

Trainer-Evaluator Testing Criteria

Differences between Senior and TE criteria include mastery of a higher standard and expectation of increased consistency, the ability to demo the skills, and proficiency in teaching Senior Candidates. The TE Evaluation is often focused on the ability to teach, performing the skills as seen in the quality of the Trainee’s demos, and mastery of the standard.

The standards for skiing, patroller skills, and toboggan handling tasks are similar to those used in Senior evaluations, however, they include specific language denoting a higher performance level. Performance level differences should be evident in the bulleted descriptions and accompanying videos. To highlight the difference, the word “Performance” has been added to some of the elements.

Therefore the passing score for each element remains at “*Satisfactory - Essential elements appear frequently at a satisfactory level*” or higher. Scorecard-wise, the passing grade "SATISFACTORY LEVEL" is identical to what is considered passing for Senior Candidates. But “level of mastery” and performance on the higher standard describes successful TE Trainees. The difference between these two "levels of mastery" appears in the accompanying videos. For a detailed description of how scoring is determined at OET evaluation, review the OET Scoring expectations page.

<p><u>Performance Short Radius Turn</u></p> <p>Location: Most Difficult Groomed</p> <p>Size: Approx. 15’ “One Groomer Track”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ski performance is as carved as possible given terrain, conditions, and ski design. Pressure is directed along the length of the skis and toward the outside ski. ● The line taken by the skis sends the center of mass across the hill and a consistent tempo is maintained through the run. ● These are not fall line-oriented, short swing turns. ● The skis are tipped and engaged early in the turn. ● The skis are parallel with similar edge angles. ● Both ski edges are engaged and bent during the shaping phase of the turn. ● Speed is controlled through turn shape. ● Fore/aft pressure control is managed through proportional flexion and extension of all joints. ● The torso remains stable and disciplined. ● Skier demonstrates the ability to turn, pivot, and steer feet/legs separate from the upper body.
---	--

<p><u>Performance Medium Radius Turn</u></p> <p>Location: More/Most Difficult/Groomed 15'+ "Two Groomer Tracks" wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See short turn criteria. • TE-Trainee's center of mass remains over the base of support while directing pressure along the length of the skis and toward the outside ski. • Skier is in control and balanced throughout. • Appropriate adjustments to inclination and angulation are made to accommodate turn size.
--	--

<p><u>Performance Long Radius Turn</u></p> <p>Location: More Difficult/Groomed 30'+ "Three Groomer Tracks" wide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TE-Trainee's center of mass remains over the base of support while directing pressure along the length of the skis and toward the outside ski. • Appropriate adjustments to inclination and angulation are made to accommodate turn size. • Turn shapes are arcs, not linked traverses. • Skis leave mostly clean "railroad tracks."
---	---

<p><u>Ski Ability</u></p> <p>Location: Most Difficult Mogul/Crud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked turns demonstrating the ability to adapt to changing snow and terrain. • Speed is controlled and maintained. • Shape of the turn is made with skis turning more than the upper body. • Ski/Snow contact in all terrain is maintained through progressive flexion and extension of ankles, knees, and hips. • Upper body remains stable with little lower-body movements. • Regulates the magnitude of pressure created through ski/snow interaction. Demonstrates "touch" in changing conditions and terrain.
--	---

<p><u>Pivot Slip Assessment Activity</u></p> <p>Location: Most Difficult Groomed and Moguled Slope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TE sideslips while maintaining a narrow corridor. • Both legs pivot 180-degree under a stable pelvis and upper body. • Pivot point is under the center of the skis. • Ski/Snow contact is maintained through progressive flexion and extension of ankles, knees, and hips. • Speed is controlled and maintained. <p>Greater detail into Pivot Slipping can be found by watching this Pivot Slip Video.</p>
--	--

Translate it all to Telemark Skiing

Translate it all to Snowboarding (coming soon)

TE Assessment Criteria for Performance and Demos

Division Staff examiners may ask TE Trainees to perform some or all of the listed tasks. Trainees must provide high-quality demonstrations with an understanding of the Five Fundamentals and be able to discuss how each affects performance. TE Trainee demos will be held on “most difficult,” moguled, and groomed terrain.

Performance Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TE Trainees will be prepared to demonstrate the demos in a variety of terrain and conditions. • Demos should be well-practiced and accurate to convey the critical elements to senior candidates at exams or during training. • TE-Trainees can accurately demo the skills required to successfully manage a toboggan meeting all senior toboggan criteria. • Has the ability to separate skill elements and present them in the context of coaching others. • Capable of relating the skills using the “Five Fundamentals.” • How does the Hockey Stop skill provide a good indicator of the Five Fundamentals? How does it apply to ski/ride and toboggan skills?
Snowplow	
Hockey Stop	
Sideslip	
Transition	
Empty Sled	
Loaded Sled	
Tail Rope	

Knowledge/Coaching	Assessment Criteria
<p><u>Immediate Feedback</u></p> <p>Effectively assesses student(s) skill levels and plans appropriate progressions (ADAPT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying Cause and Effect. • This pertains to a candidate’s understanding of what body movements cause effective and ineffective skiing/riding. • Conclusions should be based on a working understanding of the Five Fundamentals.

<p><u>Knowledge Base</u></p> <p>Demonstrates an understanding and application of the FIVE Fundamentals with relation to Patroller Skills and Toboggan Handling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accurately describes OET tasks such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sideslip ○ Snowplow ○ Transition ○ Hockey Stop Assessment ○ Empty Sled Run ○ Loaded Toboggan ○ Tail Rope ○ Pivot Slip ● TE-Trainee can accurately apply the Five Fundamentals when describing skiing and toboggan skills tasks.
<p><u>Communication</u></p>	<p>This pertains to how the mechanics of Skiing/Riding and toboggan related skills are conveyed. Is the message easily understood and accurate? Will the terminology used be accurate, well communicated, and understood by prospective students? Are the word choices used as a help or hindrance to learning? Utilizes PISE format to provide feedback within the OET program's overall teaching methodology.</p>

<p><u>Evaluation Scoring</u></p> <p>Understands OET scoring and demonstrates the ability to document the feedback necessary to support all scores.</p>	<p>TE-Trainee accurately provides scores and feedback to the level necessary to score at a senior exam. Displays adequate understanding of the expectations at each level and how to provide constructive feedback to candidates.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation Setup</u></p> <p>Demonstrates knowledge and application of OET performance standards with regard to skills, terrain choice, toboggans, and safety procedures.</p>	<p>TE-Trainee selects appropriate terrain for evaluation and demos and is fluent in toboggan safety and risk management for events.</p>

Trainer-Evaluator Senior Evaluation Scoring Process

TE-Trainees will be expected to perform at a **SATISFACTORY** level or higher on each skill element.

- Essential Elements were not observed or not present.
- Essential elements are beginning to appear.
- Essential elements appear, but not with consistency.
- Essential elements appear frequently, at a satisfactory level.
- Essential elements appear consistently above the required level.
- Essential elements appear continuously, at a superior level.

TE-Trainees must perform a higher Level of Standard than Seniors. Reviewing the OET elements described in the TE section illustrate the higher level of performance required to pass. The critical question being asked while observing TE Trainees is:

How effectively does the TE-Trainee display the skills being tested against the standard for each activity?

Steering Committee members mark scorecards using the same grading criteria described above to pass Trainees who are observed performing the essential elements at a **SATISFACTORY** level or higher. The grading scale is a guideline meant to show that Trainees are achieving the TE Level of Standard. This traditional TE level has been known as Seven. It defines the level of performance mastery and skill understanding, which is different from Senior patrollers, traditionally known as level Six.

The videos embedded throughout the OET web pages, as well as the personalized training that the Trainees receive from their respective Regional OET mentors, are designed to provide an understanding of the difference between Senior Patrollers and the performance level required for becoming a Trainer-Evaluator.

Think of the TE Evaluation scoring as an intuitive guide for recognizing whether performance indicators appear at the TE Level of Standard:

- Not present (not TE level)
- Beginning to appear (not TE level)
- Not yet consistent (not TE level)
- Satisfactory TE Level
- Consistent TE Level
- Fully mastered TE Level (possibly Certified level)