

2009-2010



ICE HOCKEY



BULLETIN

RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPORTSMANSHIP

THE PLAYER

- Treats opponents with respect.
- Plays hard, but plays within the rules.
- Exercises self-control at all times, setting the example for others to follow.
- Respects officials and accepts their decisions without gesture or argument.
- Wins without boasting, loses without excuses, and never quits.
- Always remembers that it is a privilege to represent the school and community.

THE COACH

- Treats own players, and opponents with respect.
- Inspires in the athletes a love for the game and the desire to compete fairly.
- Is the type of person he/she wants the athletes to be.
- Disciplines those on the team, who display unsportsmanlike behavior.
- Respects the judgment and interpretation of the rules by the officials.
- Knows he/she is a teacher, and understands the athletic arena is a classroom.

THE SPECTATOR

- Attempts to understand and be informed of the playing roles.
- Appreciates a good play no matter who makes it.
- Cooperates with and responds enthusiastically to cheerleaders.
- Shows compassion for an injured player; applauds positive performance; does not heckle, jeer or distract players; and avoids use of profane and obnoxious language and behavior.
- Respects the judgment and strategy of the coach, and does not criticize players or coaches for loss of a game.
- Respects property of others and authority of those who administer the competition.
- Censure those whose behavior is unbecoming.



Colorado High School Activities Association

'Seeking Excellence in Academics, Activities and Athletics'



14855 E. 2nd Ave.
Aurora, CO 80011
(303) 344-5050
Fax (303) 367-4101
www.chsaa.org

November, 2009

TO: ATHLETIC DIRECTORS/ICE HOCKEY COACHES

FR: RHONDA BLANFORD-GREEN, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

RE: 35th ANNUAL STATE HIGH SCHOOL ICE HOCKEY SEASON PREVIEW AND STATE PLAYOFF BULLETIN

The CHSAA will continue to promote a quality Ice Hockey Season. This bulletin is an informational guide to assist Athletic Directors and coaches, whose primary responsibility is to provide and conduct the high school hockey program. Interscholastic Ice Hockey is justified because it is a time when athletes learn, compete and have an enriching experience. Exceptionally good sportsmanship should be demanded from players, coaches and fans. A special thank you to Ray Streicher, CHOA High School Liaison and a welcome to the CHOA President, Bill Boyce. Also, special thanks to Mary Polaski, who continues to work hard to put together schedules and secure ice for the season and Randy Kanai our "Official" Pointstreak Liaison.

PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO BECOME THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THIS BULLETIN.

Enclosed you will find the general policies that will impact the 2009-2010 regular season games, a summary of the CHSAA and National Federation rule changes and a state playoff schedule in effect for this year's State High School Ice Hockey Championships. Important information will be highlighted.

Good luck with the upcoming season. Please call me or Jane Boudreau, Ice Hockey Administrative Assistant with any questions about the information included in this bulletin, concerns or suggestions.

FOR THE 2009-2010 ICE HOCKEY SCHEDULES – please go to the Pointstreak website <http://www.pointstreak.com>.

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CHSAA MAJOR RULE CHANGES & RATIONALES

- A. Monarch High School will have a CHSAA Ice Hockey program beginning in the 2009-2010 school year.

Rationale: Addition to the Foothills Conference.

COLORADO STATE ADOPTED RULES

5 Penalties on a Player is a Game Disqualification that **WILL** result in a game suspension.

1 DQ per player per game: If a player commits multiple, separate fouls during the same stoppage that each would result in a DQ penalty, only 1 DQ penalty can be assigned. The appropriate time penalty should be assessed for each foul but only 1 DQ can be assigned.

In these situations, CHSAA has asked that the official highlight and make special note of the multiple DQ-type fouls in their report. CHSAA will pursue any extra the incident with the schools' administration which may result in extra discipline. This is the NFHS interpretation as well.

Example: Player A-5 butt-ends B-4. After the whistle, A-5 and B-4 fight. Result: Both A-5 and B-4 are DQ'd and are removed from the game. Fighting majors are coincidental and Team A will be penalized for 5 minutes for the butt-end foul. Referee will report incident to CHSAA according to procedures and highlight the extra DQ-type foul committed by A-5 for any extra action.

COLORADO STATE ADOPTED RULES (Continued)

15 Penalties on a Team: At the end of the game the referee will review the number of penalties of any kind assessed to each team. If a team has received 15 or more penalties, then the coach is to be suspended for the next game. The referee or ARs are to notify the team of this situation and remind the team of the coach's situation.

Post-Game 10 Minute Misconduct: From the time that the game has been ended (players have separated after the final whistle), the Referee or the ARs may assess a 10-minute misconduct that will be served at the beginning of the next game. This rule is to prevent post-game situations and to enforce sportsmanship even after the final whistle. These are typically for unsportsmanship issues with the other team or verbal abuse of officials and would not be severe enough to warrant a Disqualification Penalty.

Mercy Rule: A "running clock" will be used when the goal differential is at 6 goals or more. If the goal differential is reduced to 5, then a stopped clock will be used again.

Rosters: Teams will be allowed to dress 25 players. Scoresheet is to reflect those names. All players must sit at the player's benches, and under no circumstances should extra players be allowed to sit in the penalty, or scorekeeper's boxes.

Shooting the puck toward the sideboards and glass in the neutral ice area during pre-game warm-up is prohibited. Passing drills between teammates, shooting the puck toward the net or any other warm-up drill that causes for the puck to be shot toward the team's end zone is acceptable.

Penalty: Warning for a first violation; 10 Minute Misconduct to offending player(s) shall be assessed if continued.

CHSAA has a set of rules pertaining to sportsmanship and Game Misconducts that may require a game suspension or other disciplinary action exceeding what is defined in the rule book. CHSAA rules and requirements shall not be less than but may supersede those in the NFHS Ice Hockey Rulebook.

Game Misconduct Penalties for abuse of officials, 5 penalties on a player and 2 major penalties in the same are examples where a game suspension will be required.

NATIONAL FEDERATION RULE CHANGES

Clarification on rule changes were made by the NFIHRC after the 2009-2010 Rules Book was published. These clarifications, issued by the committee are:

Goal Keeper Equipment: The rules book should state that this new goalkeeper's glove does not go into effect until the 2012-13 school year. As such and consistent with other NFHS rules pertaining to equipment, there is a three-year implementation period for it.

Face off Locations: There are a number of rule references and situations that will need to be corrected to align to the changes with face-off locations. Center ice can be used for out of play and off side pass contrary to restriction defined in the rules book.

2-1-2b: Reword: It is required that the visiting team shall wear dark-colored jerseys; the home team shall wear white-/light-colored jerseys.

3-3-2: Reword: "The goalkeeper's leg pads shall not be wider than 11 inches (27.94 cm) each, nor longer than 38 inches (97.52 cm).

3-3-3: Reword: "Protective padding attached to the back or forming a part of goalkeeper's gloves shall not exceed 8 inches (20.32 cm) in width at any point, nor shall it exceed 15 inches (38.1) in width. Protective padding attached to the back or forming part of the goalkeeper's catching glove shall not exceed 8 inches (20.32 cm) in width at any point, nor shall it exceed 15 inches (38.1 cm). In addition, the catching glove shall have a maximum circumference of 45 inches (11.43 cm)."

3-4-8: New: All players are required to wear helmets with face masks while in the players' or penalty bench.

4-2-8: Add: When rules indicate "Captain's choice of players" for serving the penalty, the captain must select a player who was on the ice when the infraction occurred.

4-3-2: Replace: "A player (captain's choice of players)" with "An additional player.

6-12-1: New: All faceoffs will take place at one of the nine designated locations.

6-12: New: After a penalty is assessed, the ensuing faceoff will take place at the defensive zone faceoff spot of the offending team, except at the start of a period or after a goal is scored.

6-17-1: Reword: Change penalty "Faceoff" to "Faceoff at the defensive zone faceoff spot of the offending team."

6-17-3: Reword: Change penalty "Faceoff" to "Faceoff at the defensive zone faceoff spot of the offending team."

It has been brought to the National Federation’s attention that an item was inadvertently left out of the 2009-10 NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Book and that there also were a few errors in it. Therefore, the purpose of this page is to inform athletic directors/coaches of those items.

- 1) Rule 3-3-3, which is found on pages 20 and 21, addresses the new goalkeeper’s glove, which now has revised dimensions.

The rules book should state that this new goalkeeper’s glove does not go into effect until the 2012-13 school year. As such and consistent with other NFHS rules pertaining to equipment, there is a three-year implementation period for it.

- 2) The portion of Rule 3-3-3 on lines 4 and 5 at the top of page 21 should read: “...nor shall it exceed 18 inches (45.7 cm) in length.”

- 3) On page 38 – Rule 6-12-10:

The sentence identified as “a” should be deleted.

- 4) On page 64 – the RULING in 6.12.9 Situation B should read as follows:

RULING (faceoff location)L (a) Defensive end zone faceoff spot in A’s defensive zone, (b) defensive end zone face off spot in B’s defensive zone, (c) same as (b), (d) same as (a).

NFHS ice hockey rules covering goalkeeper equipment are transitioning to universal standards by the 2012-13 season. When any NFHS equipment rules are changed, there is a three-year period for implementation. As a result, the changes that were adopted in April 2009 are not in effect until the 2012-13 season.

The following table summarizes the various components of goalkeeper equipment, the current standards and the standards that will go into effect for the 2012-13 season.

Goalkeeper equipment	Current Standard	Standard in 2012-13
Leg Pad	Max. 12 inches wide No length specification	Max. 11 inches wide Max. 38 inches long
Blocker glove padding	Max. 9 inches wide Max. 17 inches long	Max. 8 inches wide Max. 15 inches long
Catching glove	Max. 9 inches x Max. 17 inches No limit on other dimensions	Max. 45 inches perimeter Max. 18 inch length across Wrist cuff: max. 4 inches x Max. 8 inches
Webbing or apron extension (no charge)	Max. 3 inches	Max. 3 inches

“Current standard” applies for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 season.

The glove depicted on Page 21 of the 2009-10 NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Book is the 2012-13 standard.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS

The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee continues in its belief that the main threat to the health of high school hockey is violent and reckless play. The committee wishes to address the following areas that need to be eliminated:

OBSTRUCTION

There has been an increase in the style of play that allows players to hold, hook and interfere with their opponents. The acceptance of this type of play not only rewards those who violate the rules, but also results in a less-exciting game.

The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee believes that the rules in place are sufficient to restrict this type of play. The committee recommends a strict enforcement of the rules pertaining to obstruction-like infractions (holding, hooking and interference).

The committee realizes that this is not an easy step to take and that there may be some growing pains as this change in direction is implemented. It will take the cooperation, coordination and commitment of the state associations and the coaches and officials associations for this to be successful. This change will take time, but the end result will be a fair and exciting game that values both the speed and skill of the participants.

SPORTSMANSHIP

Respect and civility is an expectation of all who are a part of the game. This is especially important in the interactions of players, coaches and officials.

Obscene and abusive language, especially when directed at other, has no place in high school ice hockey. This type of behavior is unacceptable of players or coaches and penalties shall be assessed for every occurrence. The penalty for this behavior stiffens with the addition of a Minor to the previous misconduct. Placing the team of the offender at a disadvantage sends a clear message as to the expectation that the behavior will not be tolerated. Officials must be held to the same standard and any incidence should be reported to the appropriate state authority.

The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee feels that the reckless play situations listed below should never be tolerated or accepted as a part of hockey. The rules are clear and are to be enforced at all times regardless of on-ice strength of the teams, the score, or the period.

HITS TO THE HEAD

Ice hockey is a fast, physical and emotional game. Hits to the head are never to be considered a part of the game. These hits from high hands, elbows, forearms, high sticks and shoving the head into the glass add no value to the game and only increase the risk of injury to players. A new signal has been added for this foul.

CHECKING FROM BEHIND

Checking from behind is the most dangerous situation in ice hockey. This is due to the potential for catastrophic injuries that could possibly result in paralysis or loss of life. Injuries such as concussions, broken collarbones, separated shoulders and sprained necks may also be a result of this reckless play. Coaches need to instruct their players to refrain from body checks when they see the backs of their opponents, especially near the boards.

GIRLS HOCKEY: BODY CONTACT VS. BODY-CHECKING

With the continued growth of girls ice hockey across the country at all levels, there has been some debate about allowing body-checking. International, USA Hockey and the NCAA governing bodies are all committed to keeping the rules pertaining to body-checking as they have been. The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee fully supports that direction.

The committee recommends that all state associations ensure that all forms of legal body contact are understood and treated as part of the game by officials, coaches and players. Rule 6-41-a clearly defines the situations for legal body contact. Contact from play such as angling, incidental contact, defending players holding their positions or stopping forward progress are all part of the girls' game. On the other hand, body-checking is not legal and should never be allowed.

The committee will continue to monitor the trends and direction of the girls' and women's game at all levels to ensure that our high school rules are in line and appropriate.

FACEOFF PROCEDURES

The nine-location faceoff procedure is now being used by other governing bodies. This procedure is viewed by the NFHS Ice Hockey rules Committee as simplifying faceoff applications. NFHS Rule 6-12 and other corresponding regulations have been revised to reflect adoption of the nine-location faceoff procedures. Readers are encouraged to carefully review these changes on pages 36-39 of the NFHS Ice Hockey Rule Book.

STANDARD OF PLAY AND RULES EMPHASIS

A new standard of rules enforcement was adopted over two years ago. This standard was put in place to allow the opportunity for improved skill development and a more positive hockey environment for all participants. A greater emphasis has been placed on skating, puck possession and the proper use of the body to establish position and a competitive advantage.

The goal of the enforcement standard is to reduce restraining infractions in the game and not to remove legal body checking or body contact. A hard body check or using body contact/position (non-checking classifications) to gain a competitive advantage over the opponent should not be penalized as long as it is performed within the rules.

The principles of this new enforcement standard include the following:

- The use of the stick will be limited to only playing the puck.
- The stick will not be allowed to in any way impede a player's progress.
- The use of a free hand/arm will not be allowed to grab or impede a player's progress.
- Players who use their physical skills and/or anticipation and have a positional advantage shall not lose that advantage as a result of illegal acts by the opponent.
- Players will be held accountable for acts of an intimidating or dangerous nature.

Enforcement Standard – the officials are expected to enforce these penalties regardless of the on-ice strength, period or score.

HOOKING

A player cannot use his/her stick against an opponent's body (puck carrier or non-puck carrier to gain a positional advantage.

Examples include:

- Tugs or pulls on the body, arms or hands of the opponent which allows for the space between the players to diminish or to reduce the advantage of the non-offending player.
- Placing the stick in front of the opponent's body and locking on – impeding the opponent's progress.
- Stick on the hand/arm that takes away the ability for the opponent to pass or shoot the puck with a normal amount of force.

TRIPPING

A player cannot use his/her stick on the legs or feet of an opponent in a manner that would cause a loss of balance or for them to trip or fall.

Examples include:

- Placing the stick in front of the opponent's legs for the purpose of impeding progress, even if on the ice, with no effort to legally play the puck.
- Placing the stick between the legs of the opponent (can opener/corkscrew) that causes a loss of balance or impedes the progress of the opponent.

HOLDING

A player cannot wrap his/her arms around an opponent or use a free hand to clutch, grab or hold the stick, jersey or body on the opponent in a manner that impedes their progress. Examples include:

- Wrapping one or both arms around the opponent along the boards in a manner that pins them against the boards and prevents them from playing the puck or skating
- Grabbing the opponent's body, stick or sweater with one or both hands
- Using a free arm/hand to restrain or impede the opponent's progress

INTERFERENCE

A player cannot use his/her body ("pick" or "block") to impede the progress of an opponent with no effort to play the puck, maintain normal foot speed or established skating lane.

Examples include:

- Intentionally playing the body of an opponent who does not have possession or possession and control of the puck.
- Using the body to establish a "pick" or "block" that prevents an opponent from being able to chase a puck carrier.
- Reducing foot speed or changing an established skating lane for the purpose of impeding an opponent from being able to chase a puck carrier.

ALLOWED ACTIONS

- A player is entitled to the ice he/she occupies as long as they are able to maintain their own foot speed and body position between opponent and puck
- Players are allowed to compete for body position using their strength and balance in front of the goal or along the boards

RULES DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NFHS AND USA HOCKEY

Goalkeepers serve their major and misconduct penalties.

If a goalkeeper receives a 10-minute misconduct or a major penalty that does not cause him to be disqualified from the game, he must serve the penalty in the box as any skater would. He may not re-enter the game from the penalty until the first stoppage of play after his penalty expires. Therefore, his team will need to put an additional player in the penalty box if the major is not coincidental.

Tag-up Offsides

NFHS rules continue to allow Tag-up Offsides. With the USA Hockey rule calling for immediate whistle, there may be sometimes when the play is stopped prematurely. Officials should focus on this important difference during pre-game preparations.

Goalie required flapper styled throat protector. Rule 3.2.1 requires goal keepers to wear a flapper style throat protector which is defined as being "... separate, commercially manufactured, unaltered and properly attached to the helmet or face-mask."

Face-off locations: National Federation adopted face-off location aligned with NCAA and not yet adopted by USA Hockey. There may be situations this year that arise with improper application or understanding of these changes. CHOA will continue to work with officials on proper locations and with coaches, players and supporters in understanding of these rule changes.

After whistle: At only one of the nine defined face-off locations.

After penalty assessment: Defensive zone face-off location of the offending team.

After hand pass or closed hand on puck: Defensive zone face-off location of the offending team.

NFHS ICE HOCKEY 2009-2010: Comments on the Rules

Face-off Locations

The rule changes to have all face-offs occur at one of the nine designated face-off locations on the rink were made to clearly identify the exact spot for all face-offs during the game. Conducting all face-offs at a marked face-off location will also assist in having the players properly positioned for all face-offs. These changes will align the NFHS with other levels of hockey which have successfully implemented this procedure.

Game Disqualifications

Though a player may commit more than one offense that would require disqualification, only one Disqualification Penalty may be assessed to a player per game. In the instances where the player commits multiple offenses that would each require disqualification, the committee feels that the rules book adequately provides for those cases.

Each act should have the resultant time penalty assessed to the team. Rule 4-6-1 states that a disqualification penalty does not limit the issuance of further penalties. Penalties should be assessed for all infractions before and after the Disqualification.

For any extra discipline due to the offences, Rule 4-12-1 authorizes State Associations to investigate any incident and assess additional suspensions. The referee should report all the infractions to their State Association.

Communication: Coach and Official

The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee recognizes the necessity for effective communication among officials and coaches. The two most important individuals for the control and the sportsmanship of the game are the coach and the official. Good communication is helpful in creating an environment for a well-played, safe game with a high level of good sportsmanship.

Required pre-game meetings are a good point for beginning the communication. During the game as situations warrant, it is recommended that officials provide coaches with a brief explanation of serious and important situations. This will reduce misunderstanding about situations that can grow into larger issues. Coaches are advised that this extra communication is for their benefit and does not give them license to debate judgment calls.

Officials are reminded of their responsibility to communicate with coaches and players in a respectful, non-demeaning manner.

Equipment

The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee believes that the proper use of protective equipment is instrumental for preventing injuries. This equipment includes properly attached and unaltered dental guards, helmets, facemasks, goalkeeper throat protectors and other equipment defined in Rule 3. It is the coaches' responsibility to ensure their teams are properly equipped and that equipment is worn properly.

The NFHS has identified a criterion for all teeth and mouth protectors (dental guards) in Rule 3-4-4. It is the responsibility of the players and their coaches to ensure that the dental guards conform to the requirements.

The committee supports the efforts of state associations to determine if the use of neck guards should be mandated.

Rough and Reckless Play

The NFHS Ice Hockey Rules Committee is concerned about the risk to players due to irresponsible play. Penalties have been made more severe in areas that may result in serious injury. While the Committee recognizes the physical nature of this contact sport, it is concerned about players who push the limit of the rules. The Committee strongly believes that boarding, hitting from behind, hits to the head, reckless use of the stick (elgl butt ending, sticks to the head/face) and other excessively rough play does nothing to further the sport and puts players at risk for serious injury.

The Committee requests that all players, coaches, and officials join with this effort to rid the sport of irresponsible play. NFHS rules call for server penalties for fouls risking serious injury. Of particular concern to the Committee is any contact to the head. Officials must be vigilant for checking an opponent to the head and call this promptly, and consistently.

Intimidation, Roughing, and Fighting

When a player deliberately drops their gloves, but no contact is made with an opposing player, that player should be called for intimidation.

When a player, still wearing gloves makes contact by pushing an opponent, that player should be called for roughing.

When a player drops their gloves and makes contact or attempts to contact an opponent in an aggressive manner, that player should be called for fighting.

When a player, still wearing gloves, makes contact or attempts to contact an opponent in a manner, which is more aggressive than roughing, that player should be called for fighting.

When a player intervenes in a fight, that player should receive a game disqualification penalty. This includes situations where the player is pulling a teammate away.

When a player intervenes in a situation which is not a fight, that player should only be assessed the penalty(s) that the actions warrant. If that player is only pulling a teammate away, there should not be a penalty.

Intimidation, roughing, and fighting are acts of violence, which adversely affect the game of hockey. Officials should assign penalties based on the sliding scale, which is designed to deter deliberate, aggressive player behavior.

Elastic Authority of Referees

Rule 5-3-1a provides the referees with broad and “elastic” authority over interscholastic ice hockey competition. This authority permits referees to assess more severe penalties than specified, if such are necessary to preserve the educational atmosphere of the contest. The progression of the penalties listed is only a guide. They do not limit an official from going directly to a more severe or the most severe penalty if the situation warrants. Coaches, players, and spectators must realize that the on-ice official has the authority to use good judgment in maintaining the proper decorum and integrity of the game.

CALENDAR

2009-2010 ICE HOCKEY CALENDAR

November 12, 2009..... 1st Formal Practice

November 18, 2009..... 1st date for one of two
allowable interscholastic scrimmages

(Note: all participants are required to
have five (5) days of high school practice)

December 1, 2009 1st Interscholastic Contest

Friday, February 26 &
Saturday, February 27, 2010 State Ice Hockey Championships
Broomfield Event Center

Friday, February 26, 2010 Ice Hockey Committee Meeting
Broomfield Event Center – 9:30 am

PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS & COACHES

Foothills Conference

Aspen – Al Butler
Bishop Machebeuf – Al Quintana
Chatfield – Bradd Markusch
Colorado Academy/Mullen – Phil Leavy
Columbine – Justin Depretis
Dakota Ridge – Brock Anundson
Heritage – Brad Rauer
Kent Denver – David Labbett
Monarch – Jimmy Dexter
Peak to Peak – Jon Hanson
Ralston Valley – John McKibbon
Regis Jesuit – Dan Woodley
Standley Lake – Scott Reynolds
Summit – Chris Ruhly

Peak Conference

Air Academy – Dave Meisinger
Battle Mountain – Gary Defina
Cheyenne Mountain – Mike Provenzano
Coronado – Randy Barton
Doherty – Eric Austin
Fountain Valley – Mike Payne
Lewis-Palmer – Steve Fillo
Liberty – Marc Smith
Palmer – Bob Davidson
Pine Creek – Ken Martel
Pueblo County – Will Harris
Rampart – Josh McIntosh
Steamboat Springs – Jeff Ruff
Valor Christian – Kurt Crockett

The league will be responsible for regular season schedules. Teams will play each school in their conference. A minimum of 2 games must be scheduled with teams in the opposite conference. Conference games will be played on a two-year cycle with reverse home and away.

HOME TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES (Regular Season/Playoffs)

- Pointstreak Administrator designee on site.
- Administrator or Designee on Site
- Trainer/Medical Personnel/Emergency Contacts
- Site Management
- Official's Pay
- Security
- Adult Representative in Penalty Boxes

CHSAA ICE HOCKEY & PLAYING GUIDELINES

PHYSICAL EXAM/PARENT CONSENT

No student shall represent his/her schools in interscholastic athletics (practice or contest) until there is on file with the school administration a statement signed by his parent or legal guardian and a practicing physician certifying he has passed an adequate physical examination within the past year (12 calendar months) and is physically fit to participate in high school athletics and has the consent of his parents or legal guardian to participate.

WARNING OF DANGERS

Parents and students, as part of the consent form, acknowledge the risks involved in competition. Serious, catastrophic and fatal accidents may occur. A sample warning in inherent risks form is included in this preview.

EJECTION OF PLAYER

Any player ejected from a contest by an official for any unsportsmanlike act will be removed from that contest and will be ineligible for the next contest. The playing of any ineligible will cause the school to forfeit the contest in which the ineligible athlete participated. There is no appeal to this rule and coaches are urged to review the rule with team members prior to the start of the season and provide a constant reminder as the season progresses. If a player is ejected or disqualified for a second time during the season he/she will be required to miss the next two contests. A third ejection during the same season will result in consequence determined by the Commissioner.

A player ejected from the game must be accompanied to the locker room by an administrator or designee. The player may not return to the arena as a spectator.

GAME MISCONDUCT & GAME DISQUALIFICATION PENALTIES

During the regular season, both game misconduct and game disqualification penalties will result in disqualification and carry the CHSAA's standard one-game (ineligibility) penalty.

EJECTION OF COACH

If it becomes necessary for an official to eject a coach from a contest for any reason, the coach shall be placed on CHSAA probation in accordance with the policies established by the CHSAA Executive Committee.

GENDER QUALIFICATION

Ice hockey is considered to be a boys' sport, but both boys and girls are eligible to compete on the same team.

REGULAR SEASON GAME TIME

15 minutes periods – stop clock.

REGULAR SEASON OVERTIME

3 minutes (break/stay on same side). One 8-minute sudden death.

MAXIMUM TEAM PARTICIPATION

No member school shall permit any of its ice hockey team to participate in more than 19 ice hockey games during a season, exclusive of the state tournament. No sub-district or district tournaments may be scheduled.

GAME MINIMUM

Athletes must be eligible, on the roster, in uniform, and on the bench for all three periods to meet the CHSAA 15-game per athlete minimum game requirement to compete in playoffs.

WAIVER PROCESS

Waiver process and form of 15-game requirement included in this bulletin on page 37.

TEAM OF UNDERGRADUATES

Each ice hockey participant must represent his/her own high school or be accepted to play on a team through state law. A school must meet specific requirements in order to sponsor an interscholastic ice hockey team.

TEAM ROSTERS

By state association adoption a maximum of 25 players including goal keepers, may dress for and play in regular season, playoffs, and state championship games, per state association adoption 2000.

TEAM ADDITIONS

Non-CHSAA teams must request inclusion into CHSAA Ice Hockey Conference for the following season by attending the current year Ice Hockey Committee Meeting.

OUTSIDE COMPETITON

Players certified to participate as members of any high school sport team may compete on any other team, in any non-school activity or event in that sport during that sports season with the express written permission of the principal, which permission shall be granted if:

- (a) The student's class attendance is not compromised; and
- (b) The student is in good academic standing under the school's activities policy applicable to all students.

OFFICIAL FEES

2 officials - \$55.00

3 officials - \$55.00

ACADEMIC ELIGIBILITY

During the season, the student must be enrolled in courses which offer a minimum of 2.5 Carnegie Units (usually five full-time classes) and must not be failing more than a ½ unit.

In order to be eligible in December, the student must have fulfilled the above requirements in the second semester of the previous school year. In order to be eligible in the second semester, the student must have fulfilled the above requirement during the first semester of this year.

Athletes may regain eligibility lost for the semester at the end of the first nine-week grade-reporting period, communicate questions/concerns with school athletic director.

REGAINING ELIGIBILITY

Students who have not met the academic requirements at the close of a semester may regain eligibility on October 15, 2009 for the first semester and March 5, 2010 for the second semester.

Q1: May a student at a school which conducts no eligibility checks except at the close of the 18 week semester regain eligibility that semester?

A1: No. By conducting no checks, the school makes all students eligible for the entire 18 week semester. Therefore, students must be declared ineligible for a semester.

REGAINING ELIGIBILITY (Continued)

Q2: A student, ineligible for the first semester because (1) he received two F's at the close of the previous semester under Option A; (2) he did not pass 2.5 Carnegie units under Option B; (3) he did not carry 2.5 Carnegie units; or (4) he drops out of school after attending 15 days, receives passing grades in all five of his classes on the sixth Thursday following Labor Day. Is the student eligible for the remainder of the current semester?

A2: Yes, in 1, 2, 3 and 4, provided he is eligible at each of the school's subsequent periodic (weekly, etc.) grade checks.

Q3: What is the single most important factor in determining a student's eligibility?

A3: Credit received toward graduation as indicated on the official school transcript. The school, and not the CHSAA, must determine whether or not a student receives credit. Students participating in athletic and non-athletic activities, however, may not be given special consideration and must be graded on the same basis as all members of the student body.

CHECK YOUR PLAYER'S COURSE LOADS. A student who begins the semester with five full-time classes, but who withdraws from one class, becomes immediately ineligible.

SUNDAY PRACTICE RULE

There shall be no contact between players and coaches on Sunday, at any time during the school year. If you have questions regarding this practice prohibition, contact your school administrator or the CHSAA office. (No club contact of your non-CHSAA team on Sunday).

“YOUR HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITY EXPERIENCE”

Every student should have received a copy of the above brochure, containing a summary of CHSAA rules. Require that the student and parents have signed the accompanying form.

OUT OF STATE TRAVEL

A school group, team, or individual representing a school in athletic competition may travel outside of the state to compete upon recommendation of the school district administration and upon written approval of the CHSAA Liaison (Form 14 – CHSAA Website).

SCRIMMAGE RULE

The scrimmage rule (2320.1) reads:

"A scrimmage date is the meeting of any number of individuals or teams from two **or more** high schools on a single date for participation under the conditions enumerated below:" (Balance of By-laws remains same).

The key element is that they must take place on a single date to count as one of the two allowable scrimmages. If you are uncertain on any aspects of the new rule, make certain to contact the CHSAA Office in advance of your planned scrimmage for assistance.

2320.11 A school will be permitted two scrimmage dates in each sport.

- (c) Teams still involved in district, regional or state competition shall be permitted one additional scrimmage to occur between the end of the regular season and the state championships final.

ORGANIZED TEAM PRACTICE

Practice is defined as the period of time during which formal practice is authorized by CHSAA By-laws and the school administration and during which an assigned coach is instructing one or more of his team members. **There shall be no practice and/or association between player and coach on any Sunday.** Outside practices with a club team do not count towards the CHSAA five-day practice requirement.

DUE PROCESS

The term "Due Process" is hardly new to the field of interscholastic athletics, but its added emphasis has changed dramatically over the past few years. Simply stated, how can we expect student/athletes to follow the rules and regulations of the organizations if they have no prior orientation as to what is expected?

With this in mind, the following points are presented for your consideration and hopeful implementation prior to the start of the hockey season. Be sure you have fulfilled your responsibilities in the area of due process and enhanced lines of communication in maintaining athletic eligibility. We suggest an administrator, athletic director and all coaches for hockey be in attendance to conduct the following:

We urge you to conduct a parent orientation meeting of all participants prior to the opening day of practice. At this meeting, consideration should be given to a review of the rules and regulations of the CHSAA organization, the school, notice of acknowledgment of risk, and possibly viewing "Warning, It Could Happen to You", etc. Consideration should also be given to a signed attendance roll and follow-up procedure for those not in attendance. Strong consideration should be given to deny practice opportunities to those not in attendance.

STUDENT MEETING

It is suggested students be informed that should any situation arise which may possibly jeopardize their eligibility such as amateur status, outside competition, etc., contact a school official and/or coach for an interpretation prior to participating.

PRE AND POST GAME PROTOCOLS

Pre-Game

Officials on ice 1st. At no time can the teams come on the ice without the referees on the ice. If the referees are in the process of entering the ice, they may signal for the teams to enter at the same time.

Players staying on their end: When the players come on the ice, they are to assume their end of the ice as soon as possible. One or two laps are acceptable provided the teams came out together. Once one team has assumed their end of the ice, the other team must stay in their end.

Meeting with Coaches: The referee is to meet with each head coach at their respective bench during the pre-game warm-up. This meeting should be brief. It establishes communication with the coach for the game and can be an avenue for the coach to discuss (briefly) any concerns and/or answer any questions. During this meeting the coach is to affirm that his/her team is properly equipped.

Meeting with Captains: The captains of each team are to meet with the referee between 1-2 minutes remaining in the warm-up period. This establishes communication with the captains and the referee should remind the captains about points of emphasis and any special instructions about the upcoming game.

Between Periods

Separation of Teams: The AR's (Assistant Referees) are to take the necessary precautions to keep the teams separated as they leave the ice for the locker rooms. Please ensure teams are complying with the AR's directions. Any special concerns, such as the rink in Breckenridge (where the exit is located off the ice and between the two team benches), should be discussed with the coaches during your pre-game on-ice meeting.

Referee will observe from the referee crease. If the head coach would like to briefly and calmly discuss a point or get a clarification from the referee, he should stay at his team bench and ask for the referee. The referee should meet the coach at his team bench to listen to the coach's concerns and answer the coach's questions. The coach should be aware that any unsportsmanlike behavior on his part may warrant a penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct.

Returning to the ice from the locker room for the start of the 2nd and 3rd periods, the teams must go immediately to their respective bench areas and the goalies are to go to their nets. At the signal from the referee, each team is to send a starting line-up to center ice for the face-off.

The referee cannot start the game without the coaches on their benches. In order to minimize delays, we ask the coaches to return from the locker room in a timely manner.

With the desire to keep the games moving and not waste time, the teams are expected to return to the ice promptly after the intermission. The zamboni leaving the ice has determined the end of the intermission. Once the referee is on the ice, play should begin. Any delays may result in a delay of game penalty.

After the Game

Separation of teams: Similar to between periods but with the extra concern of the handshake line. This is a very critical time with the emotions running very high. Please support the officials in what they have to do to prevent an incident from occurring. 99% of the time there will not be an issue. As the officials we have to make sure that we prevent that 1% from occurring.

If the game situation is such that the official feels that a post-game handshake should not be done, then a game report needs to be turned into CHSAA. The official must write-up why this decision was made. This is to be sent in following the same procedure as a DQ. This also applies if a team refuses to go through the handshake line. Don't demand or threaten the decision, but report it for further review.

Reminder of DQ: If a player has been DQ'd or if a team has received 15 penalties or more, the Referee or an AR will remind the team that those penalties come with at least a game suspension. The team will receive official notification from the CHSAA of the suspension and duration. The notification by the officials is meant as a reminder to the team. The official MUST also submit a Game Report to CHSAA.

Disqualifications

Adult assistant, administrator, or designee from the team must be with the disqualified player in locker room. The player cannot be in the locker room un-attended and a student manager is not acceptable for control. The burden of complying with this rule falls to the high school administration officials. The on-ice officials are not responsible for ensuring compliance with this rule.

Complete game report and Fax or E-MAIL to CHSAA no later than 8:00 am the following morning.

STUDENT CAUTION

Following is a list of medical supplies and equipment recommended for a high school athletic trainer's kit at practice and meets:

RECOMMENDED CONTENTS FOR TRAINER'S KIT

BANDAGES, TAPE, PADDING

Band-aids - Assorted sizes and types
Gauze Pads - Assorted sizes
Gauze Rolls - 2" paper wrapped
Adhesive Tape - 2", 1 ½", ½"
(2-6 rolls each)
Ace Bandages - 2", 4" & 6" - 2 each
Elastic Tape - 3 rolls
Triangular Bandages
Underwrap - Whatever is needed each sport
Foam Rubber - Varying sizes and widths

SCISSORS, CUTTERS, MISC. TOOLS

Scissors - Taping
Pocket Knife
Tape Cutters
Pocket Pen Light (with fresh batteries)
Oral Screw

OINTMENTS, MEDICATIONS, APPLICATIONS

Antiseptic Ointment
Alcohol - Small container, also swab form
Aspirin
Analgesic Balm
Nitrotran
Eye Wash
Acid Indigestion Tablets
Tuf-Skin
Cotton Tipped Applicators
Tongue Depressors
Vaseline
Foot & Body Soap
Antiseptic Soap
Ammonia Capsules

OTHER IDEAS

Shoe Laces
Pen & Writing Pad
Contact Lens Cleaner and Case

NOTE: The amounts will depend on number of players and amounts used in previous years. In addition to the items listed above for the training kit, the following items should be available at the sideline.

Ice - Crushed
Water - Individual cups or containers
Stretcher
Air Splints - Both arm & leg
Towels
Spine Board - Particularly important in football games
List of Emergency Telephone Numbers and 20 cents (in case a pay phone must be used)

For the convenience of the attending physician, an Emergency Treatment Card file should be included in the trainer's kit.

SAMPLE WARNING TO STUDENT & PARENTS

SERIOUS, CATASTROPHIC AND PERHAPS FATAL INJURY MAY RESULT FROM ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION. By its very nature, competitive athletics may put students in situations in which SERIOUS, CATASTROPHIC and perhaps, FATAL ACCIDENTS may occur. Many forms of athletic competition result in violent physical contact among players, the use of equipment which may result in accidents, strenuous physical exertion, and numerous other exposures to risk of injury.

Students and parents must assess the risks involved in such participation and make their choice to participate in spite of those risks. No amount of instruction, precaution, or supervision will totally eliminate all risk of injury. Just as driving an automobile involves choice of risk, athletic participation by high school students also may be inherently dangerous. The obligation of parents and students in making this choice to participate cannot be over-stated. There have been accidents resulting in death, paraplegia, quadriplegia, and other very serious permanent physical impairment as a result of athletic competition.

By granting permission for your student to participate in athletic competition, you, the parent or guardian, acknowledge such risk exists. By choosing to participate, you, the student, acknowledge that such risk exists.

Students will be instructed in proper techniques to be used in athletic competition and in the proper utilization of all equipment worn or used in practice and competition. Students must adhere to that instruction and utilization and must refrain from improper uses and techniques.

As previously stated, no amount of instruction, precaution, and supervision will totally eliminate all risk of serious, catastrophic, or even fatal injury.

If any of the foregoing is not completely understood, please contact your school principal for further information.

Instruction: Sign both copies, retain one for your records, and return the other to your school.

Student's Name _____ Sport(s) _____

This will acknowledge that we have read and understand the material contained in the NOTICE TO ATHLETES AND PARENTS OR GUARDIANS

*

Signed

Date _____

Parent or Guardian

Signed _____
Date _____
Student _____

GUIDELINES FOR WORKING RELATIONS WITH THE MEDIA

Media exposure has indeed become a major segment of interscholastic athletics over recent years, be it the print medium, radio and/or television. The most enticing aspect of this spectrum of publicity is that it's all free!

Along these lines, a few well-planned minutes at this juncture could result in dividends by way of stimulating community and regional support, that may well reflect in increased gate attendance and revenue. No doubt, you're in the midst of a hectic schedule with staff meetings, duplicating play books, schedules and checking final plans, but we urge that you initiate contact now with members of the media serving your school and community.

There are a number of ways to accomplish this and the following outline is a suggestion you might consider adopting - one that would not only add that missing dimension to your program, but one that might possibly spawn a number of new professional and personal relationships with members of your community as well.

PRE-SEASON PERIOD

- * Make a personal call to the prep sports editor of your local newspaper and/or radio station and invite him/her out to lunch. If there is more than one newspaper - even if only a "weekly" edition - repeat the invitation. One note of caution, DON'T delegate this duty to one of your assistants. But, in some instances it might be good to include them.

- * Provide all Media outlets with the following paperwork to prevent calls during the school year and to make certain your school is included in all coverage:
 1. Complete varsity, J.V. and frosh/soph schedules reflecting opponent, site and starting times.
 2. Complete roster reflecting first and last name, uniform number, position, year in school, height, weight and experience.
 3. List of head coach at each level, their phone extension number at school and the time of day they have their free period.
 4. List home phone number of head coach at each level. This is necessary in that some prep writers and broadcasters work evening shifts.
 5. Arrange for picture day with your local newspaper and make certain players are in game uniforms and NOT practice gear. One picture in the paper will do more publicity than a thousand words.
 6. Contact your local media for the numbers of the Sports Department you should call with game results and check into the deadline times.
 7. Arrange for press seating at home games and notify the media where they may sit.

REGULAR SEASON:

- * Assign a specific person to telephone the results - win or loss - IMMEDIATELY after the game. Many media outlets have early deadlines and even though you call 10 minutes before the deadline, it still takes time to write the story. If you have an away game, call before boarding the bus and not after arriving home. Keep in mind, the earlier the call, our chances for better coverage are increased.

MEDIA GUIDELINES (Continued)

Designate someone to call scores of all varsity games to the following:

Local Radio and Television Stations

Local Newspapers

Aspen Times Daily 970-925-3414 (Day)..... 970-925-3689 (Night)..... 970-925-9156 (Fax)
Colorado Springs Gazette .. 719-636-0260 (Day)..... 800-800-4899 (Night)..... 719-636-0163 (Fax)
Denver Post 303-954-1980 (Day)..... 303-954-1980 (Results).... 303-866-9004 (Fax)
Pueblo Cheiftain 1-800-279-7397 X 456

THE GAME:

- * Periodically during the season, place a call in the middle of the week to your local media and see if you can be of any help. Who knows, your call may turn into a feature story or interview the next day.
- * Maintain accurate and up-to-date statistics during the season. Mail a copy to the media early each week.
- * Always notify the local media of any changes in the schedule, whether it be time, date or location.

POST-SEASON:

- * If your team is fortunate to make the post-season playoffs, contact your local media outlets immediately, giving opponent, site, time, etc. Normally, you will receive more publicity during playoff time due to the single reason not as many schools in your area are playing. Take advantage of this.
- * When the season is completed, send a copy of all statistics to the local media for their records and future articles.
- * Sit down and write a personal note of thanks to the members of the media you have been working with all season. After all, they have just been like an assistant coach in promoting a phase of your football programand keep in mind, it was all FREE!

MEDIA/PHOTO PASSES:

Most working media and photographers have been issued CHSAA Media and Photo Passes for the 2007-2008 season. Please honor these passes for admission to an event. The person producing the pass is expecting to cover the event. Should any problems arise with either the media or photo passes, or any abuses of passes, please contact the CHSAA. NOTE: Photographers must also have a media pass, in addition to the photo pass. The photo pass does not grant admission to the event. Another way to help your coverage and lessen chances for problems with the media is to notify them in advance of your interview policy and photography restrictions.

HELP US HELP YOU:

If you have any noteworthy materials on your teams, players or staffs, please contact the CHSAA Office of Media, Promotion and Marketing. If it is of a state-wide interest, it may be used in the weekly press release providing your programs with additional exposure.

3-MAN SYSTEM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Based on Colorado's success and recommendation, the National Federation has approved the NCAA style 3-Man System. This system provides for a third official on the ice to help control the game, and gives all three officials the authority to make penalty calls. This has helped deter players from committing behind the play penalties. We will use the 3-Man system this year.

The Assistant Referees (AR's) have typical lineman duties and responsibilities. The AR's also have the authority to call minor, major and bench penalties. They will signal a delayed penalty as a referee would. When the play is dead, they will report the penalty to the referee who will then report it to the scorekeeper. The signals for a delayed offside and icing have been modified so they can't be confused with a delayed penalty. (Review signals.)

The AR's are not expected to call everything they see or call as many penalties as the Referee. Typically, the referee should make 90-95% of the penalty calls. As an Official's association, we are working hard to delineate the fine line between the AR's calling only the important penalties (which is desired) and allowing three people with whistles to call every penalty they see (which would lead to great inconsistency).

Referees have been instructed in pre-season clinics to be open and responsive to calls from the AR's. At the same time, the AR's have been instructed on what calls they are expected to make. They are:

1. Penalties that are clearly out of the view of the referee that he would have called if he had seen it. These are the infractions that occur behind the play or out of the referee's view in front of the net, along the boards or at the point.
2. ARs leading the play on a breakaway or fast breakout, may be in the best position to see an obstruction penalty or other foul that is out of the view of the referee. Using the same criteria as in item 1 above, the AR should make that call.
3. Typically, neutral ice infractions aren't called by the AR's unless they are such that the referee would have called if he had seen it.
4. Penalties that are violent have a potential for injury or unsportsmanlike in nature whether they are within the view of the referee or not.
 - Violent: Blows to the head, slashing, high-sticking.
 - Potential for Injury: Checking from behind and boarding.
 - Unsportsmanslike: Taunting, intimidation, inciting behavior.
5. Major penalties that carry a Disqualification are acceptable calls for linemen and AR's to make.

CHSAA-CHOA Procedure for Selection of Playoff Officials

The CHSAA Assistant Commissioner and the CHOA President will do selection of Officials for all playoff assignments. They will be referenced as the Team.

The selection process philosophy and procedure guidelines:

- Every official that returns an availability form will be considered
- Every official has a voice of who should be considered
- Coaches inputs for nomination are considered
- The procedure is established , with CHSAA and CHOA Team acting as a check and balance, to make it as fair as possible and to ensure that no one person or small group from an area can dictate who will be doing the games.
- The procedure is set up with the philosophy of using as many officials as possible. This will aid in the development and retention of CHOA officials.

The selection will be done immediately after the seeding of the teams for the playoffs. Notification will be done within 24 hours.

The selection team will use the following inputs for selection. Though total votes are not a determiner, it will carry some weight in the decision process;

Coaches Nominations

- All coaches are asked to nominate officials for the playoffs.
- These nominations will be solicited and compiled by CHSAA.

Officials Nominations

- All registered officials will be asked to nominate officials for the playoffs.
- These nominations will be solicited and compiled by CHSAA.

Area Directors Nominations

- The Area Director will nominate the top officials from their area.

The team will then assign officials for playoff games. Official's skill level, capability, logistical concerns, and rotation rules will be considered.

Official's Skill Level Assessment

Inputs from the Area Directors and Assigners on all officials in there area. Written justification will be required as to support the below limitations.

- Referee vs. Assistant Referee
- Level of Playoff Assignment
- Evaluations (if available) will be reviewed

Logistical concerns

- Official's availability
- Inputs will be solicited and compiled by CHSAA
- Travel – team may assign officials in 1st round games and quarterfinals to sites where travel can be minimized. Travel will NEVER be criteria for not using an official.

Rotation of Officials

- Officials cannot work the State Championship game two years in a row
- 9 officials will be used for the State Tournament games (Semi-Finals and Championship games)
- Referees of the Quarterfinals games will not be used as a referee in the State Tournament, though they may be used as an Assistant Referee.
- The Team will attempt to use 15 different Referees for all the Quarters, Semis, and finals assignments.

Based on these guidelines and rules, the ultimate decision for selection will be the selection Team.

OTHER ITEMS

Equipment

Mouth guards: Mouth guards are to be of color and attached to the facemask. They are to be worn at all times when the players are on the ice. USA Hockey has changed this rule this year so the mouth guards don't have to be attached, but National Federation hasn't. Please make sure your team is compliant with respect to mouth guards.

All equipment must meet HECC approved standards at the time of purchase. Equipment supplies are able to identify any equipment that meets the HECC standard. If there is any question on what is acceptable, please notify CHSAA or Ray Streicher.

LEAGUE INFORMATION

Officials

Hockey officials will be assigned for league games by the assigned league representative. The number of officials will be three (3) per game.

Running Clock

Any time a team has a six or more goal advantage, the clock will not be stopped.

Paper Banners

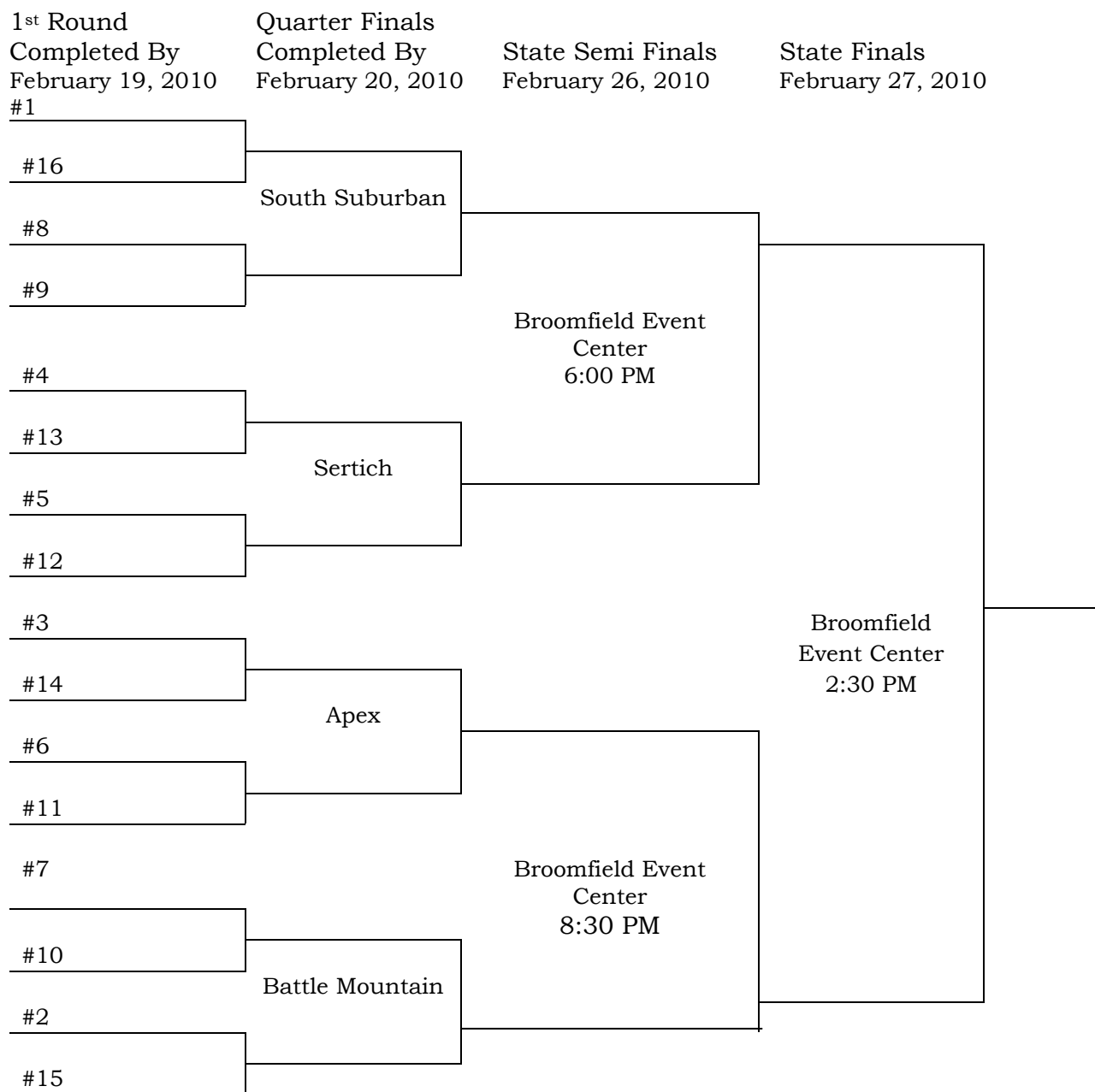
Paper banners are not permitted in the ice arenas. Only officials school banners may be used.

Championships

The league champion will be the team with the best league record. May have co-champions.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP INFORMATION

(Site locations on the bracket are tentative and will be based on seeding)



Location can change once seeding is completed on Sunday, February 14, 2010

SEEDING COMMITTEE: (All aspects will be used equally except coaches poll)

- Ranked Conference "Eight"
- Head to Head
- Common Opponents
- Points Total
- Goals For/Against
- Coaches Poll (Not weighed heavily)

- * - Number one in each conference is not protected for seeding.
- No Re-seeds after top 16 initial seeds

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP INFORMATION (Continued)

Teams qualify for the State Tournament through the bracket playoffs in first and second rounds.

1. **Conference Qualifying Procedures:**

Conference play will determine the top eight teams from each conference. After the conference games are completed, teams will be ranked 1-8 within their conference according to total point accumulation (2 points for a win, 1 point for a tie, 0 for a loss). In the event of a tie, the following tie-breaking format will decide placement.

- a. Head-to-Head competition between the tied teams.
- b. Goals For/Goals Against Differential using only conference games. All goals scored minus goals against equals differential.
- c. Win/loss (no score considered) against the highest finisher within the conference. If that doesn't break the tie, compare their outcomes against the next highest finisher and so on down through the conference.
- d. Most overtime complete season games played.
- e. Overall record
- f. Coin Flip.

2. **Seeding for state number**

- a. Seeding committee criteria on state bracket.
- b. No team regardless of seed on the 16-team bracket is guaranteed a host site. Sites are pre-determined prior to the start of the season. Ice dates must be pre-scheduled. If top seed can be placed in geographical quadrants without manipulating seeds, the committee will consider.

4. **Program Information** - It is imperative that each team that has a chance to qualify for the 2010 CHSAA Ice Hockey Tournament, complete the ice hockey program information sheet attached to this bulletin, and mail it to the CHSAA by February 10, 2010. This information is very important as it will be used to develop program information for the tournament, aid our office in developing press releases and used to determine gate lists for team admittance to the State Tournament. Rosters may not change from the semifinal to the final contest.

5. **Number of Passes** - Each participating team in the final four tournament is entitled to a maximum of 30 entries at each contest in which the team participates. NO MORE THAN 25 PLAYERS MAY BE CERTIFIED TO PLAY ON A TEAM IN THE STATE TOURNAMENT BY STATE ASSOCIATION ADOPTION. The 30 team entries are to include team members, coaches and managers. The gate lists will be developed from the roster information requested of this bulletin. Only those people listed on the roster information sheet will be given free admission to the contest. IT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SCHOOL TO PRESENT A COPY OF THE OFFICIAL TEAM ROSTER TO THE GATE PERSONNEL WHEN ARRIVING AT THE TOURNAMENT SITE. ONLY TEAMS IN THE FINAL FOUR TOURNAMENT WILL HAVE FREE ENTRY.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP INFORMATION (Continued)

Spirit Teams – Roster maximum per classification spirit athletes in uniform and two (2) coaches may be admitted at no charge to state play-off and state championship games. The coaches and the spirit athletes must enter the gates as a group accompanied by their coach. Additional spirit athletes will be allowed in but they must purchase a student ticket. All spirit athletes may participate during the contest.

NOTE: Due to varying sizes of facilities used at play-off and state championship games, certain restrictions or more limited entry numbers may be imposed.

Pep Bands – Thirty-five (35) band members in uniform and/or with instruments, and accompanied by a director may be admitted at no charge to regional and state tournament games. The director and the band members must enter the gate as a group accompanied by their director.

NOTE: Due to varying sizes of facilities used at state regional and state championship games, certain restrictions or more limited entry numbers may be imposed.

5. **Admission prices** for the 2010 Ice Hockey Tournament are as follows:

<u>Semifinals</u>	<u>Finals</u>
Adult \$8.00	Adult \$8.00
Student (K-12) \$6.00	Student (K-12) \$6.00
Senior Citizens \$6.00	Senior Citizens \$6.00

6. **Parking:** A \$5.00 parking fee will be charged at the Broomfield Event Center.
7. **Awards** - Awards for the 2010 CHSAA Ice Hockey Tournament will include a trophy for the championship team and a plaque for the second place team.
8. **Selection of Officials** - Officials for the early rounds will be selected through area assignors. The final four will be selected and assigned by the CHSAA in partnership with CHOA. Host schools are responsible for paying officials fees in rounds one and two.
- A poll requesting coaches top 10 choices for playoff officials will be faxed from our office two weeks prior to the semifinals
 - We will attempt to honor the coaches request as best as possible.
9. Only one official school banner may be displayed at the ice hockey semi final and final contest. Paper signs can not be hung. Placards are legal. Game officials can disallow hand held signs during regular season.
10. Medical personnel will be provided at the semifinal and final contest by the CHSAA.
11. Please see Sportsmanship manual for prohibition on noisemakers.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP INFORMATION (Continued)

12. Protests - No protests involving the judgment or possible misapplication of a rule by a game official will be considered by the CHSAA. However, coaches may direct questions to the game officials as they pertain to possible misapplication of the rules, at the time of the occurrence, in accordance with the National Federation rules governing that sport. Once the game has been declared as over, the outcome is considered to be final.

INCLEMENT WEATHER POLICY

Please refer to page 131-132 of the CHSAA Handbook.

GENERAL TOURNAMENT POLICIES

1. During the regular season, both game misconduct and game disqualification penalties will result in disqualification and carry the CHSAA's standard one-game (ineligibility) penalty.
2. Ice will be made after every period and between games at the playoff and state championship levels.
3. In the state semifinal game, a running clock will be used when one team has a six goal advantage. (The clock stops for injuries and time outs as directed by the Head Official.) A running clock will not be used for the State Final.
4. Artificial noisemakers that interfere with game progression are prohibited at the state tournament. (see sportsmanship manual)
5. No balloons will be permitted in the Ice Arena.
6. Teams should arrive at least one hour prior to game time. Locker room will be assigned. Lockers will be provided, but you must bring your own locks and towels.

TEAMS MAY NOT BEGIN WARM-UPS PRIOR TO 30 MINUTES BEFORE GAME TIME.

TIE BREAKING PROCEDURE

Ties will be broken in all games by playing continuous eight minute sudden victory overtime periods (separated by a 3 minutes intermission) to determine game winners. Teams will not change ends during the first overtime period unless directed to do so by the referee. Teams will change ends for the second overtime with continuing changes if needed. After two eight minute overtime periods, there will be a full intermission to resurface the ice.

GAME MANAGEMENT

Warm-ups for the game begin after immediately after the ice is made for the second game.

ICE HOCKEY PROGRAM INFORMATION

If your ice hockey team has a chance to qualify for the state ice hockey tournament, please complete this form and submit to the **CHSAA no later than February 21, 2010.**

School _____ Mascot or
 Nickname _____

Superintendent _____ Principal _____

Assistant Principal _____ Athletic
 Director _____

Enrollment: _____ 3-year _____ 4-year _____ Coach
 Yrs. _____

(Circle One)

Assistant Coach _____

Season Record _____ Through _____
(Date)

DO NOT LIST MORE THAN 25 PLAYERS!

Player's Name	No.	Position	Class	Player's Name	No.	Position	Class
1.	_____	_____	_____	14.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	15.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	16.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	17.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	18.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	19.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	20.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____	21.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____	22.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____	23.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____	24.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____	25.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____				

Manager: _____

ADDITIONAL PASS GATE ATTENDEES (Additional coaches, family, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____

STATE ICE HOCKEY WAIVER FORM

- Waiver process is an accountability process to ensure that student athletes and coaches are accountable to their high school ice hockey program.

This waiver form must be submitted to the CHSAA office no later than Monday, February 15, 2010 to request an exemption for an athlete who didn't compete in the fifteen game minimum season requirement. A separate form must be submitted for each athlete with support documentation.

1. _____
School

2. _____
Athlete's Name

3. _____
Coach's Name

4. Contact E-mail for coach _____

5. Is the athlete academically eligible: yes no

6. Game(s) the athlete competed in:

7. Game(s) that athlete missed with explanation (please include any additional paper work to support waiver request).

8. Athletes' Signature _____

Coach's Signature _____

Athletic Director's
Signature _____

No waiver will be considered without all signatures

Deadline: Monday, February 15, 2010 – 1:00 pm. No waivers will be considered after the deadline.

FAX to: Rhonda Blanford-Green at 303-367-4101