



CANADIAN HOCKEY

REFEREE POSITIONING

End Zone Positioning

Key Terminology:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| ☛ Home Base | ☛ puck behind him |
| | ☛ 1/2 way between goal line and hash mark, a foot off of boards |
| ☛ Piston | ☛ whole action |
| ☛ Half Piston | ☛ 1/2 way - one skate in circle |
| ☛ At the Net | ☛ anywhere, not in no mans land (can go behind net <u>if forced</u>) |
| ☛ Pivot | ☛ 45° towards play then pivot back to boards - bump |

The System:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☛ emphasize piston action | ☛ moving back and forth keeping all players in front of you |
| ☛ cheating - when and how | ☛ attacking player has puck |
| | ☛ on a penalty go in as far as deepest attacker |
| ☛ end zone face-offs | ☛ 1/2 piston - does not back out on drop |
| ☛ relief for blocked out play in far corner | ☛ moves out one foot, toward blue line |
| ☛ behind the goal line - never or sometimes | ☛ never (unless at the net and is required) |

The Two Most Common Mistakes

- ☛ over skating (over reacting)
- ☛ not anticipating movements / failure to get back to home base

Pursuing Play

The System:

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|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☛ play on your side | ☛ 10-15 feet |
| ☛ play on far side | ☛ 10-15 feet (re-grouping) |
| ☛ the critical zone | ☛ blue line to goal line |
| ☛ the final test | ☛ goal line/net |
| ☛ crossing over | ☛ not acceptable |
| ☛ going behind the net | ☛ only when puck is at the net |



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LINESMAN POSITIONING

Working the Line:

- the system - linesman moves inside the blue line by 2 or 3 feet as necessary for a better view
- only done when necessary
- after signal the lineman must move back outside to his normal position

Covering for the Referee:

- follows the same route to the net as the referee
- signal for a goal - points to the net
- signal for no goal - no signal
- releases back to blue line upon arrival of the referee

End Zone Face-off:

- back linesman positioning should be at the boards outside the line unless slight adjustment is needed to aid in the observation of the players at backside of the face-off circle
- back linesman should cover the blue line for his partner until formally released from that duty
- the release is accomplished by a nod and eye contact

Off-side Pass Positioning:

- back linesman stands just outside the blue line pointing to the centre red line to indicate potential off-side pass - up ice arm (do not cross body)
- front linesman remains at mid-point of blue line and red line until he picks up lead attacking player out of the zone
- front linesman skates backwards toward his blue line with or slightly ahead of lead attacking players
- correct position for whistling off-side play is just over the centre red line
- front lineman should try to time it correctly so that he can avoid stopping at the red line
- back man does not wave off a no off-side pass situation

Common Faults:

- ☛ front lineman leaving too soon - back linesman also
- ☛ stopping at red line - waiting for the play to develop
- ☛ making off-side pass call from the blue line (front man)
- ☛ being late to the blue line because of stopping at the red line



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FACE-OFF PROCEDURE

Linesman Stance:

- ☛ feet shoulder width apart
- ☛ one foot from dot
- ☛ puck held belt high
- ☛ in close to body
- ☛ free hand at side

Common Faults:

- ☛ too close to dot
- ☛ feet too far apart
- ☛ not square to player
- ☛ bent over
- ☛ puck held too high
- ☛ puck being presented
- ☛ free hand behind back
- ☛ knees not flexed

Players Position:

- ☛ square to end boards
- ☛ visiting team in first
- ☛ toe of stick touching ice in designated area
- ☛ outside circle (or 15 feet) and onside

Linesman Responsibilities:

- ☛ other officials ready
- ☛ fair drop for both teams

Tips:

- ☛ be ready ahead of players
- ☛ talk to players
- ☛ practice puck drops
- ☛ eye contact with partner and referee before puck drop

Violations:

- ☛ lined up inside circle or offside
- ☛ centre leaves - talks to winger
- ☛ centres cheating

Tips:

- ☛ no warnings
- ☛ 2nd violation not a mandatory penalty

Player Responsibility:

- Front Linesman: ☛ centres
- ☛ players in front of him

- Back Linesman: ☛ players behind his partner

Linesman Communication on Violations:

- Front Linesman: ☛ verbally eject player - communicate violator
- ☛ give reason why

- Back Linesman: ☛ whistle
- ☛ hand signal to indicate violating team
- ☛ do not skate over

Puck Drop:

- ☛ out and down in one motion
- ☛ land flat

Common Faults:

- ☛ too hard
- ☛ too soft
- ☛ upward movement
- ☛ telegraph drop

Linesman Exit Face-off:

- ☛ back away towards boards, backwards
- ☛ avoid players, always be aware of where the puck is
- ☛ quickly back to blue line
- ☛ release partner



CANADIAN HOCKEY

LINE CHANGE PROCEDURE

- Purpose:
- i) To prevent delays
 - ii) To guarantee the home team the advantage of last change

Procedure Summary:

- i) Referee assumes normal position for upcoming face-off
- ii) Looks to visitors' bench
- iii) Gives 5 second count to allow for visitor change
- iv) Raise arm in the direction of the visitors' bench
- v) Looks to home team bench
- vi) Gives 5 second count to allow home team to change
- vii) Drops arm to indicate that no further changes will be permitted

Keys to Success:

- ☛ Cooperation not confrontation
- ☛ Eye contact
- ☛ May use either hand
- ☛ Two man system - official dropping the puck
- ☛ Start of period - if needed

Common Faults:

- ☛ No eye contact
- ☛ Too nonchalant
- ☛ Too mechanical
- ☛ Incorrect timing
- ☛ Lack of enforcement

Violation Procedure:

- ☛ Blow whistle
- ☛ Order players back
- ☛ Warn offending team through captain or alternate

◆ Penalize 2nd infraction by the same team

When:

- ☛ After every stoppage
- ☛ It is not compulsory to do it after the scoring of a goal but if problems persist - follow procedure strictly

What constitutes a line change:

- ☛ 1 to 5 players
- ☛ No player can come onto the ice and then leave
- ☛ There is a common practice of changing the forwards and defencemen separately or at slightly different times. As long as they adhere strictly to the time frame this is perfectly acceptable.

◆ Spirit of the rule is to speed up the game, not to be confrontational



CANADIAN HOCKEY

PENALTY PROCEDURE

- Purpose:
- i) To communicate to players, coaches and fans
 - ii) To display confidence and enhance respect

Procedure Summary:

- i) Referee raises arm straight up
- ii) Referee blows whistle and stops
- iii) Pause, points and says players' number, colour and the penalty
- iv) Referee makes the penalty signal as he verbalizes the penalty
- v) Backwards to the penalty bench
- vi) Stop at the penalty bench reporting the players' number, colour, time: 2 or 5 minutes and the penalty to the scorekeeper while making the signal.

Key Points:

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☛ proper procedure enhances respect | ☛ know procedure well |
| ☛ arm | ☛ straight up, fingers together |
| ☛ arm/whistle/stop | ☛ distinct pause between stop |
| | ☛ pointing out player and signal |
| ☛ whistle/arm/point | ☛ stationary position |
| ☛ when not to point? | ☛ too close to player(s) |
| ☛ finger | ☛ never point with finger |
| ☛ use of verbal | ☛ at penalty location - team colour, number, signal |
| | ☛ at penalty bench - team colour, number, time, signal |

- ☛ four unacceptable ways to signal
 - ☛ pointing
 - ☛ fist up
 - ☛ staring
 - ☛ show boating, antagonistic manner
- ☛ backwards
 - ☛ to penalty bench
 - ☛ keep all players in view
- ☛ three options if there is a problem
 - ☛ stop, allow player to go
 - ☛ keep going to box to avoid player
 - ☛ warn player
- ☛ player - ref
 - ☛ avoid confrontations
- ☛ player - player
 - ☛ linesmen should be quick to intervene
- ☛ at penalty bench
 - ☛ stop if possible
 - ☛ eye contact with penalty timekeeper

Three Common Faults:

- ☛ not stopping to signal penalty
- ☛ not giving two signals of double penalties
- ☛ motion and/or verbal intimidation (intimidating gestures)



CANADIAN HOCKEY

FIGHTS

Procedure for the Referee:

- i) use verbal and physical gesture to get the players not in the fight to their players' bench (not neutral zone)
- ii) return to a position to view the fight and the players' benches
- iii) stay at the fight location until the linesmen take their respective players to the penalty bench and return
- iv) direct one player from each team to pick-up the equipment
- v) report the penalties to the scorekeeper
- vi) communicate penalties to the captains

Common Faults:

- ☛ not ensuring the players go directly to their players' bench when a fight starts
- ☛ referees trying to do a linesman's job
- ☛ referees not controlling the equipment pick-up properly
- ☛ referees too hesitant to issue game misconducts to players refusing to return to their benches

Procedure for the Linesmen:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| ☛ prevention | ☛ done safely |
| | ☛ prevent whenever reasonably possible |
| ☛ together | ☛ both linemen together |
| ☛ communicate | ☛ between yourselves |
| | ☛ to players to calm them down |
| ☛ enter from the sides | ☛ opposite sides |
| ☛ over not under | ☛ arms over top-downward pressure |
| ☛ legs | ☛ use legs to force players apart |

- ☛ emotion vs. control
- ☛ watch skates
- ☛ stick fights
- ☛ let go
- ☛ escort
- ☛ relax
- ☛ show no emotion, stay calm
- ☛ never go over top of skates
- ☛ stay back
- ☛ make verbal contact
- ☛ as soon as they are apart, release - but stay close by
- ☛ all the way to the box and off ice
- ☛ stay calm

◆ linesmen can help referee by getting players numbers

Two Common Faults:

- ☛ over eager, over zealous
- ☛ holding onto players when not necessary