

National Coaching Certification Program

Competition Coach Specialist - Western

Evaluation Rubric





PARTNERS IN COACH EDUCATION

The National Coaching Certification Program is a collaborative program of the Government of Canada, provincial/territorial governments, national/provincial/territorial sport organizations, and the Coaching Association of Canada.





















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

All COMPETITION COACH- SPECIALISTS must complete each of the following to the ADVANCED STANDARD:

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

<u>REINING</u>

NCCP Outcome	Equine Canada Criteria	How Evaluated
1. Plan a Schooling Session (Written lesson plans + EAP)	 Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session Identify appropriate activities in each part of a structured lesson plan Design an emergency action plan (EAP) 	Lesson Plans + EAP (submit prior to Evaluation) pick 2 topics write 2 Lesson Plans to improve horse & rider 1. Speed changes 2. Lead changes 3. Spin 4. Roll back 5. Run down 6. Stop 7. Back up 8. Circle
2. Support Athletes in Training (Coach lessons)	 Ensure lesson environments are safe. Teach an appropriately structured and organized schooling session/ lesson. Demonstrate teaching behaviours/interventions that promote learning. 	 3 Lessons Coached to improve the horse and rider: The Candidate: chooses a lesson to coach from the above list prepares a student to ride an NRHA pattern coaches a topic chosen by Evaluators from above NRHA pattern
3. Analyze Performance	 Detect errors horse/rider skills. Correct errors in rider/horse skills. 	Observed during the lessons



SPEED EVENTS

NCCP Outcome	Equine Canada Criteria	How Evaluated	
1. Plan a Schooling Session (Written lesson plans + EAP)	 Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session Identify appropriate activities in each part of a structured lesson plan Design an emergency action plan (EAP) 	 Lesson Plans + EAP (submit prior to Evaluation) pick 1 topic for Barrel Racing pick 1 topic for Pole Bending write 2 Lesson Plans to improve horse & rider 1. Leg Yield 2. Flexion 3 Rate 4. Speed Control 5. Side Pass 6. The Pocket 7. Rollback 8. Lead Changes 	
2. Support Athletes in Training (Coach lessons)	 Ensure lesson environments are safe. Teach an appropriately structured and organized schooling session/ lesson. Demonstrate teaching behaviours/interventions that promote learning. 	 3 Lessons Coached to improve the horse and rider: BARREL RACING The Candidate: chooses a lesson to coach from the above list prepares a student to ride a Barrel pattern coaches a topic chosen by Evaluators from above pattern POLE BENDING The Candidate: chooses a lesson to coach from the above list prepares a student to ride a Barrel pattern 	
3. Analyze Performance	 Detect errors horse/rider skills. Correct errors in rider/horse skills. 	Observed during the lessons	



GENERAL PERFORMANCE

NCCP Outcome	Equine Canada Criteria	How Evaluated
1. Plan a Schooling Session	 Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session Identify appropriate activities in each part of a structured lesson 	Lesson Plans + EAP (submit prior to Evaluation) ☐ pick 2 topics from different discipline lists ☐ write 2 Lesson Plans to improve horse & rider
(Written lesson plans + EAP)	 Design an emergency action plan (EAP) 	3 students- Western Pleasure 1 student - Showmanship, Horsemanship, Trail & Western Riding
	STANDARD REQUIRED	WESTERN PLEASURE
		1. Collection2 Pace control3. Stop4. Back5 Progressive & Non-progressive transitions.
		SHOWMANSHIP
		1. Correct walk & jog2. Stop3. Turn on the Haunches4. ¼ system5. Squaring the horse6. Back
		HORSEMANSHIP
		1. Circles2. Straight lines3. Turn on the Haunches4. Collection35. Figure 8's6. Change of lead7. Progressive & Non-progressive transitions8. Stop9. Back
		TRAIL
		1. Jog over poles2. Lope over poles3. Gate4. Side Pass5. Backthrough6. Bridge7. Transitions between obstacles
		WESTERN RIDING (Optional)
		 Flying Lead Changes Stop and Back Two Track at Lope Jog /Lope over Pole Serpentine around Cones



2. Support Athletes in Training (Coach lessons)	 Ensure lesson environments are safe. Teach an appropriately structured and organized schooling session/ lesson. Demonstrate teaching behaviours/interventions that promote learning. STANDARD REQUIRED . 	3 Lessons Coached to improve the horse and rider: (Choose your Coaching topics from the preceding list provided for each discipline.) Coach 3 lessons per discipline (W. Riding optional) 3 students- Western Pleasure 1 student - Showmanship, Horsemanship, Trail & Western Riding WESTERN PLEASURE The Candidate: 1) chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2) prepares riders to perform rail work 3) coaches a topic chosen by Evaluators from the above rail work
		 <u>SHOWMANSHIP</u> The Candidate: 1) chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2) prepares a student to perform one of the Intermediate Rider Showmanship patterns 3) coaches a <u>topic chosen by Evaluators</u> from the above Showmanship pattern
		 HORSEMANSHIP The Candidate: 1) chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2) prepares a student to ride one of the Intermediate Rider Horsemanship patterns 3) coaches a <u>topic chosen by Evaluators</u> from the above Horsemanship pattern
		 TRAIL The Candidate: 1) chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2) prepares a student to ride one of the Intermediate Rider Trail patterns 3) coaches a <i>topic chosen by Evaluators</i> from the above Trail pattern
		 WESTERN RIDING (Optional) The Candidate: chooses a lesson to coach from the above list prepares a student to ride an Intermediate Rider Western Riding pattern coaches a <u>topic chosen by Evaluators</u> from above Western Riding pattern.
3. Analyze Performance	 Detect errors horse/rider skills. Correct errors in rider/horse skills. 	Observed during the lessons



PLUS

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

- 1. Design an Equestrian Sports Program
- 5. Manage an Equestrian Sports Program
- 6. Support the Competitive Experience

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 	Submission to include the items outlined in the candidate package i.e. Yearly Training Program
5. MANAGE AN EQUESTRIAN SPORTS PROGRAM	 Manage administrative aspects of program and oversees logistics Report on athlete progress throughout program 	Submission to include the items outlined in the candidate package (applicable to the candidate's program) i.e. Portfolio, Business plan, etc
6. SUPPORT THE COMPETITIVE EXPERIENCE	 Prepare for readiness in competition Make effective interventions during and after the competition 	Observation at a competition venue

If a Candidate does not adequately meet the STANDARD in some outcomes, he or she must undergo another evaluation for that outcome. All re-Evaluations are up to the discretion of the Evaluator/PTSO. The action-plan shared with the Candidate during the debrief session will clearly outline when re-Evaluation is recommended and what additional training may be required/recommended for the Candidate. When the Candidate has met all the STANDARDS, he/she will be a certified **COMPETITION COACH – Specialist.**

Re-Evaluation <u>must be done within a 2 year period</u> from the first Evaluation or subsequent Evaluations. Evaluators will debrief the Candidate and provide final results of the Evaluation at the end of the Evaluation day.

PTSOs will send follow-up written Evaluation results to Candidate within 2-3 weeks of the Evaluation. Final certification is authorized by Equine Canada. After a successful Evaluation certificates will be mailed within 4-6 weeks. The Candidate may request an interim letter of acknowledgement from Equine Canada for insurance or employment purposes only if required prior to issuance of the certificate.

NOTE: Competition Coach Specialist Candidates cannot attend an Evaluation unless they have completed all prerequisites and requirements of certification and submitted proof to their PTSO. 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 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 <i>B</i> – 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 		 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 	



NCCD/Equestrian		Identifies key fectors (acceling points)
NCCP/Equestrian		Identifies key factors (coaching points)
LTED growth and		Contribute to the development of athletic abilities in horse/rider, are
development		appropriate for the sport, and are consistent with LTED
principles. I.e. too		Are created or designed for the specific needs of the rider/horse based on
advanced		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.
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OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION C – Design an Emergency Action Plan		
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	
The emergency action plan is not available or incomplete.	 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. Location of fire extinguishers Designated charge person and call person with roles and responsibilities. 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			
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD		
 Feedback and instruction only identify <i>what</i> to improve, and not <i>how</i> to improve. Coach uses an explanation but does not identify 	 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 engaging in the activity. Uses demonstrations, and participants are in an optimal position to see and hear. 		
 any key learning points. Coach uses demonstration but participants are not 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 <i>what</i> to improve and <i>how</i> to improve. Uses feedback during the lesson to constructively reinforce riders' effort and performance. 		
 Limited intervention is made to clarify key learning objectives. 	 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 		
 No or few questions are asked Feedback does not match 	 TEACHING KNOWLEDGE & CONTENT Implements activities that contribute to the development of technical skills, tactics, and athletic abilities. Adequately sequences activities to enhance learning or specific training 		
 performance Focus is on performance at the expense of learn 	 effects Provides activities that clearly identify the performance factors and learning objectives that were outlined at the 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 learning. 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 greater 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, using a 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 specific performance factors and learning objectives.
Uses questions to facilitate awareness and critical thinking
Emphasizes independent thinking and problem solving.
MISCELLANEOUS (**Evaluators may question the candidate for evidence)
Demonstrates a models a positive image of the sport.
□ Reinforces and teaches the correct application of competitive rules that enable a safe practice where appropriate i.e. Illegal fences ***
Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between learning and performance **
Demonstrates an understanding of factors that may affext learning. i.e. nerves **

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING – TEACH LESSONS D – Teaching a student how to improve the horse on the lunge				
Section	(Not Sufficient)	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 cannot 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 desired 	 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 the horse Discuss the results or lack of results of the training session Involves the "student" as often as possible Uses "teachable moments"





National Coaching Certification Program

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 <i>how</i> the error relates to the overall performance but does not indicate <i>why</i> 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: Corrects the rider by indicating <i>what</i> they did rather than identifying specific strategies for how to improve the performance. Provides corrections that identify vague external factors rather than specific factors that contribute to improved performance	 Coach: Makes specific corrections that identify <i>how</i> to improve the performance by prescribing key performance factors. Identifies <i>why</i> the correction will have a beneficial effect on the performance and consistently identifies <i>how</i> to improve performance. Uses demonstrations to model correct performance. Involves riders in a critical thinking process: What did you do? What should you do? What are you going to do to get better results? Asks the rider's/parent consent for physical contact when assisting in correcting an error. Identifies if the level of difficulty in the task is relevant to the rider's/horse's capabilities Ensures adequate motor engagement in the task/activity for each rider/horse. Helps riders to identify individual corrections by asking open-ended questions. 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 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 A - Outline program structure based on available training and competition opportunities			
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED	
	ach: 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 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	 Coach: Calculates the ratio of training: competition opportunities within the seasonal program Compares the ratio of training: competition opportunities within 	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



Coach does not dentifies whether there are	own program are generalized in the Equestrian sport.
present any strategies or solutions to assist in aligning training–to-adequate training and competition opportunities for developmental potential based on LTED norms as a reference.Image: Description opportunities for developmental potential based on LTED norms as a reference.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

OUTCOME 4: DESIGN AN EQUESTRIAN SPORT PROGRAM <i>C</i> - Develop practice plans that integrate seasonal training priorities			
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED	
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.	 Coach: 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. 	 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 stages of skill development. Presents a seasonal planning template that prioritizes key training factors, components, and 	





OUTCOME 5: MANAGE AN EQUESTRAIN SPORT PROGRAM A - Manage administrative aspects of program and oversee logistics			
(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.	 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. 	 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.



Assessment of performance is vague and unclear. There limited documentation athlete progres within the program	is on	Ensures the privacy of rider/horse information and takes steps to maximize confidentiality.		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.).
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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. 		

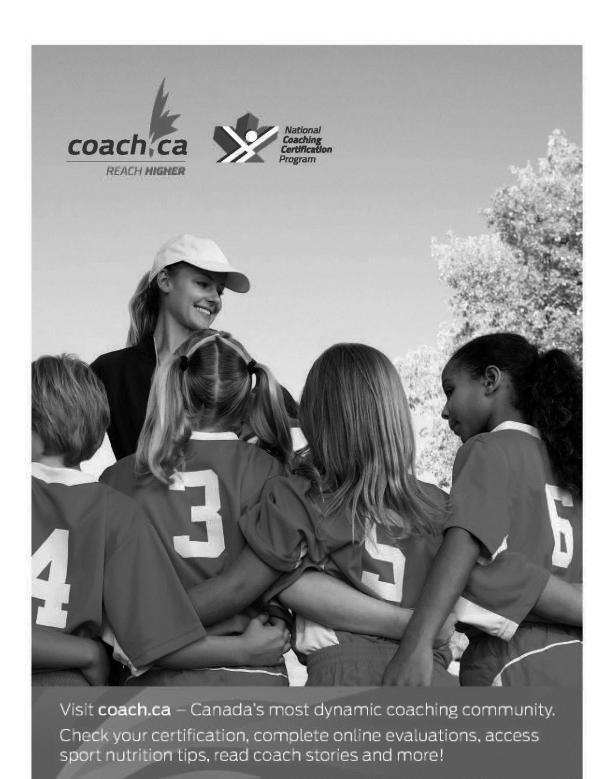


OUTCOME 6: SUPPORT THE COMPETITIVE EXPERIENCE B - Make effective interventions during and after the competition				
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED		
Coach: Criticizes rider's/horse's performance during the competition or between competitive events. Ignores rider after the competition or berates rider's 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 may be repeated or modified in the next competition situation. 	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.		





National **Coaching Certification** Program



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