

COACHING PROGRAM INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION

RUBRIC

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PARTNERS IN EQUESTRIAN SPORT EDUCATION



























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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The Instructor Rubric outlines the outcomes, activities and evidences for all equestrian disciplines with approved NCCP Instructor certifications (ie: English, Western, Driving, Jumping and Saddleseat disciplines). Discipline specific evidences are noted with the activity.

Instructor Certification - Outcomes, Criteria & Activities Outline

##	NCCP Outcome	NCCP Criteria	Activities		
1	Plan a Practice	 Organize a series of lesson activities into a plan that enhances the learning of one or more skills. Design an emergency action plan. 	Plan a Practice: 1.1 - Written Practice Plan 1.2 - Emergency Action Plan (EAP)		
2	Provide Support to Athletes in Training	 Ensure that the lesson environment is safe. Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson. Make interventions that promote learning. 	2. Instruct a Practice: 2.1 - Mounted Lesson 2.2 - Unmounted Lesson 2.3 - Lunge Lesson 2.4 - Stable Management		
3	Analyze Performance	Detect performanceCorrect performance			
4	Make Ethical Decisions	Apply a six (6) step ethical decision making process.	3. Make Ethical Decisions Online Evaluation – Instruction Stream		

Note: Outcome 1 must be submitted and evaluated before evaluation of Outcomes 2 & 3. Outcomes 2 & 3 are evaluated during the Practice evaluation. The Make Ethical Decisions Online Evaluation must be completed as part of the Admissions process. To receive a mark of (2) for "Exceeds Standard", the Instructor candidate must have the elements listed under (1) "Standard" plus what is listed in the "Exceeds Standard" column. Achieving an "Exceeds Standard" grade does not award an advanced or specialist certificate. Once the candidate achieves "Standard" in all activities the Instructor Certificate is achieved.







Instructor Certification - Criteria & Evidences

Activity 1 - Plan a Practice										
1.1 - Writ	1.1 - Written Lesson Plan									
Criteria: Organize a series of lesson activities into a plan that enhances the learning of one or more skills.										
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)						
1.1.1	Logistics information identified.	☐ Logistics are incomplete or missing.	□ Plan identifies basic logistics: date, time, location, number of equestrians, level of athletes, etc.	 □ Logistics are detailed enough for another candidate or instructor to clearly implement the plan. □ Facility map 						
1.1.2	Appropriate key elements (goals) for lesson.	 □ Plan goals are not identified. □ Plan goals are vague and not clearly identified. 	□ Lesson plan has a clearly identified goal that is consistent with LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and NCCP.	☐ Specific objectives are identified for each individual activity.						
1.1.3	Required equipment identified.	 □ Equipment is required, but not identified. □ Identified equipment is inappropriate for beginners. □ Identified equipment does not match planned activities. 	 □ Required equipment is identified. □ Equipment is relevant to planned activities. 	☐ A diagram of how equipment is to be set up is included in the plan.						
1.1.4	Clear lesson segments.	□ Plan has a base structure, but does not clearly identify main segments.	Plan is organized into main segments that include introduction, explanation, demonstration, warm-up, main part (practice), cool-down and conclusion.	□ Detail is such that another candidate or instructor could easily implement this practice as per the intended timelines. □ Activities within the main part are sequenced to enhance learning.						
1.1.5	Appropriate timeline for activities.	☐ Timelines are not appropriate.	 □ Duration of the lesson and each segment are identified on a timeline. □ Enough time is allotted to each 	Timeline provides evidence of optimal use of the available time to promote a high degree of active engagement, practicing and						







			activity to achieve goals and activity time is maximized. Appropriate breaks are provided as required.		learning by the participants.
1.1.6	Appropriate activities.	□ Activities are in appropriate for beginners as outlined in LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive programs and the NCCP. □ Activities do not match goals.	Activities match goal. Activities reflect ECs recommendations and guidelines for LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive programs and the NCCP. Activities contribute to skill development. At least one (1) to three (3) lesson progression(s) is/are included.		Plan identifies where this lesson fits in the athletes' overall development. Activities are progressively sequenced to promote learning, safety and success.
1.1.7	Activities clearly described.	 □ There is no description of the different activities. □ Description does not reflect safety. 	Activities are clearly described. Description reflects awareness of and control for potential risk factors.		Detail is such that another candidate or instructor could implement this practice and achieve the desired learning or training effect.
1.1.8	Key learning points (aids/instructions) for each activity included.	 □ No evidence of key factors / teaching points. □ Teaching points are incorrect. 	Key factors / teaching points are identified.		Specific key factors and teaching points are identified for each activity.
1.2 - Eme	rgency Action Plan ((EAP)			
Criteria:	Design an emergency	y action plan.			
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	F	Exceeds Standard (2)
1.2.1	Charge persons identified	☐ Charge person information incorrect or incomplete.	Designated charge person and alternate charge person identified. Charge persons' phone numbers, their roles and responsibilities listed		Alternate charge persons are identified.







1.2.2	Call persons identified	Call person information incorrect or incomplete.	Designated call person and alternate call person identified. Call persons' phone numbers, their roles and responsibilities listed.	Alternate call persons are identified.
1.2.3	Phone(s) locations described and mapped	Phone(s) information incorrect or incomplete No diagram and/or map	Phone(s) locations described and mapped on facility diagram	Emergency telephone numbers listed (including fire and vet)
1.2.4	Specific directions to reach facility.	Directions are not included. Directions are incomplete.	Directions are clear and correct.	Directions include facility's EMS locator ID number. Map is included.
1.2.5	Hospital information.	Hospital information incomplete. Directions to facility not described. Map to hospital not attached.	Hospital name, phone number, address and directions from equine facility described.	Map – route to reach the hospital from the facility
1.2.6	Location of medical profiles.	Location is not identified.	Location of medical profiles identified.	Medical profiles are available and have been recently updated.
1.2.7	Location of first aid kits human/equine.	Location is not identified. First Aid Kits' information incorrect or incomplete (human and/or equine) No evidence of content reviews First Aid Kits' do not have checklists for their contents	Location of equine and human first aid kits identified. Fully stocked First Aid Kits, both equine and human-location described and mapped on diagram. Date(s) both horse and human First Aid kit contents were reviewed.	Candidate presents a checklist of required equipment found in human and equine first aid kits.
1.2.8	Location of fire	Location is not	Location of fire	Checklist for fire







1.2.9	Veterinarian(s) and vet hospital information		Vet and/or Vet Hospital names and phone numbers incomplete Address and directions to vet hospital not described Map to vet hospital not attached		Vet and vet hospital name(s), phone number(s); hospital address and directions from equine facility described		Map attached – route to reach vet hospital from equine facility
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Activity 2 – Instruct a Practice 2.1 - Mounted Lesson Criteria: Ensure that the lesson environment is safe. **Evidence** Below Standard (0) Standard (1) **Exceeds Standard (2)** 2.1.1 Horse/Equestrian ☐ Tack not checked. ☐ Equestrians are all Candidate provides an equipment ready. Tack checked but not wearing helmets and explanation while footwear with heels checking and adjusting adjusted if required. ☐ Equestrians not as defined by law and tack to help the student wearing helmets or EC Beginner be more independent footwear with proper Equestrian next time. framework. heel. Ensures that girth and other equipment are correctly fitted and adjusts as necessary. ☐ Ensure that tack is in good repair. Stirrups are even and an appropriate length for the lesson topic. 2.1.2 Candidate places Safe group Equestrian proximity All equestrian are is unsafe and is not going in the same himself/herself so that management. corrected by the direction. he/she can see all candidate. Fast Horses are at least participants at all moving horse is one horse length times. apart. placed last in the line Candidate quickly and Slow horse is moved always. easily adapts to Slow horse is at front to the back of the changing conditions in of the group affecting group as required. the group. the progress of others. Front horse is rotated ☐ Candidate does not as required. have control of the Candidate maintains environment. control of E.g. equestrians, environment. horses, spectators, E.g. equestrians, horses, spectators, etc etc... 2.1.3 Describes When asked by the When asked by the When asked by the appropriate evaluator, the evaluator, the evaluator, the Horse/Pony.* candidate can explain candidate cannot candidate can explain explain why or why why or why not the why or why not the not the horse(s) is/are horse(s) is/are horse(s) is/are appropriate as a appropriate as a appropriate as a beginner horse(s). beginner horse (s). beginner horse (s) and can explain the qualities of an ideal







				lesson horse for a beginner.
2.1.4	Risk Management.*	 □ Candidate leaves doors / gates open and ignores potential hazards. □ Candidate does not recognize potential risks when there are dangerous factors in the environment which should have been addressed. 	□ Candidate ensures that all doors/gates are shut and that all equipment / area are safe. □ Candidate can identify adjustments to lesson after a dangerous situation has become evident.	☐ Candidate quickly adapts to a situation that emerges during lesson.
Criteria:	Implement an appr	opriately structured and or	ganized lesson.	
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)
2.1.5	Candidate provides appropriate plan.	☐ Candidate does not have a plan.	 □ Candidate has a lesson plan that is appropriate for beginner equestrians. □ Plan identifies a clear lesson goal. 	Candidate has a detailed and structured lesson plan for beginner equestrians, which includes all the elements outlined the Instructor Certification Rubric.
2.1.6	Lesson equipment ready.*	 □ Equipment is not ready when needed. □ Candidate has to disrupt lesson to set up. 	☐ Equipment is available and quickly set up.	☐ Equipment is set up with lesson progressions in mind.
2.1.7	Clear Lesson segments and appropriate time allotment for activities.	 □ Lesson has a base structure, but there are no clear lesson segments. □ Time allotments are not appropriate. 	□ Lesson is organized into main segments that include introduction, explanation, demonstration, warmup, main part (practice), cool-down and conclusion. □ Enough time is allotted to each activity to achieve goals and activity time is maximized. □ Appropriate breaks are provided as required.	☐ Timeline provides evidence of optimal use of the available time to promote a high degree of active engagement, practicing and learning by the participants.







			Activities within the main part are sequenced to enhance learning.	
2.1.8	Activities match the lesson goals.	Activities do not match lesson goals. Activities are too complex to achieve lesson goals.	Delivered activities match the lesson goals. Planning for activity progressions is evident.	Candidate adjusts the exercises to best meet the lesson goal based on equestrians' and horses' reactions. If a change is required (content or timeline) candidate is able to explain why changes are made to the lesson plan.
2.1.9	Equestrians actively engaged.	Equestrians are standing and waiting for more than 50% of the lesson.	Equestrians are engaged in activity more than 50% of the time.	Candidate engages equestrians by increasing or decreasing number and or level of challenges. Candidate's creativity and variety engages equestrians as evidenced by their active participation (either riding/driving or participating in "teachable moment's dialogue) for more than 75% of the lesson.
2.1.10	Optimal use of space & equipment.	Candidate does not use all of available space and is unable to explain why.	Candidate uses available space to ensure horses are spaced out and that there is enough room to safely perform activities. Other equestrians are positioned to be able to see each equestrian jump. (Jumping only)	Candidate creatively maximizes available space.







Criteria:	a: Make interventions that promote learning.							
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)				
2.1.11	The content is appropriate for beginners.	☐ The content is above/below the level and/or not appropriate for beginners as described in LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and the NCCP.	☐ The content is at the level and is appropriate for beginners as described in LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and the NCCP.	☐ Content is clearly aimed at the age level of the students and is appropriate for each equestrian.				
2.1.12	Lesson objectives introduced.	☐ Candidate does not identify lesson goals to equestrians.	☐ Candidate clearly states what is going to be done in the lesson.	☐ Candidate states lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and explain why this goal is important.				
2.1.13	Effective explanation.	 □ Doesn't use key teaching points (aids). □ Provides an overload of key points (more than five (5)). □ Key points (aids) are incorrect. □ Explanation of key points is confusing and candidate does not clarify. □ Candidate does not use discipline specific language. 	□ Uses one (1) to three (3) key teaching points to explain how the goal will be accomplished. □ Key points (aids) are correct within discipline standards (technically correct). □ Candidate uses age appropriate language to explain key points. □ Candidate uses discipline specific language.	 □ Candidate uses analogies and examples from equestrian's experiences to reinforce key learning points. □ Candidate uses discipline specific language and ensures that the equestrian understand. 				
2.1.14	Candidate uses effective demonstrations.	 □ Candidate does not provide any demonstrations. □ Demonstration does not match teaching goal. □ Demonstration does not describe what the candidate intends. □ Equestrians cannot see or hear the demonstration. 	□ Candidate uses demonstrations that can be seen and heard by entire group. □ Demonstration correctly matches the goal of the lesson. □ Demonstration matches the candidate's explanation.	 □ Candidate organizes group so that equestrians are in an optimal position to see and hear demonstrations. □ Key teaching points clearly match the demonstration provided. 				
2.1.15	Candidate provides effective feedback to equestrians.	Feedback only identifies what to improve and not how	☐ Candidate ensures equestrians can hear him/her and candidate	☐ Feedback is specific to learning style of equestrian's.				







		to improve. More motivation than correction — equestrians are told "good job" instead of how to improve. Candidate speaks too quickly or quietly for equestrian to hear feedback. Candidate does not affirm or correct equestrian's response.	ensures he/she can hear equestrians. Candidate checks for understanding. Feedback is positive, specific, and is communicated to individuals and the group. Feedback is selective and not constant. Feedback provides enough information for equestrian to try improving performance. Candidate affirms or corrects equestrian's response.	Feedback covers all three (3) learning styles: Verbal for auditory learners, demonstrations/modeling for visual learners, tactile for kinesthetic learners. Candidate's voice is clear and audible for entire lesson. Feedback promotes analysis by the equestrian.
2.1.16	Candidate facilitates skill practice.	Equestrians are not given an opportunity to practise after feedback is given. Activities do not provide an opportunity for equestrians to practice the goal of the lesson. Progressions do not allow the equestrian to practise/master the skill.	Candidate provides opportunities for equestrians to incorporate feedback. Candidate provides opportunities for equestrians to practice new skills. Activities provide an opportunity for equestrians to practise skills, which lead to accomplishment of lesson goal. Sufficient time is allowed for the equestrian to practise/master skill of each progression.	Candidate alters/amends progressions to meet the needs of the equestrians.
2.1.17	Reinforcement of equestrian's effort and performance.	Candidate does not address each individual. Candidate is critical rather than constructive. E.g. Addresses what is wrong instead of what and how it can be improved.	Candidate speaks to each individual with a positive and constructive comment on his/her performance.	Candidate reinforces efforts by encouraging problem solving and independent thinking. Interventions are specific to individuals.







2.1.18	Use of two (2) way communication.	□ Candidate does all the talking in the lesson—talks for more than 50% of the time. □ Candidate does not react to equestrian's response.	least of regard reactive under activity. Candi eques by mowith to clarify allow.	standing of an	Candidate consistently uses questioning to help equestrians reflect on performance. Candidate asks each equestrian a question and affirms / corrects / clarifies.
2.1.19	Appropriate turnout.	 □ Clothing is inappropriate for the weather. □ Clothing does not conform to discipline dress code. □ Inappropriate dress: incorrect footwear and no helmet. 	weath Cloth appro discip code. Helm	priate for the ner.	Candidate is professionally and neatly turned out.
2.1.20	Professional communication.	 □ Candidate speaks ill of another instructor, client and/or facility during lesson. □ Candidate uses profanities, insults or discriminatory language. □ Candidate's body language and facial expressions are negative. □ Candidate speaks above /below the level of the group. 	appro and m Comm respect	date uses age priate language nannerisms. nunication is ctful: non-minatory and of profanities or s.	Candidate connects with the group and establishes a respectful rapport that facilitates learning and enjoyment of the activity.
2.1.21	Positive outlook.*	□ Candidate comments are negative. □ Candidate dwells on what is wrong and does not address anything that is being performed well.	are po construction Candi what additing needs Candi expre	idate comments ositive and ructive. Idate reinforces is going well in on to what to be improved. Idate's facial ssions and body age are positive	Candidate's behaviour, language and attitude inspire equestrians. Candidate's positive behaviour facilitates a constructive learning environment and creates an atmosphere of fun.







			and open. Promotes and models a positive image of the sport.		
2.1.22	Respects equestrians needs/thoughts.*	Candidate is late and/or unprepared. Candidate ignores one or more participants. Candidate's behavior does not illustrate an understanding of expressed equestrian's fears and anxieties.	Candidate arrives on time and is prepared for the lesson. Candidate listens to equestrians' ideas and concerns. Candidate's behavior illustrates an attempt to understand and overcome anxieties and fears of equestrians.		Candidate arrives early enough to set up, review lesson and greet each equestrian as he/she arrives. Candidate is able to channel equestrian's thoughts and concerns into improved performance.
2.1.23	Communicates / reinforces expectations of equestrians.*	Candidate does not identify expectations for equestrian behaviors. Candidate does not reinforce expected behaviors of equestrians as required.	Candidate identifies appropriate expectations for equestrian behaviour and reinforces as required.		Candidate reinforces positive behaviors as well as correcting inappropriate behaviors.
Criteria:	Detect performance				
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)	
2.1.24	Effective observation of performance.	Candidate does not pay attention to skill executions. Candidate does not move around lesson environment to observe skills.	Candidate moves around lesson environment to observe most of the skill development.		Candidate moves around lesson to observe all skill development and equestrians from the most optimal vantage points.
2.1.25	Appropriate errors identified.	No errors are detected. Errors identified are not root problems or are not consistent with LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs or the NCCP.	Errors identified are consistent with LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and the NCCP. Candidate is able to identify the errors that will have a direct impact on the performance of the skill as per the lesson		Identified errors will the most direct impact on performance of the skill as per the lesson goals and the guidelines.







				goals and LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and the NCCP.		
2.1.26	Identifies potential causes of error.*		Candidate is unable to problem solve and is not able to identify potential causes of skill error when prompted.	Candidate is able to reflect on and respond to some potential causes of skills error and communicates this to the equestrian when prompted.		Candidate is able to reflect on all potential causes of skill errors as relevant for beginners. Candidate helps equestrians detect errors and understand how performance is impacted.
2.1.27	Appropriate explanation of error.*		Candidate is unable to explain how the error relates to performance when prompted. Explanation is incorrect as per LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and the NCCP when prompted.	Candidate is able to explain how the errors relate to overall performance prompted.		Candidate is able to explain how the errors relate to overall performance without prompting. Able to explain why this is important.
Criteria:	Correct performance	e.				
##	Evidence]	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	I	Exceeds Standard (2)
2.1.28	Appropriate correction applied.		Candidate does not apply corrections to identified errors. Correction identified does not impact the error being addressed.	The correction will have some impact on the performance of the skill as per the LTED, Learn to Ride/Drive Programs and the NCCP.		Correction will have a consistent impact on the performance of the skill as per the lesson goals.
2.1.29	Communicates prescriptive skill correction.		Candidate does not identify/use adequate demonstrations to model correct skill performance. Skill corrections are vague and too general. Skill corrections focus on what to improve rather than	Correction clearly emphasizes both what to improve and how to improve. Candidate uses/identifies adequate demonstrations to model correct skill performance. Candidate uses own		Candidate explains why the correction will have a beneficial effect on performance while identifying how to improve. Candidate uses specific external cues. Candidate helps equestrians increase awareness of basic







	identifying specific strategies for how to improve the skill performance.	body language to demonstrate.	corrections by asking open-ended questions. Candidate is able to rephrase corrections to achieve the desired result.
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2.2 - Unn	2.2 - Unmounted Lesson									
Criteria: Ensure that the lesson environment is safe.										
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard 1)	Exceeds Standard (2)						
2.2.1	Safe group management.	 □ Equestrians are allowed to wander out of candidate's sight. □ Unsafe equestrian behavior is left unchecked. 	 □ Equestrians are always within sight of the candidate. □ Unsafe equestrian behavior is corrected immediately. E.g., running, yelling. 	 □ Candidate clearly outlines expected safe behaviors to prevent at the beginning of the lesson. □ Candidate reviews safety rules/behaviors when in a stable and around horses. 						
2.2.2	Facility safety check.	 □ Candidate did not inspect facility as evidenced by unsafe factors in the environment. □ Candidate has chosen an inappropriate location for the lesson. 	 □ Candidate did inspect facility as evidenced by safe environment. □ The location chosen is appropriate. 	☐ Candidate uses facility inspection as a teachable moment for equestrians.						
Criteria:	Implement an appro	opriately structured and or	ganized lesson.							
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)						
2.2.3	Candidate provides appropriate lesson plan.	☐ Candidate does not have a plan.	 □ Candidate has a lesson plan that is appropriate for beginner equestrians. □ Plan identifies a clear lesson goal. 	☐ Candidate has a detailed and structured lesson plan for beginner equestrians.						
2.2.4	Lesson equipment ready.	□ Equipment is not ready when needed. □ Candidate has to disrupt lesson to set up.	☐ Equipment is available and quickly set up.	☐ Equipment is set up with lesson progressions in mind.						







2.2.5	Activities match the lesson goals.	☐ Activities do match lesson E.g. Equest practice sade grooming le	n goals. rians lling in a	Delivered activities match the lesson goals. Planning for activity progressions is evident. E.g. Enough equipment is available for all to practice after demo.		Candidate adjusts the exercises to best meet the lesson goal based on equestrians' reactions. If a change is required, candidate is able to explain why changes are made to the lesson plan.
2.2.6	Equestrians actively engaged.	☐ Equestrians standing and for more that the lesson.	waiting	Equestrians are engaged in activity more than 50% of the time.		Candidate engages equestrians by increasing or decreasing level and number of challenges. Candidate's creativity and variety engages equestrians as evidenced by their active participation for more than 75% of the lesson.
2.2.7	Optimal use of space and equipment.	☐ Candidate do use all of av space.		Candidate uses available space to ensure there is enough room to safely perform activities.		Candidate creatively maximizes available space.
Criteria:	Make interventions	that promote lea	rning.			
##	Evidence	Below Standa	ard (0)	Standard (1)	F	Exceeds Standard (2)
2.2.8	The content is appropriate for beginners.	☐ The content the level and appropriate beginners.	l not	The content is at the level and is appropriate for beginners.		Content is clearly aimed at the age level of the equestrians and is appropriate for each equestrian.
2.2.9	Lesson objectives introduced.	Candidate de identify less to equestriar	on goals	Candidate clearly states lesson goals to equestrians.		Candidate states lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and explains why the goal is important.
2.2.10	Effective use of key learning points.	☐ Doesn't use points. ☐ Provides an of key point than five (5)	overload s (more	Uses one (1) to three (3) key points. Key points are consistent with discipline standards.		Candidate uses analogies and examples from equestrian's experiences to







		Key points are incorrect. Explanation of key points is confusing and candidate does not clarify.	Candidate uses age appropriate language to explain key points.	reinforce key learning points.
2.2.11	Effective demonstrations.	Candidate does not use/identify a demonstration. Candidate is positioned so that equestrians cannot see.	Candidate uses/identifies a demonstration. Candidate is positioned such that equestrians can see.	Demonstration is conducted such that all equestrians can clearly see and hear. Demonstration is conducted at a rate that allows for all equestrians to clearly see and process the key teaching steps. The candidate asks questions about the demonstration.
2.2.12	Effective use of feedback.	Feedback only identifies what to improve and not how to improve. More motivation than correction — equestrians are told "good job" instead of how to improve. Candidate speaks too quickly or quietly for equestrians to hear feedback.	Candidate ensures group can hear them and candidate ensures they can hear group. Candidate checks for understanding. Feedback is positive, specific, and is communicated to equestrians and the group. Feedback is selective and not constant. Feedback provides enough information for equestrians to try improve performance.	Feedback is specific to learning style of equestrian. Feedback covers all three learning styles: Verbal for auditory learners, demonstrations/modeling for visual learners, tactile for kinesthetic learners. Candidate's voice is clear and audible for entire lesson.
2.2.13	Candidate facilitates skill practice.	Equestrians are not given an opportunity to practice after feedback is given. Activities do not provide an opportunity for equestrians to practice the goal of the lesson.	Candidate provides opportunities for equestrians to incorporate feedback. Candidate provides opportunities for equestrians to practice new skills. Activities provide an opportunity for equestrians to	Practice progressions are structured to facilitate an improvement in the equestrian's performance.







			practice lesson goal.	
2.2.14	Reinforcement of equestrian's effort and performance.	Candidate does not address each individual. Candidate is critical rather than constructive (addresses what is wrong instead of what and how it can be improved).	Candidate speaks to each individual with a positive and constructive comment on their performance.	Candidate reinforces efforts by encouraging problem solving and independent thinking. Interventions are specific to individuals and enables equestrian to take a greater ownership over learning objectives.
2.2.15	Use of two (2) way communication.	Candidate does all the talking in the lesson – talks for more than 50% of the time. Candidate does not react to participant's response.	Candidate asks at least one question regarding equestrian's reaction / understanding of an activity. Candidate reacts to equestrian's response by moving ahead with the lesson or clarifying and allowing more practice of the skill.	Candidate consistently uses questioning to help equestrians reflect on performance. Candidate asks each equestrian a question and affirms / corrects / clarifies.

2.3 - Lunge Lesson											
Criteria:	Criteria: Ensure that the lesson environment is safe.										
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)							
2.3.1	Horse/Equestrian equipment ready.	 □ Tack not checked. □ Tack checked but not adjusted if required. □ Equestrians not wearing helmets or footwear with a heel. □ No boots/polos on horse. □ Girth is too loose or too tight. □ Equipment is in poor condition – broken, cracked, stitching coming undone. □ Stirrups and/or reins not secured for warm- 	 □ Ensures that girth is tight, reins and stirrups secured for warm-up. □ Equestrian are all wearing helmets and footwear with *appropriate heels. □ The horse is protected with boots/polos. □ Girth tension is appropriate for safety of equestrian and horse. □ Equipment is in good condition – not 	□ The candidate moves around the horse efficiently, demonstrating experience and a high comfort level. Reins and stirrups are expertly secured side reins for the warm-up has been tested for length before presenting the horse for lunging. □ Equipment is in excellent condition and cleaned.							







		up. Whip is dropped on the ground while tack is checked. Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked.	broken or cracked, stitching intact. The candidate is able to manage the whip by holding it, placing it in a safe place or using a helper while checking the tack.	Lunge line and whip are neatly and safely gathered while equipment is being checked. Whip is used naturally without conscious effort.
2.3.2	Correct fitting of side reins for warm-up.	No side reins are used for the warm-up of the horse. Side rein far too short or far too long. Side reins are too low. Side reins are incorrectly attached to the girth.	Side reins are correctly fitted and are short enough to allow the horse to come onto the contact. The side reins are even or slightly shorter on the inside. Side reins are secured under a billet to prevent them slipping down.	Obvious experience is evident. The side reins are adjusted as required to allow the horse to move correctly into the contact. Candidate is able to respond to questions about use of side reins Candidate adjusts the side reins during the session if too long/short without prompting.
2.3.3	Ensures correct mounting and dismounting.	Candidate does not provide access to the reins. Side reins remain attached while mounting the rider. Candidate allows equestrian to dismount leaving the left foot in the stirrup and without contact on the reins.	Candidate provides equestrian with access to reins during mounting/ dismounting. Candidate undoes side reins while equestrian mounts/dismounts. Candidate ensures that the equestrian simultaneously drops both stirrups and maintains contact on horse's mouth. Equestrian brings right leg back over the horse's haunches.	Candidate holds the horse's bridle in addition to the lunge line. Candidate holds the right stirrup or has an assistant hold it while the rider mounts and dismounts. Uses teachable moments.







2.3.4	Describes appropriate Horse/Pony.*	When asked by the evaluator, the candidate cannot explain why or why not the horse(s) is/are appropriate as a beginner horse(s). Requires a great deal of prompting.	When asked the evaluator, the candidate can explain why or why not the horse(s) is/are appropriate as a beginner horse(s).	When asked by the evaluator, the candidate can explain why or why not the horse(s) is/are appropriate as a beginner horse and can explain the qualities of an ideal lesson horse for a particular equestrian.
2.3.5	Risk Management.*	Candidate leaves doors / gates open and ignores potential hazards. Candidate does not recognize potential risks and there are dangerous factors in the environment which should have been addressed.	Candidate ensures that all doors/gates are shut and that all equipment / area are safe. Candidate can identify adjustments to lesson after a dangerous situation has become evident.	Candidate quickly adapts to a situation that emerges during lesson.
2.3.6	Lunge line correctly attached.	The lunge line is incorrectly attached.	The lunge line is correctly attached as per EC Training.	Candidate is able to explain why he/she chose this method of attaching the lunge line.
2.3.7	Effective management of the lunge line.	Lunge line is dragged on ground. Lunge line is wrapped around hand.	Lunge line is safely held in one hand or with excess line held in opposite hand. Lunge line rarely touches the ground.	Candidate fluidly adjusts the length of the lunge line as necessary. Lunge line never touches the ground.
2.3.8	Effective management of the lunge whip.	Lunge whip is dropped on ground near the horse under foot. Lunge whip is held too high or low. Candidate cracks the whip when there is another hose in the arena. Whip is dropped on the ground while tack is checked. Whip is moved in	Candidate uses whip effectively while being aware of other horses in the arena. Lunge whip is never dropped. The candidate is able to manage the whip by holding it, placing it in a safe place or using a helper while checking the tack.	Candidate manages the lunge whip effectively and positions it as required for optimal effect. Whip is used naturally without conscious effort.







		such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked.		
2.3.9	Correct circle size.	Candidate 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.	Candidate maintains an even size and shape of the circle for most of lesson. The circle is an appropriate size.	Candidate maintains an even size and shape of circle for entire lesson.
2.3.10	Effective control of the horse and use of body language.	Candidate does not maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse as evidenced by excessive walking or horse turning in. Candidate is unable to use body/voice to effectively control horse's movement.	Candidate maintains correct triangle of control with whip and horse for most of the lesson. Candidate uses voice, whip and/or body language effectively to control horse's movement for most of the lesson.	Candidate maintains / adjusts position throughout the entire lesson. Candidate uses voice, whip and/or body language to maintain control of the horse for the entire lesson.
2.3.11	Ensures that the equestrian knows how to adjust equipment from the ground. (E.g. Stirrups/Girth)	Equestrian does not adjust girth and the candidate does not prompt them to do so. During adjustment it is evident that girth is incorrectly fastened (not even on both sides, elastic only on right side), the Candidate does not correct. Girth is not tightened enough. Stirrups are not adjusted to fit the equestrian. Candidate does not instruct equestrian on rule of thumb for stirrup adjustment.	If equestrian does not adjust girth automatically, candidate prompts them. During adjustment candidate corrects girths that are incorrectly fastened and if elastic present, it is on left side. Candidate explains why the elastic is on the left. Stirrups are adjusted as required for the equestrian and the activity. Candidate shows/reminds the equestrian about rule of thumb for stirrup adjustment.	Candidate explains that the rule of thumb is an approximation and that stirrups may need to be adjusted once mounted. Candidate explains why the stirrups need to be adjusted.







2.3.12	Ensures that the equestrian knows how to adjust equipment correctly when mounted.	☐ Candidate allows the equestrian to take the foot out of the stirrup and drop reins when adjusting girth and/or stirrups.	 □ Candidate ensures that equestrian keeps both feet in stirrups when adjusting girth and/or stirrups. □ Candidate ensures reins are not dropped during adjustments. 	□ Candidate allows the equestrian time to try adjustment on his or her own before assisting if required. □ Candidate checks the equestrians' efforts and makes additional adjustments as required.					
Criteria:	Implement an appr	opriately structured and or	ganized lesson.						
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)					
2.3.13	Lesson objectives introduced.	☐ Candidate does not identify lesson goals to equestrians.	Candidate clearly states what, why and how is going to be done in the lesson.	☐ Candidate states lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and explains why this goal is important.					
Criteria: Make interventions that promote learning.									
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)					
2.3.14	Candidate provides effective feedback.	 □ Feedback only identifies what to improve and not how to improve. □ More motivation than correction – equestrians are told "good job" instead of how to improve. □ Candidate speaks too quickly or quietly for equestrians to hear feedback. 	 □ Candidate checks for understanding. □ Feedback is positive, specific, and is communicated to the equestrian. □ Feedback provides enough information for participant to try improving performance. □ Candidate's voice is clear and audible for entire lesson. 	□ Feedback is specific to learning style of participants. □ Feedback covers all three learning styles: Verbal for auditory learners, demonstrations/modeling for visual learners, tactile for kinesthetic learners. □ Candidate starts to introduce the concept of "feel".					
2.3.15	Effective explanation.	 □ Doesn't use key teaching points. □ Provides an overload of key points (more than five (5)). □ Key points (aids) are incorrect. □ Explanation of key points is confusing and candidate does not clarify. 	□ Uses one (1) to three (3) key teaching point(s) to explain how the goal will be accomplished. □ Key points (aids) are consistent with discipline standards (technically correct). □ Candidate uses age appropriate language to explain key points.	☐ Candidate uses analogies and examples from participant's experiences to reinforce key learning points.					







2.3.16	Safe and effective equestrian exercises.	Candidate does not address a particular problem to correct or is unable to match the exercise with the intended results or improvement desired. Exercises are unsafe. Candidate moves to next progression before basic progression is completed.	Candidate provides specific exercises designed to improve balance and/or position during walk and/or trot. Candidate changes direction in time allowed, if time is greater than 20 minutes.	Candidate is able to identify a root problem and provides exercises, which produce a clear improvement in rider's position. Candidate spends an equal amount of time in each direction – if time is greater than twenty (20) minutes.
2.3.17	Candidate facilitates skill practice.	Equestrians are not given an opportunity to practice after feedback is given. Activities do not provide an opportunity for equestrians to practice the goal of the lesson. Progressions do not allow the equestrian to practice/master the skill.	Candidate provides opportunities for equestrians to incorporate feedback. Candidate provides opportunities for equestrians to practice new skills. Progressions allow adequate time for the equestrian to practice/master skill.	Practice progressions are structured and sequenced to facilitate an improvement in the equestrian's performance. Candidate is able to observe the equestrian's body language for fatigue, fear etc.
2.3.18	Reinforcement of equestrian's effort and performance.	Candidate is critical rather than constructive (addresses what is wrong instead of what and how it can be improved).	Candidate speaks with a positive and constructive comment on the equestrian's performance.	Candidate reinforces efforts by encouraging problem solving and independent thinking. Interventions are specific to individuals.
2.3.19	Use of two (2) way communication.	Candidate does all the talking in the lesson – talks for more than 50% of the time.	Candidate asks at least one question to each equestrian regarding their reaction / understanding of an activity.	Candidate consistently uses questioning to help participants reflect on performance.







2.4 – Stable Management								
Criteria: Bandages								
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	Exceeds Standard (2)				
2.4.1	Stable Bandage.	 □ Bandages and pads appear dirty and in disrepair. □ Bandage/pads are too loose. □ Bandage/pads are too tight. □ Unable to explain why a stable bandage is needed when asked. □ Wrinkles are evident in bandaging technique. □ Tension is uneven in most bandages. □ Bandage is too short or long. □ Tape, if used, is too tight. 	 □ Bandages and pads are clean and in good repair. □ Bandage and pads are firmly applied with even tension. □ Instructor is able to correctly explain why a stable bandage is needed when asked. □ Wrinkles are not obvious in bandaging technique. □ 2 cm of cotton is visible at top and bottom of bandage. 	 □ Bandage and pad is/are perfectly smooth. □ Bandage is evenly spaced with each wrap. □ Pad is evenly visible at both top and bottom. □ Wrapping finishes on the outside of legs. □ If tape is used, it is applied with even tension. 				
2.4.2	Polo wrap.	 □ Candidate cannot respond to questions about why a polo wrap is used. □ Polo wrap is not secure. □ Wrap fastener is too tight – can't comfortably fit a finger between leg and wrap. □ Wrinkles are evident in the bandage. □ Tension is uneven in most bandages. □ Incorrect length. 	 □ Candidate can correctly respond to questions about why a polo wrap is used. □ Clean polo bandages are used. □ Correct length of bandage: covers just below knee to ergot at the back of the fetlock. □ Wrap is secure but not too tight: can fit one finger between leg and wrap. □ Tension is even from top to bottom. □ Bandages are applied with no wrinkles. 	 "V" is perfectly placed in the centre. Wrap finishes on outside. Wrap is evenly spaced with each wrap. 				
2.4.3	Boots.	 □ Boots are too large or small. □ Boots are too loose – move freely on the 	 □ Boots fit the horse. □ Boots are correctly placed. □ Boots are secure – do 	Candidate voluntarily explains why the specific boots are or are not appropriate for				







		horse's leg. Boots are placed incorrectly—too high or too low. Boots are backwards. Wrong boots on fore or hind.	not move freely with leg motion.		this horse and why.
Criteria:	General Knowledge				
##	Evidence	Below Standard (0)	Standard (1)	F	Exceeds Standard (2)
2.4.4	Explains basics of tack care and the candidate's responsibility.	Cannot explain basic tack care and the candidate's responsibility re-tack even when prompted. Information provided is incorrect and/or information is missing.	Can provide the information with or without prompting. The information is correct as per applicable training manuals.		Can provide the information without prompting. Extra correct information is provided.
2.4.5	Explains signs of unsoundness and general signs of horse health and the candidate's responsibility.	Cannot explain the signs of unsoundness and the candidate's responsibility re unsoundness even when prompted. Information provided is incorrect and/or information is missing.	Can provide one (1) to three (3) points with or without prompting. The information is correct as per applicable training manuals.		Can provide the information without prompting. Extra correct information is provided.
2.4.6	Explains the characteristics of a good school horse including blemishes.	Cannot explain the characteristics of a good school horse even when prompted. Information provided is incorrect and/or information is missing.	Can explain three (3) to five (5) points with or without prompting. The information is correct as per applicable training manuals.		Can provide more information without prompting. Extra correct information is provided.
2.4.7	Explains basics of feeding and watering before / after a lesson and the candidate's responsibility.	Cannot explain feeding/watering basics and the candidate's responsibility re feeding and watering even when prompted. Information provided is incorrect and/or	Can explain the information with or without prompting. The information is correct as per applicable training manuals.		Can provide the information without prompting. Extra correct information is provided.







		information is missing.		
2.4.8	Explains EAP for injured horse and the candidate's responsibility.	Cannot explain EAP and the candidate's responsibility re the EAP even when prompted. Information provided is incorrect and/or information is missing.	Can explain the information with or without prompting. The information is correct as per applicable training manuals.	Can provide the information without prompting. Extra correct information is provided.
2.4.9	Written test.	Information provided is incorrect and/or information is missing.	The information is correct as per applicable training manuals.	Extra correct information is provided.

^{*} The candidate may/will be required to answer questions in these areas in order to provide the evidence necessary if it is not observed during the lesson.



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