

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.





















Health and Wellness







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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

REINING

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: 1. chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2. prepares a student to ride an NRHA pattern 3. 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: 1. chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2. prepares a student to ride a Barrel pattern 3. coaches a topic chosen by Evaluators from above pattern POLE BENDING The Candidate: 1. chooses a lesson to coach from the above list 2. prepares a student to ride a pole bending pattern 3. coaches a topic chosen by Evaluators from above 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 (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 from different discipline lists □ write 2 Lesson Plans to improve horse & rider 3 students - Western Pleasure 1 student - Showmanship, Horsemanship, Trail & Western Riding WESTERN PLEASURE 1. Collection 2. Pace control 3. Stop 4. Back 5. Progressive & Non-progressive transitions. SHOWMANSHIP 1. Correct walk & jog 2. Stop		
		3. Turn on the Haunches 4. 1/4 system 5. Squaring the horse 6. Back HORSEMANSHIP		
		1. Circles 2. Straight lines 3. Turn on the Haunches 4. Collection 5. Figure 8's 6. Change of lead 7. Progressive & Non-progressive transitions 8. Stop 9. Back		
		TRAIL		
		 Jog over poles Lope over poles Gate Side Pass Backthrough Bridge Transitions between obstacles 		
		WESTERN RIDING (Optional) 1. Flying Lead Changes		

		 Stop and Back Two Track at Lope Counter Canter 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.	
		 coaches a topic chosen by Evaluators 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 topic chosen by Evaluators from above Western Riding pattern.

3. Analyze Performance	Detect errors horse/rider skills.Correct errors in rider/horse skills.	Observed during the lessons
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PLUS

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

Outcome 4 - Design an Equestrian Sports Program
Outcome 5 - Manage an Equestrian Sports Program

Outcome 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 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	
Ac	tivities: Do not link to overall purpose of practice. Do not reflect awareness of	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	
	safety. Are not consistent with	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.	

NOOD/E		Lie Production (control of control of contro
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		
advanced		analysis of performance in competition.
auvanceu	l _	
		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

(Not Sufficient) **STANDARD** ☐ The emergency A one- or two-page emergency action plan includes: action plan is not Location of phones and emergency telephone numbers- including vet available or Specific directions to reach the facility incomplete. ☐ 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.	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).	
	Coach cannot provide evidence of planning (practice plan).	 □ 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	EX	PLANATION AND DEMONSTRATION		
	instruction only		Uses explanation and identifies 1–3 key learning points.		
	identify what to		Provides clear, concise explanations, providing opportunities for the riders to		
	improve, and not		ask questions		
	how to improve.		Clarifies key learning objectives and performance factors (feedback,		
			instruction) with riders before engaging in the activity.		
	explanation but		Uses demonstrations, and participants are in an optimal position to see and		
	does not identify		hear.		
	any key learning				
_	points.		EDBACK		
	Coach uses		Uses positive, respectful and specific language when providing verbal		
	demonstration but	_	interventions Provides feedback and instruction that clearly identifies what to improve and		
	participants are not in an optimal		Provides feedback and instruction that clearly identifies <i>what</i> to improve and <i>how</i> to improve.		
	position to see		Uses feedback during the lesson to constructively reinforce riders' effort and		
	and hear.		performance		
	Limited		Makes interventions such that riders have adequate time to practice skill or		
	intervention is		tactic.		
	made to clarify		Maintains a positive outlook and acknowledges rider's needs and thoughts.		
	key learning		Provides feedback which is evaluative, prescriptive and descriptive		
	objectives.		Analyzes when to limit feedback to promote critical thinking		
	No or few				
	questions are		ACHING KNOWLEDGE & CONTENT		
_	asked		Implements activities that contribute to the development of technical skills,		
	Feedback does		tactics, and athletic abilities.		
	not match		Adequately sequences activities to enhance learning or specific training		
	performance Focus is on		effects Provides activities that clearly identify the performance factors and learning		
	performance at		objectives that were outlined at the beginning of lesson and creates specific		
	the expense of		coaching moments (cognitive triggers) to enhance learning.		
	learn		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 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: Corrects the rider by indicating what 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 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

A - Outline program structure based on available training and competition opportunities

(Not Sufficient)	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

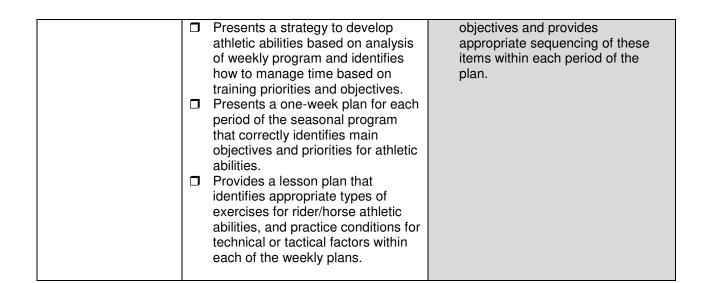
(Not Sufficient)	STANDARD	ADVANCED
Coach: Coach does not compare training-to-competition ratios to LTED – Training and	Coach: Calculates the ratio of training: competition opportunities within the seasonal program Compares the ratio of training: competition opportunities within	As in standard plus coach: Identifies systemic strategies or measures to offset critical program elements that show major inconsistencies with the LTED template and that are prevalent in

Learning to win	own program to recommended	the sport.
norms.	norms pertaining to long-term	Determines if trends observed in
Coach does not	equestrian development (LTED).	own program are generalized in
present any	Identifies whether there are	the Equestrian sport.
strategies or	adequate training and competition	Systematically addresses key
solutions to assist	opportunities for developmental	program variables that represent
in aligning	potential based on LTED norms as	obstacles to athlete long-term
training-to-	a reference.	development in order to achieve an
competition ratios	Provides a brief rationale that	appropriate training to competition
to LTED	identifies whether seasonal	ratio.
(Learning and	program promotes adequate	
Training to	developmental potential.	
Compete) norms.	Correctly identifies major issues	
Coach does not	within the seasonal program and	
calculate training-	presents realistic solutions that are	
to-competition	consistent with LTED norms	
ratios.	(Learning and Training to	
	Compete).	

OUTCOME 4: DESIGN AN EQUESTRIAN SPORT PROGRAM

C - 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 development principles, principles for training athletic abilities, 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.	

Provides evidence that Assessment of Ensures the privacy of rider/horse performance is information and takes steps to assessment includes objective indicators of performance in vague and maximize confidentiality. relation to rider goals (e.g., fitness unclear. There is testing results, attendance, training limited documentation on diary, training loads or volumes, athlete progress etc.). within the program

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.	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.

	Interventions are complex and	
	require athletes to take ownership	
	over competitive decisions where	
	appropriate.	

