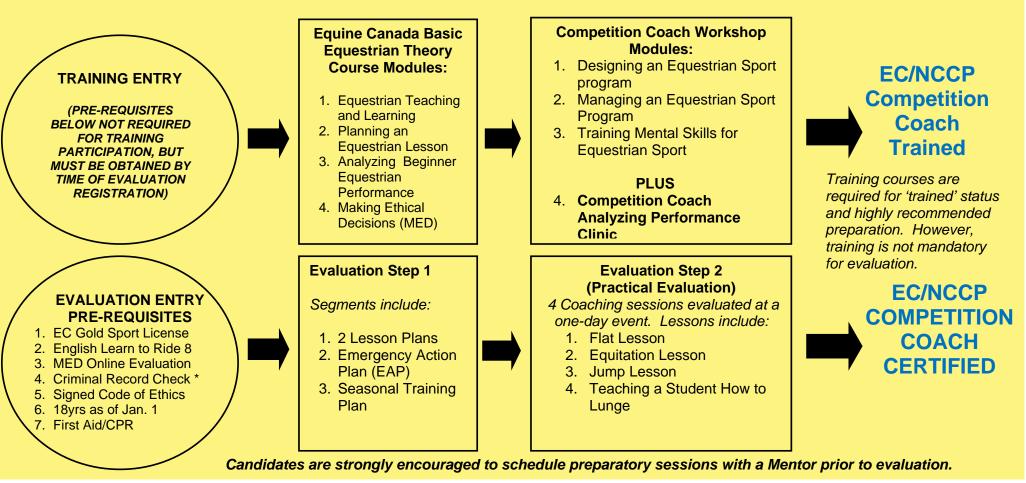
EQUINE CANADA

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION PATHWAY FOR COMPETITION COACHES (ENGLISH)



CERTIFICATION MAINTENANCE

To maintain certified status, all Equine Canada coaches must maintain:

- EC Sport License and Coaching Levy
- A current CPR/First Aid certificate
- Criminal Record Check *
- 20 hours of qualified professional development within each 3-year period *as per EC standards





Programme certification des





NATIONAL COACHING CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

ENGLISH

COMPETITION COACH

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

MAY, 2012



Programme national de certification des entraîneurs



INTRODUCTION TO COMPETITION

COMPETITION COACH – ENGLISH

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

An NCCP certified COMPETITION COACH will be able to:

- 1. Plan lesson/schooling sessions
- 2. Teach lessons/conduct schooling sessions
- 3. Analyze performance of horses and riders
- 4. Design a sport program (write a seasonal training plan)
- 5. Make Ethical Decisions. (No rubric evaluated on line)

NB COMPETITION COACHES must achieve the STANDARD OR the ADVANCED standard in each task. ****

*** Outcome #2 A – Ensuring that the environment is safe and Outcome #2 D – The lunging lesson - do not provide for an ADVANCED standard

RE: TASK #1 and #2 - RIDERS ARE IN A COMPETITION CONTEXT I.E. THEY ARE <u>PREPARING TO GO TO A SHOW.</u> <u>LUNGING LESSON – THE "STUDENT" HAS NOT LUNGED BEFORE</u>

| Task – Competition Coach | NCCP Outcome Evaluated |
|---|---|
| Plan two lesson/schooling sessions 1. On the Flat 2. Over Fences | Outcome #1& 4 Planning a Lesson/Schooling Session and Seasonal Training plan- To include a. Logistics b. Appropriate activities c. Seasonal training plan d. Emergency Action Plan (EAP) (One only for home venue) |
| Teach Four lessons 1. Teach a Lesson on the Flat (Group of 3 riders) 2. Teach a Lesson over Fences (Group of 3 riders) 3. Teach an Equitation Lesson (One rider) 4. Teach a student how to lunge a horse | Outcome #2 Provide Support to Riders/Horses in Training a. Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe b. Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson c. Make interventions that promote learning |
| Detect and correct errors in riders and horses | Outcome # 3 Analyze performance a. Detect errors b. Correct errors |

| OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION A - Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session Not Sufficient Competition Coach - 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 an overall goal that will be addressed in the lesson. (Includes technical knowledge) Indicates basic logistical needs (i.e., facilities and equipment) to match the overall goal A list of key factors (steps) or general teaching points that relate to the overall goal (Includes technical knowledge) 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. (Includes technical knowledge) | As in standard, plus coach: Identifies training priorities and objectives that are appropriate for the time of the season and reflect the sport's recommendations and guidelines. (Includes technical knowledge) Identifies where the practice is located within context of season or annual plan. Provides clear rationale (reasons) for each goal and objective, based on objectively identifies how each goal is consistent with NCCP/ LTED growth and development principles - Learning & Training to Ride/Compete | |

| OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION B – Identify appropriate activities for each part of the lesson Not Sufficient Competition Coach - Standard Competition Coach - Advanced | | | |
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| Activities: Do not link to overall purpose of practice. Do not reflect awareness of safety. Are not consistent with NCCP/Eques- trian LTED growth and development principles. I.e. too advanced | Activities: Reflect safety awareness and control for potential risk factors Are effectively described (e.g., diagrams, explanations, key points). Are purposeful and link to overall lesson goal. Are allotted enough time to develop the skills or tactics identified by the goal. Are sequenced properly to promote learning and skill development and induce the desired training effect. (Includes technical knowledge) Contribute to the development of skill and are appropriate to the stage of skill development (acquisition, consolidation, refinement) of the rider/horse. Identify key factors (coaching points). (Includes technical knowledge) Contribute to the development of athletic abilities in horse/rider, are appropriate for the sport, and are consistent with LTED. | As in standard, plus lesson activities: Are created or designed for the specific needs of the rider/horse based on analysis of performance in competition. (Includes technical knowledge) 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. Include the use of goal setting and indicate specific criteria for assessing athlete achievement. (Includes technical knowledge) Are appropriate to the time and location in the seasonal program. | |

| OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION C – Design an Emergency Action Plan | | | |
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| Not Sufficient | Competition Coach - Standard | Competition Coach - Advanced | |
| The emergency action plan is not available or incomplete. | A one- or two-page emergency action plan includes: Location of a fully stocked first aid kit, horse and human. Designated charge person and call person with roles and responsibilities. The date of latest review of contents and condition of first aid kits; horse and human Location of phones and emergency telephone numbers- including vet Specific directions to reach the facility Location of fire extinguishers | under the coach's care. A diagram of the facility included 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) | |

NB THE PLAN SHOULD CONSIDER THAT <u>RIDERS ARE IN A COMPETITION CONTEXT</u> <u>I.E. THEY ARE PREPARING TO GO TO A SHOW.</u>

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

A - Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe

| (Not Sufficient) | Competition Coach - Standard no Advanced |
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| 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 lesson. Takes steps to minimize risk to participants before and throughout the practice – (includes equipment (tack check), adapting to environmental, equine factor). Reinforces and teaches the correct application of competitive rules that enable a safe practice where appropriate. I.e. Illegal fences/tack 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

| (No | ot Sufficient) | Competition Coach - Standard | Competition Coach - Advanced | |
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| | There is no clear structure to the lesson. Coach does not use appropriate activities. Coach does not 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 Technical 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 effects Flexibility Makes adjustments depending on the reaction and performance of the rider/horse in the activity. Makes adjustments that enable the objectives of | As in standard plus coach: Technical Knowledge & Content 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. Flexibility Adapts the lesson activities to provide the appropriate challenge. Implements a variety of options for adapting the practice to ensure adequate learning. Makes adjustments based on an analysis of rider/horse performance. Modifies practice activities to address context-specific circumstances or logistics and to create a specific training effect (physical or motor). | |
| | | the lesson to be achieved. Miscellaneous Demonstrates professionalism/positive image of the sport | Adapts lesson activity to increase challenge or to ensure optimal learning opportunities. | |

| OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING TEACH LESSONS C - Make interventions that promote learning | | | |
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| (Not Sufficient) | Competition Coach - Standard | Competition Coach - Advanced | |
| 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 any key learning points. 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 Focus is on performance at the expense of learn | Explanation and Demonstration Coach: 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. 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 Makes interventions such that riders have adequate time to practice skill or tactic. Maintains a positive outlook and acknowledges rider's needs and thoughts. Teaching Knowledge & Content Can identify and use appropriate techniques that address individual learning styles and that optimize learning. Demonstrates an understanding of factors that may affect learning and performance (technical knowledge) Creates and integrates opportunities for the rider to apply basic decision making (technical knowledge) Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between learning and performance (technical knowledge) Adheres to the appropriate skill development model-LTED Makes adjustments based on reaction and performance. 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 < | As in the standard plus Coach: Feedback Provides feedback which is evaluative, prescriptive and descriptive Analyzes when to limit feedback to promote critical thinking Questions 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. Teaching Knowledge Integrates mental preparation strategies into the lesson Encourages calculated risks to enhance performance in accordance with the NCCP code of ethics. Selects from a variety of intervention strategies to achieve specific learning objectives that will result in greater transfer to the competitive environment. | |

| | OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING TEACH LESSONS D – Lunge Lesson – Teach a student how to lunge NO ADVANCED STANDARD | | |
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| | Not Sufficient | D STANDARD Minimum standards | |
| SAFETY | Organization: The coach moves around the horse, showing hesitation and a lack of confidence and experience. The coach fails to observe and instruct Reins and stirrups are not well secured Tack not checked or checked but not adjusted if required No boots/polos on horse Girth is too loose or too tight Equipment is in poor condition – broken, cracked, stitching coming undone. Coach drops the whip on the ground Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked. No gloves and or wearing spurs | Organization - the coach: □ Moves around the horse efficiently, demonstrating experience and a high comfort level. □ Discusses and explains what is required to the "student" □ Involves the "student" in tack adjustment as required. □ Uses "teachable moments" The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student □ Girth is tight, reins and stirrups secured if using a saddle. □ Surcingle/saddle is fitted correctly. □ Horse is protected with boots/polos □ Equipment is in good condition □ Lunge line and whip are neatly and safely gathered while equipment is being checked. □ Student and coach are wearing gloves and no spurs Side reins: □ Length of side reins checked before presenting the horse for lunging □ Correctly attached to saddle or surcingle | |
| | Risk management: The coach does not ensure the horse is suitable. The coach fails to observe and instruct the student about: Leaving doors / gates open and ignores potential hazards Addressing dangerous factors or potential risks that are present. E.g. loose dog, inappropriate "hot" horse. Why the horse is or is not appropriate | Risk Management - the coach: Discusses and explains what is required to the "student" re safety Has researched the horse to ensure suitability. Involves the "student" as much as possible. Uses "teachable moments" The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student to: Ensure that all doors/gates are shut and that all equipment / area is safe. Makes adjustments to lesson after a dangerous situation has become evident. E.g. Heavy rain is creating noise which frightens the horses Quickly adapt to a situation that emerge during the session (e.g. unexpected bad weather, a 'hot' horse). | |
| Lunging Technique While demonstrating to the "student" | The coach does not instruct or correct the student when: Lunge line is wrapped around hand Lunge line is dragged on ground The lunge line is incorrectly attached (i.e. Not one of the four accepted methods) Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked Lunge whip is dropped on ground near the horse under foot Lunge whip is held too high or low Student cracks the whip. The student cannot maintain an even size and shape of circle as evidenced by excessive traveling from one area of the ring to another Circle too small/large Does not maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse as evidenced by excessive walking or horse turning in Is unable to use body/voice to effectively control horses movement Side reins are too long/short | The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student how to: Hold the lunge line safely in one hand or in two hands with excess line held in opposite hand Avoid the lunge line touching the ground Fluidly adjust the length of the lunge line as necessary Manage the lunge whip effectively and how to position it as required for optimal effect Coach is able to explain why he/she chose this method of attaching the lunge line Use whip effectively and avoid dropping Maintain an even size and shape of circle Maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse Use voice, whip and/or body language effectively to control horse's movement. Maintain/adjust position throughout as required Adjust the side reins correctly for the demonstration (Not required when the student lunges) | |

| | Casabi | Coach: |
|----------|---|---|
| | Coach: | |
| | Does not identify lesson goals to student | Clearly states WHAT is being demonstrated |
| | Does not use key teaching points | States lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and |
| | Provides an overload of key points (more than 5) | explains WHY lunging is important |
| | Uses key points (information) that is/are incorrect | Uses 1-3 key teaching points to explain HOW to lunge. |
| | Explanation of key points is confusing and coach | Uses key points that are consistent with discipline |
| | does not clarify | standards (technically correct) |
| | Does not ask questions | Uses age appropriate language to explain key points. |
| 5 | Does not address a particular problem to correct | Uses analogies and examples from participant's |
| Teaching | Is unable to match the correction with the | experiences to reinforce key learning points |
| ach | intended results or improvement desired. | Clearly explains the process |
| Lea | Moves to next progression before basic | Coach uses questions to help the "student" reflect on |
| ' | progression is completed. | performance or to check for understanding |
| | Does not produce improvement | Ensures that "Student" participates 50% or more of the |
| | Demonstrates unsafe technique | time provided. |
| | | Provides specific instructions designed to improve the |
| | | "student's" lunging technique. |
| | | Identifies a root problem in the technique and provides |
| | | corrections |
| | | Produces a clear improvement in the student's lunging |
| | | technique. |
| | | |

NB CONSIDER THAT THE 'STUDENT' HAS NEVER LUNGED BEFORE

| OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE A - Detect performance errors – Ability to detect errors | | | |
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| (Not Sufficient) 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 | Competition Coach - Standard 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. | As in the standard plus coach: 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, mental 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 Ride/Compete | |

| OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE B - Correct performance – Ability to correct errors | | | |
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| (Not Sufficient) | Competition Coach - Standard | Competition Coach - Advanced | |
| 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 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 | As in the standard plus coach: 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 steeping 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 B - Identify program measures to promote rider/horse development | | |
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| (Not Sufficient) | STANDARD | ADVANCED |
| Coach: Coach does not compare training-to-competition ratios to LTED – (Learn to Ride and/or Learn to Compete norms) Coach does not calculate training-to-competition ratios. | Coach: Calculates the ratio of training: competition opportunities within the monthly 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. | As in standard plus coach: 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). |
| Coach: Is unable to correctly prioritize athletic abilities within a given week Is unable to identify objectives for each of the athletic abilities within a given week | Coach: Uses NCCP or Equine Canada template or procedures to correctly identify the most important athletic abilities for a given week. Correctly identifies the specific objectives (development-maintenance or acquisition-consolidation) for each of the athletic abilities identified based on the week indicated. Determines the total number of training or practice sessions and their duration and calculates the total training or practice time within weekly plan. Provides a lesson plan that identifies appropriate types of exercises for rider/horse athletic abilities, and practice conditions for technical or tactical factors a week within the monthly plan. | As in standard plus coach: 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. 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 weekly plans. |
| C - De | evelop practice plans that integrate seas | onal training priorities |
| Coach: Coach is only able to present a few lesson progressions. Coach cannot present a planning calendar of logistical information | Coach: Can identify basic 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. Uses the program template (developed by his/her sport or as part of the multi-sport modules) to correctly plan one month factoring in seasonal logistics | As in the standard plus coach: 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. |