

In-Game Procedures

- Line Change Procedure
- Faceoff Procedure
- Penalty Procedure
- Altercation Procedure

Line Change Procedure

- The more competitive the hockey, and the further into the season, the more important this procedure becomes (especially in playoffs)
- Make sure to use this procedure at EVERY stoppage of play, and set a standard early to avoid trouble later
- As a referee, always position yourself in a way that both benches can see you clearly for the line change.
- Verbal communication can help speed up the process

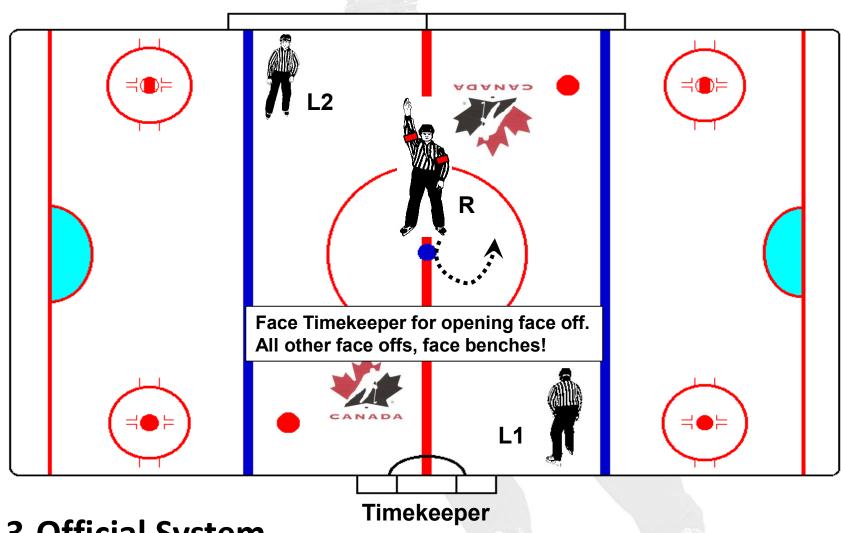


Line Change Procedure

- Only ONE change allowed per stoppage (can't change your mind)
 - If the home team changes prior to the visiting team's five second period, then this becomes their only change (they have forfeited their "final change" privilege).



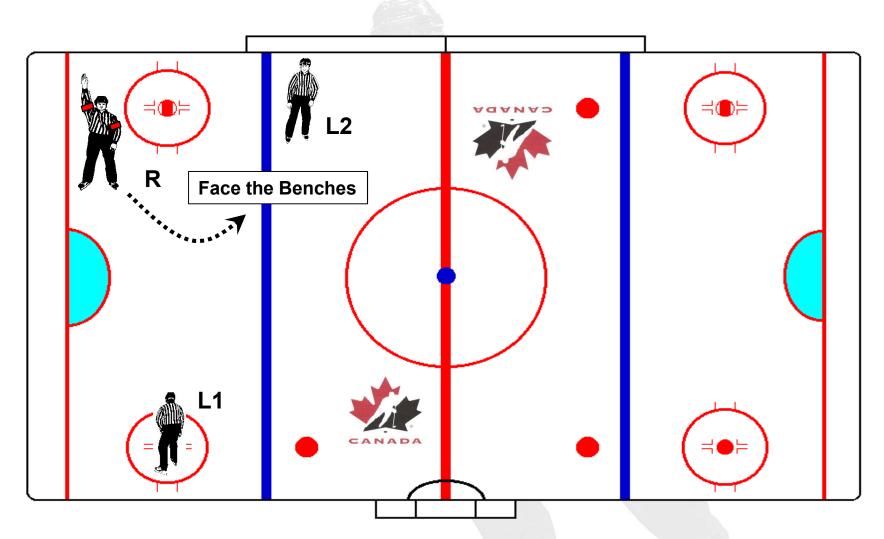
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3-Official System



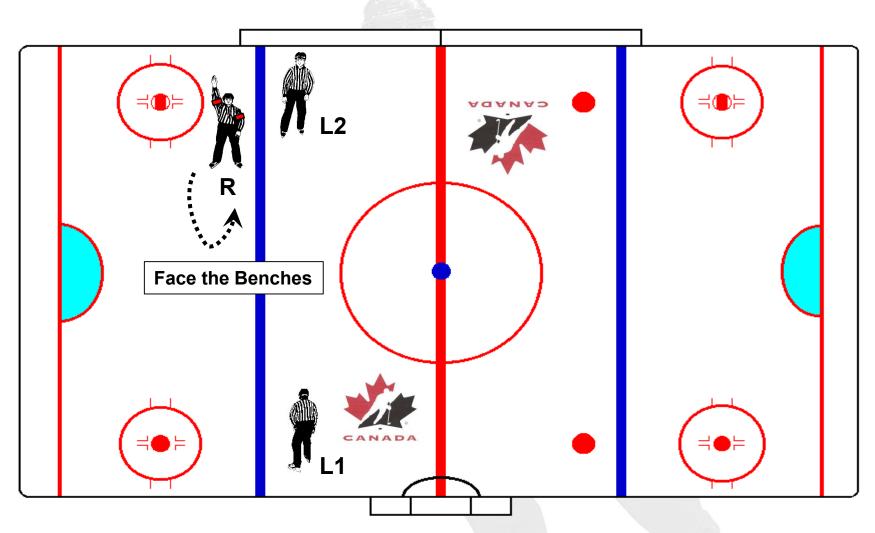
HOCKEY MANITOBA



3-Official System



HOCKEY MANITOBA



3-Official System



Line Change Procedure

- In the 4-official system, the back referee (one closest to centre ice) is the one who performs the line change procedure
- The back linesman should assist in watching for late or second changes



Faceoff Locations

 Where to drop the puck and when!



Rule of Thumb...

"Back to the nearest dot of the offending team"

- Go back to the nearest dot from where the foul took place/originated.
- "...of the offending team" refers to the fact that we must take away the territorial advantage that the offending team would have otherwise gained.

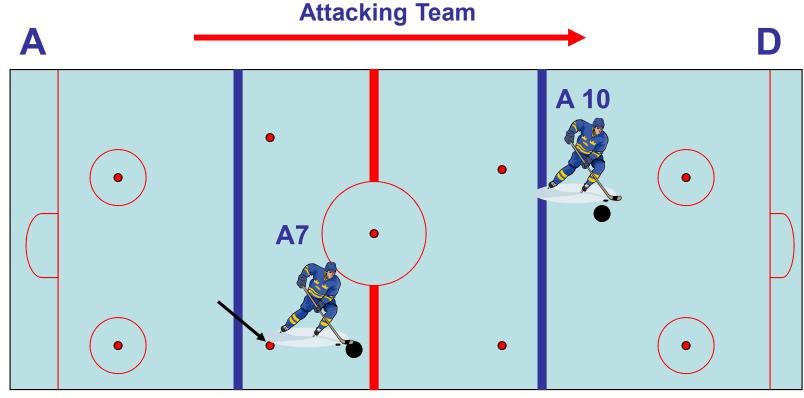


Attacking Team

Attacking player shoots puck, hits defender, goes out of play Where is the ensuing face-off?

Face-off location

Face off location is in the end zone, on the side of the shot, not where the puck left play!

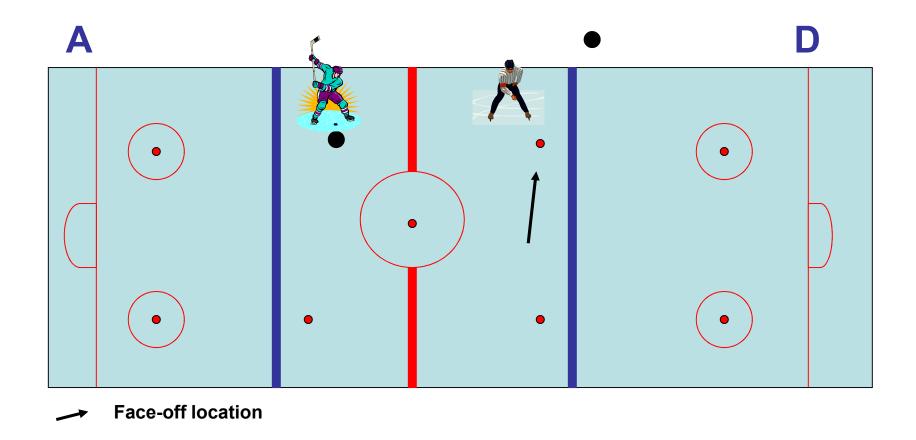


→ Face-off location

Attacking player A7 makes a stretch pass to teammate A10 creating an off-side at the blue line.

Where is the face-off?

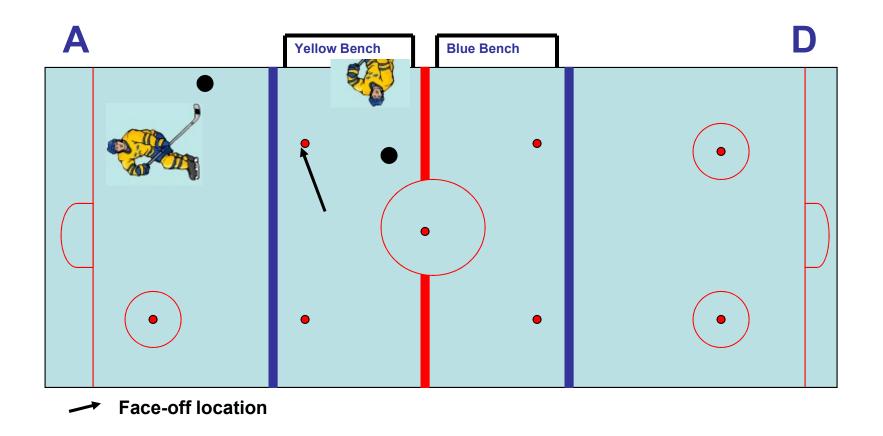
Face-off is located at the offending team's blue line (Do not give territorial advantage to the offending team)



Puck is shot & deflects out of play off the official. Where does the face-off take place.

Face-off takes place in the same zone and at the closest dot to where the puck goes off the official...

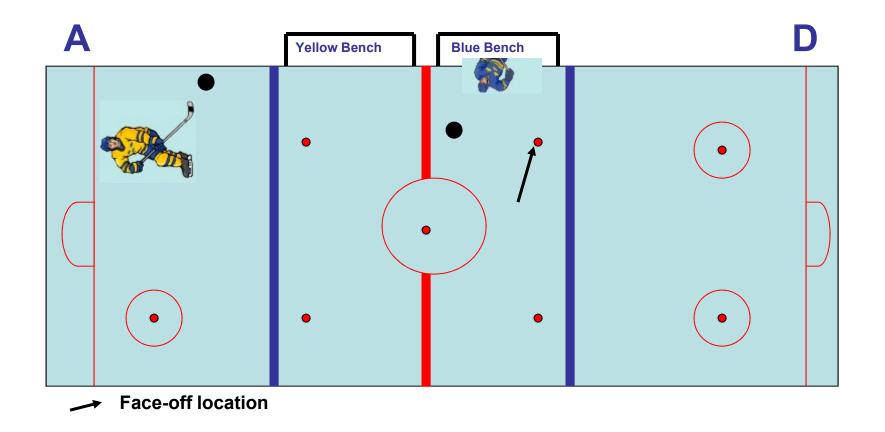
Not the player's fault that the puck left the playing surface.



Attacking player (yellow) shoots the puck down the boards out of his end zone. Puck hits a player (yellow) who is on the bench but leaning on the boards into the playing surface. The puck doesn't leave the ice surface.

Where is the face-off located?

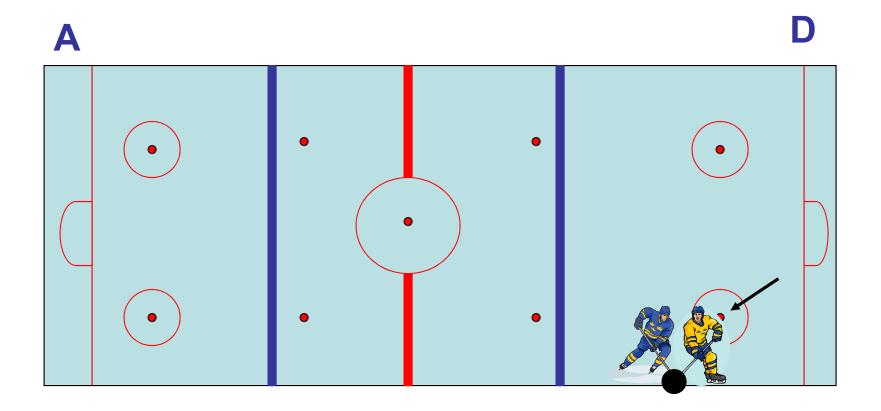
Face-off is located at neutral zone faceoff spot outside Yellow team's blue line as the player on Yellow's bench caused the stoppage of play.



Attacking player (yellow) shoots the puck down the boards out of his end zone. Puck hits an opposing (blue) player who is on the bench but leaning on the boards into the playing surface. The puck doesn't leave the ice.

Where is the face-off located?

Face-off is located at neutral zone faceoff spot outside the Blue team's blue line as the Blue player caused the stoppage of play.



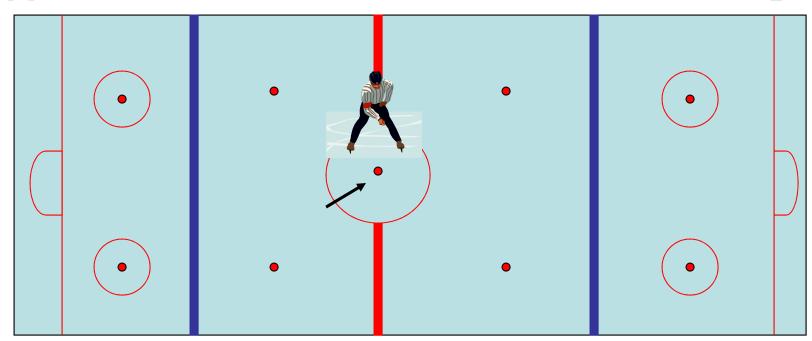
A whistle is blown in the end zone either by a mutually frozen puck or both sticks coming together simultaneously, causing the puck to go out of play.

Where is the face-off?

Face-off is conducted at the nearest face-off location in the <u>same</u> zone.

This rule would apply anywhere on the ice.

A Face-off situations at Center Ice



- 1. Start of game and all periods
- 2. Pre-mature substitution of the goaltender
- 3. Error made by officials ON ICING
- 4. After the scoring of a goal

Occasionally there are rules which call for a specific faceoff location. Check the rules for the leagues you work!

- High School hockey
- AAA hockey
- Jr. hockey
- Sr. hockey

Linesman's Stance: (stand up and try it)

- feet shoulder width apart
- free hand at side
- knees slightly bent
- feet one foot from face-off dot
- puck held belt high and in close to body

We will practice this on the ice again later!



Common Faults:

- feet too close (poor balance)
- knees not square to dot (can't skate back)
- feet too close to dot (get hit)
- bent over (high stick)
- puck presented or drop telegraphed (hit hand)



Face-off Positioning

- There are rules that the players must following when participating in a faceoff
- The placement of their bodies, sticks, and skates must all be monitored!

Centre-men

- feet clear of face-off restraining lines
- toe of the stick touching ice in designated area
- stick not moving
- visiting team sets up first

Other Players

- feet outside circle (stick may be inside)
- body and stick on-side (not past hash-marks)

- Use common sense!
 - Many of the games we work involve young players who are learning the game
 - Coach them at the faceoff instead of kicking them out
 - For older players, or if there is a player trying to GAIN AN ADVANTAGE, that is when you start to toss centre-men!

Encroachment Responsibilities

Violation Procedures

Front Official (puck dropper):

- initial shoulder check
- centers and players in front

Back Official:

- after front official has completed the shoulder check, players he cannot see are your responsibility
- watch players behind partner who is dropping the puck
- PROTECT YOUR PARTNER

Front Official (puck dropper):

- verbally eject centre
- hand signal to indicate violating team

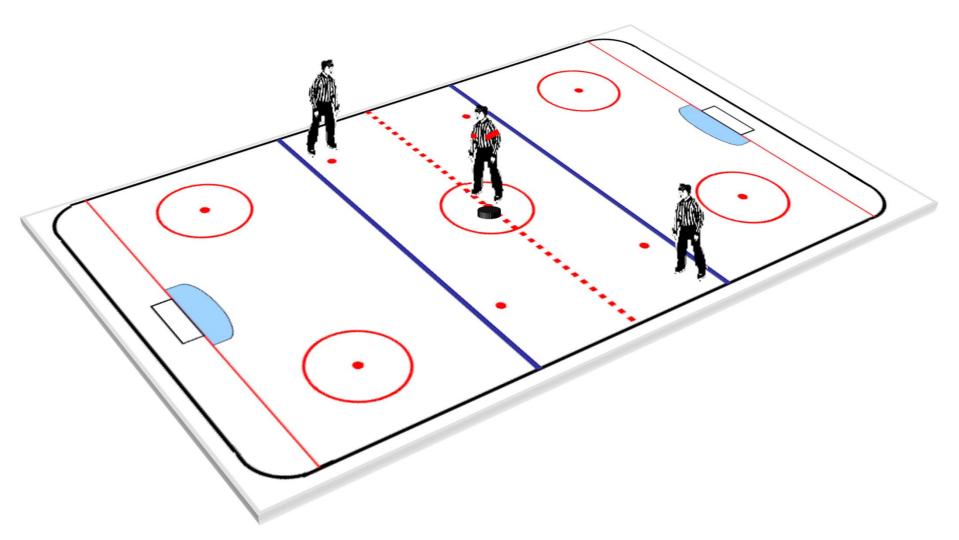
Back Official:

- blow whistle
- hand signal to indicate violating team

*Encroaching player can't take the faceoff

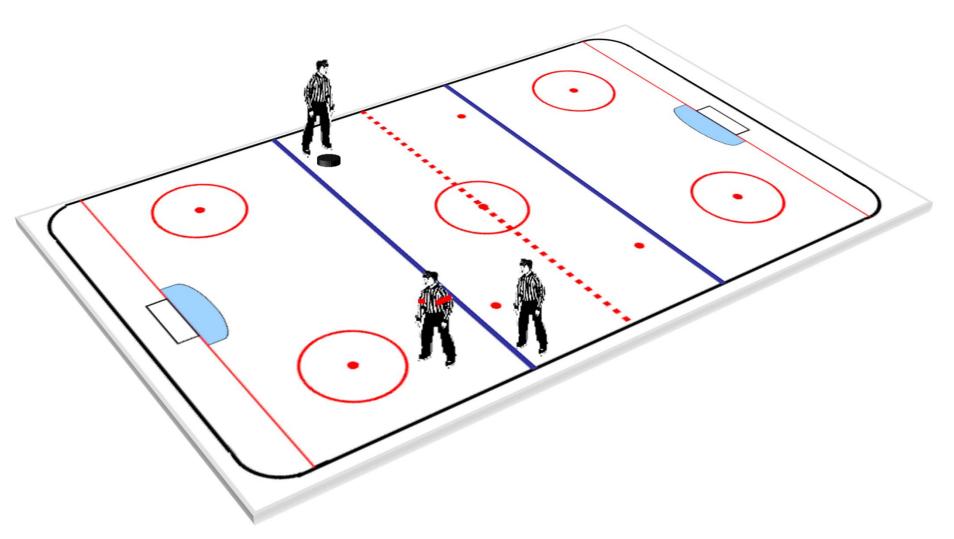
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3-Official System: Positioning



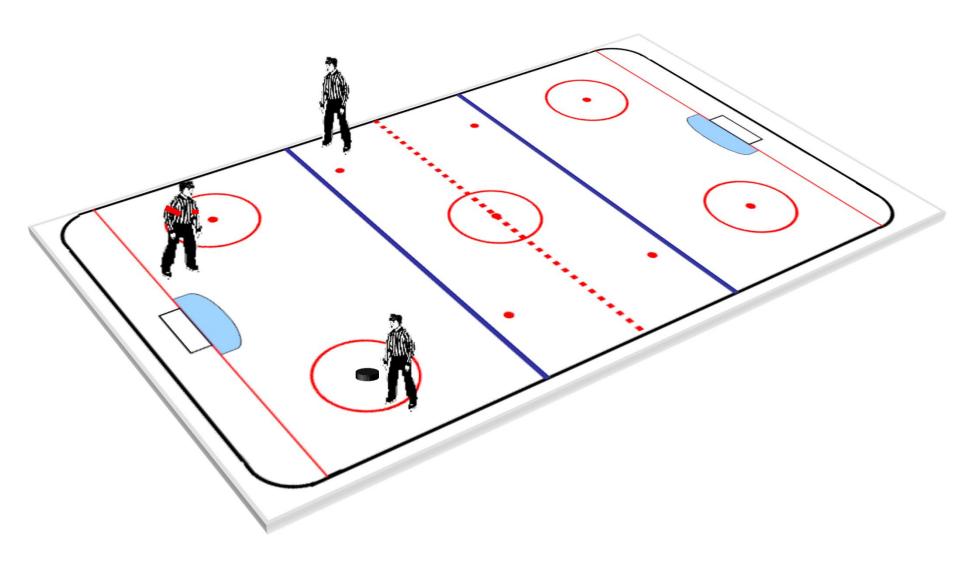
Centre Ice

3-Official System: Positioning



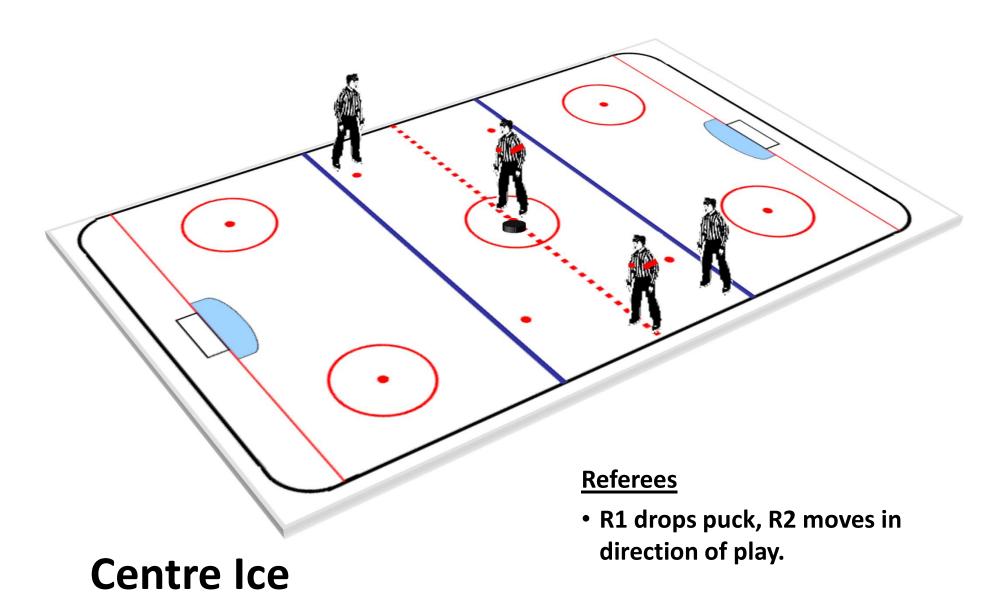
Neutral Zone

3-Official System: Positioning

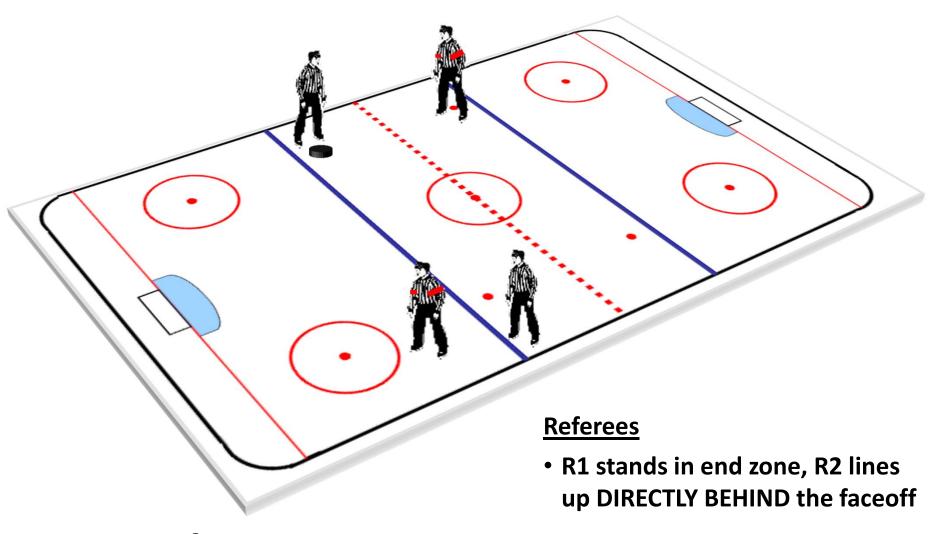


End Zone #1

4-Official System: Position of Referees

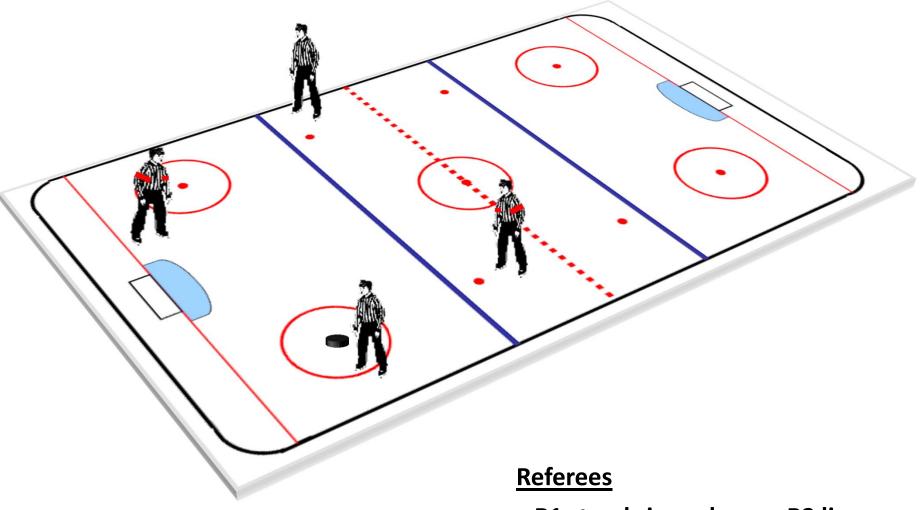


4-Official System: Position of Referees



Neutral Zone

4-Official System: Position of Linesmen

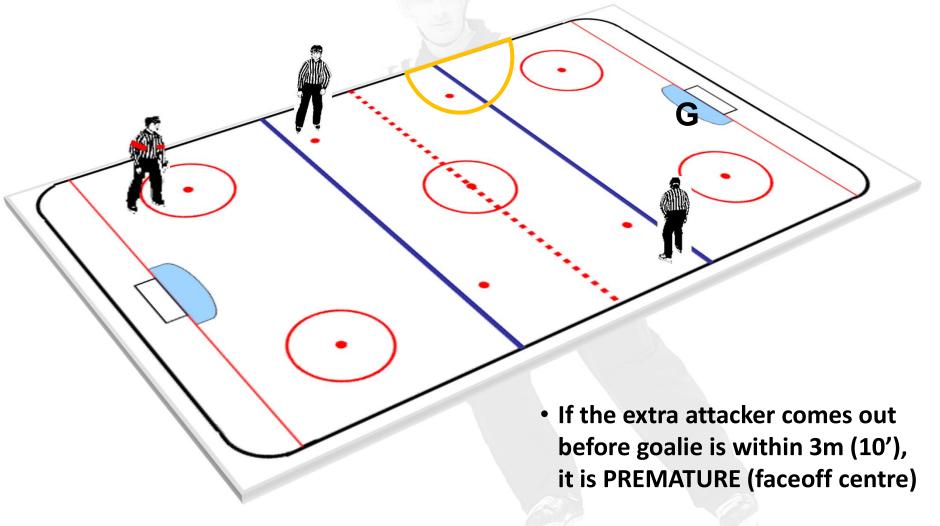


End Zone #1

 R1 stands in end zone, R2 lines up DIRECTLY BEHIND the faceoff



PREMATURE SUBSTITUTION



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PENALTY PROCEDURE

What are the things that we need to report to the timekeeper?

- Jersey number
- Jersey colour
- Duration of penalty (how many minutes)
- Penalty (with signal)

"Blue, head contact."

VS.

"24 blue, 2 minutes for head contact."



After a penalty is assessed, the faceoff takes place <u>back to the nearest dot</u> from where the <u>offending</u> team gained possession and control of the puck.

 If penalties are assessed to both teams (regardless of how many), the faceoff takes place at the nearest dot in the zone where play was stopped.

- In the 3 and 4-official systems, the referee should always keep lots of space between himself and the penalized player
- The linesman has the duty of escorting the penalized player to the box.
- If there are multiple penalties, take turns with the other linesman so that other players on the ice are not left unattended!
- 4-official System: reporting referee becomes front official, other referee does lines change (this avoids confrontation)



Altercations

Dos and Don'ts

Helpful Hints in breaking up an altercation:

- Remain calm (players pick up on nervous/excited energy)
- Protect players (that is why you're there!)
- Talk to players (distract them/tell them when it's done)
- Skate between players to stop further altercations
- Mentally record player's number
- With multiple altercations, always enter 1 with your partner
- Do not restrain players once they have been separated unless it is absolutely necessary



- Both linesman MUST ENTER THE FIGHT TOGETHER
- Do not enter an altercation from the behind (don't pull backwards) – player won't know it's you!
- Never enter a fight over a player's skates
- You and your partner should always be opposite each other
- Safety first!!!

