



SECTION 4

Procedures for Referees



An Understanding of the Basic Procedures for Referees

Upon completion of this section you will be better prepared to:

- understand the proper clothing and equipment for officials;
- understand the general duties and procedures for referees;

Officials Equipment

Officials must be mentally and physically ready to do their job (Figures 1, 2 and 3). They must look professional both off and on the ice and be adequately protected to complete the job safely.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Minimum Equipment Requirements

- Black approved helmet
- Approved half visor
- IIHF Rule Book
- IIHF Case Book
- IIHF or N/A Sport Regulations
- Knee pads
- Athletic support and cup
- Black pressed pants
- Metal or black plastic whistle
- Black polished skates with white laces
- Elbow pads
- Shin pads
- Clean official's black and white striped sweater with the National Association crest displayed on the front side
- Measuring tape (2m)

Optional items

- Approved stick gauge
- IIHF Case Book
- Needle and thread
- Chest Protector
- Referee pad and pencil
- Extra whistle
- Protective girdle
- Black referee bag
- Extra safety pins
- Skate stone
- Extra white laces
- Towel and soap

Duties of the Referee

Referee's duties can be divided into the following categories: pre game duties, duties before start of the game and each period, general duties during the game, duties after the end of the each period and the game and post game duties.

Pre-Game Duties

- The Referee should arrive at the rink at least 45 to 75 minutes prior to scheduled game time.

On a lower level competition:

- Check that all off ice officials arrived and ready to perform their duties. Make a quick check to see if all the officials in the penalty bench are familiar with their job.
- Discuss with the Scorekeeper what help you expect from him and other off ice officials during the game.
- Check with the off-ice officials to ensure that timing devices and buzzers are working.
- Check to see if there are any rink peculiarities and advise the visiting team, especially if they have not played in this arena previously. This could eliminate any confusion later on in the game.

On all levels:

- Before the game, it is the referee's responsibility to make sure that your dressing room is kept clear of any persons not involved in the game. The only other person in your room might be the game/referee supervisor.

This is your time that you should use to continue to prepare physically (stretching exercises) and mentally for your hockey game. Use this time wisely.

- Discuss with the linesmen any procedures or responsibilities you want them to be aware of and their responsibilities in the game as listed in the IIHF Rule Book. Make sure that you also know, if there are any expectations from the linesmen.
- Prior to the start of the game, the referee shall review the official game sheet, which should be bring to his attention by the Scorekeeper, to ensure that captains and alternate captains are indicated on the Game sheet and that all players and team officials are listed properly and that the game sheet signed correctly by team officials.

- Delegate to each linesman the number of players listed on the game sheet for one team and the linesmen can check the total number of players dressed prior to the start of the game. If there is a discrepancy, you as the referee can check out the problem at once and possibly remove any future problems in the game (i.e. a player scoring a goal but is not listed on the game sheet).
- Wish good game to the linesmen and shake hands before you go out of the dressing room.

Duties before Start of the Game

The referee and linesmen should be the first to come onto the ice at the start of the game and each subsequent period. They should appear together led onto the ice by the referee.

- Go onto the ice with your linesmen five minutes prior to the scheduled start of the game. When entering on the ice, remember the “First Impression”.
- Have a warm-up skate and do so in an authoritative manner. Do not lean on the boards or engage in conversation with spectators. Do not skate or stand around with your hands in your pockets. The positive appearance you give will relate to the teams and spectators that you are confident in your approach, handling and control of the game.
- After going on the ice, check and make sure that all the off-ice officials are in their proper positions. Have removed any spectators or extra people from the penalty bench area who are not involved in the running of the game.
- Count the number of players on each team prior to the start of the game. The total number of players on the ice or bench should be the same or less than indicated on the official game sheet.
- Fair Play Initiative

In all games, the captains of both teams and the officials shall meet at the referee’s crease and introduce each other. This process should take not more than 15 seconds and will be completed prior to the game. Officials are encouraged to shake hands with the captains.

- After any pre-game ceremonies the referee and linesmen shall take their positions for the start of the game.

- Before dropping the puck the referee shall also ensure that all off-ice officials are in position and that timing devices as well as goal lights are in working order.
- For the beginning of the game the Referee should raise his arm signalling to the timekeeper that he is ready to drop the puck and then drop it.

Duties before Start of the Period

- Be on the ice before the players to start each period.
- At the beginning of each period, the referee shall ensure that only the players taking part in the actual face-off are permitted on the ice. All other players shall proceed directly to their respective player's benches. For a violation of this rule, the referee shall follow the IIHF Rule Book.
- Before dropping the puck the referee shall also ensure that all off-ice officials are in position and that timing devices as well as goal lights are in working order.
- For the start of the game at the beginning of the appropriate period the Referee should raise his arm signalling to the timekeeper that he is ready to drop the puck, facing the timekeeper and then drop it. Follow the same procedure after each goal.

General Duties of the Referee during the Game

- Take all face-offs to start each period and after each goal.
- Stop play after a goal is scored. Advise the official scorer the number of the player who scored the goal and the number(s) of the players assisting on the goal.
- Stop play according to the rules and assess a penalty or penalties for any infraction of the playing rules. These penalties are to be reported to the Scorekeeper. It is important that the scorer be advised of the player's number, the infraction and the length of the penalty (Minor, Bench Minor, Major, etc.).
- Stop play when the puck goes out of bounds or is touched by an ineligible person.
- Stop play when the puck is struck above the normal height of the shoulders.

- Stop play when the puck is passed with the hand from one teammate to another, except in the defending zone.
- Referee in accordance with the playing rules should be ensuring that each team has an equal opportunity to play the game, creating a safe atmosphere for all players.
- The game should be officiated in a manner appropriate to that particular game. Previous games should not be taken into account nor have any bearing on the way you officiate the game.
- Appropriate guidelines may vary with the 4 Man Officiating System (See Section 11).

Duties after the End of Game/Period

- When the buzzer sounds to signal the end of a period or the end of the game, it is important that the referee be aware that the potential for problems is high at this time and the referee should be ready to act even before the final buzzer sounds.
- The referee should always ensure that both linesmen have been briefed to move in quickly when the period ends to defuse any altercations that might arise. The referee should take up a position permitting a good view of all players on the ice and both benches. The referee should request both teams to remain on their respective benches until instructed to leave by the referee.
- Any altercations shall be dealt with using the correct procedure and, once players have been separated, they shall be removed to their respective exit or bench. The referee shall remain in the vicinity of the player's benches to make sure that players remain on their respective benches. When it is obvious that control has been maintained, the referee shall permit the home team to leave the ice; the visiting team shall then be permitted to leave the ice.
- It is important that the referee and linesmen remain on the ice until all players have departed. The referee should lead the linesmen off the ice.
- Referees should be aware that the potential for confrontation remains high in some arenas, even after the teams and officials have left the ice, due to the location of the officials and players dressing rooms. The referee should attempt to avoid confrontation with players and team officials at all times, but especially immediately after a game when emotions might be high.

- Watch to make sure that both teams are able to leave the ice and go to their dressing rooms at the end of a period without any problems with spectators. If there is a problem, request adequate protection for the team involved.
- In case of a need for communication with either one of the two coaches, where possible try to delay it till the start of the next period. If not, then keep the discussion brief and polite.

Post Game Duties

- Check the official game sheet after the game to ensure that it is completed properly. When satisfied, sign the game sheet, keep your copies and have the official scorekeeper distribute the balance of the copies.
- Write a report on any serious penalties if required (Match penalties, Game Misconducts) and forward along with the Official game sheet to the National Association office. These reports should be forwarded immediately after the game. If required by your National Association, the serious penalties should also be phoned in and reported the next day to the National Association office or National Association Referee-in-Chief for their possible additional action.
- Report any rink conditions or ice markings that do not meet the requirements of the IIHF or National Association rules to the National Association President and Referee-in-Chief.
- Change into your street clothes and leave the arena at your earliest convenience. Do not discuss any infractions or serious penalty calls on your report with any team official. In possible comments, stay only in penalty assessed and add a slogan "Not in my jurisdiction".

The general duties of the referee are listed in the IIHF Rule Book.

Assessing Penalties

Proper procedure in the way a referee handles a penalty situation can enhance the respect gained from all other game participants. Hockey is an emotionally charged game and good officiating hinges on the referee's ability to remain calm and in control at all times, especially during penalty situations.

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

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- Mentally record the number of the offender.
- Blow the whistle immediately if the offending team has possession and control of the puck. If the non-offending team has possession and control, raise the non-whistle arm straight up, extending the arm fully above the head to signal a delayed penalty (Figure 4). When the offending team gains possession and control of the puck, stop play by blowing the whistle (Figure 5).
- As the whistle is blown, the referee shall come to a full stop with the signalling arm still fully extended above the head. This pause is done to allow players, coaches and fans to focus on the referee (Figure 6). The referee will then wait for a eye-contact with the penalized player then point out the offending player by lowering the signalling arm down and, fully extending the arm and hand straight out towards the offending player. Give the appropriate signal. (Figure 7).



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

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Figure 7

Note 1: If the offending player is within a three meter radius of the referee, a fully extended arm pointing at the player could be intimidating. In these situations it is not mandatory that the player be pointed out. Direct eye contact with the offending player should be established to ensure that there is no doubt as to who is being penalized. The referee can make use of his voice to make sure that the linesmen are also aware of the player to be penalized.

Note 2: When pointing out an offending player, the full hand shall be extended (Figure 7).

- The referee shall then verbally call out the offending player's number, team colour and the penalty being assessed (i.e. "14 blue, tripping") and give the correct signal to indicate the infraction.

Note: The referee must be careful not to stare down any player who has been penalized as the signal is made, as this could further intimidate the penalized player. The referee must, however, keep the player or players in view.

- The referee should remain in the area where the penalty was called to make certain that there are no further incidents, retaliation or other infractions before leaving to report the penalty.

- The referee shall then proceed to the penalty bench, turning to skate backwards, keeping all players in view, and report the infraction. The route taken by the referee will depend on the location of the penalized player and the tone of the game at the time. Referees shall attempt to avoid confrontation with the penalized player by:
 - trying to leave the area immediately thus avoiding the penalized player;
 - stopping and letting the penalized player proceed to the penalty bench first;
 - a combination of these two techniques.
- At the Scorekeeper's bench the referee shall report the penalized player's number, team colour, the penalty being assessed and the duration, and then give the appropriate signal for the infraction. The referee must ensure that the Scorekeeper has the correct information regarding the penalized player before departing from the Scorekeeper's bench area. Referees are encouraged to stop and report the penalty; however, there should not be any undue delay which could lead to confrontation between the penalized player and the referee. There may be times when the referee will want to keep moving and make the stop very short or no stop at all.
- When leaving the Scorekeeper's bench area, the referee shall avoid penalized players and other players by arcing away, keeping all players in view.
- When assessing penalties to both teams on the same stoppage of play, the referee shall blow the whistle to stop play immediately and point out each player and give the appropriate signals. This will help prevent further retaliation. When reporting multiple penalties to Scorekeeper, the referee must stop at the Scorekeeper's bench.

Important Points

- Avoid direct confrontation with penalized players at all times.
- Resist using signals, hand motions or verbal communications which display belligerence or which could be intimidating, instead
- Conduct the signals in confident, relaxed and smooth manner.
- When reporting penalties, do not permit players into the referee's crease.



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Remember, signals and verbal communication is the two means by which officials have to communicate with players, coaches, fans and off-ice officials. Therefore, it is important that they be used frequently and executed correctly at all times. Signals or verbal communication used in an intimidating manner will cause problems and will not be tolerated.

TIP:

When a goalkeeper is assessed a penalty, the Referee should write down the numbers of skaters on the ice at the time of stoppage of play on a sheet of the paper, then to inform the respective team.

Referee's Signals



Figure 8

Boarding

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



Figure 9

Butt-Ending

A cross motion of the forearms, one moving under the other. Upper hand is open and the lower hand a clenched fist



Figure 10

Charging

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



Figure 11

Checking from Behind

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



Figure 12

Checking to the Head and Neck Area
The side movement of the open palm of the hand towards the side of the head



Figure 13

Clipping
Striking leg with either hand below the knee from behind, keeping both skates on the ice



Figure 14

Cross-Checking
A forward and backward motion of the arms with both fists clenched, extending from the chest at a distance of about a half a meter.



Figure 15

Delayed Calling of Penalty
Extending the non-whistle arm fully above the head



Figure 16

Elbowing

Tapping either elbow with the opposite hand



Figure 17

Hand Pass

Use open palm of hand in a pushing motion



Figure 18

High Sticking

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



Figure 19

Holding

Grasping either wrist with the other hand in front of the chest



Figure 20a



Figure 20b

Holding the Stick

Two stages signal involving the holding signal followed by an indication you are holding onto a stick with two hands in a normal manner.



Figure 21

Hooking

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



Figure 22

Interference

Crossed arms with closed fists stationary in front of the chest



Figure 23

Kneeing

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



Figure 24

Match Penalty

Patting the palm of the hand on top of the head

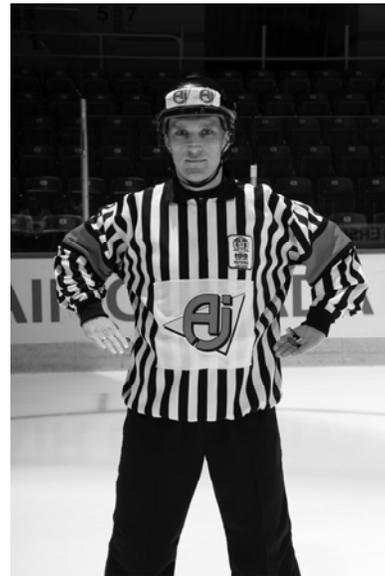


Figure 25

Misconduct

Both hands on the hips



Figure 26

Penalty Shot

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



Figure 27

Puck in the Net

An extension of the arm pointing at the goal to indicate the puck has entered the net



Picture 28

Roughing

Fist clenched and arm extended out to the side of the body – not towards the penalized player



Picture 29

Slashing

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



Figure 30

Spearing

Jabbing motion with both hands thrusting out immediately in front of the body and then hands lowered to the side of the body



Figure 31

Time Out

Using both hands to form a "T" in front of the chest



Figure 32

Tripping

Striking leg with a moving follow through motion with either hand below the knee keeping both skates on the ice



Figure 34

Women Body Checking

The palm of the non-whistle hand is brought across the body and placed on the opposite shoulder



Figure 33

Wash Out

A sweeping sideways motion of both arms across the front of the body at shoulder level with palms down:

- By the Referee to signal “No goal”, “No hand pass”, “No high sticking the puck”

Line Change Procedure

The referee is responsible for ensuring that player changes are completed within the confines of the rules to prevent unnecessary delays in the game.

For player changes taking place during a stoppage of play, the referee shall first take up the normal position for the ensuing face-off. The referee will then immediately look at the visiting team players bench to observe the players changing and allow a five second period during which the visiting team may make a player change. A player change may involve one player or up to five players. The referee shall then raise either arm to indicate that the visiting team may no longer change (Figure 35). The arm should be raised toward the visiting team bench, not towards the stands.

With the arm still raised, the referee shall then look to the home team players bench, and observe the players changing. The referee shall again allow a five second period during which the home team may make a player(s) change. The referee shall then drop the arm to indicate that the home team may no longer change.

In case of any violation of the player's change procedure, by either team, the referee shall follow the IIHF Rule Book



Figure 35

If the home team wants to exercise their right of last change, then they must wait until the visiting team has completed their change. The team is allowed to have one change of players per stoppage of play.

Note:

- *In some IIHF competition where there are Commercial Breaks, the teams are not allowed to put extra players on ice, and then bring back to the bench.*

The referee must use this procedure on every stoppage of play. This will ensure that both teams use the line change procedure correctly and prevent unnecessary delays.

Note:

- *The referee must be careful not to be overbearing with this signal your mannerisms in this procedure should encourage teamwork with the coaches.*
- *When raising the arm, have the palm of the hand face the bench.*
- *For end zone face-offs, move out so the coach can see you, especially if you are on the same side as the benches.*
- *In the two official system, the official who is dropping the puck will execute this procedure.*
- When all 10 players come out for a player change immediately on the whistle, the referee can raise and lower the arm quicker and if players are near the face-off spot, the linesman blow the whistle if he is in position

Altercations

When altercations take place, players focus on one another and often emotions run high. A referee who knows where to be and what to say or do can often solve a hostile situation quickly.

The referee should then take up a position which permits a good view of the players on the ice and both benches. It is important that the referee keep all players in view at all times and not get caught in the middle of an altercation.

The referee should give players verbal instructions of what he wants them to do by moving in closer while still keeping all players in his view.

A referee should not stand back on the other side of the ice and watch players expecting them to stop, or give verbal instructions that they might not hear.

Once the linesmen have separated the players, the referee should direct them to escort players to the penalty bench. The referee should remain in the area of the altercation keeping all players in view and direct one player on the ice from each team to collect any equipment left on the ice. Once players have returned to their benches, the referee should then proceed to report the penalties.

Any time where it is possible, the referee should make a differential in assessing penalties, especially to the aggressor or instigator or the third man entering the altercation.

When necessary, the referee should communicate the penalties assessed to a captain or alternate captain. Prior to communicating the assessed penalties to each team, the referee should first notify the Scorekeeper. This will save time and give the timekeeper the opportunity to get the penalties on the clock. Discussions with the teams should be clear, short and to the point.

When “scrum” or altercations become common during stoppages of play, the referee should warn the coaches and then assess penalties followed by Misconduct penalties after assessing Minor penalties.

Disputed Goal and Other Disputes

Whenever there is a dispute following the scoring of a goal or a goal which has been disallowed, emotions run high. The referee must remain calm and take control of the situation, keeping in mind that the final decision in all disputes remains with the referee.

In every situation where the referee is in position to see and make the call, the referee’s decision shall be final without any further consultation or discussion with the linesmen or goal judge.

If the play is very close and the goal is allowed, the referee shall follow the normal procedure for the scoring of a goal. It is important that the referee remains calm and in control of the situation and not permit any players to consult with or abuse the other on-ice officials or goal judges. The referee shall explain the decision to the captain or alternate captain once and this decision shall be final.



Figure 36

If the play resulted in a disallowed goal, the referee shall immediately give the wash-out signal (Figure 36) and, once play is stopped, indicate the face-off spot. The referee should not permit any players to consult with or abuse the other on-ice officials or goal judges.

The referee should explain the decision to the head coach or the captain once and this decision shall be final.

If the referee was not in position to see and make the call, then further consultation may be required before a final decision can be made. The referee shall first consult with the linesmen to determine if they were in position to see and make the call. If the linesmen were in position and one of them can make the call, then any referee's decision should be based on the linesmen's report. The referee shall always consult both linesmen. If the linesmen were not in position to see and make the call, the referee should consult with the goal judge and the discussion shall be either "GOAL" or "NO GOAL". There will be situations where the goal judge disagrees with the decision of the referee. It is important that the referee not permit the goal judge to argue or show disrespect for the decision of the referee. It may become necessary to have the goal judge removed or replaced if the goal judge is showing partisanship or making unjust decisions.

In situations where the referee needs to disallow a goal or the referee is not allowing a goal, the reason for his decision shall be announced.

Whether the referee is approached by the linesmen or he is consulting with the linesmen, during the game, it is very important that all of the officials remain calm and in control. The referee is in charge of the game and must take control of the situation and discussion.

The referee shall ensure that all players are directed away from the area where the linesmen and referee are conferring to prevent players from listening in on the discussion. All discussions between the referee and linesmen must take place in the referee's crease. The referee shall then ask the linesmen to report calmly, exactly what was observed, keeping all players in view.

It is important that the referee control the discussion and quickly decide what action, if any, is required.

The referee shall always consult with both linesmen prior to assessing penalties or rendering a decision based on a linesman's report of an incident. Team work is a very important factor in good officiating.

Equipment Measurement

The measurement of any equipment shall be carried out immediately when requested by a team through the captain or alternate captain.

No measurement of any kind will be carried out by the referee unless a formal request has been made by a team. It is recommended that all measurements be carried out on the ice in the referee's crease.

When any type of equipment or stick is considered as dangerous to any player or official, the referee has the authority to have such equipment removed from the game without any request for measurement.

While the referee is conducting the requested measurement, players from both teams should be encouraged to go to their respective player's bench. Each team would be allowed one player to be in the vicinity of the referee's crease to await the referee's decision. One of the linesmen shall keep all players in view at all times.

To measure the curvature of a stick, a line is drawn from a fixed point at the heel of the stick to any number of points on the toe of the blade. The curvature is to be measured between any of the lines and the blade. The heel is the actual point where the shaft of the stick and the bottom of the blade meet.

All stick measurements (curvature) must be made using a regulation stick gauge (Figures 37 - 38). To measurement the curvature of the blade of a stick:

- Place one end of the stick gauge on the «heel» of the stick. The heel of the stick is the portion between the straight part of the shaft and the flat part of the bottom of the blade (Figure 37).
- With one end of the gauge on the heel, move the other end up and down the toe of the blade to the point of greatest curvature between the blade and the stick gauge.
- Slide the pointer back and forth and if the gap between the pointer and the blade is such that no contact is made, curvature is illegal (Figure 38).



Figure 37



Figure 38

If for some reasons the regular stick gauge is not on the Scorekeeper's bench the curvature of the blade can be measured using the rope and the measurement tape as shown on the Figures 39 - 40.

After the referee has conducted the requested measurement, the captain or alternate captain from each team shall be informed of the referee's decision. If the complaint for any measurement of sticks or equipment is not sustained, the complaining team will be assessed a Bench Minor penalty, and any illegal equipment shall be removed, corrected or adjusted without any unnecessary delay. All equipment which has been measured shall be returned immediately to the team.



Figure 39



Figure 40

Where a measurement of a stick is requested by a captain, the referee must first secure the stick and then the specific part of the stick to be measured must be designated to the referee.

The referee should ask the captain, when measurement has been requested, exactly what part of the stick that he wants the referee to measure such as: curvature of blade, width of blade or length of shaft etc.

Writing Out a Game Report

The following are a few basic points to follow when writing out a report on a game situation which requires reporting:

- Do not discuss with anyone what you think the extent of any punishment or suspension should be.
- When reporting the incident, follow strictly the guidelines given by the National Association. The report shall be given immediately following the game.

- The game report should be written while the incident is still fresh in the mind of the referee. However, there are situations when it is recommended that a cooling off period be taken, especially for Match penalties assessed for physically abusing officials.
- Write out the report using good grammar, correct spelling and in a neat and legible manner, if possible type it. Officials are requested to print their names on the Game sheet and game report. (See the "IIHF Referee Game Report" form on page 31)
- State details: date of game, teams, where it was played, and the names of the officials assigned to the game.
- State, which official saw the infraction, who made the penalty call, the player's names and numbers involved and what rule numbers under which penalties were assessed.
- State all details (if any) leading up to the incident, what you saw happen and any consequences that occurred after the incident.
- Send one copy to the National Association immediately and keep one for yourself.
- If called before the league or association, state only what you have reported. Do not change your version. Be sure to bring your copy of the report to the meeting if you are required to attend.
- Individual leagues may have their own procedure for referees to follow regarding game reports. It is the referee's responsibility to ensure that game reports are filed in accordance to league and National Association policy.
- For serious incidents during international games (tournaments, exhibition games) a report shall be submitted to the International Ice Hockey Federation.

Referees are responsible for reporting the following items in accordance by the IIHF rules:

ITEMS TO BE REPORTED:

1. All Match penalties.
2. All Game Misconduct penalties.
3. All Game Misconduct penalties to team officials.

4. Any physical or verbal abuse of the game officials going to and from their dressing room.
5. Any problems related to the safety or protection of the game officials or of the players.
6. Any problems that occurred during the pre-game warm-up which were observed by the referee or were reported to the referee by the minor officials or the standby referee.
7. Any problems or incidents which occurred after the conclusion of the game.

Penalty Shot

When a penalty shot has been awarded during the game, the referee shall ensure that it is recorded on the official game sheet, along with the time it was awarded, the player designated to take the penalty shot, and whether or not a goal was scored on the play. The referee shall follow the procedures listed below when a penalty shot has been awarded:

- Report to the Official Scorekeeper the infraction and the number of the player committing the infraction
- Have the name of the player designated to take the penalty shot announced.
- Place the puck on the centre ice spot.
- Instruct the player taking the penalty shot on the correct procedure to follow:
 - The player must keep the puck in motion towards the opponent's goal at all times (the player may not circle back with the puck).
 - The player is allowed one shot at the goal and once the puck is shot, the play is considered completed. Similarly, the player is allowed one play on the goalkeeper and cannot score on a rebound.
 - Instruct the player to wait until you are positioned on the goal line and until you blow the whistle, signalling the player to execute the pen
- Instruct the goalkeeper on the correct procedures to follow:
 - The goalkeeper must remain in the goal crease until the player has touched the puck. If the goalkeeper leaves the crease before the player touches the puck, and a goal is not scored, the penalty shot shall be repeated.

- The goalkeeper may attempt to stop the penalty shot in any manner that is legal.
- If the goalkeeper throws the stick or any other object, deliberately dislodges the goal or deliberately removes helmet or facial protector, award a goal.
- Direct all the other players to withdraw to the respective player's benches – no extra players or goalkeepers are allowed to stay on ice.
- The referee shall then take up a position on the goal line about 3 to 4.6 metres from the goal. Preferably, the referee's position should be on the side of the goal nearest the player's stick to give a better view of the shot.
- One linesman shall take up a position on the goal line on the side opposite the referee and slightly farther from the goal than the referee. This official is responsible for watching the play in a manner similar to that of the referee. However, the linesman will only give a report or interpretation when requested by the referee. This linesman does not give a signal.
- The other linesman should be positioned at the centre red line on the side of the ice away from the bench of the team against which the penalty shot is being taken. This official is responsible for keeping all players, except the player taking the shot, beyond the centre red line and to ensure that there is no interference or distraction from the teams during the course of the penalty shot.
- Should the player fail to score on the penalty shot, the referee shall blow the whistle then signal to the end zone face-off spot.
- Should the player score on the penalty shot, the referee shall signal a goal by blowing the whistle and pointing to the net.

Note:

- *During a penalty shot, the clock does not start.*
- *The Video Goal Judge System may be used, if require for a Penalty Shot or Game Winning Shots.*



Summary

There are many basic guidelines and procedures in this section designed to enhance the performance of referees. A thorough knowledge and a disciplined effort to practice these techniques will increase your confidence and improve your contribution to the game.



SECTION 4

INTERNATIONAL ICE HOCKEY FEDERATION

IIHF REFEREE GAME REPORT

1. CHAMPIONSHIP & GAME INFORMATION

Event:		Game #		Date:	
Home team			Referee 1		
Visiting team			Referee 2		
Final Score			Linesman 1		
Referee Supervisor			Linesman 2		

2. GAME INCIDENT INFORMATION

1. Please state the reason for this Referee Game Report:

2. Has a verbal report been provided to the Referee Supervisor? YES / NO

3. Has a verbal report been provided to the IIHF Chairman? YES / NO

4. Time of the incident

Game time		Period:		Score at the time	-
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5. Please provide a description of the events leading up to the incident, describe the incident as it happened, list any injuries that may have occurred and list any events that may have occurred after the incident. Use the rink diagram on the second page of this report to assist in the explanation of the incident. Print clearly.

PROCEDURES FOR REFEREES

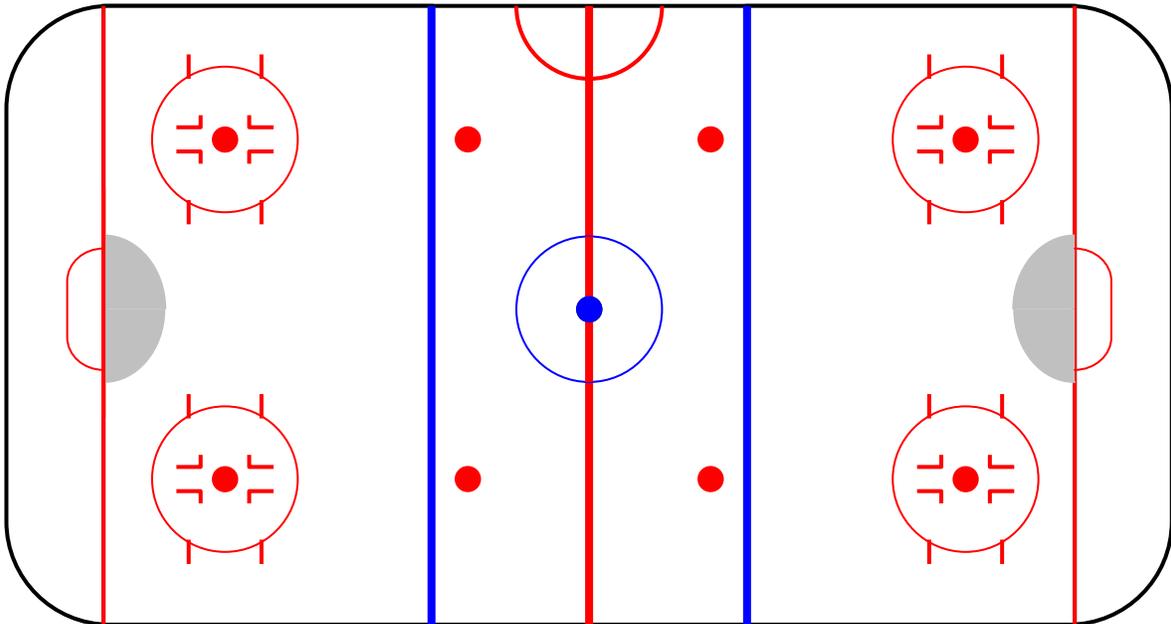
SECTION 4



6. Please provide a summary of any penalties assessed to each team in this incident including the jersey number of the penalized player, the penalty assessed, the number of minutes assessed and the IIHF Rule number.

Home team				Visiting team			
Rule	Penalty	Min	Player #	Rule	Penalty	Min	Player #

Please use this rink diagram to assist in explaining the incident:



This Referee Game Report is to be completed by the Game Referee and submitted to the IIHF Referee Supervisor immediately following a game.

Date		Referee 1 – Signature	
		Referee 2 – Signature	
Linesman 1 – Signature		Linesman 2 – Signature	

The IIHF Referee Supervisor has read this report and has nothing to add.

IIHF Referee Supervisor – Signature	
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A copy of this Referee Game Report is to be submitted to the IIHF Office immediately following the IIHF event by the IIHF Directorate Chairman