Convention and be present at all seminars related to judging and horse care information.
 - c. Conduct or assist with an NATRC approved introductory clinic or participate as a judge therein.
 - d. Complete a minimum of one NATRC sanctioned ride in any division.
 - e. Serve as ride chair, rules interpreter, P&R chair, judge's secretary, or trailmaster on at least one NATRC ride.
 - 3. A notice of the requirements for renewal will be mailed annually to each judge. It shall be the responsibility of the judge to see to the adherence of the requirements. Non-compliance may result in deletion from the Leisure Division Judges List at the discretion of the Judges Committee.
 - 4. Equivalent experience or qualifications may be accepted by the Judges Committee as a substitute for some of the above requirements.
 - 5. Judges who have not judged a ride in the past three years will be dropped from the active judges list. Special circumstances may be noted and a request made to remain on the active list upon written request to the Judges Committee.
- C. Reinstatement of a Previously Active Leisure Division Judge
- 1. A judge with an expired/inactive card may request reinstatement.
 - 2. The judge may be required to complete a written test or other requirements satisfactorily as directed by the Judges Committee.

SECTION 4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEISURE DIVISION JUDGES

- A. All judges must have a thorough working knowledge of all NATRC rules. (See current Rule Book and manuals).
- B. Judges are responsible for arriving in time to check horses in for the competition. Failure to comply is grounds for a valid complaint by the ride management against a judge.
- C. Judges should know what the riders know by reading the ride information page and other instructions. Attendance is required at the ride and map briefing unless also judging a co-occurring ride with other divisions.
- D. The Leisure Division Judge must do a basic soundness and surface assessment of the horse at check in. The role of the Leisure Division Judge is NOT to diagnose or offer veterinary advice; it is to determine if the horse is fit to start the ride. The same assessment must be done at the completion of the ride.
- E. A judge shall make evaluations of horse and rider at each observation point. The outcome is scored as a team, with the horse's performance valued at 5 points, and the rider's performance valued at 5 points for a total of 10 possible points at each trail observation.
- F. A judge is not required to discuss the judging in progress with anyone, however may answer competitors' questions for educational purposes or

clarification of observation instructions. Judges are encouraged to discuss safety concerns with competitors as soon as possible.

G. Safety Considerations - General

1. Verify course (trail) is natural and native to the local terrain.
2. Notify management of any unsafe situations in camp or on the trail.
3. Err on the side of safety.
4. Complete and sign liability release.

H. Safety Considerations - Obstacles

1. The use of artificial or unsafe obstacles is prohibited.
 2. Discuss obstacles with management.
 3. Notify management if you feel a selected obstacle is unsafe for the level of riders competing.
 4. Ensure safety of rider and equine first, versus level of difficulty of obstacle. The judge must consider the safety of an obstacle in light of the fact that there are green horses and novice riders on many rides. When deciding on an obstacle, the judge should consider if it will remain safe after a number of horses have gone through. The size of the horses and ponies entered should also be a consideration.
 5. Brief riders at each ride meeting to ensure they understand they are to use their own judgment when doing obstacles. If they believe the obstacle is unsafe for them or their equine, they have the option to bypass, recognizing it will affect their score.
- I. Keep in mind that the ideal relationship between judges and riders is one of mutual trust. It begins with the judge in aiming to do best by the riders and in assuming their altruistic aims to do best by their horses.

SECTION 5. REGULATIONS GOVERNING JUDGES

- A. A judge shall not adjudicate a Leisure Division ride in which a member of said judge's family or any horses owned by said judge is competing unless the team is riding Distance Only (DO). The team may not earn placings or points.
- B. A judge may not serve as a rules interpreter, chair or other ride official for any ride in which said judge is officiating.
- C. A judge shall not discuss the purchase, sale or lease of any horse from the check-in until the final awards at a ride in which said judge is officiating.
- D. Failure of a judge to attend a ride to which the judge is committed to officiate will constitute grounds for revocation of his/her judge's card unless illness or accident can be proved. In any case, a ride should be notified as far as possible in advance to allow time to acquire another judge.
- E. Judges at sanctioned NATRC rides and events are serving as ambassadors of the organization as well as performing their official duties. Therefore, the Judges Committee will recommend to the NBOD a reprimand, suspension,

or revocation of the Judge's Card for any judge who is found guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

1. Disrespectful, abusive or offensive language or behavior toward riders, volunteers, management or others in attendance.
2. Habitual intoxication or use of illegal drugs while in attendance at a ride or any NATRC event.
3. Inequity in judging, dishonesty, lack of impartiality or integrity, or dishonorable conduct while judging a ride.
4. Repeated or habitual delegation of duties as a judge.
5. Professional incompetence.

SECTION 6. THE ROLE OF THE LEISURE DIVISION JUDGE

The primary functions of a Leisure Division Judge are to evaluate horsemanship as it relates to the riding, management and safety of competitive trail horses; to evaluate a horse's trail ability and manners; engage in a teaching role; and to serve the sport of NATRC by what might best be termed public relations. As a Leisure Division Judge, the ride you judge may be the first encounter a competitor has with our sport, and first impressions are critical to someone's decision to return. You are an ambassador at all times, and your role is significant.

To do justice to the job, the judge should utilize as many of the five observation sites as possible. The more observations, the less the effect of luck--as in the unfortunate situation wherein a good team has a bad go at one out of a mere two or three trail observations.

Maximizing the number of observations involves numerous techniques, some to be dealt with before the ride. The first is to appeal to management for a list of all--or many--reasonable access points to the trail. Thus, if it is not possible to get ahead of the first rider, a judge can leapfrog to the next nearest site and continue in that way throughout the day. At times, an extraordinary observation spot might have to be sacrificed, but in the long run it is far better than waiting at the special site for over an hour and sacrificing a number of other observations down the trail. The judge needs to have a meeting with the manager and trailmaster to determine the best strategy for maximizing trail observation opportunities, particularly with the shorter ride structure of a Leisure Division ride.

For judging inside the last two miles, it is important to remember riders cannot be held up or asked for anything technical. This is a perfect opportunity to watch forward motion equitation such as an uphill, downhill or transition where available and to observe how the horse negotiates the trail.

In general, the primary purpose for hiding at any time is to free the riders from distraction. For purposes of the Leisure Division ride, a judge hiding is discouraged as it does not benefit the riders in this particular ride structure. Judge interaction and visibility are important in the shorter rides. A contrary purpose for hiding would be to catch riders at fault. A negative aim of that kind indicates a poor approach to the philosophies of NATRC.

The Teaching Role

Teaching is not a judge's required duty, but many newer riders often expect and desire the function. On the other hand, judges who assume a teaching role

might offend some experienced riders. The subject is one of many dilemmas facing judges.

Directly teaching new riders depends first on their need for safety instructions at the instant and secondly on their personal requests to be taught. Whether or not the latter is forthcoming, the judge should project a demeanor of openness to questions and respond as time and circumstances permit.

Instructions can be especially meaningful when delivered by the judge at briefings. Scorecard comments accompanied by explanations and recommendations give riders a reference source for future rides.

For competitors in any sport, learning comes largely from within by experiencing what works best and what does not. However, a good teacher expedites the process. In NATRC, a judge's helpful remarks can also stimulate riders to pursue further in the sport.

The Public Relations Role

In addition to good judging, serving NATRC can be accomplished in easy person-to-person ways at a ride. For bystanders, explain about the sport as much as time allows. The bystanders might be parents of juniors, prospective NATRC riders, the ride's property owners--to whom you offer respect and gratitude--or park personnel to whom you can also remark on the sport's wholesomeness for taxpayers. For ride management, understanding the stresses of their work efforts and relating to them accordingly is important to their weekend's enjoyment.

The ideal relationship between judge and riders is one of mutual trust. It begins with you by trusting their integrity and their aims to do best by their horses. Overlook personality traits that appear negative. A frowning rider might merely be concentrating. A rider who looks bored might instead be tired or even ill. A face that rarely shows a smile could be simply structured that way rather than reflecting a poor spirit. The rider's trust in a judge comes ultimately from the quality of judging. In the meantime, however, the judge's attitude and demeanor hold sway.

There is a prerequisite to the appropriate attitude. It is that you want the rider--all the riders--to do well. Given that feeling, you will automatically project whatever is appropriate in the way of being friendly, open, caring, and understanding of rider concerns. At the same time, you have been selected to handle a job, and in that regard your demeanor is also professional.

After the awards ceremony, listen willingly to questions or complaints regarding the judging. Take no affront by the latter. Instead, think with care before responding. Try first to identify with the rider's point of view, then analyze the complaint for its possible merits. In other words, try to view the situation through the "lens of the rider". A judge who has kept the feeling of a rider will be alert to riders' concerns such as poor maps, markings, timing, etc. and will take those matters into consideration when warranted. If you still find no errors or flaws in your judging, appeal to the rider's mind by presenting your own point of view and the reasoning that led to the judgment call in question.

An easygoing, rational, person-to-person exchange of views can have a good effect on both judge and rider--with each coming away having learned something.

SECTION 7. JUDGING PROCEDURES

A. SCORECARDS AND SCORING

Scoring is based on a system of positive response for performance and achievement. Up to five (5) trail observations may be conducted during the course of the ride. Each observation is worth a total value of ten (10) points; the rider can earn up to five (5) points and the horse can earn up to five (5) points, with the points added together for a total team score on each observation. There are times the rider does everything "right", however the horse just isn't cooperative, so the rider may score a 5, while the horse scores a 1 for a total team score of 6 on that observation. There may be times where the horse is willing, quiet and responsive, but the rider is giving confusing cues so the point values may be opposite of the previous example.

At the bottom of each observation on the scorecard, there is a box titled "Partnership" with a plus and minus. If appropriate, mark the selection as you consider the overall teamwork on the performance similar to a teacher giving a grade in school (A+, A, A-, B+, B, B- etc.). The basic letter grades (A, B, etc.) are equivalent to a neutral feeling about the partnership and therefore neither box would be checked. Keep in mind the pluses and minuses could break ties, so use accordingly if you feel a strong indication either way of the partnership demonstrated at each observation. This mark is for a facet of the performance not captured by only the rider or only the horse points.

Encouraging, constructive and educational comments should be entered in the comments box to provide the rider feedback. Please note trail observations should not be conducted in camp, with the exception of an observed mount before they time out, as long as it doesn't interfere with the designated start time of the ride. You must arrange this with the ride manager prior to checking in teams and communicate the request to riders during the briefing to ensure timing requirements are met.

The Surface and Soundness section is not scored. It is designed to reflect educational comments, to indicate if the team is permitted to start, to note if there is no change in surface factors from check in to check out, or if the team is determined to be Completion Only (CO) or Pulled. Only an egregiously lame horse (Grade 4, visible at a walk) should be pulled at check out, but most likely a horse that lame will be pulled long before check out.

The Pulse & Respiration section is scored and worth a value of twenty (20) points. The pulse is worth five (5) points, the respiration is worth five (5) points, and absence of holds is worth ten (10) points. Criteria for accruing the maximum point value is a pulse that is 12 or less and a respiration that is 9 or less in a 15-second count. Scoring for readings over 12 and 9 are noted on the back of the scorecard. Horses that are above a 12 on pulse and/or above a 9 on respiration may request a recheck. The recheck is final and is the reading that will be recorded on the P & R card, even if the initial count was lower.

On a Leisure Division ride, a 17 or above in 15 seconds on pulse and/or respiration results in an automatic 10-minute hold. Both pulse and respiration will be checked again, and if either is 17 or above, the horse will be held an additional 10 minutes. There will be one final check, and the horse will be automatically pulled if not recovered below 17 on both pulse and respiration after a total of 30 minutes of recovery time. These additional P&R's are for welfare only to see if the horse has recovered, as only the initial outgoing P&R is scored

for the specific readings. If a horse is not held, they receive the full points credit of ten (10) for the hold section. If a horse has one hold, they will earn five (5) points and if there is a second hold, the team is given zero (0) points on this portion of the scorecard. The pulse and respiration criteria and scoring is located on the back of the scorecard.

The Trail Safety section is reserved for scoring at the end of the ride. If the team had no safety infractions during the ride, they are granted the full five (5) points. If safety issues were noted (i.e. crowding, bunching, dropping reins, moving horse too close to judge or others for safety etc.) the specific comments should be entered into the comments box and an appropriate score given.

There is a section on the card for penalties. This is used for rule infractions or time penalties only. The penalty point value must be noted in the Penalty Points box, and a clear explanation citing the specific rule infraction noted in the Penalty Point Explanation box.

The easiest way to complete the scorecards at final check-out is to be sure that all entries prior to final check-out have been entered and scored. This includes the P&R scores. Keeping up with the cards throughout the ride expedites check out, final tabulations and awards presentation.

NATRC does not allow ties in the placings of the top ten teams in each Leisure Division class (Adult and Junior). Breaking ties should be done using a full evaluation of the tied teams' cards, with the team winning the tie possessing more pluses in partnership, a horse with more pulse and respiration point credit, and the team with more trail safety point credit.

Scorecard comments reflect the brief snapshots we have of riders and horses on the trail and impart our views on the capabilities and limitations of the team. Riders use the cards to help them achieve these goals. It is through our expertise that we influence riders to hone their understandings and abilities to achieve their goals for themselves and their horses. Scorecard comments should help the rider know what to do to better help the horse. Good trail notes are critical to accuracy of the scorecards and to answer any questions that may arise following the ride.

A sample Leisure Division scorecard can be found on page 16.

B. CHECK IN AND CHECK OUT

The Leisure Division Judge must perform a basic assessment of each horse to determine if they are fit to start the ride. Every horse should be observed in the same manner to ensure consistency and fairness in the initial evaluation. The assessment is NOT conducted to diagnose or provide veterinary advice in any capacity; the role of the judge is to determine if there are any surface factors or soundness issues that would negatively impact the horse's comfort and well-being during the ride within the bounds of good horsemanship.

Begin the check in by saying "hello" to the competitor! Let them know you are there to help them and make them feel welcome. Being approachable is key! Competitors should be comfortable coming to you with questions or concerns.

Begin the check in assessment by glancing at the corners of the mouth and under the chin looking for cuts, rubs or bruises from the bit or curb chain/chin strap. Look at both eyes and the head in general. While observing the horse, feel the chest and girth areas for tack rubs, calluses, lumps, bumps, etc. Carefully palpate the back and loin areas using varying pressure of the fingers and heel of

the hands. Use a flat hand; don't dig. You are simply determining if there is any soreness in the horse's back or loins that would prohibit the horse from starting the ride. Mild tenderness may not be soreness, as some horses are more sensitive than others so be cautious to not hastily prevent a team from competing.

Conduct a brief visual inspection of the legs. The leg observation should be limited to this scope and no palpation, leg handling or flexion should be done. To complete the check in, observe the team trotting straight away and back. Ensure to mark where you want them to stop and turn around. Remember, you are only working to prevent an obviously lame horse from starting the ride, not diagnosing or advising where you believe the lameness to be. If lameness is not consistent or readily visible, allow the team to start, but let the rider know you are uncertain, so they may be watchful or choose to not start. The complete exam should take less than two minutes. Be cordial, but not overly chatty as you need to keep the check in flow moving.

The check out assessment should be identical to the check in assessment. Again, this is simply for purposes of identifying surface factors negatively impacting the horse and for educational purposes for the rider. Check in and check out are not scored. If a horse is consistently and visibly lame at check out (Grade 3), the team may be granted Completion Only (CO). Suggested guidelines are located on the back of the Leisure Division scorecard.

C. TRAIL EQUITATION

The purpose of good trail equitation is to ease the horse's effort in carrying the rider over a long distance and to enable the horse to perform smoothly and safely, thus conserving energy and preserving soundness as much as possible throughout the day's course.

From that functional definition, the judging of trail equitation is to be based on its relevance to the sport of NATRC distance riding. The competitor should use riding form appropriate to preserving the horse's soundness and conserving the horse's energy as much as conditions permit. Related to that is judging the rider's endeavors to deal with horse manners to accomplish smoothness in horse performance and safety for self and others.

The Mount

The main concerns in judging the mount are the rider's handling and timing to initiate the mount, smoothness going up, lightness into the saddle, and rein control throughout. The judge will also evaluate the horse's manners and response to cues.

The use of natural aids and terrain (logs, rocks, benches, etc.) makes the mounting process easier on the horse because it produces less torque on the back from pulling the saddle over to the side.

The following actions are not desirable: mounting on downhill side of horse; dwelling in stirrup on side of horse; dragging foot over rump; not resetting saddle after mounting; permitting horse to walk off before mount is completed; and so forth.

In "Comments," the judge can use the scorecard to offer suggestions for improvement. Example: "Rein hand on horn restricts rein control. Recommend using mane instead to aid lift."

For a cantle mount, the judge might write: "Recommend practice using right side of pommel (or swells) for best lift and safety." If the cantle mount is performed smoothly, it should not be faulted since a cantle mount might be necessary for some elderly or disabled riders.

Ascents

To ease the horse's effortful push from the hindquarters, the rider should be over the horse's center of gravity (near the withers), light in the saddle, and with the upper body angled forward, folded from the hips, to some degree. How light in the saddle and how far forward depend on the slope. A slight slope, for example, might not require much change in position or forward lean. If the ascent is steep, some calf pressure might be needed to help the rider keep his/her legs and seat in the most effective position. It is acceptable to use the horse's mane to help stay forward during a steep climb as long as balance and control are not sacrificed.

To evaluate the rider, the judge's best view is from a location perpendicular to the slope. Here the appropriateness of the uphill position can be clearly seen. Beyond that, as the rider ascends away from the spot, the judge's perspective becomes distorted.

Examples of comments as the judge might write them on scorecards:

"Should be lighter in saddle early on climb."

"Need more consistent balance to help horse fully on climb."

"Too far out of saddle for best stability, and legs too straight for giving shock absorption."

"Upper body angled excessively forward (hip angle too closed) for this climb; open hip angle for better balance and lightness."

"Legs back in horse's flank, at times interfering with stifle; keep legs under you for best balance and lightness."

"Loosen/lower reins to permit horse's head/neck to work more freely."

"Shorten reins for more ready control."

"Posting uphill causes more stress over horse's back/ loin; use mane to help steady body movement."

"Leaning back; your weight tends to interfere with working of horse's hindquarters."

"Need to be alert to trail and athletically ready for horse's action."

The horse will be evaluated on manners, responsiveness to the rider, managing its foot placement in relationship to the terrain or trail obstructions and willingness to negotiate the trail.

Descents

As on any terrain, the rider should be well balanced--neither too forward nor back--and should ride "light in the saddle," using the legs for their muscular effort in maintaining lightness.

For judging the descent, two angles of view work best. The first is directly opposite the slope for viewing body and leg position and the reining hand(s). Note if the feet are planted forward and the rider is leaning back. Both those actions put the rider's seat down hard and back in the saddle, thus interfering with the working of the hindquarters needed for the animal's control on a descent.

Continue the observation of the rider descending away from your spot. Is the rider evenly poised and smooth despite the horse's side to side motion, or is the rider's body swaying? The ill effect of body sway is two-fold: It makes for heaviness first on one side, then on the other, and it can also cause the saddle to rub. However, in observing slight body sway, the judge needs to also look at the horse's motion before faulting the rider. If the horse's hindquarter swing is inordinately strong, leniency would be appropriate in evaluating the rider.

Although holding the cantle may suffice as a psychological aid on a steep descent, the practice tends to twist the rider's body and interfere with balance. Oppositely, a light non-reining hand on the pommel, horn, or swell can aid the rider's balance, thereby helping the horse as well. It may serve the rider from a safety standpoint if the horse stumbles. It would not be desirable, however, for the hand and arm to be jamming down and putting extra force over the withers.

The horse will be evaluated on manners, responsiveness to the rider, managing its foot placement in relationship to the terrain or trail obstructions and willingness to negotiate the trail.

Down/Up (Transition)

It is strongly recommended that the judge observe at least one down/up on a ride. A gully with a steep descent into it followed by an immediate sharp rise is ideal for observing trail equitation skills.

For a smooth performance, the rider needs to apply not only all the body and leg principles of the descent and climb positions vital to balance and lightness, but the rider also must rein with tactfulness based on the horse's ability and temperament. Most importantly, the rider needs to make the transition from the descent to the climb position smoothly in order not to interfere with the horse or jeopardize its balance and safety.

The rider who does not move readily into the climb position at the instant the climb-out begins will be put behind the action of the horse. The cause might be inadequate body alertness and/or inadequate rein control, the latter allowing the horse to rush or lunge. To compound the problem, the rider may be forced to use the reins for balance if the body lurches back.

The horse will be evaluated on manners, responsiveness to the rider, managing its foot placement in relationship to the terrain or trail obstructions and willingness to negotiate the trail.

Judging Observations and “Obstacles”

The word obstacle suggests interference with progress such as in a forest where downed timber must either be surmounted or circumvented or where a mounted rider must travel down a creek-bed to pick a safe route between boulders. In NATRC an obstacle situation might be simpler, such as riding into a dead end and backing out or being halted to make an offside dismount/remount in a tight spot on a hillside.

Although good riders on good trail horses should be able to handle the above natural difficulties with relative ease and safety, others might not. The judge, therefore, must be circumspect in selecting an observation--particularly where a section of trail might deteriorate grossly after a number of horses has passed and affect both fair comparison and/or safety.

Another dilemma facing the judge is whether or not an observation's delay

will excessively affect the ride's timing. As for the rider's time, the judge must have another person record any lengthy waiting time and have that added to the maximum time for those who are delayed. Aside from that complexity, there are at least two other reasons to avoid a long-delaying observation: some horses will benefit from the rest whereas others will be made overanxious by the delay. Neither extreme is fair. Keep in mind that although special observations may require halting the riders briefly, frequent or lengthy interference detracts from the progress of a true trail ride.

The main purpose of an obstacle/observation is for the judge to observe the rider's skills in cueing the horse, a matter which involves the rider's rating of the horse, timing, reining, leg aids (often properly unnoticeable), possibly voice cues, and so forth, plus the horse's abilities and responsiveness to cues. For the good competitive rider with a well-prepared horse, a complex, challenging situation offers an excellent opportunity to demonstrate skills. Such an observation is also desirable to aid the judge's job, but here again the judge needs to face the dilemmas regarding time and safety.

In any situation where a precise route is important to the judging, the course must be exactly marked with ribbons perhaps as close as every three feet so the course is clear to the rider. If oral instructions are necessary, the wording must be carefully thought out for clarity and simplicity. The exact instructions must then be stated distinctly to each rider face-to-face, preferably twice for dealing with hearing problems and/or the phenomenon of mind-gone-blank in a moment of anxiety. If a rider starts the route off course, the judge would do well to call out to the rider to begin anew.

For log observations, the judge must indicate whether they are to be gone over or around. Bear in mind that riders too have dilemmas of what is expected of them.

Whatever the situation, the judge needs to hold fast to the observation's purpose--that is, to judge horse and rider skills in maneuvering and handling the situation itself. **Observations deliberately devised to trick riders are unjust and have no place in NATRC.**

Riders in a natural back-up observation where such things as rocks, brush, or limbs need to be avoided should look behind before cueing the horse to back. Therefore, the judge may fault those who do not. In a quite different situation where riders have been directed to trot to the judge along a flat, clear road, then halt and back the horse; the riders most likely do not need to check behind within the mere seconds of trotting the space--especially when they have been started individually.

The application of leg aids in a back-up can be so subtle as to be unobservable with a skilled rider on a well-trained horse. Therefore, if the horse backs perfectly, the judge must not fault for what may appear to be non-use of leg aids. (This would be an example of where a "plus" could be applied in the Partnership section below the observation). Awarding less points is justified when a rider incorrectly applies leg aids--such as on the wrong side of the horse--or does not use them at all to correct a crooked back-up. In either case, the judge must be appropriately positioned for observing both legs--that is viewing from straight on, either ahead or behind.

Seeing the whole picture in a judging scene--such as horse/rider interaction and the influence of nearby horses--precludes faulting superficially or too hastily.

Competitors who attempt an obstacle but are unable to complete it should be given more point credit than competitors who do not attempt the obstacle. Or

said another way, no matter how badly a competitor does, they do better than one who didn't try it at all.

Remember that artificial or unsafe obstacles are prohibited. Ask yourself:

- (1) Is the obstacle safe for horse and rider?
- (2) Is it appropriate for the sport of competitive distance riding?
- (3) Does it adversely affect the flow of the ride?

Give instructions clearly and consistently to each competitor. In setting up an obstacle, think about "How does this teach, or demonstrate, the best care and safety of the horse and rider?"

General

Deviations from good trail equitation have the potential to affect the horse's carrying ability, soundness, and mental attitude--sometimes grossly, sometimes minutely. In any case, the horse is not well served, and the deviations receive less points credit in amounts relative to their importance.

A judge must also look for good qualities. With that positive philosophy plus a sensitive eye, a judge will be able to pick out good aspects of a rider's equitation regardless of any imperfections that seem to dominate the picture.

D. TRAIL ABILITY/MANNERS

Trail Ability/Manners for the trail horse presumes, above all, that it shall be a safe horse! Then, consideration may be given to the features that make a horse pleasant during the rigors of traversing challenging terrain.

A pleasant horse performs the task without undue harassment to or from the rider; it allows the rider to relax, subsequently see the scenery, and enjoy trail riding even more. The scoring of manners should reflect this priority.

The traits considered important are: standing quietly for an exam or P&R check, standing for the mount, readily responding to aids and cues, being respectful and responsive to the rider, willingly stepping through obstacles, lightly traveling at the rider's set pace, trotting in hand willingly and safely, and socializing with other horses.

Dangerous behavior by the horse may be grounds for disqualification and removal from the ride. A fractious or unruly horse, especially at exams or P&R stops, should not be allowed to compete. It endangers the volunteer help, other competing horses, and riders.

E. TRAIL SAFETY

Safety and courtesy tend to be interwoven in this category in that courtesy is practical from a safety standpoint--and vice versa. In general, an attentive competitor who understands the safety aspects of horsemanship and who respects the rights of others will ride accordingly. Some of the following comments illustrate the connection.

A long established standard dictates that a rider should keep at least one horse-length behind another except when overtaking to pass. A minimum of two horse-lengths, however, might be necessary on uneven terrain to allow for better visibility and reaction time. The judge should note on the scorecard, "Following too closely" or--more seriously--"Following nose-to-tail."

Wearing apparel (footwear, headgear, shorts, and so forth) per se is not part

of the Leisure Division evaluation. Approved safety headgear is required for all juniors while mounted whether on the trail or in camp.

The judge needs to look for contingencies when observing “crowding” at a particular location. Thus, a judge’s shortsightedness and unfair deductions can be avoided. At water stops, for example, crowding situations often occur that should not necessarily be faulted. The main considerations are the limitations of space and the ride’s timing. For a judge to expect riders to wait courteously in line at a trough or small stream may be out of proportion to the needs of concerned riders with thirsty horses and little time to spare.

Often the scorecard notation of “crowding” is misapplied. The word itself implies push-and-shove. Hence, for a rider who is simply inattentive, the judge would do well to phrase the comment more appropriately or specifically—for example, “Placed horse unsafely close to another,” “Inattentive to the risks of crowding,” or the like.

Commenting for “bunching” on the trail is sometimes necessary in order to be fair to non-bunched competitors whose equitation is readily evaluated. Thus, riders who pass an observation site in packs so tight that they cannot be judged individually can receive less point credit under “Trail Safety”.

Positive scorecard comments for the category of “Trail Safety” might include exemplary sportsmanship, consideration of other competitors, ride personnel, and property owners, helpfulness to riders in need, and the like.

F. JUDGING RIDERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Refer to the current Rule Book. Riders needing assistance may be so permitted at the judge's discretion. For example, a judge could allow the rider to use assistance in hauling water buckets and for placing the saddle on the horse or removing it. Further assistance becomes problematic in judging but should be considered at the judge's discretion. A rider may pass, or complete an observation in an adapted manner, however less points should be credited if the desired outcome could not be completed. Granted that NATRC is a competitive sport which includes human athletic performance, a judge can deal with riders with special needs on a basis that is reasonably fair to all competitors.

SECTION 8. PENALTY POINTS

- A. If there is a rule infraction that does not specifically call for disqualification, the judge may evaluate that infraction and assess penalty points. The ride chair shall inform riders of any penalty points assessed by judges as soon as possible by the end of the day's ride. The judge will only assess the penalty point(s) prior to check out and finalizing cards. This is the only section of the Leisure Division scorecard where a deduction can occur. (See sample scorecard on page 16 and current Rule Book regarding penalties).
- B. Timers must inform the ride chair who must in turn inform riders and judge of any time penalty points. This must be done prior to check out. These penalty points shall be deducted from the total score just prior to placing.
- C. Off-Trail Penalty Points
 1. Penalty points may be assessed against a team for being off trail, but it

- must first be determined that a competitive advantage was gained by traveling the off-trail route.
2. Don't give penalty points for slight off-trail infractions. You may, however, use slight off-trail infractions in consideration of breaking a tie since it is considered poor horsemanship to be unable to follow a well-marked trail.
 3. Considerations prior to assessment of penalties:
 - a. Did the rider retrace his/her steps and come back on course at the point of leaving the trail?
 - b. Was it rider error or poor marking by management?
 - c. Did the rider have to be told of being off-trail by the judge or management?
 - d. Did the horse take a longer or shorter route by being off-trail or was a particular stress point in the trail (climb, descent, slide, etc.) missed or avoided?
 - e. If a shortcut occurred, to what extent did it give a distinct competitive advantage?
 - f. Was the act intentional or unintentional?
 - g. Was the rider exercising good judgment in avoiding a dangerous obstacle? (Bog, wire down, etc.)
 - h. Trail "make-up" is not an acceptable alternative to adjudicate missed trail or observations.
 - i. We are dealing with reality and not minutia.

SECTION 9. SCORECARDS AND SCORING - GENERAL

- A. Carefully read over the cards throughout the day, and prior to check out to ensure the accuracy of scorecard comments and consistent scoring.
- B. Look for quality in performance. The use of positive scorecard comments affirms the judge's awareness and also reinforces the learning process for riders. Selection of a plus or minus in the Partnership section may be used to indicate the quality of the teamwork.
- C. Pulls. Write "PULL" clearly and largely across the front of the scorecard and indicate the pull code as indicated on the back of the scorecard:
 L = Lameness
 M = Metabolic (P & R Pull if not recovered within 30 minutes)
 DQ = Disqualified
 RO = Rider Option (rider sick, didn't want to ride in the rain...)

For this to work be sure to be true to the codes. For instance, if the horse is judged to be Grade 1 or 2 lame, the rider may wish to opt out of the ride. That is fine, but put down the pull code as lameness. This information helps us understand what is happening to horses at our rides.

- D. Confirmation of a tie-break must be indicated for NATRC's official purposes. If a tie is eliminated by the use of plus and/or minus marks from the Partnership boxes, place a plus mark next to the total score of the prevailing rider. In the case of a 3-way tie or more, add more pluses by the scores. For

example, indicate a tie-break between three riders each with a score of 70 by 70++ for the highest, 70+ for the next highest, and simply 70 for the lowest placing. A 3-way tie could also be differentiated by using 70+, 70, and 70-.

- E. Disqualification. If a team is disqualified after awards, the places will automatically be moved up. The judge should break ties in 10th place to avoid later problems if teams do move up.
- F. All scorecards shall be complete with judging notations before the cards are presented to the competitors. Simply placing a score on a card is not acceptable.
- G. Scorecard errors. The NATRC data team will send copies of the cards of the team(s) involved in a dispute to the judge aiding the judge in making any corrections in placings. Riders involved will subsequently be notified.
- H. Judges secretaries. Judges are encouraged to make efficient use of their secretary. Start right off by giving instructions as to what you expect and tell how the data will be recorded. Give notes you have taken to the secretary as soon as possible in order that he/she may record them promptly. Thus, when the ride is over all notes will then be in their proper place on the scorecards and you may proceed with your evaluations. Efficient use of your secretary will make your final judging easier, faster awards for management, and happy riders when they get a completed scorecard at the end of the ride. Remember to keep your notes, labeled and in order in case there is a need to refer to them later to resolve any questions, complaints, or protests after the ride.

SAMPLE LEISURE DIVISION SCORECARD – FRONT

LEISURE DIVISION SCORECARD																					
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11/27/2019																					

SAMPLE LEISURE DIVISION SCORECARD – BACK

 Scoring Guidelines LEISURE SCORECARD <small>2019 Revision</small>	<p>Point assignment is at the discretion of the Judge. Maxed observations: Award 1 point less than the maximum permitted time.</p>	
		
<p>SURFACE ASSESSMENT</p> <p>Note: Smellings are to be noted and discussed but not scored. Severe lameness may be reason to pull at judge's discretion.</p> <p>Mouth: Evaluate for teeth from bit or other stops.</p> <p>Girth: Observe for any swelling, chafing or ruts.</p> <p>Back: With tail held, feel across the top of the back and observe for any reaction.</p> <p>Legs: Observe for lameness and/or swelling. This is not a hands-on evaluation.</p>		
<p>PULSE & RESPIRATION</p> <p>Note: Recording Pulse & Respiratory (PAR) may be taken here but not be scored. An incoming country Pulse & Respiratory (PAR) may be taken here but not be scored. These numbers are based on a 15 second count.</p> <p>Months: If the recorded PAR is at 77 or higher by either pulse or respiratory, take the horse to a vet. If the pulse and respiration are off by 10, the horse is still 77. In both cases will be held for another 15 minutes, will again be checked after this final count.</p> <p>Pulse: Not recommended (below 77 on both pulse and respiration) after two hours beyond the scored PAR (total of 30 minutes of recovery time including the initial 15).</p> <p>Respiratory: Recommended (above 77 on both pulse and respiration) after two hours beyond the scored PAR (total of 30 minutes of recovery time including the initial 15).</p> <p>Collie-NHs: Thumps: Pull = Recommend immediate Medical Attention</p>		
<p>TRAIL ABILITY / MANNERS</p> <p>Judge will observe an "in-hand" dress-down check to see if check is hard and tight, and if horse is eager to go forward. If the horse is not responsive or complacent, the judge should make an effort to check out. If the latter, a decision should be made to avoid complete release early or to pull the team from the ride as described below.</p> <p>Lameness / Grades</p> <p>Grade 1: Lameness is difficult to observe and is not consistently apparent regardless of circumstance (e.g. gait, saddle, riding, poles, hard surfaces, etc.)</p> <p>Grade 2: Lameness is difficult to observe as it walks or when trotting in a straight line, but consistency apparent under certain circumstances (e.g. weight carrying, crediting, inclined, hard surfaces, etc.).</p> <p>Grade 3: Lameness is consistently observable as a trot under all circumstances. Do not allow to start the day!</p> <p>If observed during ride, the equine should be pulled, if possible, to a standstill and the horse should be observed for signs of lameness. If the judge does not notice lameness, grade 3 is not scored.</p> <p>Grade 4: Lameness is obvious as it walks.</p> <p>Grade 5: Lameness produces minimal weight-bearing in motion anterior or posterior to the affected limb to move.</p>		
<p>PULL CODES</p> <p>Strike a diagonal line across the face of this card. While the words "PULL" and one of the following pull codes:</p> <p>PULL: Any degree of lameness is Grade 1 or above.</p> <p>Metabolic: Non-recovery code. Thump, tie-up, etc.</p> <p>Surface Factors: Wounds, sores, backs, rashes, etc.</p> <p>Reactive: Obstacles, jumps, etc.</p> <p>Disqualification: Rule violation, illegal drugs, etc.</p>		
<p>RIDER'S EQUITATION & COMMUNICATION</p> <p>Riders may earn up to 5 points on each observation.</p> <p>Equation and communication may be displayed using voice, equipment or electronic means.</p> <p>Communication includes the ability to give clear instructions and lead the team to task.</p> <p>Observe for effective communication and lead the team to task without spooking and tighten reins. Each judge has the right to disqualify poor control, poor equipment and lack of communication.</p> <p>When negotiating obstacles, riders should dictate the desired control, turn, timing and form to enhance the equine's performance and framework.</p>		
<p>TRAIL SAFETY & COURTESY</p> <p>Riders may earn up to 5 points for overall attention to trail safety and courtesy during the ride.</p> <p>Maintaining a proper distance between equines, responding to other trail users, and observing posted areas and obstacles when passing them are key factors in maintaining a safe trail environment.</p>		

11/17/2019