

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CBF MAJOR OFFICIAL

THE PRE-GAME DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF A MAJOR OFFICIAL

A Major Official undoubtedly has one of the most challenging jobs on the ice during any game. To be sure, while the official is not responsible for chasing the ball up and down the ice, taking shots on goal, or protecting the net from oncoming attackers, he or she is instead tasked with enforcing the rules and regulations of the game, which most often includes running vigorously across the ice surface when necessary, and remaining highly focused on the game at hand.

In addition to in-game duties, officials also retain a number of pre-game responsibilities that fans rarely ever witness. If you are considering testing your abilities as a broomball major official, consider these following pre-game tasks you will be required to adopt before your very first game on the ice.

INITIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

To begin, a Major Official should understand that his or her tasks begin before the first buzzer rings. In fact, the official should arrive to the rink at least 30 minutes before the game begins, which allows for ample time to change into your officiating gear and put on all necessary equipment, including proper broomball shoes, pants, the officiating sweater with one red armband located at the wrist on your non-whistle hand, and helmet. This also allows for enough time to locate additional equipment in the event anything is missing, such as a whistle. The officials' locker room is the perfect place for the official to prepare for the game, although he or she should still be mindful of others in the same area who are doing the same.

BEING A SOCIAL OFFICIAL

Once the Major Official is geared up and ready to go, he or she should head out to the ice rink to begin. At this time, however, the official should be prepared to remain polite and sociable to anyone with whom he or she comes into contact. Before the game there are often many individuals around the ice, including players, coaches and assistants, other officials, people running the concession booth, and even passionate fans. The Major Official should take a moment to greet anyone nearby; however, if the official is running short on time, he or she should at least acknowledge anyone who extends a greeting and maintain the highest level of etiquette. Doing so not only reflects well on the official, but on the rink management and the league as a whole.

WARMING UP FOR THE GAME

Like other players, the official must be prepared to race up and down the ice surface and chase the ball wherever it goes. And, as such, he or she should warm up adequately to ensure that he or she doesn't sustain an injury during the course of the game.

And although the Major Official may not have much time to conduct warm-up exercises after heading out on the ice, he or she should still perform a host of different stretches to ensure the muscles and soft tissue is loosened up and ready for action. Even a few minutes of stretching before the beginning of a game can help prevent serious injuries for any broomball official.

INSPECTION OF THE ICE SURFACE

In order to perform well and play safely during a broomball game, players must be able to run on an ice surface free of any obstacles or harmful objects that don't belong. However, the athletes shouldn't have to worry about this concern; instead, their mind should be strictly focused on the game that lies ahead.

Who, then, is tasked with ensuring the ice surface is clear and players have the ability to compete safely on the rink? The officials – these individuals must conduct a visual inspection of the playing area before the first buzzer sounds, which includes checking the boards and glass for any cracks or other flaws, making sure the doors along the boards are in proper working order, and ensuring that all equipment is in its correct place. Ultimately, during this time the officials should take all necessary precautions to ensure the game can carry on safely and without any disturbances.

And, in addition to this, this on-ice time is also meant for officials to familiarize themselves with the specific arena, which can be helpful for a Major Official who has never helped officiate a game on this exact rink. The official should alert him or herself of the locations of all emergency exits, all main entrances to the rink, and generally the playing area as a whole. This will allow for a safer environment for both the players and anyone who has come to watch the game.

Start of Game/Period

The Major Officials should be the first to come onto the ice at the start of the game and each subsequent period.

Prior to the start of the game

- The Major Official shall review the official game sheet to ensure that players and team officials are listed properly and all required signatures are recorded.
- The Major Official shall also ensure that all Minor Officials are in position and that timing devices as well as goal lights are in working order.

General Duties of the Major Official

- Take all face-offs to start each period and after each goal. The Major Official should face the timekeeper at the beginning of each period.
- 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 official scorer. It is important that the Minor Official be advised of the player's number, the infraction and the length of the penalty (minor, bench minor, major, etc.).

- Stop play when the ball goes out of bounds or is touched by an ineligible person.
- Stop play when the ball is passed with the hand from one teammate to another except when the receiving player is in the defending zone.
- Major Official in accordance with the playing rules to ensure that each team has an equal opportunity to play the game. Previous games should not be taken into account or have any bearing on the way you officiate the game.
- 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 (if applicable) without any problems with spectators. If there is a problem, request adequate protection for the team involved.

Ball movement – make every effort to keep play moving along the boards at all times.

Use your voice to encourage play to continue. Stop play only when players give up, or a player(s) is down on the ice.

- A goaltender freezing the ball unnecessarily should result in the Major Official instructing him to continue play and ball movement.
- On potentially volatile situations (e.g. at the net, after an aggressive play, or any scrums) the Major Official is advised to move near the players – Create a Presence however, the Major Official must maintain a position that ensures all players are in view.
- Check the official game report after the game to ensure that it is completed properly.

When satisfied, sign the game sheet.

- Write a report on any serious penalties if required (match penalties and game misconducts, etc.) and forward along with the game sheet to the Major Official-in-Chief.

These game sheets should be forwarded immediately after the game. If required by your league, the serious penalties should also be phoned in and reported the next day to the league office or Major Official-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.

End of Game/Period

When the horn sounds to signal the end of a period or the end of the game, it is important that the Major Official be aware that the potential for problems is high at this time and the Major Official should be ready to act even before the final buzzer sounds. The Major Official should always ensure that his or her partner have been briefed to move in quickly when the period ends to defuse any altercations that might arise. The Major Official should take up a position permitting a good view of all players on the ice and both benches. The Major Official must ensure that both teams remain on their respective benches until instructed to leave by the Major Official.

At the end of the game, the intent of this rule is not to hinder a team from celebrating but to ensure that the players are separated and there will be no confrontations. If there are no situations where an altercation is anticipated then the players may leave their benches to greet their goalies without waiting for the Major Official's permission.

Assessing Penalties

Proper procedure in the way a Major Official handles a penalty situation can enhance the respect gained from all other game participants. Broomball is an emotionally charged game and good officiating hinges on the Major Official'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 Major Official must follow the following procedures:

Mentally Record the Number of the Offender

- Blow the whistle immediately if the offending team has possession and control of the ball. 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 ball, stop play by blowing the whistle.
- As the whistle is blown, the Major Official shall come to a full stop with the signaling arm still fully extended above the head. This pause is done to allow players, coaches and fans to focus on the Major Official. The Major Official will then point out the offending player by lowering and fully extended arm and hand straight out towards the offending player.
Note 1: If the offending player is within a three metre (ten foot) radius of the Major Official, a fully extended arm pointing at the player could be intimidating. In these situations it is recommended that the player not 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.
Note 2: When pointing out an offending player, the full hand shall be extended.
- The Major Official 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 Major Official 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 Major Official must, however, keep the player or players in view.

- The Major Official shall then proceed to the penalty bench, turning to walk backwards, keeping all players in view, and report the infraction. The route taken by the Major Official will depend on the location of the penalized player and the tone of the game at the time. Major Officials shall attempt to avoid confrontation by:
 - trying to leave the area immediately thus avoiding the penalized player;
 - stopping and letting the penalized player proceed to the penalty bench first; or
 - a combination of these two techniques.
 - avoid excessive direct eye contact with the penalized player.
- At the penalty bench the Major Official 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 Major Official must ensure that the off-ice Official has the current information regarding the penalized player before departing the penalty box area. Major Officials 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 Major Official.

There may be times when the Major Official will want to keep moving and make the stop very short if at all.

- When leaving the penalty bench area, the Major Official 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 Major Official shall blow the whistle to stop play immediately and point out each player and give the appropriate signals. This will help prevent further retaliation.

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.
- When reporting penalties, do not permit players into the Major Official's crease. Remember, signals and verbal communication are the two means 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.

OTHER SIGNALS

- When a ball is struck with a high broom, the Major Official should raise his arm and wait for the offending team to touch the ball, then blow his or her whistle and make a high broom signal for a penalty.
- When a ball is gloved ahead, the Major Official should make a gloved ahead signal, and then wave it off or blow the play down as required.
- If during a potential offside pass or icing situation the call is nullified because the ball was touched, the official making the call should give the wash out signal.
- After the wash out signal the Major Official is allowed to indicate that the ball was touched by rubbing one open palm across the other with the hands held chest high.

LINE CHANGE PROCEDURE

The outside Major Official is responsible to ensure that player changes are completed within the confines of the rules to prevent unnecessary delays in the game. This may mean taking a moment to ensure that possibly volatile situations are diffused before proceeding with the Line Change. For player changes taking place during a stoppage of play, the Major Official shall begin the line change procedure as soon as it is safe to do so, even if he is still moving into position.

The Major Official:

- will look at the Visiting Team players bench making eye contact with the coach and
- allow a maximum of 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 Major Official shall then raise either arm to indicate that the Visiting Team may no longer change.
- The arm should be raised toward the Visiting Team bench not towards the stands.
- With the arm still raised, the Major Official shall then look to the Home Team player's bench making eye contact with the coach.
- The Major Official shall again allow a maximum of a five second period during which the Home Team may make a player(s) change.
- The Major Official shall then drop the arm to indicate that the Home Team may no longer change.
- The arm that the Major Official will raise to signal the line change will be the arm that will afford the Major Official the best view of the players on the ice.
- This means that the signaling arm may change depending on the Major Official's position on the ice.
- The inside Major Official is to prepare to drop the ball as soon as possible thereafter.
- The outside Major Official is to lower his arm as soon as the line change procedure is complete, indicating to the inside Major Official that it is now OK to prepare to drop the ball for the face-off as soon as possible thereafter.
- If after five seconds the players are not in position to conduct the face-off, the offending teams center will be ejected.
- Reducing the time of the stoppage in play is the goal, but NOT at the expense of quality and fairness of the face-off.

When a team attempts to make a player change after their allotted time during a stoppage of play and the Major Official sends the player back to his/her bench,

- a warning shall be given to that team and
- any subsequent violation will result in a Bench Minor penalty.
- This warning applies only to the team committing the infraction. Each team is entitled to one warning during the course of the game, before being assessed a Bench Minor penalty.
- A team may send their players for change at different times during a stoppage of play. If the Home Team wants to exercise their right of last change, then they must follow this procedure strictly.
- The Major Official 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.
- When the two-official system is used, the official who is not conducting the face-off shall perform the line change procedure.

Note: The Major Official must be careful not to be overbearing with this signal. Your mannerisms and eye contact in this procedure should encourage teamwork with the coaches.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MAJOR OFFICIALS

To the untrained eye, it may seem as if the only skilled athletes on the ice during a broomball game are the players themselves, those responsible for the brilliant action on the ice. And, of course, it is these brilliant stars who race down the ice after one another, chasing the ball back and forth and taking blazing fast shots on the net.

But while the broomball players may provide much of the entertainment that occurs on the rink, it is important remember the contributions made by another set of athletes who often go unnoticed: the Major Officials. To be sure, while the officials may not score on goal or make brilliant saves, they are still tasked with keeping order on the ice and ensuring that all players follow the rules. And, in order to do so, they must be able to run well, anticipate the play and keep up with the action.

If you have always performed on the ice as a player, then it may seem relatively unnatural for you to run on the rink as an official without a broom in your hands. And, as such, you may have to slightly relearn how to use your arms when running in order to do so in the most efficient manner.

HAVING THE RIGHT ATTITUDE

A good attitude toward officiating is essential to development. Officials who display a positive attitude tend to develop more quickly.

On the ice this is observed in a variety of ways. Officials with a good attitude show hustle, determination and enthusiasm for the game. They do not look bored or act like a particular game is beneath their capabilities. They work hard to establish rapport with players, coaches and other officials. They do not showboat, but rather give 100% effort regardless of the game or situation.

Off the ice, these officials recognize that everything they do from the time they leave home until the time they return home reflects on the impression they make. Far too often officials believe that the only thing that should matter is the job that they do on the ice. Nothing could be further from the truth. The way that officials treat the off-ice officials, the way they talk to people as they enter the rink, the way they dress to go to a game, etc. will ultimately have a bearing on how others view them as officials. It will indicate to all involved how seriously the officials take their commitment to officiating.

There is a strange phenomenon that takes place and is important to mention under this quality. It is important for officials to want to do each and every game that they are assigned. If officials do not want to Major Official at a certain level, then they should refuse those games, but at the same time be prepared to accept the logical consequences of that decision. The problem is that far too often officials will agree to work a game and then by their appearance and actions tell all who watch that they are not happy about having to do that game. The reason could be anything from the fact that they may think that the rink is too dark, or the fans too noisy, to perhaps the most common reason, which would be that the game in question was below them, or inferior to the quality that they should expect at this point in their officiating career. What they fail to understand is the phenomenon called Law of Return. If an official arrives to do a game and gives an impression of looking forward to working that game in that rink with everybody there, of being happy to be there, there is a general rule of return that seems to apply. Most often others will respond by saying and feeling that they are happy to have that official there to do the game as well. On the other hand, if an official arrives at a rink complaining about the level of or the size of the rink, more often than not, before the night is out, everyone there is complaining as well. It is a rule that some officials find very difficult to learn.

Officials who understand the Law of Return can overcome some major weaknesses in other categories.

FIND YOUR READY POSITION

Just as if you were performing as a broomball player, as an on-ice official it is imperative that you know how to both find your ready stance quickly, and remain there comfortably. The ready stance, a position in which your feet should be just beneath your shoulders and your knees are slightly bent, allows for you to spring in any direction when necessary, either forwards to race the ball or play down the ice, or backwards the other way.

WHAT EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES ARE NEEDED FOR BROOMBALL OFFICIATING

Performing as a Broomball Major Official is undoubtedly one of the most rewarding experiences available to any broomball-loving adult or teen. To be sure, by acting as a Major Official, either in an adult or youth league, you are helping to provide a sense of rule and stability to the game, allowing for others to participate in the sport they truly love. Because of the importance of their duties, Major Officials are generally treated with the utmost respect by the players on the ice.

LOOK THE PART

If you imagine a broomball Major Official, what is the first thing that comes directly into your mind? For most, the simple idea of an official conjures up the image of an individual wearing a black and white striped sweater. Of course, this is the official outfit of broomball Major Officials nationwide (and most other sports, really). To help the broomball players differentiate between the officials on the ice, the officials are required to wear striped jerseys that are entirely distinct from any of the teams' colors. This is, in truth, for the protection of the officials; this helps ensure that they do not become the target of a play set in motion by players on either of the teams.

In addition to a black and white striped sweater, major Officials must also wear a variety of other pieces of gear before they can partake in their duties on the ice. Specifically, officials must wear helmets at all times during the course of the game. Again, this is for the protection of the officials, who must run/maneuver in and out of players, and get out of the way of flying balls as quickly as possible. Helmets worn by officials are the same as those worn by players; furthermore, in many leagues a visor is required for Major Officials to wear so as to protect their eyes.

Also, Major Officials must always possess a whistle, which allows them to notify the players of rule violations and start and stop the play on a moment's notice. These whistles may be issued by the league in which you choose to participate; or, contrarily, you may be asked to purchase one yourself.

Finally, as a Major Official, you will be expected to wear pads, such as shin guards, knee pads, and others. It is impossible to overlook the potentially dangerous nature of the job; as such, leagues generally require on-ice officials to take these necessary precautions to ensure their well-being throughout the course of the season.

OTHER NECESSITIES FOR A CBF BROOMBALL MAJOR OFFICIAL

Beyond the aforementioned gear, there exists a host of other items and attributes that any Major Official should possess in order to succeed during the regular season. For one, the official should not only possess a regulation rulebook but must have a strong understanding and command of the basic and even nuanced rules of broomball. Because the official is responsible for upholding these rules, he or she must know them well enough to enforce them during the course of a game, and do so quickly and effectively. Furthermore, the official should also review this on a routine basis to ensure that he or she knows the material adequately.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, like other players running up and down the ice, the broomball official must also be in top physical condition in order to succeed as a Major Official. To be sure, it is the players who must chase after the ball on a breakaway, or sprint back to the net to defend it from oncoming attackers. That being said, however, Major Officials must always be ready and willing to keep up with the action, a requirement that demands a Major Official be in peak physical shape. Even if you plan on acting as a Major Official during this upcoming season, make sure that you are still able to run consistently at a breakneck speed to keep up with the action on the ice.

BROOMBALL MAJOR OFFICIALS' POSITIONING USING A TWO-OFFICIAL SYSTEM

Broomball officials play an incredibly important part of each and every broomball game played on the ice. To be sure, Major Officials are tasked with maintaining order between players and teams, and must do everything in their power to make sure that players abide by the rules of the game. Of course, any violation of the rules will certainly lead to a penalty.

But how does an official know where to be during each moment of the broomball game? And more specifically, when working with a two-official system during a game, where should each official remain positioned to ensure effectiveness and efficiency throughout each period?

There are many specifics that broomball officials must take into consideration when acting in a two-official system.

WHY DOES POSITIONING FOR THE MAJOR OFFICIAL MATTER?

Proper positioning can enhance an official's performance. Positioning is related to the functions that officials are required to perform on the ice. Positioning guidelines have been developed to assist officials to enable them to be in the best position to call penalties, to call off-sides or to make whatever call is necessary. It is critical for an official to know the proper positioning for both the inside and outside Major Official. Proper positioning comes from an accurate knowledge of what is recommended and then putting that information into practice in a game situation. Proper positioning will

make a difference. It is a skill that needs to become second nature. It needs to become automatic. This will take time, practice and coaching.

Before learning about the correct positioning in this system, it is equally important to find the answer to a simple question: why does positioning matter for broomball officials? Ultimately, proper positioning on the ice allows for adequate vision of the action on the rink. If the Major Official is in the improper position at any time, he or she is at risk of missing something that occurs on the ice surface. This missed action could include anything, from a rule violation of the rules to a goal on the net.

Furthermore, an official in the improper position is also at risk of making a questionable call; such a Major Official may believe that he or she saw something occur based on poor perspective from his or her spot on the ice.

WHERE YOU SHOULD NOT BE

Now that you realize the importance of positioning, you can begin to understand how to take the correct actions as a broomball Major Official. But, again, this is most easily viewed from the negative; specifically, learning the correct positioning tactics can be aided by first discovering where it is that you should NOT be at any time throughout the ice surface.

In general, there are certain areas of the rink wherein a broomball Major Official should never be during the course of the game; these are referred to as spaces of “no man’s land,” colloquially referring to areas where a broomball official should avoid because it may interrupt the course of play or may lead to a collision. “No man’s land” areas are generally considered to be located down the center of the ice, as well as in the spaces behind each net. Standing here as a Major Official is both dangerous and will block the official’s view of the play in its entirety.

WHERE YOU SHOULD BE

Keeping in mind the location of the points of “no man’s land,” this narrows down the locations in which a broomball official should run too; to be sure, the official should limit his or her positioning to along the boards on either side of the rink, as well as on the goal line within a couple of arms lengths of the net at either ends of the rink.

After the face-off conducted by the official, he or she should slowly step backwards immediately thereafter towards the boards, keeping the play in his or her vision at all times. Once the play leaves the neutral zone in the center of the ice, the outside official should follow behind to monitor the play. Of course, the official should always be prepared for the action to switch directions at any point in time. When this occurs, the official should stop running, along the boards, allow the play to pass in front of him or her, and then follow again maintaining the same distance as before.

Finally, an official should always be prepared to take immediate action when the play is moved closer to or behind the net. Here, the official should take care to not get in the way of the players on either team; however, once there is space and time, the official should

move as quickly as possible to the position on the goal line to be prepared for whatever comes next.

Naturally, this is only a short primer on the responsibilities of a broomball Major Official regarding positioning on the ice.

SIGNALS

Signals are used for communication purposes. They enable officials to communicate with each other and with players, coaches and spectators. That is why they were and that is why they are required. It is critical that officials use the standard signals which have been developed and that they do not deviate into locally developed variations of the signals. This will be confusing for other officials, players and coaches from other regions whether it be in your home province or from across the country. Signals should always be given crisply and calmly and never in a showboat style or antagonistic manner. Proper use of signals by Major Officials will create an appearance of confidence and competence. Crisp, clear signals assist in “selling” your calls.

FACE-OFFS

- Face-off procedure is one of the many important duties that a Major Official has to complete during a game.
- After play has been stopped, the Major Official shall first ensure that no altercations are taking place. Good awareness is an important quality of good Major Official.
- Once all is clear, the Major Official who stops the play shall go directly to the face-off spot.

The other Major Official shall retrieve the ball and promptly proceed to the location of the face-off. It is permissible for the Major Official who stops the play to pick up the ball if it is close by or if the other Major Official is busy monitoring players who are in close proximity of one another or if retrieving a broken broom, etc. The Major Official duties may be adjusted at a stoppage ONLY when game situations warrant a break from normal procedure, as follows:

- one monitors players during line change
- one picks up the ball and prepares to conduct the ensuing face-off
- suggested for use only when necessary.
- A face-off shall take place when the Major Official drops the ball on the ice between the brooms of the players facing-off. It is the responsibility of the official conducting the face-off to ensure that each player receives a fair opportunity to play the ball.
- The Major Official who will conduct the face-off shall ensure that the other Major Official is in position before dropping the ball.
- Major Official must ensure that all players on the ice move quickly into position for the ensuing faceoff. Use your voice to facilitate this.
- When conducting a face-off, the official should stand squarely to the two players involved, about 30 centimetres (one foot) from the face-off spot. The ball is held just below belt height and close to the body. The ball shall be presented to the centres taking the faceoff. The hand not holding the ball should be placed at your side and never behind your back.

PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING A FACE-OFF

As soon as the outside Major Official lowers his arm to indicate that all line changes are complete the Major Official conducting the face-off shall blow the whistle.

This is to signal to both teams that they will have no more than 5 seconds to line up for the faceoff. At the end of this 5 seconds (or sooner if the center-men are ready), the Major Official shall be ready to drop the ball.

The ball should not be dropped by the Major Official conducting the face-off until all players leaving, are off the ice even if the 5 seconds are up.

The ball should not be dropped by the Major Official conducting the face-off until his partner is back in his position even if the 5 seconds are up.

The Major Official conducting the face-off should check behind him before blowing the whistle. Once he/she blows the whistle, it becomes the other Major Official's responsibility to check for encroachment behind his back.

The Major Official retrieving the ball should be first in the position for conducting the face-off before he or she blows the whistle and their partner lowers his or her arm.

- If a centre taking the face-off leaves the face-off position to direct teammates (quarterbacking), that centre shall be removed from the face-off by the Major Official.
- The players taking the face-off shall stand squarely facing their opponents' end of the rink.
- All other players on both teams must be on-side.
- For neutral zone and end zone face-offs at the spots, the brooms of both players facing off shall have the toe of the blade touching the ice within the designated white area.
- The players of the visiting team shall place the broom within the designated white area first.
- For end zone face-offs, the centres must stand squarely facing their opponent's end of the rink and their feet are clear of the face-off restraining lines. No contact with the lines is acceptable.
- The Major Official must not drop the ball until the brooms of both players have been placed on the ice and within the designated white area.
- Major Official are not to "time" the drop with the movements of the home team player.
- To ensure a fair face-off, both brooms must be on the ice, within the designated white area, and not in motion prior to the ball being dropped.

For End Zone Face-Offs:

- All other players on the ice must position themselves and their brooms on their own side of the restraining lines (hash marks) marked on the outer edges of the circles one metre (three feet) apart.
- If a player, other than the player taking the face-off, lines up off-side, or moves into the face-off circle prior to the dropping of the ball, then the offending team's player taking the face-off shall be ejected from the face-off.

- The Major Official should:
 - also communicate this vocally by saying something like, “white centre out, your winger encroached”, and
 - then would indicate the removal of the player with arm motion out to the side of the body on the side in which the player is to be removed.

Two (2) points to remember:

1. Zero tolerance for all encroachment violations - to be effective, the offending team’s centre must be removed.
2. No coaching or warnings are to be given except in the advance preparation for the face-off.

Major Official’s Stance:

- Proper stance by the Major Official during the face-off is important.
- The Major Official’s feet should be shoulder width apart with the knees slightly bent. If your feet are too far apart it will hinder mobility once the ball is dropped.
- The ball should not be held too high. Belt level is preferred. As mentioned earlier, the Major Official should stand squarely to the face-off spot and the two players facing-off.
- Major Official should have the free hand at the side as in Figure 1. Major Official should not put the free hand behind the back as this position will tend to hinder mobility and balance and increase the chance of turning sideways.

Conduct of Face-offs:

- The ball dropping motion is out and down, releasing the ball so that it drops flat on the face-off spot. Do not throw it down too hard or drop it too slowly. Proper face-off technique must be practiced often to perfect the procedure.
- The Major Official taking the face-off shall exit the face-off area by backing away towards the boards and avoiding players. When the face-off is in the end zone the Major Official should exit to the red line facing the play. When clear of all players, the Major Official shall move quickly to establish correct positioning.
- The back Major Official shall remain in position until the Major Official conducting the face-off has resumed normal positioning and has released the back Major Official (with head nod) from the line. The only exception to this procedure is that if the play moves out quickly, the back Major Official must move quickly to be in position to make a call at the other red line.
- In general, when players are skating around and getting ready for the face-off, Major Official’s should encourage and remind all players about the face-off procedures and standard.

Major Official’s are encouraged to communicate with players to ensure they understand the basic parameters within which face-offs will be conducted. Your communication should always be through the centre wherever possible as you explain and remind the centre of the procedure and standard, he/she will now take on the responsibility of communicating this to the team.

- The success of the face-off procedure hinges on the understanding between the Major Official and the players that any contravention of the face-off procedure will consistently

result in the immediate removal of the offending team's centre from the face-off. It is imperative that both Major Official's are consistent in the application of this procedure and standard. Remember, you are a team and as such you both must be consistent to be effective.

- Fast, fair and quality face-offs are the standard to be set. Proper communication and consistent firm standards will help achieve this goal.

Face-Off Encroachment

“This occurs when a player other than the centre stands with a foot 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 ball. It is acceptable for the player's broom to be inside the face-off circle but not in the area between the hash marks”.

Here is how the procedure is applied:

- The Major Official conducting the face-off should be set and ready at the face-off spot before the arrival of the players. Players not taking the face-off must have their feet completely outside the circle and on their own side of the hash marks. Their brooms are permitted inside the circle but are not to be in the area separated by the hash marks. This area extends right through the circle to the other side and extends the full width of the ice surface.

- A Major Official is not to coach the players by taking time to direct them to an onside position.

However, a Major Official should use some common sense and prior to the face-off, as players are preparing, remind them to keep both their feet and brooms in on-side positions.

If they do not comply, or line-up incorrectly, the Major Official is to eject the centre of the offending side out of the face-off circle and that player is to be replaced immediately by a teammate on the ice.

- The responsibility of the Major Official with respect to encroachment is simple. The Major Official conducting the face-off is responsible for the players directly in front of him and, of course, the centres. The back Major Official is responsible for the players behind his partner and any players around the face-off circle that his partner cannot see. Should the back Major Official 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 Major Official conducting the face-off would then eject the centre of the offending team and conduct the face-off with a new centre.

- Major Official must also ensure that the first player to enter the face-off circle is the team who's centre must be ejected from the face-off. Many times when one winger moves into the face-off circle, the opposing player will follow. Too often a Major Official will eject both centres in this situation. It is imperative that if the encroachment rule is to work, that the player “most guilty” be the one in which his centre is removed from the face-off circle.

- Finally, the Major Official conducting the face-off must ensure that the centres are fair. By fair, it is meant that both centres are standing squarely facing their opponent's end of the rink, their feet clear of the ice markings, and their brooms are placed in the designated white area of the face-off spot. Also, the centres must place their brooms on the ice and come to a stop before the ball is to be dropped.

- Major Official should never attempt to time the dropping of the ball with the arrival of the players' brooms. The visiting team must place their broom on the ice in the designated white area first. The home team centre must also place her broom on the ice in the designated white area and come to a complete stop. A Major Official must ensure that both brooms are on the ice in the designated white areas and stopped before releasing the ball for the face-off.
- By conducting face-offs with a zero tolerance for encroachment and cheating by the centres, the result will be quicker and fairer face-offs. Major Official's must ensure that they set their standard early and broom to it throughout the game. It is also very important that the standard between Major Official partners be consistent at both ends of the rink.
- The new face-off restraining lines have been adopted since the 1997/98 season. They will allow officials to ensure face-offs are conducted fairly and quickly. The concept remains the same from previous seasons. It will just be easier to ensure that the centres are lined up squarely.
- Once the Major Official is in position to drop the ball, the centres must enter their respective restraining line areas. The player is not permitted to make contact with the restraining lines, either at the sides or in front of his feet. Any contact would result in the player being removed from the face-off.
- Remember, the visiting team player must place his broom on the ice first, in the designated white area. Major Official are reminded that both players' brooms must come to a complete stop before the ball may be dropped.
- By ensuring that face-offs are conducted properly, they will always be fair for both teams.

OFF-SIDE

An off-side occurs when an attacking player either carries the ball or shoots the ball directly to a teammate who has both feet on the offensive side of the red line. Should this happen the Major Official will follow a two-step procedure:

- Blow whistle to stop play.
- Point to the spot where the face-off will take place.

Delayed Off-Side

If an attacking player precedes the ball that is shot, passed, or deflected into the attacking zone by a teammate, or deflected into the attacking zone off a defending player, but a defending player is able to play the ball, the Major Official shall signal a delayed off-side. The Major Official shall raise the non-whistle arm above the head immediately and keep the arm raised to indicate to all players, coaches, fans and other officials that the potential off-side has been observed by the Major Official.

The Major Official shall lower the arm sharply to nullify the off-side violation and allow play to continue if:

- The defending team passes or carries the ball into the neutral zone, or
- All attacking players in the attacking zone CLEAR the attacking zone by making foot contact with the red line. The attacking zone must be completely clear of all attacking players before the off-side can be nullified.
- When the delayed off-side is on and attacking players are attempting to clear the zone,

the Major Official shall verbally yell “okay” when all players have cleared the zone, and the Major Official shall immediately drop the signaling arm.

- However, should all but one or two players clear the zone, the Major Official shall verbally yell “off-side” to let attacking players know that the delayed offside is on and the signaling arm shall remain raised.
- The Major Official shall blow the whistle to indicate off-side when an attacking player touches the ball or attempts to gain possession of a loose ball or before an attacking player finishes a check on the ball carrier, while the ball is in the attacking zone.

Interpretation Guidelines

- The defending team in the process of clearing the zone may carry the ball behind the goal line providing they are making no attempt to delay the game.
- If an attacking player, prior to clearing the zone, deliberately plays the ball or checks a defending player who is attempting to advance the ball, intentional off-side shall be called. The official making the intentional off-side call shall proceed to the face off spot in the offending teams end zone, while the other official will retrieve the ball and then will proceed to the offending teams end zone and conduct the face off.
- While the delayed off-side is in effect, the attacking team cannot score a goal unless the defending team shoots or puts the ball in their own net without any contact by the attacking team.
- A goal may be scored by the attacking team once the delayed off-side has been nullified and provided the original shot on goal was not off-side.
- If the ball is shot from behind the centre red line and crosses the goal line, icing shall be called even though the delayed off-side is in effect.

PRACTICE GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP & RESPECT YOUR OFFICIALS

During a broomball game or broomball tournament, there are few people more important than the officials who are running up and down the ice. Of course, while the broomball players are the stars of the show, those flying back and forth to chase down the ball and take shots on goal, the officials are entirely responsible for maintaining the flow of the game, as well as keeping order throughout each and every minute. The officials are also tasked with providing a safe place for the athletes to enjoy their favorite sport.

Unfortunately, many players, either professionals or amateurs, take Major Officials for granted, and even may choose to show them disrespect while on the ice. This is, in fact, a true sign of poor sportsmanship, and a blatant act of disrespect.

At the CBF, we believe that all players, no matter what age or ability level, should take time to **practice good sportsmanship on the ice by showing respect for the Major Officials**. So whether you play in a league, you are a coach of your own team, or you have little ones starting a new broomball season this year, make sure to keep the following ideas in mind to support the officials on the ice.

WORKING THE RED LINE

It is essential that a Major Official be at the red line prior to the play crossing the line so that they are in proper position to make the correct call. A Major Official 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 red 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 red line with the ball with no other players in close proximity. A Major Official must remember to return to their position just outside the red line immediately after making their call in order not to get in the way of the players or the play. It is also important to work the line when the play is near the Major Official so that he does not interfere with the play entering the zone.

ICING

- “Icing the ball” is completed the instant the ball crosses the goal line.
- The back Major Official will initiate the signal for icing. To initiate the signal for icing, the back Major Official will raise the “back” arm straight above the shoulder. The back Major Official shall move up and be at the other Major Official’s red line to cover, should the play not be called icing. The back Major Official should also be watching players behind the play. If the back Major Official for some reason fails to initiate an obvious potential icing, the front Major Official should continue with the icing procedure as normal.
- Either Major Official may wash out the icing using the proper wash-out signal.
- The front Major Official shall follow the ball in deep to make sure that it completely crosses the goal line.
 - The front Major Official shall always check back when the ball is in the end zone to confirm that the potential icing is still in effect.
 - If the back Major Official’s arm is still up, the icing is still in effect.
 - If the back Major Official gives the wash-out signal, the icing is no longer still in effect.
 - Verbal communication between the two Major Official should be used to ensure the correct call is made.

If the play results in icing, the front Major Official shall blow the whistle immediately when the ball crosses the goal line.

NOTE: As icing is completed, the whistle is blown first to stop play. This will help prevent unnecessary body contact by players who may be skating hard for the ball.

The front Major Official shall retrieve the ball and conduct the ensuing face-off. The front Major Official shall ensure that all players are kept in view while retrieving the ball and while returning to the other end.

The back Major Official moves back into the zone to mark where the face-off will take place and to monitor the players of both teams as they prepare of the face-off. As the front Major Official approaches the circle where the face-off is to take place the other Major Official can now move back to the red line on the opposite side of the ice.

Teamwork is essential to good officiating and teamwork is required on every icing situation.

OFFICIALS ARE VOLUNTEERING THEIR TIME

As broomball players, we love our sport, and spend so much of our time on the ice competing alongside of our friends and teammates. Most of us do it not because we are getting paid to play, but instead we truly love the ability to get out on the ice and put our skills to the test.

And, incredibly enough, so many Major Officials throughout the country aren't getting paid either, and instead are spending their precious free time away from work, school, and other responsibilities helping to enforce the rules of the game on the ice. They love the sport of broomball so much that they are willing to give up their leisure time to instead help others succeed on the ice. Take a moment to think about this during the upcoming season the next time you lace up your shoes and head out onto the rink.

BROOMBALL MAJOR OFFICIALS ARE JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Have you ever been on the receiving end of a penalty that you thought was incredibly unfair? Or have you witnessed a Major Official make a questionable call that contributed to your team losing the game, leaving you wondering whether or not there was justice on the ice?

Of course, it is completely alright to feel as though a penalty was called without correct reasoning, or that an official made a different call that you couldn't quite understand yourself. That being said, as a player or parent of a player, it is never appropriate to openly and aggressively question the calls made by officials on the ice, even taking steps further towards the realm of lacking sportsmanship.

Far too many players and parents see questionable calls made by officials, and take it upon themselves to yell at or berate the official for the actions he took. This not only disrespects the Major Official who is enforcing the rules and regulations of the game, but it also leaves the parent or player in a position to be ejected from the game, or even the entire league.

Remember that Major Officials are on the ice to do their jobs, just as everyone else has a job to do outside of the rink. Occasionally, the official may make a mistake, at which point forgiveness should be provided. And, it may be the case that the Major Official made the correct call, while you, in fact, were mistaken.

HOW TO RESPECT A MAJOR OFFICIAL ON THE ICE

How, then, can we as players, parents, and coaches respect the Major Officials that regulate our games and tournaments? For one, leading by example is key; by showing others that you respect the officials, they will very often follow suit and do the exact same thing. In addition to this, taking small actions before, during, and after a game can make a world of difference.

For example, by introducing yourself to the officials beforehand, and thanking them afterwards, you can show your utmost respect. And in addition to this, you can demonstrate good sportsmanship by adhering to all of the calls made by the Major Officials throughout the course of the game, even if they are not always to your direct advantage.

WHAT EXACTLY DOES A MAJOR OFFICIAL DO?

To the uninitiated, it may seem as though a broomball game is simply focused entirely on the players flying up and down the ice. To be sure, it is these skilled and dedicated athletes who score goals, block shots on net, and put their abilities to the test to overcome their rivals. The broomball players unquestionably put on a brilliant show to watch when they take to the ice.

But while the players themselves may receive most of the attention throughout the course of a broomball game, the match requires cooperation with certain other individuals, namely the Major Officials, those responsible for maintaining rule and order throughout the game.

Of course, officials are tasked with dropping the ball in the center ice to start the game, and blowing the whistle for penalties, but they do in fact have a variety of other responsibilities.

LOOK THE PART OF A MAJOR OFFICIAL

The appearance of officials when they arrive at the rink is significant. All officials must take every opportunity to look like they are prepared and that they take officiating seriously. The objective is to look professional on and off of the ice surface.

The appearance of officials when they step onto the ice is the first impression they will make on all who see them. Certainly this is an important consideration. How they dress and the condition of their equipment make a very strong statement to players, coaches and spectators.

Young officials are unlikely to have all the equipment, but they can make sure that when they go onto the ice they look crisp and clean. There are, however, some items that deserve special consideration.

- Officials should try to wear black pants and proper officials' jerseys.
 - Clothing should be clean.
 - The CBF crest should be proudly & properly displayed on the left breast.
 - Laces should be clean. Some officials at higher levels will change their laces every game.
 - Broomball shoes should be clean and in good shape. The difference can be amazing
- Presence means, does the official look the part and carry themselves in a professional manner?
- Can the official take charge in a difficult situation?
 - Does the official command respect through his actions and/or mannerisms.
 - For some officials, their physical size gives them an immediate presence on the ice.

- For others, the way they handle and present themselves in all situations during the game will reflect their ability to display their presence.

To begin, while broomball officials during a game must act the part, they must also look the part to ensure that everyone can tell them apart from the players on the ice. As such, these officials are required to wear distinguishing uniforms that are neutral and that will not be confused with jerseys worn by others.

What, exactly, do broomball officials wear to set them apart from the rest? If you have ever seen a game, then you most likely already know; official Major Officials wear the famous white and black striped shirts with a red arm band on the non-whistle arm located at the wrist, along with black Major Official pants. In addition to this, all officials are outfitted with black helmets with face shields to keep them protected on the ice, as well as whistles to ensure they can stop and start the play of the game whenever necessary. This is generally a universal regulation in broomball leagues across the country.

REACTION TO PRESSURE

Not every game will test this. Some games are more difficult to officiate, and sometimes an official is in a no-win situation. However, when faced with tough situations, one aspect that becomes very important is how well the official handled that pressure. Some officials will emerge stronger in tough games, while others will wilt and fold in the face of a tough call. It is important to have officials who have courage. Officials must make the tough call, even on the home team, when it is necessary. In the long run this is critical if they are to earn the respect of both teams involved.

It is also important that in difficult situations, officials are able to take charge. They must have the ability to exhibit a presence that the players can feel and respect. They must have the ability to sell their decision to the satisfaction of both teams. They must exhibit a confidence that enables them to be in complete control.

This is a very difficult area for all officials. However, very good officials will learn techniques and strategies to handle the stress and tension that a game can bring. The ability to handle pressure effectively is very important.

RAPPORT AND COMMUNICATION

This is an area that is often overlooked. It is an area that in the past has not received enough attention, in spite of the fact that there is general recognition that it is extremely important. Officials who can establish good rapport with players and coaches give themselves a very decided edge in difficult situations or in situations that require the tough sell. An official who can display an openness, a friendly attitude and a good sense of humor has a definite advantage. There have been a few officials who have emerged at the highest levels who have used this quality as their greatest strength. It cannot be ignored. It does not happen by accident. It is very carefully orchestrated by good officials.

It is important to note that in trying to establish rapport, officials must at all times be professional. However, they may want the players and coaches to know that officials can laugh when it is appropriate, even when the joke is on them. They can appreciate a pretty

play, a nice goal or a good save. It takes them beyond the stripes and the whistle into being people. However, through it all they must always be viewed as professionals who are impartial and non-partisan.

Verbal communication with the players during the game is also very important. Major Officials are encouraged to talk to players as the game progresses. Encouragement to play the ball or keep the brooms down will help them to understand what is expected.

Under no circumstances should you lose control of your actions or words. Profanity is NEVER acceptable. There are appropriate penalties for any coach or player who uses profanity towards you during the game, and, if this happens, officials should assess the appropriate penalty; however, it is never acceptable for an official to use profanity to a player or coach. It will not only set up a double standard, but will most certainly cause you to lose respect in the eyes of your fellow officials as well as the players and coaches involved.

There will be times when things will heat up. The ability to communicate effectively and calmly in these situations is a skill that will help to make you a quality official.

When it comes to communication remember, always strive to be professional. When necessary treat disrespect with respect.

DEALING WITH CONFLICT

Communication between players, coaches and officials is extremely important. As an official, your responsibility is to enforce the rulebook to ensure the game is played safely. At times while you are carrying out your responsibility, you will have to communicate with coaches and players. Productive communication with the participants is encouraged as long as it is purposeful and does not slow the game down.

Unfortunately, players and coaches will not always participate in productive communication. As an official, you are going to have to deal with conflict. You will have to deal with people who treat you with disrespect. Treat them with respect and remember, the rule book has penalties, which may be assessed to coaches and players who choose to be abusive to you. You can penalize a player or coach, so make sure it is their behavior that is in question, not yours.

Learning how to effectively communicate will help you when dealing with conflict. You have no control over what is said to you, but you have full control in how you react to this conflict. Conflict is natural, how you handle it is the important thing. The more intense the game becomes, the more important it is to stay calm and in control of ones emotions. Remember your communication skills are important when dealing with disrespectful people or people who treat you in a disrespectful manner. Communication can be both verbal and nonverbal.

Verbal Communication includes:

- Words you choose

- The tone you use
- The volume you use

Nonverbal Communication includes:

- Facial expressions
- Gestures
- Eye contact
- Posture

Remember, you are encouraged to call penalties on abusive players and coaches. As an official, you never want to be put in a situation where your behavior is the one that is being questioned.

Acting like the person upset will do nothing to improve the situation. See the Canadian Broomball Federation website for more information on communication skills and managing conflict.

OFFICIALS ENFORCE THE RULES

Broomball Major Officials must stand apart from others on the ice by wearing distinguishing uniforms each time they take to the ice. And in addition, they must be prepared to enforce all of the rules set forth in the rulebook applicable to their league. While broomball players may be focused on the motion directly in front of them, or strictly the motion and action that surrounds the ball on the ice, broomball officials must instead gather a broader view of the ice rink to ensure that all necessary rules are enforced regarding each and every athlete in play.

What are some of the rules that broomball officials must enforce during a regular game? For one, broomball officials must always be watching for an offside violation, one in which players cross red center line before the ball does. In addition to this, broomball officials must also be prepared to call the violation of icing, as both of these aforementioned rules are violated frequently during a regular broomball game.

Beyond these, however, there are numerous other rules and regulations that broomball officials must be ready to enforce at any point in time during a given game. For example, players may accidentally or intentionally hit others with a broom, engage in a fight on the ice or make a hit that is against the rules, or do anything else to endanger another player on the ice. Furthermore, broomball officials must look beyond acts of minor violence, and focus on the game at large. For example, the official may have to call a penalty if too many players are on the ice at one point.

Because there are so many rules and regulations in the game of broomball, the Major Officials must be well-versed in the rulebook that covers the specific league in which they play.

OFFICIALS MUST MOVE QUICKLY

Naturally, because broomball is a physically demanding sport, broomball players must be in top shape at all times in order to succeed on the ice. And consequently, because they

must always be moving quickly to keep up with the action on the ice surface, Major Officials must be in great shape as well. Broomball officials cannot stand idly by as the action whirs by them up and down the ice surface. Instead, they must be prepared to chase the action down the ice, and must make sure to move out of the way in order to protect themselves and avoid blocking the play. Being a Major Official can be an extremely demanding position that requires extreme physical skills and an intricate knowledge of the game at hand. While broomball players may steal the show with their speed and strength, broomball officials are equally as important to the flow of the game.

AWARENESS

One of the biggest differences between a new and a more senior Major Official is the awareness level. While the newer Major Official is busy concentrating on the specifics of his job, such as positioning and procedures, the senior Major Official focuses his attention on what else is going on in the game. Many supervisors will tell you that what makes a good Major Official is their ability to read the play

- and the players and know what is going to happen before it does. All officials know what an off-side or an icing is, but what separates two Major Official is their awareness.
- In addition to all the other duties, Major Officials have the very important responsibility of watching players away from the ball. This includes players who are late leaving the zone as play moves down the ice. Major Official's should not leave their defensive zone until the last attacking players have left the zone.
- Awareness is very important during stoppages of play. Major Official's must be aware of what players are doing on the ice before retrieving the ball or attending to other duties.
- Major Official's should always be anticipating potential altercations and attempt to diffuse any situation before they are compelled to assess a penalty.
- Major Official's who hold the line, cover for their partner, and are alert to the actions of the players on the ice, will demonstrate good on-ice awareness and make a positive contribution to the game.
- Inform the timekeeper to keep one player in the penalty box after a set of coincidental penalties has expired. This may prevent a problem if both players have not cooled off yet.
- Be aware of the time that the coincidental penalties expire so that at least one of the Major Official's can be there for the players leaving the box. Communicate with the other Major Official when there is a delayed penalty and get the number of the player that is getting the penalty so that you can go directly to him or her when the whistle is blown.
- When hustling in after the whistle is blown, don't focus on just where the ball is. Be sure to watch all players on the ice as a situation may occur away from the play.
- If the play is in the defending zone while the defending team is shorthanded and the penalty is soon to expire, the back Major Official should be in a position close to the red line in case the ball is fired out of the zone when the player comes out of the box. The back Major Official will be in a position to catch the potential off-side pass or go with the player on a breakaway. If your partner is the back Major Official and he has not noticed, communicate with a signal that the player is coming out of the box.
- If there is a problem behind the play and you are the back Major Official, communicate with your partner and go to the players. If the problem is on the other side of the ice, communicate with your partner and switch lines so that your partner can go to the players.

- Be aware of any premature substitutions, especially when there is a delayed penalty. The back Major Official should watch the goaltender change for the extra attacker, and be sure that the team has not substituted too early.

If you switch lines for whatever reason, don't be too concerned about switching back.

- If there is the chance of a quick whistle, be sure that both Major Official's have not pinched too far into the zone. As a rule of thumb, front Major Official should remain in their position and allow the back Major Official to pinch into the zone. This way the Major Official's line is covered and if there is a quick break the two Major Official's can switch roles.

- Be aware of any matching of players, such as two tough guys or a tough guy on a key player, and be ready to react if there is a problem.

- After the whistle is blown, focus on the players first. Once the players have dispersed, get ready for the face-off.

SPECIAL INCIDENT REPORT

Be specific, ensure that you have all the facts and that the facts are correct

- Advise the area RIC as soon as possible after the incident has occurred
- Written Reports must be given to the area RIC so that disciplinary action is taken when required
- Upon completion of the game, advise the league representative of any suspension that may occur so that they can advise the teams involved
- If you disagree with your partners report, you must submit one of your own

If you agree, read the report and ensure that it is correct BEFORE you sign it

**(Go Over The Rule Book At
This Time)**

ZONE COVERAGE

In the following diagrams 1 thru 6 the lead or front official is responsible for the area around the ball and the following or back official is responsible for the rest of the playing area.



The above figure indicates “*This*” official has control of the ball and the area around the ball.



The above figure indicates “*This*” official has control of ALL areas away from the ball

(Zone coverage must be explained in detail during the on ice part of the clinic)

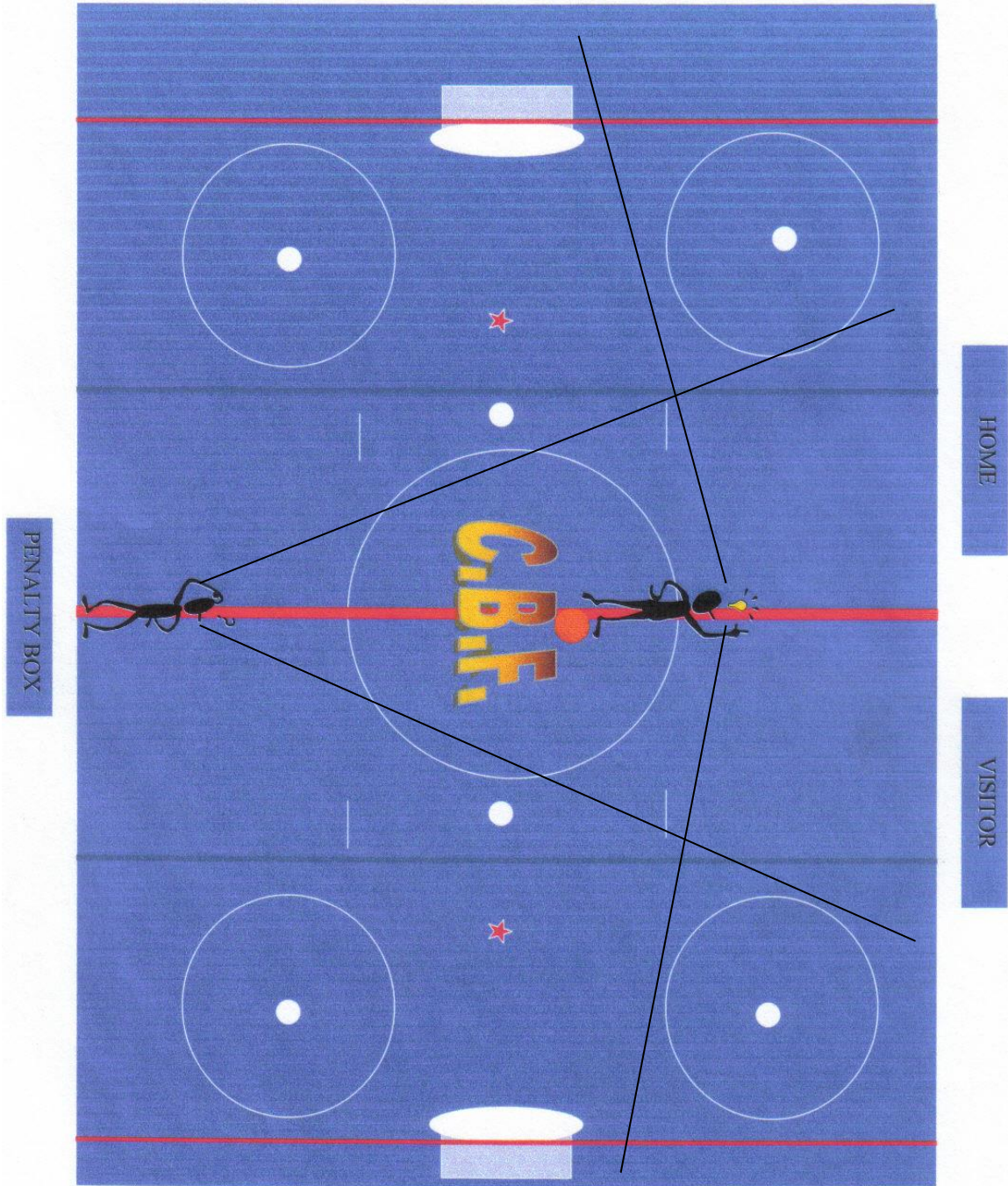


Diagram 1
(See face off technique)

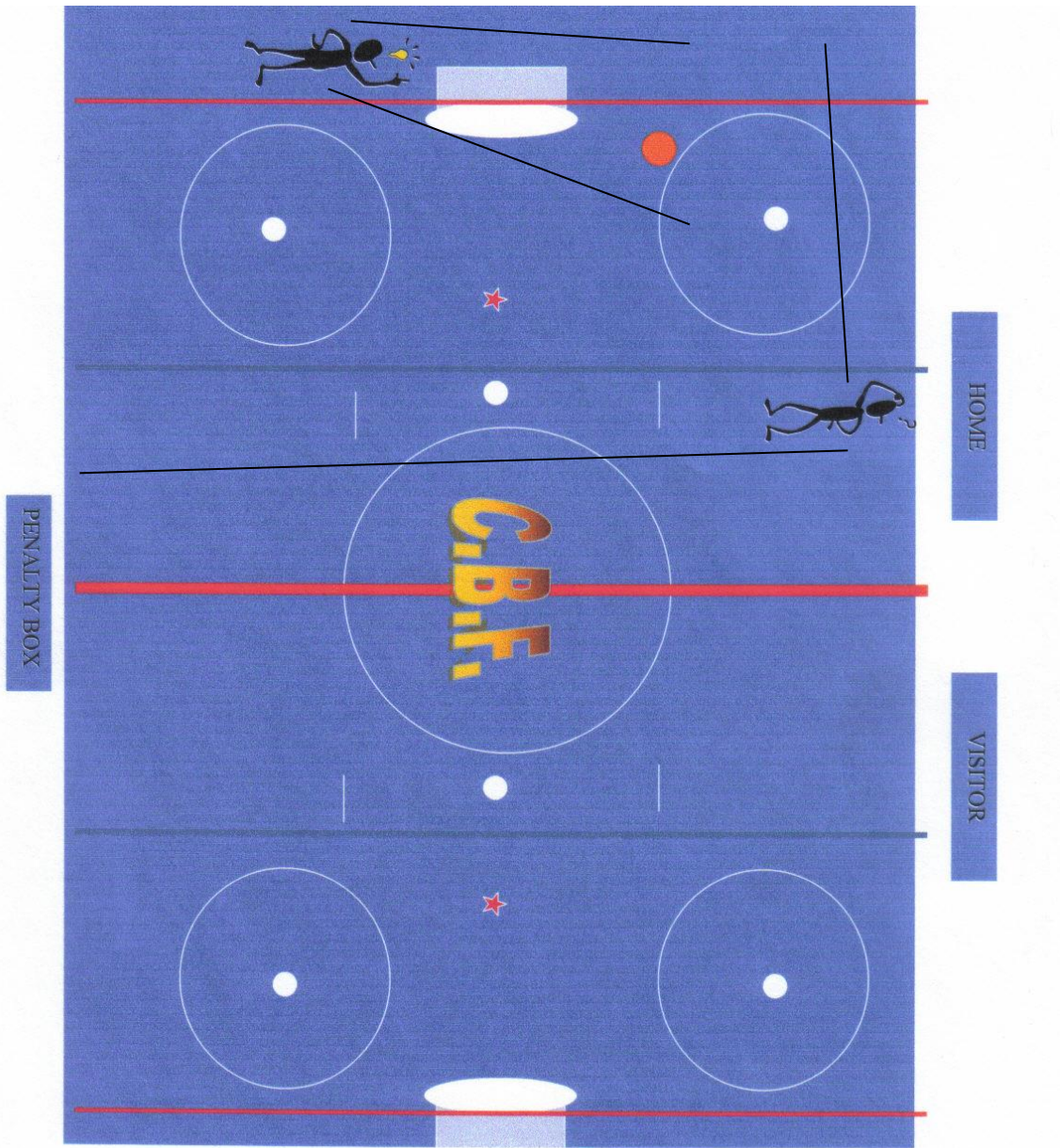


Diagram 2

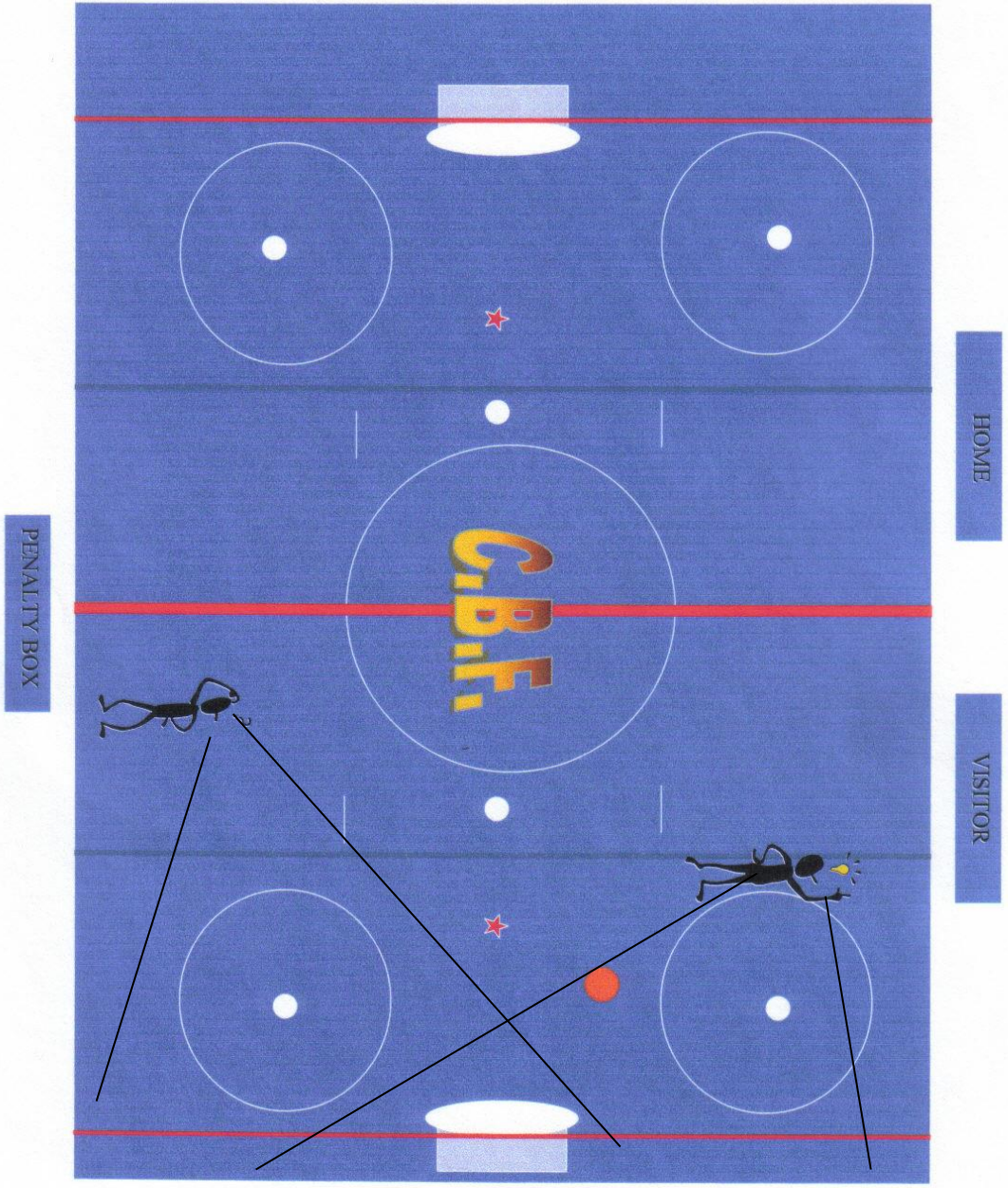


Diagram 3

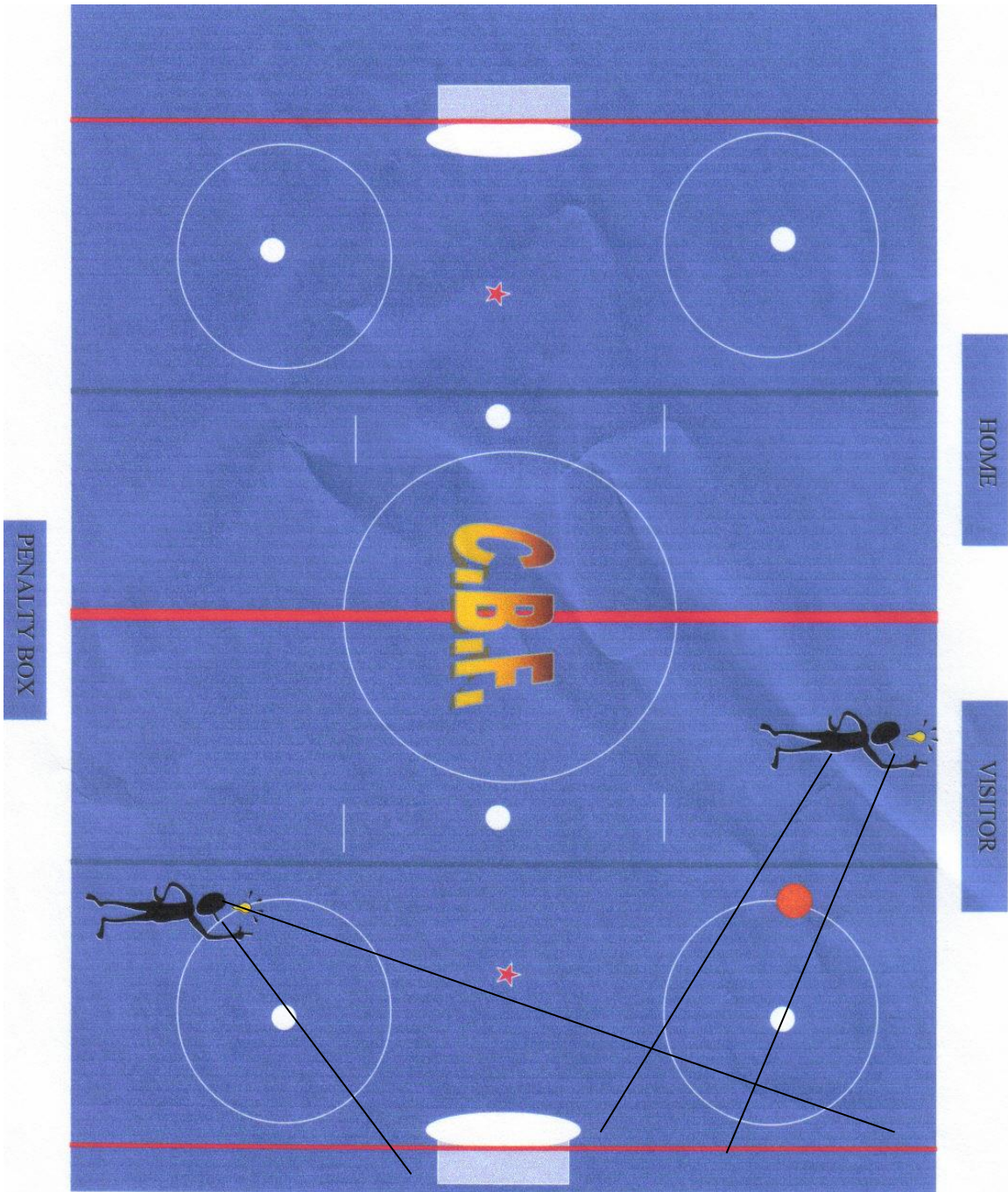


Diagram 4

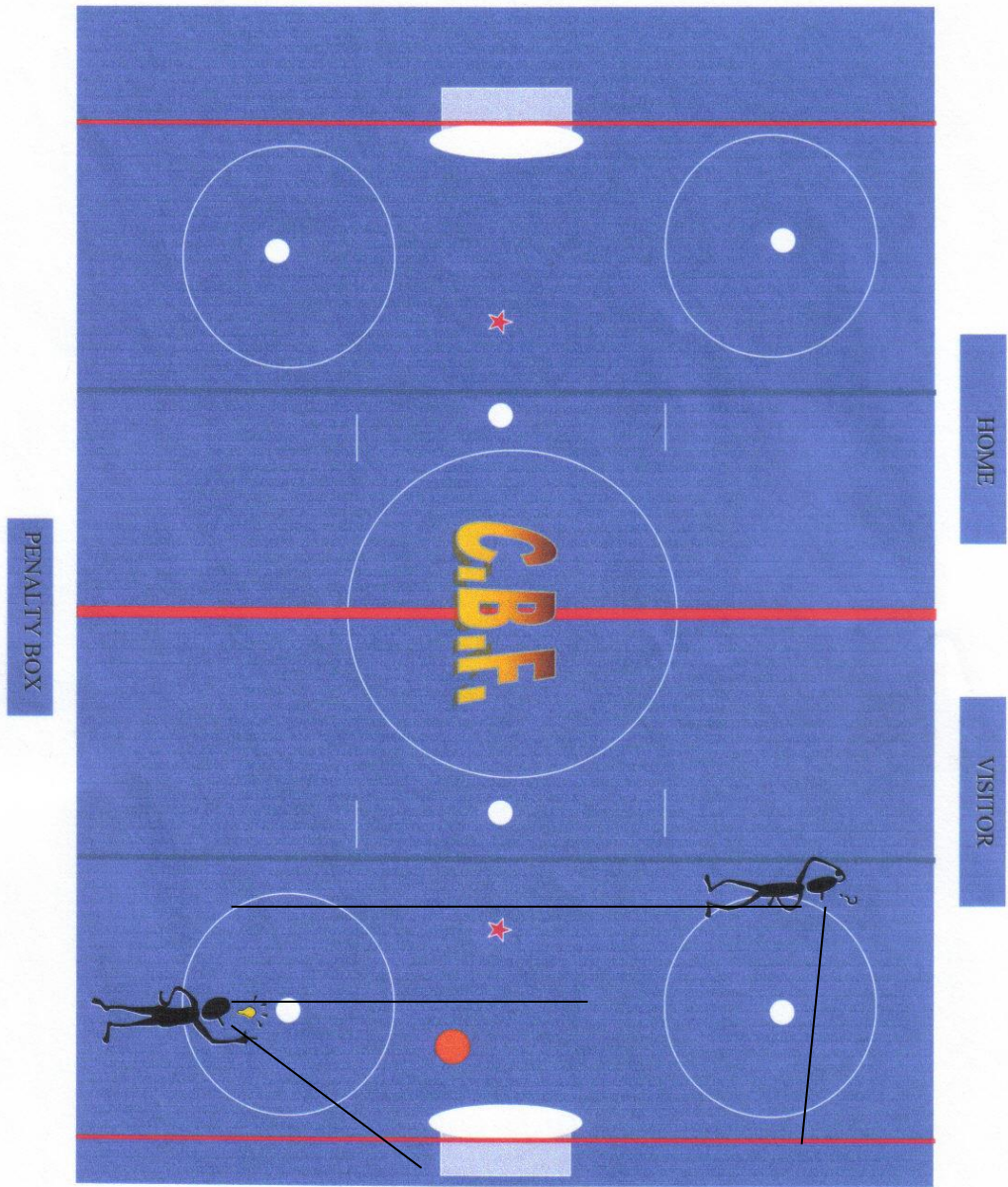


Diagram 5

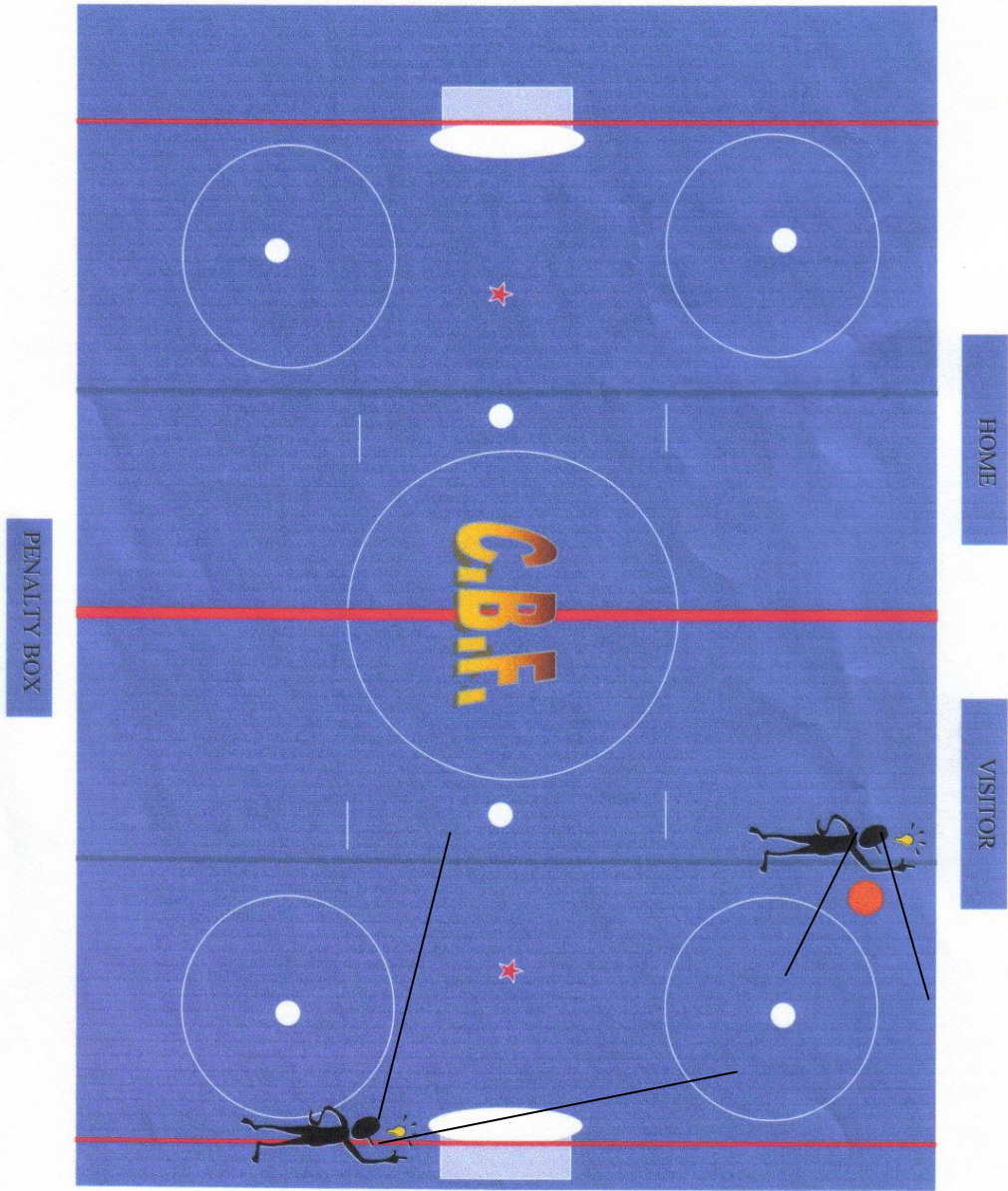


Diagram 6

ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

CBF
Off-Ice
Officials
Manual

MINOR OFFICIALS CLINIC

For leagues that wish to provide training to their volunteer off-ice officials, the proposed curriculum on the following page is suggested for a three hour seminar.

You will require the following officiating resources to ensure that you provide a quality learning experience:

1. Canadian Broomball Federation Rule Book

2. Canadian Broomball Federation Off-Ice Officials Manual

It is suggested that experienced off-ice officials or Canadian Broomball Officiating Program instructors conduct this seminar.

Canadian Broomball Officiating Program Off-Ice Officials (3 Hour) Clinic Agenda

Introduction and Clinic Orientation	5 min
Canadian Broomball Information.....	5 min
Review Rule book	15 min
Risk Management	10 min
Coincidental Penalties	20 min
Quiz - (Coincidental Penalties)	15 min
BREAK.....	15 min
Review Officials Code of Ethics.....	5 min
Review Official Game Report	10 min
Rules Session	40 min
Quiz - (Time Penalties).....	10 min
Officials Signals	10 min
Officials Procedures.....	10 min
Instructions to Off-Ice Officials	5 min
Time Out Guidelines.....	5 min
Clinic Ends	TOTAL 3 hrs

INTRODUCTION

The duties of off-ice officials as well as instructions to these people appear in the Canadian Broomball Rule Book. This manual is intended to complement the information already available and provide additional information when necessary.

Minor Officials should know their duties for each game, but should also become familiar with the actual playing rules and regulations.

This knowledge will prove very beneficial in the performance of their roles. Official scorers should be familiar with most rules, but should have a thorough working knowledge of the following:

Article 30 - Team Captain or Assistant-Captain

Article 44 – Name List

Article 46 – Too Many Players

Article 49 – Overtime Period

Article 50 – Protest

Article 76 – Types of Penalties

Article 77 – Penalties (including Delayed Penalties)

Article 78 - Minor Penalties

Article 79 - Minor Team Penalties

Article 80 - Simultaneous Minor Penalties

Article 81 – 84 All Major Penalties (including Simultaneous Major penalties)

Article 85 – 88 All Misconduct Penalties

Article 88 - Game Misconduct Penalties

Article 89 - Match Penalties

The Minor Officials are made up of the following:

Game Timekeeper - Penalty Timekeeper - Official Scorer - Goal Judges (if required)

The responsibilities and functions performed by the off-ice officials are not minor but rather very important. Each individual is an integral member of the team.

Remember, you are an official and you must act accordingly, remaining neutral just as the on ice officials.

The following is a list of the responsibilities carried out by each of the off-ice officials.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFF-ICE OFFICIALS

General Information

- Off-ice officials are under the supervision of the On Ice Officials. The On Ice Officials shall have full authority and the final decision in all matters under dispute.

The decision of the On Ice Officials shall be final on all questions of judgment and not subject to appeal.

- Off-ice officials should refrain from criticizing the work of any other official at any time.
- Off-ice officials should report to the On Ice Officials room before the game and be at their respective positions promptly at the start of the game and at the beginning of each period and any overtime period.
- Appearance is important, as you are part of the team.
- Concentrate on your job and avoid any unnecessary conversation.
- If mistakes are made; report them to the On Ice Officials immediately. It is important to correct these mistakes as soon as possible.

On Ice and Off-Ice Officials shall be treated with courtesy at all times by players and team officials. All off ice officials should possess a sound knowledge of the playing rules, as well as the responsibilities pertaining to the duties of off-ice officials – Canadian Broomball Federation Rulebook –Article 39, 40, 41 and 42.

Responsibilities of the Official Scorer – Article 39

- Obtain the line-up of each team and include the name and number of the captain and alternate captain(s) of each team. This information must be supplied by the team official in charge of each team and the On Ice Officials should be given this information prior to the start of each game. The line-up information must be verified and signed by the respective team officials in the proper place on the game sheet.
- Report to the On Ice Officials any difficulty in obtaining the line-ups of any team.
- Submit the complete line-up of the competing teams to the On Ice Officials in the officials dressing room prior to the start of the game. The official scorer should draw to the On Ice Officials attention any case which does not comply with the rules (if known).

This would include any time a team lists more than the maximum number of Players (20) or when a team lists more than three (3) team officials – Article 44

Responsibilities of the Game Timekeeper – Article 40

- Record the time of the start and finish of each game, and all actual playing time during the game.
- Signal to the On Ice Officials the end of each period, each overtime period and the end of the game.
- Stop the clock only on the On Ice Officials' whistle and at the end of the period.
Start the clock when the On Ice Official drops the ball in the proper manner.
- Announce or have announced when ONE MINUTE of actual playing time remains in each regulation or overtime period.
- In any dispute regarding time, refer the matter to the On Ice Officials for a final decision.
- Be familiar with the type of clock and public address system used in the arena.
- Ensure the public address system is used only by the responsible people. Speak slowly and clearly. Check the correct pronunciation of unfamiliar names.
- Advise the On Ice Officials of any problem pertaining to the required duties.
- Timekeepers should be familiar with league rules. For example, some leagues play running time and therefore penalty times are modified. The most common length of Minor penalties for running time games is three minutes and for Major penalties, seven minutes. Misconduct penalties remain unchanged. Please become familiar with any League / Association modifications.
- When running time is utilized, penalties start from the time the ball is dropped to resume play.

NOTE: On Ice Officials have been instructed to blow the whistle to stop play when a goal has been scored. The clock should not be stopped on a goal judges signal (if using a goal judge). The time on the clock shall start when the ball is dropped by the On Ice Officials.

If the goalie is changed, record the time of that change on the game sheet.

Responsibilities of the Penalty Timekeeper – Article 41

- Keep the time served by each penalized player during the game and, upon request, inform the penalized player as to the unfinished time of the penalty.
- Open the door when a time penalty expires, to avoid players returning early.
- If a player leaves the penalty bench before the time has expired, note the time and signify that to the On Ice Officials, who will stop play as soon as possible.
- Where a public address system is used, announce or have announced the name of each penalized player, the nature of the offense, the penalty assessed, and the time at which the penalty was assessed.

- ☐☐ Be able to recognize the different situations and the order in which penalized players return to the ice.
- ☐☐ Understand the simultaneous Minor penalty rules.
- ☐☐ Understand the simultaneous Major penalty rules.
- ☐☐ Understand the order of occurrence procedures as stated in article 78 b)
- ☐☐ Keep the penalty bench free of spectators. Should there be any trouble advise the On Ice Officials immediately.
- ☐☐ Be familiar with security and emergency procedures. Know how to contact the arena manager, security personnel and emergency medical care.
- ☐☐ Advise the On Ice Officials of any problems pertaining to their duties.

Responsibilities of the Goal Judge – Article 42

- ☐☐ Each goal judge shall be stationed in the designated area behind the goal for the duration of the game and shall not change ends at any time after the game begins. Jurisdiction is limited to that game only.
 - ☐☐ Turn the goal light on if the entire ball has crossed the goal line between the goal posts and below the cross bar, regardless of the situation, and leave the light on for at least 5 seconds, or until acknowledged by the On Ice Officials.
 - ☐☐ Be familiar with article 52 and 53 - Goals and Assists.
 - ☐☐ If the goal light has been turned on in error, do not hesitate to notify the On Ice Officials.
 - ☐☐ When the goal light has been turned on inadvertently and it is obvious that the On Ice Officials are aware of that fact and allows the play to continue, turn off the light immediately. If the On Ice Officials questions this, indicate it was an error. When there has been a difference in decision between the On Ice Officials and the goal judge as to whether or not a goal was scored, if the light is turned on and the On Ice Official gives a wash out signal to indicate no goal, the goal judge should turn the light off.
 - ☐☐ It is the responsibility of the On Ice Officials to ask the question to the goal judge and of the goal judge to respond to the questions as to how the play was viewed. In any dispute regarding a goal, the On Ice Officials decision is final.
 - ☐☐ The Goal Judge shall not be a member of either competing club.
 - ☐☐ The Goal Judge shall not get into the habit of giving hand or head signals to the On Ice Officials.
- The Goal Judge shall not react or make any gestures in relation to the On Ice Officials rulings.
 - The Goal Judge shall refrain from talking to the spectators during the course of the game while carrying out their duties.

· The Goal Judge shall not be replaced during the game unless they are guilty of giving unjust decisions. The On Ice Officials may then appoint another goal judge to act as a substitute.

PROCEDURES FOR THE OFFICIAL SCORER AND TIMEKEEPERS

General

Step 1: Be at arena 1/2 hour - 1 hour before game time.

Step 2: Have the following equipment:

- 2 ball point pens
- 1 pencil
- 1 small pad or note paper
- 1 stop watch (in case of clock failure)
- 1 whistle (in case of buzzer failure).

Pre-Game Duties

Step 1: Turn on clock and test. If you are not familiar with the clock, spend some time learning the system.

Step 2: Test P.A. system.

Step 3: Give the game sheet to the visiting team official and then to the home team official for them to fill in their line-ups and check to ensure that a responsible official has signed and that all team officials names appear on the game sheet. Also ensure that the Captain (C) and Alternate Captains (A) have been appropriately annotated.

Step 4: Have goal judges sign Game Report (if applicable).

Step 5: Check to ensure that all pertinent information has been properly recorded on the official Game Report. (i.e. Date, League,

Category, Length of Periods, etc.)

Step 6: Deliver the Game Report to the On Ice Officials for approval before the game and report any difficulty in obtaining pertinent information.

Post-Game Duties

Step 1: After the game and all players and team officials have left the ice, ensure that the game sheet has been completed in its entirety; especially the correct recording of all goals and penalties. Correct or explain any errors to the On Ice Officials.

Step 2: Deliver the official Game Report (all copies) to the On Ice Officials for their signatures. Do not cross out any blank spaces as the On Ice Officials may have further information to add. Do not write on the game sheet after the On Ice Officials have signed it.

Step 3: Distribute copies as instructed by the league.

Game Report Language

- Clarity and brevity are important.
- Print clearly and firmly. You are making multiple copies.
- A common code may be used.

Goals and Assists

- Do not record players name but use only the number. A common code is:
 - S.H.G. = short-handed goal
 - P.P.G. = power play goal
 - E.N.G. = empty net goal.

Penalties

- Record the numbers only.
- Abbreviations are necessary but you should standardize these. Please follow your league guidelines when using codes or abbreviations. Here are

some suggested abbreviations:

- AGG = Aggressor
- B.C = Body Checking
- BDG = Boarding
- B.E. = Butt-ending
- B.M. = Bench Minor
- BR.B. = Broken broom
- C.C. = Cross-Checking
- CFB = Checking from Behind
- CHG = Charging
- D.G. = Delay of Game
- ELB = Elbowing
- F.G.B. = Failure to go to bench
- FI = Fighting
- FOP = Falling on Ball
- G.E. = Game Ejection
- G.L.C. = Goalie leaving crease
- G.M. = Game Misconduct
- HOLD = Holding
- HOLD.B = Holding the Broom
- H.P. = Handling the Ball
- HKG = Hooking
- H.S. = High Stick
- INT = Interference
- INT.G = Interference on the goalie
- KNEE = Kneeing
- L.P.B. = Leaving Players or Penalty Bench
- MISC = Misconduct

- M.P. = Match penalty
- P.S. = Penalty Shot
- RO = Roughing
- SL = Slashing
- SP = Spearing
- T.M.M. = Too Many Men
- TR = Tripping
- T.B. = Throwing Broom
- U.S.C. = Unsportsmanlike Conduct

RULES SECTION

Minor Penalties

What happens to the player in the penalty box when a goal is scored?

Calling a Minor penalty and sending the player to the box for two minutes is easy for On Ice Officials to do. If nothing happens in the next two minutes of playing time, the penalty will be over and the player will return to the ice. If a goal is scored against the short-handed team, the player will return to the ice, the Minor penalty being terminated by the goal.

Problems do arise though when some of the following situations occur:

- a player receives a double Minor and a goal is scored.
- players from the same team are penalized during the same stoppage of play - goals are scored
- a team has more than two players in the penalty box, serving time penalties.

When do penalties start? Who returns, if anyone, when a goal is scored against their team?

- A team is shorthanded by reason of a Minor penalty and the On Ice Officials have signaled a delayed Minor penalty to the same team and a goal is scored by the non-offending team. Which Minor penalty is terminated?

These are only some possible situations. The following, are 35 examples of different situations that can arise which may present problems to the On Ice Officials and the penalty timekeeper.

Both must be confident enough to handle these situations properly. Please note that all times are descending.

Penalized team and player	Penalty length	Time of penalty	Time of goal(s)	Time penalized player(s) returns to the ice
1. Team B #7	2 min.	3:00	Team A scores at 1:40	Team B #7 returns to the ice at 1:40.
2. Team B #7	2 min.+ 2 min.	8:00	Team A scores at 6:15	No player returns to the ice. B #7 starts serving the second Minor penalty at 6:15.
3. Team B #7	2 min + 2 min	8:00	Team A scores at 5:30	Team B #7 returns to the ice at 5:30 because the goal was scored during second Minor penalty.
4. Team B #7	2 min. + 2 min.	8:00	Team A scores at 6:15 & 5:00	No player returns on the first goal. Second Minor penalty starts at 6:15 and B #7 returns to the ice at 5:00.
5. Team B #7	2 min. + 2 min.	8:00	Team A scores At 6:0	Team B #7 returns to the ice at 6:00. The goal was scored at the start of the second penalty.
6. Team B #15 Team B #18	2 min. 2 min.	5:00 4:00	Team A scores at 3:30	Team B #15 returns to the ice at 3:30.
7. Team B #7 Team B #9 Team B #12	2 min. 2 min. 2 min.	8:00 7:20 7:00	Team A scores at 5:50	Team B #9 returns to the ice at 5:50. Team B #12 penalty starts at 6:00.
8. Team B #7 Team B #9 Team B # 12	2 min. 2 min. 2 min.	8:00 7:20 7:00	Team A scores at 6:50	Team B #7 returns to the ice at 6:50. Team B #12 penalty starts at 6:50.

9.	Team B #7	2 min.	8:00	Team A	Team B #7 penalty is up at 6:00 and
	Team B #9	2 min.	7:20	scores	B #9 returns to the ice at 6:00 and
	Team B #12	2 min.	7:00	at 6:00	B #12's penalty starts at 6:00.
10.	Team B #6	2 min.	4:30	Team A	Team B #19
	Team B #14	2 min.	4:00	scores	returns to the ice at 1:30 as
	Team B #19	2 min.	3:00	at 1:30	B #14's penalty had already expired
					And the goal terminates B #19's
					penalty.
11.	Team A #5	2 min.	8:20	Team A	No player returns to the ice. Both
	Team B #11	2 min.	8:00	or B scores	teams are even strength.
				at 7:20	
12.	Team A #4	2 min.	8:20	Team A	Team B #11 returns to the
	Team B #11	2 min.	8:00	scores at	ice at 6:20.
				6:20	

Penalized team and player	Penalty length	Time of penalty	Time of goal(s)	Time penalized player(s) returns to the ice
13. Team A #6	2 min.	4:00	Team B	Team A #6 returns to the ice
Team A #17	2 min.	3:30	scores	at 2:30.
Team B #11	2 min.	3:00	at 2:30	
14. Team A #6	2 min.	3:30	Team B	Team A #6 returns to the ice
Team A #17	2 min.	3:00	scores	at 2:00. A #17 and B # 11
Team B #11	2 min.	3:00	at 2:00	are coincidental.
15. Team A #6	2 min.	4:00	Team B	Team A #17 returns to the
Team B #11	2 min.	4:00	scores	ice at 3:00. A #6 and B #11
Team A #17	2 min.	3:30	at 3:00	are coincidental.
16. Team B #8	5 min.	11:00	Team A	No player returns. Penalties
			scores	remain the same as player B
			at 7:00	#8's substitute is still serving
				the Major.

17. Team B #8 5 min.	13:30	Team A	Team B#8's penalty was over at
		scores	8:30
		at 7:00	
.			
18. Team B #8 5 min.	12:00	Team A	Team B #8's penalty is over at
		scores	7:00.
		at 7:00.	
19. Team B #10 5 min.	6:30	Team A	Team B #12 returns to the
Team B #12 2 min.	6:00	scores	ice at 5:45.
		at 5:45	
20. Team B #10 2 min.	6:30	Team A	Team B #10 returns to the
Team B #12 5 min. + GM	6:00	scores	ice at 5:45.
		at 5:45	
21. Team B #7 5 min.	5:00	Team A	Team B #5 returns to the ice
Team B #5 2 min.	4:20	scores	at 3:00 and B #8 penalty starts
Team B #8 2 min.	4:00	at 3:00	at 3:00.
22. Team B #7 5 min.	5:00	Team A	Team B #5 penalty is up and
Team B #5 2 min.	4:20	scores	B #8 returns to the ice at 2:20.
Team B #8 2 min.	4:00	at 2:20	
23. Team B #9 5 min.	4:00	Team A	Team B#11 returns to the ice
Team B #11 2 min.	3:00	scores	and the delayed penalty to
Team B Delayed penalty		at 2:30	Team B is assessed.
24. Team A #2 5 min.	3:15	Team A	No player returns to the ice.
Team B #11 2 min.	3:00	scores	Teams are at even strength.
		at 1:15	

Penalized team and player	Penalty length	Time of penalty	Time of goal(s)	Time penalized player(s) returns to the ice
25. Team A #6	2 min.	4:00	Team B	Team A#6 returns to the ice
Team A #17	5 min.	3:30	scores .	
Team B #11	2 min.	3:00	at 2:30	
26. Team A #6	5 min.	4:00	Team A	No one returns to the ice
Team A #17	2 min.	3:30	scores	
Team B #11	2 min.	3:00	at 1:15	
27. Team A #7	5 min.	5:00	Team B	No player returns to the ice.
Team B #15	2 min.	4:30	scores	
Team A #23	2 min.	4:00	at 3:30	
28. Team A #6	5 min.	3:30	Team A	Team B #23 returns to the ice.
Team A #11	2 min.	3:30	scores	
Team B #23	2 min.	3:00	at 1:30	
29. Team A #6	5 min.	4:00	Team B	No player returns to the ice on the goal. Team B #11 and A #16 are simultaneous Minor penalties.
Team B #11	2 min.	3:00	scores	
Team A #16	2 min.	3:00	at 2:30	
30. Team A #7	5 min.	5:00	Team B	Team A #23 returns to the ice at 3:30. The delayed penalty to Team A is assessed.
Team B #15	2 min.	4:30	scores	
Team A #23	2 min.	4:00	at 3:30	
Team A #3	Delayed penalty			
31. Team A #7	5 min.	4:30	Team B	No player returns on the goal, but delayed penalty on the ice to Team A is washed out. Team B #15 and Team A #23 are simultaneous Minor penalties.
Team B #15	2 min.	4:00	scores	
Team A #23	2 min.	4:00	at 3:00	
Team A #4	Delayed penalty			
32. Team A #6	2 min.	3:30	Team B	No player returns to the ice on the goal. Team A #6 and team B #11 are simultaneous
Team B #11	2 min.	3:30	scores	
Team A #17	5 min.	3:10	at 2:40	

				Minor penalties.
33. Team A #6	2 min.	3:30	Team B	No player returns to the ice.
	Team B #11	2 min.	3:00	scores .
	Team A #17	5 min.	3:00	at 2:00
34. Team A #6	5 min. + GM	4:00	Team B	Team A #17 returns to the
	Team B #11	5 min. + GM	3:30	scores ice at 2:30.
	Team A #17	2 min.	3:00	at 2:30
35. Team A #6	5 min. + GM	3:30	Team B	Team A #17 returns to the
	Team B #11	5 min. + GM	3:00	scores ice at 2:00.
	Team A #17	2 min.	3:00	at 2:00

Canadian Broomball Federation Rule Book Reference for Article 78

Article 78 b) states: When 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.

When a goal is scored and penalties are being served, the On Ice Officials should ask the following questions:

- Is the team scored on playing shorthanded?
- Are they serving a Minor penalty?

Action:

If the On Ice Officials answers YES to the above two questions, then the Minor penalty with the least amount of time remaining would be terminated. The only exception would be if the goal was scored during a Penalty Shot, in which case no player would return.

There should be no exceptions.

The following examples illustrate this interpretation.

Penalized team and player	Penalty length	Time of penalty	Time of goal	Interpretation
1. Team A #6	2 min.		4:00	Team B
Team B #11	2 min.		3:30	Team A #6 returns.
Team A #9	2 min.		3:00	scores at 2:30

2. Team A #6	2 min.	4:00	Team B	No player returns.
Team B #11	2 min.	3:30	scores at	
Team A #9	5 min. + GM	3:00	2:30	
3. Team B #11	2 min.	4:00	Team B	Team A #6 returns
Team A #6	2 min.	3:30	scores at	
Team A #9	2 min.	3:00	2:30	
4. Team A #6	5 min. + GM	4:00	Team B	Team A#7 returns.
Team A #7	2 min.	3:30	scores at	
Team B #11	5 min. + GM	3:30	2:00	

Simultaneous Minor/Bench Minor Penalties

What happens when two or more Minor penalties are called at the same time?

Examples that define the rule:

Penalized team and player	Penalty length	Time of penalty	Interpretation
1. Team A #2	2 min.	3:00	Players are NOT replaced on the ice.
Team B #5	2 min.	3:00	Neither penalty can be canceled if a goal is scored.
2. Team A #2	2+2 min.	3:00	Players are NOT replaced on the ice.
Team B #5	2+2 min.	3:00	Neither penalty can be canceled if a goal is Scored

CBF Playing Rules to note for off-ice officials

There are a number of rules in the Canadian Broomball Federation Rule Book which off-ice officials should be familiar with. The following is a list of them:

Article No. Subject Applies to

- 11 Penalty Bench - All
 - 14 Signal and Timing Devices - All
 - 24 Ball - Official Scorer
 - 30 Captain and Assistant - Captain - Official Scorer
 - 44 Name List - Official Scorer
 - 49 Overtime Period - Official Scorer
 - 50 Protest - Official Scorer
 - 76/77 Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 77 4)Goaltender Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 77 Delayed Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 78 Minor Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 79 Team Minor Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 80 Simultaneous Minor Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 81 Major Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 82 Second Major Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 83 Team Major Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 84 Simultaneous Major Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 85 Misconduct Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 86 Second Misconduct Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 87Team Misconduct Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 88 Game Misconduct Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 89 Match Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 90 Second Match Penalties - Penalty Timekeeper/ Official Scorer
 - 91 Penalty Shot - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
 - 92 Awarded Goals - Penalty Timekeeper/ Official Scorer
 - 94 Penalty Procedures - Penalty Timekeeper/Official Scorer
- APPENDIX E Signals

Rule No. Subject Applies to

- 35 Substitution of On Ice Officials - All
- 39 Official Scorer - All
- 40 Game Timekeeper - All
- 41 Penalty Timekeeper - All
- 42 Goal Judges - All
- 43 Duration of the Game and Periods - Game Timekeeper

48 Beginning of the Game and Periods - All

52/53 Goals and Assists - Official Scorer

103 Refusing to Start Play - Game Timekeeper

105 Leaving the Players or Penalty Bench - Official Scorer/ Penalty Timekeeper

136 Molesting the Officials - All

REFEREES SIGNALS

Awarded Goal

Whistling, and pointing directly at the goal with an open hand when the ball has legally entered the net.

Boarding / Contact

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

Butt-Ending

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

Call for trainer Assistance

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

Carrying the Ball

The official holds one hand open, well out in front, while the other hold back the wrist of the first

Charging

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

Cross-Checking

A forward and backward motion of the arms with both fists clenched, extending from the chest for a distance of about 30 centimeters (one foot).

Delayed Calling of Penalty

Extending the non-whistle arm (red band) fully above the head.

Delayed Whistle

Whistle arm fully extended above the head.

Delaying the Game

The official will tap his/her shoulders with his/her hands.

Elbowing

Tapping either elbow with the opposite hand.

Hand Pass

The official moves his/her open hand forward in a pushing manner

High Broom

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

Hitting 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.

Holding

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

Hooking

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

Icing

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

Interference

Crossing arms stationary in front of the chest.

Kicking the Ball

The official swings the tip of his/her foot forward

Kneeing

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

Match Penalty

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

Misconduct

Repeatedly touches both hands on hips.

Obstructive Tripping

Simulates a blow behind the knee, with his/her hand

Penalty Shot

Whistling, the official points towards center ice with his/her free hand.

Roughing

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

Slashing

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

Spearing

Jabbing motion with both hands thrust out immediately in front of the body.

Tripping

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

Too Many Players On the Ice

The official makes a circling motion with his/her whistle hand. The fingers are pointed down during this motion.

Unsportsmanlike Conduct

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

Wash Out

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

- (a) to signal no goal;
- (b) to signal no-icing or no off-side.

CONCLUSION

The Off-Ice Officials Manual was prepared to assist the many volunteers who help make broomball an enjoyable sport for all those who participate. You as an off-ice official play a very important part in the smooth operation of each and every broomball game. The records you compile, assists the leagues in producing their statistics and sometime the media in reporting this sporting event.

We, the Canadian Broomball Official's Committee hope this manual will make your job much more enjoyable.

CONCUSSION PROTOCOL

The Major Officials will follow the Canadian Broomball Federation Concussion Protocol presently in place.

More clarification on wording will be discussed during the clinic.