

NATIONAL COACHING CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Competition Coach Advanced Gradation ENGLISH COMPETITION COACH SPECIALIST

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

JANUARY 2015





CERTIFICATION SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES, CRITERIA AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS ENGLISH COMPETITION COACH SPECIALIST

All COMPETITION COACH- SPECIALISTS must complete each of the following to the standard described in the rubric:

- 1. Plan Schooling Sessions/Lessons (Plan 2 Lessons) + EAP (Candidates to choose their own topics from the list)
- 2. Support Athletes in Training (Teach 4 Lessons) (2 topics assigned in advance)
- 3. Analyze Performance

OUTCOME	Equine Canada Criteria	How Evaluated
1. Plan a Schooling Session (Written lesson plans)	□ Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session □ Identify appropriate activities in each part of a structured lesson plan □ Design an emergency action plan (EAP) SEE RUBRIC	Two Lesson plans required. Topics from the list. Dressage lessons to: 1. Improve the horse & rider – Plan to reflect improvement of a skill previously introduced 2. Introduce a specific skill Plan to reflect introduction of a new skill Eventing lesson to: 1. Improve horse & rider (flat) - Plan to reflect improvement of a skill previously introduced 2. Introduce a specific X Country skill - Plan to reflect introduction of a new skill Hunter/Jumper: 1. Improve the horse & rider (flat) - Plan to reflect improvement of a skill previously introduced 2. Introduce a specific skill over fences Plan to reflect introduction of a new skill
2. Support Athletes in Training (Teach lessons)	□ Ensure lesson environments are safe. □ Teach an appropriately structured and organized schooling session/ lesson. □ Demonstrate teaching behaviours/interventions that promote learning. SEE RUBRIC Four lessons: Lesson 1 and 2 - Topics assigned from the list assigned in advance. Lesson 3 – To improve horse/rider. Candidate to teach/improve what is presented. Lesson 4 – Lunge lesson as described.	Dressage lessons to: 1. Improve the horse – Teach a topic that the horse/rider already knows but needs to improve 2. Introduce a specific skill – Teach a topic off the list that the candidate believes the horse/rider is ready to learn. 3. Improve the rider (Equitation) - No specific topic 4. Lunge to improve a horse while explaining the process to a student Eventing lesson to: 1. Improve horse & rider performance (flat)- Teach a topic that the horse/rider already knows but needs to improve or a new skill. 2. School X Country – Introduce a new skill or improve performance 3. Improve the rider and horse over gymnastics- No specific topic 4. Lunge to improve a horse while explaining the process to a student Hunter/Jumper: 1. Improve the horse (flat) – Teach a topic that the horse/rider already knows (assigned off the list) but needs to improve 2. Introduce a specific skill (Over Fences) – Teach a topic (assigned off the list that the candidate believes the horse/rider is ready to learn. 3. Improve the rider and horse over gymnastics- No specific topic 4. Lunge to improve a horse while explaining the process to a student
3. Analyze Performance	 Detect errors horse/rider skills. Correct errors in rider/horse skills. SEE RUBRIC 	This outcome relates to the coach's demonstration of competence and mastery within the competitive environment. The evaluation of this outcome involves Formal Observation and interview

PLUS

All COMPETITION COACH- SPECIALISTS will be able complete each of the following to the STANDARD or ADVANCED:

- 4. Design an Equestrian Sports Program
- 5. Manage an Equestrian Sports Program
- 6. Support the Competitive Experience
- 7. Making Ethical Decisions (online evaluation, no rubric)

NCCP Outcome	Equine Canada Criteria	How Evaluated		
4. Design an Equestrian Sports Program	☐ Outline program structure based on available training and competition opportunities ☐ Identify program measures to promote rider/horse development ☐ Develop practice plans that integrate seasonal training priorities	Portfolio submission to include the items outlined in the rubric		
5. Manage an Equestrian Sports Program	☐ Manage administrative aspects of program and oversees logistics ☐ Report on athlete progress throughout program	The coach must submit evidence/examples in a portfolio or document of his/her choice. Portfolio submission to include items listed in the rubric: Candidates should describe the type of business or freelancing in which he/she participates. All personal information re charges to clients, commissions charged or costs etc. should/may be removed before submission. N.B. Only examples of what is applicable to the coach's current business should be included. Please explain when information is not applicable.		
6. Support the Competitive Experience	Interview process and/or observation at a competition venue			

Note:

The candidate must demonstrate or provide proof for ALL the evidences to the standard described in the rubric for outcomes 1-6

To achieve an ADVANCED standard the candidate must demonstrate or provide proof for ALL the evidences to the standard for outcome 1-3 AND the advanced standard described in the rubric for outcomes 4-6.

OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION A - Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session				
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD			
□ Plan has a basic structure, but does not clearly identify main segments or time line of practice □ Practice plan goals and objectives are vague and not clearly identified.	Coach presents a lesson plan that: Identifies potential risk factors. Identifies basic information, including date, time, location, number of athletes, and level of athletes. Is organized into main segments that include introduction, warm-up, main part, cool-down and conclusion. Identifies the duration of the practice and each practice segment on a timeline. Identifies a goal or a series of key elements that will be addressed in the lesson. Indicates basic logistical needs (i.e., facilities and equipment) to match the overall goal. Includes a list of key factors or teaching points that relate to the overall goal Provides evidence of optimal use of the available time and equipment to promote a high degree of active engagement time, learning, and training on the part of riders/horses. Identifies specific objectives for each activity and a list of key factors or teaching points for each activity. Identifies training priorities and objectives that are appropriate for the time of the season and reflect the sport's recommendations and guidelines. Identifies where the practice is located within context of season or annual plan. Provides clear rationale for each goal and objective, based on objectively identified rider's needs. Identifies how each goal is consistent with NCCP/ LTED growth and development principles - Learning & Training to Compete			

OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION B – Identify appropriate activities for each part of the lesson				
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD			
Activities: Do not link to overall purpose of practice. Do not reflect awareness of safety. Are not consistent with NCCP/Equestri an LTED growth and development principles. I.e. too advanced	Activities: Reflect awareness of and control for potential risk factors Are effectively described (e.g., diagrams, explanations, key points). Are purposeful and link to overall practice goal. Are allotted enough time to develop the skills or tactics identified by the goal. Are sequenced properly in the main part to promote learning and skill development and induce the desired training effect. Contribute to the development of skill and are appropriate to the stage of skill development (acquisition, consolidation, refinement) of the rider/horse. Identifies key factors (coaching points) Contribute to the development of athletic abilities in horse/rider, are appropriate for the sport, and are consistent with LTED Are created or designed for the specific needs of the rider/horse based on analysis of performance in competition. Integrate mental skills and strategies such as visualization, goal setting, and focusing strategies. Are purposely integrated to promote skill development and are consistent with the NCCP/Equestrian LTED skill development guidelines- Include practice conditions and/or variations in activities, which purposefully create challenges that elicit specific training effect. Promote basic concepts of decision- making. Contribute to development of specific physical abilities by identifying work-rest ratios, target training load, and target intensities. Include the use of goal setting and indicate specific criteria for assessing athlete achievement. Are appropriate to the time and location in the seasonal program.			

OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION C - Design an Emergency Action Plan **STANDARD** (Not Sufficient) A one- or two-page emergency action plan includes: Location of phones and emergency telephone numbers-including vet Specific directions to reach the facility The date of latest review of contents and condition of first aid kits; horse and human Location of a fully stocked first aid kit, horse and human. ☐ The emergency action plan is not available or Location of fire extinguishers Designated charge person and call person with roles and responsibilities. incomplete. Location of profiles for each horse/rider under the coach's care. A diagram of the facility included Emergency Fire/ flood evacuation plan (if applicable) Evidence that horse and rider profiles are well organized, updated and are kept in a secure location to protect privacy. (Assuming coach's own facility)

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING - TEACH LESSONS A - Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe			
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD		
Coach: Recognizes the potential risks but does nothing to adjust the practice environment to enable safety. Does not survey practice environment prior to practice. Does not address dangerous factors in the training/lesson environment.	Coach: Is able to critically reflect on safety concerns (risk management) before practice. Takes steps to minimize risk to participants before and throughout the practice – (includes equipment (tack check), adapting to environmental, equine factor) Identifies appropriate expectations for rider behaviour and reinforces these expectations when appropriate. Forecasts dangerous factors and makes immediate adjustments so that horses and riders are not at risk.		

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING - TEACH LESSONS B - Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson				
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD			
 There is no clear structure to the practice, as demonstrated by the following elements: Coach does not use appropriate activities. Coach cannot provide evidence of planning (practice plan). 	ORGANIZATION Coach: □ Ensures equipment is available and ready to use □ Demonstrates adequate use of space and equipment. □ Engages riders 50% of the time or more □ Delivers lesson in organized segments i.e. Introduction, demonstration and explanation. □ Uses logical and evident progressions. (Should be prepared to present three). □ Breaks are provided for recovery as required FLEXIBILITY, ADAPTS AND MODIFIES □ Adapts the lesson to provide the appropriate challenge □ Adapts the activities to ensure adequate learning □ Makes adjustments depending on the reaction and performance of the rider/horse in the activity. □ Modifies practice activities to address circumstances and to create a specific training effect. □ Selects a variety of strategies			

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING - TEACH LESSONS

C -Make intervention that promote learning

EXPLANATION AND DEMONSTRATION □ Uses explanation and identifies 1–3 key learning points. □ Provides clear, concise explanations, providing opportunities for the riders to ask questions □ Clarifies key learning objectives and performance factors (feedback, instruction) with riders before engate the activity. □ Uses demonstrations, and participants are in an optimal position to see and hear. FEEDBACK □ Uses positive, respectful and specific language when providing verbal interventions □ Provides feedback and instruction that clearly identifies what to improve and how to improve. □ Uses feedback during the lesson to constructively reinforce riders' effort and performance □ Makes interventions such that riders have adequate time to practice skill or tactic. □ Maintains a positive outlook and acknowledges rider's needs and thoughts. □ Provides feedback which is evaluative, prescriptive and descriptive □ Analyzes when to limit feedback to promote critical thinking □ TEACHING KNOWLEDGE & CONTENT □ Implements activities that contribute to the development of technical skills, tactics, and athletic abilities.	
Coach uses demonstration but participants are not in an optimal position to see and hear. Limited intervention is made to clarify key learning objectives. No or few questions are asked Feedback does not match performance Greads and the expense of learn Gream of the development model content with the performance proformance at the expense of learn Miscell Ameous (**Evaluators may question to flear of the performance between learning objectives that were outline beginning of lesson and creates specific coaching moments (cognitive triggers) to enhance learning. Can identify and use appropriate techniques that address individual learning styles and that optimize le Creates and integrates opportunities for the rider to apply basic decision making (technical knowledge) Adheres to the appropriate skill development model- LTED Makes adjustments based on reaction and performance Lesson content matches lesson goal(s). Integrates mental preparation strategies into the lesson Selects from a variety of intervention strategies to achieve specific learning objectives that will result in transfer to the competitive environment. QUESTIONS Riders are encouraged to ask questions Uses questioning to help rider to reflect on performance. Reinforces correct performance by facilitating appropriate interventions (e.g., feedback, questioning, us demonstration) to identify the key factors that were properly executed Provides specific feedback to individual riders and enables each rider to take greater ownership over sperformance factors and learning objectives. Uses questions to facilitate awareness and critical thinking Emphasizes independent thinking and problem solving. MISCELL ANEOUS (**Evaluators may question the candidate for evidence) Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between learning and performance ** Demonstrates an understanding of factors that may affext learning, i.e. nerves **	abilities. e outlined at the ming. timize learning. wledge) result in greater oning, using a

	OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING				
	D – Teaching a Stud	lent how to improve the horse on the lunge STANDARD			
Safety	The coach does not: Demonstrate confidence and experience Observe and instruct correctly Check tack/equipment Adjust tack/equipment Provide protective equipment for the horse Ensure equipment is in good condition Wear gloves and/or is wearing spurs Ensure the doors/gates are closed and ignores potential hazards Address dangerous factors or potential risks that are present.	The coach - Moves around the horse efficiently, demonstrating experience and a high comfort level. - Obvious experience using the equipment is evident. - Is able to respond to questions about the equipment. - Adjusts the equipment during the session when/if required without prompting. - Recognizes potential hazards regarding equipment. - Has researched information about the horse. - Discusses and explains what is required to the "student" - Involves the "student" in tack adjustment as required. - Uses "teachable moments" - Quickly adapts to a situation that emerges during the session The coach ensures: - The equipment is fitted correctly, good condition & horse is protected (boots etc.) - He/she and the "student" are wearing gloves and no spurs - That all doors/gates are shut and that all equipment / area is safe.			
Lunging Technique While demonstrating to the "student"	Lunge line is wrapped around hand - Lunge line is dragged on ground - Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked - Lunge whip is held too high or low - Cracks the whip Cannot maintain an even size and shape of circle - Circle too small/large - Does not maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse - Is unable to use body/voice to effectively control horses movement - Equipment is not adjusted as required - Horse is not moving forward into the contact as required	The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student as required how to: - Hold the lunge line safely - Avoid the lunge line touching the ground - Fluidly adjust the length of the lunge line as necessary - Maintain an even size and shape of circle - Use voice, whip and/or body language effectively to control horse's movement Maintain/adjust position throughout as required - Maintain control of the horse and/or regain control effectively as required Motivate the horse to move forward and engage Use the equipment correctly Coach: - Discusses and explains what is required to the "student" - Involves the "student" as much as possible Uses "teachable moments"			
Teaching and Training	Coach can not explain to the student: - How to identify the root training problem/objective - Why certain equipment is being used - How to address a particular training challenge - How to match the exercise with the intended results or improvement desired. The coach can/does not: - Suggest safe exercises. - Suggest the next progression before improvement is achieved. - Discuss how the exercises affect the training goals. - Improve the horse in the time provided - Discuss/explain the results or lack of results - Realize that the equipment used is not appropriate for the training goal	Coach is able to: - Clearly identify training challenges/root problem (Analyzing Performance) - Discuss this with the "student" - State WHAT is going to be done in the training session to address the challenge - Explain WHY this goal is important. - Explain HOW the goal will be achieved - Involve the student in the decision -making - Suggest a specific exercise and explain how the exercise will help to improve the horse - Recognize when it is appropriate to move to the next progression and can explain why the decision is made. - Recognize and explain the need to use other equipment to assist in improving performance - Use the equipment effectively to improve performance - Discuss the results or lack of results of the training session - Involves the "student" as often as possible - Uses "teachable moments"			

- Uses "teachable moments"

- Realize that the equipment used is not appropriate for the training goal desired

OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE

A - Detect performance errors - Ability to detect errors

(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD		
Coach: Observes the skill from a single vantage point to detect performance factors. Is able to identify key performance factors that contribute to errors in performance, but cannot select the most critical factor that will have the greatest impact on performance. Scans lesson environment infrequently and pays little attention to skill execution. Identifies effort and motivational factors that contribute to lack of performance rather than key technical or tactical factors. Is only able to explain how the error relates to the overall performance but does not indicate why it is important	Coach: Moves around practice environment to observe skills from the most optimal vantage points and scans all the athletes. Is able to select the most critical factor that has a direct impact on performance. Is able to reflect on potential causes of skill error (cognitive, affective motor). Is able to consistently communicate <i>how</i> and <i>why</i> a critical error contributes to the performance. Helps athletes to understand how errors affect overall performance by asking appropriate questions. Helps the athletes to detect key performance factors and to understand how and why these errors affect overall performance. Analyzes a variety of factors that could contribute to increased performance (e.g. athletic abilities in horse/rider, environmental factors, recovery and regenerative strategies for horse/rider, mental strategies for horse/rider etc) Uses a variety of observational strategies (e.g., positioning, video, other coaches, etc.) to identify the most critical aspects of performance. Reinforces application of competitive rules that relate to skill execution when appropriate. Provides a rationale for identifying skills or tactics that need improvement, based on sport-specific analysis of performance. Identifies errors that are consistent with athlete development guidelines for the appropriate stage of athlete development. LTED –Learning and Training to Compete		

OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE B - Correct performance - Ability to correct errors (Not Sufficient) **STANDARD** Coach: Makes specific corrections that identify how to improve the performance by prescribing key performance factors. Identifies why the correction will have a beneficial effect on the performance and Coach: consistently identifies how to improve performance Corrects the rider by indicating what Uses demonstrations to model correct performance. they did rather than identifying specific Involves riders in a critical thinking process: What did you do? What should you do? What strategies for how to improve the are you going to do to get better results? performance. Asks the rider's/parent consent for physical contact when assisting in correcting an error. Provides corrections that identify Identifies if the level of difficulty in the task is relevant to the rider's/horse's capabilities vague external factors rather than Ensures adequate motor engagement in the task/activity for each rider/horse. specific factors that contribute to Helps riders to identify individual corrections by asking open-ended questions. improved performance Makes Corrections focus athletes' attention towards external cues or on the anticipated effects of the movement rather than the on way the movement is performed (internal focus). External focus means concentrating on keeping the horse in a certain position during the movement; internal focus means concentrating on keeping a specific part of the body in a certain position during the movement. Helps riders to increase awareness of basic corrections by asking closed questions.

OUTCOME 4: DESIGN AN EQUESTRIAN SPORT PROGRAM

C - Develop practice plans that integrate seasonal training priorities

(Not Sufficient) (Not Sufficient)	STANDARD STANDARD	ADVANCED		
Coach: Coach is able to present only basic rider/horse information and seasonal logistics (practices and competitions). Coach cannot present a planning calendar of logistical information	Coach: Can identify all rider/horse information Can indicate the length of the season, practice/lesson dates, and main competitions. Can identify entry point for the majority of riders in the season plan. Reflects on possibility of starting earlier or finishing later in the season. Uses the program template (developed by his/her sport or as part of the multi-sport modules) to correctly identify training objectives and priorities at critical times of the season. Correctly calculates the length of the season given breaks and other logistics. Presents logistical information on a planning calendar. Correctly divides seasonal program into three main periods (preparation, competition, transition). Correctly calculates the total number of competition and training days in the seasonal program.	As in the standard plus coach: Presents a seasonal planning calendar which: - Is divided into specific phases within each period Identifies the relative importance of competitions Provides sufficient opportunities for recovery and learning, rider and horse development between important competitions Organizes competitions and their importance to arrange them with an appropriate perspective in order to promote Equestrian long-term development (LTED) – Learning and Training to Compete Identifies major program orientations (goals and objectives) related to skill development, physical conditioning, rider/horse performance, and general stages of rider/horse development for each period of the program Indicates the relative importance of the training factors and training components for each period		

OUTCOME 4: DESIGN AN EQUESTRIAN SPORT PROGRAM

B - Identify program measures to promote rider/horse development

(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED	
Coach: Coach does not compare training- to-competition ratios to LTED – Training and Learning to Compete/win norms. Coach does not present any strategies or solutions to assist in aligning training-to-competition ratios to LTED (Learning and Training to Compete) norms. Coach does not calculate training- to-competition ratios.	Coach: Calculates the ratio of training: competition opportunities within the seasonal program Compares the ratio of training: competition opportunities within own program to recommended norms pertaining to long-term equestrian development (LTED). Identifies whether there are adequate training and competition opportunities for developmental potential based on LTED norms as a reference. Provides a brief rationale that identifies whether seasonal program promotes adequate developmental potential. Correctly identifies major issues within the seasonal program and presents realistic solutions that are consistent with LTED norms (Learning and Training to Compete).	As in standard plus coach: Identifies systemic strategies or measures to offset critical program elements that show major inconsistencies with the LTED template and that are prevalent in the sport. Determines if trends observed in own program are generalized in the Equestrian sport. Systematically addresses key program variables that represent obstacles to athlete long-term development in order to achieve an appropriate training to competition ratio.	

Coach: Is unable to correctly prioritize athletic abilities within a given week of the preparatory period of a seasonal plan. Is unable to identify objectives for each of the athletic abilities within a given week of the preparatory period of a seasonal plan.	Cox	Uses NCCP or Equine Canada template or procedures to correctly identify the most important athletic abilities for a given week in the preparatory and competition periods of the program. Correctly identifies the specific objectives (development-maintenance or acquisition-consolidation) for each of the athletic abilities based on the location in the preparatory period. Determines the total number of training or practice sessions and their duration and calculates the total training or practice time within weekly plan. Determines whether the time required and the time available for athlete preparation is appropriately aligned based on NCCP or Equine Canada guidelines. I.e. can the athlete maintain an appropriate quality of life and prepare for competition. Presents a strategy to develop athletic abilities based on analysis of weekly program and identifies how to manage time based on training priorities and objectives. Presents a one-week plan for each period of the seasonal program that correctly identifies main objectives and priorities for athletic abilities. Provides a lesson plan that identifies appropriate types of exercises for rider/horse athletic abilities, and practice conditions for technical or tactical factors within each of the	As	in the standard plus coach: Develops and presents a seasonal planning template that integrates sport-specific components, physical components, and specific mental strategies into program design (e.g., visualization, goal setting, etc.). Develops and presents an Equestrian template for LTED that is consistent with NCCP and LTED growth and development principles, principles for training athletic abilities, and stages of skill development. Can identify adjustments to the LTED template to better reflect own program situation while remaining consistent with LTED principles, growth and development principles, principles for training athletic abilities, and stages of skill development. Presents a seasonal planning template that prioritizes key training factors, components, and objectives and provides appropriate sequencing of these items within each period of the plan.

OUTCOME 5: MANAGE AN EQUESTRIAN SPORT PROGRAM

A - Manage administrative aspects of program and oversee logistics

weekly plans.

(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED
Coach; Provides limited or no evidence of use of communication tools or other forms of program information. Provides limited or no documentation that outlines the philosophy, objectives, basic financial demands, and schedules of competition events and training commitments.	Coach Can present documentation that outlines the philosophy, objectives, basic financial demands, and schedules of competition events and training commitments. Provides evidence of ongoing communication with athletes, parents, and other key stakeholder. Provides a schedule of competition and training commitments to riders and key stakeholders. Identifies expectations for behaviour and commitment and identifies appropriate consequences. Facilitates logistics for away competitions (travel arrangements, food, chaperones, etc.). Can provide a record of appointments/meetings with experts and/or stakeholders as required preparing budgets and other financial logistics.	As in standard plus coach: Provides evidence of his/her ability to work with other coaches (assistants) using optimal leadership qualities. Leadership for this context is defined as the ability to influence others to accept, willingly, the leader's purpose and goal to help bring about some better future outcome or result, and to work together, voluntarily, towards achieving that end Provide evidence that he/she delegates activities appropriately to other coaches (assistants) and acknowledges their ideas and input into the program. Can present written criteria for selection of athletes to competitions or specific competitive events

OUTCOME 5: MANAGE AN EQUESTRIAN SPORT PROGRAM

B - Report on athlete progress throughout program

(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED
□ Rider/Horse assessment tends to be anecdotal or subjective and does not clearly identify key performance factors or areas for improvement. □ Assessment of performance is vague and unclear. There is limited documentation on athlete progress within the program	Coach: Presents documentation that provides general assessment of rider/horse performance and level of progression. Presents basic individual rider/horse assessment tool that identifies key performance factors and recommends areas for improvement. Ensures the privacy of rider/horse information and takes steps to maximize confidentiality.	As in standard plus coach: Presents evidence of debriefing session or interview with rider and/ or parents to discuss progress in relation to individual goals. Tracks specific rider/horse performance factors over an extended period of time (e.g., one season) and can clearly identify rider/horse progress. Provides evidence that assessment includes objective indicators of performance in relation to rider goals (e.g., fitness testing results, attendance, training diary, training loads or volumes, etc.).

OUTCOME 6: SUPPORT THE COMPETITIVE EXPERIENCE

A- Prepare for readiness in competition

(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED
Coach is not prepared and has difficulty organizing rider/horse for competition. Rider is unaware of competition schedule or plan. Pre-competition preparation is rushed, and equipment is not readily available.	Coach: Ensures that sport-specific logistics and procedures (equipment, facility, rules) are accounted for to enable a safe and positive competition environment. Manages time effectively to ensure horse/rider physical readiness (e.g., warm-up, lunging, hand walking etc.), equipment checks, and sport-specific logistics (e.g., rider and/or barn manager meeting). Ensures that warm-up provides adequate physical readiness for competition. Identifies performance or process goals for competition and has planned a strategy to monitor these goals. Can produce a competition plan that identifies tactics, strategies, or horse/rider expectations before, during, and after the competition. Clarifies competitive rules before the competition (e.g., eligibility etc.) and communicates appropriate information to athletes and other stakeholders (e.g., parents). Ensures that tactics and strategies are consistent with rider/horse stage of development, skill level, and fitness level; seasonal objectives; and the rules of competition. Adjusts rider/horse preparation based on changes in the competitive environment or other extraneous factors (e.g., rider/horse injury).	As in the standard plus coach: Is able to present contingency plans to deal with unforeseen or ambiguous factors that may affect the competition. I.e. Contingency plans to reduce or minimize distractions for riders or provide alternatives to ensure optimal rider/horse performance. Ensures the use of basic mental strategies to assist in creating an ideal performance state. Plans and organizes the roles and responsibilities of assistants and other stakeholders (e.g., other coaches, trainers, parents, managers, etc.). Can present a strategy to monitor competition goals or gather evidence of rider/horse performance. Reinforces key nutritional considerations (e.g., hydration, pre-event eating) before the competition. Promotes philosophies of fair play and drug-free sport as identified by the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport or by provincial legislation.

OUTCOME 6 - SUPPORT THE COMPETITIVE EXPERIENCE

B - Make effective interventions during and after the competition

(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED
Coach: Criticizes rider's/horse's performance during the competition or between competitive events. Ignores rider after the competition or berates rider's performance. Interventions are coach directed and tend to be non-specific or vague.	Coach: Is positive and provides rider with basic information that identifies what he/she needs to improve performance. Gives frequent motivational or directional prompts during the competition or between classes (as appropriate). Meets with rider after the competition to provide encouragement and reinforce achievement Is positive and provides rider with basic information that identifies what and how to develop greater performance. For example, coach gives basic strategic information and provides ways in which to achieve successful performance during the competition or between competitive classes (as appropriate). Makes sure rider is focused on the task, not the result or scoreboard. Meets with rider after the competition to review competitive objectives. Helps rider (during or between classes, as appropriate), to reflect critically by prompting them to choose successful strategies for subsequent performances. Uses interventions that provide strategic information (event specific), manage rider/horse, make adjustments for equipment (fine tuning, etc.), or implement mental strategies (anxiety control). Assesses the timing and interventions (or decisions to not intervene) made during the competition as appropriate to the sport and can justify which interventions may be repeated or modified in the next competition situation. Interventions are complex and are predominantly coach directed with the aim of empowering the rider to achieve successful performance.	As in standard plus coach: Presents a post competition assessment of performance and provides a link to the goals or objectives of the next practice or competition. Assists the rider, during or after the competitive events, to reflect upon and choose successful strategies for subsequent performances. Assesses strategy plan after the competition and identifies what aspects of the plan were successful and a rational for what could be improved. Interventions are complex and require athletes to take ownership over competitive decisions where appropriate.