

BC Lacrosse Officials Technical Support Group

Minor Box Head Referee Guide



Submitted to the BCLOG
By
Doug Wright
BCLOG Director at Large

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The purpose of this document is to assist Head referees in understanding their role within local minor lacrosse associations. This guide is also designed to serve as a reference for new and prospective head referees so that they may understand the tasks that will be expected of them.

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Introduction

Head referees are elected or appointed by each minor Association. Their primary duty is to represent the BC Lacrosse Officials Technical Support Group (BCLOG) at the local level. In addition, they are responsible for the recruitment, training, and management of all the minor officials within their association. Further the head referee is to act as an advocate for their minor referees.

The specific duties of a head referee are divided into several basic categories they are as follows:

- Recruitment and Retention
- Registration
- Allocation
- Preseason training and evaluation
- Ongoing evaluation and training
- Report gathering
- Identification of referees for Provincials
- Post season evaluation
- Local executive, zone and BCLOG meetings
- BCLOG special sessions

Recruitment and Retention:

One of the tasks a head referee should be performing throughout the year is that of recruitment and retention. Whenever an opportunity arises a head referee should be looking for prospective referees within their association and should be encouraging their participation. Further to this the head referee should also be taking what steps they can to retain the referees that are currently working in an association.

Recruiting new referees is an ongoing process that takes place **throughout the year** not just during the season or the weeks prior to the start of play. Clinics for new referees begin in the spring often in February or March however it is never too early to get people interested in the process.

The minimum age for a minor referee is thirteen years old (*First year Bantam age*) as of December 31 of the year of that playing season. However, it may be necessary to limit the number of brand-new referees in each season, if there are too many new referees starting at one time there may not be enough game time to keep them interested and or to improve their skills.

Another important task for a head referee is to retain the officials that are currently working for their association. There are a few steps that can be taken to help minimize the loss of officials. Some of these steps will be outlined below; however, when looking to retain officials it is important to identify the reasons why officials decide to quit.

Often a referee's decision to quit is based upon abuse or the general lack of support within their association. If this is the case a head referee should look to the sources of abuse and see what can be done to change the situation; also, steps should be taken to support officials if they raise an issue that is hindering their ability to officiate within an association.

Head referees should take the time to conduct post-season interviews with all their officials to see how the season went. It is critically important to get feedback from your officials on how to improve the officials' program in your association.

Registration:

Prior to the start of the season each association must register their officials for a referee certification clinic. The dates for these clinics are generally published in January and it is the head referee's responsibility to ensure that the information is circulated to all the referees within their association and to ensure that their referees are pre-registered for and attend a clinic, prior to the start of regular season play.

Referees with a valid referee card from the previous season may officiate in pre-season games; however, they must be recertified each year prior to taking game assignments in regular season play.

Information Regarding the dates and locations of referee certification clinics can be obtained from the BCLA office or on the web under the official's link at www.bclacrosse.com

Each association must confirm the attendance and successful completion of the referee certification clinic by each of their officials. Initially this is done by contacting their referees directly and can be later confirmed by checking the published list of certified officials.

Once a referee has successfully completed a certification clinic they may be added to the list of active referees within that association.

Game Allocation:

Once the registration and certification process is complete the head referee must then prepare a list of referees that will be used to allocate referees to game assignments.

It is critically important to ensure that referees are assigned to the appropriate level based upon their **age, experience, and ability**.

Referees must be at least two years older than the age group they are refereeing. As an example, in order to referee in the Pee Wee division (players aged 11 and 12) the referee should be at least fifteen years of age or in other words playing in the 16U (formerly Midget) division.

In extenuating circumstances, it is permitted for referees to officiate in games where the participants are only one year younger; however, this is not recommended as a common practice and should be avoided wherever possible.

Apart from age the other critical factor when considering and game assignments is a referee's **experience and ability**.

The following is a general guide:

- Entry level 1 - Depending on age and ability, limit to Mini Tyke, Tyke and Novice.
- Level 1 - Depending on age and ability, limit to Pee Wee and below.
- Level 2 - Depending on age and ability, may be assigned up to 16U.

(See appendix E for a grid outlining allocation guidelines)

Mentoring:

Brand new officials, or officials who are new to a given level of play, should always be paired with a more experienced official who has worked at that level before. Never pair 2 new officials together at the same time.

When head referees prepare a list of officials it is important to include on that list each official's age and ability. (i.e., which divisions they may officiate in). Once this list is prepared it is sent to the referee allocator within their association.

It is recommended for most associations that they have a separate referee allocator and head referee, though it is not uncommon for the head referee to directly allocate games themselves.

Throughout the season the referee list should continually be updated regarding the performance of each referee on the list. Referees who excel can be moved up allowing for their age, and referees who may have difficulty can stay at their given level with support or be moved down a level. The head referee should be in frequent contact with the referee allocator, so that referees are assigned to the appropriate games.

Preseason training and evaluation:

New Officials:

With entry level and new level 1 officials, one popular method of pre-season training is to invite 6 to 8 new officials to a Tyke exhibition game along with one or more experience officials and rotate them in pairs into and out of the game for a period of time. In between their shifts you can then offer some tips and encouragement on how they can improve. In this situation they can return to the game for another shift to apply what they have learned in a non-pressuring environment.

Another popular method of training for new referees is a “shadow” referee system where an experienced 3rd official is sent out on the floor to stand behind (or shadow) new referees as they work in their first games. The key to this method is that the 3rd official is there to observe and make subtle suggestions only with some coaching between periods. The 2 officials working the game are left to make decisions about penalties and other aspects of the play on their own. Developing this independence and self-reliance is critical to an inexperienced referee’s training.

Also, many associations have pre-season meetings for their officials to reinforce what was taught at the referee clinic, and to go over any questions the officials might have about their role, and how the officials within that association are managed.

Lastly, some associations conduct an on-floor training session for their newer officials. There is a detailed guide for on-floor training located below in Appendix I.

Assistance with training can be sought from the BCLOG. Contact your local zone representative and or the BCLOG Vice-Chair for minor.

Experienced Officials:

Officials with one or more years of experience should be closely watched during their first few games and should be given an informal evaluation/critique of their game so that they can make improvements. During the first weeks of the season, it is especially important to offer support and feedback to your officials. If an official is refereeing in a higher division for the first time, or has limited experience in that division, they should always be paired with an official who has experience within that division.

Utilizing officials from outside your association:

Certified officials are permitted to officiate in any game throughout the country. Therefore, it is permitted and encouraged to use officials from neighboring associations to augment the list of officials available within your association. When utilizing officials from neighboring associations it is highly recommended that you seek the cooperation of the head referees and allocators from those neighboring associations. Officials are encouraged to make themselves available first for their own association and second to other associations who request their services.

Ongoing evaluation and training:

Once the season begins, the head referee must take steps to ensure that each referee receives at least 2 formal evaluations throughout the season. Ideally these evaluations would be performed early and late in the season so that a comparison can be made.

In addition to the formal evaluations, a head referee should whenever possible be present to provide support and informal feedback to their referees so that they may improve their games. In larger associations, try to arrange for assistant head referees to help relieve the burden of this task. Try to identify some of the more mature and patient referees working within your association and work with them in developing their ability to evaluate and later share their observations with younger referees in a positive and constructive manner.

Training evaluators is one area that a head referee can ask their local BCLOG minor zone coordinator to assist with. (For details on evaluations see appendix C)

Referee's Reports:

Referee game reports are now submitted online, the link for doing this is available under the officials' tab at www.bclacrosse.com. Typically head referees do not receive a copy of these reports; however, it is highly recommended that you ask referees to forward copies of their reports to their head referee after they have submitted it online.

Head referees should make themselves available to assist their referees in writing reports should they need or request that help. Reports must be forwarded to commissioners within **24 hours** of the incident; therefore, it is imperative that the head referee be readily accessible so that they can assist in a timely manner. Ideally, referees will obtain a copy of the score sheet (usually by taking a picture with their phone) and will be ready to submit the necessary reports **immediately following the game**.

Head referees must familiarize themselves with the procedures involving the writing of referee's reports, if they are at all unsure about this task, they should feel free to contact their local zone coordinator with any questions they may have.

Please ensure that your referees are submitting reports that clearly and concisely explain the facts of the incident. (See appendix B for details on writing reports)

Identification of referees for Provincials:

At the midpoint of each season, usually by the end of May, head referees are requested to submit a recommended list of candidates for provincials. In order to be considered for a provincial a referee must be capable of refereeing at the peewee division or higher and must be a level 2 or higher official.

For each candidate a head referee must submit two formal evaluations that indicate the candidate is an above average official. Once a list of candidates is received, the Vice-Chair Minor of the BCLOG will then arrange to have an independent evaluation done on each candidate prior to their consideration for provincials. Successful candidates will then be contacted directly by the BCLOG about their attendance at Provincials.

Post season evaluation:

At the end of each season, it is recommended that the formal and informal evaluations of each official be accessed and that their overall ability to be gauged with a view to their recommended assignments for the following year. If a new head referee will be taking over prior to the next season it is imperative that this list be reviewed with and submitted to the incoming head referee.

Local executive, Zone and BCLOG meetings:

In addition to the recruitment, training and evaluation of officials, head referees will be required to attend several meetings throughout the year. The purpose of these meetings; essentially, will be to represent their officials at the local, zone, and provincial level.

At local executive meetings head referees will report on the status of their officials and will respond to any concerns raised by the local executive. Head referees can also use this forum to raise concerns that the officials may have about any members of that association, and to seek various forms of support for their officials.

In most zones of the province, a local zone coordinator, who may decide to hold meetings for the head referees within that zone, represents the BCLOG. These meetings will often be held to deal with issues arising within the zone, or to facilitate more cooperation within each of the associations in that zone.

The BCLOG Vice Chair Minor may also hold meetings in different regions of the province to discuss wider issues that affect the province, usually meetings of this type only require the attendance of the head referees within the area local to that meeting, along with zone coordinators or their designates. Teleconferencing and or video (Zoom) conferencing may also be possible.

BCLOG Special Sessions:

In September of each year (usually the first Saturday after Labour Day) the officials and coaches groups hold their annual general meeting, (referred to as a special session). During this meeting issues of mutual concern to both coaches and officials are raised and discussed. In addition, proposed amendments to the BCLOG operating policy are discussed and voted upon and elections are held for the various executive positions within the BCLOG.

Each certified official in the province is entitled to attend and vote during these special sessions. It is highly recommended that head referees and their assistants attend this annual meeting. All participants must pre-register to attend this meeting, details can be obtained at bclacrosse.com and or by contacting the BCLA office.

Conclusion:

The head referee's primary duty is to be an advocate for their officials, and this is accomplished by seeing that they receive the support, information and positive feedback necessary to help them improve their skills as referees. The head referee is also to act as a representative of the BCLOG within their zone, and as such is there to relay information to their association from the BCLOG.

The importance of this position cannot be overstated, when done properly it can greatly enhance the quality and enjoyment of lacrosse within their association, and throughout the province.

This document is a work in progress; all suggestions for improvement are welcome and can be forwarded to the BCLOG, the BCLA or the author at the following addresses:

BCLOG
Vice Chair Minor
c/o BCLA
7382 Winston St.
Burnaby, B.C.
V5A 2G9
www.bclacrosse.com

or

Doug Wright
BCLOG Director at Large
DWrightBCLOA at gmail dot com

(Appendix A) Head Referee Timeline

January:

- Recruitment and early preseason meetings.
- Meetings with local executive.

February-April:

- Recruitment and registration of referees for certification clinics
- Pre-Season meetings
- Meetings with local executive.

March-April:

- Form early referee list, assigning referees to the list according to their age, experience and ability. Liaise with referee allocator to review the referee list.
- Pre-season training of new officials.
- Meet with officials to go over local issues and to introduce the head referee, allocator and asst. head referees to the local officials.
- Meetings with local executive.

April-May:

- Conduct Informal, and formal written evaluations of officials during regular games.
- Assist referees in writing referee's reports online as required.
- Identify candidates for provincials and ensure formal evaluations are complete before nomination deadline at the end of May.
- Review referee list and adjust referee assignments as necessary.

June:

- Continue with formal evaluations
- Review referee list for further adjustment of assigned levels.

July:

- Complete a post-season list of officials with final assigned levels for use on the following year's list.
- Meetings with local executive.

August:

- Prepare proposed amendments for BCLOG operating policy to be submitted Special sessions in September. (Usually first Saturday after Labour Day). Deadline is 45 days prior.

September:

- BCLOG Special sessions, register delegates and attend.
- Meetings with local executive.

October:

- BCLA AGM

November – December:

- Possible development meetings to deal with issues as they arise.
- Meetings with local executive.

(Appendix B) Sample Referee's Report

The first step in understanding how to make a proper report is determining which rules require a report and which do not. Rule 23(L) in the official Lacrosse Canada box lacrosse rule book spells out all the rules which require a report under the rules. In addition to the rules listed here there are several additional situations that also require a report. A complete list of the rules and situations that require a referee's report is listed below in appendix C.

When filling out referee's reports it is imperative that the report be completed in such a manner so that when the commissioner or league official reads the report, they will have a complete understanding of the event that led to the report.

Assist new referees in completing their reports online. Ask that all officials forward a copy of their reports (once submitted online) to you as their head referee. Ensure that the report is clearly written, and that the reader can understand what happened from reading this report.

The online game reporting system should be used for all regular season games. Tournaments will mostly use the online system also, but in some instances may ask referees to use a physical paper report form. These can be obtained from the BCLA office.

When filling out the Report and official must make a copy of the score sheet with their phone to assist them in writing the report.

The online form can be found at www.bclacrosse.com.

Officials will fill in the appropriate responses in the drop-down menus and will include the asked for information in the appropriate fields.

When describing the circumstances in detail there are 4 important questions, 4 W's.

Who, When, Where, What?

Begin by describing where on the floor and at what point in the game the event occurred, and what was happening in the play prior to the event. Then describe the event itself with enough detail so that the reader can understand what happened. It is important to include any language that was used, spell out exactly what was said, if the person said "Fuck you ref" then you must write it out exactly that way in the report.

Describe **Who** was involved, **When** in the game the incident occurred, **Where** on the floor it occurred, and **What** happened during the incident.

Try to be detailed and thorough but also brief. **Reports must be forwarded to the league commissioner within 24 hours.**

For physical paper reports (when required):

When filling out the shaded area on the report use the following as a guide:

Type of penalty:

- Write in "Major" "Match" "Game Misconduct" etc....

Penalty assessed for:

- Write in the rule this penalty falls under and the rule number.

Player/Coach penalized:

- Write in the name of the person whom the report is written for, followed by their number and the team they are on.

Example:

Type of penalty	<u>Major and Game Misconduct</u>
Penalty assessed for	<u>Fighting Rule #45</u> (Abuse of official, spearing, fighting, etc.)
Player/Coach penalized	<u>Joe Blow</u> No. <u>18</u>
Team	<u>Burnaby</u>

(Appendix C)

BC Lacrosse Officials Group “Referee’s Report” Guidelines

This Guide outlines all the situations for which a full and complete report is required. Referees are directed under the following situations to write a full and complete report and submit the report online. They should also forward a copy of their report to their local head referee.

Failure to submit reports on the following situations and can result in disciplinary action as outlined in Section 9 of the BCLOG operating policy.

Rule 23(I) in the LC (Lacrosse Canada) Box Lacrosse Rule book lists all the situations the LC requires written reports for. They are as follows:

Rule 23(I) Referees shall report to the appropriate governing body promptly in the detail the circumstances of any of the following incidents:

- (i). When a player uses equipment that may cause injury. (Rule 13b)
- (ii). When non-playing personnel enter the playing area without the referee’s permission. (Rule 17(b) & (c))
- (iii). Any obscene gesture made by any person involved in the game. (Rule 48(a) (ii))
- (iv). Any non-playing personnel removed from the game. (Rule 28(a))
- (v). Reckless and Endangering Play. (Rule 30)
- (vi). When the ball is intentionally shot outside the playing area. (Rule 41(c))
- (vii). Persons guilty of gross must conduct. (Rule 48)
- (viii). When a player or any non-playing personnel become involved in an altercation with a spectator. (Rule 45(d) and Rule 56 (a))
- (ix). When any player(s) leaves the players’ bench or penalty bench during an altercation. (Rule 60 (c) and (g))
- (x). When any person molests a Referee or Off-floor official. (Rule 62)
- (xi). When a team refuses to start play. (Rule 63(a))
- (xii). Cases of players fighting with sticks. (Rule 64(b))
- (xiii). When a stick is intentionally thrown outside the playing area. (Rule 69(c))
- (xiv). When anyone receives a match penalty. (Rule 80)

In addition to the situations outlined by the LC rule book, the following additional situations also require a report within BC for Minor Lacrosse:

- Butt Ending or Attempted Butt Ending where either a major or match penalty is assessed. (Rule 35)
- Spearing or Attempted Spearing where either a major or match penalty is assessed. (Rule 65)
- Kicking or Attempted Kicking where either a major or match penalty is assessed. (Rule 57)
- All situations where a player or non-playing personnel are removed for abuse of an official where either a simple game misconduct is applied for “unsportsmanlike conduct” or a game misconduct for “abuse of an official” is applied. (Assessed under Rule 28) (**note: an official is defined as a referee, scorekeeper, timekeeper and or a offensive time clock operator**)
- Assault of an official. (Physical or Verbal) (Assessed under Rules 28, 48, 62) (**note: an official is defined as a referee, scorekeeper, timekeeper and or a offensive time clock operator**)
- Unnecessary Roughness for:
 - Grabbing a facemask, helmet, or chinstrap. (Rule 72(b) or Rule 88)
 - Hair pulling. (Rule 72(b))
 - Head butting. (Rule 72(b))
 - All incidents of Fighting (Rule 45)
 - Fighting off the playing surface. (Rule 45(d))
- All situations where a Coach or Manager Pull a team from a floor.
- Third man in an Altercation. (Rule 67)
- Any participant suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

(Appendix D) Referee Evaluation Guide

General guidelines:

- The primary purpose of performing referee evaluations is to help the referee improve as an official.
- When conducting a formal written evaluation, it is important to remember that the evaluator is there to provide **POSITIVE** feedback. Negative evaluations will not benefit the official and will often serve to undermine their confidence and degrade their subsequent performance.
- To conduct an evaluation, the evaluator will need a note pad, a rule book/situation handbook, and an evaluation form for each official. (It is usually the custom to do an evaluation on both officials in a game at the same time).
- Generally, it is recommended that evaluators do not announce their presence prior to the start of the game so that they may view the official's performance in the first period without making the officials nervous. After this it may be appropriate to discuss one or two points in the evaluation with the officials during the intermissions if it is deemed necessary, or if things are going well to remain quiet until the end of the game.
- Prior to the start of the game, fill out the informational sections of the evaluation form and include your name and phone number at the bottom of the form. *(Note paper or electronic forms may be used)
- When performing an evaluation, it is imperative that the evaluator observe the entire game and base their evaluation on the referee's performance throughout that game. Do not start giving scores for the various criteria until after you have observed most of the game.

Evaluation Notes:

- When making notes for the evaluation it is important to take notice of things that were done well and things that need improvement.
- With your note pad, begin observing the pre-game duties performed by the officials and make a note of any deficiencies, and things that were done well.
- Proceed to observe the game making the appropriate notes on their performance using the evaluation criteria printed on the back of the evaluation form, (also included in appendix E).
- At the conclusion of the first period the evaluator may choose to introduce themselves to the referee's and discuss one or two points concerning the previous period with them; however, it is important to remain positive and to not overload the official with information. Give them one or two things for them to improve on and let them continue their game.
- **Note: It is not the place of the Evaluator to interfere in the game or with the referee's officiating within that game, referees must be left to handle their game. If mistakes are made include them in the evaluation and discuss them at the end of a period or at the end of a game, do not interrupt an official during a period.**
- Continue to make notes on both officials for the remainder of the game, making sure to observe the entire game before assigning scores to the various categories on the form. It is important to pay close attention to the play so that you can spot any missed calls, and or to assess the judgment of the official on calls that were made. Lacrosse is a fast game and must be watched closely.
- For new officials' special attention should be focused on positioning, communication (including verbal and signals), and rule knowledge/decision making.
- For more experienced officials a broader approach can be taken with a view to helping them refine their work on the floor, concepts such as: Game Management, Teamwork, Advantage Calls, Non-Calls, Advanced Presence and Communication etc. can all be assessed.
- At the conclusion of the game, be sure to inform the officials that they will be receiving an evaluation, and then proceed to review your notes and complete the form by filling in appropriate scores and including both "**positive**" and "**constructive**" feedback. Once the forms are complete, review each form with the appropriate official and answer any questions they may have.
- It is important to review the evaluation with the officials as soon as possible following the conclusion of the game so that they may directly attribute your evaluation to their performance.
 - When considering scores for the various criteria, use as a reference the expected level of performance at any given division. Based on your notes and your judgment, if a referee's performance in the game exceeds your expectation for that level indicate they have **exceeded expectations**, if they have not been challenged and or have met the standard, indicate this, if they fall short of your expectations mark them as below standards. Remember in all cases to provide detailed written comments that explain your observations, both POSITIVE and CONSTRUCTIVE.
 - The purpose of the evaluation process is to help officials to refine their officiating skills. An important lesson in this process is to help the officials learn how to SELF ASSESS so that they may also critically examine their own performance later on.
 - **When interacting with non-adult officials' evaluators MUST observe the "Rule of Two". See the following via sport link for more information: <https://www.viasport.ca/news/creating-safer-sport-environment-rule-two>**

New for
2022

(Appendix E)

BCLOA Evaluation Form Evaluation Criteria 2022

Scores: Scores are marked on a scale, 1 through 3: these scores translate into the following rankings:

1. Below Standards 2. Meets Standards 3. Exceeds Standards X. See Written Comments

These assessments are applied based on the level of proficiency expected for the caliber of play being observed. A score of **2** indicates that performance has met the standard for the caliber of play, small deficiencies may be observed in the referee's performance; however, they have otherwise met expected standard for this level. **3** is given where a referee exceeds the standards expected, either by encountering a challenge and responding well. A score of **1** indicates either significant errors were observed and or small errors of a serious nature that cannot be overlooked. Officials that have struggled in the game and or have not responded well to pressure should expect a score of 1 and written feedback to explain the observation. If a situation arises where a score may not be constructive an **X** may be placed instead of a score indicating the official should see specific written remarks.

Personal Characteristics:

1. Appearance and Attitude:

This score reflects the dress and demeanor of the official. Does this official look the part and carry themselves in a respectful and professional manner? **Attitude:** Does the referee conduct themselves professionally? Are they courteous and polite with the game's participants and their partner? Are they open to polite communication? Do they exhibit patience and calm demeanor? Conversely do they act or communicate in an arrogant fashion?

2. Reaction to Pressure:

Rate the official a **2** if there has been no pressure at all. If an official has taken an easy game and made it difficult, then you mark down accordingly. A **1** indicates the official had a tough game and could indicate that the official is above their head at this level. A **3** indicates that there was pressure and that the official responded well. This characteristic is a good measure of an official's overall confidence in their abilities.

Technical Characteristics:

3. Pre-Game/Post-Game:

Pre-Game: Do the officials enter and leave the floor as a team?

Did the official arrive on time? Did they have a pre-game discussion with their partner? Was the floor inspected, nets, doors and boards? Were the Game sheet/Time clock and Minor bench officials inspected? Did they introduce themselves to the teams and conduct an equipment inspection?

Post-Game: Do the officials hold the benches at the end of the game?

Do the officials watch the teams during their handshake? Is the game sheet handled correctly and marked with the correct notations? Are reports written when necessary and if so, are they completed correctly?

4. Face-offs:

The scoring for face-offs includes quickness and asks the following questions: Does the official show courage, offer consistent support for their partner, and does the official demonstrate a strong and consistent standard regarding a legal vs. illegal draw as set out by the LC rulebook? Are the officials lining up correctly? A score of **2** suggests face-offs were consistently handled well. A score of **1** indicates improvement is needed, poor timing, walking to the face off, predictable whistle etc... A **3** indicates smooth, fair and consistent face-offs, well timed without being predictable, good communication with their partner and coverage of the floor, advantage was considered, and ALL face offs were otherwise managed well to the required standard.

5. Positioning and Teamwork: *(see also #10 Anticipation below)

A mark of **2** indicates that the official has a good grasp of the positioning guidelines and that the official is consistently in good position and uses positioning to their advantage. A **3** shows the official is flexible in their use of position and has a good sense of where they need to be on the floor and that they offer strong and consistent support for their partner. A mark of **1** is cause for concern, and indicates the official is too often out of position and or is not working well with their partner. Things to watch for include lead and trail official positioning, movement with the play up the floor and floor coverage on transition, ball watching, consistent and correct floor coverage, communication with partner to assist and or adjust position.

6. Procedures: (Including Multiple/Coincident Penalty Application)

This score reflects the official's proficiency in several areas including: Breaking up fights, multiple/coincident penalty application, set up after penalties and goals. Are the game and 30-second clocks handled properly? Does the referee apply rule 60(b) "Leaving the Player's/Penalty bench"?

7. Rule Knowledge and Penalty Selection: This category requires strict scrutiny and should be scored very rigorously.

Based on use and knowledge of rules, score is adjusted to reflect whether there were errors in rule interpretation, adjust expectations to the level of play being observed. Include knowledge of special rule sets for divisions where that applies. Consistency is also a rule under this category: Does the official apply the rules consistently throughout the game? Are penalty standards applied evenly to both teams?

8. Signals:

Signals should be clear and crisp. Referees are required to signal penalties 3 times, 1st when calling the penalty, a 2nd time when reporting it, and a 3rd time facing away from the time bench. Remember that signals communicate the referee's actions to all participants in the arena, not just the score keepers. Ensure that officials are clearly communicating their calls. Is it clear to everyone what the official is calling?

Game Management:

9. Rapport and Communication: (Dealing with Abuse)

In this area we are rating interaction with coaches, players, and within the officiating crew. Is there too much or not enough conversation? Does the official try to officiate by just talking? Do the coaches display respect for the officials? Are the official's actions clearly understood? Does the referee talk to the players, or is he or she quiet on the floor? Are they confident in the use of their voice and whistle? Does the official respond correctly to abuse either from players/coaches or from fans? Do they issue too many warnings for abuse? Do they try to distance themselves from a situation or act too aggressively or with impatience? Do they correctly support their partner by changing sides?

10. Anticipation and Keeping up with Play:

Does the official consistently demonstrate an ability to keep up with the play? Do they get caught up in the play or do they lag too far behind the play? Is the official positioned correctly? Do they anticipate a change in the direction of play (shot on net, turnover or end of possession, penalty expiration, etc...) and respond in a timely manner? Additional issues to look for are: Does the official stay focused and concentrate for the entire game? Were there apparent mental lapses that affected the game? Is the official obviously fatigued? Have they slowed as the game progresses?

11. Presence and Feel for the Game: Questions addressed by this category include:

Does the official read and react correctly to the many factors in and around the game? Does the official strike an effective balance of calls? Do they make good non-calls and or necessary calls for a safe and controlled game? Does the official maintain a good flow in the game with well-timed calls? Does the official recognize or correctly anticipate developing situations where they can and their presence to diffuse it? A mark of **3** indicates a very strong, effective, and consistent penalty standard and selection. A mark of **1** may indicate that the individual is not accepting or does not understand the responsibilities of an official. A score of **2** means the official has met the expected standard and has exhibited a "feel for the game."

12. Game Management:

Game management considers the referee's overall performance throughout the game and considers their overall skill set and reflects on how they have managed the game using their communication, rule knowledge, positioning and teamwork to influence a game for the better. Successful referees manage a game by not being noticed more than they have to be. By making timely and correct calls and by working with their partner to effectively observe the game and maintain player safety. A score of **1** indicates that the referee has struggled in this game or at this level and will need to be reevaluated, assigned to a lower level and or possibly given a stronger partner. A **3** indicates the referee had a strong performance and has exhibited a superior ability to manage a game. A score of **2** indicates the official has met the standards expected for this level. Officials that score well in this category may be considered for a promotion to a crew chief position, a higher caliber of play and or higher division.

(Appendix F) Referee Allocation Grid

Division/ (Player's age):	Minimum Certification Level:	Referee's Minimum Age(suggested)	Referee Currently Plays in division:	Referee's Minimum Age (required)	Suggested minimum years of experience:
Mini Tyke/ (6-)	EL1	13	(2 nd year PW)	13	0
Tyke/ (6,7,8)	EL1	13	(2 nd year PW)	13	0
Novice/ (9,10)	L1	13	(Bantam)	13	1
Peewee/ (11,12)	L1	15	(16U)	14	1
Bantam/ (13,14)	L2	17	(Junior)	16	3
16U/ (15,16)	L2	19	(Junior)	18	4

- Referees must be a full two (2) years older than the division they are assigned to.
- As a rule, generally a referee should be one full division above the age group they are assigned to referee in, as an example a 16U aged referee (15, 16) may officiate in the Peewee division.
- Allowing for **experience and ability**, a referee may be assigned to officiate in a division where they are only two years older. As an example, a 16-year-old referee (second year 16U) may officiate in the Bantam division, however assigning referees to a division this close to their own age is not recommended.
- The purpose for maintaining one full division of separation is not only to ensure the referee is mature enough to officiate in that division, but it is also to prevent a referee from having to officiate in a game with participants that they may have been friends or teammates with.
- Referees may not be assigned to officiate in games where a member of their immediate family is a participant. (i.e., Coach, Manager, Player etc....) If no alternative exists, a referee may officiate in a game involving an immediate family member provided the relationship is disclosed to both teams and both coaches must agree in writing on the game sheet to that arrangement (**before the start of the game**). Without said agreement, replacement referees will need to be agreed upon or the game will have to be rescheduled.
- **The first concern when assigning officials to a given division is assessing their ability. Regardless of age, level or experience; an official must be competent at that level of play for them to be assigned to that division as a referee.**
- **Our first responsibility as referees is to ensure the safety of the players, if an official is unable to officiate in each division, they must not be assigned to that division, regardless of need.**
- When first assigning officials to a higher division, always pair them with a more experienced official.
- When assigning games to new officials, ensure they are paired with an official that can help them develop their skills.
 - In current (post Covid-19) conditions some associations may find themselves in a situation where they are severely short of officials for some divisions. Under such circumstances assigners/allocators may feel compelled to assign referees to higher divisions games than the official is ready for. This not only presents a safety risk to the players involved, but it could also harm the future development of the official.
 - Similarly, some officials could be asked to work in too many games to make up for a shortage of officials. This can lead to injury and or burn out. Be careful that you are assigning your officials to a manageable number of games. It is better to reschedule a game rather than risk anyone's health or safety.
- **Referees MAY NOT REFEREE ALONE above Mini-Tyke.**
- Tyke, (Including Cross Floor 3on3) and above requires 2 referees.

New for
2022

(Appendix G) Referee Fee Schedule

All contact to the BCLOG/BCLA, problems, concerns or other issues should be relayed through the local head referee, who would then contact the local Zone Coordinator of the BCLOG and or the VC Minor of the BCLOG.

There is a new fee schedule for referees as of the 2019 season, the following are the game fees for each minor division: (per game). *See appendix B of the BCLA General Operating Policy for the most current Schedule

Division:	On Floor:	30-Second Clock
Mini Tyke	\$20	N/A
Tyke	\$20	N/A
Novice	\$30	\$15
Pee Wee	\$35	\$15
Bantam	\$40	\$20
16U	\$45	\$20
Female Junior	\$50	\$20

NOCP CERTIFICATION LEVELS

Entry Level 1

- Attendance at an Entry level 1 clinic
- New to officiating in lacrosse
- Must score at least 50% on evaluation material
- Minimum 13 years of age (By end of the year)
- Allowing for age, ability and experience, should be kept to local Novice and lower divisions

Level 1

- Attendance at a Level 1 Clinic
- Less than 2 years refereeing experience
- Must score at least 50% on evaluation material
- Minimum 14 years of age (By end of the year)
- Allowing for age, ability and experience, should be kept to local Pee Wee and lower divisions

Level 2

- Attendance at a level 2 Clinic
- Two or more years refereeing experience (including experience as an official in another sport)
- Must score 70% on evaluation material
- Minimum 16 years of age (By end of the year)
- Allowing for age, ability and experience, is eligible to referee in all minor divisions up to 16U.
- Is eligible for consideration to participate at Provincials and BC Summer Games and Minor Nationals.

Level 3

- Attendance at a level 3 Minor Clinic
- At least 2 years at level 2 as a lacrosse official
- Recommendation by local head referee and or local zone coordinator
- Invitation by BCLOG
- Minimum 18 years of age (By end of the year)
- Allowing for age, ability and experience, is eligible to referee in all minor divisions.
- Is eligible for consideration to participate at provincials, BC summer games and Nationals.
- Is eligible to referee female Junior.

Level 4/5

- These levels are for senior lacrosse officials, refereeing Junior and above. Information regarding these levels can be obtained from the Vice Chair Senior of the BCLOG.

(Appendix H) Referee Coordinator/Assignor)

BC LACROSSE OFFICIALS TECHNICAL SUPPORT GROUP REFEREE COORDINATOR GUIDE

Written by Connor Hollingshead (edited by the BCLOG)

INTRODUCTION

This document is intended as a set of instructions that outline what an Association Referee Coordinator is, what their duties are, and the guidelines that govern these tasks.

This document also deals with Game Allocation Guidelines that spell out how many officials are needed for a tournament and how to assign those officials to games within the tournament, as well as additional duties covered during a tournament.

Referee Coordinator (RC) Definition

The Referee Coordinator is a new and emerging position for many associations across BC. The Referee Coordinator position works best in larger associations, helping to reduce the burden on just one or two individuals. The Referee Coordinator is responsible for completing administrative tasks, as well as ensuring the minor association has sufficient allocators and a Head Referee.

Referee Coordinator Recommended Requirements and Qualifications

Age: 19 or older, strong recommendation on minimum age of 25.

Possess sufficient maturity and communication skills to effectively fulfil their duties

MUST follow all the guidelines contained in this document.

Familiar with officiating at the minor association level

Willing to perform administrative and organizational tasks

***** If an association does not have a Head Referee, and the Referee Coordinator will be acting as Head Referee, they should refer to Head Referee Requirements *****

Referee Coordinator Pre-Season Duties:

- The completion of pre-season tasks is essential to success throughout the season, and the Referee Coordinator plays an important role in this
- Referee Coordinators should coordinate with association Presidents to ensure officials will receive the same funding as the previous season, and at the direction of the Head Referee, may seek additional funding
- Referee Coordinators are responsible for ensuring their associations will have enough referees to fill the seasons game slots, as well as adequate assigners for games if this role is separate
- Referee Coordinators should, when possible, conduct exit interviews with officials not returning, to collect data which can further assist the BCLOG
- Referee Coordinators must sign up their association referees for the appropriate BCLOG clinics for that season. This includes ensuring their association referees have attended their clinic and received certification. If they have any questions about referee certification levels, they can direct these to their Head Referee or BCLOG Zone Coordinator
- Referee Coordinators must book an appropriate venue and time to hold a pre-season referee meeting with their association referees and Head Referee. Meeting topics should include introductions, assigning/declining process, proper contacts throughout season, any new LC or BCLA directives, review of Arenas and Referee Rooms, review of local

association contacts available to offer them assistance: Association President, Head Referee, Asst. Head Referees, Allocators, etc....

- Referee Coordinators must coordinate with their Head Referee to book appropriate floor time for on floor training BEFORE the season starts. This should be done more than once.
- Assist their Head Referee (or seek assistance from the BCLOG) to arrange on floor training for all officials, with emphasis for new Entry Level officials and Officials new to on floor officiating.

Referee Coordinator Regular Season Duties

The Referee Coordinators role remains administrative, with emphasis on oversight, throughout the regular season

- The Referee Coordinator, in associations large enough to require it, is responsible for allocation of assigners based on divisions. An example of this would look like:
 - Assigner 1 – Assigns Mini-tyke/Tyke games
 - Assigner 2 - Assigns Novice/Peewee Games
 - Assigner 3 - Assigns Bantam/16U/Junior Female games
- The Referee Coordinator – Provides oversight and instruction to division assigners. Can fill into support, when necessary, in smaller associations they may also assign games
- When issues with referees arise, the Referee Coordinator will, in conjunction with the Head Referee, work to rectify the situation
- Referee Coordinators can, in conjunction with the Head Referee, support and encourage qualified officials to apply to BC Provincials, LC Nationals, and the BC Summer Games when possible
- Will liaise with the Head Referee (or a BCLOG referee assessor) to assess officials and conduct on-floor training throughout the season, and will adjust the recommended divisions each official may be assigned to, which officials are appropriate to be “crew chiefs” * and if so at which levels
 - **A crew chief is a BCLOG term for the lead referee in a game, typically they are the older or more experienced officials who can be relied upon to take a leadership role and can help mentor less experienced officials.*
- ***For tournaments, ALL Associations MUST put forward the name of a candidate for a Referee in Chief, who when ratified by the BCLOG, will be responsible for the management of officials for the tournament. A RIC must be in place as early as possible in the tournament planning process. Consult your local BCLOG Zone representative for assistance in recruiting a RIC if necessary.***
 - ***A tournament Referee in Chief Guide is available upon request from the BCLOG.***
- The Referee Coordinator will continue to assist the Head Referee with administrative duties, including ensuring the proper number of available referees to complete a tournament. For information on this, reference the information below:

- BCLOG Policy stipulates that a referee may not officiate (**on floor**) in more than 3 games per day, no more than 2 of which may be back-to-back. Note this is for on-floor assignments only, they may operate the 30 second clock in any number of games they can remain 100% effective for. **Referees MAY NOT referee in 4 or more games per day under any circumstances.**
- The formula for determining the number of officials needed is to examine the tournament schedule as follows:
 1. Multiply the number of games on the day with the most games by two; this determines the number of game slots.
 2. Divide that number of game slots by three for the absolute MINIMUM number of referees needed.
 3. Divide the number of game slots by two for the recommended MINIMUM number of referees needed.

For example, if your tournament schedule has 18 games on its longest day, the numbers are as follows:

18x2=36 (There are 36 game slots to fill)
 36 divided by 3 (3 being the max number of games each official may do)
 = 12 (Is the absolute MINIMUM number of officials needed to run this tournament)
 36 divided by 2 (2 games per day being the recommended maximum for pre-scheduled games)
 = 18 (Recommended minimum number of officials is a safer number that allows for last minute changes, injury, dropouts and or other unexpected incidences).

4. Multiple floors, widespread arena locations, referees with family or other conflicts on some teams, referees with limited availability, less experienced or newer referees to a competition level, are all factors that will necessitate having a longer list of officials.
5. If the on-floor officials list will also be assigned 30 second clock assignments then you will need more officials overall as well. Many associations will utilize less experienced officials to run the 30 second clocks only, (some clubs have these officials keep score and run the main clock also).
6. Remember do not assign officials, on floor or 30 second clock, back-to-back games on different floors.

Referee Coordinator End of Season/Post-Season Duties

The Referee Coordinator has played a crucial role in ensuring success throughout the season, and will be an important figure in the End of Season phase

The Referee Coordinator should first take the opportunity to thank the association referees who have worked tirelessly to ensure success on the floor

The Post season is a good opportunity for the Referee Coordinator and the Head Referee to reflect on many of the successes, and some of the short comings of the previous season. Some of these questions may include:

- How efficient was our assigning process?
- How was our attendance at pre-season on floor training? How could we improve? What else could we focus on next season? Did we have enough floor time?
- How did our division assigners (If we had them) handle their tasks?
- How many officials can we expect to return next season?
- Which officials will be moving up for next season?
- Did we have enough officials for tournaments/ regular season?
- How many officials did we have in Provincials, Nationals, Summer Games?
- Did we accomplish pre-season goals we set for the association's officials?
- Will assist in conducting post-season interviews/questionnaires with their referees to answer some of the above questions.

Conclusion

While the Referee Coordinator role can at times be overwhelming, it is an incredibly rewarding experience, and allows people to remain influential in officiating without being on the floor. When done along these guidelines, the increased organization allows for an incredibly successful season. A well-coordinated referee team can affect the success and safety of all the players within an association, one cannot overstate their importance.

This rules and guidelines in this document are intended for Referee Coordinators to work with and improve. If anyone has suggestions for improvement please forward them to the BCLOG and or the author as indicated above. Questions should be directed to the appropriate BCLOG contacts, beginning with your association Head Referee.

Appendix I On-Floor Training Session Outline 2022

2022 BCLOG On-Floor Training Guide: Created by Rob Cook, Brian Lister and Dallas Lister
(and others within the Vancouver Island Minor Lacrosse Commission)

Split the group into 4 smaller groups of equal amounts referees. Split up groups of buddies or those who may be goofing around. Each Station will have 12-15 minutes of instruction and practice, then the groups of referees will rotate. Mentors stay at one station and teach.

Intros once into your groups: Let the kids all introduce themselves to you (Mentors) and to one another

Take a moment to discuss equipment and uniform, this should take about 5 minutes:

Their kit should include:

- X2 Whistles (Fox-40 pea-less or Fox e-whistle)
 - Measuring device
 - String
 - Helmet
 - When to arrive at game
 - Jersey (tucked in)
 - Pants/Shorts*
 - Black socks
- *(not all associations permit shorts, if shorts are worn BOTH officials must be the same, PANTS TAKE PRECEDENCE)

At this time also cover the Pre-game discussion with partner and Pre-game duties, scoresheets, floors, nets doors etc.

STATION 1 – FACE-OFFS – RULE 42 - Locate Your Group @ Center

Objective: To be able to properly (and safely) conduct a face-off. Knowing when these occur, how to execute properly, and what to be looking for

- WHEN - Quickly discuss this with the group and periodically quiz them on this
 - Face-offs should be conducted after each goal (except Tyke and Mini-Tyke) and at the beginning of every period
 - Communicate with your partner to be sure he/she is ready
- WHO - Quickly discuss this with the group and periodically quiz them on this:
 - The referee that was LO will conduct the face-off after a goal
 - The Senior Referee (Crew Chief) will conduct the F/O at beginning of each period
 - Where does the other official stand?
- HOW - This is where they will conduct face-offs. Mentors can take the draw and cheat to see if the EL/L1s catch what you're doing
 - Ensure proper alignment for the F/O - Players on correct side of ball (stick open to the right and right shoulder pointing to own goal)
 - Which direction does the referee face after a goal? Goal that was just scored on
 - Proper foot alignment with lines, stick placement and direction
 - Talk to the players, tell them what you want to see before putting ball down
 - Go through sequence of events:
 1. Players align
 2. Sticks get put down
 3. Ball gets put in between
 4. Hand away
 5. Whistle blows
 - Plan an escape route – know where you are going to not be in play
 - Infractions to be looking for:
 - Referee doing F/O: On ball, on movement, on feet, clamping, withholding (trapping)ball/ falling on it, not drawing, touching opponents stick with hands.
 - Recommend not touching sticks, instruct players to correct position if necessary
 - Referee at Penalty Box: Movement from restraining lines, pushing & shoving, late changes/too many players on floor.
 - NOTE: Discuss/touch on NOT blowing the whistle if things are happening on the lines when your partner's hand is by player's sticks

2022 BCLOG On-Floor Training Guide: (Cont)

STATION 2 – PENALTY BOX/TIME BOX – SIGNALS - Locate your Group @ Penalty Box

Objective: Referee should understand how to report to the penalty box, both for goals and penalties. Referees will need to be able to perform the proper signals and then know what the process is to restart the game and from where.

WHEN - Quickly discuss this. Practice and repetition will be crucial for this station

- Referees will report all goals and penalties to the time box (**except penalties in Tyke and mini-Tyke**)

WHO - Discussing when you will be doing this

- The referee that was TO should report the goal to the Time Box
- The referee that called the penalty should report the penalty to the Time Box

WHERE - Show them exactly how to make the penalty calls (3 signals) and also reporting goals

- All goals and penalties will be reported at the Time Box inside the referee circle
 - Show the ref's where to stand when making signal at Penalty Box
 - How many times are signal shown?

HOW - Practice, practice, practice. This station is for getting repetition & building confidence

- Signals - line them along a line towards penalty box and go through the process of calling penalties, making penalty signals, reporting penalties to the box
 - When – at time of whistle to stop play (no time signal) and indicate the penalty, once towards the Penalty Box, and then once towards the player benches.
 - Have each referee line up facing the Penalty Box and practice delaying penalty, blowing whistles, and making signals for penalties. Instructor to call out random signals to practice
 - BE STRICT and critique them on how crisp and clear their signals are. Practice makes perfect
 - Have them blow their whistles ... A LOT. Preach confidence; loud
 - Have each referee practice making a goal and a penalty report to the Time Box
 - Again, BE STRICT. If they aren't correctly doing it, or signals are lazy/unclear, work constructively to correct
 - Where do we go after a penalty or goal has been reported? What does your partner do?

2022 BCLOG On-Floor Training Guide: (Cont)

STATION 3 – CREASE – LEAD OFFICIAL – RULE 39 - Locate your Group at One Crease

Objective: Referee should know where to stand as LO, how to get there and what to look for while in the position of LO. Referees should be aware of coverage zones and how to transition ball coverage if needed. Referees will know how to make the necessary Crease call and what determines a violation.

Note: This station will require the most explanation and discussion rather than them practicing. Remember, they are beginners and do not need to get in-depth with crease dives, cross overs to the other side, etc.

WHEN - Discussion points for how you become Lead

- Transition from TO to LO
- When starting play in the offensive end
- After partner has made a penalty call

WHERE - Discussing proper positioning on the floor as Lead

- Show proper position for LO – on or ‘near’ goal line between crease and outside line of 24’ circle. Talk about movement along here
- Stay off the boards. Boards = danger
- Awarding possession in offensive zone (at least 15’ from crease)
- Crossing floor to corner where possession is being awarded, partner to adjust also

HOW - Really get into discussing and showing them the variety of crease calls here. Also practicing blowing whistle, goal signals, waving off goals, etc.

- Constant movement along the goal line and within one step/pace of the line between crease and outside of 24’ circle depending on movement of possession
- Vision and coverage zones for LO
- Personal safety – move into crease if needed
- Goalie safety
- Back-In – explain intentionally back in ONLY
- What types of actions require a penalty? What about possession?
- Types of Foot infractions
- Types of Stick infractions
- Being Vocal to players/goalies around the crease to let them know
- Goals – signals and wave off’s - PRACTICE THESE
- Communication with partner – how? Visual & vocal
 - Who is watching ball carrier and how to signal to partner (part of pre-game discussion with partner)
 - Periodic eye contact with partner (especially with unfamiliar or inexperienced partners)
- Ball battle/loose ball in your corner as LO and how to make sure eyes on all players, LO should cross the floor to cover a corner, if necessary, partner to adjust also as TO.

2022 BCLOG On-Floor Training Guide: (Cont)

STATION 4 – TRANSITION & TRAIL OFFICIAL POSITION

Locate Group At Player Box;

Transitioning to LO Occurs to Crease OPPOSITE of Crease Station

Objective: Referee will know where to position themselves to be TO. Referees will learn coverage zones on how to follow the ball and how to transition coverage to LO as necessary.

Responsibilities of TO for goals and reporting:

WHEN - Discuss these situations with them and when to prepare:

- 30 second clock awareness for transition.
- Fast transition from LO to TO or from TO to LO.
- Game awareness and Anticipation (comes with experience as well)
 - Shot coming, 30 second clock nearing end, loose ball with possible turnover etc.

WHERE - Step through the proper positioning with them for TO and Transition

- Show proper position of TO – Alignment with outside of 24' and crease – stay off boards and away from benches.

WHO - Describe who will be doing what and dependent on location:

- From LO to TO.
- Stay out of the way, don't allow play to get behind you as you move to TR, stay with the ball or just behind it – RUN all the way into position.
- Difference between being on the player bench side or penalty box side?

HOW - Important to be getting into how and demonstrating for them as soon as possible.

- FAST – always stay with the play or ahead if moving into LO.
- **DO NOT RUN BACKWARDS.**
- Keep eye on benches as you move up floor or when switching to LO for Too Many Men.
- Run the 'C' or 'V' pattern to stay out of the way of the play progressing up floor when transitioning from TO-LO.
- TO reports Goals, Assists. Line up at center.
- What to do when our partner is calling a goal or penalty? Where do you go?
- Floor coverage:
 - Who is watching ball?
 - What if partner signals, they have the ball carrier – what to watch
- Communication with partner both visual and vocal.

Wrap Up:

Bring the groups back together – 10 Minutes

Go over post-game prep:

- Game sheet review before signature
- When does the referee sign the game-sheet?
- Sum up each station above
- Remind them that the rule book is their tool – use it!!

- **2022 BCLOG On-Floor Training Guide: (Cont)**

GAME PRACTICE/SCRIMMAGE –
1.5 hr MINIMUM depending on amount of officials

RICs (Crew Chiefs) should plan to attend the floor times. Use these senior officials to help you run this practice/scrimmage time. Each RIC will have been asked to provide several 3rd and 4th year/L2+ referees as mentors. They will become the “teachers” on the floor during the practice/scrimmage (This builds confidence in these young officials and points out aspects of their own game that may need tweaking). As Clinicians, you will “talk” to the officials not involved on-floor during the practice/scrimmage about what is happening on the floor. If you have the ability and access to a shot clock, one mentor will be teaching the shot clock.

As the Clinician, talk to both coaches prior to the game. Ensure they understand this is a referee development time, and you will control the game. Talk with the players quickly before they start to play and let them know if they hear 3 whistles in a row to stop still and take a knee. You can also let the players know to make some “infractions” lightly, or simple like “holding”, intentional minor interference etc...

You may at any time blow your whistle (3 times so it’s different than the referee) and everybody will need to freeze in position, including referees. Usually, the players will take a knee. Tell the officials this prior to starting the scrimmage. Try not to be heavy-handed with stopping the play, this interruption method is to be used only for more serious errors, if possible, wait until a suitable break to instruct the officials on any mistakes.

- Pair up the mentors to the new officials (each mentor will have 1 – 3 young officials). Two Mentors and ONE of their officials each (2 total new officials) will go out on the floor to call the game.
- For the first 3-5 minutes, the Mentor will call the game and the new referee will shadow the mentor:
 - Explain to the mentors that they should be always talking to their shadows; explaining what they are doing, where they are looking, etc. Mentors should be talking out loud about what they are doing and where they are watching.
- Buzzer or 3 whistles by Clinician. The next 3-5 minutes they will switch places - EL/L1 will become the Referee calling game and the Mentor will shadow:
 - Mentors - Continue to talk to them about where to be going and where to be looking
- After 6-10 minutes, send a new set of 4 on the floor (including Mentor), and repeat until all new officials have had a chance to hit the floor (Make sure you rotate the mentors, so that you always have “fresh” legs. You will identify the strong mentors and the weaker ones. Be sure to coach them, as this is a learning opportunity for them as well).
 - Underlined time is dependent on how many EL/L1’s you have and your time that you have teams. I.e. if there are 20 EL/L1’s, and you have the team for an hour, go with 6 minutes total; 3 min for Mentor, then 3 min for EL/L1 officiating.
- Rotate referees through so that all can have some floor time.
- If time allows, there will be some referees that would like to try it on their own. Allow them that opportunity!
- Be positive, make sure to apply both POSITIVE and constructive commentary!

2022 BCLOG On-Floor Training Guide: (Cont)

THE GAME

As the Clinician, when the referee(s) are out of position blow your whistle three times so that all participants freeze. This is a great tool to use in correcting the referee's position, and you have the kids in place to show them why. This includes your Mentors as well, if they also have a few flaws in their game where you can constructively fix them now too. Again, try not to stop the play too often. For minor errors it can be less disruptive to offer advice during a stop in play.

If there are no goals, pretend there is one and blow your whistle three times and have them practice what to do when a goal happens and conduct the face off that follows.

Note: If you would like to keep pace moving and avoid the faceoff portion that may take time away if you only have an hour, let play start with the goalie after a goal.

Same with penalties, if there are no infractions, then blow your whistle three times and have them practice what to do when a penalty is called. Restart play as you normally would (at center).

Note: If you would like, talk to the coach and get his players to make infractions every so often to get these officials practice. If you are out on the floor with them, go up to individual players and talk to them to take a foul (hold a player, moving picks, crease, etc.), be mindful of player safety while doing this.