

THE AUSTRALIAN DISTANCE RIDING ASSOCIATION Inc. ("TADRA Inc.")

TADRA Inc. RULEBOOK including Standards



TADRA Inc. Management Committee
1st January 2024

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THE AUSTRALIAN DISTANCE RIDING ASSOCIATION Inc.

Section 1 Social, human and horse welfare

- 1.1 The Australian Distance Riding Association Inc. (“TADRA”) recognises that its position as a sporting organisation binds it inextricably to the broader social spectrum and welcomes the responsibilities that this brings.
- 1.2 TADRA understands its activities must be compliant with social standards and expectations regarding community and individual wellbeing, and horse welfare, and with the legal obligations that apply to these matters.
- 1.3 TADRA is committed to always striving for the highest standards of human welfare, with particular regard to managing risks associated with gatherings of people from a diverse range of environments, aiming always for all participants and attendants at an event to return home healthy. Towards this end, event organisers will always follow the current government legislation and recommendations relevant to human health, in relation to other humans and to horses.
- 1.4 TADRA is committed to reducing risks to horse welfare and to caring for and treating any horse that is compromised at a TADRA event.
- 1.5 TADRA will maintain a symbiotic relationship with Equine Veterinarians Australia (“EVA”), and will work with it to ensure positive outcomes on matters of:-
 - 1.5.1 Equine and event biosecurity.
 - 1.5.2 Establishment and updating of veterinary assessment and treatment protocols at events.
 - 1.5.3 Establishment and updating of veterinary treatment processes of distance horses at equine referral facilities; and
 - 1.5.4 Establishment and updating of veterinary reporting of assessment and treatment incidents at distance events.

Section 2 Event Biosecurity Plan

TADRA requires all Event Organisers to have a Biosecurity Plan (“BSP”), based on a Risk Management Plan (“RMP”).

- 2.1 A RMP template can be sourced by contacting the TADRA secretary.
- 2.2 Event Organisers (hereafter EOs) can base their BSP on the TADRA template, sourced by contacting the TADRA secretary.

All people present at an event must comply with the RMP, and the BSP, as applicable. Failure to do so may result in elimination from the event, and/or expulsion from the event base.

Section 3 Code of conduct of participants

- 3.1 Every Event Organiser conducting a TADRA affiliated event must ensure their event complies with this rulebook.
- 3.2 Failure to comply with the rulebook may result in future event affiliations for that EO either being refused or having further specific conditions applied by TADRA.
- 3.3 All participants at a TADRA affiliated event are responsible for knowing the TADRA rules, and for acting in keeping with them. The onus is on each and every participant to be compliant.
- 3.4 Event managers may apply disciplinary measures as described by these rules, if a participant infringes the rules.
- 3.5 For serious breaches of the rules, event managers will pass all relevant details to the TADRA Management Committee ("MC") for disciplinary action to be considered.

Section 4 Rulebook

- 4.1 The purpose of these rules is to provide fair, equal, and socially acceptable conditions for competition and participation, whilst always providing high standards of horse welfare.
- 4.2 Addition or Amendment of TADRA rules:
 - 4.2.1 A Rules committee established and maintained by the TADRA MC will formulate drafts for new rules or amendments to existing rules. The committee can liaise with Event Managers, Event Veterinarians or others as they consider necessary.
 - 4.2.2 Membership of the Rules committee will be refreshed annually or as otherwise required, by the MC.
 - 4.2.3 The Rules committee will meet by appropriate means as often as it considers necessary.
 - 4.2.4 The Rules committee may accept such rule evolution proposals from:
 - 4.2.4.1 the TADRA MC,
 - 4.2.4.2 the Rules committee themselves,
 - 4.2.4.3 TADRA Veterinarians,
 - 4.2.4.4 the EVA,
 - 4.2.4.5 TADRA members.
 - 4.2.5 The Rules committee shall debate the proposals, and may:-
 - 4.2.5.1 reject them,
 - 4.2.5.2 edit and develop them,
 - 4.2.5.3 accept them as presented.
 - 4.2.6 Once either the 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 options are completed, the proposed rules shall be forwarded to the MC, along with supporting data and other information, if considered relevant. The MC may request further supporting information if considered necessary.
 - 4.2.7 When the MC has agreed by a majority vote at an MC meeting to accept the proposed new rule or rule change, the rule will be presented to the TADRA membership via the TADRA webpage and shall come into effect on 1st January of the following year.

- 4.2.8 Under particular circumstance of urgency to the wider community, or concerning an issue which the TADRA MC considers vital, the processes of rule changes as stated above may be accelerated and a new rule or rule change may be introduced at short notice.

Section 5 TADRA Event Calendar

TADRA will maintain an Event Calendar Policy (“ECP”) that is reviewed and updated annually and is distributed to all Event Organisers (“EO”) each time there are changes made to the policy.

5.1 Event Calendar Policy - Purpose & Responsibilities

- 5.1.1 The Calendar Policy is the basic structure to ensure there is a balance of events throughout the year, taking into consideration location, type of event, and membership demographics. Event Organisers are encouraged to provide participation for all levels of riders and to ensure horse welfare are the first priorities at all times.
- 5.1.2 TADRA will appoint an Event Calendar Co-ordinator to liaise with EOs.

5.2 Event Calendar Principals

- 5.2.1 Consideration will be given to balancing the calendar in regard to climate, event locations, frequency of events within areas and districts, and history of prior events held.
- 5.2.2 EOs or particular event locations will not be permitted to dominate the calendar.
- 5.2.3 A variety of ride types is encouraged, and dates will be approved taking into consideration current events on the calendar with the aim to provide a balance of event times and locations throughout the country.

Section 6 Event Organisers

6.1 Incorporated associations

- 6.1.1 All event organising associations must be incorporated with their State or Territory government.
- 6.1.2 Event Organisers will provide to TADRA their Association Incorporation details, including a copy of their Incorporation Certificate and their current Constitution.
- 6.1.3 Event Organisers must confirm to TADRA currency and compliance of their incorporation by supplying to TADRA a copy of their annual return form, as submitted to their state or territory government.
- 6.1.4 An Event Organiser is an affiliated club when it has one or more events affiliated with TADRA.

6.2 Sanctioning of events

- 6.2.1 EOs must sanction their proposed event with and shall pay the necessary fees to TADRA in the required timeframes or may not be able to proceed.
- 6.2.2 A sanctioned TADRA event must:-
- 6.2.2.1 follow the principles and standards and clauses of this Rulebook,
 - 6.2.2.2 use TADRA accredited EMs to manage the event,
 - 6.2.2.3 use a TADRA accredited Event Veterinarian (“EV”) and Event Treatment Veterinarian (“ETV”).

- 6.2.3 At their event EOs may only make late changes to their event program if the EM agrees and has checked with TADRA management.
- 6.2.4 A TADRA sanctioned event will be entry accessible to TADRA members if:-
 - 6.2.4.1 a member has complied with all TADRA membership requirements,
 - 6.2.4.2 a member is not currently disqualified for some reason by TADRA,
 - 6.2.4.3 a member has successfully completed all event specific requirements concerning biosecurity, horse vaccination, horse travel, or horse quarantine,
 - 6.2.4.4 other requirements as required from time to time by TADRA are fulfilled.
- 6.2.5 A member who has otherwise fulfilled the requirements of entry may not be disallowed participation due to a local circumstance unless that circumstance has previously been ratified in law, and TADRA has been formally notified and approves of the disallowance in advance.
- 6.2.6 Non-members may enter any TADRA event providing they fulfil any necessary qualification conditions as described by this rulebook.
- 6.2.7 All persons acting for or on behalf of the EO shall act :-
 - 6.2.7.1 in a respectful and courteous manner and have the right to expect the same in return,
 - 6.2.7.2 with the intent of the promotion of TADRA, and shall not bring the sport into disrepute,
 - 6.2.7.3 in accordance with TADRA Social Media and Member Protection Policies.

6.3 Event Riding Course

- 6.3.1 The EO will ensure that all riding courses will :-
 - 6.3.1.1 be safe for horses, riders, and officials,
 - 6.3.1.2 have access for a horse float to retrieve horses from a majority of the course,
 - 6.3.1.3 be well marked, following the principles outlined in the TADRA Course Marking Handbook,
 - 6.3.1.4 be marked to warn riders of upcoming hazards, water points, and cumulative distance markers,
 - 6.3.1.5 have adequate water points with clean horse drinking water.
- 6.3.2 The EO will provide a suitable horse float with towing vehicle to enable efficient retrieval of riders and/or horses.
- 6.3.3 To cater for emergencies the EO will always have a contactable person at the ride base. That person is to have knowledge of the riding course, the location of existing checkpoints and the best way to access those checkpoints.

6.4 Event Base

- 6.4.1 The EO will ensure the event has:-
 - 6.4.1.1 an event base capable of safely and comfortably accommodating the number of entries attending, as well as riders' support personnel, ride officials, veterinarians, and spectators,

- 6.4.1.2 sufficient toilets, showers, parking, and other facilities for the people attending,
- 6.4.1.3 sufficient quantities of water points and water volume to adequately provide for all horses attending and for horse strapping,
- 6.4.1.4 a flat and even-surfaced area suitable for Veterinary horse inspection or other competition needs, that will accommodate the expected number of horses and is adequately illuminated,
- 6.4.1.5 a clearly designated, common strapping area of sufficient area and with a good water supply,
- 6.4.1.6 a suitable site for a Veterinary Treatment Area (“VTA”), with yards, or room to assemble yards if considered necessary.

Section 7 TADRA Event Management personnel

7.1 Event Management Personnel (“EMP”) and Conflict of Interest Policy (“CoIP”)

- 7.1.1 All officials at TADRA affiliated events must act in accordance with the TADRA CoIP. If any real or perceived conflict of interest exists due to links, relationships or association with event entrants, an official must declare that conflict of interest to the Event Management Team (“EMT”) and must subsequently abide by any resultant decision made by the EMT.
- 7.1.2 As far as is possible and practicable and as personnel availability allows, members of the EMT and EVTs should be rotated so that the same personnel do not officiate too often at events in local areas. Such personnel should be encouraged and assisted to travel away to events if possible.

7.2 Event Management Team

TADRA requires all affiliated events be consistent with TADRA aims, rules and protocols and shall have an EMT, that includes, at a minimum, a TADRA EM present to manage their event. The EMT shall ensure that all facets of an event are run according to the TADRA Rulebook, and TADRA policies, and shall have authority to enforce the rules.

7.3 To provide consistent event management and adherence to association principles and rules at all affiliated events, TADRA trains and accredits management personnel, to be available to officiate at every event. These personnel officiate in, at or on the –

- 7.3.1 event management area – Admin Manager
- 7.3.2 horse inspection area – Vetting Manager
- 7.3.3 course timing points – Timing Manager
- 7.3.4 the riding course – Track Manager
- 7.3.5 other locations if and as considered necessary.

7.4 Event Management Trainees (“EMTr”) will be mentored in the understanding and managing of the rules, people handling methodologies, circumstantial needs and governing processes that occur at each of the event locations per 7.3, and must satisfy the examiner on the standard of their knowledge.

7.5 EMTrs must be assessed and approved whilst officiating at one or more event(s) in the specific roles as per 7.3, under the guidance of a TADRA nominated EM.

7.6 Once positively assessed as per the roles in 7.3 EMTrs shall incrementally attain the role(s) of Admin Manager, Vetting Area Manager, Timing Manager or Track Manager, in no particular order. Trainees

who are positively assessed in all four (4) streams of event management shall attain the role of an EM.

7.7 Preparation for an event after engagement as an EM

Once engaged by an EO to be the EM, the EM should at least six (6) weeks before the event, liaise with the EOs to: –

7.7.1 ensure finalise of a RMP, and the derivative BP,

7.7.2 ensure there is a suitably qualified EV,

7.7.3 ensure there is a suitably qualified ETV

7.7.4 ensure there is an equine referral hospital engaged to support the event and that the ERH's conditions of equine entry regarding vaccination requirements or other criteria are clearly defined and are able to be fulfilled,

7.7.5 ensure all vaccination and other horse health requirements recommended by the EVA for this event location are understood and are able to be fulfilled.

7.8 Any deficiency found will be resolved between the parties to ensure that the event will be run in accordance with TADRA rules and protocols.

7.9 No local rule or practice of the EO or other action may over-ride TADRA rules.

7.10 During the last three (3) weeks before the event, the EM should liaise with the EO to ensure:

7.10.1 the event base grounds are suitable and able to accommodate the event's needs,

7.10.2 the event riding course is suitable, and the designated track is appropriate and risk averse,

7.10.3 there are sufficient volunteers available to assist at the event,

7.10.4 there will be a suitably credentialed First Aid person available for the event,

7.10.5 the local Police, Fire Brigade and Ambulance are aware of the upcoming event and any related requirement or need of either the EO or a particular service is satisfied.

7.11 The EM will ensure that any deficiency found will be resolved between the parties to ensure that the event will be run in accordance with TADRA rules and protocols.

7.12 At the event base, immediately prior to the event, the EM will ensure that all planning has been carried out as discussed, as per clauses 7.7 to 7.11. Any deficiencies must be adequately resolved before the event may commence.

7.13 For events with less than 40 horses, at a minimum there must be an EM, who will oversee non-accredited management volunteers to fill the required management roles where applicable.

7.14 For events with more than 40 horses, there must be an Event Manager and an Admin Manager, who will oversee non-accredited management volunteers to fill the required management roles.

7.15 For events with rides longer than 100 kms and/or with more than 60 entries total there must be a full complement of managers as per 7.3.

7.16 Event Veterinarian Team ("EVT")

7.16.1 The EVT has absolute control of all matters concerning horse safety, health and welfare.

7.16.2 All members of the EVT must be graduate Veterinarians and must be registered to work as a veterinarian in Australia.

7.16.3 The EVT can comprise:-

- 7.16.3.1 an EV, who shall be accredited by TADRA and manages the EVT, and the immediate safety, health and welfare needs of all event horses, and who is in proximity to the event vetting area whenever horses are on track, being inspected or are under veterinary treatment,
 - 7.16.3.2 an ETV to oversee all horse treatments,
 - 7.16.3.3 a number of assistant veterinarians("AV"),
 - 7.16.3.4 an equine referral hospital, or equine veterinary facility located as close to the event base as possible.
- 7.16.4 For events with less than 20 horses, at a minimum there must be an EV, and either an ETV, or an equine referral hospital or equine veterinary facility with:
- 7.16.4.1 a veterinarian available to come to the event base if required, or
 - 7.16.4.2 within 30 minutes travel and with a veterinarian present or to be on site at the time of an event horse's arrival.
- 7.16.5 For events with from 20 to 40 horses, there must be an EV, at least one Assistant Veterinarian, and either an ETV or an equine referral hospital or equine veterinary facility:
- 7.16.5.1 with a veterinarian available to come to the event base if required, or
 - 7.16.5.2 within 30 minutes travel and with a veterinarian present or to be on site at the time of an event horse's arrival.
- 7.16.6 For events with 40 or more horses there must be:
- 7.16.6.1 an Event Veterinarian,
 - 7.16.6.2 one Assistant Veterinarian for every 30 horses, or part thereof, over and above the first 10 horses,
 - 7.16.6.3 an Event Treatment Veterinarian, and
 - 7.16.6.4 an Equine Referral Hospital or Equine Veterinary Facility located within a three hour drive of the event base that will accept horses for treatment.
- 7.16.7 If there is no Equine Referral Hospital or Equine Veterinary Facility located within a three hour drive of the event base, as per clauses 7.16.4, 5 and 6, then the Event Treatment Veterinarian must have suitable mobile hospital facilities as approved for an event by the TADRA MC Veterinary Liaison.
- 7.16.8 TADRA will publish from time to time a recommended fee schedule covering the different event veterinary roles, citing fees charged without GST.
- 7.16.9 As the principal veterinarian at an event the Event Veterinarian's primary role shall be to mentor veterinarians, especially those new to the sport, and ensure consistency of application in all decisions carried out by the EVT.

Section 8 Distance Rides

8.1 Description of Riding Levels

Table 1 gives a description of each level of single day distance ride.

Table 1 Descriptions of each ride level of single day ride		
Ride Type ID	Ride Level	Description
1.	Starter*	A single ride of 1 course loop with a total distance of between 1 km and 10 kms.
2.	Newcomer	A single ride of 1 or 2 course loops with a total distance of between 16 kms and 35 kms.
3.	Improver	A single ride of up to 3 course loops with a total distance of between 36 kms and 65 kms, and with no loop longer than 40km.
4.	Novice	A single ride of up to 4 course loops with a total distance of between 65 kms to 83 kms, and with no loop longer than 40km.
5.	Open	A single ride of up to 7 course loops with a total distance of between 80 kms and 165 kms, and with no loop longer than 40km.

Note: * Starter rides are not a riding level, but a ride type used for specific non-competition occasions.

Table 2 gives a description of each level of multi-day distance ride

Table 2 Description of each Multi-day ride		
Ride Type ID	Ride Level	Description
1.	Micro Multi-day	A single ride with 1 course loop of between 16 kms and 30 kms on each of either 2 or 3 consecutive days
2.	Mini Multi-day	A single ride on each of either 2 or 3 consecutive days having between 1 and 2 course loops for a total of between 30 kms and 52 kms on each day, and with no loop longer than 40km.
3.	Open Multi-day	A single ride with each of 3 or more consecutive days having between 2 or more course loops for a daily total of between 75 kms and 85 kms on each day, and with no loop longer than 40km.

8.2 Riding Divisions

There are two (2) riding divisions:

- 8.2.1 Junior – a junior is 17 years old or less on 1st January in the year of the event.
- 8.2.2 Senior – a senior is 18 years old or more on 1st January in the year of the event.
- 8.2.3 The riding weight will not be a consideration in competitive placings or other ride outcomes.

8.3 Kilometre recording

- 8.3.1 All successful completions, whether competitive or non-competitive, will have distance recorded in rider and horse passports as a lifetime record.
- 8.3.2 Members' kilometres will automatically accrue for them and for each TADRA registered horse they compete with.
- 8.3.3 Kilometres that non-members accrue on non TADRA registered horses, can be added to that person's lifetime distance kilometres when they subsequently become a member. In this instance, proof of completed distance may need to be supplied by the new member.

8.3.4 Kilometres that non TADRA registered horses accrue can be included in that horse's lifetime distance kilometres when they subsequently are registered. In this instance, proof of completed distance may need to be supplied by the TADRA member.

8.4 Distance Ride Level Limits

8.4.1 Table 3 shows the distance and speed limits relevant to different ride levels

Table 3	Ride levels and the allowed distances and speeds for each		
Ride Level	Minimum Distance	Maximum Distance	Fastest allowed speed per course loop
Starter	1 km	10km	N/A
Newcomer	16 km	35km	12 kph
Improver	36km	65km	13 kph
Novice	65 km	83 km	14 kph
Open	80 km	165 km	N/A
Micro Multi-day	48 km total	90 km total	13 kph
Mini Multi-day	90 km total	156 km total	14 kph
Open Multi-day	75 kms / day	85 kms / day	N/A

5.4.2 If maximum ride or loop times are applied, they will be set by the EMT in conjunction with the EVT.

5.4.3 The EMT will inform riders of the maximum times by setting a loop closing time. A rider arriving after that time may be eliminated. The EMT will always consider every case individually.

5.4.4 Every ride type except Open has a maximum speed at which the ride can be ridden. Entries that are faster than the maximum speed will be automatically eliminated at their next end of loop inspection.

5.4.5 The maximum speeds apply to each leg of a ride, and to the overall ride.

8.5 Ride Placings

8.5.1 Ride Placings will be determined variously according to Ride Level, as per Table 4

Table 4	Ride Levels and Placings application	
Ride level	Placings	Method of determination
Starter	None	
Newcomer	Yes	Target Time only
Improver	Yes	Vet scoring + Target Time
Novice	Yes	Vet scoring + Target Time
Open	Yes	Vet scoring + Target Time or Vet Scoring + Riding Time
Micro Multi-day	Yes	Vet scoring + Target Time
Mini Multi-day	Yes	Vet scoring + Target Time
Open Multi-day	Yes	Vet scoring + Target Time or Vet Scoring + Riding Time

- 8.5.2 Riders and horses are awarded kilometres for successful completions at all riding levels
- 8.5.3 Vet Scoring is determined according to parameters decided by TADRA from time to time and is done at every veterinary inspection and averaged over all end-of-loop scores
- 8.5.4 Target Time scoring is determined according to parameters decided by TADRA from time to time
- 8.5.5 Riding Time scoring is determined according to parameters decided by TADRA from time to time
- 8.5.6 Event Managers shall use the current scoring parameters as advised by TADRA.

8.6 Mandatory Event Awards

- 8.6.1 For all Distance Rides EOS shall give awards for encouragement and achievement.
- 8.6.2 The EO may determine how the Encouragement and Achievement Awards shall be decided.
- 8.6.3 These awards will apply separately for both Junior and Senior riding divisions.

Section 9 Qualification processes

9.1 Entry requirements

9.1.1 Table 5 outlines entry requirements and outcomes of ride categories for riders and horses

Table 5			
Entry requirements for different ride levels for riders and horses			
Ride Category	Who can enter - people - horses	Previous experience required	Award
Starter	Members & Non-members Any horse	None	Kms only
Newcomer	Members & Non-members Any horse	None	Kms + Placings (where applicable)
Improver	Non-members Any horse	1 x Newcomer completion	Kms + Placings (where applicable)
	Members and Passport horses	1 x Newcomer completion	
Novice	Members and Passport horses only	1 x Improver completions	Kms + Placings (where applicable)
Open	Members and Passport horses only	3 x Novice completions	Kms + Placings
Micro Multi-day	Members and Passport horses only	2 x Newcomer completion	Kms + Placings (where applicable)
Mini Multi-day	Members and Passport horses only	2 x Improver completions	Kms + Placings (where applicable)
Open Multi-day	Members and Passport horses only	2 x Open successful completion	Kms + Placings

9.1.2 Table 5 details

- 9.1.2.1 Table 5 entry requirements apply similarly and equally to riders and horses.
- 9.1.2.2 The **Who can Enter** column defines the TADRA membership status necessary for each ride level.

- 9.1.2.3 The **Previous Experience Required** column shows what successful completions are necessary to qualify to enter a particular TADRA ride level.
- 9.1.2.4 The **Awards** column shows what successful completion recognition applies to each ride level.
- 9.1.2.5 Non-members on any horse can compete in up to 3 Improver rides per calendar year before having to become members, or the horse having to be registered.

9.2 Time out of Competition

- 9.2.1 Riders qualified at a particular Riding Level shall maintain that qualification for life.
- 9.2.2 Horses qualified at a particular Riding Level shall maintain that qualification for 24 months, after which time they will need to successfully complete one ride at the next level lower to re-attain the previous level status.

Section 10 Passports for Riders

10.1 Ride status grades for riders are:

- 10.1.1 Newcomer
- 10.1.2 Improver
- 10.1.3 Novice
- 10.1.4 Open

10.2 Non-members may enter any number of Newcomer status rides, and up to 3 Improver status rides, in a calendar year.

10.3 All TADRA Newcomer members can progress to Improver status by successfully completing one (1) Newcomer ride.

10.4 All TADRA Improver members can progress to Novice status by successfully completing one (1) Improver ride.

10.5 All TADRA Novice members can progress to Open status by successfully completing three (3) Novice rides.

10.6 There is no maximum limit on the time it takes a rider to progress through the ride categories to advance to the Open status.

10.7 Rider Passport Status Upgrades

- 10.7.1 An ordinary TADRA member will, after applying for and paying the relevant fee, receive a Rider Passport, which will show their name, membership number, current riding status, and any other information considered relevant by TADRA.
- 10.7.2 The rider passport will display suitably coloured, stamped and signed stickers that designate the ride status categories achieved by the member.
- 10.7.3 As the member achieves a higher status level, the EM of the event at which the status is achieved will place the appropriate coloured sticker in the passport and mark it with the TADRA stamp and their name.
- 10.7.4 The EM will inform the TADRA Registrar within seven (7) days of all upgrades they perform at an event.

10.8 Open Status for Riders

- 10.8.1 Once the requirements of 10.3 to 10.7 including sub-paragraphs are met and the member has achieved Open Status the rider will be eligible to enter any and all categories of TADRA rides.
- 10.8.2 Open status will be permanent unless:
 - 10.8.2.1 the rider is subsequently disqualified for a period of time, or
 - 10.8.2.2 the rider lets their membership lapse for more than five (5) years, in which case they will be required to successfully complete one Novice ride before having their Open status re-instated.

Section 11 Passports for Horses

- 11.1 Ride status grades for horses are:
 - 11.1.1 Newcomer
 - 11.1.2 Improver
 - 11.1.3 Novice
 - 11.1.4 Open
- 11.2 Horses may enter Starter and Newcomer ride categories without being registered with TADRA and by using a single-use Ride Record card to record the ride information at each ride, and must fulfil the age and veterinary criteria.
- 11.3 Horses may enter up to 3 Improver rides in a calendar year without being registered with TADRA, and must fulfil the age and veterinary criteria.
- 11.4 Passports will be proof a horse is a TADRA registered horse.
- 11.5 To become a TADRA registered horse, an application must be completed by the owners. Relevant forms for this process can be found on the TADRA website or can be sent on request to the TADRA Registrar or secretary.
- 11.6 All necessary forms and processes must be satisfactorily completed, and registration fees as set by TADRA from time to time must be paid before a Passport will be issued.
- 11.7 Horse Status Passport Upgrade
 - 11.7.1 A Newcomer status horse can progress to Improver status by successfully completing one (1) Newcomer ride.
 - 11.7.2 An Improver status horse can progress to Novice status by successfully completing one (1) Improver ride.
 - 11.7.3 A Novice status horse can progress to Open status by successfully completing three (3) Novice rides.
 - 11.7.4 There is no maximum limit on the time it takes a horse to advance from one status level to the next.
- 11.8 The horse passport will display suitably coloured, stamped and signed stickers that designate the ride status categories achieved by the horse.
- 11.9 As a horse achieves a higher status level, the EM of the event at which the status is achieved will place the appropriate coloured sticker in the passport and mark it with the TADRA stamp and their name.

- 11.10 The EM will inform the TADRA Registrar within seven (7) days, of all upgrades they perform at an event.
- 11.11 Horses may only enter rides of an equal or lesser status as the passport sticker indicates.
- 11.12 With the days counted backwards from the date of the next ride to be entered, Novice status horses may not enter:
- 11.12.1 more than two (2) Novice or lesser status rides in any 22-day period, and
- 11.12.2 more than three (3) Novice or lesser status rides in less than 65 days.
- 11.13 Open Status for Horses
- 11.13.1 Once a Passport has the Open sticker added the horse may be entered in any category of ride, providing any other event particular conditions have been met.
- 11.13.2 An Open category horse will remain Open category for a period of 24 months after its last successful Open ride, after which the horse will need to complete one ride as a Novice, for the purpose of guaranteeing sufficient current fitness to compete at Open level.

Section 12 Recognition of Prior Distance (“RPD”)

- 12.1 TADRA members can apply for RPD for themselves and horses for distance gained in other recognised disciplines if:
- 12.1.1 TADRA accepts the event standards of the other discipline concerned.
- 12.1.2 Proof of successfully completed distance is provided to the EO, and the validity of the information is confirmed by the EM.
- 12.1.3 The proof consists of the horse’s passport or similar, event outcome certificates, or printed historical information from the other discipline(s).
- 12.2 RPD distances required for TADRA ride types shall be according to Table 6

Table 6	Successful Completed Distance required for RPD
TADRA Ride	RPD Kms required
Starter	None
Newcomer	None
Improver	40 kms
Novice	120 kms
Open	320 kms + 1 x TADRA Novice ride
Micro Multi Day	80 kms
Mini Multi Day	120 kms
Open Multi Day	320 kms + 1 x TADRA Novice ride

RPD kilometres gained in non TADRA events are recognised only to allow entry to a TADRA event as per Table 6 above. TADRA will not add kilometres gained from a non TADRA event to its own horse and/or rider kilometre counts once initial TADRA qualification is achieved.

Section 13 Mandatory out of Competition Periods (“MooCP”)

- 13.1 After competing in a TADRA distance ride a horse may not compete in another TADRA distance ride for a time, with the length of time, in days, determined by the length of ride just completed. The Mandatory out of Competition Period applicable is shown in Table 7:

Table 7 MooCPs	
Distance completed	MooCP
46 to 66 kms	8 days
67 to 83 kms	12 days
84 to 126 kms	22 days
127 to 146 kms	29 days
Over 146 kms	37 days

- 13.2 A MooCP will apply for the distance completed whether the horse successfully completes or not.
- 13.3 The day count of a MooCP will start at the midnight after the ride entered was finished, and finish at midnight of the last day in the day count of the MooCP as per Table 7.

Section 14 Responsibility for the horse

- 14.1 A horse entered in a TADRA event must have a person nominated as being responsible for all matters concerning, and any decisions being made that affect, the horse whilst at the event. This person can be the owner, rider, trainer or other, and for a horse with junior rider can also be a parent or guardian.
- 14.2 As the event affiliation body of an event being entered TADRA is concerned about responsibility for the horse whilst at that event and whilst most often a horse at an event is ridden by its owner, the person who trains the horse is usually most conversant with the horse's everyday status and wellbeing. The trainer may well also be the owner, and/or the rider, or guardian of the rider. TADRA will primarily consider the trainer the person principally responsible for a horse.
- 14.3 Event nomination details will include the trainer's name and relevant details as well as those of the rider.

Section 15 The Event

15.1 The Rider

15.1.1 Behaviour

- 15.1.1.1 TADRA holds the positive expectation that all affiliates will uphold and promote only the highest standards of sportsmanship.
- 15.1.1.2 There will be zero tolerance of abuse of any horse or other animal, verbal or physical abuse to persons, or unruly or distasteful behaviour.
- 15.1.1.3 All participants, competitors and officials are responsible for knowing and adhering to these Rules and any additional requirements advised by the EM prior to each ride start.
- 15.1.1.4 All participants, competitors, persons responsible and support personnel are obliged to follow the directions of EOs, the EMT and the EVT.
- 15.1.1.5 Whilst at TADRA events all participants shall comply with all Commonwealth, State and Local Government Regulations. In addition, participants shall comply with any local bylaws or restrictions as advised for the event.
- 15.1.1.6 Failure to act in accordance with this clause may result in disciplinary action.

15.1.2 Rider attire

- 15.1.2.1 Equestrian standard riding helmets must be worn by all riders at all times they are mounted. Riding helmets should bear a quality standard kite mark and be within five (5) years of manufacturer's date and have the relevant safety standard number.
- 15.1.2.2 Riders and supporters should wear appropriate footwear which encloses the foot and is supportive and protective against injury.
- 15.1.2.3 It is recommended that riders wear attire suitable for their comfort and sun protection.
- 15.1.2.4 No spurs, whips, crops, or other disciplinary items are to be carried or used in a punitive way against the horse at any time.
- 15.1.2.5 Ultimately, riders bear full responsibility to check their own equipment for suitability, safety, and good maintenance.

15.1.3 Juniors

- 15.1.3.1 A Junior Rider is under the age of 18 years during the year the event is held.
- 15.1.3.2 A Junior Rider must have present at the event either a parent or legal guardian, or a responsible adult who has written permission from the parents/legal guardians to act in loco parentis.
This written permission will include a waiver, which must be signed and presented at registration before a Junior can take part in an activity.
- 15.1.3.3 Junior riders under 12 years of age on 1st January in the year the event is held, must be closely accompanied by a nominated responsible adult for the duration of the ride.
- 15.1.3.4 A Junior Rider may not enter a Starter ride if he or she is less than 3 years old on January 1st of the year of that ride.
- 15.1.3.5 In a Starter ride all riders less than 5 years old must be adequately managed by at least one pedestrian adult. The EM may request that a rider older than 5 have a suitable accompanying pedestrian adult, and/or that a particular entrant have 2 suitable accompanying pedestrian adults.
- 15.1.3.6 A Junior may not enter a ride of Newcomer or higher level if he or she is less than 5 years old on January 1st of the year of that ride.
- 15.1.3.7 If during a ride the EM considers that a junior rider is demonstrating an obvious lack of capability to maintain adequate personal safety for either themselves or others, the EM may disqualify the child from continuing in the ride.

15.1.4 Responsibility for the Horse's behaviour

- 15.1.4.1 The person in control of the horse has a duty of care to all persons present and to all property. They must ensure their horse acts in a way not dangerous to other people or horses. A horse deemed to be acting in a dangerous way may be eliminated or asked to leave the Vetting Area ("VA") or the event base, by the Veterinarian or EM.
- 15.1.4.2 A horse known to kick or suspected of being a kicker should be identified and identifiable by having a red ribbon attached to their tail at all times.

15.2 **The Horse**

15.2.1 General Welfare

- 15.2.1.1 Horse yarding and feeding must be compatible with the best horse management practices. Clean and good quality feed and water must always be available.
- 15.2.1.2 Training methods: horses must only undergo training that matches their physical capabilities and level of maturity for their respective disciplines. They must not be subjected to methods that are abusive or cause fear.
- 15.2.1.3 Farriery, foot care and boots if used, must be of a high standard. Tack must be designed and fitted to avoid the risk of pain or injury.
- 15.2.1.4 During transportation, horses must be fully protected against injuries and other health risks. Vehicles must be safe, well ventilated, maintained to a high standard, disinfected regularly, and driven by competent personnel. Competent handlers must always be available to manage the horses.

15.3 Education

- 15.3.1 TADRA urges all those involved in equestrian sport to attain the highest possible levels of education in areas of expertise relevant to the care and management of the Competition Horse.
- 15.3.2 This Code of Conduct for the welfare of the horse may be modified from time to time and the views of all are welcomed. Particular attention will be paid to new research findings. TADRA encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.

15.4 Breed

- 15.4.1 All breeds of horses are welcome.

15.5 Age

- 15.5.1 All equines shall be considered one (1) year of age on the first anniversary of their foaling date. Their age will increase each year on the anniversary of their foaling date.
- 15.5.2 If the birthdate of a horse is unknown, then age shall be determined by the existence and state of the adult teeth, whether they are erupted, and to what degree they are in wear. Final determination is to be confirmed by the EV.
- 15.5.3 Equines working in hand at events, or in components of events, *at which veterinary controls are not required by these rules*, must be at least three (3) years old.
- 15.5.4 Equines working under saddle at events, or in components of events, *at which veterinary controls are not required by these rules*, must be at least four (4) years old.
- 15.5.5 For Starter and Newcomer rides, if the horse is known to be five (5), then the adult teeth (corners) must be erupted.
- 15.5.6 For Improver and all longer rides the adult teeth (corners) must be erupted and in wear.
- 15.5.7 For rides of 160kms or longer including Open level multi-day rides, equines must be seven (7) years old.
- 15.5.8 If there is any question regarding the measuring and establishing of a horse's age, the final determination will be made by the EV.

15.6 Pregnant Mares

- 15.4.2 Mares suspected of or known to be more than three months pregnant may not participate in TADRA distance and/or competitive events.

15.7 Stallions

- 15.4.3 Both the rider and handler of a stallion must be over 18 years of age.
- 15.4.4 A stallion must be identified and identifiable at all times by wearing an appropriate green disc on each side of the head gear, and on the tail. The discs are available from TADRA.

- 15.4.5 The manners of a stallion are expected to be as good as those of a well-behaved mare or gelding. They must be controlled using suitable head gear that provides sure control by the handler, or the horse will risk disqualification.

15.8 Horse Equipment

- 15.4.6 All gear should be in a good working condition with well-maintained stitching, buckles and clips.
- 15.4.7 Safety features must be fully functional.
- 15.4.8 Saddles and girths of any type must be well fitted to the horse and not cause discomfort or injury.
- 15.4.9 Bridles and other headgear used should be appropriate to control the horse, should cause no discomfort or injury, be maintained in good condition, must not overly rub the horse and must not break the skin or cause bleeding. Excessive control measures are not acceptable. EMs or EVs will require particular head gear to be changed and/or removed if they deem that it is causing pain, discomfort or injury, and will disqualify the horse when gear-caused injury is bleeding.
- 15.4.10 Boots, shoes, or other horse hoof gear should be well fitted and comfortable.

15.9 Drugs

- 15.4.11 TADRA applies the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Rules (EADCM) as endorsed by FEI. TADRA has the right to test horses at an event at any time. Horses may be subject to blood or urine tests to determine the use of drugs such as stimulants, depressants, or pain relievers.
- 15.4.12 Testing is mandatory at a championship event.
- 15.4.13 For detailed information contact the TADRA secretary.

15.10 Arrival of horse at event base

- 15.4.14 A document examination on arrival must be carried out by a member of the EMT or their nominee as soon as possible after a horse arrives at the event base. Items to be checked will be at a minimum:-
- 15.4.14.1 any requirements determined pre-event by observance of 7.7.1 and 7.7.5;
- 15.4.14.2 documents concerning necessary vaccinations, travel requirements, Horse Health Declarations, or other horse health requirements as specified by the EVA and advertised by TADRA; and
- 15.4.14.3 other applicable government requirements.

15.11 **Dogs**

- 15.4.15 If dogs are brought to a ride, they must be restrained at all times by being attached by a sufficiently strong lead, to a fixed solid strong object, or to a competent handler.
- 15.4.16 Dogs must never be in close proximity to, or in the Vetting Area.

Section 16 Event Entry

- 16.1 Nominations will be taken in advance by EOs, preferably online.
- 16.2 Only horses that comply with requirements derived from 7.7.1 and 7.7.5 shall be allowed to enter the event base, and any TADRA affiliated event.

- 16.3 Identification - horses will be identified by their microchip number, read by an electronic reader. In the event of no microchip being detected, the horse will be identified by its distinguishing markings as described in the passport.
- 16.4 At every event, a pre-ride briefing and/or information distribution will take place for each ride, in a manner at the discretion of the EM.
- 16.5 If social or environmental circumstance dictates that people do not gather together then the ride information may be distributed by a printed hand out.
- 16.6 It is essential for riders and their support crews to be aware of specific ride information, so that they can more easily plan for positive ride outcomes for themselves and the EO.
- 16.7 Start of a ride:
- 16.7.1 It is at the discretion of the EM or EO as to whether riders are started individually, in groups or all together. This will be explained at the pre-ride briefing.
- 16.8 Assistance on course
- 16.8.1 One horse, one rider only is allowed except in certain events such as Ride and Tie. In case of immediate safety or health and welfare concerns about a rider or horse it is anticipated that those present would act in the best interests of all concerned and would not be penalised. Assistance on track, such as reshoeing, requires the prior permission of the EM before personnel can assist a rider on track in such a way. Should a horse require transport to base for veterinary attention the rescue float must be called out from base.
- 16.9 Course etiquette
- 16.9.1 Courtesy and consideration at all times are expected.
- 16.9.1.1 Should a rider wish to pass one or more riders they should make their approach known and request permission to pass on either the right or left side according to track conditions, calling this out on passing and giving sufficient space before re-entering the single track.
- 16.9.1.2 At water points, riders should accommodate for all horses to drink and not depart in a manner that may disturb other horses who are drinking. Strapping from drinking water is not allowed.
- 16.10 Completing the course as marked
- 16.10.1 All entries must complete their course as marked or risk disqualification. If the EMT becomes aware that a combination has not done so the rider will be given the chance to retrace their steps to the original point of error and then correctly follow the marked course, or an EM offered alternative, or else be disqualified.
- 16.11 Casual attendance of a horse and rider at an event
- 16.11.1 A person who attends a TADRA event with a horse, for the purpose of education, and is not entering a ride or other event activity –
- a) cannot ride the horse within the area of the event base, other than to directly access an off-base riding track;
 - b) may only ride on a marked event track with permission from the Event Manager;
 - c) will not be covered by any event-based insurance whilst riding, so must sign an indemnity / waiver acknowledging that they accept full responsibility in the handling and management of their activities, and any risk they may encounter or create whilst at the event.
 - d) may be required to pay a fee to the Event Organiser.

Section 17 Target Time Distance Rides

- 17.1 Target Time competition is a challenge for riders to guide their horse's average pace through the set course, aiming for a riding time as close as possible to a pre-ride determined riding time.
- 17.2 Calculation of Target Times
- 17.2.1 Prior to the event start the EM, together with a local EO representative and the EV will confer about the factors affecting the Target Time for every ride at the event. The contributing factors in the decision-making process are:-
- 17.2.1.1 The level of ride and experience of horses and riders,
 - 17.2.1.2 The terrain of the track, regarding degree of difficulty,
 - 17.2.1.3 The topography of the track, regarding the amount and difficulty of climbs,
 - 17.2.1.4 The weather – temperature, humidity,
 - 17.2.1.5 any other factor considered relevant on the day.
- 17.2.2 Riders will ride their ride according to their own choice and circumstance and in regard to their riding speed for each ride loop.
- 17.3 Placings for Target Time Rides
- 17.3.1 The combination with the smallest time difference between their riding time and the Target Time will place first. Further placings will then be decided by having increasing time differences between each combination's riding time and the Target Time.
- 17.3.2 There will be one winner for each riding division. Awards will be given according to 8.5. Other awards may be offered at the discretion of the EO.
- 17.3.3 If successfully completed riders wish to finish equally on time, then their riding times will be that time that is the lowest placed.
- 17.3.4 As the ride is a competitive ride, placings will be decided by each horse and rider's time difference to the Target Time, with riding times either greater or lesser than the Target Time being considered equally.
- 17.4 Teams Competition
- 17.4.1 EOs may choose to have a team competition category in a Target Time distance ride.
- 17.4.2 A team will consist of either 3 or 4 horse / rider combinations, who must be nominated for entry to the team event before the closing of the ride entry nominations, as decided and advertised by the EO.
- 17.4.3 To be successful in the ride a team must have 3 combinations successfully complete.
- 17.4.4 A team's riding time will be determined by adding the riding times of the 3 team riders whose riding times are closest to the Target Time, and then dividing that result by 3.
- 17.4.5 The winners will be the team with the calculated riding time (as per 17.3), closest to the Target Time.
- 17.4.6 EOs may choose to provide an award for the winning team.
- 17.5 In both the Junior and Senior riding divisions the riding combination with the riding time closest to the Target Time will receive an award, as chosen and provided by the EO.
- 17.6 Both riding divisions shall have a Best Managed award, with the winners to be decided by the Veterinary Team using metabolic data and their assessments from the ride.

Section 18 Distance Equitation

- 18.1 EOs may choose to hold a Distance Equitation event separately from the Distance Rides.
- 18.2 The equitation event may be held on the Distance Rides pre-ride day to enable riders and horses to participate in both events.
- 18.3 The Equitation award will be judged by an appropriately experienced person as selected and organised by the EO, will be judged under saddle, at the judge's discretion, and will take into consideration:
 - 18.3.1 rider skills,
 - 18.3.2 the synergy of the horse/rider combination,
 - 18.3.3 the willingness of the horse,
 - 18.3.4 the overall presentation of the combination.
- 18.4 The EO may choose to give an award for the winner of the Distance Equitation event.

Section 19 Event Veterinary Processes

- 19.1 Veterinary Control
 - 19.1.1 As set out in 7.16 the EVT is responsible for making decisions in relation to and advising the EMT on all matters concerning horse health, safety and welfare at events. EVs are the independent advocates for the horse.
 - 19.1.2 A horse is under the control of the EVT from the time a member of the EVT arrives at the event base until its event records are signed off by the relevant event officials and is loaded onto transport to depart the event.
 - 19.1.3 Unless specified otherwise, any decisions required to be taken by a panel of three (3) veterinarians will be based on a majority vote. Where the panel is required to determine whether or not a horse should be designated as a non-completion, each of the three (3) veterinarians must independently (without conferring with each other) write their decision on a confidential voting slip, marking either pass or fail, and provide it directly to a member of the EMT, who will inform the rider. Whenever possible the EV should be a member of a veterinary panel.
 - 19.1.4 The EMT will make decisions concerning horse welfare following the advice of the EVT. Any decision of the EVT or the EMT following the direct advice of the EVT is final and may not be appealed.
 - 19.1.5 All horse outcomes must be recorded on either the Vet Card or Horse Passport and can only be entered by a member of the EVT or the EMT, or their duly appointed assistant.

Section 20 Veterinary Services and Aftercare

- 20.1 The EV shall provide for appropriate aftercare and veterinary services when necessary. Triage and emergency treatment facilities must be provided on site and use of the equine referral hospital as per clause 7.7.4 may be required.
- 20.2 Should a horse be deemed by a veterinarian to need treatment in the event treatment facility then the horse must be taken to the treatment facility. Failure to act as directed by the ETV, will result in

- the horse's owner and/or the person responsible for the horse and/or the rider facing disciplinary action.
- 20.3 If the horse's owner and / or person responsible refuses to have their horse treated or to otherwise act as directed by the ETV, then that person must sign the TADRA Treatment Refusal Disclaimer or face further disciplinary action.
- 20.4 The only exception to 20.2 & 20.3 above, can be, if, after discussion with and agreement from the ETV and /or EV, the horse's owner or the person responsible for the horse, prefers instead to remove the horse from the event base to a treatment facility of their own choice, in which case they must:-
- 20.4.1 present that horse directly to that named referral facility, accepting that the EV or ETV will first consult with the facility to ensure access for the horse and the preparedness of the facility's personnel to treat the horse,
- 20.4.2 at the expense of the horse's owner and / or person responsible, secure from the referral facility a written report of all treatments given to the horse, and the related outcomes,
- 20.4.3 forward a full copy of that report to the ETV and / or EV and the EM within 2 days of the completion of treatment or face disciplinary action.
- 20.5 Apart from the circumstance of 20.4, whilst a horse is under the jurisdiction of the EVT, all directions from a member of the EVT concerning horse welfare, health and care must be complied with.
- 20.6 If the conditions of 20.2 to 20.4 are not fully complied with, then the owner and/or responsible person and/or trainer and/or rider shall be suspended from further event entries until the matter has been considered and resolved by the TADRA MC.
- 20.7 At times during the event the EV together with the EM may recommend and make changes to the rostering of or placement of members of the EVT and EMT to better accommodate the expected or actual equine inspection and treatment needs. These arrangements must identify the Treating Veterinarian(s), amongst whom must be a veterinarian who is registered to practice Veterinary medicine in the particular state.

Section 21 Veterinary Inspection Processes

- 21.1 All veterinary inspections shall be carried out by members of the EVT and shall follow the same format. If there are to be changes to the inspection format, those changes are to be announced prior to the start of any ride.
- 21.2 The Pre-Ride Inspection shall take place at least one hour earlier in the day than the ride is to begin. For rides starting in the early morning this inspection can be done the previous day.
- 21.3 On completion of each of the course loops, the horse and rider times will be recorded before proceeding to the strapping area in preparation for presentation at the vetting area. Each horse must be presented to the EVT within the nominated time or risk disqualification. The riding time will cease when the horse crosses the line at the In Gate to the Vetting Area, and that time will be the beginning of the horse's Hold Time. The standard Hold Time will be 40 minutes, but may be altered by the EV.
- 21.4 The EVT in consultation with the EMT may require that there be a compulsory veterinary re-inspection at the end of a particular ride loop, to take place within the last 15 minutes of the combination's hold time for that particular ride loop.
- 21.5 At any end of loop Veterinary Inspection any member of the EVT may ask a rider to bring their horse for a veterinary re-inspection if they have any concerns about the horse. Such a re-inspection will take place within the last 15 minutes of the combination's hold time for the loop.

- 21.6 A member of the EVT may request, at any time whilst a horse is on the event base, that it be presented for inspection if there are any concerns about the horse's health or welfare.
- 21.7 A veterinary inspection will be requested by a member of the EMT or EVT if blood is visible on a horse. The horse may only continue in the ride if the EV or a veterinary panel determines that the injury or situation that caused the blood has been resolved and that continuing will not endanger, or risk endangering, the welfare of the horse.
- 21.8 Veterinary inspection of gait
- 21.8.1 Evaluation of gait will be assessed when the horse on a loose lead is trotted straight out 40 metres and back 40 metres without any prior flexion or deep palpation.
- 21.8.2 During any veterinary inspection during a ride a horse observed during the trot-out with an irregular gait that causes pain will be removed from the ride. To assess irregular gait:
- 21.8.2.1 the assessment must be carried out on as flat firm surface as is possible.
- 21.8.2.2 if after a first trot-out the veterinarian is unsure of the horse's fitness to continue, the horse will be instructed to do a second trot-out.
- 21.8.2.3 If after a second trot-out the veterinarian is still unsure of the horse's fitness to continue then the horse will do a third trot-out before a panel of veterinarians, who shall by secret individual written ballot indicate to the member of the EMT present their vote of pass or fail.
- 21.8.2.4 any of the panel members may call for a fourth and last trot-out if they wish after which the panel members must by secret individual written ballot indicate to the member of the EMT present their vote of pass or fail.
- 21.8.3 If a horse is deemed by the processes of 28.8.2 to be unfit to continue then the Ride Record shall be marked NG - Non-completion gait, as per Table 8.
- 21.8.4 At all veterinary inspections any unusual feature of a horse's gait must be noted on the Ride Record whether or not it is grounds for elimination.
- 21.9 The Final Horse Inspection:
- 21.9.1 The assessment will be performed in the same manner as in other veterinary inspections.
- 21.9.2 For rides greater than 100 kms the first trot-out may be in front of a panel of members of the EVT and a member of the EMT, in which case there may only be a maximum of three trot-outs.
- 21.9.3 The inspection will take place on presentation for the veterinary inspection after the combination crosses the finish line of the ride.
- 21.9.4 There will be only one opportunity for each horse to meet the nominated heart rate parameters,
- 21.9.5 The purpose of the final inspection is to determine whether a horse is still fit to continue after a normal rest period for another full ride loop.
- 21.10 Consistency of Inspections
- All veterinary inspections are to be judged consistently for all parameters, without fear or bias, to ensure ongoing horse safety and welfare.
- 21.10.1 The veterinarian conducting the inspection will assess the horse's general condition and its metabolic condition whilst considering the horse's recovery time.
- 21.10.2 Each inspection will include heart rate, mucous membrane characteristics, capillary refill time, intestinal activity (gut sounds), estimated hydration status, general demeanour, as

well as any soreness on palpation of the back and girth, the texture and any sensitivity of the muscles, and any minor injuries including on the legs, in the mouth or around the saddle or girth area, as well as the horse's gait.

- 21.10.3 Each inspection parameter and any other observation must be recorded on the horse's passport or on the single use vet card.
- 21.10.4 The Veterinary Scoring shall be decided by the Veterinary Team using data from the end-of-loop veterinary inspection(s).
- 21.10.5 The veterinarian completing an inspection must clearly write their name or Vet ID number in the space provided, for each inspection.

21.11 Heart Rate Assessment

- 21.11.1 The heart rate assessment must be taken by a member of the EVT, who must also have access to the horse's recovery time. Heart rate is an essential criterion to accurately assess the horse's recovery and fitness to continue and must be the first parameter examined.
- 21.11.2 For all events and all riding levels the maximum heart rate allowed is:
 - 21.11.2.1 60 bpm within 25 minutes of crossing the timing line off a ride loop for every leg except the last loop,
 - 21.11.2.2 60 bpm within 30 minutes of crossing the timing line off the last loop.
- 21.11.3 If the heart rate examination is disrupted due to excitement or movement of the horse the examination will be stopped and recommenced when the horse is settled.
- 21.11.4 If the person responsible for the horse at the examination deliberately disrupts the horse inspection, the full examination will be completed, and the horse will be disqualified from the event.
- 21.11.5 The heart rate of the horse must be measured using either a stethoscope or a TADRA approved heart rate monitor applied to the left side of the chest wall.
- 21.11.6 Using a stethoscope to measure the heart rate:
 - 21.11.6.1 an accurate timing device must be used to time the heart rate count; and
 - 21.11.6.2 the stethoscope is placed on the horse then when the heartbeat is audible the timing device is started on the next heartbeat.
- 21.11.7 An assessment must be taken after 15 seconds and/or 60 seconds.
 - 21.11.7.1 If after 15 seconds the heartbeat count is 14 beats or less, then the heart rate assessment may be stopped and a heart rate (of the count x 4) entered in the record (passport or vet card)
 - 21.11.7.2 If after 15 seconds the heartbeat count is 15 beats or more then the heart rate assessment must be continued for a full 60 seconds and the resultant 60 second total entered in the record.
- 21.11.8 Using a heart rate monitor to measure heart rate.
 - 21.11.8.1 The monitor must provide a reading of the heart rate at no more than 15 second intervals,
 - 21.11.8.2 the heart rate assessment begins when the monitor is placed on the horse's chest and picks up the first heartbeat as displayed on the monitor's screen.
- 21.11.9 An assessment must be taken after 15 seconds and then 60 seconds.

21.11.9.1 if after 15 seconds the heart rate showing is 56 bpm or less then the heart rate assessment may be stopped, and the monitor displayed heart rate entered in the record.

21.11.9.2 if after 15 seconds the heart rate showing is 57 bpm or more then the heart rate assessment must be continued for a full 60 seconds and the resultant monitor displayed heart rate entered in the record.

21.12 Summary of the Vetting Process

21.12.1 For all ride loops except the last loop, the horse:

21.12.1.1 arrives off the course loop, and has its time recorded at the Arrival Gate,

21.12.1.2 then is strapped, until the rider elects, but within 25 minutes,

21.12.1.3 is taken to Vetting where, when it crosses the Timing Line into the Vetting area it's Vet Gate Time is recorded, then

21.12.1.4 has its Heart rate taken by a Veterinarian, with these possible outcomes:

i) if HR is over 60 the horse repeats 2, 3 and 4

ii) if HR is below 61, then that Vet Gate Time becomes the end of the Riding Time, and all other vetting checks are completed

iii) If the HR is below 61 at the 2nd HR check, then the 2nd Vet Gate Time becomes the end of the Riding Time, and all other vetting checks are completed

21.12.1.5 if successful after all other vetting checks are completed, the horse rests for the completion of its Hold Time, then departs on the next loop.

21.12.1.6 If the horse has a high HR at both HR checks then it is a Non-Completion, but still has all Vetting parameters checked.

21.12.2 For the last ride loop, the horse:

21.12.2.1 arrives off the course loop, and has its time recorded at the Arrival Gate, when Riding Time finishes

21.12.2.2 is strapped, until the rider decides, within 30 minutes, and

21.12.2.3 is taken to Vetting where, when it crosses the Timing Line into the Vetting area its Vet Gate Time is recorded, then

21.12.2.4 has its Heart rate taken by a Vet, with these possible outcomes:

i) if HR is over 60 the horse, the horse is a non-completion, but still has all Vetting parameters checked.

ii) if HR is below 61, all other vetting checks are completed to decide if the horse has successfully completed.

21.12.3 The standard Hold Time will be 40 minutes, but may be altered by the EV.

Section 22 Veterinary Assessment

22.1 Heart Rate Assessment Outcome

- 22.1.1 If the assessed heart rate is 60 bpm or less then the horse has passed the HR examination. The rest of the veterinary Inspection can proceed.
- 22.1.1 If the assessed heart rate is over 60 bpm then the horse has failed the heart rate assessment.
- 22.1.2 For all ride inspections apart from the final inspection, and if there is sufficient time for a second inspection, then the horse may return to the strapping area before subsequently returning to the vetting area for a re-assessment.
- 22.1.3 If the assessment was the final horse inspection, when the horse is allowed only one heart rate assessment, and if the heart rate is over 60 bpm the horse has failed the veterinary inspection. The rest of the veterinary inspection can proceed.

22.2 Cardiac Recovery Index

- 22.2.1 As part of the metabolic assessment of the horse, the Cardiac Recovery Index ("CRI") of the horse will also be measured and recorded at each horse inspection.
- 22.2.2 Once the heart rate of the horse has been recorded as per clause 21.11 the veterinarian will assess the gait of the horse through an out 40 metres and back 40 metres trot-out, being led on a loose lead by the handler.
- 22.2.3 The veterinarian will start a timing device at the start of the trot-out, stop it at one minute, then measure the horse's heart rate for up to one minute using a stethoscope or heart rate monitor.
- 22.2.4 The difference between the first heart rate taken as per heading 21.11 and this second heart rate is the CRI.
- 22.2.5 While measuring the second heart rate the veterinarian will consider whether there are any pathological signs, such as heart murmurs or rhythm abnormalities, which may indicate that the horse is unfit to continue.
- 22.2.6 The veterinarian may not perform any procedure, such as examining the horse's head or palpating its back, girth or legs, that is likely to cause the heart rate of the horse to become artificially elevated, before taking the second heart rate.

22.3 Respiratory System

- 22.3.1 The rate or character of the horse's breathing must be deemed by the assessing veterinarian to be normal and of such nature to not endanger the safety of the horse for the horse to be deemed fit to continue.

22.4 Temperature

- 22.4.1 Body temperature is a cardinal sign with significance to infection, respiratory rate, ambient temperature, recent physical exertion including floating, or humidity, and needs to be considered in this light. Normal rectal temperature range for the horse is from 37⁰ C to 38.5⁰ C.
- 22.4.2 An elevated rectal temperature above 38⁰ C should be related to the condition of the horse. At the pre-ride veterinary inspection, a high temperature may indicate a febrile response to infection and therefore be evidence leading to elimination of the horse from the event. During the ride rectal temperature may be significantly elevated above 40⁰ C, depending on the exertional lead-in or the environmental conditions.

- 22.4.3 The temperature should always be taken at the pre-ride veterinary inspection to detect any febrile response indicative of infection. The temperature may be taken during the ride if other metabolic signs are deteriorating, but even then, the relationship between core and rectal temperatures may be tenuous, especially if the anus is dilated. In hot, humid, climatic conditions it can be useful to take it at every inspection to ensure adequate heat loss is occurring.
- 22.5 Mucous Membranes
- 22.5.1 The standard clinical significance of mucous membrane is defined by:
- 22.5.1.1 moist or dry – assessment of dehydration
 - 22.5.1.2 pale – anaemia or low blood pressure
 - 22.5.1.3 salmon pink and moist – normal
 - 22.5.1.4 injected or dark – poor tissue perfusion due to dehydration, poor oxygen supply and/or onset of toxæmia.
- 22.5.2 Assessment scoring
- 22.5.2.1 A Clear, pink, and moist
 - 22.5.2.2 B Pale and slightly dry
 - 22.5.2.3 C Injected, pallid, tacky, dry
 - 22.5.2.4 D Muddy, blue, purple, toxic line – elimination
- 22.6 Capillary Refill
- 22.6.1 The clinical significance of prolonged capillary refill reflects:
- 22.6.1.1 poor blood pressure
 - 22.6.1.2 poor tissue perfusion
 - 22.6.1.3 dehydration
 - 22.6.1.4 toxæmia
- 22.6.2 Assessment scoring
- 22.6.2.1 1 less than 2 second
 - 22.6.2.2 2 between 2 and 3 seconds
 - 22.6.2.3 3 between 3 and 4 seconds
 - 22.6.2.4 4 greater than 4 seconds – elimination
- 22.7 Skin Recoil is an additional parameter to assess metabolic status. It must always be taken at the point of the shoulder.
- 22.7.1 The clinical significance of skin recoil:
- 22.7.1.1 can be unreliable as a sole indicator
 - 22.7.1.2 dehydration
 - 22.7.1.3 differing response depending on site of test and wetness of skin
 - 22.7.1.4 can be prolonged in normal horses.
- 22.7.2 Assessment scoring

- 22.7.2.1 1 less than 1 second
- 22.7.2.2 2 between 1 and 2 seconds
- 22.7.2.3 3 between 2 and 3 seconds
- 22.7.2.4 4 greater than 3 seconds

22.8 Heart Sounds

22.8.1 Clinical indications

- 22.8.1.1 Second degree AV block is acceptable, and is not uncommon at pre-ride veterinary inspection, and will usually resolve once the heart rate is raised
- 22.8.1.2 Atrial fibrillation: pathological murmurs (pan systolic); ventricular extra systoles are unacceptable.

22.8.2 Assessment scoring

- 22.8.2.1 A normal rhythm
- 22.8.2.2 B some arrhythmia
- 22.8.2.3 C pronounced arrhythmia
- 22.8.2.4 D extreme arrhythmia – elimination

22.9 Gut Sounds

22.9.1 All four (4) quadrants should be auscultated when assessing gut sounds.

22.9.2 Clinical significance

- 22.9.2.1 Complete absence of gut sounds that fail to recover is very significant. Ileus can progress to displacement and torsion.
- 22.9.2.2 Decreased sounds:
 - 22.9.2.2.1 may be normal with strenuous activity and early presentation off course (flight or fight reflex); should have recovered motility before returning to the course.
 - 22.9.2.2.2 may be due to decrease in motility with loss of intra- and extracellular fluid and electrolytes; can proceed to ileus.
 - 22.9.2.2.3 may be due to loss of water content in colon (impaction).
- 22.9.2.3 Interest in eating is useful in assessing the clinical significance of diminished gut sounds.
- 22.9.2.4 Faecal passage may indicate some hind gut movement, but horses still may have compromised intestinal motility.
- 22.9.2.5 Increased activity may be due to gas production or diarrhoea.

22.9.3 Assessment scoring

- 22.9.3.1 A Normal and active
- 22.9.3.2 B Slightly reduced
- 22.9.3.3 C Significant decrease – re-inspection required
- 22.9.3.4 D Absence- elimination

22.10 Muscle Tone

22.10.1 Muscle tone is a critical part of musculo-skeletal examination to assess tie-up.

22.10.2 Assessment scoring

22.10.2.1 A supple, elastic, fluid wave

22.10.2.2 B Firm, doughy

22.10.2.3 C Fasciculation/altered tone

22.10.2.4 D Cramped, flaccid, twitching, swollen – elimination

22.11 Girth, Back and Withers

22.11.1 This parameter is in relation to the current ride being undertaken. Previous healed galls or injuries should be noted.

22.11.2 This examination does not require deep palpation, but should be performed to the extent necessary to assure that the horse is free from pain or lesions which would compromise its health and welfare.

22.11.3 Skin is the major organ in contact with tack, so looking for the effects of ill-fitting tack or the weight of rider and saddle on the horse. Indication – when a horse resents examination to such an extent that it is dangerous for the examiner, it should be eliminated.

22.11.4 Assessment scoring

22.11.4.1 A no pain, no lesions

22.11.4.2 B tenderness and mild muscle splinting on palpation, minor rub marks

22.11.4.3 C chafe, scald, and repeated muscle splinting, plus obvious reduced flexibility

22.11.4.4 D open lesion, marked pain – elimination

22.12 Leg Injuries

22.12.1 This parameter is in relation to the current ride being undertaken. Previous healed leg injuries should be ignored. It is NOT necessary to pick up or palpate the limbs as a visual examination is all that is required.

22.12.2 Assessment scoring

22.12.2.1 A none

22.12.2.2 B superficial cuts, swelling

22.12.2.3 C skin wounds, open cuts

22.12.2.4 D exuding wound, full depth cuts over joints – elimination

22.13 Gait

22.13.1 Gait can be the most contentious elimination criterion. Consistency within the EVT and throughout the event is necessary. Veterinarians are NOT required to provide a diagnosis of an irregular gait. Observe the hind quarters for hip hike first then the head for head bob.

22.13.2 Suggested criteria for elimination:

22.13.2.1 Consistent irregularity moving to and from observer

22.13.2.2 Able to identify limb. For example, LF or RH (although not necessary).

22.13.3 Assessment scoring

- 22.13.3.1 A willing, strong, normal
- 22.13.3.2 B subtle reluctance
- 22.13.3.3 C reluctance, tired, not consistently lame
- 22.13.3.4 D unwilling, no animation, and/or consistently lame – elimination

22.14 Result

- 22.14.1 If the horse passes the veterinary inspection the result must be scored with either A, B or C, where
- A no issues – **a** OK
 - B minor issues – **be** aware
 - C moderate issues – **caution**
- 22.14.2 If the horse fails the veterinary inspection the result must be scored a D.
- D elimination

22.15 Comments

- 22.15.1 Short but relevant comments can be useful for veterinarians inspecting the horse at a later time; and
- 22.15.2 The veterinarian’s name or Vet ID No should be legible.

Section 23 Veterinary Assessment Outcomes

23.1 MooCP Plus Orders

- 23.1.1 There are standard MooCP provisions applied to every horse after every ride it enters, found in Section 13 and Table 7.
- 23.1.2 If a horse fails to complete a ride for metabolic reasons it may be deemed by the EVT at that ride that in the interests of ongoing welfare the horse is to have a longer period away from competition than the standard MooCP allowances. In such a case the EVT will fill out the MooCP Plus Order section on page 2 of the Veterinary Treatment Record.
- 23.1.3 This MooCP Plus Order will outline the condition of the horse when examined/treated at the event, any follow up treatment necessary, the length of time that the horse is to be out of competition, the name and signatures of the ETV, the EV, the EM and the Rider/Responsible Person.
- 23.1.4 The EM will write clearly on the next blank page of the Horse Passport in clear capital letters – NOT TO COMPETE UNTIL __/__/____, with the date being the end date of the MooCP Plus Order.
- 23.1.5 The MooCP Plus Order must be collected and signed by the EM and forwarded on within seven (7) days to the TADRA Horse Welfare Officer, or the TADRA MC.
- 23.1.6 If a MooCP Plus Order requires a horse to be out of competition for more than 12 months, then that decision must be ratified by the TADRA MC at its next meeting, and the outcome communicated to the horse’s owner, and to the veterinarians who signed the form.

23.2 Other Event Decision Outcomes

23.2.1 Any decision of the EMT concerning a ride entry, that is taken on the direct advice of the EVT is final and may not be appealed.

23.3 Ride Outcomes

23.3.1 The possible outcomes for a horse entered in a ride are according to Table 8.

Table 8		Possible Ride Outcome for a Horse
Code	Outcome	Notes
FC	Completion	Horse Fit to Continue
WD	Withdrawn	Horse withdrawn before Pre-ride Vetting
NG	Non-completion Gait	Failure of Gait assessment
NM	Non-completion Metabolic	Failure of metabolic assessment
NI	Non-completion Metabolic IT	Metabolic treatment required
NH	Non-completion Heart Rate	Failure of Heart rate Assessment
NS	Non-completion Speed + or -	Below Minimum or Over maximum speed
NC	Non-completion Catastrophe	Catastrophe on track
RT	Retired on track	Retired on track
RV	Retired at Vetting	Retired during or after Vetting, before Out time
RB	Retired after departure time	Retired after scheduled Out time

Section 24 Propriety during Horse Inspections

- 24.1 The horse inspection areas (vetting area) should be, as far as is practicable, quiet and without distractions out of respect for the horses, the horse handlers, the officials, and any spectators, to assist them under the stresses of the situation.
- 24.2 Riders and/or handlers of whom there may only be two (2) accompanying a horse in the vetting area, must respect such propriety and not do, anything that may have a negative impact on the horse inspection or any other horse or horse inspection happening in the vetting area.
- 24.3 Horses must be presented for inspection in a head collar/halter, but without any other tack or topical application. Horses may have on a suitable rug, which must be moved, or removed, when requested by the veterinarian making the inspection.
- 24.4 After entering the vetting area by passing through the timing gate, the horse must be presented directly to the Vetting Area Manager or his nominee, and from then on to only proceed where and how that official instructs.
- 24.5 No gamesmanship will be tolerated in terms of delaying or interfering with a horse inspection. Prohibited conduct in relation to the heart rate assessment includes kneeling in front of the horse, pulling the horse's head down, feeding the horse, or in any way touching the horse to attempt to influence the outcome of the heart rate assessment.
- 24.6 The horse should be able to trot on a loose lead. Prohibited conduct in regard to the presentation of the horse for the gait assessment includes unduly restricting the horse's head movement and/or encouraging the horse to trot, other than by running beside it.
- 24.7 Repeated infringements, at an event, of clause 21.40, or failure to otherwise comply with the horse inspection propriety may result in disqualification from the ride and the event.

Section 25 Veterinary Treatment

- 25.1 If a horse requires treatment in the event treatment facility, as per Section 20, the ETV in attendance will have decision making authority regarding treatments and processes that are needed. The ETV may confer with the EV or other veterinary peers present or remote about what the best course of treatment may be.
- 25.2 All treatments and veterinary medical procedures performed in the event treatment facility will be recorded and reported to the EV and EM as necessary and always at the end of the event, by such recording means as required by TADRA from time to time. The reports will then be forwarded on to TADRA within 7 days.
- 25.3 If required, further veterinary assistance may be provided from within the EVT, at the discretion of the EV and ETV.
- 25.4 If treatment in the event treatment facility does not result in successful outcomes, the ETV may refer the horse to the nominated or another equine referral hospital, after consulting with the rider or responsible person. The conditions of 20.2 will apply.

Section 26 Disciplinary Matters

- 26.1 All people involved in TADRA at all levels of involvement and management must follow the standards and procedures outlined in the TADRA Rulebook and other TADRA Policies as determined and published from time to time by TADRA or may otherwise face disciplinary action.
- 26.2 Specifically, disciplinary procedures may eventuate if:-
 - 26.2.1 EOs do not act in accordance with 3.1, 3.2 and 15.1.1.
 - 26.2.2 EMT or EVT members do not act in accordance with 3.3, 7.1.1 and 15.1.1.
 - 26.2.3 Members, riders, persons responsible do not act in accordance with 3.3 and 15.1.1, or other applicable clauses.
 - 26.2.4 A member or other person has acted in a manner prejudicial to the association such that they may bring the sport into disrepute.
- 26.3 The EMT in control of an event will endeavour to resolve all issues that arise at the event. If the EMT considers that a matter cannot be resolved at the event, it may refer the matter to the TADRA MC.
- 26.4 On receipt by the TADRA MC of an EM event report or a written complaint that a member or official of TADRA has refused, failed or neglected to comply with the interests, rules, procedures, veterinary procedures or conditions of entry for TADRA affiliated events the MC will consider the matter and the complainant will be informed of the resolution.
- 26.5 Disciplinary Procedure
 - 26.5.1 The MC will deal with a disciplinary matter at its next meeting unless it needs to gather further information in order to reach a decision. The MC may at its absolute discretion refer the matter to a Disciplinary Panel (“DP”).
 - 26.5.2 The DP, selected by the MC, will comprise three (3) members with no declared or apparent conflicts of interest, and shall meet within 28 days to consider the matter.
 - 26.5.3 The DP will:
 - 26.5.3.1 investigate the complaint objectively,
 - 26.5.3.2 advise the member/s concerned in writing of the nature of the complaint,

- 26.5.3.3 require the member/s to answer the complaint if they wish to, in writing,
- 26.5.3.4 if deemed necessary, conduct a hearing about the complaint, advising the member that legal representation is permitted.
- 26.5.4 After deliberation, the DP may dismiss or uphold the complaint. The DP's decision is final and will be communicated to all parties.
- 26.5.5 The DP can recommend to TADRA any disciplinary action it thinks appropriate including but not limited to, suspension from events or from membership for a stated time.
- 26.6 Appeals
- 26.6.1 Matters dealt with at an event may only be appealed within 14 days of the event and must be submitted to the TADRA secretary with any supporting information.
- 26.6.2 Disciplinary decisions made by the MC or a DP may not be appealed.

Section 27 Distance Driving

- 27.1 EOs may include a distance drive in an event program.
- 27.2 A distance drive must:
 - 27.2.1 Be approved by TADRA
 - 27.2.2 Be run on a course that is considered suitable and safe by the EM
 - 27.2.3 Start at least 15 minutes after a distance ride being run on the same track
- 27.3 General
- 27.3.1 All distance drives shall be run according to the TADRA rules and be subject to the same controls as described in the rulebook as applying to distance rides.
- 27.3.2 Veterinary controls for distance drives will be the same as for distance rides.
- 27.3.3 A distance drive involves one horse in harness pulling either a two-wheel or four-wheel vehicle, being driven by one person and accompanied by a passenger, who may act as a co-driver if needed.
- 27.3.4 The driver must be a TADRA senior member, the passenger must be a senior according to the TADRA rules, but for insurance purposes may only be a member for the day.
- 27.3.5 The driver must complete the full competition distance. The passenger may be replaced if needed, during the drive.
- 27.3.6 One person in the vehicle must display a number bib.
- 27.4 Drive Types
- 27.4.1 Distance drives will be according to the same distances and types as for distance rides according to Table 1.
- 27.4.2 There will be no driving divisions.
- 27.5 Entry requirements
- 27.5.1 Entry requirements for distance drives will the same as for distance rides as per Table 5.
- 27.5.2 Achievement levels attained in distance rides, for either rider or horse, will not apply for entry into distance drives. Riders/drivers and horses shall accredit separately for the levels of distance riding and distance driving.

- 27.5.3 A Rider Passport will be the joint record for both distance rides and distance drives for a member.
 - 27.5.4 A Horse Passport will be the joint record for both distance rides and distance drives for a TADRA registered horse.
 - 27.5.5 A horse not registered with TADRA may only enter a Starter level drive, using a single use Ride Card.
- 27.6 Vehicles
- 27.6.1 The EM will check that a vehicle to be used in a distance drive is in sound condition.
- 27.7 Track Etiquette
- 27.7.1 Drivers will not impede or influence the movement of another driven horse.
 - 27.7.2 Drivers will accommodate wherever possible the passing movement of another horse and vehicle.
- 27.8 Aids and Control
- 27.8.1 Whips may only be used as a driving aid. Misuse of a whip will result in disqualification from a drive.
 - 27.8.2 Once a horse is harnessed to the vehicle either the driver or passenger must be in control of it.

Section 28 Other Event Types

TADRA is open and happy to accommodate other disciplines and invites interested parties to present possible event ideas and proposals, such as Ride & Tie or Stockman's Challenge.

Section 29 Definitions

Assistant veterinarian	(AV)	A veterinarian assisting with event horse assessments
Biosecurity Plan	(BSP)	A plan written by an Event Organiser describing actions necessary for biosecurity safety
Cardiac Recovery Index	(CRI)	A metabolic parameter that notes the difference between two equine heart rates taken one minute apart
Combination		A ride entry including a horse and a rider
Disciplinary Panel		A panel created by TADRA to investigate and adjudicate on a disciplinary matter
Equine Referral Hospital		A veterinary facility with an equine capable theatre facility and at least one veterinarian well versed in treating compromised distance horses
Equine Veterinary Facility		A veterinary facility with more basic equine operational facilities and at least one veterinarian well versed in treating compromised distance horses
Event		An affiliated occasion that includes a number of rides and activities held collectively at a venue over a specific Calendar period
Event Administration Manager	(EAM)	A TADRA accredited person managing event administration
Event Course Manager	(ECM)	A TADRA accredited person managing an event course
Event Manager	(EM)	A person accredited by TADRA to manage affiliated events
Event Management Team	(EMT)	The TADRA accredited personnel managing an event
Event Management Trainee	(EMTr)	A member undertaking training to become an Event Manager
Event Organiser	(EO)	An incorporated association that runs an event affiliated with TADRA
Event Timing Manager	(ETM)	A TADRA accredited person managing event timing
Event Treatment Veterinarian	(ETV)	The registered veterinarian acting as the manager of event equine treatment
Event Veterinarian	(EV)	The registered veterinarian acting as the head of the EVT
Event Veterinary Team	(EVT)	A group of registered veterinarians engaged to ensure all aspects of Horse welfare at an event
Event Vetting Manager	(EVM)	A TADRA accredited person managing the event Vetting Area
Recognition of Prior Distance	(RPD)	The ability of a horse or rider to gain credits from distance completed in disciplines other than Distance Riding

Ride		A single ride held as part of an event
Ride Status		A number of experience categories reflecting successful distance completed by a horse or a rider
Riding Member		An ordinary adult or junior member of TADRA
Rider Passport		An identification document supplied to a member by TADRA that displays the riding status of the member
Ride Card		A formatted card provided by TADRA used for recording ride data
Ride Loop		One section of a ride, after which there is a veterinary inspection
Risk Management Plan	(RMP)	A plan created before an event predicting and managing risk
Sponsors		A horse and rider combination that chaperone junior rider entries in Distance Rides or Ride & Ties
Vetting Area	(VA)	An area at the ride base which is flat and suitable positioned to allow for veterinary inspection of the competing horse.
Veterinary Treatment Area	(VTA)	A designated separated area at the event base for the treatment of horses