

For: Examiner

Examiner's Guidelines For C-3 Testing Phases
(Supplement to the USPC Examiner's Handbook)

The following information was gathered at the 2001 and 2002 National C-3 PIP Seminar. The guidelines could help each examiner with consistency in prep clinics and ratings from coast to coast.

Candidate's Presentation of Mount's Conformation

1. Complete conformation presentation during formal turn out.
2. Presentation could be organized "nose to tail" format.
 - a. good and bad conformation points versus the ideal conformation
 - b. how conformation affects performance of horse
 - c. unsoundness/blemishes possible due to conformation faults
3. Candidate needs to be able to discuss side, front and hind view in presentation.
4. Examiner could offer questions to begin presentation if candidate does not have a set routine of presentation.
 - a. "Sell me this horse" to initiate good conformation of horse
 - b. "Buy this horse" to initiate poor conformation of horse
5. Suggestion: Put both the conformation and lameness questions from the Horse Management Expectations into this time. Candidates need to be able to relate unsoundness to conformation.

Candidate's Bandaging

1. Complete bandaging presentation during formal turn out. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the PIP. For example, bandaging completed in a different area suitable to relax horse and candidate.
2. Three redoes for each presented bandage are allowed. Redoes must be done in a timely fashion, but not to rush the candidate. Time of redo is determined by PIP.

Candidate's Bandaging, cont.

3. General Information for Bandaging
 - a. Candidates are required to bring materials for all four legs.
 - b. Shipping and stable bandages should be able to be done on a front and a hind. Candidate chooses one near leg and one off leg.
 - c. Flannels are not mandatory. If the material is used, nap to the inside/backing to the outside. Polo bandages are not used for shipping/stable.
 - d. Fasteners need to go to the outside of leg. If pins are used, they may be placed either crossed, vertically, or horizontally on the top 1/3 outside of the leg. Pins are never fastened across the tendons. Velcro overlaps itself by 2/3 on the outside of the leg. Tape may be used, but is not required.
 - e. Candidate may borrow appropriate materials from others. However, the examiner may not make such arrangements.
 - f. Expect materials to be previously used.
 - g. Candidate may have horse holder to keep horse still/quiet while applying bandages. Horse holder may not discuss the bandaging.
 - h. Examine application of padding and bandage, appropriation of size/length of materials to horse's size and bandage's style, and discussion of candidate's reasoning as to why s/he chooses the materials and style of wrapping.

4. Standing Bandage
 - a. Long or short application-- knows reasons for different sizes of standing bandage and their purposes
 - b. Cupping below joint optional
 - c. Long enough wraps—18' for average size horse, 16' for pony
 - d. Long enough padding—"knee to ergot plus one inch"-- size hint
 - e. Thick enough padding to ward off possible bandage bow
 - f. Fasteners—see above in general info section, letter d.

5. Shipping Bandage
 - a. Bandage and padding must cover the bulbs of the heel region. Materials unable to be easily pulled up by examiner.
 - b. Materials should not go between shoe and ground. This ruins a bandage.
 - c. Long enough wraps—24' for average size horse, 22' for pony
 - d. Long enough padding to cover from behind knee, below hock down to cover the bulbs of the heels area
 - e. Thick enough padding to make final product resemble a "fat boot" from knee/hock to bulbs of heels
 - g. Fasteners—see above in general info section, letter d.

Candidate's Teaching an Unmounted Lesson

1. Unmounted lesson plan includes, but not limited to
 - a. overall lesson goal
 - b. student skill objectives—as seen on the D through C-1 standards
 - c. materials needed for lesson
 - d. duration (length of time scheduled)
 - e. rating level of students
 - f. introduction to include names and lesson objective-- clearly stated
 - g. practice of the skill by students
 - h. wrap up/debriefing of skills learned
 - i. thanking students for time and interest

2. Assess candidate's
 - a. manages time
 - b. develops lesson as outlined for the appropriate level
 - c. alters lesson as necessary due to materials, students, etc.
 - d. comprehends material being taught
 - e. communicates with students
 - f. gains and maintains students' interests in lesson
 - g. uses voice to encourage, to redirect, or to adapt to pupils' personalities
 - h. self-critiques to include strengths and weaknesses of lesson and presentation style. For example: Was goal accomplished as planned? If not, what altered plan? Was alteration successful? How did students react to your lesson?

Candidate's Longeing Techniques

The candidate's longeing technique must be appropriate for the horse. The horse and handler should work together as a partnership.

1. Attire
 - a. sleeved shirt
 - b. breeches and boots
 - c. approved helmet
 - d. gloves
 - e. a watch to check timing

2. Voice
 - a. clear, varied tones of voice to cue horse
 - b. coincides with body position and artificial aids, when aids are used

3. Whip
 - a. controlled and positioned according to the needs of horse for example, towards the horse's hip or towards the ground
 - b. used to move horse forward
 - c. changing directions, whip under candidate's arm so as not to hit horse

4. Body Position
 - a. The wordings "pivoting" and "parallel longeing" are omitted. Either style shown by the handler in the center of circle is appropriate.
 - b. may remain in center of circle with horse on circle
 - c. may leave circle to use arena walls, when needed
 - d. returns to center of circle after correcting horse's movement, when appropriate
 - e. shortens and lengthens line to coincide with horse's movement; maintaining light feel
 - f. holds line as driving or riding rein with safe handling of excess line
 - g. faces girth area with open chest, soft knees
 - h. uses body language to make appropriate corrections for this level

5. Critique
 - a. awareness of horse's position on circle
 - b. quality of walk and trot
 - c. awareness of rhythm and development of free forward movement
 - d. awareness of one's own strengths and weaknesses when longeing

Candidate's Longeing Horse

1. Equipment would be determined by candidate and horse's owner.
 - a. Required--bridle or longeing cavesson See USPC Manual of Horsemanship Vols. II and III for rein attachments.
 - b. Required--longe line without chain See USPC Manual of Horsemanship Vols. II and III for longe line attachments.
 - c. Required—whip long enough to be effective
 - d. Required—saddle or surcingle
 - e. Suggested—protective leg boots/bandages
2. Circle at least 20 meters, but size may vary due to unbalanced horse.
3. Mount
 - a. obedient/responsive to candidate's voice, when voice is appropriate for command
 - b. accustomed to whip being held or used by candidate
 - c. demonstrates some experience at being longed on a 20m circle
 - d. comfortable with another horse being longed in same area
 - e. safe for candidate to longe
4. Borrowed Horse—A candidate does not have to longe his/her riding horse. S/he could bring a separate longeing horse, or borrow another candidate's horse. If borrowing another candidate's horse, the borrowed horse's condition must be considered for the duration of the testing. A candidate may only longe a horse s/he is familiar with and has practiced longeing prior to this portion of the testing.
5. Unsuitable Horse—If an examiner feels that a horse is unsuitable, the PIP (the lead examiner) has the authority to dismiss the mount from the longeing portion of the test. An "unsuitable" mount is defined as unsafe or dangerous to other riders or horses in the group, or is over faced by the nature of the test.
6. Dismissed Horse—The PIP (the lead examiner) has the responsibility to explain the reason(s) why the mount is inappropriate to the candidate, the Impartial Observer and the candidate's parent(s). If the horse is deemed "unsuitable," the PIP may allow the candidate to continue this phase. When a candidate has the option to longe another horse, the decision of what to longe is up to the candidate and his/her parents or legal guardians. See Borrowed Horse (#4).

An examiner may not suggest another horse.

