



INTERNATIONAL
ICE HOCKEY
FEDERATION

***CERTIFICATION NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION GAME OFFICIALS***



International Ice Hockey Federation

January 2013

All rights reserved ©



INTRODUCTION

At the present time there is a different understanding by member national associations (MNAs) what is certification of national association game officials means and how this process should be implemented in the respective national association.

In some MNAs there are no actual programs or systems for certification (accreditation) of officials of all ages and level of experience.

There have been classification systems based mainly on individual's ability with no other criteria. Hopefully, the introduction of the main principals of the certification system as proved by the IIHF, will help MNAs to create their own national association certification system for national association game officials and will avoid national association officials being denied or disqualified the opportunity to progress due to personality conflicts or influential friends who promote an official.



NA OFFICIATING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The certification process can be launched only after being established and approved by the respective national association and their own National Association (NA) Officiating Development Program and that should clearly underline what kind of officiating structure will be utilized in the respective NA.

Example of NA Officiating Development Program Structure is shown on Figure 1

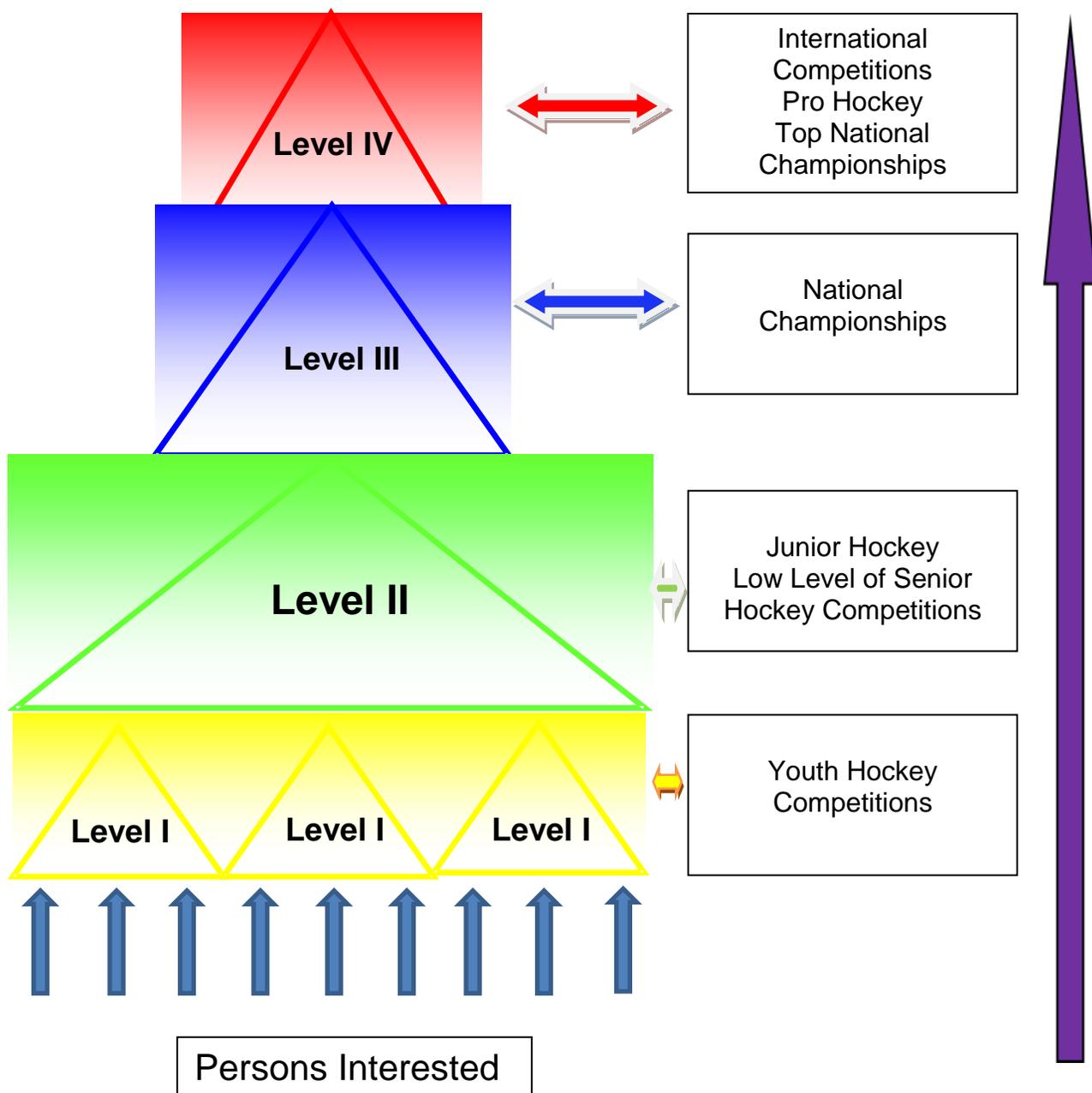


Figure 1

As soon as the structure of the NA Officiating Development Program has been established we can now put the certification criteria for national association game officials (Grouping NA game officials).

DEFINITION OF CERTIFICATION (ACCREDITATION)

“Certification is the process through which an organization grants recognition to an individual, organization, process, service, or product that meets certain established criteria.

For certification of individuals, the individuals usually have to meet eligibility requirements (such as education or years of experience), pass an examination, and pay a fee. There are also usually ongoing requirements that need to be met, such as retesting or participating in a minimum number of continuing education activities.”

(www.wiki.answers.com)

In case of certification of national association game officials we can re-word this definition as following:

“Certification of game officials is the process through which a national ice hockey association grants recognition to individuals that he /she meets established national association game official’s requirements.”

CERTIFICATION LEVELS

The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) has suggested the following certification levels for national association game officials (IIHF Officiating Procedure Manual (IIHF OPM) Section 1):

Level I (Beginners) – This is a certification level to persons who have decided to become a game official (**Beginners**). Among them can be former hockey players, coaches, interested persons, kids, juniors, or seniors who would like to be a part of the hockey game as on-ice officials. Some of them will probably still be playing hockey. Beginners can be male or female and may have different knowledge of hockey and experience. Where the official has completed all the requirements for certification to this level he/she should be classified as capable as a referee (2 Official System) in most levels of Youth Hockey Competitions.

Level II (Basic) – This is a certification level for game officials who previously being certified for Level I as a Beginner, has at least one year experience of officiating games and who enjoys being a part of the hockey family and interested in officiating additionally higher levels of national hockey competitions.



This group of game officials is usually the biggest group of game officials in the respective national association as they cover all local games in towns, local communities and districts depending on the structure of hockey operation in the respective national association. Where the official has completed all the requirements for certification to this level he/she should be classified as capable as a referee (2 Official System) in all levels of Youth Hockey competitions, Junior Hockey, Low Level of Senior Hockey completions and as linesmen in some levels of National Championships where appropriate in a 3 Official System.

Level III (Advanced) – Certification level for national game officials who have a desire and availability through improving and developing their officiating qualities to move forward in officiating higher levels of hockey in the national association or for those who wish to eventually become a National Instructor in the program. The game officials in this group are passing in their development through certification at **Level I (Beginners)** and **Level II (Basic)** and are among the top **Level II (Basic)** game officials. Where the official has completed all the requirements for certification to this level he/she should be classified as fully capable to officiate all levels of Youth Hockey, Junior, Low level of Senior Level of competition as a Referee and most levels of National Championships as a Referee or Linesman in the 3 Official System.

Level IV (Top) – This certification level is designed for the top national association game officials. Such game officials would be considered to officiate their top national championships at any and all levels as a referee or linesman with the possibility to have their name submitted by their own national association to the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) for the application to receive an IIHF referee or linesman license.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

General

To introduce and begin the program will require the support of the national association, the leagues within the association, the leaders of hockey within the country and the on-ice game officials themselves. The on-ice game officials must be informed that such a program will be introduced (date flexible) and if an official is not certified, he/she will not be permitted to officiate any games under the jurisdiction of the respective national association. The national association will in turn notify the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) who will not accept the license application for an international license for any game official not certified thus becoming ineligible for international competition. The benefit to hockey in the country should be self-evident.

Game officials through written examinations, attending a seminar (clinics) and practical on-ice evaluations may attain certification at the four different levels.

It is strongly recommended that as the program is implemented in the national association, that for the first year, all present game officials in the national association be placed in one of the top three levels. Level I would be for new game officials entering the certification program.

In the year following the introduction of the certification program each game official must attend the level seminar (clinic) to which he/she was previously assigned by the respective national association.

Certification at all levels is a two part process involving both seminar (clinical) & practical (on-ice) assessment. Certification is not complete at each level until both phases have been completed. It is also to provide opportunities for those who have special talents. Other than as a recommended minimum age of 15 to begin the program, there is really no age limits when to begin officiating.

For all levels, a game official is expected to attend the full certification seminar (clinics), complete a rules examination and obtain the required percentage to pass, as determined by the national association, and be evaluated during the course of a game by an authorized supervisor/instructor. There is no limit to the number of years a game official may remain at a certain level as some may never progress to the top level

It is obligatory for all game officials participating in national association certification program to pass an on ice practical session as a part certification seminar (clinics). Certification of a game official cannot be completed without participation in on ice sessions in the frame of certification seminar (clinics).

The national association has the responsibility to prepare the examination and determine the required percentage to be successful.

The final factor to complete certification is to be evaluated by a qualified individual during the course of a game.

Level I (Beginners)

This level is an introductory course to provide a starting point for beginners (mainly teenagers) who have displayed an interest in officiating.

The intention of this level is to provide a basis of knowledge so the individual can officiate the youngest age group or novice players.

To attain this level the prospective game official must attend the seminar designed for this level. The national association has the option to extend the length of the seminar. There should be an obligatory on ice training session as part of the program. These are the main requirements for certification.



At this level, however, it would be very beneficial to have the game official supervised during a game by some individual with officiating experience. It is also recommended, where possible, to have a more experienced game official on the ice with them especially during their first few games.

Level II (Basic)

To attain this level of certification, a game official must, first of all, complete each phase of the Level I (Beginners).

The game official may be required to be evaluated in more than one game to be classified as capable for this level.

Upon achieving the Level II (Basic) it is expected that the game official would remain at this level for a minimum of one year before attempting to progress to the Level III (Advanced), however, a game official may officiate at higher levels of competition but still remain as a certified Level II game official.

Level III (Advanced)

To attain this level of certification, a game official must have completed and be certified at the Level II (Basic).

To reach this level, an official is expected to be proficient in the skills of officiating, have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the rules, provide a role model for the younger officials and have a consistent judgement standard. It is recommended that such a seminar be extended to 2 days (flexible hours). There should be time in the program for more discussion and group work as they are always viable topics to give officials time to discuss in detail different parts of officiating and question and answer periods to discuss the rules.

Where there is an introduction to international hockey, the game officials should be provided with more details that explain IIHF philosophy, procedures and positioning in addition to the IIHF rules and Case Book. There is also the possibility that when a game official has achieved his Level III (Advanced) certification that he/she may become a candidate to assist as an instructor in the other Level I and Level II programs or as a supervisor of officials at those levels.

Regardless of his/her experience the game official should still be supervised during a game to complete his/her certification and write the rules examination. At this level, the practical supervision should be completed by the national association Referee-in-Chief.

Level IV (Top)

A game official upon completion of the seminar and in future years must be considered to be fully capable to referee any games within their association and possess the skills and skating ability capable for IIHF competition. They must possess a high level of officiating knowledge, a thorough understanding of the playing rules and interpretations, the physical presence and body language acceptable to IIHF standards and an awareness of the role of the game official. Quality individuals are expected for this level.

Knowledge of the English language has now become very essential for assignment to international competition.

A game official may attain this level of certification but may not necessarily be considered applicable for an IIHF license and international competition.

It is recommended that this seminar be designed as a weekend event as decided by the national association but that instruction should contain the topics as listed in the course content.

Where there are minimal numbers of top game officials in a national association, it is quite possible to conduct this level seminar every other year or perhaps for longer periods of time. Those who have obtained this level are, however, are required to attend only a general refresher clinic each year.

IIHF AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The role of the IIHF is to provide examples of the content of certification seminars (clinics) outlines for the different levels (See "Planning NA Seminar (clinic)". IIHF December 2012) but each national association can set their own rules examinations, and percentage to pass. IIHF is recommending minimum ice practice sessions but national association may increase depending on availability and cost factor. Similarly minimum classroom session times are recommended but flexibility is allowed. The number of times per season a game official has to attend any clinic or any cost to the game official is the decision of the national association.

CERTIFICATION TIPS

Tip 1

For a referee to be recommended by the national association to have his/her name submitted to the IIHF for a license, the official must have completed all the requirements of the Level IV (Top).



Tip 2

The Level IV (Top) is recommended only for referees, however, linesmen may attend to gain valuable knowledge, but an individual must have top level refereeing experience.

Tip 3

Once certified, it is essential that every game official (of all levels) continue to be familiar with any new rules, interpretations and officiating techniques **and to attend a “Refresher Clinic each year.** An official is to attend a certification seminar for his level of certification on only one occasion when he has attained that level.

Tip 4

As with all levels of the program, a game official will not automatically advance to the next level the following year. Many factors will determine such advancement.

Tip 5

Each game official should be required to write a rules examination. It is recommended that all game officials write the same examinations but the percentage to pass should be adjusted to the different levels of certification.

Tip 6

For those who do not attend the refresher clinic, the association has the option of providing an optional clinic for them. However, they must be required to write a rules examination and obtain a percentage as stated by their association. It is strongly recommended that no game official be permitted to officiate in the association until such qualifications have been completed.

Tip 7

Linesmen may be recommended by the national association to have their name submitted to the IIHF for a license provided they have successfully completed Level III (Advanced) as this is the top level that can be attained by a linesman.

Tip 8

Skating tests - use any or all IIHF skating tests, however, a national association may introduce their own skating tests.

Tip 9

Some of the on-ice drills can actually be practiced in the classroom or in a gymnasium.

Tip 10

It is possible that an individual because of his/her age or hockey related experience as a player may go directly to Level II (Basic) certification program.

CERTIFICATION AND REFRESHER CLINIC

As game officials are not required to attend a certification seminar each year, they **ALL (regardless of their level) MUST**, however, attend a Refresher Clinic prior to the beginning of the hockey season. The national association may present one such clinic for the entire association or there may be regional such clinics (to avoid extended travel costs) in the different areas, but all following the same course content. This refresher clinic is for **ALL levels of officials**.

CERTIFICATION AND REFRESHER CLINICS CONTENT

Certification program is a program to develop game officials within each association and to provide their own materials. The IIHF will provide only recommendations for each level but each association is to provide content material. A successful program will only develop with work and expertise within the country. The list of topics for each level outlined as a recommendation by IIHF for member national association you can find in the Enclosure 1 "Planning NA Officiating Clinics. December 2012. IIHF

Below please find IIHF recommendations for subtitle topics in the frame of the suggested topics for each certification level which the IIHF recommends to be presented to the participants.

Level I (Beginners)

Classroom Session

Personal Appearance

1. Role of the official
2. Attitude on and off the ice
3. Importance of good appearance

Equipment of the official

Introduction of 2 Officials System:

1. Positioning (basic) for 2 Official System
2. Procedures for 2 Official System
 - a. Procedures to call icing, offsides



b. Game Procedures

Post-Game Duties and Responsibilities

1. Completing Game Report forms

Ice Session Drills and Exercises

2 Official System

Positioning

1. Face-offs – Position of the players and game official
 - a. Grip and drop of the puck
2. Diagonal relationship between two Referees

Game Procedures

1. Switching for goals, penalties, and play stoppages
2. Calling a penalty and procedure
3. Signals for infractions
4. Offside & icing signals and procedure to call them

Level II (Basic)

Classroom Session

Judgement

1. Rules study session (more detail from Level I (Beginners))
2. Offsides, delayed offsides, icing the puck - situations, procedure to call
3. Delayed penalty situations (Games examples)

Personal appearance

1. Signals, body language and body position, clarity

2 Official System

1. Positioning – a review (more detail)
2. Duties & Responsibilities of both referees (More detailed and specific)
3. Procedures to signal and call penalties

3 Official System

1. Introduce 3 Official System specifically for linesmen, briefly for the referee



2. Face-offs – procedures, positioning after puck drop
3. Duties & Responsibilities of Referee and Linesman (Basic)
4. Procedures to signal and call penalties

Qualities of an official

Injured Players

1. Knowledge of basic first aid, responsibility with injured players, treatment of certain types of injuries

Special Topics

1. Relationship with players, coaches, parents, the league, dealing with abuse

Ice Session Drills and Exercises

1. General skating drills as part of the warm up.
2. Practice of signaling for offside, delayed offsides, icing the puck
3. Penalty – complete procedure to call a penalty
 - a. Use this drill to review and practice the signals
4. Face-offs
 - a. Position of game official, player
 - b. Stance of the official
 - c. Puck drop techniques
 - d. Moving out from the face-off after puck drop
 - e. Positioning – during face-offs, play in progress
5. 2 Official and 3 Official System Positioning
 - i. Basic for referees in 2 Official System
 - ii. Basic for Referee and Linesmen in 3 Official System

Level III (Advanced)

Classroom Session

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Referee and Linesman duties, responsibilities
2. Completing game report forms



Rules Session and Case Book study in detail (Group sessions or discussions)

1. New rules and/or interpretations
2. Variations of national association to those of IIHF

Expectations to become and IIHF official

3 Official System

Positioning

1. Referee / Linesmen positioning in IIHF compared to those of national association

Judgement

1. Review of dangerous actions – Checking to the Head & Checking from Behind

Communication with Players/Coaches

1. Role of the official, attitude, relationship with players and coaches, dealing with abuse

Instructor training session

1. Brief introduction and explanation of the program, qualities to become an instructor

Ice Session

1. Skating test - use any or all IIHF skating tests or those of the national association
2. Review in general ice procedures with stress placed on techniques
3. Linesmen given opportunity to learn positioning as a referee
4. Instructor training conducting ice sessions

Level IV (Top)

Classroom Session

Special Topics

1. Dealing with problem situations – the national association to provide such a list from games, handling abuse
2. Qualities to become an instructor - Instructional techniques

Physical Conditioning

1. Pre-season fitness program (specialist instructor), physical conditioning, pre and post-game stretching routines
2. Nutrition Recommend presentation from a specialist

Injured Players

1. On ice safety factors to include ice conditions, dangerous actions such as Checking from Behind (CFB) and Checking To The Head (CTH),
2. Danger areas for players and officials
3. Awareness of injured players, stopping play, calling out the doctor

Equipment Regulations

1. Equipment of players and officials

Ice Session

1. Skating tests - Use any or all IIHF skating tests, however, a national association may introduce their own skating tests
2. Positioning review of how to get better angles and sight lines with the demonstration of various penalty infractions
3. Practical methods of instruction

Refresher Clinic

Clinic Content

1. Concerns from the past season received from players, coaches, leagues or in general
2. Continuity and consistency of judgement by the officials
3. Presentation of videos/tapes from game situations to illustrate judgement and guidelines on various infractions (Such videos are generally available or can be prepared within each national association)
4. League policies in general or any new adjustments
5. Review of any new rules or interpretations for the coming season
6. New adjustments in positioning or procedures or techniques
7. Officials to be given the opportunity to present and discuss their concerns if any



8. IIHF Policy and Officiating Standards (Licensed IIHF officials must be familiar with any changes or adjustments)
9. Review or introduce new instructors or referee supervisors
10. Rules Test Exams (Each official should be required to write a rules examination. It is recommended that all officials write the same examinations but the percentage to pass should be adjusted to the different levels of certification.)
11. Skating Tests
12. Physical Tests (According to NA policy)

NOTE: For those who do not attend the refresher clinic, the association has the option of providing an optional clinic for them. However, they must be required to write a rules examination and obtain a percentage as stated by their association. It is strongly recommended that no official be permitted to officiate in the association until such qualifications have been completed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

With the implementation of this program there will obviously be many questions that will arise as the different national associations complete their attempts to introduce this program. The following are a number of questions with the answers that are designed to assist in the understanding and promotion of the program:

Question 1

Is an official required to attend the same seminar level each year until he/she progresses to the next level or where an official has attained the top level?

Answer: An official should attend a level seminar of each level only once until advancement to the next level.

Question 2

How does an official progress to the next seminar level?

Answer: There are two parts to achieving a certification level. First, the official must attend the seminar, write and pass the rules examination, (with a percentage determined by the national association), then be assessed by a supervisor or instructor as being capable during the officiating of a game. Upon successful completion of the two parts of certification, an official may request to attend the next level certification seminar or be recommended by an instructor or referee supervisor. It is strongly recommended that an official attain only one level of certification during the year.

Note: An individual may officiate at a higher level of the game from which he is certified. There should be no attempt by this program to prevent an official from officiating at a higher level or restricting his/her advancement.

Question 3

How long does an official stay at one level before progressing to the next level?

Answer: There is no set time limit to remain at one level. This will depend upon the individual's knowledge to pass the rules examination and his/her on-ice practical evaluation. It must be a minimum of one year.

Question 4

What is meant by the term "Refresher Clinic" and the duration of it?

Answer: There is a separate section with all the details on this topic.

Question 5

Is an official required to attend either a certification seminar or a refresher clinic each year to maintain his/her certification?

Answer: Yes. However, a National Association may require their officials to attend other or additional clinics during the season for various reasons.

Question 6

Who is to provide the content material for the "refresher clinics" length of the clinic or other topics?

Answer: Each association may add any additional topics that pertain to their leagues in addition to the suggested topics

Question 7

Is there a difference between attending a certification seminar and a refresher clinic?

Answer: Attendance at a "refresher clinic" is mandatory to maintain certification while attendance at a certification seminar will contain different material and is the method to attain certification.

Question 8

Will there be an ice session during the "refresher clinics"?

Answer: Not compulsory. This is to be determined by each association



Question 9

Should there be ice training sessions as part of the course for certification?

Answer: Yes. It is obligatory.

Question 10

Who is to determine the fee structure for an individual to attend either a certification seminar or a refresher clinic?

Answer: The fees to be charged to officials to attend any clinic or seminar are at the discretion of each national association.

Question 11

Who will do the practical assessment of an official as part of the certification process?

Answer: There are wide ranging options; however, it should be a person involved with this program and responsible for this in the respective national association on behalf of this national association. It can be a referee instructor, referee supervisor, referee-in-chief, a senior referee, or a person who has knowledge of the program responsible for nomination of game officials on behalf of the local, district or national associations.

Question 12

What person(s) are to conduct the seminars or clinics, record the documentation and organize the certification programs within the association?

Answer: There are wide ranging options, however, it is strongly recommended to be a person involved in officiating (present or past), the association referee -in-chief, local area referees, a referee instructor, or an individual who has knowledge of the program and who are responsible for this program on behalf of the respective association. Senior referees may also be involved in the evaluation and instructional process.

Question 13

Is there a minimum age to start involvement in the certification program or a maximum age to participate?

Answer: The recommended minimum age to start is 15 years of age, but no maximum age to be involved.

Question 14

How does an individual become an instructor?



Answer: The responsibility of the National Association and or possibly the Referee-in-chief, as one of his duties, is to train, recruit, and prepare a program to teach instructors for the various areas of the association.

Question 15

Should an official be given an opportunity to re-write a rules examination if he/she does not meet the required standard percentage to pass?

Answer: Yes, at the convenience of the association.

Question 16

Is it possible an official could actually complete the on-ice evaluation process in a game before attending the classroom session?

Answer: Yes, however, the certification cannot be completed until the official has attended the seminar, written the rules examination and obtained the percentage to pass.

Question 17

Do all instructors have to be National Association certified instructors or local area knowledgeable individuals?

Answer: For the Level III and Level IV certification they should be national association instructors. For Level I and Level II it may be people who went through national association instructor program or who have been designated and appointed by the national association to perform as instructors at this level.

Question 18

Are the officials to receive a diploma and or a crest for their sweater on completion of their certification? Who is to provide such recognition?

Answer: The National Association has the responsibility to prepare awards upon completion of any level. The awards may be different for each level. The IIHF is not involved as these are national association awards.

Question 19

Who will provide the content and materials for certification program?



Answer: This is a program to develop officials within each association and to provide their own materials. The IIHF will provide only recommendations for each level but each association is to provide content material. The IIHF is always available to provide assistance and consultation. A successful program will only develop with work and expertise within the country.

Question 20

Who is to provide the topical content for each level?

Answer: Each national association, while the IIHF will make recommendations.

Question 21

Can an association add additional topics to the course content?

Answer: Yes

Question 22

Who has the financial responsibility to introduce, to promote, to develop and to operate the certification seminars and program?

Answer: Each national association is responsible for any and all expenditures for program.

Question 23

Is an individual required to have experience as a player to become an official?

Answer: No, but an individual should be able to skate and as a player it does help to understand the game.

MOVEMENT WITHIN THE PROGRAM – GAME OFFICIAL’S CAREER PATH

Once an individual has become involved in the program starting at the Level 1 (Beginners), he/she now faces the challenge of working to improve all their skills and to advance to the next level. Although game officials may get their start as early as 15 years of age is where they should be given the opportunity to officiate the youngest age level of players. It is also a good idea to provide a partner for them in the 2 Official System with experience.

For the youngest game officials as they begin an introduction to officiating is to provide support and encouragement from the more experienced game officials, supervisors or even the assignor of game officials. The young game official can easily be discouraged, feel a lack of support and decide not to continue as a game official.

Individuals who wish to participate as a referee should not be discouraged to stop participating as a player at other levels. Participating as a player will help a potential game official to continue to learn and understand the game. It is important to get a “feel” how as a player you feel toward the referees and in return how you as a referee react toward a player.

Example of possible game official’s career path is shown on Figure 2. This career path is corresponding to the example of NA Officiating Development Program Structure which is shown on Figure 1.

Game official’s career path can be adjusted to the structure of competition in the respective national association and officiating systems implemented in national competitions or championships on certain levels but the main principle of it should stay the same – from the bottom to the top through continuous development.

CONCLUSION

A factor that must be understood is that a young game official, just starting, in comparison with an adult or late teenager with years of experience will not necessarily have to follow the same course outlines. As a result, an individual may have to start at the Level II (Basic) or Level I (Beginners).

With the different levels of certification, there is the incentive for an individual to work his/her way up to a higher level. To officiate at an international or IIHF World Championship is a major accomplishment.

Another significant objective of the program is to train game officials in order to acquire replacements as it is a known fact that the dropout rate in many areas is quite high.

There are many major objectives of the certification program that include:

- To acquire and standardize the methods and techniques in all the different officiating system that includes the 2 Official System, 3 Official System, and the most recent 4 Official System.
- To acquire knowledge and understanding of rules and interpretations
- To learn correct positioning of game officials in each system
- To learn correct signaling procedures and techniques
- To improve the skill level of game officials is a critical factor

It is inconceivable to train referees at all levels, if we do not train instructors. With the technical means now available, it should be easy to co-ordinate teaching and work methods both on the ice and in the classroom. You may find retired officials or individuals still officiating who have an interest to help the younger game official.

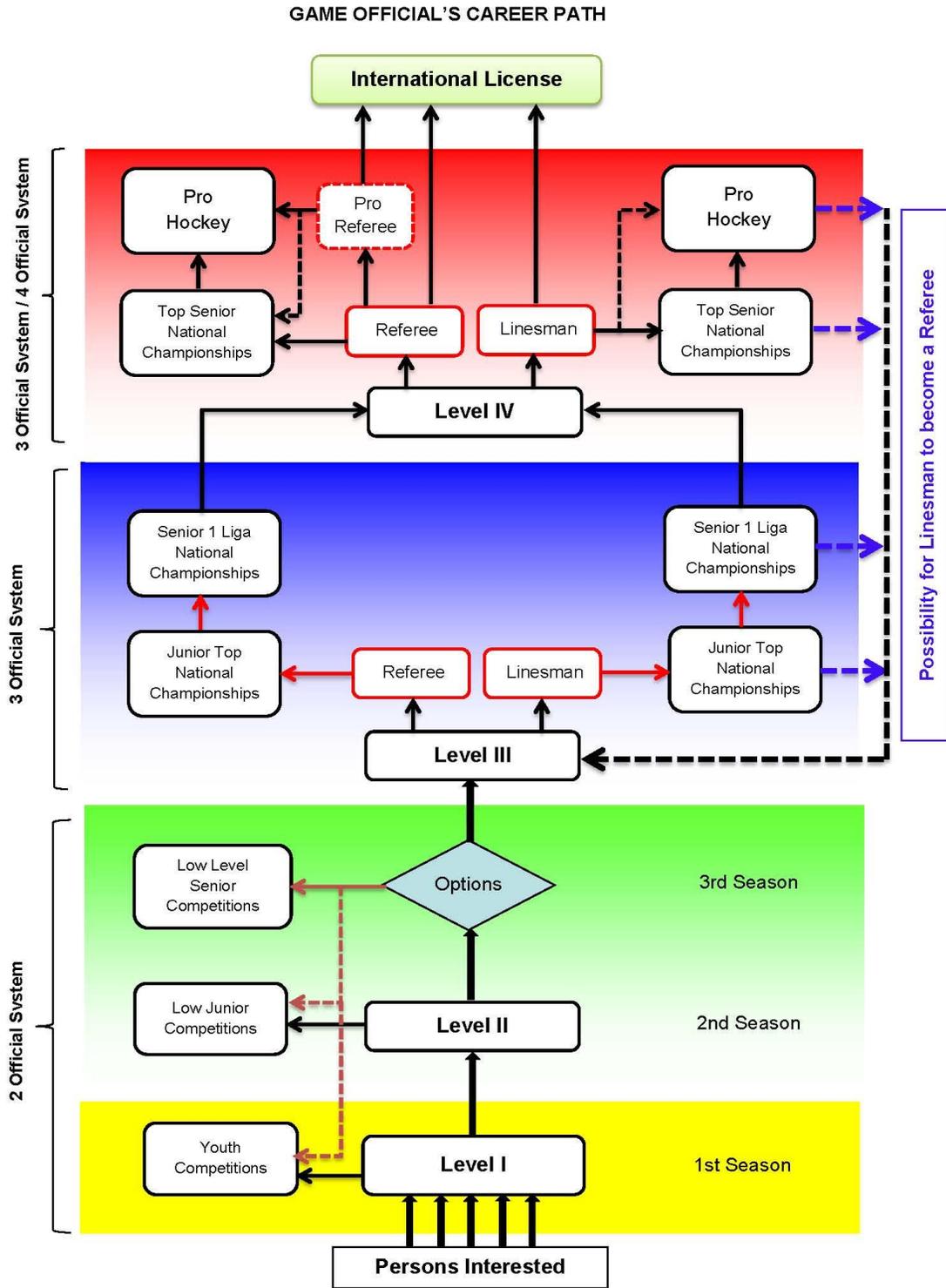


Figure 2



It is strongly recommended to conduct a training and preparation seminar for potential instructors in order that they learn and understand the program as the first part of the implementation.

One factor that must be clearly evident besides the benefits of the program is the financial expenditures to the association, the leagues and the officials will be minimal. Hopefully, some form of sponsorship will assist with any cost factors as is the case in a number of associations.

In some national associations, it is a distinct possibility that there are a limited number of on-ice officials or individuals interested in the program or who show an interest as an instructor or volunteer in any manner. Therefore it becomes a necessity to make use of personnel in the more than one phase of the program. On-ice game officials should be encouraged to become instructors or supervisors.

SUMMARY

The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) provide member national association a tool for creating a National Association Certification Program as a part of National Association Officiating Development Program.

National Association Certification Program gives an opportunity for each individual within respective national association to become an on-ice game official and reach as high as possible hockey completions, enjoy the game and have fun.

Successful development of the game officials will directly enhance not only their enjoyment of the game but that of the player, coaches and spectators.

We wish you good luck and trust the program is works!



Literature

1. Officiating Procedures Manual. (OPM). IIHF June 2009
2. Planning national association officiating seminar. IIHF January 2012



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) wishes to express its appreciation to the following who contributed their time and expertise in the production of this document.

IIHF Officiating Committee

IIHF Referee Supervisors

IIHF Referee Instructors

National Association Instructors

Swiss Ice Hockey Federation Referee Committee

The IIHF would like to thank the people not mentioned that have contributed to the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) Official's Development Program.