



Senior Program Manual

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Document Revision Record

Revision	Description	Date	Author
5 th	Updated and corrected Formats / Added headings to create automatic table of contents generation / Removed the Central Division Senior SEM language and inserted the National Senior Training Coordinators Manual.	8/30/2013	Daren Lukes

Purpose

The purpose of the Central Division Senior Manual is to provide the Patrollers in Central Division a common document to refer to with regards to the National Ski Patrol Senior program. The basic content of this manual was derived from the National Ski Patrol Skills Development Program found in chapter 17 of the current National Ski Patrol Policies and Procedures and the Ski Patroller's Manual, 14th edition. This documentation is subject to change at any time through proposal procedure with final approval by the National Ski Patrol Central Division Board of Directors.

National Education Program Mission

The Senior program is a national education program providing an opportunity for the participants to enhance their patrolling skills in a nonthreatening and supportive environment.



Central Division Mission

The Senior program is governed by the Central Division and implemented by the regions.

The mission of the Central Division is to provide guidance to the regions in the administration of the NSP Senior program. The primary goal of the Central Division Senior Manual is to provide a resource to be used to maintain the integrity and consistency of the Senior programs across all regions in the division. The division encourages cross-boundary exchanges between the regions, the sharing of ideas and resources, and striving for continuous Senior program improvement.

Senior Program-General Information for All Disciplines

Program Administration

The Senior program is a National Ski Patrol education program administered by the region under the guidance of the Central Division. The format of the evaluations and the content will be maintained in a manner that is equivalent within all the regions in Central Division. Regions may adopt specific administrative protocols and training programs that meet their standard of operation. Order of completion of the core components and electives is at the discretion of the region administration.

Senior candidates may cross region boundaries to take a Senior evaluation. A candidate that elects to travel across region boundaries to take an evaluation is required to obtain the approval of both region directors or their delegates. There must be written documentation submitted by the candidate to the region director of both regions that communicates approval by both regions has been granted.

The visiting candidate must be familiar with the region's evaluation format and abide by any region and local area specific protocols.

A candidate will be allowed one attempt per season at any core component evaluation. Should a candidate not pass they will forgo any additional attempts until the next season. During this time the candidate should utilize available training resources to improve any skill deficits. If the candidate is unable to complete the evaluation due to non-skill related circumstances the region may reconsider allowing the candidate to participate in another evaluation within the same season. This would be handled by the region administration on a case-by-case basis.

Risk Management

Participation in the Senior program may involve maneuvers with an enhanced level of difficulty. All attempts must be made to mitigate exposure to any unnecessary risk. The individual participating in the program is responsible for recognizing any risks and communicating their concerns to the examiners or program administrators. All participants including candidates, instructors, examiners and support staff will sign a Central Division Release of Liability Form. Description of the Central

Division risk management protocol and liability release form is found in the Central Division Policy and Procedures, chapter 7.

Candidate Recognition

Upon the completion of the evaluation recognition should be given to the Senior candidates for their hard work and dedication. Announcements of the results should take place on the same day as the evaluation. Candidates that have completed all the Senior components should be awarded their Senior chest badge at that time. Candidates unable to pass the evaluation should be given constructive feedback and encouragement to continue with the program.

Evaluation Feedback

The Senior Evaluation Feedback form is to be used as an information-gathering tool by the regions for continuous improvement of the Senior evaluation. These forms must be provided to all participants, including the evaluators, completed at the end of the evaluation, and then returned to the region program administrator.

Senior Evaluation Quality Assurance Program

The Central Division Senior program is a result of the concerted effort between the regions and division training staff. It is critical to maintain the standards established by those involved in the program development. An important consideration of the Central Division Senior Program is ensuring the evaluation is consistent from year to year and from region to region. The division has a team of individuals who are versed in the Senior program and are they are powerful resources to utilize as both “information gathers” and “information providers”. These individuals will travel to each of the evaluations with a clear picture of how the Senior evaluation should operate. They will act as observers and will only intervene in the event something should occur (or not occur) that steps well outside the guidelines of the program. Immediately following the evaluation the division QA staff member will meet with the region staff to review the completed QA form and, if needed, provide any additional suggestions to improve the event. Once the paperwork is completed a copy will be sent to the Region Senior Program Administrator, the Division Senior Program Supervisor and the Region Director. This step in the process is not just an “evaluation of the evaluation” but is a means to give positive feedback toward improving the evaluation. The final result of the QA process will generate an outstanding program for the participants, including both candidates and administrators.

Senior Evaluation Feedback

To be completed by candidates, evaluators, advocates and other participants

Name (optional):

Date:

Location:

Region:

Event (circle): Alpine Toboggan (Alpine or Nordic) Nordic Senior OEC Module

1. The evaluation met my expectations.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

2. The evaluation was well organized and started on time.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree Does not apply

3. The skill performance expectations were easy to understand.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree Does not apply

4. The skills demonstrations were valuable.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree Does not apply

5. The examiner(s) clarified material when candidates appeared not to understand.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree Does not apply

6. The evaluation was in a relaxed, positive manner.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

7. Overall, I would rate this evaluation:

Excellent Very Good Good Needs Improvement

8. The staff welcomes your comments and suggestions for improving the Senior evaluation. It is helpful if you are as specific as possible. Please use another sheet of paper if needed.

9. What are the strengths of the evaluation?

Senior Evaluation Feedback (continued)

10. What could be improved in the evaluation?

11. Who were your examiners?

12. I'd like my examiners to do a better job of:

13. My examiners did an excellent job of:

14. Other comments?

Senior Alpine Program

Core Skill Requirements and Electives

Core components required for the Senior Alpine Patroller are:

- Alpine Toboggan Handling
- Alpine Skills-Skiing/Snowboarding
- Emergency Management

Each core component is evaluated and graded separately. As an example a candidate need not pass skiing in order to pass toboggan handling. There is no mandatory time constraint regarding when each core component must be completed. Once a candidate passes each component he or she need not take that component again. It is highly recommended that all core skill requirements be completed within 3 years. The candidate is strongly encouraged to continue to participate in clinics during the time when he or she is attempting to successfully complete the core components.

In addition to the core requirements the Alpine Senior candidate must complete a minimum of three electives. Refer to the current NSP National Policies and Procedures, chapter 17, for the accepted list of electives.

Alpine Candidate Skill Development

The Senior candidate is responsible for his or her own training and abiding by any guidelines established by the region Senior program administrator. Tracking skill development during training is critical for success in the Alpine program. Senior Alpine Skill sign-off (appendix I) can be utilized to track training progress and must be completed in order to participate in the Senior Alpine evaluation. The Alpine skiing/boarding skills must be checked off by a Level II or III PSIA / AASI instructor, preferably one successfully calibrated at a Central Division STW. The Alpine toboggan skills sign-off is to be completed by an NSP Alpine Toboggan Instructor. The region director can also complete Alpine sign-offs at their discretion. Completed skills sign-off sheets are to be presented to the region administration in accordance to region specific protocol.

A region may use a pre-evaluation clinic prior to the final evaluation. The pre-evaluation clinic can be used to prepare both the candidates and examiners. This clinic can be at the same area as the final evaluation or on local terrain. The objective of the pre-evaluation clinic is to introduce the candidate to the evaluation format and to provide them with constructive feedback to help them refine their skills. This is not an evaluation but a teaching environment. The use of scorecards (appendix II) is encouraged for feedback and as a teaching tool. The pre-evaluation clinic is to be held far enough in advance so the candidate has time to utilize the feedback in preparation for the final evaluation.

Candidate preparation for the Senior evaluation may also be done under the guidance

of a mentor or “candidate coach.” The candidate coach must be familiar with the Senior program content and evaluation format. The candidate coach is a skills coach and provides emotional support for the candidate. The candidate coach may be an examiner at the Senior evaluation but will not evaluate their designated candidate/s. Information regarding mentoring a candidate can be found in appendix III.

Examiner Development

Examiners at the Senior Alpine evaluation must be at least a Senior level Patroller. Senior examiners must have excellent communication skills and be able to demonstrate Senior level skiing/boarding skills and/or toboggan handling skills. The Senior examiner must be able to evaluate and provide feedback to the candidate in a positive and constructive manner. Regions will be responsible for developing and supporting a strong cadre of examiners. In order to remain current with Alpine programs, regions are expected to send appropriate representation (Alpine staff) to the division sponsored Ski/Snowboard Trainers Workshop (STW) each season. The information obtained at the division STW will then be passed on to the other trainers and examiners at region sponsored STWs.

It is recommended that an apprentice program be used for Senior examiner development. During this time the Senior examiner apprentice is refining their movement analysis and examining skills with the assistance of other experienced examiners.

An example of an Alpine toboggan examiner apprentice program

To become a Senior Alpine toboggan examiner the apprentice should:

- Complete the NSP Instructor Development course.
- Complete the Alpine toboggan instructor certification by participating in the NSP Alpine Toboggan Mentoring program.
- Become an active trainer at the local patrol.
- Attend a region Ski/board Trainers Workshop (STW) expressing an interest in becoming a Senior examiner.
- Maintain a log of training, continuing education and evaluation activities.
- Complete and maintain region-specific examiner requirements.

Once the Senior toboggan examiner apprentice has participated in an evaluation as an observer for at least one season, continues to actively participate in training candidates, and continues to attend region clinics the examiner's name may be added to the list of active region examiners at the discretion of the region administration. It is highly recommended that all evaluators participate in a Division level STW at least once every three years.

An example of a Senior Alpine ski/ride examiner apprentice program

To become a Senior Alpine ski/ride examiner the apprentice should:

- Become an active trainer at the local patrol.
- Complete the NSP Instructor Development course.
- Attend a region Ski/Ride Trainers Workshop expressing an interest in becoming a Senior Alpine examiner.
- Achieve minimum level 2 PSIA/AASI credentials (Professional Ski Instructors of America/American Association of Snowboard Instructors).
- Complete her/his region Senior evaluator mentoring program.
- Successfully complete a Division STW/Senior evaluator calibration.

Once the Senior Alpine ski/ride examiner apprentice has participated in an evaluation as an observer for at least one season, continues to actively participate in training candidates, and continues to attend region clinics the examiner's name may be added to the list of active region examiners at the discretion of the region administrator.

Credentialing for Senior Alpine Ski/Ride examiners

In addition to completing region mentoring programs, Senior Alpine ski/ride examiners must be either ASE (NSP-C Accredited Senior Evaluator) certified or a minimum PSIA/AASI level 2. Additionally, PSIA/AASI credentialed evaluator candidates must successfully complete a division calibration clinic, prior to evaluating. All Senior evaluators must successfully complete a division calibration clinic every third year to maintain their status as a recognized Senior Alpine evaluator.

(ASE) Accredited Senior Evaluator for Skiing/Riding

A Senior level Patroller may register for the ASE exam with approval of either the region director or region proficiency advisor. The individual must demonstrate proficiency in each component described below.

Components:

- Must be able to provide evaluation demonstrations of the Senior level skills as listed on the CD Senior scorecard.
- Personally perform effective Ski /board movements at or above the Senior level
- Assessment of technical knowledge using current PSIA Technical Manual for ASEA
- Demonstrate an understanding of the Senior evaluation and the successful use of the Senior ski/board scorecard.
- Assessment of Skiing/riding movement analysis in video or live demos
- Ability to provide feedback and corrective suggestions in a positive manner

The ASE is only awarded upon completion and maintenance of all the requirements. It is not recognition of attendance or a lifelong grant. Continuing education requirements

must be completed to retain accreditation.

Budgets:

- The cost for the Accredited Senior Evaluator exam is \$30.00 total, per participant for the two day event.

Administrative requirements:

- Staff for each two day event at Division STW's (frequency based on demand).
- Maximum group size is 8 ASE candidates per two instructors at Division STW's or unscheduled events.
- Printing of participant handouts, scorecards, etc.
- The cost for an unscheduled event (other than a division STW) is \$700 (for 2 instructors).
- Presenting Staff will be PSIA Level III certified, NSP-C ski school members
- Division STW attendance required every three years

Program Participant Recommendations:

- Highly recommended to be a current member of NSP-C ski school
- PSIA/AASI certification recommended
- Completion of NSP Instructor Development

Senior Alpine Ski/Ride Evaluation Teams

The Senior evaluation team is made up of at least 3 evaluators that are current Accredited Senior Evaluator (ASE), PSIA or AASI (Level 2 or level 3) and one of the three evaluators must be current PSIA or AASI Certified level 2 or higher. If requested by the Region, the NSP-C Ski School will provide evaluators who are current PSIA/AASI Certified Level 2 or 3.

Terrain Requirements

Every effort must be made to meet the national criteria of terrain requirements of a slope average of 22 degrees and 800 feet. If the slope does not meet the 800 ft. minimum, then a sufficient number of runs must be made so all the skills criteria can be demonstrated. Terrain should be both smooth and moguled. On occasion moguls may be unavailable due to grooming but every effort must be made to incorporate them into the evaluation.

Evaluation Format

The Senior candidate should be able to demonstrate strong management of Alpine skills on advanced terrain and the evaluation format is the method for this. The candidate must be given every chance reasonable to demonstrate proficiency in the Alpine skills. Some feedback regarding specific skill objectives may be provided but there should be minimal teaching. The evaluation is a confirmation of skills that should already be mastered by the candidate prior to the event.

The evaluation is used to judge the candidate's Alpine skiing/riding skills and toboggan handling skills in a variety of terrain and snow conditions. Examiners will work as a team with the candidates on groomed, steep and moguled terrain.

Both tobogganing and skiing/boarding skill objectives must be clearly communicated to the candidates. Toboggan demos may be requested by the candidates. The toboggan demos can be done at the beginning of the evaluation with all the teams observing or ongoing within the teams during the evaluation. The ski/board evaluation is a ski-along format and the examiners will demo the skills throughout the evaluation.

During the lead with tail rope operator portion of the toboggan evaluation all attempts should be made to have a proficient toboggan handler on one end of the toboggan. If at all possible there should not be two candidates evaluated on the same toboggan at the same time. In order to provide consistency within the group the proficient toboggan handler should remain with the same team throughout the evaluation. The proficient toboggan handler may also be an examiner at the discretion of the region.

Evaluation Scoring for Alpine Skills

The candidate should show Senior level proficiency in Alpine and toboggan handling skills. The overall rating score on the card determines if a candidate passes or fails an evaluation. After a group discussion the evaluation team must come to an agreement for either passing or failing a candidate.

A Senior candidate can pass or fail one or both components of the evaluation, either Alpine skiing/boarding skills or toboggan handling. A candidate that fails one component only needs to retest on that component. The scorecards used for the evaluation will be the same for all regions (appendix II). There are two different styles of scorecards

available, a group format card or individual format card. Either card can be used during the evaluation as long as the same card is used by all the examining teams.

Candidate Advocates

The use of an advocate during the evaluation is encouraged. The advocate must be familiar with the region's current training and evaluation programs. The advocate is assigned to each Senior candidate team for the day. The advocate accompanies the assigned group through the entire day's activity. This individual serves as an advocate for the team to ensure the evaluation is a positive experience.

The advocate's role is to help the Senior candidates by:

- Clarifying any questions the Senior candidates may have regarding the evaluation.
- On-the-hill organizing, maintaining the time schedule and ensuring the group of candidates is at the right place at the right time.
- Following the evaluation the advocate will also complete the Senior Alpine Evaluation
- Candidate Feedback form (Appendix V).

Senior Alpine Skills Evaluation – Alpine Toboggan Handling

Risk Management

Instructors and candidates will communicate any concerns regarding risk management. Strict efforts must be made to ensure the safety of all participants.

Only Patrollers (including Alpine candidates) will ride in or operate the toboggans during training, clinics, and evaluations.

A secondary brake will be available during all loaded toboggan maneuvers. The secondary brake will be either in the form of a tail rope operator, chain brake, or other device as found in the NSP Ski and Toboggan Training Manual. Use of a nonfunctional or “ghost tail” is discouraged both as a risk management concern and a poor visual demonstration. In order to ensure overall safety of the rider/“injured guest”, the general public, and lead toboggan handler, each tail rope operator will always handle the rope in a manner consistent with the Outdoor Emergency Transportation Manual description.

Patrollers riding, as “injured guests” must remove their patrol pack, lay down in the toboggan face up, feet downhill, and not strapped in. Transporting equipment in the toboggan with the rider is strongly discouraged, especially during highly technical maneuvers in the steeps and bumps.

Equipment carry is not part of the evaluation. Equipment will be held under the arm in a manner such that it can be readily tossed aside should the skier/boarder lose control.

It is expected that Patrollers operating the lead of the toboggan will remove their patrol fanny packs or backpacks and place them in the toboggan. This will minimize any possibility of the equipment snagging in the handles.

Toboggan uploading will be done at the discretion/direction of area management, local protocol shall take precedence as appropriate.

Alpine Toboggan Evaluation Maneuvers

These evaluation maneuvers are used to demonstrate skill proficiency in toboggan handling.

Unloaded Toboggan Lead: Approach

Stationing:

The toboggan operator will start at the top of the hill, the rider is stationed off to the side of the hill approximately 1/3 the way down.

Unloaded Approach:

The toboggan operator will use a variety of skiing skills including parallel turns, sideslips, and transitions. The speed and expedient maneuvers demonstrated may be dictated by terrain and slope conditions.

- The operator will maintain a balanced and centered stance between the handles.
- The operator will maintain a hand position slightly in front of the body, approximately hip high.
- During route selection to the patient, the operator will maintain a fall line descent.
- The descent will be smooth and at a consistent pace.
- The operator will perform transitions by using simultaneous edge change (skis) or torsional flex technique (snowboard).
- The operator will perform an emergency stop if requested.
- Upon arrival the operator will communicate with the accident site in order to position the toboggan.

Loaded Toboggan Lead Alone-Smooth/most difficult terrain

Loading:

The toboggan operator will position the toboggan in a manner allowing for safe loading of the patient, either in or across the fall line. The candidate should be familiar with the different ways of securing the toboggan as described in the NSP Outdoor Emergency Transportation Manual. The candidate must be able to describe to the examiners the methods for securing a toboggan. Once the toboggan is secured, the patient will be loaded.

Loaded:

The toboggan operator will maintain balance while controlling the loaded toboggan descent.

- The operator will maintain the toboggan in the fall line.
- The operator will select a route that prevents the toboggan from slipping sideways.
- The descent will be smooth and have a continuous pace.
- The operator will demonstrate at least two transitions that are done at a constant pace.
- Transitions will use simultaneous edge changes most of the time.
- The operator will provide adequate braking to maintain pace and control, correctly using the chain brake as necessary.

- The operator will execute an emergency stop if requested.
- The operator will actively monitor the patient and uphill traffic conditions.

Loaded Toboggan Lead Alone-moguls

Unloaded Approach:

The toboggan operator will start with the unloaded toboggan at the top of the moguled run and use a variety of skiing/boarding skills to bring the toboggan to the rider/"injured guest". The rider

/"injured guest" is stationed in a safe loading area part of the way down the mogul field.

Loading:

The toboggan will be secured in a manner to allow safe loading of the rider/"injured guest". This will be dictated by the terrain and snow conditions. The chain brake or other secondary braking device will be applied, the handles locked, and the rider/"injured guest" loaded.

Loaded Route Selection:

The toboggan operator will maintain balance while controlling the loaded toboggan descent. The toboggan operator will transport the toboggan in a controlled manner in the moguls negotiating an expedient route through and out of the mogul field. The smoothest and preferred route for the toboggan is in the troughs. There may be occasion to travel over the top of the moguls. Smooth and consistent speed must be maintained during the run.

- The operator will maintain the toboggan in the fall line.
- The operator will select a route that prevents the toboggan from slipping sideways.
- The ride should be smooth and at a continuous pace throughout the run.
- Any turns and transitions should be made at a constant pace.
- The operator should provide braking to maintain pace and control.
- The effective use of the chain brake should be demonstrated when necessary.
- The operator should execute a controlled emergency stop if requested.
- The operator should actively monitor the patient and any uphill traffic conditions.

Toboggan Handling Position:

The toboggan operator may operate the toboggan inside or outside the handles. Outside the handles may not be specifically permitted by local area protocols. The Senior evaluation administrator must verify the local area protocol regarding operation

outside the handles. Fall line routes may utilize operation outside of the handles whereas routes with straight traverses are more easily negotiated inside the handles.

Use of Secondary Brake:

Tail rope handling is not evaluated in the bumps. The chain brake, webbing, tail rope, or other mechanical braking device as described in the NSP Outdoor Emergency Transportation Manual will be utilized as the secondary brake.

Team Toboggan Handling-Lead Toboggan Operator with Tail Rope Operator

Examiners, candidates and toboggan handlers must be cautious of traffic on the hill during these maneuvers.

The change of direction when operating the toboggan with a lead operator and tail rope operator is a coordinated maneuver of sideslips, transitions and traverses. These maneuvers are sequential where the tail rope operator will follow the direction change of the lead operator. This is a safe and preferred means of direction change on steep groomed terrain. Direction change on long, flat, and gentle terrain can be described as a gliding direction change using medium radius turns. This is a simultaneous maneuver where the tail rope operator performs the turn at the same time as the lead operator. Candidates should be reminded the most expedient way to transport a patient is straight down the fall line out of the flow of traffic.

The means of either verbal or nonverbal communication between the lead operator and tail rope operator is imperative and must be clarified prior to the maneuver. The lead operator initiates communication.

Loaded Toboggan-Lead with Tail Rope Operator

The toboggan operator will maintain balance while controlling the loaded toboggan descent. The performance objectives for lead toboggan handler with a tail rope operator are:

- The operator will select a route that prevents the toboggan from slipping sideways.
- The operator will select a route that aids the tail handler in maintaining stability, taking into account the terrain, physical obstacles and the customer traffic.
- The lead operator will drive at a smooth and continuous pace.
- The operator will complete turns, transitions and traverses at a constant pace.

- The lead operator will make simultaneous edge changes most of the time.
- The lead operator will provide primary braking to aid in sustaining pace and control.
- The lead operator will use the chain as necessary.
- The lead operator will communicate speed and directional changes to the tail operator.
- The lead operator will traverse with a minimal side slip thru the use of edge control.
- The lead operator will execute an emergency stop if requested.
- The lead operator will monitor uphill and passing traffic. The lead operator will be aware of the tail operator's position.

The objective is to perform coordinated direction changes using a series of transitions, traverses, and sideslips on steep smooth terrain. A minimum of two direction changes must be demonstrated.

Two variations of team toboggan direction change on steep smooth terrain are described on the next page.

Team Toboggan Direction change on steep smooth terrain-variation 1

Initiation of Direction Change by the Lead Operator:

The lead operator will initiate the direction change with a sideslip down the hill. The tail rope operator must be in a stable sideslip position, in the fall line above the tail of the toboggan, and ready for the next maneuver.

Traverse and Sideslip:

The lead operator will do an edge set to begin the traverse across the hill. Once reaching a point on the other side of the hill the lead operator will prepare for the transition. The lead operator will release the edge set and start the sideslip in order to position the toboggan and tail rope in the fall line. Falling leaf and edging skills can be used to maneuver the toboggan into the fall line.

Transition and Sideslip:

Once the toboggan and tail rope are in the fall line the lead operator will do a transition and then continue to sideslip. The lead operator will hold the sideslip until the tail rope operator completes their transition and enters a stable sideslip position.

Sequence:

The tail rope operator must wait for the lead operator to complete the transition and is in a stable sideslip position before initiating a transition. The maneuver is sequential, first the lead and then the tail.

Traverse:

After a quick visual check and communication to verify tail rope operator position and uphill traffic the lead operator will do an edge set and proceed to traverse across the hill. The lead operator must be aware of uphill traffic at all times during the traverse across the fall line.

Team Toboggan Direction change on steep smooth terrain-variation 2

This variation allows for a very quick direction change for the team. The maneuver allows the transition to be done without the full weight of the loaded toboggan in the fall line.

Initiation of Direction Change by Lead Operator:

To prepare for the direction change the lead operator will do a transition while the toboggan is in the traverse and prior to entering the fall line. The lead operator will then sideslip down the fall line in a stable sideslip position. Falling leaf and edging skills can be used to maneuver the toboggan into the fall line.

Transition and Sideslip by the Tail Rope Operator:

Once the toboggan and tail rope are in the fall line the tail rope operator will do a transition and then sideslip. The lead operator will hold the sideslip until the tail rope operator completes their transition and enters a stable sideslip position.

Sequence:

The tail rope operator must wait for the lead operator to complete the transition and is in a stable sideslip position before initiating a transition.

Sideslip and Traverse:

Once the toboggan and tail rope are positioned in the fall line, and the tail rope operator is in a stable sideslip position, the lead operator will do an edge set to begin the traverse across the hill.

Loaded Toboggan-Rear

The primary responsibilities of the tail rope operator are to maintain balance and stabilize the rear of the loaded toboggan.

- The tail operator will hold the tail rope using both hands in front of the body. The hands should be held at the waist to mid thigh level.
- There should be one hand at a time in the tail rope loop (if available).
- The downhill hand is closest to the toboggan and controls the tail rope
- The tail rope should be maintained in the fall line with a maximum of one coil recommended.
- The tail operator will perform transitions that manage the rope with functional tension throughout the maneuver (minimal slack).
- The tail operator will provide secondary braking as necessary. The operator will ensure that the “reserve braking rule” is in place at all times.
- The tail operator should traverse in both directions with minimal toboggan sideways slippage.
- The tail operator will coordinate and communicate with the toboggan lead.
- The tail operator will actively monitor the patient and uphill traffic conditions.

“Reserve Braking Rule”

The speed of the toboggan is maintained at a pace such that there is always braking power in reserve to safely stop the toboggan in an emergency. The speed may vary due to skill, slope conditions, terrain conditions and condition of the patient. If the speed is too fast to maintain a braking reserve the tail rope operator must communicate to the lead toboggan operator the need to adjust the speed and then assist in safely stopping or slowing the progress of the toboggan.

Tail rope operation during team toboggan direction change on steep smooth terrain

Transition and Sideslip:

Once the lead operator has completed the transition and is in a stable sideslip position with the toboggan and tail rope in the fall line the tail rope operator will then begin and complete their transition and enter a stable sideslip position. This is a sequential maneuver. Snowboarders do not do transitions when operating a tail rope.

Traverse:

After communication verifying it is safe to proceed across the hill the tail rope operator

will begin to traverse when the lead operator begins to traverse.

Alpine Skiing and Snowboarding

Performance objectives for both Alpine skiing and snowboarding are identical. Confidence and control with good technical skills are the primary objective in the Alpine skiing/boarding evaluation. All attempts should be made to include appropriate terrain in the evaluation. The Senior candidate is expected to demonstrate control and confidence on the most difficult hills within their region or at the evaluation.

All Alpine skills are evaluated as a “ski/ride along.” The candidates and examiners will ski together and the evaluation will be ongoing. During the evaluation the candidate should be encouraged and given every opportunity to demonstrate their skills to the best of their ability.

If candidates are using telemark skis or snowboards every attempt must be made to have an examiner on the same equipment. This is important both for visual demos and evaluation feedback.

Senior Alpine ski/snowboard evaluation teams will be made up of 3 NSP members. Each must be currently certified as either an Accredited Senior Evaluator (ASE) or PSIA/AASI (Level 2 or level 3). One of the three evaluators must be a current PSIA/AASI certified level 2 or higher. If requested by the Region, the NSP-C Ski School will provide evaluators who are current PSIA/AASI Certified Level 2 or 3. All Senior evaluators must successfully complete a division calibration clinic to participate as a Senior evaluator. Ongoing calibration is required every third year to maintain his/her status as a recognized Senior Alpine evaluator.

Risk Management

Instructors and candidates will communicate any concerns regarding risk management. Strict efforts must be made to ensure the safety of all participants.

Alpine Skills Dynamics

The ability to effectively ski/board down a hill is a dynamic blend of several skills. The skills can be broken down into movement of the body, ski performance and terrain demands. All these different skills come into play when performing Senior level Alpine maneuvers. Senior level Alpine maneuvers are based on contemporary skiing/board movements that incorporate today’s ski/board design.

Movement of the body during Alpine skiing/boarding

This can be described in five different categories and may be present in a combination of proportions.

Balancing Movements

- Maintaining balance while in motion, continually adjusting to variables present.
- Flexing activity starts from the ankles and is supported by the knees, hips, and lower back.
- The hips are centered throughout the turn, promoting a movement forward through the finish and into the new turn.
- The inside leg shortens as the outside leg lengthens, facilitating alignment and balance with weight on the outside ski.
- The upper body remains more vertical than the lower body throughout the shaping and finishing phases of the turn, creating body angles, which align balance over the outside ski.
- The inside hand, shoulder, and hip, lead the turn shaping and finish, resulting in a countered relationship between the upper and lower body (amount of counter is related to turn size and shape).
- The skier's hands are in front of the body, with elbows ahead of the rib cage to aid balance.

Edging Movements

- Aid in adjusting the edge angle of the skis/board in relation to the snow.
- The edges are released and re-engaged in one smooth simultaneous movement.
- Both skis tip the same amount early in the turn, with the strongest angles developing in or near the fall line.
- The shins make forward and lateral contact with the boot cuffs as the skier rolls the skis onto the new edges.
- Tension of the inside leg helps maintain alignment. Flexion of the inside ankle directs movement forward and laterally for edge-angle adjustments.

Rotary Movements

- Involve Turning and guiding the skis, primarily from the top of the femur down.
- The skier's legs turn underneath a strong/stable core to help guide the skis through the turn.
- Both skis and legs turn together through a parallel turn, with femurs turning in the hip sockets (instead of the entire hip following the direction of the skis).
- The skis are tipped and turned an appropriate amount to create a smooth, C-shaped arc.
- Rotary (steering) movements, at turn initiation, are matched in timing and intensity by tipping the skis to prepare for increased forces caused by edge engagement.
- Rotary movements should be progressive, except for athletic moves needed to recover balance.

Pressure Control Movements

- Help manage and manipulate pressure variations between the skis and the snow.
- The skier's joints working together to manage the dynamic ski-snow interaction allow the skis to flow smoothly over the terrain. Effective pressure management, including both the application and release of pressure.
- The skis will bend progressively throughout the turn, with the entire length engaged.
- Pressure adjustments during the turn will alter the amount of pressure redistributed along the skis and from foot to foot.

Directional Movements

- Directional movements involve moving forward into the new turn using gravity and the skis/board effectively.
- Skier extends their center of mass into the direction of the new turn to change edges.
- Skis continue to move forward along their edges throughout the turn (tails follow tips).
- Skier continues to move forward with the skis throughout the turn.
- Ankles, knees, and hips roll forward and laterally to move into the new turn.
- Skier keeps his or her vision forward, looking in the direction of travel.
- Pole swings smoothly in the direction of travel.

Reference information contained on ski evaluation cards

- Sr. Alpine candidates are encouraged to read this entire document. This section is written to help the candidate understand some of the more technical references in skiing movements.
- Resources: Candidates are encouraged to seek out their NSP-C Region Ski School Advisor with any questions. As well, the PSIA Technical and Core Concepts Manuals are great reference materials.
- Environment: The evaluation will take place on Steep, Groomed and Moguled terrain. Note on the scorecard that the performance objectives are predominately the same in all elements (see Moguled terrain differences).
- Balance: A successful skier seeks to remain in balance throughout the entire turn (initiation, shaping, finishing/linking). Remaining in balance allows the skier to be selective in their skill blending movements.
- Parallel: A Senior level Patroller is expected to ski in parallel at all times, with both feet and skis in constant contact with the snow.
- Upper/Lower Body: A successful Senior skier will demonstrate a quiet and strong upper body. This allows the lower body to freely turn beneath the upper body. A large radius turn will show the upper body directed toward the

- apex of a turn, while the upper body will remain down the fall line in a small radius turn.
- Strong Inside Half: A skier demonstrating a strong inside half will move into the new turn with the inside hand, shoulder, hip and knee.
 - Turn Shape: A successful candidate will demonstrate their ability to ski a variety of rounded turn shapes. Selective choice will vary based on terrain, steepness, conditions and selected outcomes.
 - Pole Use: Pole swing, touch or plant all vary based on selected use. Pole usage should complement the rhythm and timing of a turn yet can also be used as a stabilizing force in the bumps.

Senior Alpine Continuing Education

Once achieving Senior status the Patroller must maintain that skill level in order to maintain the Senior classification. This will be accomplished every season at the local on-hill Alpine skills refresher. The refreshers are not pass/fail performance evaluations. They will be a clinic format with sufficient feedback and skill enhancement provided in order for the Patroller to maintain Senior level Alpine skills.

Appendix I – Senior Alpine Candidate – Skills Sign Off

In order to participate in the Senior Alpine evaluation the candidate must demonstrate competency in both Alpine and toboggan handling skills. Alpine skiing/boarding skills must be checked off by a Level II/III PSIA instructor (preferably currently calibrated through Central Division Alpine Staff) or the RD and the toboggan skills sign-off must be completed by a NSP Senior Alpine Toboggan Instructor. The instructor's signature below testifies satisfactory demonstration of the skills by the candidate. This document must be presented to the region administrator responsible for the evaluation within region specified guidelines.

Groomed Slope Skiing

Candidate

Name: _____

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Named Printed	Signature
A balanced stance throughout their turns			
Parallel turns with simultaneous foot tipping/steering while both feet remain in contact with the snow			
A strong inside half, leading through turn shape and finish (degree of counter related to turn size)			
Legs turn beneath a stable upper body			
Connected and rounded turn shapes of varying sizes (depending on steepness,			
Consistent speed and control			
Pole touch if used, will compliment the turn and be in the direction of travel			

Steep Slope Skiing

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Named Printed	Signature
A balanced stance throughout their turns			
Parallel turns with simultaneous foot tipping/steering while both feet remain in contact with the snow			
A strong inside half, leading through turn shape and finish (degree of counter)			
Legs turn beneath a stable upper body			
A series of rounded and connected short radius turns for a controlled fall line descent			
Pole touch if used will compliment the turn and be in the direction of travel			

Mogul Skiing or Un-groomed

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Named Printed	Signature
A balanced stance throughout their turns			
Parallel turns with simultaneous foot tipping/steering while both feet remain in contact with the snow			
Legs turn beneath a stable upper body			
Pressure management through flexion and extension to negotiate the terrain			
Consistent speed in fall line descent with connected turns			
Pole touch plant that aids in stabilization and timing			

Unloaded Toboggan Lead:

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Named Printed	Signature
Maintains a balanced and centered stance between the handles			
Both hands on handles slightly in front of body, approximately hip high			
Maintains a smooth consistent fall line descent to the accident site (route selection)			
Performs all transitions using simultaneous edge change or "torsional flex" technique			
Will execute an emergency stop if requested			
As approaches accident site communicates to position the toboggan			

Loaded Toboggan Lead Alone-Most Difficult Smooth:

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Named Printed	Signature
Route selection in the fall line and prevents the toboggan from slipping sideways			
The ride is smooth and at a continuous pace incorporating various turn and transition skills			
All transitions will utilize simultaneous edge change most of the time			
Braking is utilized to maintain pace and control			
Correctly uses chain brake as required and shall execute an emergency stop if requested			
Actively monitors the patient and slope traffic conditions, uphill and downhill			

Loaded Toboggan Lead Alone-More Difficult Moguled:

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Named Printed	Signature
Route selection in the fall line and prevents the toboggan from slipping sideways			
The ride is smooth and at a continuous pace incorporating various turn and transition skills			
Braking is utilized to maintain pace and control			
Correctly uses chain brake as required and shall execute an emergency stop if requested			
Actively monitors the patient and slope traffic conditions, uphill and downhill			

Loaded Toboggan Lead with Tail Rope Operator:

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Name Printed	Signature
Selects a route that helps the tail maintain stability and prevents toboggan from slipping sideways			
The ride is smooth and at a continuous utilizing turns, transitions and traverses at a constant pace			
Execute traverse with minimal side slip thru edge control			
Transitions use simultaneous edge change most of the time			
Provides primary braking to aid in maintaining pace and control			
Correctly uses chain brake as necessary without compromising tail operator stability			
Communicates speed and directional changes to tail operator			
Capable of executing an emergency stop if requested			
Actively monitors slope traffic conditions, uphill and downhill			

Loaded Toboggan-Rear Operator:

Performance Objective	Date	Instructor Name Printed	Signature
Operator holds rope using both hands in front of body, at waist to mid thigh level			
The controlling hand is the downhill hand and is closest to the toboggan			
If the tail rope has a loop at the end, only one hand is permitted in the tail loop at any one time			
The tail rope is maintained in the fall line with a maximum of one coil			
Performs transitions that manage the rope functional tension with only minimal slack			
Transitions use simultaneous edge change most of the time			
Traverses in both directions with minimal toboggan slippage			
Provides secondary braking as needed			
Coordinates and communicates with the toboggan lead			
Actively monitors patient and slope traffic, uphill and downhill			
Ensure the "reserve braking rule" is in place at all time			

Appendix II – Senior Alpine Evaluation Score Cards

Skiing Performance Evaluation Card – Groomed Slope / Steep Slope

Location _____
 Instructor/Examiner _____
 2012 Central Division Senior Alpine Skiing Performance Evaluation
 Date: ____/____/____

Slope selection should be more/to most difficult terrain based on evaluation day conditions and be appropriate for the skills being evaluated.

Turn Shape and Size:

There are many turn shapes; demonstrate rounded turn shapes in Groomed and Steep for the Senior Standard.

There are varying turn sizes. Small Radius turns will be smaller than one groomer width and directly down the fall line. Medium might be up to two groomer widths and large turn sizes will be greater than two groomer widths.

Skill: Groomed Slope Skiing	(+) Exceeds Objectives (-) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Critical Standards- Does the skier display the performance objectives to demonstrate efficient "Groomed Slope Skiing"	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Performance Objectives: A successful candidate will demonstrate...				
1. A balanced stance throughout their turns 2. Parallel turns with simultaneous foot tipping/steering while both feet remain in contact with the snow 3. A strong inside half, leading through turn shape and finish (degree of counter related to turn size) 4. Legs turn beneath a stable upper body 5. Connected and rounded turn shapes of varying sizes (depending on steepness, lower-edged skidding is expected in small and medium turns; skidding & carving are acceptable in larger turns) 6. Consistent speed and control 7. Pole touch if used, will compliment the turn and be in the direction of travel				
OVERALL Groomed Slope Skiing: PASS OR FAIL (P) (F)				

Skill: Steep Slope Skiing	(+) Exceeds Objectives (-) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Critical Standards- Does the skier display the performance objectives to demonstrate efficient "Steep Slope Skiing"	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Performance Objectives: A successful candidate will demonstrate...				
1. A balanced stance throughout their turns 2. Parallel turns with simultaneous foot tipping/steering while both feet remain in contact with the snow 3. A strong inside half, leading through turn shape and finish (degree of counter related to turn size) 4. Legs turn beneath a stable upper body 5. A series of rounded and connected short radius turns for a controlled fall line descent 6. Competent technique to negotiate the terrain with consistent speed 7. Pole touch if used will compliment the turn and be in the direction of travel				
OVERALL Steep Slope Skiing: PASS OR FAIL (P) (F)				

Skiing Performance Evaluation Card – Mogul Skiing or Ungroomed

2012 Central Division Senior Alpine Skiing Performance Evaluation

Date: ____/____/____

Skill: Mogul Skiing or Ungroomed	(+) Exceeds Objectives	(=) Meets Objectives	(-) Does Not Meet Objectives
Critical Standards- Does the skier display the performance objectives to demonstrate efficient "Mogul Skiing or Ungroomed Slope Skiing"?	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3
Performance Objectives: A successful candidate will demonstrate...			
1. A balanced stance throughout their turns			
2. Parallel turns with simultaneous foot tipping/steering while both feet remain in contact with the snow			
3. Legs turn beneath a stable upper body			
4. Pressure management through flexion and extension to negotiate terrain			
5. Consistent speed in fall line descent with connected turns			
6. Pole touch/plant that aids in stabilization and timing			
OVERALL Score For Mogul Skiing or Ungroomed: PASS OR FAIL (P) (F)			
CANDIDATE MUST PASS ALL THREE CRITICAL SKILLS TO BE SUCCESSFUL			
FINAL SCORE FOR ALPINE SKILLS EVALUATION: PASS or FAIL (P) (F)			

Balance, Edging, Rotary, and Pressure (movement analysis feedback matrix)	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Back Balance				
Under Edge Edging				
Counter Rotation Rotary				
Static Pressure				
*COMMENTS:				

Snowboard Performance Evaluation Card – Groomed Slope / Steep Slope

Location: _____
Instructor / Examiner: _____

Snowboarding Performance Evaluation

Date: ____/____/____

Groomed Slope - Snowboarding		Performance Grading: (+) Exceeds Objectives (=) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Slope selection should be more / to most difficult terrain based on evaluation day conditions and be appropriate for the skills being evaluated. Slope selection should be more to most difficult.		Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Critical Standards: Does the snowboarder display the performance objectives to demonstrate efficient "Groomed Slope Riding"? Performance Objectives: A successful candidate will demonstrate.... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A balanced stance throughout their turns 2. Connected and rounded turn shapes of varying sizes (depending on steepness, lower-edged skidding is expected in small and medium turns; skidding & carving are acceptable in larger turns) 3. Perform "Basic switch riding" using a variety of turn sizes 4. Board twists and turns beneath a stable upper body 5. Consistent speed and control 					
Overall Score for Groomed Slope Snowboarding: PASS or FAIL (P) (F)					
Steep Slope - Snowboarding Slope selection should be more / to most difficult terrain based on evaluation day conditions and be appropriate for the skills being evaluated. Slope selection should be more to most difficult :		Performance Grading: (+) Exceeds Objectives (=) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Critical Standards: Does the snowboarder display the performance objectives to demonstrate efficient "Steep Slope Riding"? Performance Objectives: A successful candidate will demonstrate.... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A balanced stance throughout their turns 2. Active front foot steering with back foot following through the turn. 3. Degree of counter appropriate to turn size 4. Legs turn board beneath a stable upper body 5. A series of rounded and connected short radius turns for a controlled fall line descent 6. A technique to negotiate the terrain with consistent speed 		Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Overall Score for Steep Slope Snowboarding: PASS or FAIL (P) (F)					

Snowboard Performance Evaluation Card – Mogul / Ungroomed

Location: _____
Instructor / Examiner: _____

Snowboarding Performance Evaluation

Date: ____/____/____

Mogul - Snowboarding of Ungroomed		Performance Grading: (+) Exceeds Objectives (=) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Terrain: More Difficult to Moguled Critical Standards- Does the snowboarder display the performance objectives to demonstrate efficient "Mogul Snowboarding" or Ungroomed Slope Snowboarding?		Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Performance Objectives: A successful candidate will demonstrate 1. A balanced stance throughout their turns 2. Sequential ankle-foot (dorsi/flexion/plantar flexion) for steering 3. Consistent fall line descent with connected turns 4. Pressure management through flexion and extension with independent leg action to negotiate terrain 5. Performs controlled direction changes with quiet upper body, shoulders pointing down fall line.					
CANDIDATE MUST PASS ALL THREE CRITICAL SKILLS TO BE SUCCESSFUL					
Overall Score for Mogul Snowboarding: PASS or FAIL (P) (F)					
FINAL SCORE FOR ALPINE SNOWBOARD SKILLS EVALUATION: PASS or FAIL (P) (F)					
Balance, Edging, Rotary, and Pressure (movement analysis feedback matrix)		Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3	Candidate 4
Back	Balance				
	Forward				
Under Edge	Edging				
	Over Edge				
Counter Rotation	Rotary				
	Over Rotation				
Static	Pressure				
	Excessive				

Toboggan – Loaded Lead

Skill: LOADED TOBOGGAN-LEAD	(+) Exceeds Objectives (=) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Critical Standard: Does the lead operator maintain balance while controlling the loaded toboggan descent?	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:
Lead with Tail Operator: Most Difficult Smooth:	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)
Performance Objectives: 1. Selects route that prevents toboggan from slipping sideways 2. Lead selects route that aids tail in maintaining stability 3. Ride is smooth and continuous pace 4. Turns, transitions, and traverse at constant pace 5. Transitions use simultaneous edge change most of time 6. Provides primary braking to aid in sustaining pace and control 7. Correctly uses chain brake as necessary 8. Communicates speed and directional changes to tail 9. Executes controlled emergency stop if requested 10. Monitors uphill and passing traffic 11. Traverse with minimal side slip thru edge control				
Comments:				
Lead Alone (with secondary brake): Most Difficult Smooth:	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)
Performance Objectives: 1. Maintains toboggan in fall line 2. Selects route that prevents toboggan from slipping sideways 3. Ride is smooth and at a continuous pace 4. Turns and transitions at a constant pace 5. Transitions use simultaneous edge change most of time 6. Provides braking to maintain pace and control 7. Correctly uses chain brake as necessary 8. Executes emergency controlled stop if requested 9. Monitors actively, patient and uphill traffic conditions				
Comments:				
Lead Alone (with secondary brake): More Difficult Moguled:	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)
Performance Objectives: 1. Maintains toboggan in fall line 2. Selects route that prevents toboggan from slipping sideways 3. Ride is smooth and at a continuous pace 4. Turns and transitions at constant pace 5. Provides braking to maintain pace and control 6. Correctly uses chain brake as necessary 7. Executes controlled emergency stop if requested 8. Monitors actively, patient and uphill traffic conditions				
Comments:				
OVERALL SCORE LOADED FRONT PASS OR FAIL	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)

Toboggan – Unloaded Lead / Loaded – Rear

Date: _____ Location: _____ Instructor/Examiner: _____

Skill: UNLOADED TOBOGGAN-LEAD	(+) Exceeds Objectives (=) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Critical Standard: Does the candidate maintain balance and control the unloaded toboggan to the accident site?	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:
Unloaded: More to Most Difficult Smooth or Moguled Terrain:	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)
Performance Objectives: 1. Maintains a balanced and centered stance between handles 2. Hands on handles slightly in front of the body, approximately hip high 3. Maintains fall line descent to accident site (route selection) 4. Maintains consistent and smooth descent of toboggan 5. Transitions: Performed with simultaneous edge change-Skis Performed using torsional flex technique-Snowboard 6. Executes controlled emergency stop if requested 7. Communicates with accident site to position toboggan				
OVERALL SCORE UNLOADED TOBOGGAN-LEAD PASS OR FAIL	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)

Comments:

Skill: LOADED TOBOGGAN-REAR	(+) Exceeds Objectives (=) Meets Objectives (-) Does Not Meet Objectives			
Critical Standard: Does the toboggan tail rope operator maintain balance while stabilizing rear of the loaded toboggan?	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:
Rear: Most Difficult Smooth:	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)	(+) (=) (-)
Performance Objectives: 1. Holds tail rope using both hands in front of body, waist to mid thigh level 2. Provided tail rope has tail loop, only one hand in loop at a time 3. Downhill hand closest to toboggan and used to control tail rope 4. Tail rope in fall line with maximum of one coil recommended 5. Performs Transitions that manages rope functional tension-Minimal Slack 6. Provides secondary braking as necessary 7. Traverses in both directions with minimal toboggan sideways slippage 8. Coordinates and communicates with toboggan lead 9. Monitors actively, patient and uphill traffic conditions 10. Ensure that "reserve braking rule" is in place at all time				
OVERALL SCORE LOADED TOBOGGAN-REAR PASS OR FAIL	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)

Comments:

For a Final Passing Score the candidate must pass all three toboggan handling skills, UNLOADED TOBOGGAN-FRONT, LOADED TOBOGGAN-FRONT and LOADED TOBOGGAN-REAR	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:	Candidate:
FINAL SCORE FOR ALPINE TOBOGGAN HANDLING EVALUATION PASS OR FAIL:	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)	(P) (F)

Appendix III – Senior Candidate Coaching

Each region is encouraged to establish a coaching program for their Senior candidates. Many patrols have had excellent results when Senior candidates have been paired up with a coach.

Coaching is service that will assist the candidate to achieve his or her objective of passing the Senior On-The-Hill evaluation.

Coaching is structured so that the candidate takes ownership of the tasks that need to be done to accomplish the objective.

Coaching is a guide to what programs are available to enhance the skills required.

Coaching can be limited to weekly conversations to follow-up with the candidate to check on status of tasks assigned.

Coaching forces reflection and thinking when often people don't get that done for themselves.

Coaching is a supportive relationship when candidate have a sense that they are going it alone.

What are the qualifications of a candidate coach?

The coach should be:

1. A Senior or certified Patroller.
2. Someone who is familiar with the content of the region's current training and evaluation programs.
3. Someone who is willing to spend the necessary time:
 - a. To listen to the concerns of the candidate
 - b. To encourage the candidate when they become discouraged
 - c. To follow-up with the candidate and the other trainers who may be working with the candidates to determine skills improvement progress
 - d. To be knowledgeable of the region's skills enhancement clinics and other patrols skills enhancement programs
 - e. To organize a team of qualified instructors/trainers to support the skiing or toboggan handling skills enhancement goals of the candidate.
4. Being a coach for a candidate is a big responsibility. You want your friend to succeed and he/she is counting on you help them. That puts the pressure on but it makes it all the more rewarding when they are successful.

How will the coaching work?

1. A candidate requests the services of a coach by contacting the region's Proficiency Advisor or local Ski Patrol director.
2. The coach contacts the candidate
3. The coach and the candidate discuss the areas that the candidate thinks they need improvement.
4. The candidate and coach develop a plan to address the need(s). This requires the coach to know of all of the resources that are available (i.e. region clinics, local instructors who are willing to work with candidates, other hill training schedules and availability).
5. The coach and candidate agree to meet on a regular basis to discuss progress.
6. The coaching process could include face to face instructions on the hill, but is not required.
7. Coaching is not a replacement for candidate participation in the region clinics and other enhancement programs.
8. It is encouraged but not required to have the coach attend the evaluation.

Appendix IV - Central Division Quality Assurance Feedback for Senior Alpine Evaluation

(To be completed by visiting division staff)

Visiting Division Staff Completing Form:

Region:

Date:

Location:

Region Alpine Evaluation Administrator:

Participants:

Number of Examiners:_____ Number of Candidates:_____ Number of Support
Staff:_____

Ratio of examiners/candidates:_____

1. Did the event appear organized and start on time? o Was the division release form used?
2. Was there registration prior to the evaluation?
3. Which Central Division Alpine Evaluation Scorecards were used? Individual or Group?
4. Were all events on the Toboggan Scorecard evaluated?
 - a. If not, why?
5. Were all events on the Skiing/Boarding Scorecard evaluated?
 - a. If not, why?
6. Were level I, level II, or level III PSIA certified examiners used?
7. Were adequate pre and post demonstrations done?
 - a. If not, why?
8. Who did the demos?
9. Were non-candidate drivers used in the toboggan evaluation?
 - a. If yes, who?
 - b. If no, why not?
10. Did the candidates have ample opportunity to demonstrate their skills?
11. Was the terrain adequate for the evaluation?
12. What hills were used?
13. Were the candidates well prepared?

14. Did the candidates participate in region sponsored SES or TES clinics?
15. Is there a region pre-test clinic? If yes, is this clinic mandatory?
16. Did the region use the candidate skills sign-off sheet?
17. Were the examiners calibrated?
18. How are the examiners calibrated?
19. How were the final results tallied and then presented to the candidates?
20. Was there an examiner consensus on all the scores?
21. When and how was the feedback presented to the candidates?
22. Was there adequate information provided for continued skill enhancement?
23. What was the pass/fail ratio of the candidates?
24. Was there recognition for candidates successfully completing the evaluation and for new Seniors?
25. Was the region director or other dignitary present?
26. Was the Evaluation Feedback form available to the candidates?
 - a. If not, why not?
27. Did the event satisfactorily meet all requirements for the Senior Alpine evaluation as outlined on the scorecards?
 - a. If not, what was missing?
28. General comments of the evaluation:
29. What did you like about this event?
30. Any recommendations to improve this event?

Send copies to: Division Senior Program Supervisor / Region Senior Program Administrator
/Region Director

Central Division Senior Evaluation Feedback Form

Senior Evaluation Feedback

To be completed by candidates, evaluators, advocates and other participants

Name (optional):

Date:

Location:

Region:

Event (circle): Alpine Toboggan (Alpine or Nordic) Nordic SEM Auxiliary

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. | The evaluation met my expectations. | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree | |
| 2. | The evaluation was well organized and started on time. | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree | |
| 3. | The skill performance expectations were easy to understand. | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Does not apply |
| 4. | The skills demonstrations were valuable. | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Does not apply |
| 5. | The examiner(s) clarified material when candidates appeared not to understand. | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Does not apply |
| 6. | The evaluation was in a relaxed, positive manner. | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree | |
| 7. | Overall, I would rate this evaluation: | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Needs Improvement | | |

The staff welcomes your comments and suggestions for improving the senior evaluation. It is helpful if you are as specific as possible. Please use another sheet of paper if needed.

What are the strengths of the evaluation?

What could be improved in the evaluation?

Who were your examiners?

I'd like my examiners to do a better job of:

My examiners did an excellent job of:

Other comments?

Senior Alpine Glossary

Angulation: Laterally tipping and flexing certain parts of the body, more than others, to form angles between body segments.

Apex: A point in an arc where the skis / board are pointing or matched with the fall line.

Balanced stance: Refers to the alignment of various body parts in relation to each other, the slope and point of contact (snow). The goal is balance over the entire foot, optimizing both skeletal and muscular strength while maximizing movement options.

Blocking: Using internal (muscles) or external (pole plants) forces to stop rotation of the upper body.

Carved: Ski / board passes on edge from tip to tail through the same curved arc with minimal slipping or skidding.

Counter rotation: The upper body is pointing in a direction different than that of the skis/board (lower body).

Open parallel: Skis are parallel throughout the turn, but may be on a lower edge angle, allowing some drifting to occur.

Dynamic balance: The ability to effectively retain balance while in motion.

Dynamic parallel: Turns are made with more carving than skidding.

Early Edge Engagement: Skis/board has come up onto a working edge before the apex of a turn.

Fall line: The pathway down a slope that a bowling ball would be pulled by gravity.

Ghost Tail: When the tail rope operator is handling the rope with excessive slack and coiling.

Helmet: A device worn by educated snow sport enthusiasts for added head protection and personal safety.

Inclination: The center of mass has moved inward towards the center of the turn resulting in the body having less distance to travel around the arc that the skis/board, tipping.

Learning styles: Styles a learner uses to have meaningful changes for improvement. Learning styles may include auditory, visual, kinesthetic and sensory or any combination thereof.

Leash: A device used to secure the appliance so it doesn't slide dangerously away from its user.

Medium radius: Smaller than large radius turns yet bigger than small radius turns.

Parallel: The skis remain matched on corresponding edges through the entire arc of connected turns with simultaneous edge release and engagement.

Power/Emergency Stop: Utilizing edging skills and a balanced stable sideslip position to bring the toboggan to a controlled stop as soon as possible. In order to maintain control it is important to maintain the toboggan in the fall line.

Pole plant: A firmer action than a pole touch or swing, for assistance with balance or rotary.

Pressure management: Flexing and extending movements of legs and core, redistribution of weight from foot to foot, increase and decrease of edge angles, turn shape and size.

Reserve braking rule: The speed of the toboggan is maintained at a pace such that there is always braking power in reserve to safely stop the toboggan in an emergency.

Rotary: A twisting of the feet, legs, core and other body parts in an effective balanced manner.

Secondary Brake: In toboggan handling it is the tail rope operator or a mechanical device (such as the chain brake or webbing) used to assist the lead toboggan operator in slowing or stopping the toboggan.

Skidded: The tails of the skis/board travels a further distance through a turn than the tip with a combination of skidding and slipping (drifting).

Tactics: A blending of skills (balance, rotary, edging and pressure) to meet an outcome

Tasks: An activity that develops a skill or specific movement and may include garlands, hockey stops, traverses, j-turns, pivot slips, etc.

Transition: A maneuver used to change the direction the toboggan operator is facing in preparation for a change in the direction of travel.

Traverse: The route of travel on the hill that is across the fall line.

Wedge: The tips of the skis are closer than the tails and are converging/pointing inward toward each other.

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Senior Nordic Program

The Nordic Senior program will be administered at the region level under the direct supervision of the Division Nordic Program Supervisor. Any candidate interested in the Nordic Senior program will work with their Region Nordic Program Administrator and contact the Division Nordic Program Supervisor.

Core Skill Requirements and Electives

- Core components required for the Senior Nordic Patroller are: Toboggan construction and handling
- Nordic skiing and endurance
- Emergency Management
- Mountain Travel and Rescue 2 course-including Orienteering, Bivouac, and Patient Survival Skills.

Each core component is evaluated and graded separately. As an example a candidate need not pass skiing/endurance in order to pass toboggan construction and handling. There is no mandatory time constraint regarding when each core component must be completed. Once a candidate passes each component he or she need not take that component again. It is highly recommended that all core skill requirements be completed within 3 years. The candidate is strongly encouraged to continue to participate in clinics during the time when he or she is attempting to successfully complete the core components.

In addition to the core requirements the Nordic Senior candidate must complete a minimum of two electives. Refer to the current NSP National Policies and Procedures, chapter 17, for the accepted list of electives.

Nordic Candidate Skill Development

The Nordic Senior candidate is responsible for his or her own training and abiding by any guidelines established by the Region Senior Program Administrator.

Senior candidates should notify their Region Nordic Program Administrator and have the necessary skills for Senior level testing prior to the evaluation. Candidates who have not had prior screening before the evaluation may attend the Senior Nordic Evaluation at the discretion of the Division Nordic Program Supervisor.

Examiner Development

Examiners at the Senior Nordic evaluation must be at least a Senior level Patroller. Senior examiners must have excellent communication skills and be able to demonstrate Senior level Nordic skiing skills and/or toboggan handling skills. The Senior Nordic examiner must be able to evaluate and provide feedback to the candidate in a positive and constructive

manner. The Division Nordic Program Supervisor will be responsible for developing and supporting a strong cadre of examiners. In order to remain current regarding the Nordic program the regions are expected to send appropriate representation to the division sponsored Nordic Ski Trainers Workshop (STW). The Nordic STW will be conducted on Saturday in conjunction with the Senior Nordic Evaluation and on Sunday with the Nordic Ski Enhancement Seminar. The information obtained at the division Nordic STW will then be passed on to the other trainers and examiners at region sponsored workshops. To maintain a consistent standard we highly recommend that all trainers and testers attend a division clinic at least once every three years.

It is recommended that an apprentice program be used for Nordic examiner development. During this time the examiner apprentice is refining their movement analysis skills and examining skills with the assistance of other experienced examiners.

To become a Nordic examiner the apprentice should:

- Complete the NSP Instructor Development course.
- Complete the toboggan instructor certification by participating in the NSP Toboggan Mentoring program.
- Become an active trainer.
- Attend a workshop and express an interest in becoming an examiner.
- Maintain a log of training, continuing education and evaluation activities.
- Complete and maintain region/division-specific examiner requirements.

Once the examiner apprentice has participated in an evaluation as an observer for at least one season, continues to actively participate in training candidates, and continues to attend clinics the examiner's name may be added to the list of active division Nordic examiners at the discretion of the Division Supervisor.

Evaluation Format

The Senior candidate should be able to demonstrate strong management of Nordic skills on diverse terrain and the evaluation format is the method for this. The candidate must be given every chance reasonable to demonstrate proficiency in the skiing and toboggan handling skills. Some feedback regarding specific skill objectives may be provided but there should be minimal teaching. The evaluation is a confirmation of skills that should already be mastered by the candidate prior to the event.

Evaluation Scoring for Nordic Skills

The candidate should show Senior level proficiency in Nordic skiing and toboggan handling skills. The overall rating score on the card determines if a candidate passes or fails an evaluation. After a group discussion the evaluation team, composed of a minimum of 3 examiners, must come to a consensus for either passing or failing a candidate. A Senior candidate can pass or fail one or both components of the evaluation, either Nordic skiing/endurance skills or toboggan construction/handling. A

candidate that fails one component only needs to retest on that component. The scorecards used for the evaluation will be the same for all evaluations/regions (appendix I).

Senior Nordic Skills Evaluation

Risk Management

Instructors and candidates will communicate any concerns regarding risk management. Strict efforts must be made to ensure the safety of all participants.

Only Patrollers (including candidates) will ride in or operate the toboggans during training, clinics, and evaluations.

Extended Nordic Ski Tour

Basis for evaluating candidates overall Nordic and mountaineering knowledge, skills and abilities as they demonstrate physical conditioning, orienteering, route selection, toboggan fabrication, bivouac, and subject-survival skills. Should last 4 or more hours or 25 km and the Patroller will carry a full patrol pack.

The following components of the Extended Nordic Ski Tour will be completed during the Mountain Travel and Rescue 2 course:

- Orienteering
- Bivouac and Patient Survival Skills

Nordic Skiing

Evaluation concentrates on skiers control, style, and ability to handle terrain, not testing basic Nordic skill maneuvers. Group tour format allows candidate to be evaluated on required skills during the continuous evaluation of the tour. The terrain should be mildly rolling to most difficult track or prepared surfaces and off track situations. PSIA Nordic examiners are not required but highly recommended.

The following components will be evaluated during the Nordic Skiing evaluation:

- Diagonal Stride and Double Pole-track or prepared-surface
- Double Pole with Kick
- Skating; V-1, V-2 and V-2 Alternate
- Skate Turn
- Uphill Travers
- Kick Turn
- Herringbone
- Cross -Country Downhill Turn

- Step Turn
- Pole Drag
- Overall Skiing – Unpacked Snow or Icy Conditions

Nordic Toboggan Transport and Belay

Demonstrate leadership ability when setting up and moving a Nordic toboggan. Work as a team member and provide leadership. Demonstrate the ability to use appropriate equipment consistent with Senior level terrain and personnel. The terrain should be mildly rolling to most difficult track or prepared surfaces and off track situations.

Nordic Toboggan Evaluation Maneuvers

The following components will be evaluated during the Nordic Toboggan Handling evaluation:

Toboggan Fabrication

Organization and Leadership of a Toboggan Transport/Belay Up-slope Transport and Belay of a Loaded Toboggan Down-slope Transport and Belay of a Loaded Toboggan On-Trail, Flatland Transport of a Loaded Toboggan

Senior Nordic Continuing Education

Once achieving Senior status the Patroller must maintain that skill level in order to maintain the Senior classification. This will be accomplished every season at the local Nordic skills refresher. The refreshers are not pass/fail performance evaluations. They will be a clinic format with sufficient feedback and skill enhancement provided in order for the Patroller to maintain Senior level Nordic skills.

Appendix V – Senior Nordic Evaluation Scorecards

NORDIC SENIOR SKIING EVALUATION CENTRAL DIVISION

Candidate _____ NSP # _____

Date _____

Location _____

Terrain Requirements: Mildly Rolling to Most Difficult Track or Prepared Surfaces and Off-track Situations.

Skill *	Elements						Score	Comments
	Weight Transfer	Body Position	Timing	Arm Swing & Poling	Edging/ Pressure	Balance		
Classical Technique								
Diagonal Stride					N/A			
Uphill Diagonal					N/A			
Double Pole	N/A				N/A			
Dble. Pole w/Kick					N/A			
Step Turn					N/A			
Skate Turn								
Herringbone Sidestep	N/A	N/A						
Traverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P F	
Kick Turn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P F	
Skating Technique								
Diagonal Skate								
V1-Skate								
V2- alternate Skate								

Nordic Downhill Technique

Skill *	Elements						Score	Comments
	U/L Body Separation	Counter Rotation	Foot Steering	Edging/ Pressure	Pole Timing	Hand Position		
Straight Run								
Gliding Wedge								
Braking Wedge								
Wedge Turn								
Wedge Christie								
Parallel Turn								
Telemark								
Controlled Fall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P F	
Pole Drag	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P F	

* Common skills are graded to PSIA level 7 for Senior candidates.

Overall score:

Pass_____ Fail_____ (check one)

Examiner_____ Registered_____ Qualified_____ (check one) NSP#_____

(signature)



Nordic Senior Program Extended Nordic Ski Tour Performance Evaluation

EXTENDED NORDIC SKI TOUR	Cand. #1	Cand. #2	Cand. #3	Cand. #4	Cand. #5
Terrain: 25 km (15 miles) or 1000 feet elevation gain. Difficulty: Four-hour tour; full patrol pack	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -
EVALUATION CRITERIA 1. Assessment of strength and stamina 2. Preparedness for injury or emergency 3. Techniques appropriate to terrain 4. Confidence CRITICAL STANDARD: Is the senior candidate prepared (physically, technically) to endure an emergency search and rescue?	Comments	Comments	Comments	Comments	Comments
OVERALL RATING FOR EXTENDED NORDIC SKI TOUR (Note: These scores represent the majority opinion of the instructors. Do not assign an overall rating until a majority opinion has been determined.)					



Nordic Senior Program Skiing Performance Evaluation

After reviewing skills and completing practice exercises,
the following maneuvers should be observed and evaluated.

TRACK/PREPARED SURFACE

- Diagonal Stride (flat, uphill, downhill)
- Double Poling (flat, uphill, downhill)
- Skating (flat, uphill)
- Braking Techniques (downhill)

OFF-TRACK

- Climbing Maneuvers (unpacked snow, trees, obstacles)
- Descending Maneuvers (unpacked snow, trees, obstacles)
- Basic Turns: Stem, Stem Christies, Wedge Christies (open slope)
- Advanced Turns: Parallel or Telemark (open slope)

NORDIC SKIING PROFICIENCY	Cand. #1	Cand. #2	Cand. #3	Cand. #4	Cand. #5
Terrain: Mildly Rolling to Most Difficult Track or Prepared Surfaces and Off-track Situations	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -
EVALUATION CRITERIA 1. Demonstrate ability to ski in any track or prepared surface terrain encountered using proper: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Weight transfer Body position Timing and type of pole plant Arm swing Edging and pressure Balance 2. Demonstrate ability to ski in any off-track terrain encountered using proper: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Weight transfer Body position Timing and type of pole plant Arm swing Edging and pressure Balance 	Comments	Comments	Comments	Comments	Comments
OVERALL RATING FOR NORDIC SENIOR SKIING (Note: These scores represent the majority opinion of the instructors. Do not assign an overall rating until a majority opinion has been determined.)					



Nordic Senior Program Toboggan Transport and Belays Performance Evaluation

The toboggan transport and belay evaluation may be incorporated into the extended nordic ski tour evaluation schedule. While on the group ski tour, the senior candidates will be expected to build a toboggan (from available materials) and transport an “injured” person a significant distance, demonstrating good belaying and patient-handling techniques.

TOBOGGAN TRANSPORT AND BELAYS	Cand. #1	Cand. #2	Cand. #3	Cand. #4	Cand. #5
Terrain: Mildly Rolling to Most Difficult. Track or prepared surfaces and off-track situations	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -	+ = -
EVALUATION CRITERIA 1. Structurally sound toboggan construction from materials in patrol pack 2. Leadership in conducting rescue operation 3. Selection, properly tied knots, and proper rope management 4. Proper choice of terrain anchor(s) and belay positions 5. Knowledge of proper belay commands 6. Effective static and dynamic belay techniques 7. Roles, responsibilities, and positions of rescuers 8. Principles and procedures of patient packaging 9. Effective transitions CRITICAL STANDARD: Is belay smooth, controlled, efficient, and safe?	Comments	Comments	Comments	Comments	Comments
OVERALL RATING FOR NORDIC SENIOR TOBOGGAN (Note: These scores represent the majority opinion of the instructors. Do not assign an overall rating until a majority opinion has been determined.)					

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National Ski Patrol

OEC Module of Senior Training Coordinators Manual

www.nsp.org



MISSION STATEMENT

The Senior Outdoor Emergency Care (OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM) component is a national education program that encourages members to participate in field relevant exercises to help them develop skills in decision making, problem management and leadership as it relates to the treatment of patients.

In addition the practical exercises that are conducted enhance the ability of the patrollers to handle serious patients in an austere environment.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE:

This guide has been prepared to assist Region OEC Administrators (ROA) and Senior Training Coordinators (STC) in conducting Senior Outdoor Emergency Care (OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM) Programs within their respective regions. These positions are defined under the Responsibilities section

GOAL:

The OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM has been established to expand and improve the knowledge and skills of NSP members relating to handling complex situations involving decision making, problem management and leadership. This program is designed for alpine and Nordic patrollers (variations in requirements are noted). The program also prepares patrollers for leadership roles within the NSP.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1. The OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM is a national training program; the National Board retains control over Senior Program policies and guidelines. The established program outlines and policies must be followed without local modification. The program maintains consistency and quality assurance across all Divisions. The goal of the program is to maintain the same consistency and quality for all OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM candidates across the country. The OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM is supervised by each Division's OEC Supervisor.
2. The OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM is a three (3) part program; Commitment, Training, and Evaluation. This program represents a significant commitment on the part of all Candidates and OEC Trainer/Evaluators in the senior program.



National Ski Patrol OEC Module of Senior

- ❑ The Commitment: OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidates are required to obtain a copy of the current edition of the Ski Patroller's Manual, the current Outdoor Emergency Care manual, and make a serious commitment to the program in the fall, or at the latest early in the ski season. By the end of December, or earlier if required by the region, candidate applications should be approved by their respective Patrol Director/NSP Rep. and should be forwarded to their Regional STC.
- ❑ The Training: OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM training is designed to be conducted at the region, section or patrol level under the direction of the Senior Training Coordinator and conducted by the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/E.
- ❑ The Evaluation: OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidates must attend and satisfactorily complete a formal evaluation, which serves as the final evaluation and validation step in the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM.

ORGANIZATION:

For any issues involving the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM, the STC interfaces with their Region OEC Administrator (ROA) or designee, who then reports to the Division OEC Supervisor.

REFERENCES:

Outdoor Emergency Care Manual, Fifth Edition, Brady/Pearson
Ski Patrollers Manual
National Ski Patrol Policies and Procedures
Instructors Manual for Outdoor Emergency Care

REQUIRED FORMS:

Application to Conduct an OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation
(Appendix B) OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidate Forms (Appendix C)
Program Evaluation Form (Appendix F)
OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation Record
(Appendix G) OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation
Form (Appendix G) Division QA Form (Appendix G)

RESPONSIBILITIES:

For purposes of this document, the positions listed below are job responsibilities and can be assumed by one or more individuals or combined as determined by the needs of the Division.

Senior OEC Training Coordinator (STC): The STC works under the guidance of the ROA and the Division OEC Supervisor or designee assigned to that area. This individual is appointed



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by the Division OEC Supervisor after consulting with the regions RD and ROA. It is the responsibility of the STC to manage the program for the region. This includes planning and scheduling the training sessions and final evaluations, coordination with the region staff as well as the Division OEC Supervisor/Representative, executing the program, completing all documentation requirements and ensuring the program meets the requirements of the National standards.

Trainer/Evaluator (T/E): T/Es serve dual roles. During training sessions their role is one as a Trainer for the candidates where they review the scenario results with the candidates and provide constructive feedback on execution issues. When performing the formal evaluation, the Trainers become Evaluators and evaluate the capability of the candidate to meet the standards defined by the National Ski Patrol to meet Senior OEC status.

Division OEC Supervisor/Designee: The representative provides evaluation quality control by reviewing the evaluation plan created by the STC prior to the evaluation and attending the evaluation to ensure that it meets the standards of the Division and the National Ski Patrol. This individual is also a key participant along with the STC in resolving pass/fail issues.

Senior OEC Candidates: The candidates must meet the requirements stated in the Ski Patrollers Manual. In order to be an effective candidate they must have strong medical skills; the stronger the skills, the more likely that they will be successful in the program. Although first aid isn't the final determination that the candidate is senior material, it is the application of those skills as they apply to the scenario that enables the decision-making, leadership and the problem management skills necessary to complete the evaluation successfully.

PROCESS

ROAs and STCs, with the cooperation of the region's Patrol Directors/NSP Representatives, need to establish a training plan and final evaluation schedule for the senior program early in the season. Regional training plans need to provide for patrol as well as other centralized training. Training schedules must be established and made known early so as to be accessible and convenient for interested patrollers.

A. Organizing the Training Program

1. The STC must complete an Application to Conduct an OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation and return it to the appropriate Division OEC Supervisor or designee at least eight weeks prior to the final evaluation, or no later than January 15th of each year. A reproducible copy of the Application to Conduct a OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation is found in Appendix B.
2. Upon approval of the application by the Division OEC Supervisor, the STC must electronically register the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM events through the national office.



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3. The training schedule should be developed early and coordinated so as to minimize conflicts with other region or division activities. It should be published prior to the Fall Refreshers.

This will assist candidates in making a commitment to the program and will allow the staffing process to begin.

4. Candidate Training schedules should include and not be limited to the following, with specific dates, times and locations of all training and evaluation events.

- ❑ Candidate orientation program:
 - Should outline the program requirements and expectations,
 - Review the training schedule and hand out materials such as manuals and candidate checklists.
- ❑ Skill performance opportunities:
 - Provisions for candidates to demonstrate the OEC Skill level necessary for successful OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM completion.
 - Obtain the necessary OEC skill performance verifications from an OEC Instructor.
 - **All practice sessions should be** under the tutorship of a OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/E.
 - Focus on developing the skills of decision making, problem management and leadership. Trainers and candidates are encouraged to take this practice beyond the minimum program requirements, and to make up their own scenarios and practice these skills in as many different patrol settings as possible. Scenario practice is the cornerstone of the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Program training.
 - Training also provides valuable experiences for existing and new OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/Es. Each Division OEC Supervisor is responsible for the training and calibration of OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/Es for program quality assurance purposes.
- ❑ Scheduling of the final evaluation:
 - Early publication of the final evaluation schedule will relieve the uncertainty and stress normally encountered by the candidate. Specific attention should be devoted to explaining the process during the initial candidate orientation.

B. Training Sessions

The training sessions may be held at any time or location. The minimum requirements of the program state that each candidate is required to lead 4-practice scenarios prior to the final evaluation.



- ❑ Training sessions are scheduled to meet the needs of the majority of trainees. The trainee must successfully lead 4 of the 7 Scenarios found in Appendix G of the Ski Patrollers Manual current edition to meet the requirements of the evaluation. The formats of the training sessions should be set up to be similar to the final evaluation, i.e., small teams assigned to stations overseen by the T/E. After the completion of the scenario, the TE and the candidates review the actions taken at each station and discuss appropriate management techniques as well as possible methods for improvements.
- ❑ The first training session should include an introduction to the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM. This introduction will provide the trainee with program objectives and performance expectations. A review of required documentation as well as presentation of clear timelines for completing required components is essential for candidate success. Following the introduction, attention should be drawn to the requirement of the breakdown of 2 written scenarios. This breakdown will help the candidates identify problem management, decision making and leadership skills necessary for successful completion of the program. Regions may also elect to conduct an OEC Technician skill sign off session during this time frame.
- ❑ The following training sessions should be set up with stations of different level 5/6 scenarios. Teams should be chosen arbitrarily for each training session. Moulage should be used as much as practical at each station during the training session. Moulage provides the candidates with a reasonable presentation of the injury being portrayed.
- ❑ An additional objective of each training session is to have different T/Es present. It allows the trainee to become familiar with the T/E and therefore less intimidated by them at the final evaluation. The T/Es are also given an opportunity to sharpen their evaluation skills in preparation for the final evaluation.

The Training Setting

- ❑ Training may be conducted at a non-ski area facility with suitable terrain and should be on snow. Terrain, equipment and the environment must be as realistic as possible; otherwise candidates are unfairly trained. The general sequence of events is to have the candidate dispatched, arrive at the situation, evaluate it, call for help and equipment, have a sled and equipment arrive, treat the illness or injury and have the patient loaded in the sled .
- ❑ Throughout the entire training process, it is recommended that all trainers develop the practice of realism. Practical problems and obstacles must be as realistic as possible (i.e. don't call a piece of bamboo a tree), held in a realistic location and use simple moulage. Insist on real time lines for the arrival of help or equipment in order to obtain optimum training results.



Staffing the Training Program

- ❑ OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM training may be provided or coordinated under the direction of Senior T/Es. Other experienced patrol personnel or professionals may be used in the training process, as long as they follow the approved training curriculum, which is in accordance with the Outdoor Emergency Care criteria.
- ❑ If a region's training program is to be divided between one or more patrols, each such training location must have a lead trainer evaluator approved by the STC to oversee each training site. The STC maintains ultimate responsibility for the quality of the training program.
- ❑ Special care should be exercised in selecting patients for the on-snow scenarios. The patients should be experienced patrollers or OEC instructors whenever possible.

C. Candidate Preparation and Training

Training Philosophy

- ❑ Training is the key to the success of the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM. ROAs and STCs must play an active role in assuring that an organized, quality training program is offered at the region, section or patrol level. While it is recognized that training formats may vary from region to region, a pre-established training schedule is a necessity. OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidates are expected to participate in the training process, satisfactorily complete all program requirements and attend and satisfactorily complete a Divisional final evaluation.

Anxiety and Competency

- ❑ There is a certain amount of anxiety and stress associated with any evaluation or emergency situation. The training program is for candidates in developing an ability to manage anxiety and stress in the emergency situation. Anxiety should not be an excuse for inadequate performance.

The OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM candidate should have demonstrated skills through evaluated scenarios by a SR T/E prior to the final evaluation.

- ❑ Competency, the successful demonstration of all skill sets, is expected on final evaluation day. Candidates should be made aware of these expectations in advance of their commitment to the program. A clear understanding of the program expectations and the evaluation environment is a must. The program addresses these needs.



Registering Prospective Candidates

- ❑ Schedules and program information should be made available to all patrols, Patrol Directors/NSP Reps, and prospective candidates at region and patrol meetings. All training sessions must be posted on region and/or division calendars. In addition, the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM must be registered electronically with national.
- ❑ Candidate applications must be completed, signed by the candidate's Patrol Director/NSP Rep., and forwarded to the respective Region STC prior to any candidate making a commitment to the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM for that season. All applications must be received prior to the start of the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM. The applications should be maintained by the Senior Training Coordinator.

Eligibility Requirements

- ❑ NSP members may enroll in the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM training program at any time **after** achieving patroller status and obtaining their Patrol Director's/NSP Rep.'s recommendation.
- ❑ A minimum of one ski season of experience at patroller level is required before they are eligible for the final OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM evaluation.
- ❑ Questions regarding candidate eligibility should be directed to the ROA, STC, or Division Supervisor for that area.

Application Form

- ❑ See Appendix C for a reproducible copy of the Senior Candidate Application.
- ❑ Each candidate will receive the program as written in the latest edition of the Ski Patroller's Manual.
- ❑ See Appendix C for a reproducible copy of the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidate Checklist, detailing the steps needed to satisfactorily complete the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM training program.

D. Evaluation

General Requirements

- ❑ An application to conduct an OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation (see Appendix B) must be completed and forwarded to the Division



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Supervisor no less than eight (8) weeks prior to the scheduled final evaluation date and not later than January 15th of each ski season.

- ❑ STCs should ensure that the application is complete. Special attention should be given to the candidate team format, training schedule, dates, times and location of the final evaluation. Incomplete applications may not be accepted by the Division Supervisor.

The Division's Supervisor will establish a minimum number of candidates needed to conduct a final evaluation. When the number of candidates exceeds the limits set by the Division Supervisor, a second evaluation can be established as long as it is adequately staffed or, candidates will be urged to attend an evaluation in another region. Final approval will rest with the involved region's STCs and their respective Division Supervisors.

- ❑ STCs will be notified by the Division Supervisor at least two weeks in advance of the scheduled date of the identity of the Division OEC Representative assigned to the final evaluation. The Division OEC Representative will contact the evaluation coordinator in advance of the evaluation date to discuss the evaluation schedule, staffing and logistics.
- ❑ Only Senior OEC T/Es with current Division approval may evaluate any final evaluation. A list of currently approved OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/Es is maintained by the Division OEC Supervisor and is available to each Region's STC as needed. Other patrollers are encouraged to assist in other non-evaluation portions of the final evaluation.
- ❑ ROAs and STCs are encouraged to contact neighboring regions to invite and encourage participation by evaluators from these regions. This experience broadens the evaluation and learning experience of all involved.
- ❑ It is desirable to have all candidates evaluated by three different sets of Senior T/Es whenever possible. Each station must have at least two T/Es and each team/candidate must have an assigned T/E. Each candidate must be in a team of three and each must lead a station during each round. Please refer to candidate team formats for information on candidate rotation options. OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidates must be provided advance and reasonable notice of the Time and location of the final evaluation. The notice should include at a minimum the date, time and specific location of the final evaluation, the expected arrival time and check-in location, and a reminder to bring all normal ski and patrolling equipment and documentation of training program completion.
- ❑ STCs must verify the following prior to allowing any candidate to participate in the final evaluation (preferably prior to the day of the final evaluation):



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- ✓ That a Candidate Application signed by the appropriate Patrol Director/NSP Rep. is on file, and that the candidate has successfully completed a training program at the patrol, section and/or region level.
- ✓ That the candidate has satisfactorily completed and submitted the answers to two (2) written scenarios examples provided in the Ski Patrollers manual.
- ✓ That the candidate has submitted a completed senior level written scenario.
- ✓ That the candidate has submitted a Completion Log for OEC Basic Skills Performance. A Completion Log as verification that all OEC skills and the four (4) on-snow practical scenarios have been satisfactorily completed. OEC Instructors may sign off on the OEC Basic Skills. An OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/E must sign off on the practical scenarios. (A reproducible copy of the log is found in Appendix C).

Candidate Team format:

There are two options for candidate team format. It is at the discretion of the region to determine which format is suitable for the resources they have available. The evaluation format must be established prior to the start of the season and communicated to the candidates planning to take the evaluation.

Single Candidate Team Format: The single candidate team consists of a single candidate accompanied by the assigned T/E. This team will travel together through the warm-up scenario and the two evaluation scenarios. The helpers or bystanders at each scenario will be staffed by the region and will remain at the scenario.

Multiple Candidate Team Format: (Recommended) This team consists of three candidates and an assigned T/E. The team will work together through the warm-up and evaluation scenarios. The candidates in the team will participate both as lead patrollers and helpers. The candidates participating as helpers at the scenario are not evaluated, only the candidate participating as the lead patroller is evaluated. Each candidate in the team will be a lead patroller on one warm-up scenario and evaluated as the lead patroller in two test scenarios.

Location, Setting and Equipment

- ❑ Use good judgment in the selection of ski areas for training sessions or final evaluation.
- ❑ Locations chosen must provide facilities for staging and debriefing, as well as the actual scenarios. Consider making the final evaluation as accessible as possible to all. In all



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cases, the time and specific location (ski trails, etc.) must be approved by ski area management.

- ❑ The final evaluation must be on snow and must meet the terrain requirements as specified in the scenario. Approval **must** be obtained from the Division Supervisor for any changes to scenarios.
- ❑ Equipment – Skis/boards and toboggans need to be used. For the final evaluation, each station is required to have a toboggan and pack sufficient to perform first aid at the level 5/6 scenarios. Candidates should familiarize themselves with the available equipment before the evaluation begins.
- ❑ Moulage must be used. The patroller responsible for the application of moulage is required to read all scenarios prior to the evaluation to ensure that the proper moulage is available for all scenarios.
- ❑ The Hill Coordinator should be used to provide sufficient support if people are available. This person should familiarize themselves with the area terrain. Scenarios and terrain must be appropriately matched. Any changes to the existing written scenario must be approved by the Division Supervisor. The STC, Hill Coordinator, and Moulage Patroller should meet prior to the evaluation to ensure that locations and patients are properly assigned. It is recommended that number markers be used to indicate station locations.

Selecting Patients and Bystanders

- ❑ The STC may wish to assign the task of obtaining and briefing patients and bystanders to another member of the region staff.
- ❑ OEC Instructors can be used as patients during the final evaluation process, if an adequate number are available.
- ❑ Patients need to be thoroughly prepared and coached preceding the actual evaluation stations to ensure that practical problems are presented exactly as written in the scenario. With a goal of realism, patients should be encouraged not to be overly dramatic, but to be clear and consistent in portraying their injuries and symptoms. Moulage should also be appropriate for scenario being portrayed. Patients MUST NOT wear patrol parkas or first aid belts/packs.
- ❑ Personnel such as family or friends of patrollers may be used as untrained bystanders. However, they cannot be family or friends of the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM candidate. Individuals acting as untrained helpers and bystanders MUST NOT wear patrol parkas or first aid belts/packs.
- ❑ Candidates participating in the final evaluation WILL NOT be used as untrained helpers or bystanders.



Selecting Station Evaluators

- ❑ Only Division approved OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/Es may be used as station evaluators during the final evaluation.
- ❑ Care must be taken in scheduling evaluators to ensure that there are no conflicts of interest which may result from candidate rotations through the evaluation (i.e.: husband/wife, parent/child, patrol director/patroller, ROA).
- ❑ Evaluators must be carefully paired so as to achieve the best possible balance in evaluating capability. One evaluator will be assigned to each candidate or team. That evaluator will be present at each evaluation done by their assigned candidate or team. Individuals chosen to act as the assigned evaluator shall possess the following qualities:
 - Good communication skills
 - Have demonstrated good interpersonal skills
 - An ability to evaluate objectively
 - A desire to help the candidate
 - A positive attitude, patience and understanding, sensitivity, keen observation skills
 - Strong OEC skills
 - An ability to measure effectiveness based on results, not singular methods
- ❑ No more than one newly appointed evaluator should be assigned to the same station.
- ❑ DO NOT schedule an individual as an evaluator who cannot stay for the entire day, including candidate debriefing.

Station Managers/Coordinators:

The Station Manager is not an evaluator and need not be a Senior patroller. This is a good position for future Senior candidates. This patroller must have good organization skills and be able to focus on the job at hand. Responsibilities are listed below.

- Makes sure station is set up according to scenario guidelines and required equipment is available.
- Tracks time for scenario, tracks requested equipment and resources
- Sends in helpers (**at 2 minutes after request**), provides vitals upon call from candidate of found vitals.
- Escorts candidates in and out of station, ensuring that they are not within earshot of evaluation discussions.
- Help candidates repack the toboggan/equipment.
- Keeps bystanders or passer bys out of scenario area.



Selecting, Using and Setting Up Practical Scenarios

- ❑ Only scenarios from the National OEC Test Bank are allowed for final evaluations. Select only those practical problems that can be realistically staged in the area where the evaluation is being conducted.
- ❑ Obtain area management approval before selecting practical problems which must be staged under/near a chair lift, in a loading, unloading, base lodge or parking area.
- ❑ **IMPORTANT:** Select a station rotation scheme and match specific problems to ensure that each candidate is evaluated in one multiple injury scenario and one bystander or multiple patient scenario. Each candidate must complete one scenario with the use of a backboard as one of the two final test scenarios.
- ❑ Do not alter any aspect of a practical scenario without the express approval of the Division Supervisor or the Division Liaison assigned to assist with your final evaluation.
- ❑ Practical problem selection and candidate rotation must be reviewed by the Division OEC Supervisor to ensure that all candidates receive a similar variety of practical problems. Each candidate needs to be evaluated as a leader for one multiple patient and one multiple injury scenario.
- ❑ Maintain the degree of realism expected. Use real props as called for, simple moulage and real time lines for the arrival of helpers and equipment are expected. Please review the realism requirements in the training program discussed earlier in this manual.

Evaluation Scenarios and Rounds

- ❑ The final evaluation must use Level 5/6 scenarios from the OEC Test Bank.
- ❑ Refer to Appendix D for the referenced table as a guideline that sets up the final evaluation rotation. To manage this requirement it is recommended that a matrix be created that is similar to the one shown in Appendix D. This matrix must be created and provided to the Division OEC Supervisor the week before the evaluation. It is the Division's OEC Supervisor responsibility to ensure that the evaluation meets the Division and National standards.
- ❑ The number of candidates determines the numbers of stations. A matrix is set up by time; **no scenario is allowed to go longer than 20 minutes.** Going past 20 minutes is considered a failure. Each team rotates stations and leaders during the round.
- ❑ There are 3 rounds: a warm up round, a final 1st round, and a final 2nd round.



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Each OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM candidate must lead a scenario in each round. One final round must have multiple patients, and the other multiple injuries on a single patient.

Warm Up Round – The warm up round is used to clear the jitters out of both the T/Es and the Candidates. It is designed to allow for socialization and adjustment among all participants. It is executed exactly like a final round. The only exception is that the T/Es may discuss the results and offer suggestions about the scenario at the completion of the warm up station. The scenarios may be either single or multiple patients. Each candidate must lead at one warm up round. These are not to be used for any type of evaluation.

Final Rounds:

- ❑ The recommended format involves running a different scenario at each station. Again it is emphasized that the problems must be realistic in terms of the terrain on which they are being staged and the obstacles required.
- ❑ The same practical scenario may be run at all stations simultaneously, providing the problems are appropriate for the terrain and are staged and presented in a consistent manner. This will generally require advance planning and very detailed briefings for patients and bystanders.
- ❑ The candidate must complete both final rounds with either a +/- to successfully achieve a pass on that scenario. Discussing the problem with the candidate is not allowed during the evaluation. The T/Es may only talk to each other after the completion of the station for no longer than 5 minutes to reach a consensus. At the completion of the final round the STC will review the scorecards for negative marks. Any negative marks will be reviewed by the T/Es for that station. The lowest grade always prevails and becomes the overall grade for that scorecard.

Evaluation and Using the Scorecard (See Appendix E)

Candidates and the assigned evaluator will be provided information related to the dispatch of a patroller to a situation. All other information is to be obtained from the situation, arrival on the scene, or through the assessment process. The patient and station manager will have all available information to ensure that the station is set up and run properly.

Station evaluators should be briefed and reminded of the proper use of the scorecard and the importance of detailed documentation. They should be using a time-line format to record data on the blank side of the card and are to be reminded that all sections of the card need an entry. This briefing is to be conducted by the STC.



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OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/Es are reminded that their task and responsibility is to observe the performances provided by the candidates, record the observations, and make a decision regarding the performance observed. Each station is to produce ONE decision regarding the candidate's performance. The T/Es should only evaluate what they have observed the candidate perform, not what they believe the candidate should perform.

STCs should not accept any card(s) from a T/E that does not provide adequate documentation for a (-) negative score. The card should be given back to the T/E with instructions to complete it.

Evaluators need to reach a consensus within five minutes of each station being completed. If this is not possible they will continue with the evaluation and review that station again later in the day. The longer it takes the more difficult the decision becomes. Evaluators are not to leave the evaluation location until all issues are resolved. The process of reaching consensus is intentionally not defined, but means the evaluators need to come to one decision. It is not a vote, but rather a discussion. In all cases consensus may not be reached and the STC and/or Division OEC Supervisor may have to become involved.

At the completion of all stations, the STC reviews the cards for “-“ results and meets with the T/Es. If the issue cannot be resolved favorably, it is recommended that the evaluators take the candidate aside and inform him/her of the result. The team should offer the candidate feedback and suggestions to correct the mistakes. It is imperative that the team be on the candidate's side and to convey a positive attitude and ensure that the candidate knows that “we are in this together.” It is recommended that candidates that failed a station be notified first. For successful candidates, the assigned evaluator or STC will notify them of their achievement.

Arbitration and Problem Resolution

If the evaluators cannot come to consensus regarding the performance of any candidate, the STC needs to discuss the issues with the evaluators and may interview the candidate. The STC with the concurrence of the Division OEC Supervisor, has the authority to reach consensus for the group and render a final decision. **In unusual circumstances the STC will consult the Division OEC Supervisor, but only the Division OEC Supervisor may allow the retake of one station by a candidate.**

In no case shall the candidate be told of the potential of reevaluation by anyone other than the STC, with the approval of the Division OEC Supervisor. These situations should be documented.

The new evaluation scenario must be completed using one of the same evaluation teams that were present during the final evaluation and prior to any other results being offered.



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Candidates that were not successful the day of the final evaluation should be encouraged to continue with the training process. The candidate is only allowed to test at a final evaluation once during a ski season.

All decisions made by the close of the final evaluation day are final decisions and are sanctioned by the Division OEC Supervisor. There is **no appeal process** after the Division OEC Supervisor departs from the location of the final evaluation.

Program Evaluation

At the conclusion of the final evaluation, copies of the program evaluation must be given to all participants, including evaluators, candidates, patients, helpers/bystanders and staff. A copy of the program evaluation is found in Appendix F. All copies of the evaluations must be sent to the responsible Division OEC Supervisor.

Candidates must complete and turn in the evaluation to the STC prior to notification of evaluation results.

STCs are encouraged to elicit feedback on the program by all available means, including the evaluation form and a staff debriefing.

The Division OEC Supervisor or designee will also complete the Division QA Feedback Form found in Appendix G

Final Evaluation Completion

All required forms, evaluation results and score cards must be submitted to the Division Supervisor, no later than TWO WEEKS following the final evaluation date. The Division OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation Record, found in Appendix G must be complete, providing all required entries and data.

Contact the ROA or STC immediately if there are any difficulties or problems. Retain a regional copy of all evaluation results.

In the event of any unusual occurrence at a final evaluation, it is recommended to develop a written narrative of the circumstances as soon as possible after the evaluation while recollections are current. The Region OEC Administrator (ROA) and Division Supervisor should be notified as soon as possible.



Paperwork Requirements

Candidate Paperwork

All candidates must complete paperwork as required by the Ski Patrollers Manual. The current version (be sure to review the latest version each year for potential changes) requires that the Candidate provide the following completed paperwork at least two weeks prior to the evaluation or sooner.

1. "Senior Candidate Application," signed by the patrol director/NSP Rep. (Appendix C).
2. "Completion Log for OEC Basic Skills performance Check-Off," signed by appropriate NSP Instructors (Appendix C).
3. A copy of their current, valid OEC Card.
4. A copy of their current, valid NSP Card.
5. Written answers to two scenarios from the Ski Patrollers Manual (Appendix C).
6. One original scenario created by the candidate, level 5/6 in the correct format following the Scenario Scoring Matrix (Appendix C).

The STC is required to review and maintain the paperwork for presentation to the Division OEC Supervisor. Any paperwork that does not meet the standard should be returned to the candidate for correction. No candidate may take the evaluation until the paperwork has been approved by the STC and the Division liaison.

Evaluation Paperwork

1. Evaluation Plan

Prior to the evaluation, the evaluation plan is required to be sent to the Division OEC Supervisor. The package should be sent at least two (2) weeks in advance or at the discretion of the OEC Supervisor. Refer to Appendix D for a sample format of the evaluation plan.



2. Station Evaluation Packets

Station evaluation packets are required to be prepared for that station prior to the evaluation. The station packet will contain:

- 1 Copy of the scenarios defined for that station for all three rounds: Warm up, 1st Final, 2nd Final.
- 1 Set of completed OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Scenario Evaluation Cards for the evaluators assigned to the station. Refer to the paragraph below titled Completing Evaluation Cards.
- Sharpened pencils with erasers [pens freeze]
- Clipboards or other hard writing surfaces

The station manager assigned to the station will receive these packets prior to the start of the evaluation. The station manager must not share the scenario with the evaluators.

3. Completing OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Scenario Evaluation Cards

It is recommended that prior to the start of the evaluation, each station have the header of 3 OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation Cards completed: one card for the assigned evaluator, and one card for each of the T/Es. The picture below shows the header of the evaluation card. It has been filled in to illustrate how it should be completed.

NATIONAL SKI PATROL – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM PROGRAM SCENARIO EVALUATION				
Leader	<i>Team 1-A</i>	Inst/Eval	<i>T/E Name</i>	
Helper 1	<i>Team 1-B</i>	Date	<i>Today's Date</i>	
Helper 2	<i>Team 1-C</i>	End Time	<i>Time Completed</i>	
Scenario	<i>6-09</i>	Station	<i>4</i>	Start Time <i>Start</i> Total <i>Total Time</i>

The assigned T/E also receives a packet, which contains only the cards for the stations for the assigned T/E's candidates. The assigned T/E does not get the scenario descriptions. The assigned T/E may only see what the candidate sees.

4. Final Evaluation Completion Paperwork

At the completion of the evaluation, the STC is required to send the following Final Evaluation completion paperwork:

- ❑ OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation Record (see Appendix G) – This form provides pertinent data for the date and location of the evaluation and T/E



support for the final evaluation . **A copy of this form must be sent to your Region's OEC Administrator (ROA) and the Division OEC Supervisor.**

- ❑ OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation Form (see Appendix G)
–This form summarizes the patroller information for each candidate participating in the evaluation and the final results. **A copy of this form must be sent to your Region's OEC Administrator (ROA) and the Division OEC Supervisor.**
- ❑ NSP Course Completion Record – This form is provided by NSP on their web site, www.nsp.org. This form provides pertinent data on all attendee's pass or fail score, to enable the NSP database to be updated. **This form must be sent to National as well as the Region OEC Administrator (ROA) and Division OEC Supervisor.**



NATIONAL SKI PATROL

APPENDIX A – NATIONAL OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM

OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Training Evaluation

OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Candidate Training Sessions

Verification of current skills performance and BLS/CPR guidelines must be done by an OEC instructor on the day the instructor actually sees the candidate perform said skills.

Successfully participate in a minimum of four on snow (4) OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM practice scenarios as the leader.

(Verified by a Senior OEC T/E) (Ski Patrollers Manual Appendix G)

Must write essay answers to two (2) written OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM scenario problems and write one (1) new senior-level training scenario that can be used by the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Training Coordinator with other candidates. (Verified by a OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/E)

OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation

Warm up Round

A warm up round will be given on the day of the final evaluation and will not be used as part of the final evaluation process. Each candidate will be given a warm up as a leader. Immediate feedback by the evaluators is expected during the warm up round.

Evaluation Round

Candidates are evaluated as a leader twice. One will be a multiple injury problem and the other will be a multiple patient (triage) problem.

Note: There is no provision for additional evaluation rounds. Reevaluation will only be given under extreme circumstances.



APPENDIX B – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM EVALUATION APPLICATION

NATIONAL SKI PATROL DIVISION OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation Application

SPONSORING REGION: _____

CANDIDATE TEAM FORMAT (circle one): Single Candidate Rotation Team Candidate Rotation

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES: Registered _____ + Potential _____ = Total _____

TRAINING SESSIONS:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Evaluation Coordinator(s)/STC: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: (H) _____ (W) _____

FINAL EVALUATION DATE(S):

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

EVALUATION CARDS:

NOTE: 9 cards are needed per candidate per evaluation – 3 noted for warm up round evaluations and 6 noted for final evaluations

Number in Possession: Final _____ Warmup _____
(Allow three to four weeks for delivery of manuals and score cards)

[NOTE: Each STC should already have all OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Scenarios in their possession]

Signature: Regional OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Training Coordinator _____ Date _____

Date Received _____ Approved _____
Signature: Division OEC Supervisor _____



APPENDIX C – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM CANDIDATE FORMS

NATIONAL SKI PATROL EDUCATION PROGRAM

SENIOR CANDIDATE APPLICATION

Date of Senior Candidate Application _____

PATROLLER INFORMATION

Name		NSP ID #	
Address		Patrol	
City, State, Zip		Years of Patrolling Experience	
Daytime Phone		Evening/Weekend Phone Email Address	

Senior Candidate Signature _____ Date _____

Senior Alpine

Senior Nordic

Senior Auxiliary

DIVISION APPLICATION INFORMATION

This application is to be submitted to your Regional Senior Training Coordinator for OEC or Ski and Toboggan as indicated by the region. The Division will provide tracking of all patrollers registered in Senior programs when completing the first evaluation. All patrollers are reminded that in addition to successful completion of the 3 clinics conducted by the division, completion of 3 nationally approved electives is also required before a classification can be changed to Senior.

This certifies that the above named candidate has demonstrated all the basic ski patroller or auxiliary skills and has sufficient knowledge, skills, and experience to participate in the national senior training program.

Patrol director Signature _____ Date _____



APPENDIX C – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM CANDIDATE FORMS (continued)

OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM CANDIDATE CHECKLIST

APPLICATION & MANUAL	Order the Ski Patroller's Manual from the National catalog and senior application from your patrol director or Region Senior Training Coordinator
MAKE APPLICATION	Complete the application, obtain patrol directors recommendation and submit to Region Senior Training Coordinator.
REGISTER FOR FINAL EVALUATION	Verify time and location and ensure all registration details are completed for participation in the evaluation. Date: _____ Location: _____
TRAINING SESSION	Obtain from Region Senior Training Coordinator or patrol director the dates, times, locations and events for the regional senior activities. Date: _____ Location: _____
OEC SKILLS VALIDATION	Demonstrate all OEC Skills in accordance with the OEC skills performance guidelines to an OEC Instructor for validation and sign off on training log.
WRITTEN OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM SCENARIOS	Complete worksheets for 2 written senior exercises. Due: _____
WRITE 1 ORIGINAL OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM SCENARIO	Complete 1 original Scenario utilizing the Scenario Scoring Matrix. Due: _____
ON-THE-SNOW SCENARIOS	Satisfactorily complete at least 4 senior practical scenarios on the snow.
COMPLETE OEC SKILLS PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST	Ensure all skills and scenarios are completed and documented on log. Provide to Regional Senior Training Coordinator as directed. Due: _____
PREPARE FOR FINAL EVALUATION	Arrange for toboggan and equipment to be brought to the site. Bring skis, patrol belt and appropriate clothing.



APPENDIX C – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM CANDIDATE FORMS (continued)

NATIONAL SKI PATROL – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Completion Log for OEC Basic Skills Performance Check-off

Senior Candidate _____

The following OEC skills have been demonstrated to an OEC Instructor and have been performed correctly, confidently, and in accordance with the appropriate skill performance guidelines. **Note:** an OEC instructor is required to observe the candidate's performance and testify to the satisfactory completion.

Skill Performance Required	OEC Instructor Name and Signature	Date Completed
Patient Assessment and Vital Signs		
Oxygen Administration, Airway Adjunct Use and Suctioning		
Bleeding control and Bandaging		
Fracture Management skills 1. Management near a joint 2. Alignment of angulated fractures 3. Open fracture management 4. Long bone management 5. Traction splinting		
Spinal Immobilization		
Lifting Techniques		
Medical Emergencies		

This patroller has adequately demonstrated to me the skills of decision making, problem management and leadership in on snow OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM practical scenarios. These scenarios must be signed off by an OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Trainer Evaluator.

Practical OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Scenario	OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Trainer Evaluator Name and Signature	Date Completed
Scenario 1 ID #		
Scenario 2 ID #		
Scenario 3 ID #		
Scenario 4 ID #		



APPENDIX C – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM CANDIDATE FORMS (continued)

NATIONAL SKI PATROL – SCENARIO SCORING MATRIX

Directions: Assign points in three categories (injury/illness, environment, and personnel) where appropriate to determine the degree of difficulty for the scenario.

Injury or Illness

0 points

- medical condition (no influence on situation)
- medications (no influence)
- minor soft tissue (closed)
- burn (superficial)
- frostbite (superficial)

1 point

- eye injury (minor)
- moderate bleeding
- minor sprain/strain/contusion
- medical condition (minor influence)
- contusion of head without loss of responsiveness
- frostbite (moderate to severe)
- burn (partial- or full-thickness) – small or to non-critical areas
- mild altered mental state

2 points

- eye injury (severe)
- minor fracture, e.g., finger, clavicle
- closed extremity fracture or dislocation
- severe sprain/strain that limits mobility
- major bleeding, e.g., arterial/large vein
- amputation
- burn (partial or full-thickness – extensive or to critical areas)
- medical condition (major influence, e.g., hypoglycemia, seizures, pregnancy, hypothermia)
- head injury with loss of responsiveness or altered mental status less than 1 minute
- behavioral crisis

3 points

- shock (hypotensive)
- open or severely angulated extremity fractures
- femur fracture (traction splint)
- neck, back, pelvis fractures (backboard immobilization)
- fracture or dislocation with circulatory, motor, or sensory deficit

4 points

- unresponsive patient
- any life-threatening situation, e.g., stroke, heart attack, severe respiratory distress, acute abdomen, etc.



APPENDIX C – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM CANDIDATE FORMS (continued)

NATIONAL SKI PATROL – SCENARIO SCORING MATRIX

Environment

0 points

- site does not add difficulty

1 point

- difficult extrication or rescue
- disentanglement
- extreme slope or off trail
- rescuer/bystanders in danger

2 points

- combination of any of the above

Personnel

0 points

- single patient
- trained help

1 point

- more than one patient
- untrained assistants
- obnoxious or hysterical patient/bystander
- disoriented patient (non-medical issue)
- language/communication barrier

2 points

- physical danger to self/others



**APPENDIX C – OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM
CANDIDATE FORMS (continued)**

**NATIONAL SKI PATROL – WORKSHEET FOR OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR
PROGRAM SCENARIO**

Name	Patrol	Date	Problem ID
DECISION MAKING	PROBLEM MANAGEMENT	LEADERSHIP	
National DOC			

Note: for each scenario, complete this worksheet by identifying all actions you would perform for the situation and listing them in the objective category areas.



APPENDIX D – EXAMPLE EVALUATION SET UP AND MATRICES

Each candidate must lead in three rounds. To ensure this, a sample matrix has been created on the following page.

The number of candidates determines the numbers of rotations (each block represents a rotation.) If there are 6 Candidates, 6 rotations are required. In this case there were 12 candidates; therefore, 12 rotations are required. The rotations are grouped into stations. To meet time requirements, each station has 3 Rotations, 9:00, 9:25, and 9:45 for the Warm Up round. Scenarios are assigned to each station and that station uses the same scenario for all of the rotations for the round. In this evaluation, Station 1 uses Scenario 1 throughout the warm up, Station 2 uses Scenario 2, etc. Teams are identified as Team 1, Team 2, Team 3. The individuals assigned to that team are identified as A, B or C. Team 1 consists of 1A, 1B, and 1C. The letters list the order in which that team member will lead. The teams are assigned to stations so that each member will lead through the rotation. Note that Team 1, Member A, will start at Station 4. When the team rotates to the next station, Station 1 in this case, the Team 1 leader will shift to Member B, the next station, Station 2, Team 1 will shift leaders to Member C. [Note that in this case there were only 11 candidates taking the evaluation. To even the teams, a fill in was recruited. The fill in will have previously passed the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM and should be considered a suitable fill in.]

Each rotation is managed in the same manner. There are breaks between the rotations to allow for set up of scenarios and repositioning the station locations.

The STC determines starting position for the teams and determines the team members. The STC also determines the T/Es for each station and for each team.

The Hill Coordinator and the Moulage Patroller use the following matrices. The matrices summarize the plans for each round. The scenario numbers shown in the above matrix refers to the scenarios listed in the following matrices. There is a matrix planned for each round.



APPENDIX D - EVALUATION SET UP (continued)

T/E	Station	Scenario	Warm Up			Scenario	Final 1st			Scenario	Final 2nd		
			9:00	9:25	9:45		10:15	10:45	11:15		12:30	1:00	1:30
T/E 1&2	1	1	4A	1B	2C	5	3A	4B	1C	9	2A	3B	4C
T/E 3&4	2	2	3A	4B	1C	6	2A	3B	4C	10	1A	2B	3C
T/E 5&6	3	3	2A	3B	4C	7	1A	2B	3C	11	4A	1B	2C
T/E 7&8	4	4	1A	2B	3C	8	4A	1B	2C	12	3A	4B	1C
Team													
1A	Cand 1	STC											
1B	Cand 2	Division											
1C	Cand 3	Liaison											
ATE	Adv 1	Extra T/E											
2A	Cand 4	Hill											
2B	Cand 5	Coord.											
2C	Cand 6	Moulage											
ATE	Adv 2	Patroller											
3A	Cand 7	Patients											
3B	Cand 8												
3C	Cand 9												
ATE	Adv 3												
4A	Cand 10												
4B	Cand 11												
4C	Cand 12												
ATE	Adv 4												

The Hill Coordinator and the Moulage Patroller use the following sample matrices. The matrices summarize the plans for each round. The scenario numbers shown in the above matrix refers to the scenarios listed in the following matrices. There is a matrix planned for each round.



National Ski Patrol OEC Module of Senior

WARMUP-9:00					
Station	Scenario	Victims	#	Location	Moulage
1	1	1	26-2	Snow Gun Station	1. Pink Clear Fluid from Nose. 2. Helmet with Dent in Front 3. Smashed Goggles 4. Bruising around eyes.
2	2	2	5-14	Most Difficult slope	None
3	3	1	6-09	Most Difficult Slope	Medical Alet Tag, Diabities.
4	4	1	5-13	Most Difficult Slope	1. Open Wound 2. Zip Up Ski Pants 3. Bump By Humorous

Final 1st Round-10:15					
Station	Scenario	Victims	#	Location	Moulage
1	5	2	5-05	Bottom of hill	1. Laceration Extending 2" across Forehead 2. Impaled Ski Pole
2	6	2	05-10	More Difficult Slope	1. Lower Arm Fracture 2. Dislocated Shoulder
3	7	2	5-14	Bottom of hill near snow gun	None
4	8	2	6-19	More Difficult Slope	None

Final 2nd Round-12:30					
Station	Scenario	Victims	#	Location	Moulage
1	9	1	5-02	Any slope by snowmaking equipment	Swelling and deformities, mid shaft humerous.
2	10	1	6-02	Near snow gun pole	Angulated fracture, externall rotated, for the main complaint leg.
3	11	1	6-04	Near Snow gun pole	Discoloration for the abdomen, and discoloration and swelling for the shoulder. Abdominal rigidity can be represented by having the patient tense stomach muscles during the exams, or by moulage.
4	12	1	5-06	Man Made Jump	None.



National Ski Patrol OEC Module of Senior

APPENDIX E –OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM SCENARIO EVALUATION CARD

NATIONAL SKI PATROL -- OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM SCENARIO EVALUATION

Leader		Inst/Evaluator	
Helper # 1		Date	
Helper # 2		End Time	
Scenario #	Station #	Start Time	Total Time
DECISION MAKING			
Problem Assessment		+	
Patient assessment		=	
Appropriate Prioritizing		-	
Insures Overall Safety		Choose One !!	
PROBLEM MANAGEMENT			
Plan of Action		+	
Anticipation		=	
Resource management – People & Equipment		-	
OEC Skill Performance		Choose One !!	
Transportation			
LEADERSHIP			
Communication with Patient, Helpers, Bystanders		+	
Attitude		=	
Ability to Direct		-	
Confidence		Choose One !!	
Team Interaction			
OVERALL			
		+ = -	

Note: Do a time line on reverse side to document all observations, in detail.

↑ **MAKE A DECISION**

- ❑ **USE THE REVERSE SIDE FOR A TIME LINE, ACTION SEQUENCE, DETAILED NOTES, ETC.**
- ❑ **ALL SUBSTANDARD PERFORMANCES MUST BE COMPLETELY DOCUMENTED !!**



APPENDIX F – PROGRAM EVALUATION FORM

NATIONAL SKI PATROL – DIVISION OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluation

To continually serve our patrollers, we need your input into this program. Please fill out and return this form.

1. I am a(n): ☐ Candidate ☐ Evaluator ☐ Patient

2. How many training session did you attend this season before the final evaluation?

Region _____ Patrol _____

3. How would you rate the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Regional Training Session? Excellent Poor
5 4 3 2 1

- a) What did you like best about these sessions?
- b) What did you like least about these sessions?
- c) What changes (additions, deletions, revisions) would you make to improve these sessions?

4. How would you rate the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Patrol Training Sessions? Excellent Poor
5 4 3 2 1

- a) What did you like best about these sessions?
- b) What did you like least about these sessions?
- c) What changes (additions, deletions, revisions) would you make to improve these sessions?

5. How would you rate the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM final evaluation? Excellent Poor
5 4 3 2 1

- a) What did you like best about these evaluations?
- b) What did you like least about these evaluations?
- c) What changes (additions, deletions, revisions) would you make to improve the final evaluation?

(continue on other side)



APPENDIX F – PROGRAM EVALUATION FORM (continued)

6. How would you rate the OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Evaluators?

Excellent				Poor	
5	4	3	2	1	

- a) What did you like best about these evaluators?
- b) What did you like least about these evaluators?
- c) What changes (additions, deletions, revisions) would you make to improve the evaluators?

7. How would you rate your Assigned Evaluator?

Excellent				Poor	
5	4	3	2	1	

- a) What did you like best about your Assigned Evaluator?
- b) What did you like least about your Assigned Evaluator?
- c) What changes (additions, deletions, revisions) would you make to improve your Assigned Evaluator?

8. How would you rate the Sr. Trainer Evaluators during training?

Excellent				Poor	
5	4	3	2	1	

- a) What did you like best about these Senior Trainer Evaluators?
- b) What did you like least about these Senior Trainer Evaluators ?
- c) What changes (additions, deletions, revisions) would you make to improve the Senior Trainer Evaluators ?

9. Location of final evaluation _____ Date _____

10. Additional Comments:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INPUT



APPENDIX G - COMPLETION FORMS REQUIRED

At the completion of the evaluation, the STC is required to send the following Final Evaluation completion paperwork:

- ❑ OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation Record (Appendix G)
– This form provides pertinent data for the date and location of the evaluation and T/E support for the Evaluation. **A copy of this form must be sent to your Region OEC Administrator (ROA) and the Division OEC Supervisor.**
- ❑ OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM Final Evaluation Form (Appendix G)
– This form summarizes the patroller information for each candidate participating in the evaluation and the final results. **A copy of this form must be sent to your Region OEC Administrator (ROA) and the Division OEC Supervisor.**
- ❑ NSP Course Completion Record – This form is provided by NSP on their web site, www.nsp.org. This form provides pertinent data on all attendees pass or fail, to enable the NSP database to be updated. **This form must be sent to National as well as your Region OEC Administrator (ROA) and Division OEC Supervisor.**
- ❑ Division Quality Assurance Form (Appendix G) - This form is also required. The purpose is to provide a mechanism for consistent evaluation and continued quality management in all OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM events. It is to be completed by the Division OEC Supervisor. A copy is to be forwarded to the STC, ROA, and Division Supervisor upon completion.



National Ski Patrol OEC Module of Senior



NATIONAL SKI PATROL – DIVISION Senior OEC Final Evaluation Record

SPONSORING REGION: _____ Participating Regions: _____

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES: Your Region: _____ Other Regions: _____ Total: _____

EVALUATION DATE: _____ LOCATION: _____

EVALUATION COORDINATOR/STC: _____ PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____

DIVISION LIASON: _____

List all OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/E's Participating in the Evaluation
(Please indicate "A" for Assigned Evaluator "E" for Station Evaluator or "P" for Provisional Evaluator)

	OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM T/E Name	NSP 5 Digit #	Region	A or E or P
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

I CERTIFY THAT THIS EVALUATION WAS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE SENIOR OEC PROGRAM, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DIVISION AND THE NATIONAL SKI PATROL SYSTEM INCORPORATED.

Signature of Evaluation Coordinator/STC

Date



National Ski Patrol OEC Module of Senior

Senior OEC Final Evaluation Form

Senior OEC Final Evaluation Form

	CANDIDATE NAMES Print legibly, list names alphabetically. (see example below)	NSP - 5 Digit Reg. Number	Candidate Home Region -	Verify Candidate OEC Card	Application Fully Completed	Basic OEC Skills Verified	2 Written Scenarios Completed	4 On-Snow Scenarios Completed	Warm-Up Problem		Practical Problems				Final Results Pass/Fail
									Scenario #	S/U	Scenario #	S/U	Scenario #	S/U	
1	Ace Ventura	203360	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-13	S	5-14	S	6-02	S	Pass
2	James Bond	195695	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	26-2	S	6-19	S	6-04	S	Pass
3	Forrest Gump	209922	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	6-11	U	5-05	U	5-06	U	Fail
4	Johnny Paycheck	132234	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	6-09	S	5-10	S	5-02	S	Pass
5	John Cash	184097	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-13	S	5-14	S	6-02	S	Pass
6	Martina McBride	190700	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	6-11	S	5-05	S	5-06	S	Pass
7	Tim Magraw	190693	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	6-09	S	5-10	S	5-02	S	Pass
8	Dixie Chicks	162930	E035	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-13	S	5-14	S	6-02	S	Pass
9	Dale Earnhart	203847	E331	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	26-2	S	6-19	S	6-04	S	Pass
10	Richard Petty	173073	E331	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	6-11	S	5-05	S	5-06	S	Pass
11	John Lennon	201486	E214	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	6-09	S	5-10	S	5-02	S	Pass
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															

Distribution:

- ORIGINAL TO DIVISION SENIOR OEC SUPERVISOR
- 1 copy to Regional OEC Administrator
- 1 copy to Regional Director
- copy retained by Regional Senior OEC Training Coordinator

TOTAL EVALUATED 11

TOTAL PASS 10



Quality Assurance Feedback for OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM

Division:

Region:

Date:

Visiting Division Supervisor Completing Form:

Location:

Region OEC Administrator:

Number of Participants:

Examiners:

Candidates:

Support Staff:

- Did the scenarios provide the candidates a fair opportunity to display leadership, problem management and decision making skill?

- Was the candidate evaluated as lead on one scenario with multiple patients and one scenario where the single patient had multiple injuries?

- Did the scenarios portray true-to-life incidents?
If not, why?

- Overall impressions of the scenarios:

- Did the patients portray accurate behavior for the scenarios? Was the behavior consistent throughout the day?
If not, why?

- Was the moulage properly applied? Was it reapplied as needed?

- If helpers are assigned to a scenario, were they coached correctly and were they consistent throughout the day?
If not, why?

- Overall impression of the patients and helpers:

- Were the candidates well prepared? How were they prepared?



Quality Assurance Feedback for OEC MODULE OF THE SENIOR PROGRAM
Page 2 of 2

- Did the region use the candidate skills sign-off sheet?
- Which candidate team format was used, single candidate team or multiple candidates' team?
- Were the examiners calibrated?
How are the examiners calibrated?
- How were the final results tallied and then presented to the candidates?
- What was the pass/fail ratio of the candidates?

General comments of the evaluation:

Are there any recommendations to improve this event?

Senior Patroller Program (Formerly Central Division Senior Auxiliary Program)

The objective of the Senior Patroller Program is to enhance the skills of the Patrollers within the guidelines of the Senior Patroller status.

Core Skill Requirements and Electives

Core components required for Senior Patroller Status are:

Senior OEC Module Program
Aid Room Management

Each core component is evaluated and graded separately. Both core components need to be completed only one time. There is no mandatory time constraint regarding when each core component must be completed. Any candidate who completed the Patroller Enrichment Seminar in the past need not complete the Aid Room Management component. It is highly recommended that all core skill requirements be completed within 3 years.

In addition to the core requirements the Senior Patroller candidate must complete a minimum of four electives. Refer to the current NSP National Policies and Procedures, chapter 17, for the accepted list of electives.

Senior Patroller Candidate Skill Development

The Senior Patroller candidate is responsible for his or her own training and abiding by any guidelines that may be established by the region Outdoor Emergency Care (OEC) administrator or Region Director. Emphasis should be on developing the leadership, decision making and problem management skills of scene management. It is recommended the Senior Patroller candidate complete the Senior OEC Module component prior to the Aid Room Management component.

Aid Room Management Evaluation

When a Senior Patroller candidate is prepared to participate in the Aid Room Management component the lead area OEC advisor or patrol director/representative must contact the region OEC administrator.

Aid Room Management Evaluators

Regions will be responsible for developing the Aid Room Management evaluators. There should be at least three members on the evaluation team.

Suggested Aid Room Management evaluation team may include:

- 1-2 Senior level OEC evaluators from the candidate's local area. Plus one or more of the following:
- Region Patroller Administrator
- Region OEC Administrator.
- Division OEC Supervisor or any OEC IT from another area

Scenarios

The degree of difficulty of the Aid Room Management scenario, as rated using the scenario scoring matrix, is level 5 or 6. The emphasis of the scenarios is to evaluate the candidate's skills in decision making, problem management and leadership within the Aid Room environment. The goal is to build upon the skills obtained in the OEC program and enhance the ability of the Patroller Patroller to manage the scene. Examples of scenarios for Aid Room Management can be found in appendix I.

Optional Evaluation Formats for Delivering Scenarios

The evaluation can be delivered in one of three methods:

- A dramatic setting, with actors as patients. Including appropriate supplies and furnishing.
- A review panel discussion of the scenario with the candidate.
- A detailed, written action plan of a scenario by the candidate can be reviewed.

The chosen delivery method should best meet the needs for the candidate, local patrol, and region OEC administrator. The candidate will be evaluated on at least two and not more than three scenarios.

Evaluation Scoring

The scoring card is the same as that for Senior OEC Module Program. Failing any one of the three criteria (Leadership, Problem Management, Decision Making) constitutes a fail for the scenario. Evaluators score individually and then discuss the results in order to reach a consensus. The objective is to come to a well reasoned decision to share with the candidate at the end of the evaluation. If the group is unable to come to a consensus within approximately 5 minutes then the simple majority will determine whether the candidate will pass or fail. All three evaluators will support the final verdict in the scoring. Any failing score must be well documented on the scorecard. At the end of the evaluation the candidate must be provided with constructive feedback to be used during training to improve performance.

Scoring Categories

The performance criteria for (+), (=) and (-) must be established prior to the evaluation and is a critical part of the scenario calibration.

Above Senior Level (+)

Demonstrates outstanding decision making, problem management and leadership ability. Consistently demonstrates exceptional problem assessment, resource management, communication, and team interaction in every scenario. Does an exceptional job of identifying and coordinating all actions necessary to manage the helpers, bystanders and the scene to satisfy the critical performance objectives while continuing to insure the safety of the patient. Displays confidence in the face of tough decisions, makes no mistakes, and corrects the mistakes of others in a professional manner.

At Senior Level (=)

Demonstrates expected decision making, problem management and leadership ability. Demonstrates expected problem assessment, resource management, communication and team interaction in every scenario. Identifies and coordinates all actions necessary to manage the helpers, bystanders and scene to satisfy the critical performance objectives while continuing to ensure the safety of the patient. Acts as a team leader, makes only minor errors then catches and corrects them.

Below Senior Level (-)

Lacks the ability to take charge and make decisions. Is inconsistent in meeting the minimal decision making, problem management and leadership abilities. Makes critical or frequent errors in problem assessment, resource management, communication, and team interaction. Won't listen to directions, suggestions, or hints from the patients or the helpers. Unable to coordinate actions necessary to manage the scene, the patient, the helpers, and the bystanders.

The scenario format is critical for the demonstration of the candidate's leadership capabilities and not intended to assess the ability to apply a splint. The emphasis should be on assessment of the scene and patient, interaction with the helpers and patient and a plan for resolving the situation.

Continuing Education

The Senior Patroller Patroller is not required to attend any extra continuing education programs to maintain classification. A Senior Patroller Patroller who has completed the requirements to obtain classification of Patroller need not repeat the Senior OEC Module component when attempting to achieve Senior Nordic or Senior Alpine Patroller.

Appendix VI – Aid Room Management Practice Scenarios

Aid Room Management Practice Scenario 1

You are in charge of First Aid Room on a very busy weekend afternoon (2:30 PM) when a patient, transported by toboggan, is transferred to your responsibility for care by the responding Patroller on the hill. The responding Patroller re-packs the toboggan, drops off the patient's rental skis in the First Aid Room, and quickly returns to the hill because of the increasing number of accidents/injuries that need his support/response.

The responding Patroller tells you the following about the patient:

- His name is Tom
- He has had a collision with another un-injured skier who skied down and is now in the First Aid Room.
- Tom has a sprained knee (quick splint) and a bump/contusion on his forehead (no cuts or blood).
- Tom said at the accident scene that he had 2 young daughters that were skiing some where on the mountain that were supposed to meet him at the end of the day in the Rental Shop.

As you start to treat and question patient his level of consciousness (LOC) deteriorates and he is not able to communicate.

WHAT ACTIONS DO YOU TAKE (In order of priority)?

1. Will need to backboard the patient, call for extra Patrollers.
2. Determine level of responsiveness and prioritize over the knee injury. Treat serious head injury by administering high concentration of O₂ (15 liter/min) with a non-re-breathing mask. Keep head elevated.
3. Notify EMS of need for medical emergency transport.
4. Collect and document the vitals over time.
5. If LOR is stable expose/examine knee injury and place in cardboard splint. Apply cold pack.
6. Question other skier about MOI, if he knows last name of patient, or names of daughters.
7. Radio responding Patroller to determine initial vitals, LOC and if he knows last name of patient.
8. Fill out accident report utilizing other skiers and responding Patrollers input. Make sure to process information on rental equipment and return paperwork with skis per area protocol.
9. Continue to recheck and record vitals and LOC.

WHAT ACTIONS DO YOU TAKE TO LOCATE DAUGHTERS?

1. Search patient's clothes (with witness present) for identification (i.e. ski rental contract, driver's license, etc.).
2. If successful in obtaining last name notify mgt. to utilize PA system and bulletin boards at lifts to instruct daughters to come to First Aid Room.
3. If not successful in finding daughters, have someone wait at Rental Shop to meet daughters when they return equipment. Also notify Patrollers on hill of search.

Aid Room Management Practice Scenario 2

You are in charge of the First Aid Room on a busy, very cold and windy weekend with a full contingent of Patrollers on duty. You hear on the radio that a serious chair lift accident has occurred with many resulting accidents, some with very serious medical emergency injuries, and

some with minor injuries. You know that you don't have enough space/beds in the First Aid Room to handle all the patients.

HOW DO YOU ACCOMADATE ALL THE PATIENTS?

1. You request additional enclosed space/facility from management. Mgt. provides the heated Ski School Building, which is on the slopes up hill (skiable) from the First Aid Room, but does not have easy access to EMS vehicles.

WHAT IMMEDIATE ACTIONS DO YOU TAKE TO HANDLE MEDICAL EMERGENCY PATIENTS AND PROVIDE RESOURCES TO TEMPORARY FIRST AID FACILITY?

1. Notify EMS of need for several medical emergency transports.
2. Instruct Patrollers on hill to bring only serious medical emergency cases to Main First Aid Room because of easy access to EMS vehicles.
3. Appoint a Senior/experienced Patroller to be in charge of Temporary First Aid Facility (with radio contact).
4. Assign free Patrollers to help move needed first aid equipment to Temporary First Aid Facility (i.e. O2/masks, rubber gloves, cardboard splints, backboards, accident forms etc.). Since there are no beds/cots in Temporary First Aid Facility, you may have to keep patients in toboggans, unless needed.
5. Depending upon response of number/timing of EMS vehicles, you may have to supplement vehicle transport of serious medical emergencies with mgt. vehicles. Ask mgt. to have available.
6. Try to minimize the number of patient transfers/transports needed to enter the EMS. (i.e. don't transport patient's from Temporary First Aid Facility to Main First Aid Facility and then to EMS vehicles. Try to time transport of patients from Temporary First Aid facility via toboggan or litter directly to EMS vehicles as they arrive.

Appendix VII – Aid Room Management Module QA Form

Aid Room Management Module Evaluation Quality Assurance Feedback Form (To be completed by visiting division staff)

Page 1 of 1

Date:

Region:

Visiting Division Supervisor or Region Administrator Completing Form:

Location:

Region Patroller Administrator:

Number of Candidates and current skill level:

Patroller:

Alpine:

Senior Alpine:

Other:

1. Were the Suggested Aid Room Management evaluation team members present?
2. Circle evaluators, At least 3:
 - a. 1-2 Senior level OEC evaluators from the candidate's local area. Plus one or more of the following:
 - i. Division Patroller Supervisor
 - ii. Region Patroller Administrator
 - iii. Region OEC Administrator
 - iv. Division OEC Supervisor or any appointed? OEC IT from another area.
3. Did the scenarios provide the candidates a fair opportunity to display leadership, problem management and decision making skill within the Aid Room Environment?
4. Did the scenarios portray true-to-life incidents? If not, why?
5. Overall impressions of the scenarios presentation and organization.

Page 2 of 2

6. What evaluation method was used? Select method and answer any associated questions.
 - a. A dramatic setting, with actors as patients. Including appropriate supplies and furnishing.
 - i. If patients were used, Did the patients portray accurate behavior for the scenarios?
 - ii. Was the behavior consistent throughout the day? If not, why?
 - iii. Was the moulage properly applied? Was it reapplied as needed?
 - iv. If helpers were assigned to a scenario were they coached correctly and were they consistent throughout the day? If not, why?
 - v. Overall impression of the patients and helpers?
 - vi. How was the panel discussion conducted?
 - vii. Was the candidate given any advance information to allow thought time before responding?
 - viii. Was the candidate given adequate time to respond, ask questions, and comment?
 - b. A review panel discussion of the scenario with the candidate.
 - c. A detailed, written action plan of a scenario by the candidate was reviewed by the evaluators.
 - i. How was the review conducted?
 - ii. Was the candidate given an opportunity to reply or discuss any questions?
7. Did the method chosen meet needs of the candidate?
8. Were the candidates well prepared? What methods were used to prepare the candidate?
9. How were the final results tallied and then presented to the candidates?
10. What was the pass/fail ratio of the candidates?
11. General comments of the evaluation:
12. Are there any recommendations to improve this event?

References

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