

# 2005-06 RECERTIFICATION CLINIC





The Ontario Hockey Federation together with its Member Partners holds the following beliefs:

We believe in the values of Fair Play and Sportsmanship – to win modestly and accept defeat graciously.

We believe in creating positive, safe hockey environments within which developing friendships and having fun are priorities.

We believe in fostering personal growth life experiences while encouraging development of skill competencies.

We believe in encouraging people regardless of age, gender, colour, race, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or socio-economic status to enjoy the hockey experience.

We believe in the importance of developing dignity and self-esteem, having respect for all participants and instilling the values of honesty and integrity throughout the hockey community.

We believe in teamwork, the value of hard work, determination and the pursuit of excellence to make the Sport of Amateur Hockey successful.

We believe in the benefits of working together for the 'love of the game'.

# WELCOME!

With this new season, comes a new set of rules. Actually, the 23 rule changes approved by HOCKEY CANADA are a combination of new, modified and deleted rules. The common theme to these changes is evolution. As technology has made certain pieces of equipment obsolete, we needed to modify our rules. As procedures and existing rules have changed, we needed to create uniformity within our rules. As experiences have exposed loopholes that previously existed, we needed to update our rules. All of these modifications, uniformities and updates are encouraging, because they demonstrate that not much needs to change with the game of hockey itself, and at the same time, that the game is still evolving.

Over the past number of years we have studied scenarios and situations that have occurred in OMHA hockey, with the intent of helping everyone understand how to use the rules to cover situations that are not clearly and specifically defined within the casebook. It is very gratifying to see that one of this year's rules changes addresses a specific scenario that we posed previously. This gives real value to these clinics as an opportunity to learn, not just as a mandatory requirement to begin the season. We can learn from our peers, our Instructors, and ourselves.

Another element of previous clinics that has been gratifying, has been the production of videos featuring our officials in OMHA games. These videos have been shared with other member partners of the OHF, to enhance the value and professionalism of their clinics as well. This season, we are lucky to have a video that was produced by the Northern Ontario Hockey Association which features a number of examples of Checking to the Head. This particular penalty has, since its inception, been difficult to describe while still capturing the intent of the rule. Hopefully this video will assist you in determining when to call Checking to the Head, and when to use another penalty. This video also highlights a number of other areas of concern, which are not just felt by the NOHA, but also by the OMHA.

As always, please be an active participant today, enjoy the clinic, and have fun this season!

## 2005 - 2006 Recertification Committee

Jeff Bulmer  
Committee Chair  
Newmarket

Gus Bambridge  
Cobourg

Tim Cook  
Beamsville

Paul Rabbets  
Aylmer

Murray Snider  
Beeton

Dave Wedlake  
Ajax

Rick Morphew  
Technical Director  
Whitby

# 2004-2005 OHF CHAMPIONSHIPS AND OMHA CHAMPIONSHIPS

On behalf of the OMHA and the Championship Selection Committee, congratulations to all those officials (listed on the opposite page) who were selected to work in the following Championships, this past season.

## OHF Championships:

Juvenile	Ajax
Bantam A	Fort Erie
Peewee AA	Ajax
Atom AAA	Ajax/Pickering

## OMHA AAA Finals:

Midget	Richmond Hill
Minor Midget	Hamilton
Bantam	Markham
Minor Bantam	Niagara Falls
Peewee	Halton (Georgetown)
Minor Peewee	Halton (Orangeville)
Atom	Whitby
Minor Atom	Halton (Orangeville)
Novice	Markham

Your hard work and dedication to the program proved once again that the OMHA is the leader in the officiating field. To those not selected last season, and those who are not sure about the process, contact your area Supervisor or Instructor for more information.

Best of luck to all officials in the upcoming season. See you in the arena.

## 2004 - 2005 Championship Selection Committee

Rick Morphew  
Technical Director  
Whitby

Dave Wedlake  
Committee Chair  
Ajax

Brad Upton  
Committee Chair  
Courtice

Gus Bambridge  
Cobourg

Jeff Bulmer  
Newmarket

Sean Macey  
Cambridge

David Mikolasek  
Pelham

Tim Cook  
Beamsville

Pat Scarlett  
Windsor

Murray Snider  
Beeton

Paul Rabbets  
Aylmer

Davina Upton  
Database Manager  
Courtice

## 2004 - 2005 CHAMPIONSHIP OFFICIALS

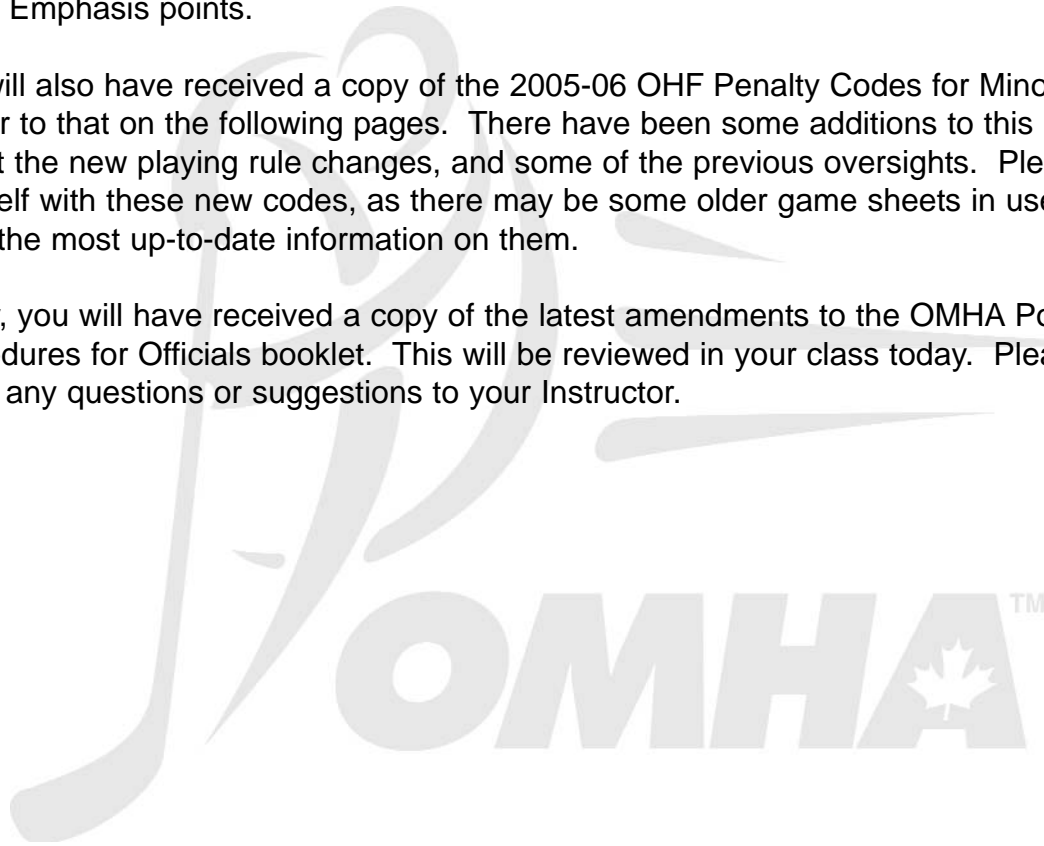
Aaron Draper	Darryl Heynemans	Kevin Lupton	Ryan Watson
Adam Brown	Darryl Weber	Kevin Morton	Sam Redinger
Adam Good	Dave Mullins	Kevin Pons	Scott Brown
Al Hansen	Dave Riel	Kevin Pritchard	Scott Garrett
Andrew Gradish	Dave Thiffault	Kevin Wainwright	Scott McKeown
Andrew Thompson	Dave Turner	Kirk Weaver	Scott Schlegal
Andy Hill	David Orr	Korey Bannerman	Scott Sutter
Atul Nanda	Dennis Winger	Kyle Smith	Sean Hazeldine
Bill Newman	Derrick Bashford	Kyle Vermast	Sean Mahedy
Blair Gordon	Doug Courtis	Lindsay Cadenhead	Sean Pickering
Blair Meecham	Drew Beaton	Louis Gabriele Jr	Sean Sampson
Blake Moggy	Drew Jackson	Mark Droge	Seth Ferguson
Bob Hirst	Dwayne Phillips	Mark Gaskin	Simon Green
Bob Strain	Fabio Petrucelli	Mark Isherwood	Steve Ackland
Brad McCutcheon	Frank Cuda	Mark Kerwin	Steve Brown
Brandon Prouse	Gary Zubrickas	Mark Sliwowicz	Steve Gallagher
Brandon Redinger	Geoff Gamble	Mark Smail	Steve Garnham
Brent Hewlett	George Dayboll	Mark Taylor	Steve Gould
Brian LeFort	Glen Millar	Mark VanDerGrient	Steve Kelly
Brian Park	Gord Cooke	Michael Kelly	Steve St Angelo
Brian Pearson	Gord Henning	Mike Fowler	Steve Watson
Brian Somes	Graham Shantz	Mike Gage	Tim Clute
Bruce Byers	Greg Caton	Mike Gordon	Tim Hasenack
Bruce Northeim	Howard Binstock	Mike Petrychenko	Tim Reynolds
Cailean Lenover	Ian Willson	Mike Pop	Tim Skam
Chris Arts	Jamie Bradie	Mike Snead	Todd Long
Chris Carnegie	Jamie VanKasteren	Mike Stauffer	Todd Male
Chris Doyle	Jason Gallagher	Mitch Osbourne	Tom Fleming
Chris Kelly	JC Beecroft	Nathan Dolson	Trevor Bambridge
Chris Oakes	Jeff Baker	Oliver Blain	Trevor Parker
Chris Plouffe	Jeff Pratt	Paolo DiMonte	Troy Charlton
Chris Thornton	Jeff Smith	Patrick Corriveau	Troy MacDougall
Chris Whalen	Jodie Wight	Paul Carreria	Tyler Callander
Chuck Farkas	Joe Polgar	Paul Smith	Willie Needles
Colin Town	Joe Rachwan Jr	Paul Thornhill	
Corey Wilson	John Adamek	Peter Smit	
Craig Fleming	John Gerelus	Richard Scheel	
Craig Harness	John Helliker	Rob Eagleson	
Craig McManus	John Mackinnon	Robert Welsh	
Craig Williams	John Moerman	Rod Halls	
Curtis Erion	Jonathan Martin	Ryan Cowan	
Dan McNamee	Jordan Browne	Ryan Judge	
Darren Berezowski	Justin Arts	Ryan Lapins	
Darren Bishop	Ken Armstrong	Ryan McHugh	
Darren McLachlan	Kevin Blunt	Ryan Thompson	

# HOCKEY CANADA BULLETINS

While unavailable at the time of printing, your Instructors have copies of the Rules Emphasis points for the 2005 – 2006 playing season. These points consistently stress the serious nature of both Checking to the Head and Checking from Behind. You should remember the potential for catastrophic injuries that these infractions possess. Please do not shy away from making these tough calls. Hopefully, with everyone's participation and with greater acceptance of these emphasis points, there will be less criticism for those that indeed call these infractions. Additionally, Shared Respect has returned, after an absence from these Rules Emphasis points.

You will also have received a copy of the 2005-06 OHF Penalty Codes for Minor Hockey, similar to that on the following pages. There have been some additions to this list, which both reflect the new playing rule changes, and some of the previous oversights. Please familiarize yourself with these new codes, as there may be some older game sheets in use that do not have the most up-to-date information on them.

Lastly, you will have received a copy of the latest amendments to the OMHA Policies & Procedures for Officials booklet. This will be reviewed in your class today. Please feel free to direct any questions or suggestions to your Instructor.



# OHF Official Game Report Penalty Codes & Abbreviations 2005 - 2006

Gross Misconducts		
Code	Infraction	HC Rule #
GRM60	Travesty of the Game	33 (b)
GRM61	Obscene Gesture	33 (b)
GRM62	Removing Helmet	24 (c)
GRM63	Discriminatory Slur	47 (f)
GRM66	Head Butt - Team Official (Double Minor + Gross)	49 (b)
GRM67	Butt End - Team Official (Double Minor + Gross)	49 (f)
GRM68	Spearing - Team Official (Double Minor + Gross)	49 (g)
GRM69	Goaltender Refusing to Remove Mask for Identification	23 (d)

Match Penalties		
Code	Infraction	HC Rule #
MP24	Threatening an Official	71 (c)
MP25	Physical Abuse of an Official	71 (a,b)
MP29	Spitting	80
MP38	Fighting - Ring or Tape on Hand (s)	59 (a (4))
MP40	Attempt to Injure	49 (a)
MP41	Deliberate Injury	49 (a)
MP42	Butt Ending	49 (f)
MP43	Grabbing Face Mask / Helmet / Chin Strap	49 (d)
MP44	Hair Pulling	49 (d)
MP45	Kicking	49 (c)
MP46	Spearing	49 (g)
MP47	Head Butting	49 (b)
MP52	Checking from Behind	53 (a,b)
MP72	Checking to the Head	86 (b,c)

Misconducts & Game Misconducts		
Code	Infraction	HC Rule #
M10	Throwing Stick Over Boards	82 (d)
M11	Refusing to Surrender Stick for Measurement	21 (e)
M12	Player Interference/Distracton During Penalty Shot	35 (f)
M13	Goalkeeper Violation/Infraction During Penalty Shot	35 (f)
M14	Equipment/Facemask Worn Incorrectly	24 (d/f)
M20	Disputing Call of Official	47 (a)
M21	Harassment of Official/Unsportsmanlike Conduct	47 (b)
M22	Inciting	47 (e)
M23	Inciting Referee's Crease	47 (g)
M34	Failure to go to the Players' Bench or Neutral Area	59 (a(5))
M35	Failure to go directly to Penalty Bench	47 (d)
M71	Checking to the Head (Minor + 10 Minutes)	86 (a)
GM20	Disputing Call of Official	47 (a)
GM21	Disputing Call w/ Official: Verbal Abuse of a Game Official	47 (b)
GM26	Second Misconduct – Same Game	31 (c)
GM28	Interference from the Bench	66 (d)
GM30	Fighting	59 (a/b)
GM31	2nd Fight, Same stoppage of play (3rd, 4th, etc...)	59 (c)
GM32	Player(s) 3rd, 4th, 5th Man into Fight	59 (c)
GM33	Leaving the Players bench or Penalty Box	70 (b/c)
*GM33	Coach identified as having the 1st Player leave the players' bench or penalty bench	
INS36	Instigator	59 (a (1))
AGG37	Aggressor	59 (a (1))
GM39	Hairpulling, Grab Face Mask/Helmet/Chin Strap (Major + Game)	49(d)
GM50	Checking from Behind (Minor + Game)	53 (a)
GM51	Checking from Behind (Major + Game)	53 (a)
GM53	High Sticking (Major + Game)	62 (a/b)
GM54	Cross Checking (Major + Game)	54 (a/b/c)
GM55	Slashing (Major + Game)	79 (a/b)
GE56	Game Ejection	18 (f) & 32
GM57	Boarding/Body Checking (Major + Game)	50 (a/b)
GM58	Elbowing/Kneeling (Major + Game)	56 (a/b)
GM59	Charging (Major + Game)	52 (a/b)
GM63	Discriminatory Slur	47 (f)
GM64	Trash Talking	47 (a)
<b>GM68</b>	<b>Kick Shot (with injury - Major + Game)</b>	<b>68 (NEW)</b>
GM71	Checking to the Head (Major + Game)	86 (a/b)
GM73	Tripping (Major + Game)	85 (a/b)
GM74	Interference (Major + Game)	66 (a/b/c)
GM75	Holding (Major + Game)	63 (a/b)
GM76	Hooking (Major + Game)	64 (a/b)
GM77	Roughing (Major + Game)	59 (f / g)
GM78	Goaltender Drop Kick Puck (with injury – Major + Game)	37 (f)
GM79	Refusing to Start Play (Coach – Major + Game)	78(a)
GM80	Team Official Interference/Distracton During Penalty Shot	35(f)
<b>GM81</b>	<b>Leaving the Bench without Clearance from the Referee (assessed to Coach at end of game if altercation results in penalties)</b>	<b>81 (e) (NEW)</b>

Penalty Coding		
Code	Infraction	HC Rule #
2	Minor Penalty (2 Minutes)	
5	Major Penalty (5 Minutes)	
10	Misconduct Penalty (10 Minutes)	
M	Misconduct Penalty (10 Minutes)	
GM	Game Misconduct Penalty	
GRM	Gross Misconduct Penalty	
MP	Match Penalty	

Minor and Major Penalty Abbreviations		
Code	Infraction	HC Rule #
AGG	Aggressor	
BC	Body Checking	
BDG	Boarding	
BM	Bench Minor	
BRS	Broken Stick	
BUTT	Butt Ending	
CC	Cross Checking	
CFB	Checking from Behind	
CHG	Charging	
CTH	Checking to the Head	
DE	Dangerous Equipment	
DG	Delay of Game	
ELB	Elbowing	
FI	Fighting	
FMSK	Face Masking	
FOP	Falling on the Puck	
GLC	Goalie Leaving Crease	
HB	Head Butting	
HKG	Hooking	
HO	Holding	
HP	Handling the Puck	
HS	High Sticking	
<b>IE</b>	<b>Illegal Equipment (NEW)</b>	
<b>IP</b>	<b>Intelligible Player (NEW)</b>	
INS	Instigator	
INT	Interference	
INTGT	Interference/Protection of Goalie	
KNE	Kneeing	
PS	Penalty Shot	
RAW	Roughing After the Whistle	
RH	Removes Helmet	
RO	Roughing	
SL	Slashing	
SP	Spearing	
TMM	Too Many Men	
TR	Tripping	
TS	Throwing the Stick	
USC	Unsportsmanlike Conduct	

\*GM33 - Coaches' penalty will be noted on the front and back of the game sheet of the Official's copy only. Penalty to Coach is automatic as a result of a player receiving a GM33. Coach not to be ejected from the current game as a result of this penalty being assessed. ( NEW )

# POLICIES & PROCEDURES

## AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE JUNE 2005

In lieu of reproducing the entire Policies & Procedure Manual, please find the policies that have been changed, and are in effect, for the 2005 – 2006 season listed below.

1. **Amendment: VARIOUS HOUSEKEEPING (multiple pages)**

In November 2004, the O.M.H.A. convened a Special General Meeting, at which the membership revamped the former Constitution and Regulations into By-Laws and Regulations. This change has dictated numerous reference changes in the Policies & Procedures Booklet for Officials. Aside from the reference changes, no other changes were enacted.

2. **New Section: RESPONSE TO FIRE ALARM (Page 11)**

**RESPONSE TO FIRE ALARM:** Upon hearing a fire alarm sounded within the arena, the Referee shall pause at the *first available* stoppage to determine the emergency response as dictated by the arena management. Should the emergency be evident and/or pose an immediate danger to the players, team officials, on-ice or off-ice officials then the Referee shall stop play immediately. A full report should be made to the appropriate Regional Executive Member, and officiating Supervisor

3. **Addition: SUSPENSIONS TO PLAYERS (Page 12)**

**SUSPENSIONS TO PLAYERS** are handled by the OMHA Area Executive person. Do not tell the Teams how long a Player will be Suspended. The Player could be a Repeat Offender and could receive a greater suspension than the minimum on the "Suspension List". **REMEMBER, SILENCE CANNOT BE MISQUOTED!**

4. **Deletion: SELECTION PROCESS FOR OFFICIALS TO WORK OMHA / OHF CHAMPIONSHIPS (Page 15)**

~~(8) Cross-over Officials seeking consideration for OMHA / OHF / Hockey Canada Championships must attend a **full-day** OMHA Recertification Clinic, excluding Exam. This Official will pay the current Cross-over Fee, and must have a Cross-Over Form to attend.~~



# LOOKING FOR A CLINIC?

## HCOP RECERTIFICATION CLINICS FOR 2005 – 2006

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
27 August, 2005 27 August, 2005	<b>OSHAWA ST. CATHARINES</b>	28 August, 2005 28 August, 2005	<b>AURORA BRANTFORD</b>
10 September, 2005 10 September, 2005	<b>BARRIE WINDSOR</b>	11 September, 2005 11 September, 2005	<b>SHELburnE ST. THOMAS</b>
17 September, 2005 17 September, 2005	<b>BELLEVILLE CLINTON</b>	18 September, 2005 18 September, 2005	<b>GEORGETOWN STRATHROY</b>
24 September, 2005	<b>BRACEBRIDGE</b>	25 September, 2005	<b>PETERBOROUGH</b>
01 October, 2005	<b>CHATHAM</b>	02 October, 2005	<b>KINCARDINE</b>
15 October, 2005 15 October, 2005	<b>RICHMOND HILL ST. CATHARINES</b>	16 October, 2005 16 October, 2005	<b>AJAX OAKVILLE</b>
22 October, 2005	<b>GUELPH</b>		

**ALL CLINICS START AT 9:00 A.M.**

**ADMISSION BEGINS AT 8:15 A.M.**

**EXAM REWRITES BEGIN AT 10:00 A.M.**

If you plan to attend another OHF Member Partner's Clinic, it is your responsibility to ensure Registration with the OMHA.

You cannot officiate in OMHA hockey until you have properly registered.



# HOUSE LEAGUE CLINIC



# AGENDA

	<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Start of Day	9:00	New Rules & OMHA Rules
		Positioning
		Break
		Face-offs
		Line calls
		Penalty Calling
		Coincidental Penalties
		Time Penalties
	11:45	Exam & Exam Review
End of Day	1:00	Wrap-up

## NEW RULES 2005-2006

The rules noted below have been changed by Hockey Canada for the 2005-07 playing seasons. Your Instructors will highlight the specific changes for you.

Rule 16(a), & (b)	<b>Players in Uniform</b>
Rule 19(e), & (h)	<b>Change of Players</b>
Rule 20(c)	<b>Injured Players</b>
Rule 21(a)	<b>Sticks</b>
Rule 22(c)	<b>Skates</b>
Rule 24(a), & (c)	<b>Protective Equipment</b>
Rule 28(f)	<b>Minor Penalties</b>
Rule 29(h)	<b>Bench Minor Penalties</b>
Rule 39(b)	<b>Calling of Penalties</b>
Rule 42(d)	<b>Linesmen</b>
Rule 45(f)	<b>Official Scorer</b>
Rule 47(e)	<b>Harassment of Officials, Unsportsmanlike Conduct/Misconduct</b>
Rule 49(c)	<b>Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury</b>
Rule 57(c)	<b>Face-offs</b>
Rule 59(f)	<b>Fighting and Roughing</b>
Rule 64(a), (b), & (c)	<b>Hooking</b>
Rule 66(f)	<b>Interference/Protection of the Goaltender</b>
Rule 68	<b>Kick Shot</b>
Rule 78(e)	<b>Refusing to Start Play</b>
Rule 81(e)	<b>Start of Game and Periods</b>
Rule 82(c)	<b>Throwing Stick</b>

# OMHA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REVIEW

In addition to the changes noted in your amendment bulletin, we would like to focus on the following excerpts from the OMHA's Policies & Procedures for Officials.

The OMHA takes great pride in the professionalism and expertise of its officiating staff. This professionalism requires the officials to have a thorough knowledge of the rules plus the ability to apply the techniques and procedures set out by the Hockey Canada officiating program. OMHA officials must have a positive attitude towards the game both on and off the ice.

## **DISCIPLINE OF OFFICIALS**

Policy & Procedure violations are subject to discipline.

## **OMHA REGULATION 17.0, GAME OFFICIALS**

- 17.2 (a) In all OMHA competition, on-ice officials will be permitted to work a maximum of six (6) games per day.
- 17.2 (b) On-ice officials will be permitted to work a maximum of three (3) consecutive games before adhering to a rest period as described in Regulation 17.2(c).
- 17.2 (c) On-ice officials who work consecutive games must adhere to a minimum rest period of one (1) hour for each consecutive game before working the next scheduled assignments.
- 17.2 (d) Officials who fail to comply with any part of this regulation shall be subject to disciplinary action by the OMHA Technical Director of Referees.
- 17.4 (a) Age for Officials shall be determined as at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the current playing season. All On-Ice Officials must be at least two years older than the division age limit they are officiating. For Development purposes, on the recommendations of the Area Supervisor and with the approval of the Area Referee Instructor and the Regional Executive Member, some Officials may be requested to work a higher category or division of hockey as per Regulations 17.1(c) & 17.1(d). **In such a case as described herein, an Area Supervisor or Instructor must be in attendance at the game(s).**

## **DRESS CODE FOR OFFICIALS**

In all OMHA and Tournament games the Officials shall be appropriately dressed in Casual Business Attire. Clothes that are not acceptable are Jeans, Track Pants, Jogging Suits, Team Jackets, Ball Caps or Running shoes. For all OMHA Playdowns or Championships the official must wear Dress Pants, Shirt and Tie.

**ON ICE OFFICIAL'S DRESS CODE** is designed to give the official a Professional Appearance to the teams and spectators.

- (4) Black C.S.A. approved Helmet with an approved ½ Visor.

## GAME REPORTS

- (1) The Referee(s) shall be Responsible to ensure the Official Game Report is filled in properly and entirely.
- (2) The Referee must **Check** the game report after the game to ensure all penalties and codes are reported as called. If errors or additional penalties must be added to the game report then comments are to be put on the back side of the white copy.
- (3) Any penalties assessed **Major & Above** must be reported on the back side of the white copy. This will also include any unusual circumstances and injuries.
- (4) If a **Match Penalty** is assessed, the Referee will take the white copy of the game report and send it in with his match penalty report to the OMHA Executive after he has made the appropriate Phone call within 24 Hours.
- (5) Tournaments - **Points 1 and 4 Still Apply.**

## TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS FOR REFEREE'S

- 18.1(r) In every game played in a sanctioned tournament, on-ice officials will be assigned in compliance to all applicable sections of Regulation 17.0 governing on-ice officials.
- 18.1(s) Failure to comply with Tournament Regulation 18.1(r) may result in the withdrawal of the Tournament Sanction Permit.

## OMHA SPECIFIC RULES

There are several OMHA playing rules that differ from Hockey Canada's. These rules increase the level of safety within the game.

- Rule 17.9 (a) Stick measurements will be taken in the referee's crease in the presence of the two respective captains.
- Rule 16.3 (d) All players must wear a CSA approved helmet & a CSA approved facemask while on their respective players or penalty bench.
- Rule 16.5 (b) All goaltenders must wear a throat guard fastened in such a way as to protect the throat.
- Rule 16.5 (c) A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who contravenes Rule 16.5 (b).

**Mouthguard Policy** It is mandatory for all players in the OMHA to wear mouthguards. When a player fails to properly wear a mouthguard on the ice during a game, he will be assessed a Misconduct penalty. The offending player is prevented from further participation until such time as an intra-oral mouthguard is in place.

# POSITIONING

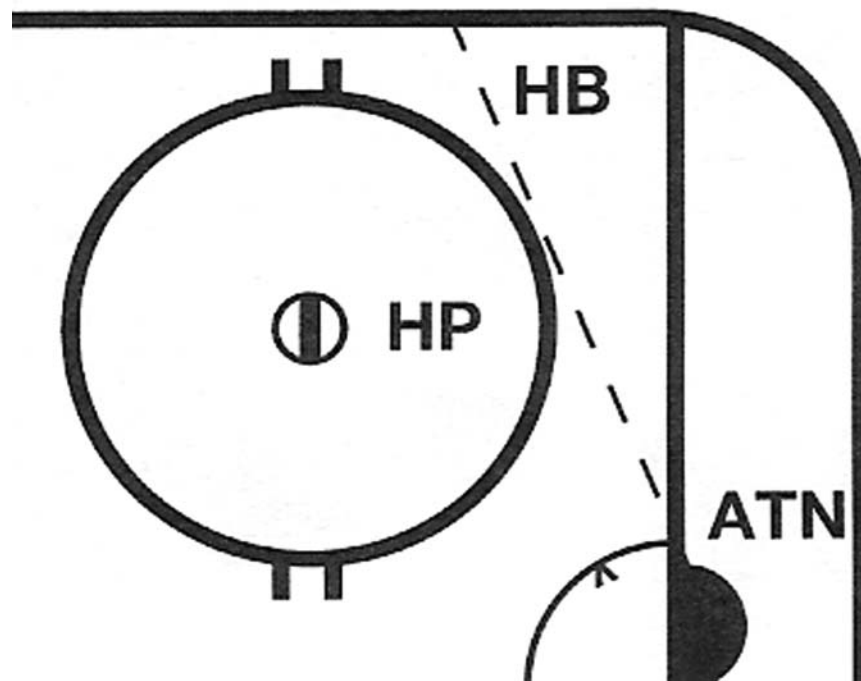
## 2-OFFICIAL SYSTEM

While most higher level hockey uses the 3-official system, minor hockey frequently uses the 2-official system. In this case both partners are equal and can make calls anywhere on the ice. During play however, there should only be 1 official in an end zone. In fact there should always be a line (blue line or centre) separating both officials. The video we will watch, and Section 6 of the Officiating Manual covers this system very well.

## END ZONE POSITIONING

The object of the game of hockey is to score more goals than the opposing team. Since the Referee's job is to decide if the puck has legally and completely entered the net, it is very important that the Referee has the best available position to see the puck enter the net. It is also important for the Referee to not get caught in the middle of the play while doing this, and for the Referee to watch all of the players to see who it is that scores.

To best accomplish these tasks, we have developed a system to watch play in the end zone. This system is the same in both ends of the ice, and is used exactly the same way by Referees in both the 2-official and 3-official system. This system is called the **Piston** positioning system. Named after the car part, its success is determined by straight, direct movement between the reference markers.







## FACE-OFFS

One of the most common things we will do as officials, is conduct face-offs. While the skills will quickly become habits, we must remember to maintain fairness as we start play. In fact, our job starts even before the puck hits the ice. Here's a list of things that we must do:

### LINE CHANGE PROCEDURE and FAST FACE-OFFS

Before each and every face-off the Referee conducting the face-off will move into position and allow a five (5) second period for the Visiting team to change players. After that time has elapsed, the Referee will signal its completion by raising an arm. The Visiting team may not make any further changes. While the Referee's arm is raised, the Home team may continue to make changes. The Referee will drop the arm after another five (5) second period has elapsed. At this point, with the arm down, no team may make changes. The Referee will then blow the whistle, indicating that the puck may be dropped within five (5) seconds. If both teams are ready to play, then the face-off will be conducted immediately. If a team is not ready to play after this five (5) second period, then their centre will be ejected from the face-off and the Referee will again blow the whistle, indicating the beginning of another five (5) second period. If the team is still not prepared to play, then a bench minor penalty may be assessed. If a team tries to make player changes after their proper time has elapsed, then the Referee will send those players back to their respective benches. Any subsequent infraction shall incur a bench minor penalty. All of this information is captured in **Rule 19 (g)**, as well as in Section 4 of your Officiating Manual.

### ENCROACHMENT

As per **Rule 57 (a)**, all players other than those taking a face-off must stand outside the face-off circles. They must also position themselves and their sticks onside. Failing to do so, will result in the removal of their centre from the face-off. After a second violation during the same face-off, the Referee may assess that team a minor penalty. The officials should also ensure that the correct number of players are on the ice prior to dropping the puck.

### LOCATION

Face-offs should be conducted by the official whose end of the ice play was stopped in, unless otherwise noted (like icings, and a few other infractions). The face-off should occur at the nearest face-off dot, or in certain cases, at a point in line with the face-off dots. The only exception would be a face-off at centre ice. Remember, that for all neutral zone face-offs, the 'free' official (not conducting the face-off) will follow the play.

## LINE CALLS

In the 2-official system both officials are called Referees, but realistically they perform both the duties of the Referee and the Linesmen. This means that they must know and understand the rules pertaining to Off-sides, and Icings. The mechanics for signalling are in the Officiating Manual in Section 5.

Signals and other visual and verbal communications skills are extremely important for officials to use while applying these rules. Confusion, or hesitation, at this time will be embarrassing and may hinder the respect you are trying to earn. Show confidence in making your calls, but allow your partner an equal opportunity to make the calls in their end. For the purposes of these calls, the ice should be divided in half at the centre red line, with each partner ready to help the other if needed.

### OFF-SIDES

Off-sides, as described in **Rule 72**, come in 3 different ways: immediate; delayed; and intentional. All 3 types happen when an attacking player precedes the puck into the attacking zone. The off-side judgement is always rendered by the position of the attacking player's skates (both skates) at time that the puck has completely crossed the blue line.

An **immediate off-side** happens when the puck is carried across the blue line by an attacking player whose teammate(s) has/have preceded the puck into that attacking zone. The official making the call will immediately blow their whistle to stop play and then point to the nearest neutral zone face-off spot, indicating where the ensuing face-off will be. If the puck is passed, shot, deflected into the attacking zone by an attacking player, or deflected into the zone by a defending player, and attackers have preceded the puck, then a **delayed offside** should be signalled. This is done by raising the non-whistle arm straight up and verbally indicating that a delayed off-side is pending. If the puck returns to the neutral zone, or if all of the attacking players vacate the zone, then the delayed off-side can be nullified and the arm can be lowered. Failing this, if the puck is touched by an attacker, or if an attacker attempts to gain possession of a loose puck, then play will be stopped, the raised arm will be lowered, and used to point to where the face-off will take place. The ensuing face-off will take place at the nearest neutral zone face-off spot or at the point of origin of the pass. At no time can a shot which creates a delayed off-side enter the goal legally. An **intentional offside** happens when an attacker deliberately plays the puck, knowing they are off-side, or deliberately carries the puck off-side, knowing that teammates are in an off-side position. Play would be stopped immediately, and the ensuing face-off would take place in that team's defending zone, at an end zone face-off spot. The official making the call would proceed to the face-off location, while the other official would retrieve the puck.



# PENALTY CALLING

While this is the most recognized part of our job, this is not the part that will make us very popular. To maintain a professional approach and earn respect at this time, we can rely on a systematic process. When we perform this process without emotion, we can make an impression of being fair and impartial as we apply the rules.

## PENALTY CALLING PROCEDURE

As we saw in the video this morning, we have a number of steps to this process. These are also highlighted in both Section 4 of the Officiating Manual and in **Rule 39**. These steps include:

- See the infraction;
- Mentally record the number and team name/colour of the offender;
- Raise non-whistle arm straight up (if offending team is not in possession and control);
- Wait for the offending team to get possession and control of the puck;
- Blow whistle to stop play;
- Stop skating;
- Lower raised arm and point out offender (unless within 3m radius);
- Announce team name/colour, player number and infraction;
- Make infraction signal;
- Skate to penalty box, while keeping other players in view;
- Report player, infraction and duration, then give infraction signal to off-ice official;
- Move away from penalty box in a fashion that avoids penalized player;
- Return to proper position for ensuing face-off.

Remember that if multiple penalties are assessed, that multiple signals and announcements are required. During all of these procedures, a fluid, smooth, calm motion should be used. This will not antagonize players that may already be upset, and will indicate your comfort and certainty in the penalties that you are assessing.

## SIGNALS

Signals indicate to everyone what has happened and what will happen. When making these penalty signals, you must remain calm and clear. Sloppy signals can easily confuse the infraction called for another infraction. Try to make most of the penalty signals in front of you, in an area bounded by your shoulders and your waist, no wider than your body. There will be some natural exceptions (tripping, penalty shot, etc), but you should always strive for maximum visibility and clarity. More than any other time, your professionalism shows here.

Your instructor will lead you through all of the penalty signals. Don't be shy in joining in. Shyness is not a good quality for a hockey referee!

# COINCIDENTAL PENALTIES

Often, penalties happen when tempers flare, or retaliation is sought by a player. When this happens, we are forced to assess penalties to players from both teams, at the same stoppage. At this time, we can apply **Rule 28 (e)**, and replace the penalized players on the ice with immediate substitutions. To maintain order during this time, we must follow a 4-step process.

1. Cancel as **M**any penalties as possible.
2. Cancel in a way as to make the team only **O**ne player short.
3. Cancel in a way to avoid **T**aking an extra player off the ice.
4. Cancel using the **O**rders of penalty occurrence or in the order that they were reported by the Referee.

This process is first used to solve Major/Match penalties, then Minor/Bench Minor penalties.

The key components of this process form the acronym **MOTO**.

## EXAMPLES:

	<u>Whitby</u>	<u>Barrie</u>
Cancel as <b>M</b> any penalties as possible	<del>2</del> + <del>2</del>	<del>2</del>
		2

**M** Both teams have 2 penalties each.

Cancel in a way as to make the team only **O**ne player short.

<del>2</del> + <del>2</del>	2
2	

**M** There is only 1 penalty to cancel.

**O** Cancelling either of the top penalties forces Whitby to be 2 players short.

Cancel in a way to avoid **T**aking an extra player off the ice.

<del>2</del> + <del>2</del>	2
2	2

**M** There are 2 penalties to cancel.

**O** Cancelling any 2 Whitby penalties leaves only 1 to serve.

**T** Cancelling either of the top penalties forces Whitby to use a substitute.

Cancel using the **O**rders of penalty occurrence or in the order that they were reported by the Referee.

<del>2</del> + <del>2</del>	2
2	2
	<del>2</del> + <del>2</del>

**M** There are 3 penalties to cancel.

**O** Cancelling any 3 Barrie penalties leaves only 1 to serve.

**T** Cancelling either of the last penalties forces Barrie to use a substitute.

**O** The remaining penalties are cancelled in order.

## TIME PENALTIES

These penalties are the ones that literally have a time punishment to the team. They are posted (if the facilities exist) and are counted off on the score clock.

Sometimes these penalties can be shortened by the scoring of a goal against the penalized team. When this happens, we need to apply **Rule 28 (d)**. In simple terms, this rule has 2 qualifications that must be met before a penalty can be shortened. Those qualifications are:

- A) Is the team scored against playing short-handed? &
- B) Is the team scored against serving a Minor penalty?

When both of these qualifications are met, or both questions have been answered "Yes", then the first Minor penalty is terminated. If the player has more than one Minor penalty, then the first/current penalty will be terminated. This means that there will be situations whereby a team is scored upon and still does not have a penalized player return to the ice. Remember that coincidental penalties are not considered to be time penalties, since substitution has already taken place.

### EXAMPLES:

<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Essex</u>	<u>Time</u>
#7 - 2 min	#2 - 2 min	7:50
GOAL		7:15

Is Essex short-handed? **No**. Is Essex serving a Minor penalty? **No**.  
No penalty is terminated & no player returns to the ice.

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#8 - 2 min		6:20
	#3 - 2 min	6:07
GOAL		5:55

Is Essex short-handed? **No**. Is Essex serving a Minor penalty? **Yes**.  
No penalty is terminated & no player returns to the ice.

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	#4 - 5+2 min	5:22
GOAL		4:01

Is Essex short-handed? **Yes**. Is Essex serving a Minor penalty? **No**.  
No penalty is terminated & no player returns to the ice.

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#9 - 2 min	#5 - 2 min	3:17
	#6 - 2 min	2:17
GOAL		1:17

Is Essex short-handed? **Yes**. Is Essex serving a Minor penalty? **Yes**.  
Essex # 6's penalty is terminated & # 6 returns to the ice.

## 2005 - 2006 HOUSE LEAGUE LEVEL EXAM

- |     |  |      |       |
|-----|--|------|-------|
| 1.  | Encroachment is when a player other than the center stands with a skate inside the face-off circle. <b>(Rule 57 a)</b>   | True | False |
| 2.  | If encroachment occurs the center must be replaced. <b>(Rule 57 a)</b>   | True | False |
| 3.  | To clear the zone during a delayed off-side situation, all the attacking players must come completely outside the blue line with both skates. <b>(Rule 72 e)</b>                 | True | False |
| 4.  | Is it possible for officials using the Two-Official System to change ends? <b>(Sec 6 – Positioning)</b>  | Yes  | No    |
| 5.  | Should play be stopped when a player loses her helmet while play is going on? <b>(Rule 24 c)</b>   | Yes  | No    |
| 6.  | When a player contacts an opponent above the normal height of the shoulders with a cross check does the referee assess a major penalty and a game misconduct. <b>(Rule 54 b)</b> | True | False |
| 7.  | An attacking player kicks the puck into the net. Is this a goal? <b>(Rule 69)</b>  | Yes  | No    |
| 8.  | Can only a minor penalty can be called for tripping? <b>(Rule 85)</b>  | Yes  | No    |
| 9.  | The minor with the least amount of time would be terminated when a team is short-handed and a goal is scored on them. <b>(Rule 39)</b>   | True | False |
| 10. | Must a major be served completely no matter how many goals are scored by the other team? <b>(Rule 30 a)</b>  | Yes  | No    |
| 11. | The ice surface is divided into three zones: Attacking, Neutral, Defending zones. <b>(Rule 3 d)</b>  | True | False |
| 12. | The Referee uses the line change procedure only on face-offs in the end zone. <b>(Sec 4 – Procedures for Officials)</b>  | True | False |
| 13. | The position of a players skates is the determining factor for off-side once the puck has completely crossed the blue line. <b>(Sec 7 – Off-sides)</b>                           | True | False |
| 14. | When a player is assessed a minor and a major at the same time, must the player serve the major first? <b>(Rule 28 c)</b>  | Yes  | No    |



15.	The home team has 15 seconds to start its line change after the Referee has raised his arm. <b>(Rule 19 g)</b>	True	False
16.	Does play continue when a player simply closes her hand on the puck and immediately drops it to the ice, without gaining or attempting to gain an advantage by this action? <b>(Rule 61 a)</b>	Yes	No
17.	Does the Referee only give the penalty signal at the penalty bench? <b>(Sec 4 – Procedures for Referees)</b>	Yes	No
18.	In the Two-Official System does one official have more responsibility to call penalties than the other official? <b>(Sec 4 – Procedures for Referees)</b>	Yes	No
19.	The face-off is at center ice if an official makes an error on an icing call. <b>(Rule 65 f)</b>	True	False
20.	If a player were injured by a slash from an opponent the referee would assess a major and game misconduct. <b>(Rule 79 b)</b>	True	False
21.	Home base is halfway between the goal line and the face-off circle hash marks, 15-20 centimeters (6-8 inches) from the boards. <b>(Sec 6 – Positioning)</b>	True	False
22.	When a player is checked into the boards from behind, in such a way that the player is unable to protect or defend herself, a Gross Misconduct must be assessed. <b>(Rule 53 b)</b>	True	False
23.	When the referee raises his arm during the line change procedure, is it to signal that the home team can no longer change and the visiting team can change? <b>(Rule 19 g)</b>	Yes	No
24.	The signal for body checking is the palm of the non-whistle hand, comes across the body onto the opposite shoulder. <b>(Referee's Signals – Body Checking)</b>	True	False
25.	For an official to call an off-side, the puck must precede the attacking players skates across the blue line. <b>(Rule 72 c)</b>	True	False
26.	When the puck is carried across the blue line with players off-side, the referee shall raise his arm for delayed off-side. <b>(Rule 72 e)</b>	True	False
27.	When icing occurs, the front official shall raise his arm and blow his whistle. <b>(Sec 5 – Procedures for Linesmen)</b>	True	False

- |     |  |      |       |
|-----|--|------|-------|
| 28. | A player who uses the butt end of the stick to hook an opponent shall be assessed a Match Penalty. <b>(Rule 64 a)</b>          | True | False |
| 29. | Is the signal for interference is grasping the wrist with the hand of the other arm? <b>(Referee's Signals – Interference)</b> | Yes  | No    |
| 30. | Teams are allowed to have 2 Captains and 2 Assistant Captains signed to the game sheet. <b>(Rule 18 a)</b>                     | True | False |



# **LEVEL 1 & 2 CLINIC**



**OMHA  
DEVELOPMENT**

## AGENDA

	<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Start of Day	9:00	New Rules for 2005-07
		Protests/Game Scenarios Study
		Break
		Coincidental Penalties
		Rules Emphasis Video
	12:00	Lunch
		Case Book Study – Part 1
		O.M.H.A. Policies & Procedures
		Time Penalties
		Break
		Linesmen's Duties
		Case Book Study – Part 2
		Exam & Discussion
End of Day		Wrap-up & Dismissal

## NEW RULES 2005-2006

The rules noted below have been changed by Hockey Canada for the 2005-07 playing seasons. Your Instructors will highlight the specific changes for you.

Rule 16(a), & (b)	<b>Players in Uniform</b>
Rule 19(e), & (h)	<b>Change of Players</b>
Rule 20(c)	<b>Injured Players</b>
Rule 21(a)	<b>Sticks</b>
Rule 22(c)	<b>Skates</b>
Rule 24(a), & (c)	<b>Protective Equipment</b>
Rule 28(f)	<b>Minor Penalties</b>
Rule 29(h)	<b>Bench Minor Penalties</b>
Rule 39(b)	<b>Calling of Penalties</b>
Rule 42(d)	<b>Linesmen</b>
Rule 45(f)	<b>Official Scorer</b>
Rule 47(e)	<b>Harassment of Officials, Unsportsmanlike Conduct/Misconduct</b>
Rule 49(c)	<b>Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury</b>
Rule 57(c)	<b>Face-offs</b>
Rule 59(f)	<b>Fighting and Roughing</b>
Rule 64(a), (b), & (c)	<b>Hooking</b>
Rule 66(f)	<b>Interference/Protection of the Goaltender</b>
Rule 68	<b>Kick Shot</b>
Rule 78(e)	<b>Refusing to Start Play</b>
Rule 81(e)	<b>Start of Game and Periods</b>
Rule 82(c)	<b>Throwing Stick</b>

# PROTESTS/GAME SCENARIOS STUDY

The following scenarios have been compiled from actual game situations. Please read the scenarios, discuss with your partners, and answer the question(s). When responding please make note of the specific Rules used to form your response. Please decide amongst the group who will record the information. You will also require someone in the group to present the scenario to the rest of the class. Please be sure to remain on task.

## SCENARIO #1

Team A is a much better team and is very physical. The penalties to Team A reflect that teams physical nature. The coach of Team B has consistently been complaining about Team A's rough nature in spite of the fact that the referee has been calling penalties for their rough play. Midway through the third period the coach of Team B, after complaining about some perceived non-calls decides to take his team to the dressing room, saying that he can no longer play under these conditions.

What is the proper procedure that the referee should follow?

What penalties should be assessed should the team return?

What procedure should the referee follow should the team not return?

## ANSWER

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## RULES

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## SCENARIO #2

A player on the player's bench from Team A throws his stick to a teammate who has lost his stick. The player on the ice, picks up the stick and continues with the play. This action is not noticed by anyone except the two linesmen.

The play continues for a couple of minutes until there is a stoppage of play. Each linesman has a different number of the offending player on the bench who threw the stick.

What procedures should the officials follow?

What penalty options does the referee have?

Do the linesmen need to report this incident?

What is the on-ice strength of the offending team?

### ANSWER

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### RULES

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### SCENARIO #3

A player from Team A is fighting for the puck along the boards, when a high stick from a player from Team B hits him. The high stick injures the player causing the Referee to blow the play down on the injury. There is a small commotion that happens after the whistle but the officials quickly get the situation under control. The player from Team B is assessed a Major Penalty for high-sticking and a Game Misconduct.

The play resumes with Team A on the power play, and the injured player, who never left the ice, scores a goal shortly after the resumption of play. Team B appeals to the Referee that the player who scored did not leave the ice.

What decision must the Referee make?

Are there any penalties assessed?

**ANSWER**

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**RULES**

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## SCENARIO #4

The puck is shot into the attacking zone and the two players engage in a battle for the puck. They freeze the puck in the corner for a stoppage of play.

As they begin to separate, the defending team player throws a punch at the attacking player who does not retaliate. When the players of both teams see this action, they converge to that area.

Words are exchanged, then the two players become involved in a fight. Before the two linesmen can separate the players, a third player gets involved to help his teammate, (a player from the attacking team). The Referee issues a warning to the rest of the players on the ice to go to their respective benches. The players ignore this directive and cheer on their teammates.

What penalties are assessed?

Where is the ensuing face-off?

### ANSWER

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### RULES

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3. Team "A" – 6 – 2                      Team "B" – 11 – 2 + 2  
Team "B" – 14 – 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Team "A" – 6 – 2                      Team "B" – 11 – 2  
Team "A" – 7 – 2                      Team "B" – 14 – 2 + 2 + 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Team "A" – 6 – 5 + GM + 2                      Team "B" – 11 – 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Team "A" – 6 – 2                      Team "B" – 11 – 2  
Team "A" – 7 – 5 + GM + 2                      Team "B" – 14 – 5 + GM

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Team "A" – 6 – 5 + GM + 2      Team "B" – 11 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2  
Team "A" – 7 – 5 + GM      Team "B" – 14 – 5 + GM + 5 + GM

A) \_\_\_\_\_

B) \_\_\_\_\_

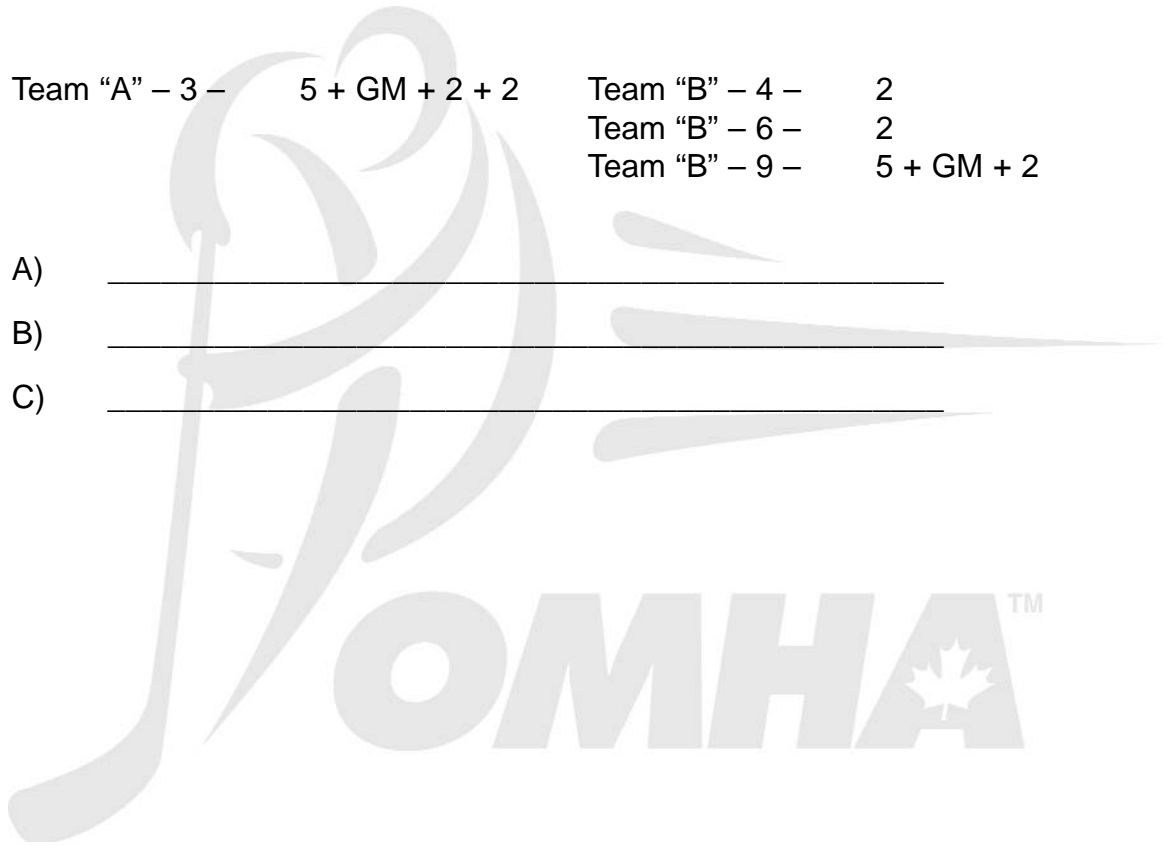
C) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Team "A" – 3 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2      Team "B" – 4 – 2  
Team "B" – 6 – 2  
Team "B" – 9 – 5 + GM + 2

A) \_\_\_\_\_

B) \_\_\_\_\_

C) \_\_\_\_\_



# RULES EMPHASIS VIDEO

This video has segments on CHECKING TO THE HEAD, CHECKING FROM BEHIND, ROUGHING AFTER THE WHISTLE, THE PISTON SYSTEM, DELAY OF GAME, & FACE-OFF-ENCROACHMENT.

## CHECKING TO THE HEAD – RULE 86

### **Clarification:**

Minimal impact would be called under other appropriate rules. (E.g. elbowing, high sticking, roughing, roughing after the whistle, etc.) A glancing blow, or minimal impact to the head, where a penalty is warranted.

Moderate impact would be a more significant degree of violence without injury that warrants a Minor and Misconduct penalty under the Checking to the Head rule.

Severe impact would be a high degree of violence, with or without injury, that warrants a Major and Game Misconduct or a Match penalty, at the discretion of the Referee under the Checking to the Head rule.

## EXAMPLES FROM VIDEO

### **Elbowing:**

Minimal - elbow deflects up to head Rule 56(a)

Moderate - elbow directed to the head Rule 86(a)

### **Roughing:**

Minimal - fist into chest then into head & face Rule 59(g)

Moderate - Fist directed and contacts head only Rule 86(a)

### **High Sticking:**

Minimal - High Stick rides up into head Rule 62(a)

Moderate - High Stick direct contact to head Rule 86(a)

## CHECKING FROM BEHIND – RULE 53

### **Clarification:**

Responsibility of player delivering check to avoid contact with the back part of the body of the player being checked.

### **Cross-Checking or Checking from Behind?**

If the player checking another player from behind is not in motion with their feet, Cross Checking is to be assessed - Rule 54(a). Note: If the check is into the boards or goal post then Checking from Behind. Rule 53(b). When the player checking another player from

behind is in motion with his feet before or during the check, Checking from Behind - Rule 53(a) & (b).

## **ROUGHING AFTER THE WHISTLE – RULE 59(G)**

### **Clarification:**

Intent of rule is to strictly penalize players who fail to obey the whistle.

Penalize the team that causes the initial foul. If the retaliation is too severe to be ignored and player is penalized, initial player receives a double Minor penalty so that a time difference exists.

## **PISTON SYSTEM – SECTION 6 – POSITIONING**

**HOME BASE** - Position 15-20 centimeters (6-8 inches) from the boards, halfway between goal line and the face-off dot. When play is on same side as official.

**HALF PISTON** - Area located between Home Base and the nearest goal post, usually in line with the face-off dot. When play or face-off is on far side of ice.

**AT THE NET** - Position any where around the net that gives the referee the best view to see if the puck has crossed the goal line, ideally at the corner of the net, 0.6-1 meter (2-3 feet) from the goal line. Gives the referee the best possible position to view the activity on and around the goal line and goal crease area

### **Manoeuvres used in the piston system:**

**THE BUMP** - When play comes around the boards in direction of referee standing at Home Base, the referee will Bump away from the play (either up or down the boards) until he reaches either the hash marks or the goal line. At this point he will use the second manoeuvre called The Pivot.

**THE PIVOT** - Referee will take a stride out away from the boards, crossing under and skating backwards to Home Base after the play has passed behind the referee. At this point the referee can follow the play either up the ice or watch as it continues in the end zone.

### **Helpful Tip:**

Referee should look back at any players in end zone as they approach the top of the circle, and then again at blue line, to watch for potential violations while pursuing the play into the other end zone.

## FALLING ON THE PUCK – RULE 58(B)

### **Intent of the Rule:**

To eliminate unnecessary stoppages caused by goaltender and keep play going.

### **Clarification:**

Goaltender comes out of crease to cut down the angle and after stopping the shot, covers the puck or catches the shot, this is legal.

Goaltender comes out of crease to beat an attacking player to the puck and simply jumps on the puck, causing a stoppage of play. No warning, a Minor for Delay of Game assessed to goalie.

When a goaltender leaves crease, they shall not be allowed to freeze the puck. No warning is given. A Minor penalty for Delay of Game is assessed to the goaltender.

## FACE-OFF ENCROACHMENT – RULE 57(C)

When a player other than the centre stands with a skate either inside 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.

### **NEW RULE:**

**When a team commits a face-off infraction (late arrival, immediately taking a proper position, early movement), the Referee or Linesman shall require where possible for this face-off, that the replacement for the player rejected from the face-off shall be any other player on the ice that has not committed a face-off infraction during this same stoppage of play.**

### **Clarification:**

The official conducting the face-off should be in position before players.

All players not taking the face-off are completely outside circle and on their own side of hash marks.

Linesmen are not to coach players into position.

Failure to comply, will result in the centre being ejected and replaced immediately with a teammate according to the **new rule**.

The Linesman taking the face-off is responsible for the players in front of him and centres, while the other linesman is responsible for the players behind his partner.





# CASE BOOK STUDY QUESTIONS – PART 1

## INSTRUCTIONS

Use the HOCKEY CANADA Case Book/Rule Combination and OMHA Manual of Operations to find the correct answer, rule number, and page number.

Q 1. What are the three divisions of the ice surface called?

A 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 2. How many players and team officials may legally occupy the players' bench?

A 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 3. During a stoppage of play, teams are changing players. One of the officials drops the puck to start play. Immediately after the play starts, the referee notices that one of the teams has too many players on the ice. Must the referee assess a minor penalty in this situation?

A 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 4. Where do all measurements of equipment take place?

A 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 5. A player is playing with a stick that has a pointed end. The referee should assess a minor penalty for playing with dangerous equipment. True or False?

A 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 6. In any case where the Coach or Manager must designate the player to serve a penalty then the Coach or Manager may select any player who is on the bench or on the ice to serve the penalty. True or False?

A 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 7. What is the penalty for kicking?

A 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 8. During the last two minutes, a player deliberately shoots the puck out of play. The referee assesses a delay of game penalty. Since it is in the last two minutes the referee awards a penalty shot. This is the correct ruling. True or False?

A 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 9. Team A has possession of the puck in their defensive zone. Team B has a delayed penalty on them. Team A ices the puck. Where does the face off take place following the icing?

A 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 10. What penalty is assessed a player who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or gestures to any person?

A 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 11. What penalty shall be assessed to any person or team official who challenges or disputes the rulings of any official during the game or who displays unsportsmanlike conduct?

A 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 12. Can a goaltender play with a broken stick?

A 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 13. If an attacking player is penalized (time penalty or not) in her attacking zone after there has been a stoppage of play in that zone, where is the face-off?

A 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 14. If a player, not taking the face-off, moves into the face-off circle before the puck is dropped, then that player's teammate who is taking the face-off must be removed. Encroachment can only be enforced when the face-off spot is at a dot. True or False?

A 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 15. A player has one skate above the blue line (over top, but not touching) and one skate over the blue line at the instant the puck completely crosses the blue line. Is this offside?

A 15. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# OMHA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REVIEW

In addition to the changes noted in your amendment bulletin, we would like to focus on the following excerpts from the OMHA's Policies & Procedures for Officials.

The OMHA takes great pride in the professionalism and expertise of its officiating staff. This professionalism requires the officials to have a thorough knowledge of the rules plus the ability to apply the techniques and procedures set out by the Hockey Canada officiating program. OMHA officials must have a positive attitude towards the game both on and off the ice.

## **DISCIPLINE OF OFFICIALS**

Policy & Procedure violations are subject to discipline.

## **OMHA REGULATION 17.0, GAME OFFICIALS**

- 17.2 (a) In all OMHA competition, on-ice officials will be permitted to work a maximum of six (6) games per day.
- 17.2 (b) On-ice officials will be permitted to work a maximum of three (3) consecutive games before adhering to a rest period as described in Regulation 17.2(c).
- 17.2 (c) On-ice officials who work consecutive games must adhere to a minimum rest period of one (1) hour for each consecutive game before working the next scheduled assignments.
- 17.2 (d) Officials who fail to comply with any part of this regulation shall be subject to disciplinary action by the OMHA Technical Director of Referees.
- 17.4 (a) Age for Officials shall be determined as at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the current playing season. All On-Ice Officials must be at least two years older than the division age limit they are officiating. For Development purposes, on the recommendations of the Area Supervisor and with the approval of the Area Referee Instructor and the Regional Executive Member, some Officials may be requested to work a higher category or division of hockey as per Regulations 17.1(c) & 17.1(d). **In such a case as described herein, an Area Supervisor or Instructor must be in attendance at the game(s).**

## **DRESS CODE FOR OFFICIALS**

In all OMHA and Tournament games the Officials shall be appropriately dressed in Casual Business Attire. Clothes that are not acceptable are Jeans, Track Pants, Jogging Suits, Team Jackets, Ball Caps or Running shoes. For all OMHA Playdowns or Championships the official must wear Dress Pants, Shirt and Tie.

**ON ICE OFFICIAL'S DRESS CODE** is designed to give the official a Professional Appearance to the teams and spectators.

- (4) Black C.S.A. approved Helmet with an approved ½ Visor.

## GAME REPORTS

- (1) The Referee(s) shall be Responsible to ensure the Official Game Report is filled in properly and entirely.
- (2) The Referee must **Check** the game report after the game to ensure all penalties and codes are reported as called. If errors or additional penalties must be added to the game report then comments are to be put on the back side of the white copy.
- (3) Any penalties assessed **Major & Above** must be reported on the back side of the white copy. This will also include any unusual circumstances and injuries.
- (4) If a **Match Penalty** is assessed, the Referee will take the white copy of the game report and send it in with his match penalty report to the OMHA Executive after he has made the appropriate Phone call within 24 Hours.
- (5) Tournaments - **Points 1 and 4 Still Apply.**

## TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS FOR REFEREE'S

- 18.1(r) In every game played in a sanctioned tournament, on-ice officials will be assigned in compliance to all applicable sections of Regulation 17.0 governing on-ice officials.
- 18.1(s) Failure to comply with Tournament Regulation 18.1(r) may result in the withdrawal of the Tournament Sanction Permit.

## OMHA SPECIFIC RULES

There are several OMHA playing rules that differ from Hockey Canada's. These rules increase the level of safety within the game.

- Rule 17.9 (a) Stick measurements will be taken in the referee's crease in the presence of the two respective captains.
- Rule 16.3 (d) All players must wear a CSA approved helmet & a CSA approved facemask while on their respective players or penalty bench.
- Rule 16.5 (b) All goaltenders must wear a throat guard fastened in such a way as to protect the throat.
- Rule 16.5 (c) A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who contravenes Rule 16.5 (b).

**Mouthguard Policy** It is mandatory for all players in the OMHA to wear mouthguards. When a player fails to properly wear a mouthguard on the ice during a game, he will be assessed a Misconduct penalty. The offending player is prevented from further participation until such time as an intra-oral mouthguard is in place.

## TIME PENALTY QUIZ

This is one of the most used Rules in the Rule Book. When a Team is short-handed and a goal is scored on them, then **Rule 28(b) Situation 1** is put to use.

If, while a team is short-handed because of one or more Minor or Bench Minor penalties, the opposing team scores a goal, the first of such penalties shall automatically terminate.

Note: Coincident Minor penalties to both teams do not cause either team to be short-handed. Short-handed means that a team is below the numerical strength of its opponent on the ice.

1. What are the two questions an official must ask when a goal is scored?

- i) \_\_\_\_\_  
ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What occurs if the Referee answers YES to both of the above questions?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

By answering the two preceding questions please identify, if applicable, the player returning, or the penalty that would be terminated after the scoring of a goal.

**(Times are times remaining in the period. Assume no other stoppages have occurred).**

3.	Team "A" – 6 –	2		@	4:00
			Team "B" – 11 –	@	3:30
	Team "A" – 9 –	2		@	3:00
			Team "B" – Scores	@	2:30

- A) Team "A" – 6 returns  
B) Team "B" – 11 returns  
C) Team "A" – 9 returns  
D) No player returns

4.	Team "A" – 7 –	2		@	4:30
	Team "A" – 9 –	2(on delay)		@	3:50
			Team "B" – Scores	@	3:50

- A) No player returns  
B) Team "A" – Cancel the Delayed penalty to Team "A" – 9  
C) Team "A" – 7 returns, and the penalty is assessed to Team "A" – 9

5. Team "A" – 7 – 2 Team "B" – 3 – 2 @ 5:00  
 Team "A" – 9 – 2 @ 4:30  
 Team "A" – 9 – 2 @ 4:00  
 Team "B" – Scores @ 3:50
- A) No player returns  
 B) Team "B" – 3 returns  
 C) Team "A" – 7 returns  
 D) Team "A" – 9 returns

6. Team "A" – 7 – 5 + GM @ 6:30  
 Team "A" – 9 – 2 @ 6:15  
 Team "B" – Scores @ 6:10
- A) No player returns  
 B) Team "A" – 7 returns  
 C) Team "A" – 9 returns

7. Team "A" – 3 – 2 @ 6:00  
 Team "B" – 6 2 @ 5:30  
 Team "B" – 8 5 + GM @ 5:30  
 Team "A" – Scores @ 5:15
- A) Team "A" – 3 returns  
 B) Team "B" – 6 returns  
 C) Team "B" – 8 returns  
 D) No player returns

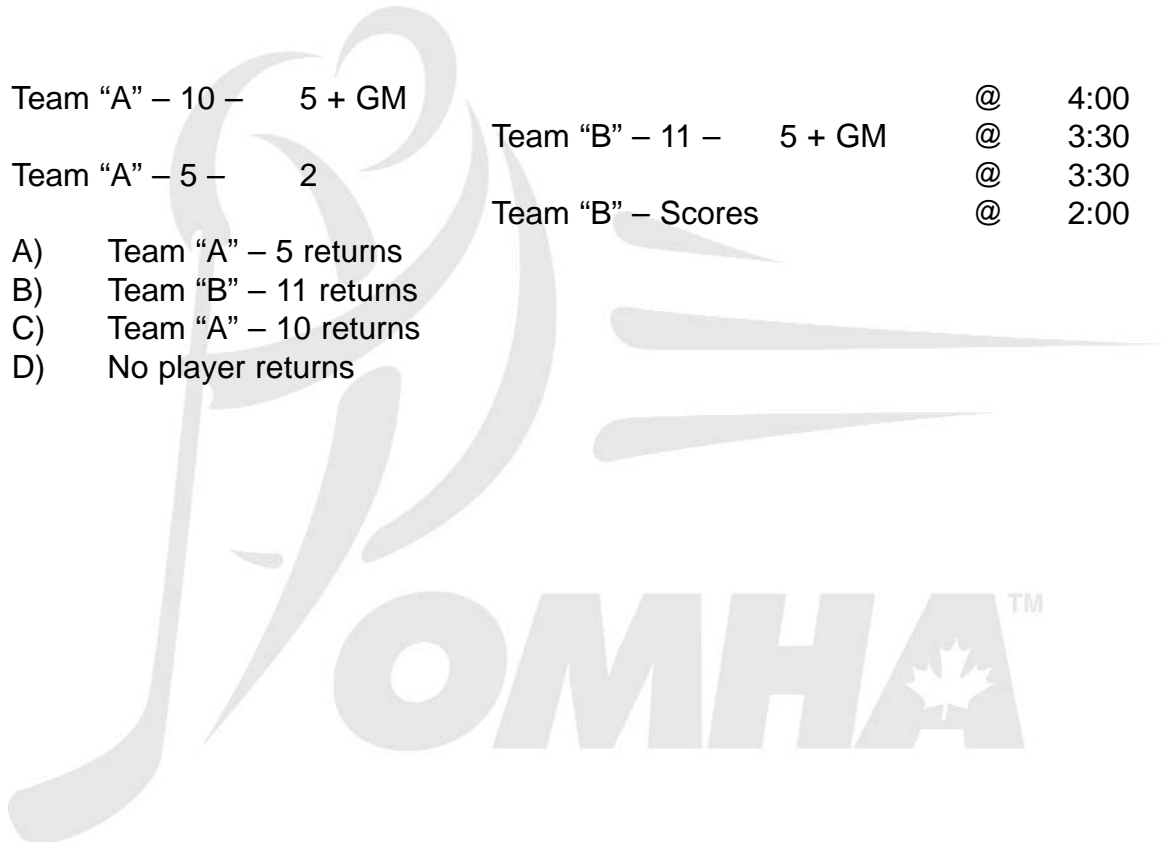
8. Team "A" – 8 – 2 Team "B" – 5 – 2 @ 6:00  
 Team "A" – 7 – 5 + GM @ 5:30  
 Team "B" – Scores @ 5:15
- A) Team "A" – 8 returns  
 B) Team "B" – 5 returns  
 C) Team "A" – 7 returns  
 D) No player returns

9.	Team "A" – 9 –	5 + GM + 2		@	6:00
			Team "B" – 99 –	@	6:00
	Team "A" – 14 –	2		@	6:00
			Team "B" – Scores	@	4:15

- A) Team "A" – 9 returns
- B) Team "B" – 99 returns
- C) Team "A" – 14 returns
- D) No player returns

10.	Team "A" – 10 –	5 + GM		@	4:00
			Team "B" – 11 –	@	3:30
	Team "A" – 5 –	2		@	3:30
			Team "B" – Scores	@	2:00

- A) Team "A" – 5 returns
- B) Team "B" – 11 returns
- C) Team "A" – 10 returns
- D) No player returns





## LINESMEN'S DUTIES

This portion of your re-certification clinic deals with several procedures, which are required when acting as a Linesman in the 3-official system.

After working in many games, you have become familiar with the different procedures. What quite often happens is that these procedures are being performed, but not as per your **HOCKEY CANADA OFFICIATING MANUAL** guidelines. In order that we can have consistency through out the OMHA we must follow proper procedures.

Your Instructor(s) will walk you through the basic procedures you are required to perform on a regular basis in your hockey games and explain **"HOW TO DO IT"**.

The Linesmen procedures and duties can be found in **Section 5** of your **HOCKEY CANADA OFFICIATING MANUAL**. To help further your development as a Linesman, it is advisable that you take time and review Section 5 in its entirety.

At the end of each segment, be sure to ask your Instructor(s) any clarifications on the proper procedure guidelines that you may have. It is important that you fully understand how to apply these procedures properly to ensure bad habits do not develop.

### FACE-OFFS

#### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-2**

After play has been stopped, the linesmen shall first ensure that no altercations are taking place. Good awareness is an important quality of good linesmen.

Once all is clear, the linesman who will conduct the face-off shall go directly to the face-off spot. The other linesman shall retrieve the puck and hand it off to his partner. It is permissible for the linesman who will be conducting the face-off to pick up the puck if it is close by or if the other linesman is busy, monitoring players who are close to one another, or if retrieving a broken stick.

Linesmen must ensure that all players on the ice move quickly into position for the ensuing face-off. Use your voice to facilitate this.

The linesman who will conduct the face-off shall **ensure that the referee and other linesman are in position before dropping the puck.**

The linesman taking the face-off shall exit the face-off area by backing away towards the boards avoiding the players. When the face-off is in the end zone the linesman should exit backwards to the blue line.

The back linesman shall remain in position until the linesman conducting the face-off has resumed normal positioning and has released the back linesman (with eye contact and head nod) from the line. The only exception to this procedure is that if play moves out quickly, the back linesman must move quickly to be in position to make a call at his own blue line.

**NOTE: The procedure for face-offs is as follows:**

The linesman, who is conducting the face-off, shall blow his whistle as soon as the referee completes the line change procedure, and prepare to drop the puck as soon as possible thereafter. Five seconds after the linesman blows his whistle, if the players are not yet ready to conduct the face-off, the offending team's center is ejected. The linesman will then blow his whistle again, repeating the procedure, for the players to get into position. Reducing the time of the stoppage in play is the goal, but not at the expense of the quality and fairness of the face-off. The intent of this procedure is not to be in a hurry to start play, but to have the players ready and in position for the face-off.

### **FACE-OFF ENCROACHMENT**

**Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-5**

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.

The linesman conducting the face-off is responsible for the players directly in front of him and, of course, the centers. The back linesman is responsible for the players behind his partner and any players around the face-off circle that his partner cannot see. Should the back linesman notice that a player is encroaching, he is to blow his whistle and indicate with an arm signal which team is in violation of the encroachment rule. The linesman conducting the face-off would then eject the center of the offending team. He will then blow his whistle to indicate to the offending team that a new center has 5 seconds to get into position for the ensuing face-off.

### **WORKING THE LINE**

**Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-8**

It is essential that the linesmen be at the blue line prior to the play crossing the line so that they are in proper position to make the correct call. Linesmen 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. In some instances, working the line will not be necessary, especially when it is only one attacking player crossing the blue line with the puck with no other players in close proximity. Linesmen should return just outside the blue line immediately after making their call in order not to get in the way of the players or the play.

## FOLLOWING PENALTY SITUATIONS

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-11**

When the referee signals a delayed penalty, the back linesman should monitor (observe) the goaltender and player substituting for the goaltender to ensure that the goaltender is within the three metres (10 feet) of the bench before the substitution can be made. If there is premature substitution, the linesman shall stop play and inform the referee.

When the referee blows the whistle to assess a penalty or penalties, it is important that the linesmen be ready to react. The linesmen should immediately skate directly to the location of the penalized player or players to be in position to respond.

Penalized players shall be escorted to the penalty bench or exit, depending on the penalties assessed. If only one player is penalized, one linesman shall escort the penalized player to the penalty bench. The back linesman is responsible for escorting the penalized player when one penalty is assessed. If players from both teams are penalized, then both linesmen shall escort the penalized players to the penalty bench. It is very important that both linesmen remain between the penalized players until they have left the ice.

When a player from the ice needs to serve a penalty for his teammate, the linesmen must get the numbers of the offending teams players on the ice at the time of the infraction. The linesmen must then ensure one of the players on the ice at the time of the infraction serves the penalty.

**NOTE:** Whenever the whistle blows to stop play, both linesmen shall immediately skate to the location of the incident that caused the stoppage of play. Linesmen should not overreact, but should be alert for possible altercations prior to retrieving the puck or getting in position for the ensuing face-off. This is known as having good on-ice AWARENESS.

## FOLLOWING THE SCORING OF A GOAL

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-12**

When a goal is scored, it is important that both linesmen work together. After the scoring of a goal, the front linesman shall immediately skate into the end zone, and position himself between the players gathered celebrating the goal, and the defending players goaltender. The back linesman should move towards the players gathered celebrating the goal, and position himself between those players and the opposition's bench. Both linesmen must be alert for potential problems and be ready to respond as required.

Once it is evident that players are under control, the front linesman shall retrieve the puck and proceed to center ice and await the referee.

The back linesman shall move with the players to prevent possible confrontations with the players from the team that scored and the opposition players.

Linesmen need to be especially alert in cases where the player's benches are on the same side of the ice. If the team that scored were closest to their own bench, the back linesman would position himself about centre ice, along the boards, just past the bench of the team that scored. This would force the team to skate off the boards and not end up skating in front of the opposition's bench.

## **COVERING FOR THE REFEREE**

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-17**

Occasionally, the referee will get trapped behind the play requiring the linesman to leave the blue line to cover for the referee.

The Linesman should not leave the blue line until play has crossed the line. This will permit the linesman to make the correct call with respect to the play being on side.

The back linesman must move up and cover the blue line until the linesman who has covered for the referee is able to return to the line, and release it.

The linesman covering is to utilize the normal end zone positioning and should follow the play to the net.

If the play results in the scoring of a goal, the linesmen shall give the correct signal by pointing to the net. The linesman does not blow the whistle, but rather the referee shall blow the whistle. The linesman never washes out a goal.

It is very important that linesman use good on-ice awareness and be prepared to cover for the referee and their partner.

## **COVERING FOR THE OTHER LINESMAN**

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Pages 5-17 & 5-18**

On face-offs taking place at the face-off spot just outside the blue line, it is the responsibility of the linesman not dropping the puck to make any calls at the line.

Once the linesman dropping the puck has returned to the boards and is prepared to renew his duties at the line, he should indicate to his partner using the release signal, by way of eye contact, head nod and perhaps verbal communication.

For face-offs taking place in the neutral zone between the centre line and the neutral zone face-offs spots, the linesman not dropping the puck should be prepared to travel in the direction of the puck from the face-off. Linesman should communicate with each other when to regain their original ends.

## AWARENESS

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Pages 5-19 & 5-20

One of the biggest differences between linesmen is the awareness level. While most linesmen concentrate on procedures and positioning, a good linesman will focus his attention on reading the play and the players as well as identifying trouble spots to make the game safe and fair. The following are examples when a linesman can use their awareness to potentially avoid unwanted situations.

Watching players away from the puck. This includes players leaving the zone late. Linesmen should not leave their blue line until the last attacking players have left.

During all stoppages, linesmen must be aware of what players are doing on the ice before retrieving the puck. Remember **player's first, puck last**.

Linesmen should be anticipating potential altercations and attempt to diffuse any situation before the referee is compelled to assess a penalty.

Be aware of the time that coincidental penalties expire so that at least one linesman can be there for the players leaving the box.

When hustling in after the whistle is blown, don't focus on just where the puck is. Watch all the players on the ice as a situation may occur away from the play.

Be aware of any premature substitutions on a delayed penalty. The back linesman should watch the goaltender change for the extra attacker.

While escorting players to the penalty box, position yourself between the penalized player and other players or the referee.

When players are ejected from the game, escort the player to the exit.

During line changes when there is potential trouble, the back linesman should watch and skate with the players to their benches.

Be aware and ready to intervene if the referee has a problem with a player or coach while explaining a call. Never get involved unless necessary.

## CASE BOOK STUDY QUESTIONS – PART 2

### INSTRUCTIONS

Use the HOCKEY CANADA Case Book/Rule Combination and OMHA Manual of Operations to find the correct answer, rule number, and page number.

Q 16. Team A has withdrawn from the ice for a second time in the same game. The coach feels that play is too rough and he is taking his team home. What action must be taken?

A 16. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 17. At a stoppage of play a Team A player pushes a Team B player who then pushes back. What is the proper procedure for the referee?

A 17. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q18. Can a goal be scored as a result of a kicking motion?

A 18. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 19. In order for a slashing penalty to be assessed there must be contact with the stick. True or False?

A 19. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 20. What rule is used when an opponent dives at an opponent's feet and this action results in the player being knocked off his feet.

A 20. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 21. What penalty is assessed to a player who deliberately sprays snow from her skates into an opponent's face?

A 21. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 22. In novice hockey, a player may steer an opposing player into the boards. True or False?

A 22. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 23. What criteria should a referee or linesman use to decide to stop play, when a goal has been dislodged?

A 23. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 24. A goaltender races out to the top of the circle to freeze the puck. What should the referee call?

A 24. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 25. A player who is outside the crease grabs the puck that is in the crease, pulling the puck outside the crease. What should the referee call?

A 25. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 26. A Team A player high sticks the puck and it goes into his own net. Does the goal count?

A 26. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 27. The puck is passed from behind the blue line to a teammate who is standing with both skates back of the centre red line. The puck hits the stick of that player which is over the centre red line, then goes down over the opponent's goal line. Is this an icing?

A 27. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 28. Can a player kick a stick that is on the ice back to his goaltender or another teammate without being assessed a penalty?

A 28. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 29. The player of the attacking team is assessed a penalty in her attacking zone, thereby forcing the face-off to the neutral zone. Before play resumes a player of the defending team commits a foul and is assessed a penalty. What should the Referee do?

A 29. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 30. Can a referee give a goaltender permission to go to the bench to adjust his equipment or to recover from an injury, then permit that goaltender to return to the game, even though the team has a substitute dressed and on his bench?

A 30. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





# EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

The HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Program Level I-VI exam is a national exam used for recertifying officials across the country. It is designed to provide a national standard for rules knowledge. This exam consists of 65 multiple choice questions. You will be given 1 hour to complete this exam.

Level I officials are asked to complete the first 35 questions. Level II officials are asked to complete the first 45 questions, with a minimum passing grade of 70% (32-45). Level III officials are asked to complete the first 55 questions, with a minimum passing grade of 80% (44/55). Level IV officials and above are asked to complete all of the questions. Level IV officials must obtain a minimum passing grade of 80% (52-65), while Level V & VI officials must attain a minimum passing grade of 90% (59-65).

The answer sheets will be marked prior to your departure, and your mark will be made available to you. Additionally, you will be asked to adhere to the following guidelines in your classroom.

- DO NOT make marks in the test booklets.
- Please write your exam identifier beside your name.
- Hand in only the answer sheet for marking.
- Select the most correct answer.
- Choose the answer you want by marking an "X" over the correct letter.
- If you have made an error, circle the error, & then mark your correct choice with an "X".
- After the exam, a question review will be held. Please hold all of your questions until then. This will allow others to complete their exam without disruption.
- You must return both the question booklet & your answer sheet before you leave.

**GOOD LUCK!**

# **LEVEL 3 & ABOVE CLINIC**



**OMHA  
DEVELOPMENT**

## AGENDA

	<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Start of Day	9:00	New Rules for 2005-07
		Rules Emphasis Video
		Break
		Case Book Study – Part 1
		Coincidental Penalties
		O.M.H.A. Policies & Procedures
	12:00	Lunch
		Protests/Game Scenarios Study
		Time Penalties
		Case Book Study – Part 2
		Break
		Linesmen's Duties
		Exam & Discussion
End of Day		Wrap-up & Dismissal

## NEW RULES 2005-2006

The rules noted below have been changed by Hockey Canada for the 2005-07 playing seasons. Your Instructors will highlight the specific changes for you.

Rule 16(a), & (b)	<b>Players in Uniform</b>
Rule 19(e), & (h)	<b>Change of Players</b>
Rule 20(c)	<b>Injured Players</b>
Rule 21(a)	<b>Sticks</b>
Rule 22(c)	<b>Skates</b>
Rule 24(a), & (c)	<b>Protective Equipment</b>
Rule 28(f)	<b>Minor Penalties</b>
Rule 29(h)	<b>Bench Minor Penalties</b>
Rule 39(b)	<b>Calling of Penalties</b>
Rule 42(d)	<b>Linesmen</b>
Rule 45(f)	<b>Official Scorer</b>
Rule 47(e)	<b>Harassment of Officials, Unsportsmanlike Conduct/Misconduct</b>
Rule 49(c)	<b>Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury</b>
Rule 57(c)	<b>Face-offs</b>
Rule 59(f)	<b>Fighting and Roughing</b>
Rule 64(a), (b), & (c)	<b>Hooking</b>
Rule 66(f)	<b>Interference/Protection of the Goaltender</b>
Rule 68	<b>Kick Shot</b>
Rule 78(e)	<b>Refusing to Start Play</b>
Rule 81(e)	<b>Start of Game and Periods</b>
Rule 82(c)	<b>Throwing Stick</b>

# RULES EMPHASIS VIDEO

This video has segments on CHECKING TO THE HEAD, CHECKING FROM BEHIND, ROUGHING AFTER THE WHISTLE, THE PISTON SYSTEM, DELAY OF GAME, & FACE-OFF-ENCROACHMENT.

## CHECKING TO THE HEAD – RULE 86

### Clarification:

Minimal impact would be called under other appropriate rules. (E.g. elbowing, high sticking, roughing, roughing after the whistle, etc.) A glancing blow, or minimal impact to the head, where a penalty is warranted.

Moderate impact would be a more significant degree of violence without injury that warrants a Minor and Misconduct penalty under the Checking to the Head rule.

Severe impact would be a high degree of violence, with or without injury, that warrants a Major and Game Misconduct or a Match penalty, at the discretion of the Referee under the Checking to the Head rule.

## EXAMPLES FROM VIDEO

### Elbowing:

Minimal - elbow deflects up to head Rule 56(a)

Moderate - elbow directed to the head Rule 86(a)

### Roughing:

Minimal - fist into chest then into head & face Rule 59(g)

Moderate - Fist directed and contacts head only Rule 86(a)

### High Sticking:

Minimal - High Stick rides up into head Rule 62(a)

Moderate - High Stick direct contact to head Rule 86(a)

## CHECKING FROM BEHIND – RULE 53

### Clarification:

Responsibility of player delivering check to avoid contact with the back part of the body of the player being checked.

### Cross-Checking or Checking from Behind?

If the player checking another player from behind is not in motion with their feet, Cross Checking is to be assessed - Rule 54(a). Note: If the check is into the boards or goal post then Checking from Behind. Rule 53(b). When the player checking another player from

behind is in motion with his feet before or during the check, Checking from Behind - Rule 53(a) & (b).

## **ROUGHING AFTER THE WHISTLE – RULE 59(G)**

### **Clarification:**

Intent of rule is to strictly penalize players who fail to obey the whistle.

Penalize the team that causes the initial foul. If the retaliation is too severe to be ignored and player is penalized, initial player receives a double Minor penalty so that a time difference exists.

## **PISTON SYSTEM – SECTION 6 – POSITIONING**

**HOME BASE** - Position 15-20 centimeters (6-8 inches) from the boards, halfway between goal line and the face-off dot. When play is on same side as official.

**HALF PISTON** - Area located between Home Base and the nearest goal post, usually in line with the face-off dot. When play or face-off is on far side of ice.

**AT THE NET** - Position any where around the net that gives the referee the best view to see if the puck has crossed the goal line, ideally at the corner of the net, 0.6-1 meter (2-3 feet) from the goal line. Gives the referee the best possible position to view the activity on and around the goal line and goal crease area

### **Manoeuvres used in the piston system:**

**THE BUMP** - When play comes around the boards in direction of referee standing at Home Base, the referee will Bump away from the play (either up or down the boards) until he reaches either the hash marks or the goal line. At this point he will use the second manoeuvre called The Pivot.

**THE PIVOT** - Referee will take a stride out away from the boards, crossing under and skating backwards to Home Base after the play has passed behind the referee. At this point the referee can follow the play either up the ice or watch as it continues in the end zone.

### **Helpful Tip:**

Referee should look back at any players in end zone as they approach the top of the circle, and then again at blue line, to watch for potential violations while pursuing the play into the other end zone.

## FALLING ON THE PUCK – RULE 58(B)

### Intent of the Rule:

To eliminate unnecessary stoppages caused by goaltender and keep play going.

### Clarification:

Goaltender comes out of crease to cut down the angle and after stopping the shot, covers the puck or catches the shot, this is legal.

Goaltender comes out of crease to beat an attacking player to the puck and simply jumps on the puck, causing a stoppage of play. No warning, a Minor for Delay of Game assessed to goalie.

When a goaltender leaves crease, they shall not be allowed to freeze the puck. No warning is given. A Minor penalty for Delay of Game is assessed to the goaltender.

## FACE-OFF ENCROACHMENT – RULE 57(C)

When a player other than the centre stands with a skate either inside 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.

### NEW RULE:

**When a team commits a face-off infraction (late arrival, immediately taking a proper position, early movement), the Referee or Linesman shall require where possible for this face-off, that the replacement for the player rejected from the face-off shall be any other player on the ice that has not committed a face-off infraction during this same stoppage of play.**

### Clarification:

The official conducting the face-off should be in position before players.

All players not taking the face-off are completely outside circle and on their own side of hash marks.

Linesmen are not to coach players into position.

Failure to comply, will result in the centre being ejected and replaced immediately with a teammate according to the **new rule**.

The Linesman taking the face-off is responsible for the players in front of him and centres, while the other linesman is responsible for the players behind his partner.



# CASE BOOK STUDY – PART 1

## INSTRUCTIONS

Use the HOCKEY CANADA Case Book/Rule Combination and OMHA Manual of Operations to find the correct answer, rule number, and page number.

Q 1. The lines of the goal crease are not part of the crease. True or False?

A 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 2. What is the penalty for the home team listing their starting line-up on the game sheet first?

A 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 3. During a delayed penalty situation against Team B, Team A is in possession of the puck in their defending zone. There is a stoppage of play for premature substitution of Team A's goaltender. Where does the face off take place?

A 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 4. What is meant by "deliberate illegal substitution"? What effect does the time on the clock have on the calling of this penalty?

A 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 5. A player on a breakaway in the neutral zone or attacking zone is tripped or fouled from behind by an opponent such that a Penalty Shot would be awarded. Before play is stopped, a player or the goaltender of the offending team throws a stick or any other object at the puck in the defending zone. What does the referee call when this happens?

A 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 6. A goaltender has been assessed a Misconduct penalty. The player who had been designated to serve the goaltender's penalty is in the penalty box when the goaltender receives another Misconduct. What does the referee do?

A 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 7. It is up to the referee's discretion whether or not she consults the linesmen or goal judge on a disputed goal. True or False?

A 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 8. What is the determining factor when deciding when the penalty should be cross checking or checking from behind?

A 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 9. The referee has signalled a delayed minor penalty for Checking from Behind on a player from Team A. Team B scores before play is stopped. Is the game misconduct still assessed the offending player of Team A?

A 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 10. What criteria should a referee or linesman use to decide when to stop play when a goal has been dislodged?

A 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 11. In a situation where two willing combatants each drop their gloves and square off to fight, and the player from Team A knocks down the player from Team B with the first punch, must an instigator or aggressor penalty assessed?

A 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 12. The puck is batted with the hand, hits the opposing goaltender, rebounds back out and is picked up by another player of the same team batting the puck. Does play continue or is there a whistle?

A 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 13. Where a player in the neutral or attacking zone hand passes the puck back into her defending zone and a teammate gains possession and control of the puck, play should be stopped. True or False?

A 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

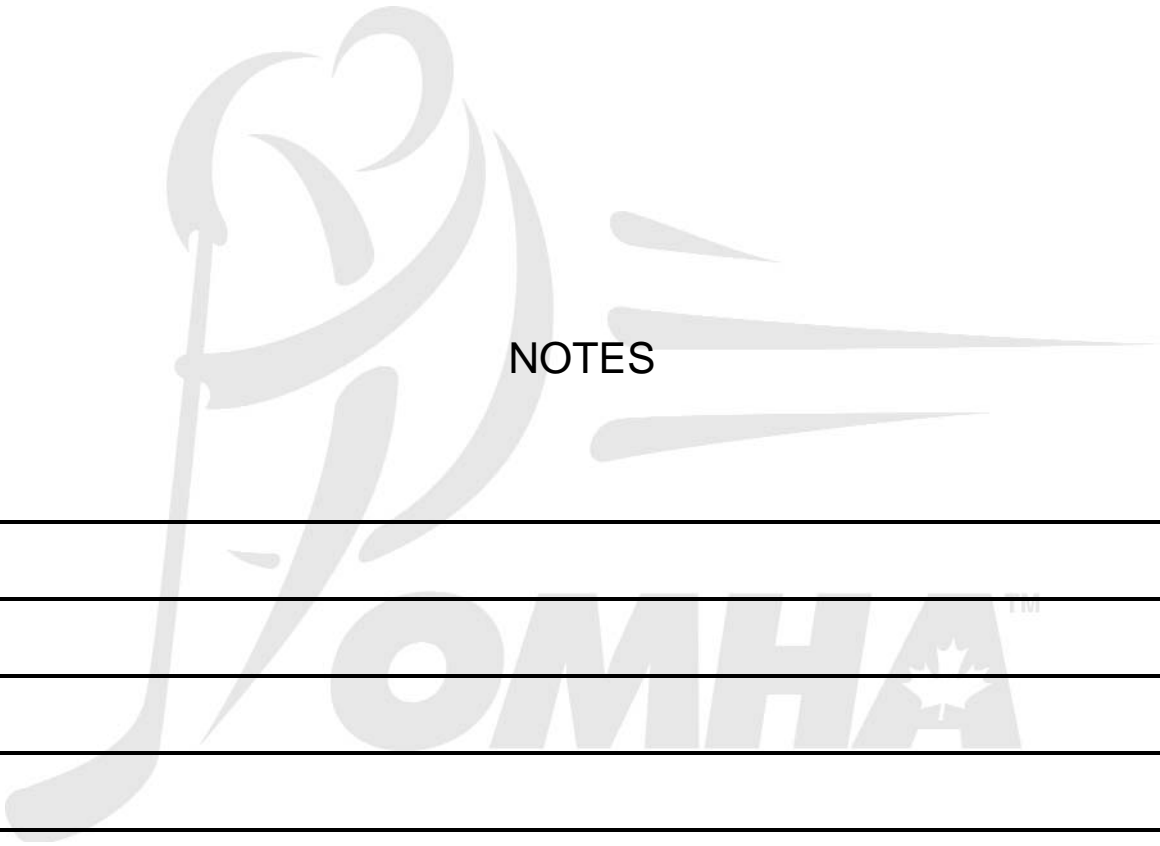
Q 14. The puck is shot by a player behind her blue line, hits a teammate's body or stick behind the centre red line, then goes down over the goal line. Is this icing?

A 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 15. Team A number 16 is credited with an assist: however, Team A has no number 16 listed on the game sheet. The player is wearing number 15 according to the game sheet. What does the referee do?

A 15. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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3. Team "A" – 16 – 2                      Team "B" – 8 – 2  
Team "A" – 5 – 2 + 2                      Team "B" – 15 – 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Team "A" – 9 – 2                      Team "B" – 6 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2  
Team "A" – 12 – 5 + GM + 2                      Team "B" – 14 – 5 + GM + 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Team "A" – 10 – 2 + 2                      Team "B" – 2 – 2 + 2  
Team "A" – 7 – 2                      Team "B" – 9 – 2  
Team "A" – 27 – 2                      Team "B" – 21 – 2 + 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Team "A" – 3 – 2 + 2                      Team "B" – 6 – 2  
Team "A" – 7 – 5 + GM                      Team "B" – 9 – 2 + 2  
Team "A" – 20 – 5 + GM + 2                      Team "B" – 15 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2

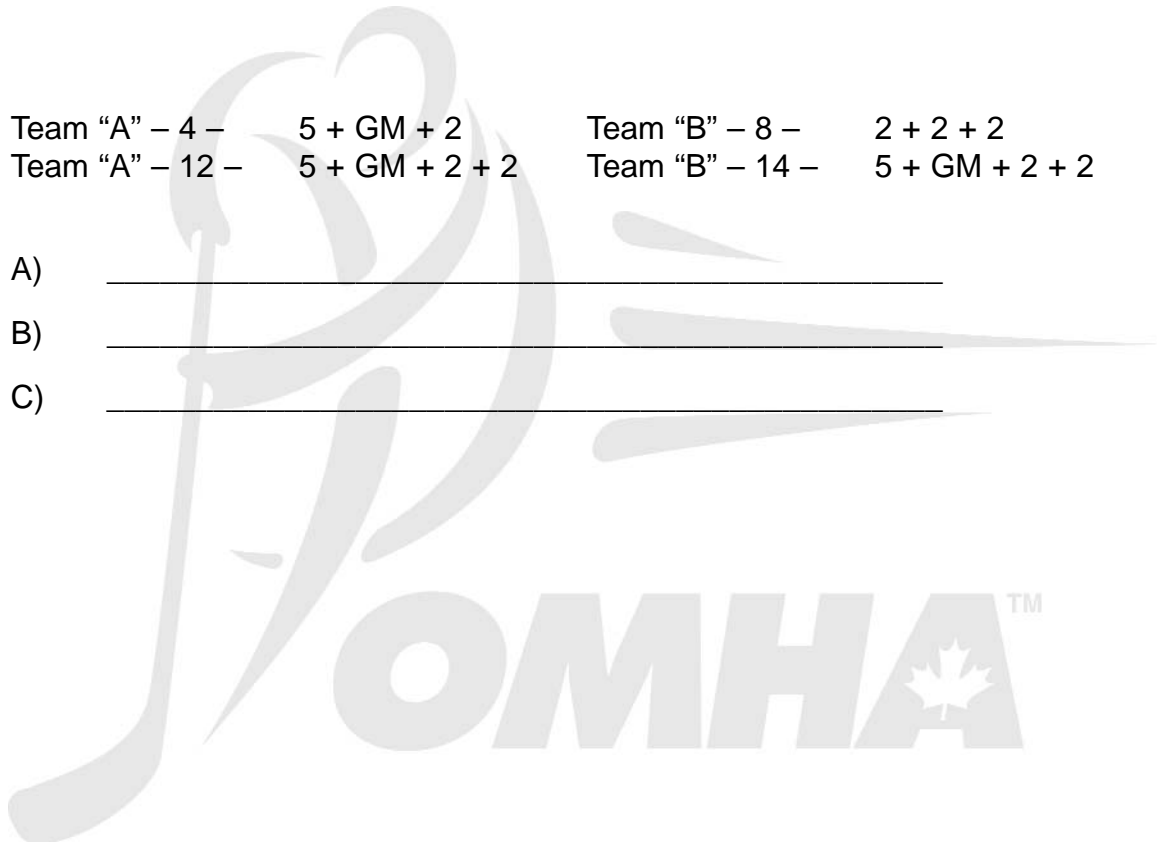
- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Team "A" – 3 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2      Team "B" – 4 – 2  
Team "B" – 6 – 2  
Team "B" – 9 – 5 + GM + 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Team "A" – 4 – 5 + GM + 2      Team "B" – 8 – 2 + 2 + 2  
Team "A" – 12 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2      Team "B" – 14 – 5 + GM + 2 + 2

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_



# OMHA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REVIEW

In addition to the changes noted in your amendment bulletin, we would like to focus on the following excerpts from the OMHA's Policies & Procedures for Officials.

The OMHA takes great pride in the professionalism and expertise of its officiating staff. This professionalism requires the officials to have a thorough knowledge of the rules plus the ability to apply the techniques and procedures set out by the Hockey Canada officiating program. OMHA officials must have a positive attitude towards the game both on and off the ice.

## DISCIPLINE OF OFFICIALS

Policy & Procedure violations are subject to discipline.

## OMHA REGULATION 17.0, GAME OFFICIALS

- 17.2 (a) In all OMHA competition, on-ice officials will be permitted to work a maximum of six (6) games per day.
- 17.2 (b) On-ice officials will be permitted to work a maximum of three (3) consecutive games before adhering to a rest period as described in Regulation 17.2(c).
- 17.2 (c) On-ice officials who work consecutive games must adhere to a minimum rest period of one (1) hour for each consecutive game before working the next scheduled assignments.
- 17.2 (d) Officials who fail to comply with any part of this regulation shall be subject to disciplinary action by the OMHA Technical Director of Referees.
- 17.4 (a) Age for Officials shall be determined as at December 31<sup>st</sup> of the current playing season. All On-Ice Officials must be at least two years older than the division age limit they are officiating. For Development purposes, on the recommendations of the Area Supervisor and with the approval of the Area Referee Instructor and the Regional Executive Member, some Officials may be requested to work a higher category or division of hockey as per Regulations 17.1(c) & 17.1(d). **In such a case as described herein, an Area Supervisor or Instructor must be in attendance at the game(s).**

## DRESS CODE FOR OFFICIALS

In all OMHA and Tournament games the Officials shall be appropriately dressed in Casual Business Attire. Clothes that are not acceptable are Jeans, Track Pants, Jogging Suits, Team Jackets, Ball Caps or Running shoes. For all OMHA Playdowns or Championships the official must wear Dress Pants, Shirt and Tie.

**ON ICE OFFICIAL'S DRESS CODE** is designed to give the official a Professional Appearance to the teams and spectators.

- (4) Black C.S.A. approved Helmet with an approved ½ Visor.



## GAME REPORTS

- (1) The Referee(s) shall be Responsible to ensure the Official Game Report is filled in properly and entirely.
- (2) The Referee must **Check** the game report after the game to ensure all penalties and codes are reported as called. If errors or additional penalties must be added to the game report then comments are to be put on the back side of the white copy.
- (3) Any penalties assessed **Major & Above** must be reported on the back side of the white copy. This will also include any unusual circumstances and injuries.
- (4) If a **Match Penalty** is assessed, the Referee will take the white copy of the game report and send it in with his match penalty report to the OMHA Executive after he has made the appropriate Phone call within 24 Hours.
- (5) Tournaments - **Points 1 and 4 Still Apply.**

## TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS FOR REFEREE'S

- 18.1(r) In every game played in a sanctioned tournament, on-ice officials will be assigned in compliance to all applicable sections of Regulation 17.0 governing on-ice officials.
- 18.1(s) Failure to comply with Tournament Regulation 18.1(r) may result in the withdrawal of the Tournament Sanction Permit.

## OMHA SPECIFIC RULES

There are several OMHA playing rules that differ from Hockey Canada's. These rules increase the level of safety within the game.

- Rule 17.9 (a) Stick measurements will be taken in the referee's crease in the presence of the two respective captains.
- Rule 16.3 (d) All players must wear a CSA approved helmet & a CSA approved facemask while on their respective players or penalty bench.
- Rule 16.5 (b) All goaltenders must wear a throat guard fastened in such a way as to protect the throat.
- Rule 16.5 (c) A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who contravenes Rule 16.5 (b).

**Mouthguard Policy** It is mandatory for all players in the OMHA to wear mouthguards. When a player fails to properly wear a mouthguard on the ice during a game, he will be assessed a Misconduct penalty. The offending player is prevented from further participation until such time as an intra-oral mouthguard is in place.

# PROTESTS/GAME SCENARIOS STUDY

The following scenarios have been compiled from actual game situations. Please read the scenarios, discuss with your partners, and answer the question(s). When responding please make note of the specific Rules used to form your response. Please decide amongst the group who will record the information. You will also require someone in the group to present the scenario to the rest of the class. Please be sure to remain on task.

## SCENARIO #1

A player on a breakaway is fouled from behind. He crashes into the net and is injured. He is removed from the ice by stretcher. The Referee awards a penalty shot and the shot is successful. The call was not questioned.

Did the official make the correct call?

If not, what call should have been made?

## ANSWER

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## RULES

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## SCENARIO #2

Team A 27 is receiving a minor penalty for slashing. On the stoppage of play Team B 16 receives an interference penalty and Team B10 a roughing penalty. A number of players come together falling on Team A 27, injuring him. He is removed from the ice by the trainer and other players.

How many players will Team A have in the penalty box?

How many players will Team B have in the penalty box?

What penalties are on the clock?

### ANSWER

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### RULES

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### SCENARIO #3

Team A 20 is in the penalty box for 2 min roughing and 2 min high sticking. Thirty seconds into the penalty Team A 16 loses his stick in the corner. As Team A 16 skates past the penalty box, his teammate A 20 throws him his stick from the penalty box and continues to the other end and scores. The throwing of the stick from the penalty box is observed by the Linesman but not the Referee, but the Referee does see Team A 16 score and signals a goal.

What procedures do the Linesman and Referee follow at this time?

Does the goal count?

Is the clock reset if the goal is disallowed and to what point in time?

What penalties are assessed if any?

**ANSWER**

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**RULES**

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## SCENARIO #4

During overtime in a deciding game of the playoffs, Team A is in possession of the puck in Team B's defending zone, and they are applying considerable pressure. During the play, Team B's goaltender loses his stick. A Team B forward gives his stick to the goaltender, and then picks up the goaltender's stick and skates with it, to participate in the play. With Team A still in possession of the puck, the Team B player throws the goaltender's stick that he is carrying at the puck/puck carrier. (Not in a manner that would call for a Match Penalty).

What decision must the Referee make?

### ANSWER

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### RULES

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## TIME PENALTIES

This is one of the most used Rules in the Rule Book. When a Team is short-handed and a goal is scored on them, then **Rule 28(b) Situation 1** is put to use.

If, while a team is short-handed because of one or more Minor or Bench Minor penalties, the opposing team scores a goal, the first of such penalties shall automatically terminate.

Note: Coincident Minor penalties to both teams do not cause either team to be short-handed. Short-handed means that a team is below the numerical strength of its opponent on the ice.

1. What are the two questions an official must ask when a goal is scored?

- i) \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What occurs if the Referee answers YES to both of the above questions?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

By answering the two preceding questions please identify, if applicable, the player returning, or the penalty that would be terminated after the scoring of a goal.

(Times are times remaining in the period. Assume no other stoppages have occurred).

3.	Team "A" – 8 – 2	Team "B" – 3 – 2	@	5:00
	Team "A" – 9 – 2		@	4:30
		Team "B" – Scores	@	4:00
			@	3:50

- A) No player returns
- B) Team "B" – 3 returns
- C) Team "A" – 8 returns
- D) Team "A" – 9 returns

4.	Team "A" – 8 – 2	Team "B" – 3 – 2	@	5:00
	Team "A" – 9 – 5 + GM		@	4:30
		Team "B" – Scores	@	4:00
			@	3:30

- A) Team "B" – 3 returns
- B) Team "A" – 8 returns
- C) Team "A" – 9 returns
- D) No player returns

5. Team "A" – 7 – 2 @ 4:30  
 Team "A" – 9 – 2 (on delay) @ 3:50  
 Team "B" – Scores @ 3:50
- A) No player returns  
 B) Team "A" – Cancel the Delayed penalty to Team "A" – 9  
 C) Team "A" – 7 returns, and the penalty is assessed to Team "A" – 9
6. Team "A" – 8 – 2 + 2 @ 4:00  
 Team "A" – 9 – 2 @ 3:30  
 Team "B" – Scores @ 3:00
- No player returns
- A) Team "A" – 8's first Minor penalty terminates  
 B) Team "A" – 8's second Minor penalty terminates  
 C) Team "A" – 9 returns
7. Team "A" – 8 – 2 Team "B" – 3 – 2 @ 4:00  
 Team "A" – 9 – 5 + GM @ 3:30  
 Team "B" – Scores @ 3:00
- A) Team "A" – 8 returns  
 B) Team "B" – 3 returns  
 C) Team "A" – 9 returns  
 D) No player returns
8. Team "A" – 8 – 2 Team "B" – 14 – 2 @ 5:00  
 Team "B" – 16 – 5 + GM + 2 @ 5:00  
 Team "A" – Scores @ 4:15
- A) No player returns  
 B) Team "A" – 8 returns  
 C) Team "B" – 14 returns  
 D) Team "B" – 16 Minor is cancelled
9. Team "A" – 6 – 2 Team "B" – 14 – 2 @ 10:00  
 Team "B" – 16 – 5 + GM + 2 @ 10:00  
 Team "A" – Scores @ 4:45
- A) No player returns  
 B) Team "A" – 6 returns  
 C) Team "B" – 14 returns  
 D) A player from the ice serving the Minor penalty to Team "B" – 16





## CASE BOOK STUDY – PART 2

### INSTRUCTIONS

Use the HOCKEY CANADA Case Book/Rule Combination and OMHA Manual of Operations to find the correct answer, rule number, and page number.

Q 16. A captain who has been assessed a penalty for tripping persists on questioning the call. What should the referee do?

A 16. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 17. A player has a breakaway in the neutral zone or attacking zone, but the goaltender is apparently hurt. Assuming an injury, the referee stops the play. What is the ruling?

A 17. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 18. The captain requests the Referee to check or certify the validity of a helmet. The helmet is found to be certified. Is a delay of game assessed to the team requesting the certification?

A 18. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 19. Can a linesman report a "Checking from Behind" infraction?

A 19. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 20. Can a referee give a goaltender permission to go to the bench to adjust his equipment or to recover from an injury, then permit that goaltender to return to the game, even though the team has a substitute dressed and on his bench?

A 20. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 21. Can a linesman report a double minor penalty for spearing, butt ending, head butting, or situations calling for a minor penalty for grabbing of hair, facial proctor, helmet or chin strap?

A 21. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 22. The goaltender has been removed and another player is lying in the goal crease. The puck is shot under him, but the player makes no attempt to cover, fall on or gather the puck into his body; however, the puck becomes frozen under his body. What is the ruling?

A 22. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 23. A player of Team A received a minor penalty at 8:30. At 7:00, due to a timekeeper's error, the player left the box. Team A scores at 6:40. What does the referee do?

A 23. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 24. Team A has withdrawn from the ice. The coach feels the play is too rough and he is taking his team home. What action must be taken and what penalties must be assessed?

A 24. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 25. A goaltender is on the ice but away from his goal crease. An opposing player takes possession and control of the puck and shoots it towards the open goal. As the puck is about to enter the open goal a defending player knocks the goal off its moorings. Do you award a goal?

A 25. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 26. A team shoot the puck in the direction of the goal and the delayed off-side goes into effect (the linesman raises his arm) but before the puck gets into the goal, the offending team clears the zone and the linesman drops his arm. When the puck enters the net the linesman's arm is down. Does the goal count?

A 26. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 27. A player is on a breakaway in the attacking zone and a stick is shot at him by an opposing player preventing him from getting a clear shot on the goal. What should the referee call?

A 27. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 28. An attacking player kicks the puck. It deflects off a defending player into the net. Should the goal count?

A 28. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 29. A linesman notices that Team A has too many men on the ice. What procedure must he follow?

A 29. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q 30. A player makes a cross checking motion to an opposing player but contacts the opponent in the chest with his fist. Should a cross checking penalty be assessed?

A 30. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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# LINESMEN'S DUTIES

To convey the proper procedure as indicated in the HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual, and to better establish area consistency within the OMHA.

It is often said that the Referee is only as good as his Linesmen. The duties and procedures of a Linesman are very important to the overall game. Alert and hustling Linesmen who are technically strong can assist in the game flowing smoothly.

As Level 3 & Above Officials, it is important that we follow proper procedures as required on a regular basis. This will not only eliminate bad habits that may develop, but it will lead to sound teaching and mentoring to our younger officials. By following good technique and passing those same fundamentals onto our Level 1 & 2 Officials, they in turn can pass the torch onto our House League Officials, to ensure our program continues to grow.

## INSTRUCTIONS

In your work booklet you will find the section, page #, and bold bullet points. This will be the material that will be reviewed in this module. The wording after each bullet point is the summation of that particular bullet point.

You will be asked to read the correct procedure from your HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual. Your Instructor(s) will then identify some of the common faults that are preventing us from the proper execution.

The procedures discussed today are the more basic ones found in Section 5 of the HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual. To help further your development as a Linesman, it is advisable that you review this section in its entirety.

At the end of each segment, please direct any questions to your Instructor(s), for clarification.

## GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR LINESMEN

**Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-1**

- Bullet # 3     Checking Nets
- Bullet # 5     Positioning Along Boards
- Bullet # 6     Chasing The Puck
- Bullet # 9     Awareness After Whistle In End Zone
- Bullet # 11    Whistle At End Of Periods
- Bullet # 13    Monitoring Conversations

## FACE-OFFS

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-2

- Bullet # 2 Good Awareness
- Bullet # 3 Face-Off Circle
- Bullet # 6 Verbal Communication

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-4

- Bullet # 3 Exiting The Face-Off
  - Bullet # 4 Line Release
- Note: Your Instructor(s) will review the Face-Off Procedure

## FACE-OFF ENCROACHMENT

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-5

“This occurs when a player other than the centre 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”.

- Bullet # 3 Linesmen Responsibilities

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-6

- Bullet # 1 Player Ejection
- Bullet # 4 Setting Standards Early

## WORKING THE LINE

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-8

ENTIRE SECTION Positioning At The Blue Line

## **FOLLOWING PENALTY SITUATIONS**

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-11**

- Bullet # 1    Aware Of Premature Substitution
- Bullet # 2    Reacting After The Whistle
- Bullet # 3    Escorting Players
- Bullet # 4    Mentally Record Player's #'s

Note: Whenever the whistle blows to stop play, both linesmen shall immediately skate to the location of the incident that caused the stoppage of play. Linesmen should not over-react, but should be alert for possible altercations prior to retrieving the puck or getting in position for the ensuing face-off. This is known as having good on-ice AWARENESS.

## **FOLLOWING THE SCORING OF A GOAL**

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-12**

- Bullet # 1    Teamwork... Working Together
- Bullet # 2    Retrieving The Puck After A Goal
- Bullet # 3    Back Linesman Following Players
- Bullet # 4    Aware Of Benches

## **COVERING FOR THE REFEREE**

### **Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-17**

- Bullet # 1    End Zone Coverage
- Bullet # 2    Leaving The Blue Line
- Bullet # 3    Back Linesman Covers Partner's Line
- Bullet # 4    Positioning In End Zone
- Bullet # 5    Goal Is Scored

## COVERING FOR THE OTHER LINESMAN

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Page 5-18

- Bullet # 4 End Zone (Line Release)
- Bullet # 5 Neutral Zone (Line Calls)
- Bullet # 7 Neutral Zone (Face-Off Reactions)

## AWARENESS

### Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Manual Pages 5-19 & 5-20

One of the biggest differences between linesmen is the awareness level. While most linesmen concentrate on procedures and positioning, a good linesman will focus his attention on reading the play and the players as well as identifying trouble spots to make the game safe and fair. The following are examples when a linesman can use their awareness to potentially avoid unwanted situations.

Watching players away from the puck. This includes players leaving the zone late. Linesmen should not leave their blue line until the last attacking players have left.

During all stoppages, linesmen must be aware of what players are doing on the ice before retrieving the puck. Remember **player's first, puck last**.

Linesmen should be anticipating potential altercations and attempt to diffuse any situation before the referee is compelled to assess a penalty.

Be aware of the time that coincidental penalties expire so that at least one linesman can be there for the players leaving the box.

When hustling in after the whistle is blown, don't focus on just where the puck is. Watch all the players on the ice as a situation may occur away from the play.

Be aware of any premature substitutions on a delayed penalty. The back linesman should watch the goaltender change for the extra attacker.

While escorting players to the penalty box, position yourself between the penalized player and other players or the referee.

When players are ejected from the game, escort the player to the exit.

During line changes when there is potential trouble, the back linesman should watch and skate with the players to their benches.





# EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

The HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Program Level I-VI exam is a national exam used for recertifying officials across the country. It is designed to provide a national standard for rules knowledge. This exam consists of 65 multiple choice questions. You will be given 1 hour to complete this exam.

Level I officials are asked to complete the first 35 questions. Level II officials are asked to complete the first 45 questions, with a minimum passing grade of 70% (32-45). Level III officials are asked to complete the first 55 questions, with a minimum passing grade of 80% (44/55). Level IV officials and above are asked to complete all of the questions. Level IV officials must obtain a minimum passing grade of 80% (52-65), while Level V & VI officials must attain a minimum passing grade of 90% (59-65).

The answer sheets will be marked prior to your departure, and your mark will be made available to you. Additionally, you will be asked to adhere to the following guidelines in your classroom.

- DO NOT make marks in the test booklets.
- Please write your exam identifier beside your name.
- Hand in only the answer sheet for marking.
- Select the most correct answer.
- Choose the answer you want by marking an "X" over the correct letter.
- If you have made an error, circle the error, & then mark your correct choice with an "X".
- After the exam, a question review will be held. Please hold all of your questions until then. This will allow others to complete their exam without disruption.
- You must return both the question booklet & your answer sheet before you leave.

**GOOD LUCK!**





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