

NDL

**Novice
Development
League**

**Officials
Manual**

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Novice Officiating Manual

Officiating is a significant component of the game of hockey. Without officials, there is no game. It is officials passion and dedication to the game of hockey, that makes the game possible for over 13,000 kids in Calgary. The following manual is a reference guide meant to increase official's knowledge and resources for officiating the game of hockey. The purpose of this manual is to provide a basis for educational materials for officials who will be working in Novice- Atom divisions.

After you have completed your official's clinic through Central Zone, you are to get in contact with your community assignor and advise them of your availability. In your clinic package is a contact sheet with every community assignors number and email.

What do you need to become an official?

Required Equipment:

- Black CSA certified helmet
- CSA certified half visor
- Elbow pads
- Metal or black plastic whistle
- Athletic support and cup
- Measuring tape
- Black polished skates with white laces
- Hockey Canada Rule Book
- Shin Pads
- Clean official's black and white sweater with Hockey AB crest on front left side and Hockey Canada on the left arm
- Black, pressed pants

*** Please note that a black Mesh Under Arm jersey is illegal

ADDITIONAL ITEMS- Please note that these items are not mandatory!

- Approved Stick gauge
- Rule Book/Case Book Combination
- Needle and thread
- Hockey puck
- Referee pad and pencil
- Off-ice Officials Manual
- Officiating Procedures Manual
- Protective girdle
- Black referee bag
- Extra safety pins
- Skate stone
- Extra white laces
- Extra whistle
- Towel and soap

Where do you purchase this type of equipment?

You can purchase this equipment at any sporting goods store. There are several sporting good stores in Calgary that will work with you in properly getting fitted with the items above.

Tuxedo Source for Sports and BP Cycle and Sport offer discounts to officials for officiating equipment.

How to become a certified official:

So now, you have your equipment and ready to officiate. What do you need to get to become certified to ref a specific division?

To become certified as an official in Calgary you need to take part in an officials certification clinic. Clinic registration dates are available at www.czrc.ab.ca.

To officiate you must be at least 13 years of age.

Officiating Levels:

The level system, level I through VI, is the foundation for the training and development of amateur hockey officials across Canada. Hockey Canada has categorized the hockey played in Canada into four basic streams, each with different priorities. They include:

Initiation
Recreational
Competitive
Program of Excellence

The Hockey Canada Officiating Program has opportunities for everyone from the Initiation at Level I, through to the High Performance Levels V and VI.

Level I:

Purpose: To prepare a young or new official to officiate Minor Hockey

Registration/Certification: An individual is certified at Level I with attendance and completion of a Level I clinic.

Some Branches require completion of a national examination, to be marked and returned prior to the completion of the clinic.

Delivery Minimum of eight (8) hours of instruction

May be presented over two evenings, or on a Saturday and/or Sunday.

1. Note Upon completion of the Level I requirements, the official should receive a certificate and card.
2. There are over 13,000 Level I officials registered annually.
3. Minimum age guidelines may be set by individual branches.

Level II:

Purpose: To further enhance the training and skills of Minor Hockey officials

Registration/Certification: A person must be a minimum of sixteen (16) years of age to obtain Level II status.

Must attend and participate in all sessions of the Level II clinic.

Must obtain a minimum of 70% on a written national examination, to be marked and returned prior to the completion of the clinic.

Must pass a practical, on-ice evaluation, performed by a qualified Branch Hockey Canada Officiating Program supervisor.

Delivery Minimum of eight (8) hours of instruction

May be presented over two evenings, or all day on a Saturday or Sunday

Note:

1. A novice official, seventeen (17) years of age or older, may obtain Level I and II certification in one year based on ability. This is the only opportunity within the Hockey Canada Officiating Program to accomplish two levels in one year. This is designed to encourage persons with playing or coaching experience to consider officiating.
2. Upon successful completion of the clinic, examination and on-ice supervision, the official should receive a Level II sticker (to be affixed to the certificate received with Level I) and certification card.
3. There are over 10,000 Level II officials registered annually.

Level III:

Purpose: To prepare officials capable of refereeing Minor Hockey Playoffs, Minor Hockey Regional Playoffs and Female National Championships, or being linesmen in Junior B, C, D, Senior and Bantam or Midget Regional Championships.

Registration/Certification: Must be fully certified at Level II and referee at least one year at that level

Must attend and participate in all sessions at a Level III clinic

Must obtain a minimum of 80% on a written national examination, to be marked and returned prior to the completion of the clinic

Must be judged capable of refereeing in Minor Hockey Playoffs

Must pass a practical, on-ice evaluation, performed by a qualified Branch Hockey Canada Officiating Program supervisor

Delivery Minimum of eight (8) hours of instruction

An official at Level III will have a thorough knowledge of the playing rules and the role of an official

Similar delivery options as in Level II although the Level III is usually presented in one day

Note:

1. Upon successful completion of Level III (clinic, examination and on-ice evaluation), the official should receive a Level III sticker and certification card
2. There are over 5,000 Level III officials registered annually

Level IV:

Purpose To prepare hockey officials capable of refereeing Senior, Junior A, B, C, D, Minor Hockey Regional and National Championships, Female Hockey National Championships and designated Minor Hockey IIHF competition, or being a linesman in Major Junior, Junior A, Senior, CIS, CCAA, Inter-Branch and IIHF competition

Registration/Certification: Must be fully certified at Level III and referee at least one year at that level

Attendance at Level IV will be by Branch invitation only

Certification at Level III does not automatically make one eligible for Level IV

Must attend and participate in all sessions of a Level IV clinic

Must obtain a minimum of 80% on a written national examination

Must pass a practical, on-ice evaluation, performed by a qualified Branch Hockey Canada Officiating Program supervisor

Must be capable of officiating in any one of the categories as listed under purpose

When an official fails the practical on-ice evaluation, certification will not be validated, however, the official may request a second evaluation. The second evaluation will be done at Branch convenience but at no extra cost to the Branch

Delivery Minimum of fourteen (14) hours of instruction. Usually is presented over an entire weekend. The topic areas for a Level IV clinic are outlined by the Hockey Canada National Office. Branches are encouraged to contact the Hockey Canada Manager, Officiating for assistance in staging a Level IV clinic

Note:

1. Upon successful completion of Level IV (clinic, examination, on-ice evaluation), the official should receive a Level IV sticker and certification card.
2. There are over 900 Level IV officials registered annually

Level V:

Purpose: To prepare competent officials to referee Major Junior, Junior A, Senior, CIS, and Inter-Branch Playoffs

Registration/Certification: Must be fully certified at Level IV and referee at least one year at that level.

Attendance at Level V will be by Branch invitation only

Must attend and participate in all sessions of the Level V clinic

Must obtain a minimum of 90% on a written national examination

Must pass a practical on-ice evaluation, performed by a qualified Branch Hockey Canada Officiating Program supervisor

Must undergo fitness and skating tests

Must be capable of officiating in one of the categories as listed under A purpose

Delivery Minimum of fourteen (14) hours of instruction. Usually is presented over an entire weekend. The topic areas for a Level V clinic are outlined by the Hockey Canada National Office. Branches are encouraged to contact the Hockey Canada Manager, Officiating for assistance in staging a Level V clinic

Note:

1. All officials reaching Level V are required to pass an annual written national examination and fitness test to qualify for Inter-Branch assignments.
2. Upon successful completion of Level V (clinic, examination, on-ice evaluation), the official should receive a Level V sticker and certification card.
3. There are over 200 Level V officials registered annually.

Level VI:

Purpose: To prepare competent officials capable of refereeing at National Championship finals and designated IIHF competition (i.e. Memorial Cup, Royal Bank Cup, Allan Cup, Hardy Cup, University Cup, CCAA finals, World Championships, Olympics, FISU Games)

Registration/Certification: Branch nominations are submitted to the Hockey Canada National Office and are reviewed by an established selection committee

Must be fully certified at Level V (including fitness tests) and referee one year at that level

Must attend and participate in all sessions of a Level VI clinic

Must obtain a minimum of 90% on a written national examination

Must pass a practical on-ice evaluation, performed by a national supervisor

Must complete a written assignment assigned by the Hockey Canada Referee-in-Chief

Delivery Level VI clinics are held based on national need for Level VIs. The Hockey Canada Manager, Officiating is responsible for the organization of the site and program, establishing criteria and review of the candidates qualifications

Minimum of four (4) days of instruction

Attempts are made to stage the clinic in conjunction with a major training program or early in the season, requesting cooperation from local leagues so officials are able to work scrimmages or games

Note:

1. All officials reaching Level VI are required to pass an annual written national examination and fitness test to qualify for Inter-Branch, National and International assignments
2. There are over 70 Level VI officials registered annually.

Add in info about when refereeing clinics will take place in Calgary.

Officials Check List for Success:

1. Arrive at the Rink on time- if the teams need to arrive early to get ready and prepare for the game, so should you. Ensure that you arrive early at the rink and give yourself enough time to get dressed and prepare for your game (s). Dress casual, no team jackets or hats are allowed. Dress neat and presentable. Talk with your fellow refs about the games strategy.
2. When you arrive at the rink be professional-Do not wear your jersey around the rink as it will draw unneeded attention towards yourself. If you are not watching a game, hang out in the officials room and get to know the individuals you will be working with for that evenings game.
3. Keep the officials room locked-When you are preparing for the game and getting ready and or undressing after the game, ensure that you keep the officials room locked and the door closed. No one other than fellow officials and off ice officials should be entering the official's room. If a parent or player enters the official's room, ensure that you contact Hockey Calgary and notify them of the incident.
4. Game Time:
 - Go on the ice together or as a group, led by the Referee in a three man system.
 - Skate hard for 2 – 3 warm-up laps, if possible.
 - Inspect and ensure ice surface, boards, glass, and benches are all in good repair.
 - Ensure nets are in place and pegs are secured, or removed from the net in younger leagues.
 - Inspect the mesh and repair any holes.
 - Make sure a timekeeper is present, and warm-up has started.
 - Obtain game sheet from timekeeper or coach.
 - Make sure player/coaches sections on the game report are filled out correctly.
 - Blow whistle for players to pick up pucks.
 - Obtain several pucks from "Home" team.
 - Ensure goalies, players & officials are in position, clock is set, and start game.

GAME FORMATS

GAME LENGTH

PERIOD LENGTH

1 hour permit	12, 15 & 15 minute stop time periods
1 ¼ hour permit	15, 15 & 15 minute stop time periods
1 ½ hour permit	15, 15 & 20 minute stop time periods
1 ¾ hour permit	15, 20 & 20 minute stop time periods (flood/scrape at the discretion of the Arena Staff)
2 hour (or more) permit	20, 20 & 20 minute stop time periods (flood/scrape at the discretion of the Arena Staff)

NOTE: There will be a three (3) minute warm-up before each game

Please note that there is no overtime in Seeding and Regular Season Games

End of the Game On Ice Duties

- Blow whistle when buzzer sounds to end the game.
- Ensure players leave all gear on and done up properly (helmets, etc.) while on the ice.
- Watch players as they shake hands and exit the ice.
- Leave the ice as a group.

End of Game Off-Ice Duties

- Go directly to the "Official's Room".
- Discuss game with other officials.
- Log on to "Just Play" website and fill out the Just Play info.

Issues with a coach or parent?

If you have any issues and or concerns with the actions of a parent or coach please fill out the game sheet outlining all the details. Contact your associations assignor as soon as possible and inform them of the incident. Any abuse of a Hockey Calgary official will not be tolerated. If there are any other issues within the game ie. Rink issues etc, please contact your assignor as soon as possible.

What do you get paid?

Each zone pays their officials a different amount. The average that a Novice official makes for each Novice game is anywhere between \$16-\$23.

Officiating Tips

1. Linesmen - Ensure you are always at the red line and blue line before the puck crosses
2. Referees - Come to a full "Stop" when making penalty calls
3. When play is on the opposite side, move away from the boards and closer towards the center of the ice to get a better view of the play
4. Signals should be relaxed, not robotic or over animated. A fluid motion is required
5. Indicate player receiving penalty, do not point to box
6. Use CHA end zone positioning procedures consistently – using "Home Base", "Half Piston" and "At the Net" or "Full Piston"
7. All signals are made with the hand closed and the thumb in tight. Never spread fingers or stick out thumb, do not use the one finger point in any of your signals
8. Blow whistle consistently and for all to hear
9. Do not cross your arms when players come to talk to you
10. Be prepared to stop at penalty box with signal if timekeepers are not familiar with the game, or if you have called multiple penalties
11. Never lean on boards, lean on your knees, or have your hands in your pockets
12. Work on crisp, clear signals and eliminate unnecessary gestures
13. Referee's should watch for face-off violators and use verbal warnings from time to time
14. Stand and Skate tall. Avoid leaning over to make calls
15. Don't spend excessive time talking or explaining calls or situations. Keep the game going
16. Relax on penalty calls and don't look away too soon
17. Avoid a tendency to "over skate" the play
18. Praise your fellow officials on the ice, but don't be too obvious
19. Only put your whistle to your mouth when you are ready to blow it
20. Always watch other official's work to gain tips for your use

What's the call?

Boarding:

Striking the clenched fist of one hand into the open palm of the opposite hand in front of the chest.



Body Checking:

Open palm of the non whistle hand, with fingers together, comes across body on to the opposite shoulder.



Butt Ending:

A cross motion of the forearms, one moving under the other.



Charging:

Rotating clenched fists around one another in front of the chest.



Checking From Behind:

A forward motion of both arms, with the palms of the hands open and facing away from the body, fully extended from the chest at shoulder level.



Checking to the head:

A forward motion of both arms, with the palms of the hands open and facing away from the body, fully extended from the chest at shoulder level.



Cross Checking:

A forward and backward motion of the arms with both fists clenched, extending from the chest for a distance of about one foot.



Delayed Off Side Call:

Non-whistle arm fully extended above the head. To nullify a delayed offside the Linesman shall drop the arm to the side.



Delayed Calling Penalty:

Extending the non-whistle arm fully above the head.



Elbowing:

Tapping either elbow with the opposite hand.



Goal Scored:

A single point directed at the goal in which the puck legally entered.



Referee's Signals HIGH STICKING

Holding both fists clenched, one immediately above the other at the height of the forehead.



HOLDING

Clasping either wrist with the other hand in front of the chest.



HOLDING THE STICK

Two stage signal involving the holding signal (shown above) followed by a signal indicating you are holding onto a stick with two hands in a normal manner.



HOOKING

A tugging motion with both arms as if pulling something from in front toward the stomach.



ICING THE PUCK

The back Referee or Linesman signals a possible icing by fully extending either arm over her head. The arm should remain raised until the front Referee or Linesman, either blows the whistle to indicate an icing or until the icing is washed out. Once the icing has been completed, the back Referee or Linesman will then point to the appropriate face-off spot and skate to it.



INTERFERENCE

Crossing arms stationary in front of the chest.



KNEEING

Slapping either knee with the palm of the hand, while keeping both skates on the ice.



MATCH PENALTY

Patting flat of the hand on the top of the head.



MISCONDUCT

Both hands on hips.



PENALTY SHOT

Arms crossed above the head. Give the signal upon stoppage of play.



RED LINE OFF-SIDE PASS

The back Linesman or Referee who is positioned at or near the blue line will signal if the pass originated inside the blue line with the following signal: With arms extended at shoulder level, the official will point toward the centre red line.



ROUGHING

Fist clenched and arm extended out to the front or side of the body.



SLASHING

A chopping motion with the edge of one hand across the opposite forearm.



SPEARING

Jabbing motion with both hands thrust out immediately in front of the body and then hands dropped to the side of the body.



TRIPPING

Striking leg with either hand below the knee, keeping both skates on the ice.



UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

Using both hands to form a “T” in front of the chest.



WASH OUT

A sweeping sideways motion of both arms across the front of the body at shoulder level with palms down. This signal is used:

- (a) by the Referee to signal “no goal”;
- (b) by the Linesman to signal “no icing” and in certain situations “no off-side”.



Start of the Game

To start the game, or any face-off at center ice, the two officials should be positioned along the center red line facing each other. The official conducting the face-off should be facing the penalty bench so that the timekeeper can start the clock when the puck is dropped. When the puck is dropped the official not conducting the face-off, must go with the puck, whether left or right. This will allow the official to be at the blue line before the puck. As the puck moves into the end zone, the front official must implement "End Zone Positioning". Meanwhile the back official will move up the boards and take a position just outside the blue line, at an appropriate angle to face the play.

Two Official System Guidelines

General

When play is in the end zone, the back official should never stand directly on or inside the blue line, but should have both feet approximately one foot outside the line, ready to move inside the line if a close play happens at the line.

When a player on the ice is injured, the play should be whistled dead, and a team official signalled to attend to the player. Officials should ensure that the remaining players return to their respective benches. At the end of each period, the back official should blow the whistle the instant the time runs out to accompany the buzzer to prevent any confusion regarding close plays at the net and the sound of the buzzer.

Face-offs

Once all is clear, the official who will conduct the face-off shall go directly to the face-off spot. The other official shall retrieve the puck and hand it off to his partner. It is permissible for the official who will be conducting the face-off to pick up the puck if it is close by or if the other official is busy monitoring players or retrieving a broken stick, etc. The official conducting the face-off shall perform the line change procedure and ensure that all players move quickly into position for the ensuing face-off. The official who will conduct the face-off shall ensure that the other official is in position before dropping the puck.

Working the Line

It is essential that officials be at the blue line prior to the play crossing the line so that they are in proper position to make the correct call. Officials should **work the line**, meaning that they shall be positioned so that they get the best possible angle to view the play as it crosses the blue line. The circumstances surrounding every play and the position of the players will determine the distance inside the line that will be required to make the correct call.

Face-off Encroachment

This occurs when a player other than the center stands with a skate either inside the face-off circle, on the face-off circle or in the area between the hash marks prior to the dropping of the puck. It is acceptable for the player's stick to be inside the face-off circle but not in the area between the hash marks.

Off-Side Rule

Puck must precede attacking players across blue line.

A player cannot put an opponent off-side.

All deflections are off-side.

All players must be clear of the zone to nullify a delayed off-side.

A goal cannot be scored on a delayed off-side shoot-in.

Immediate Off-Side Procedure

Blow whistle immediately.

Point to face-off location (point to offender if required to "sell" the call).

No delayed signal

Use voice to enhance signals.

Delayed Off-Side Procedure

Raise non-whistle arm.

Verbal "Off-Side".

If all attackers clear zone: Arm down, Verbal "Okay".

If attacking player plays the puck – Intentional off-side.

Intentional Off-Side

Blow whistle immediately.

Point to the offender.

Front official points to offending team's end zone.

Front official sells the call with "intentional off-side" or "all the way down" (or something similar).

Front official retrieves the puck; back official goes to face-off location.

Icing

Icing Rule

Should any player of a team, equal or superior in numerical strength to the opposing team, shoot, "bat", or deflect the puck from her own half of the ice, beyond the goal line of the opposing team, play shall be stopped and the puck faced-off at the end zone face-off spot of the offending team.

The "icing the puck" infraction shall not be called and shall continue when:

(1) The puck has touched any part of an opposing player. (Stick, skates, etc.)

(2) In the opinion of the Referee or Linesman, a player of the opposing team, except the goaltender, is able to play the puck before it crosses the goal line, but has not done so, the play shall continue and the "icing the puck" rule shall not apply.

Procedure

Back official:

Signals all potential icings, with non-whistle arm. Uses voice to enhance communication.

Front official:

If icing occurs: Blow whistle and then raise arm to complete procedure. Proceed to retrieve puck.

If no icing: Washout the icing using the appropriate signal. Use voice to enhance communication.

Face-off Procedure

Official's Stance

Feet shoulder width apart.
Knees slightly bent.
Balls of feet, knees and shoulders in same plane.
Feet one foot from face-off dot.
Puck held belt high, in close to body.
Free hand at side.

Common Stance Faults

Feet too close together (poor balance) or too wide (poor mobility).
Not square to dot (not facing directly across the ice).
Bent over.
Knees not flexed.

Player's Position

Centers:

Feet behind and clear of face-off restraining lines.
Visiting team sets up first.
Toe of stick touching ice in designated area.
Stick not moving (frozen!).

Other players:

Feet outside circle (or 15 feet).
Body and sticks on-side.

Encroachment Enforcement Responsibilities

Front Linesman: Centers and players in front.

Back Linesman: Players behind partner dropping puck.

Face-off Violations

Player encroaches into face-off circle.
Player lines up with portion of body or stick offside.
Center leaves – talks to teammate/coach.
Center cheats (touching face-off restraining lines, stick off ice, stick not on circle, stick moving).
Center commits a false start.

Violation Procedure

Front Linesman:

- 1) Verbally eject the center.?
- 2) Hand signal to indicate violating team.?
- 3) Communicate what the violation was.??

Back Linesman:

- 1) Blow whistle.
- 2) Hand signal to indicate violating team.
- 3) Hold position – do not approach circle.

Puck Drop

Pause after last center “freezes”. Vary the length of pause to prevent telegraphing.
Out and down in one motion.
Puck to land flat.

Common faults:

Up and over hand motion.
Cueing centers with unconscious thumb, hand or body motion just prior to the drop.
Beginning exit while dropping puck.
Dropping puck too hard or too soft.

Face-off Exit

Pause to let puck clear, look for clear route then back away towards boards.
Move quickly back to blue line along the boards. Keep puck in sight; skate backwards if puck is near. (3 man system)
Release partner from your blue line. (3 man system)

Tips

Ensure other officials are ready before dropping puck.
Be ready prior to arrival of players.
Encourage players to line up correctly as they arrive.
Don't coach players who line up incorrectly back into position.
Provide no warnings of ejection.
Eject center of first team guilty of encroachment – not players who follow the first offender.
Establish a standard early and maintain it.
Be consistent in application of the procedure.

Penalty Calling Procedure**Purpose**

To communicate effectively with players, coaches and fans about penalties.
To display confidence and enhance respect.

Procedure Summary

When an infraction of the rules calling for a penalty occurs during the play, the referee must follow the procedures below

- 1) Mentally record the number of the offender
- 2) Blow the whistle immediately if the offending team has possession and control of the puck. If the non-offending team has possession and control, raise the non-whistle arm straight up, extending the arm fully above the head to signal a delayed penalty. When the offending team gains possession and control of the puck, stop play by blowing the whistle.
- 3) As the whistle is blown, the referee shall come to a full stop with the signaling arm still fully extended above the head. This pause is done to allow players, coaches and fans to focus on the referee.

- 4) The referee will then point out the offending player by lowering the signaling arm down and fully extending the arm and hand straight out towards the offending player.
- 5) The referee shall then verbally call out the offending player's number, color and the penalty being assessed. The referee will give the correct signal to indicate the infraction.
- 6) Proceeds to penalty box while keeping all players in sight (skate backwards)
- 7) Stops at penalty bench. Reports players' number, color, time (2, 5, etc.) and infraction type. Makes penalty signal while at the penalty box.

Tips

- Know the procedure well. Proper execution of the procedure enhances respect.
- Maintain composure. Be professional, not emotional.
- Come to a complete stop and make a distinct pause after whistle. Allow participants attention to shift to you before assessing the penalty.
- Treat disrespect with respect.
- Adjust route and timing when going to penalty bench to avoid confrontations with penalized players.

At the penalty bench:

- Make eye contact with penalty timekeeper.
- Not mandatory to stop if timekeeper well qualified and simple situation.

Signals

- Delayed Penalty Signal** – Arm straight up, hand open, fingers together.
- Rotate raised arm down to point to penalized player(s).
- Point with open hand (fingers together). Don't point with one finger.
- Don't point if penalized player too close (within 3 meters).
- Signal each infraction (two slashing penalties results in two slashing signals).
- Signal infractions clearly and deliberately. Make them so everyone can see them.

Verbal Communication

- Use calm, clear voice with neutral tone.
- Don't include unnecessary words.
- Don't get personal or engage in "reverse abuse"

Common Faults

- Not stopping before assessing penalty.
- Insufficient delay between whistle and assessment of penalty.
- Not giving two signals if two penalties of the same infraction assessed.
- Coming too close to penalized player on way to or from penalty bench.
- Lack of composure

Line Change Procedure

Purpose

- To prevent delays.
- To guarantee the home team the advantage of last change.

Procedure Summary

- 1) Referee assumes normal position for upcoming face-off. Procedure can be started earlier if situation warrants and to shorten length of stoppages.
- 2) Looks to visitors' bench.
- 3) Gives maximum 5 second count to allow for visitor change.
- 4) Raise arm in direction of visitors' bench.
- 5) Looks to home bench.
- 6) Gives maximum 5 second count to allow home team to change.
- 7) Drops arm to indicate that no further changes will be permitted.

Notes

Cooperation, not confrontation will ensure success.

May use either hand.

Make eye contact with coach.

Two-man system – official dropping the puck does the procedure.

Perform procedure at every stoppage of play including the start of a period and after a goal.

Get into position for face-off without undue delay. Start procedure promptly when in position (even if engaged in discussion) or earlier, if possible.

Line Change Violation Procedure

Blow whistle.

Order players back. – this serves as a warning to the offending team

Penalize 2nd infraction by the same team.

On-Ice Safety

Prepare for all games and clinics with proper warm-up and cool-down routines.

Always wear full protective equipment; including a CSA approved helmet and visor, during games and on ice training sessions.

Carefully check playing surface to ensure that no hazards exist.

- Ice Surface
- Glass/Wire screens
- Boards
- Gates and doors

If conditions in the playing area are such that they place undue risks on the participants, the game should be suspended unless such conditions can be corrected. The referee is the final authority regarding any decisions to suspend a game due to unsafe playing conditions. Never climb on the boards or glass in an attempt to get out of the way of the play - this is a dangerous practice, which increases the risk of injury to the official and the players. Never turn your back if the possibility of getting hit with the puck or being body checked exists. Instead, officials should "TURN, FACE and BRACE": TURN towards the puck to maximize the protection your equipment provides.

FACE the shooter squarely - this will help dissuade the player from shooting the puck towards you, lets you see the puck better and allows you to move laterally in both directions if necessary.

BRACE for impact - use your arms and hands as shock absorbers, set your feet shoulder width apart, and flex your knees for better balance and agility.

Officials Novice Development Program Overview

An important aspect of officiating is skill development. There are several transitions in every hockey game. With this said, the importance of skill development is a crucial component in becoming a strong official. Hockey Calgary has several components involved in the Novice Officials Developmental Program. These components are listed below:

Officials Level I Certification:

To register for one of these clinics please visit Central Zone Referees Associations website at www.czrc.ab.ca.

Officials Skating Clinics conducted by Hockey Calgary:

The officials skating clinics will work with officials on perfecting their stride technique and formation. The skating clinics will also incorporate a variety of drills that will work on skill sets while incorporating scenario based training.

Officials Positional/ Mentorship Clinics:

The officials positional clinics will be a two part clinic. The first aspect will break down positional play of officials while officiating the game of hockey in a classroom session. Hockey Calgary will use footage from Minor Hockey Games, while using a telestrator to outline positional play. The second component of the training will take the classroom session to the ice. Ten players will simulate a game like situation. Officials will be on the ice and in the bench. While the game takes place an instructor will blow down the play when officials are out of place or miss a call. Senior officials from Hockey Calgary will be asked to assist in mentoring officials that are on the bench in between their shifts. The clinic will also simulate mentors getting “upset” with the officials so that they can learn how to deal with the pressure in a positive manner. This program will walk the officials through everything from finding the officials room, to signing the game sheet and providing the home team with a white copy.

If you have any questions or concerns throughout the season please contact Darrell Martindale at officiating@hockeycalgary.com.

Evaluations

Evaluations are done by Central Zone Referees Association throughout the season. For the divisions Novice and Atom the supervisor looks for the following:

Novice and Atom:

This level of hockey is done using the two-man system of officiating. The key points to look for are listed below:

- Positioning and puck drop procedures in each zone
- Back officials duties in neutral zone
- Proper position on centre-ice face-offs after goal is scored
- Good communication on the ice before, during and after the game

Just Play

Justplay Sports Services Inc. is committed to creating an environment that teaches that there are no excuses for poor sportsmanship.

Sportsmanship is a skill at which every participant can excel. It was one of the original goals of organized youth sport. It is what transforms a group of individuals with a common interest into a community of engaged citizens. Sportsmanship "yokes" us together, it makes us a team.

For more information and to access the "Just Play" website please go to: www.wejustplay.com

Resources

Hockey Canada Officiating Videos:

Build a Video Library for your reference and to assist in training. Watching these videos will help you learn new techniques and procedures that will enhance your on-ice abilities.

The following 11 titles are available from Hockey Canada for a special price of \$175.00 (plus GST). To order these videos please visit Hockey Canada's website at www.hockeycanada.com or feel free to come to the Coach Resource Centre at Hockey Calgary.

For a listing of the videos offered by Hockey Canada please see below:

Tape 1: Two Man System

Tape 2: Reducing the Risk, On Ice Safety for Officials

Tape 3: Body Contact - The Right Call (for Female hockey)

Tape 4: It's Your Call

Tape 5: Linesman - Signals, Tips, Procedures & Supervision

Tape 6: Offside, Offside Pass & Icing

Tape 7: Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Refereeing....But Were Afraid To Ask

Tape 8: Communication

Tape 9: Referee - End Zone Positioning

Tape 10: Referee - Procedures and Techniques

Tape 11: Psychology of Officiating

Sources Cited

Hockey Canada. Officiating Page. Hockey Canada.

<<http://www.hockeycanada.ca>>