

**News for the
"New" Parent**

**and BATAVIA RAMPARTS
F.A.Q.'s**



and even the not so new ...

G.A.H.A. F.A.Q. 'S

Foreword

This publication was created to inform new families as well established families, about GAHA and life in the ice hockey world. As a parent of a skater, you will be exposed to many new concepts and terms that are specific to ice hockey. Hopefully this publication will answer many of the questions or enlighten you before you come in contact with various items.

Ice hockey and the families you will meet will leave you with some of the greatest and longest lasting friendships you will experience. Your time spent at the rink with your children is an investment in their future which you will receive repayment tenfold.

This document does not by any stretch of the imagination include every tidbit about hockey, but it will give you a base education and understanding to get you gliding quickly into the hockey life.

Thank you for your interest and involvement in our organization and the community it supports. Help make it better by becoming involved.

The GAHA Board

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WELCOME

First and foremost, welcome to GAHA (Genesee Amateur Hockey Association). We are pleased to have you and your child(ren) as a member(s). The Board has developed this informative document to as quickly and easily as possible answer as many questions and explain as much about our hockey life as possible. So take a deep breath and relax, we're here to help. Enjoy the ride and again, Welcome aboard.

PURPOSES AND PHILOSOPHY OF GAHA (FROM THE GAHA BYLAWS AND POLICIES)

The purposes for which GAHA has been organized are as follows:

- a) To render constructive civic services for the promotion of the social welfare of the community through the formation of an ice hockey association serving the youth of the area.
- b) To foster, promote, and encourage the sport of hockey and sportsmanship in athletic leagues at the youth level, to build character, physical health and well being of the players in order to prepare them for their future role in society.
- c) To promote interest in the sport of ice hockey at a youth level.
- d) To give the area youth, regardless of ability, an equal opportunity to experience, learn, and enjoy organized ice hockey and to promote friendship, sociability, and physical recreation.
- e) To stress good sportsmanship and fair play, whether in winning or losing.

WHAT IS A RAMPART?

Everyone knows what a Sabre or a Bruin is, but what is a Rampart? One of our moms did some research and this is what she found.

A Rampart"- an impenetrable embankment built around a space for defensive purposes, - to defend with a rampart, - a means of protection or defense.

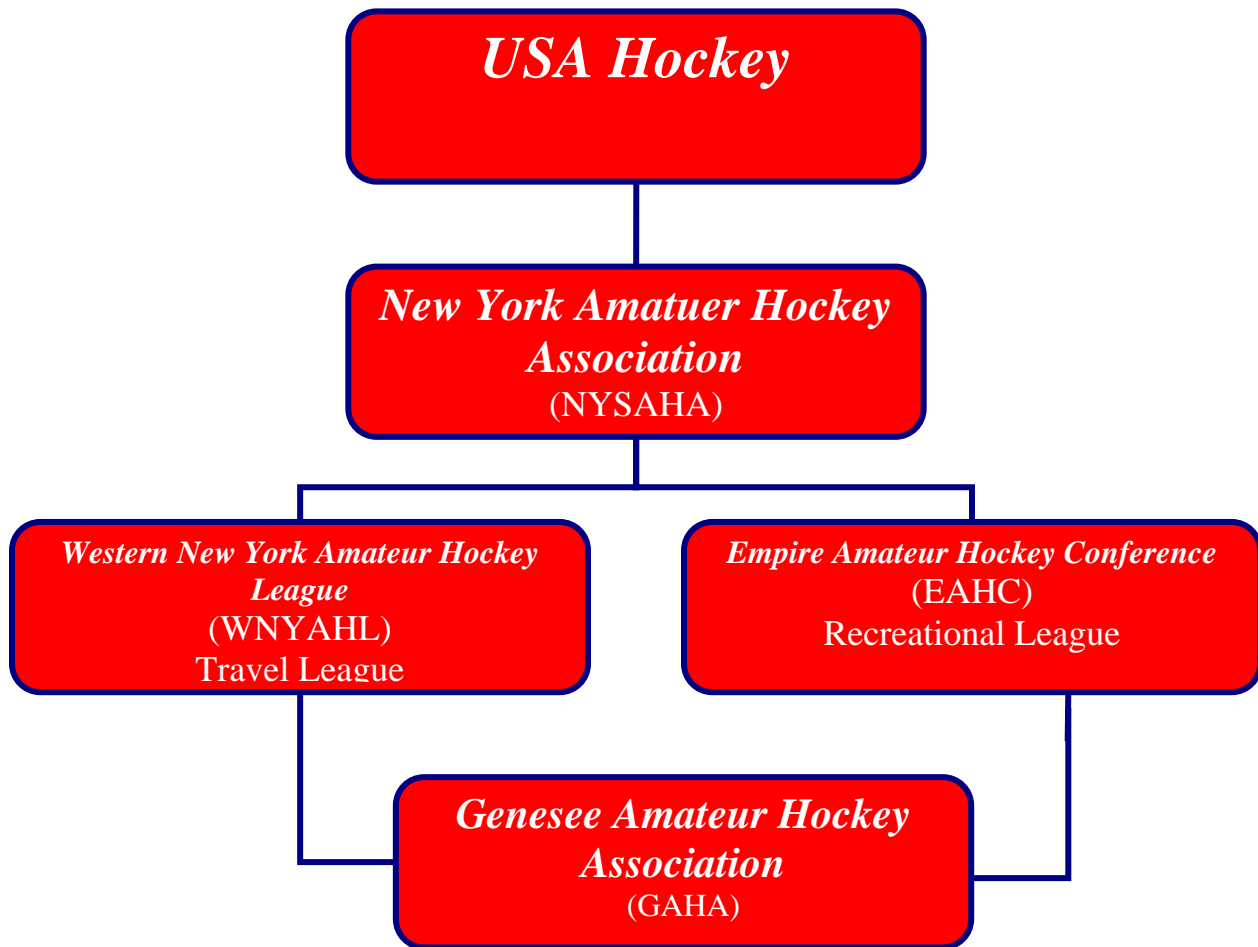
So now that we know who and what we are, we need to tighten up our defense to portray and defend our name.

WHO ARE ALL THESE DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS? WHAT DO THEY MEAN TO ME AS A PARENT? I'M SO CONFUSED!

USA Hockey – New York Amateur Hockey Association – Western New York Amateur Hockey League
- Empire Amateur Hockey Conference - Travel vs. Empire

USA Hockey is the national governing body which works with regional districts such as NYS Amateur Hockey Association. Then within New York there are numerous conferences and associations that the teams actually belong to and participate in, such as Empire Amateur Hockey Conference for our recreational teams and Western New York Amateur Hockey League for our travel teams

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USA Hockey

USA Hockey, Inc., founded in 1936-37, is the National Governing Body for the sport of ice hockey in the United States. Its mission is to promote the growth of hockey in America and provide the best possible experience for all participants by encouraging, developing, advancing and administering the sport.

USA Hockey's primary emphasis is on the support and development of grassroots hockey programs. USA Hockey is divided into 11 geographical districts throughout the United States.

Each district has a registrar to register teams; a referee-in-chief to register officials and organize clinics; a coach-in-chief to administer educational programs for coaches; a risk manager to oversee liability and safety programs; and a skill development program administrator to facilitate learn-to-play programs for youth players and their parents.

For players, USA Hockey annually conducts regional and national championship tournaments in various age classifications; sponsors regional and national player identification and development camps; studies and makes recommendations for protective equipment; distributes Hat Trick, Playmaker and Zero Club Awards; and provides an insurance program that includes excess accident, general liability and catastrophic coverage.

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For coaches and officials, USA Hockey conducts clinics and produces training manuals and videos through its Coaching Education and the Officiating Education Programs. USA Hockey also promotes uniformity in playing rules and the interpretation of those rules.

USA Hockey has not forgotten parents, supplying this vital segment of the hockey family with a "Parent's Introduction To Youth Hockey" brochure, which includes tips on buying equipment, rules of the game and the role of parents in youth sports.

USA Hockey also publishes *USA Hockey Magazine*, the most widely circulated hockey publication in the world, which is sent to the household of every registered member as a benefit of membership. The organization's official website, www.usahockey.com, also provides up-to-the-minute coverage of news and events.

New York State Amateur Hockey Association

NYSAHA is the local governing body for amateur ice hockey in New York State. The goal of NYSAHA is to foster, advance, develop, encourage and regulate the game of ice hockey as an amateur sport in New York State.

NYSAHA also is there to promote, encourage and assist in the formation of local governing bodies of amateur ice hockey through their affiliation with this Corporation and USA Hockey, Inc.

NYSAHA will establish and maintain uniform playing rules for amateur ice hockey within New York State. The rules and regulations to be in compliance with and in concert with USA Hockey, Inc.

Check their website at http://www.usahockey.com/new_york.

Empire Amateur Hockey Conference – "Recreational League"

A. The objective of this organization shall be to administer a recreational youth hockey program that provides:

1. A safe and healthy environment in which to play the sport of ice hockey,
2. A fair and equal opportunity for all youth to participate in the sport,
3. An opportunity to learn the basic skills of ice hockey without an over-emphasis on winning,
4. The promotion of good sportsmanship and fair play,
5. An operating philosophy which attempts to reduce the number of players that become disenchanted and drop out of the sport,
6. An opportunity for those who desire to advance to a higher level of play, in a more skilled and competitive environment, to do so,

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7. Qualified, knowledgeable and motivated adult leadership.

Visit them at www.empirehockey.org.

Western New York Amateur Hockey League – “Travel League”

WNYAHL is the governing body that has jurisdiction over travel teams from Rochester to Jamestown. This organization is subject to all the rules, regulations and policies of the New York State Amateur Hockey Associations, Inc. (N.Y.S.A.H.A.) and U.S.A. Hockey Inc. Visit travel hockey in Western New York at www.wnyahl.com.

“GAHA”

GAHA is short for Genesee Amateur Hockey Association. As a member your child(ren) play at Faletti Ice Arena in Batavia and are governed by the rules and guidelines instituted by the Board of Directors with oversight and guidance by USA Hockey and the above mentioned local associations. Your board members are either present or past parents of GAHA players and donate their time to continue the rich tradition of organized ice hockey in the Batavia area.

BOARD POSITIONS AND MEMBERS RESPONSIBILITIES

The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, Vice President –Travel, Vice President- House, Treasurer, Secretary, Registrar and such other officers as the Board of Directors may in its discretion elect. Each executive board member is elected to their position for a one year term. All board members are elected to the general board for a two year term.

The President will supply overall direction for the League. He/she will represent our league at affiliate organizations such as USA Hockey, NYSAHA, WNYAHL and EAHC.

The president is supported by Vice-President of Travel and Vice-President of Empire. They represent GAHA at WNYAHL and EAHC meetings.

The Registrar is responsible for registration and record keeping of all league members. They also collect and record ice payments and work with the Treasurer to ensure accurate recording keeping.

The Treasurer is responsible for accurate record keeping of all deposits and expenses. The treasurer shall also oversee the preparation and filing of all necessary Internal Revenue forms and documents.

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Board of Directors and such other meeting as direct by the Board. The Secretary shall also keep files of any documents, provide required correspondence and be the Chairman of the Communication Committee.

The nominating committee shall be composed of at least 3 members, two of which must be board members. They will work to fill vacant board positions each year.

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The Finance Committee will be responsible to prepare a fiscally responsible budget and submit it to the Board annually for review and approval.

The Communication Committee is chaired by the Secretary. They are responsible for newsletters, bulletin board materials as well as website updates.

The Ice Scheduler is responsible for proper allocation of ice time to each team for practices, scrimmages, games and tournaments.

The Coaching Committee is responsible for review of coaching applications and appointing of head coaches. They will also communicate to the coaches rules, regulations and all requirements. They will hold monthly coaches meetings, decide on player movement and numerous other related tasks.

The Tournament Committee will determine schedules for tournaments GAHA will host for the upcoming hockey season. A director for each team tournament will be determined by the head coach after teams have been picked. They will work with the Tournament Committee to fill required duties during the actual tournaments.

The Marketing Committee shall recruit and recognize team sponsors, explore options that will promote GAHA and increase membership. This committee will also be responsible for keeping members and the public informed of sponsorships and fundraising activities of GAHA.

The Equipment Committee shall maintain an inventory of all hockey equipment and other supplies of GAHA and distribute, monitor, and collect the equipment

The GAHA ACE Committee is in the first stage of creating a process for the fulfillment of the many activities outlined by USA Hockey and GAHA. The Ace coordinator will work with the coaches to ensure uniform and proper player development.

For clear and concise descriptions of responsibilities for each board member or committee chair, check GAHA bylaws and procedures on the following website address, www.usahockey.com//gaha/ then click on "Board of Directors" and open "Bylaws".

FUNDRAISING

GAHA – At the beginning of the season GAHA will hand out information regarding mandatory fundraising for the organization to help pay for numerous expenses that we deal with. (i.e. referees, ice time for clinics & tournaments, regular ice time, etc.) These fundraising profits are utilized to help lower your ice fees on an annual basis POTENTIALLY UP TO 20%.

TEAM – After the league fundraising is out of the way, each team will raise money through their own various fundraisers to support their team costs. These costs include tournaments fees, \$600.00 to \$1200.00 per entry fee based on what level you enter and where, Christmas parties, end of the year parties, banquet costs plus banquet hand outs such as trophies, medals or other goodies. (A note for the end of the year banquets: it's a great idea may be to hand each player his goodie bag during the team

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introduction and award hand out in case some player don't get individual awards. We don't want them to feel left out or short changed.)

CODE OF CONDUCT

Each player will be required to sign a "Code of Conduct" form at the beginning of the season. The player acknowledges by signing this that he understands the rules of good sportsmanship and will abide by them or will accept the consequences for their actions. Parents are also required to live by this code of conduct. More on sportsmanship and the Code of Conduct can be viewed at <http://www.wnyahl.com/Forms/sportsmanship.pdf> and <http://www.wnyahl.com/Forms/parentcoachrel.pdf>.

USA HOCKEY'S ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY REGARDING COACHES, PARENTS & SPECTATORS.

In an effort to make ice and inline hockey more desirable and rewarding experiences for all participants, the USA Hockey Youth, Junior and Adult Councils and the InLine Section have instructed the Officiating Program to adhere to certain points of emphasis relating to sportsmanship. This campaign is designed to require all players, coaches, officials, parents/spectators and team officials and administrators to maintain a sportsmanlike and educational atmosphere before, during and after all USA Hockey-sanctioned games.

Thus, the following points of emphasis must be implemented by all Referees and Linesmen:

Players

A penalty (Zero Tolerance) shall be assessed whenever a player (please refer to Rule 601 for appropriate penalty):

1. Openly disputes or argues any decision by an official.
2. Uses obscene or vulgar language at any time, including any swearing, even if it is not directed at a particular person.
3. Visually demonstrates any sign of dissatisfaction with an official's decision.

Any time that a player persists in any of these actions, additional penalties shall be assessed per the penalty progression established under Rule 601.

Coaches

A minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct (Zero Tolerance) shall be assessed whenever a coach:

1. Openly disputes or argues any decision by an official.
2. Uses obscene or vulgar language in a boisterous manner to anyone at any time.
3. Visually displays any sign of dissatisfaction with an official's decision including standing on the boards or standing in the bench doorway with the intent of inciting the officials, players or spectators.

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Any time that a coach persists in any of these actions, they shall be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

Officials

Officials are required to conduct themselves in a businesslike, sportsmanlike, impartial and constructive manner at all times. The actions of an official must be above reproach. Actions such as "baiting" or inciting players or coaches are strictly prohibited.

Officials are ambassadors of the game and must always conduct themselves with this responsibility in mind.

Parents/Spectators

The game will be stopped by game officials when parents/spectators displaying inappropriate and disruptive behavior interfere with other spectators or the game. The game officials will identify violators to the coaches for the purpose of removing parents/spectators from the spectator's viewing and game area. Once removed, play will resume. Lost time will not be replaced and violators may be subject to further disciplinary action by the local governing body. This inappropriate and disruptive behavior shall include:

1. Use of obscene or vulgar language in a boisterous manner to anyone at any time.
2. Taunting of players, coaches, officials or other spectators by means of baiting, ridiculing, threat of physical violence or physical violence.
3. Throwing of any object in the spectators viewing area, players bench, penalty box or on ice surface, directed in any manner as to create a safety hazard.

Any violators will be escorted from the facility and not allowed to return until the next day.

**Please enjoy the game and support all players, coaches and officials.
It's just a game...a wonderful game at that!**

Further information regarding the Zero Tolerance Policy can be seen at
<http://www.usahockey.com/LinkedDocs/e/e/e/eeeb8942-c222-49bc-b7ad-cbc07bd2a07f.pdf>.

Proper reporting of incidents the GAHA Organization would be as follows:

- 1.) Rink personnel
- 2.) Your Head Coach
- 3.) Your VP of Empire or WNY Travel
- 4.) Your organization President

Our coaches and V.P.'s will then discuss with our league President who has contact with all other organizational President's and handle the matter through this chain of command. Your reporting of incidents is taken seriously and handled as quickly as possible. Using the proper channels allow it to be processed with all details accompanying the complaint.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

WHAT DOES A COMMISSIONER DO?

Each team must report game results and any other pertinent information to Empire Board. This is done through a commissioner. Each level has a designated commissioner, whom your coach and manager will meet when they attend the scheduling meeting at the beginning of the year.

1. The Conference Division Commissioner shall:

- a) Act as the main point of contact to the division's coaches,
- b) Attend monthly Conference Board of Directors meetings (October - April),
- c) Schedule Conference Disciplinary Committee meetings (as needed), advise league officials of accumulated penalty minutes and major game infractions,
- d) Be present at the Conference scheduling meeting to meet coaches, assist in game scheduling and development of the division master schedule,
- e) Update all division coaches of Conference rule changes,
- f) Objectively enforce all USA HOCKEY, New York State Amateur Hockey Association and Empire Amateur Hockey Conference Rules and Regulations,
- g) Inform the Conference **President** of all team and member organization fines (late fees) that need to be assessed,
- h) Attend division games. See each team in the division play a minimum of one game per season,
- i) Attend and supervise Conference Play-Off games for the division,
- j) Watch for signs of competitive imbalance among teams and recommend modifications as necessary, Complete and maintain player and team reports and statistics and distribute to teams and member organizations in a timely manner,
- k) Provide the Conference Vice President with division standings a minimum of five (5) days before each monthly Conference Board of Directors' meeting for publication.
- l) The Conference Division Commissioner can not hold a head coach or manager position within the same division that they are responsible for.

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BATAVIA IS A "C" HOUSE

The Genesee Amateur Hockey Association petitioned at the September 2006 Western New York Hockey Association meeting to change classifications from being a "B" center to a "C" center. The issue was raised at the April 2006 GAHA annual meeting, and the membership that was present mandated that the board investigate further and proceed with this option if it was deemed beneficial. There are three basic classifications, based on the number of skaters an association has; A centers generally have 800 or more skaters, "B" centers have 400-800 and "C" centers have fewer than 350-400. We are presently around 180-220. Batavia began as a C Center, and moved up to B years ago when the enrollment had grown and the expectation was that it would continue, or at least stay in the 400 range. These classifications are used to track teams into the appropriate state and national level playoffs and championships. As a C center, like Geneseo, Brockport, Canandaigua, Jamestown, etc., our Tier III teams can now be designated as "state bound", meaning that they are competing throughout the season against the other C centers in our league, via "Q" games or qualifying games, to qualify for the state tournament. This request to our governing league association (Western New York) must be ratified at the fall 2006 meeting. If for some reason it was not, we would have been able to appeal to the state level governing body, and to USA Hockey if necessary. However, our request was reasonable and self-evident, with our neighboring associations supporting us, our request was granted.

PLAYER AGE BRACKETS

Your kids are going to be called Mite's, Squirt's or PeeWee, don't get upset. No one is calling your child names. These are designations for the various levels of hockey players based on their age and their birth year. An example would be as follows for the 2009 – 2010 season:

Date of Birth	Age	Age Division
1991	18	Midget 18 & under
1992	17	Midget 18 & under
1993	16	Midget 16 & under
1994	15	Midget 16 & under
1995	14	Bantam
1996	13	Bantam
1997	12	PeeWee
1998	11	PeeWee
1999	10	Squirt
2000	9	Squirt
2001	8	Mite
2002	7	Mite
2003	6	Mite

Each year that passes, will have a player moving to the top of their age bracket or moving up to the next age bracket.

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TEAM DESIGNATIONS: "A", "B", "III"

In your travels and reading of brochures, flyers and websites from other organizations, you will come across various designations for team levels.

The "A" and "B" level designate the upper and lower levels of most recreational league teams. The "A" level is the more experienced and more developed level players. The "B" level players and normally your beginners who have moved up or second year players that still need a little more time at a less competitive level to develop their skills.

In the world of "travel" you are exposed to different designations. You will see "Tier" levels which have equivalent letter designation. Tier I is equal to "AAA" or the highest level of play. Tier II is the same as "AA" play and Tier III is equal to "A". You will also come across "majors" or "minors". These are also at the travel levels. The "majors" are the older group of players who are all the same age at that level. The "minors" are the younger aged players at that same level.

MOHL TEAMS

MOHL team(s), Multi Organizational House League, which play in different rinks but are not considered "travel teams"

BEGINNER BLITZ

This is a USA hockey combined effort with major skate and sports companies to jump start beginners in hockey. The sport of hockey needs to be spotlighted and expressed as the FUN and EXCITING event that it is. We need to start with our beginners, who are the future of our organization.

And our future players will be lead by a Board approved individual certified in coaching and able to relate to parents as well as our young skaters. He or she will be in charge of our beginner program. Our Beginner leaders have been typically been involved and part of GAHA for many years as players, coaches, board members and in many other aspects as well. They will be a great individual and leader for our young ones, but they will also need volunteers to help out with this very important program. There will be people needed for out on the ice, to help with equipment and making sure everything fits perfectly. Comfort isn't only in having the right size equipment, it also means being comfortable with who is out on the ice with your child. And having your child feel good and be comfortable with this person. This will also insure a safer and more comfortable experience for our players. Plus we can't forget the main ingredient.....FUN!

The Beginner Program will start in October and will run for 18 weeks. The first 10 weeks will cost \$150 and the following 8 weeks will cost \$120. But if you want to pay up for all 18 weeks in advance it will be a cost of only \$240 and savings of \$30. Equipment will be available to order upon registration.

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NEW REGISTRATION PROCESS

USA Hockey has instituted a new registration process the 2009 – 2010 season. If your child plans on participating in the Ramparts program next year you will need to complete an on-line registration process and an organization registration process.

STEP 1: All participants must register on-line at <http://www.usahockeyregistration.com/>. You will need to **print** a copy of your registration and submit it with your GAHA registration form. USA Hockey's fee covers USA Hockey Insurance, monthly magazine and USA Hockey registration. The USA Hockey on-line form is not up by in-house registration time, so you will need to complete it later and submit the form to the GAHA Registrar to fully register.)

STEP 2: GAHA Registration will be held March in the spring during in-house evaluations several weeks later during WNY try-outs. GAHA's registration fee helps to cover league level registration fees.

In order to guarantee your child a spot on a Ramparts Team you must be registered with GAHA in April and USA Hockey before the beginning of the next season. *Players offered a spot on a WNY Roster must be fully registered with both GAHA and USA Hockey as well as surrender any releases immediately after accepting the spot.*

-The USA Hockey On-line Registration Fee will be: *(estimated based on 08/09 fee)* \$33.00

-The GAHA Registration Fee will be: \$20.00 for the 09-10 season.

-WNY Rostered Players will be expected to make a non refundable 100.00 deposit on their 09/10 ice fees upon accepting a team position.

PLAYER RELEASES

All Batavia Ramparts players who will be participating in try-outs for another organization must first obtain a *Player Release* from the Ramparts. Our release is available on-line under forms at www.usahockey.com/gaha or upon request to the GAHA Registrar. Releases will be given to any player in financial good standing with our organization. Please contact the GAHA registrar to initiate the release process and allow for adequate turn-over time. We will process all releases as quickly as possible.

EVALUATIONS VS TRYOUTS

Each year children are chosen for teams at the Tier III (travel) or Empire (recreational) levels. Tryouts are held for the travel teams. A travel team will hold these tryouts each spring and a player may not make the travel roster. A "recreational" team is a team within the Empire organization that also has evaluations. Each player's ability is evaluated for placement on the "A" or "B" team but no player is ever "cut" from the organization. Player's must be in financial good standing with our organization before they will be allowed to partake in evaluations/tryouts.

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HEAD COACHES

Every head coach is different. If you have multiple players or as your child moves through different teams you will certainly notice this. Each coach brings their own style and strengths to the team. They will have different rules, coaching philosophies, and management styles. There is no absolute right or wrong way to coach a team. Players benefit from working with many different styles of coaches and philosophies. They will pick up different skills and disciplines from everyone that works with them. We ask that parents back their head coaches and understand that they will not always agree to a certain approach or rule. The board recognizes the head coaches as the leader of the team.

It is important to recognize that there are 2 types of 'fun' and 'gratification'. The first one is immediate.... something was immediately fun, exciting, entertaining. The second type involves 'delayed gratification' or in other words the willingness to work hard and put forth one's best effort for future reward like...better skills, a great game, a well run play, a goal, or a win. Our coaches will be working with kids to find both of these types of 'fun'. This is where hockey is a good reflection of life skills.

If a parent has a significant concern they should take some time to think about it and then discuss it with the head coach privately. Head Coaches appreciate when concerns are brought to their attention so they have the opportunity to both explain and to address things they may not have noted. All parents will have the opportunity to evaluate their coaching staff at the end of the season. Should a parent feel that an ethical or safety issue has been breached or that a coach has not been responsive to their concerns they should notify a member of the GAHA coaching committee

1ST GATHERING AS A TEAM

During the first few weeks of scheduled ice, players are evaluated and then divided into teams, "A" (higher level of play than B) or "B" level. After this process is complete, your head coach will call for a team meeting where all parents will gather to discuss numerous responsibilities that he will need assistance with. He will need a manager, assistant coaches, tournament chairperson, jersey laundry coordinator, newspaper correspondent. The basic information is shared regarding coaches philosophy and expectations, parents ideas and questions, code of conduct game day dress codes and numerous other items. Team meetings will then be held periodically as needed throughout the season.

TEAM DRESS TO GAMES

During your first several meetings, your head coach will bring up the issue of what team dress code for games and scrimmages will be. Coaches will have the discretion with such things as shirts and ties, dress pants and similar choices. Many coaches chose a more traditional dress and players will be required to wear shirts and ties. A consistent dress code among teammates gives a great impression to the general public at home and visitor's rinks. If coaches are requesting parental expense for things such as team jackets, parents will be consulted prior to any decisions being made.

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MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

Your manager has numerous responsibilities starting with compiling a team roster with names, addresses and phone numbers. They will supply family's maps to all the rinks you will compete at. There is numerous information available from USA hockey to share with families new to hockey that can assist them in their learning process. Your manager will be responsible to schedule scrimmages, attend a game scheduling meeting with the head coach for regular season games, schedule referees for all home games and scrimmages, collecting money from families to pay for ref's for scrimmages (money from fundraising efforts can be used for this), supplying ref fee payment requests to the treasurer (this money is covered in your ice fee) supplying receipts for this, paying the ref's before the game, working with other teams before games to fill out score sheets, coordinating parents to handle the score sheet and time clock for home game and scrimmage. After the game they must collect the score sheets and forward to the governing body their team plays under, WNYAHL for travel or EAHC (Empire) for the recreational league teams.

The manager will also work to find outside tournaments to attend. They will work with the head coach on how many tournaments they want to play and how far they want to travel with the input of team families. The coaches will make the final decision on which tournaments to attend based on game schedules and team skill levels. GAHA has to be notified of any out of state tournaments. When tournaments are chosen, they will coordinate hotels accommodations and many times dining reservations to accommodate large groups in one room.

They will coordinate with the Equipment manager on jersey sizing, name plate ordering and sewing them onto jerseys. They will also work with the league marketing chairperson to get sponsor nameplates made and sewn onto the jerseys. After all jersey's and number's are assigned roster's must be filled out and turned into GAHA VP who files these with Empire Amateur Hockey Conference (EAHC) or Western New York Amateur Hockey League (WNYAHL).

They are also, along with the head coach, responsible to correspond with all parents regarding all team matters. They will also coordinate with GAHA marketing chairperson regarding any team fundraising that will be done.

Many of these responsibilities can be delegated during your team meetings to others who would like to help in certain or specific areas.

TEAM PICTURES

Each year near the beginning of the season, a team picture will be taken. AT that same time individual pictures will also be taken. Head coaches and team managers will be alerted in order to give all parents the opportunity to rearrange schedules to make their child available for the group picture. Forms will be handed out in advance for review and preparation.

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TOURNAMENTS

At the beginning of the season during your first team meetings your coach will discuss home and away tournaments with the families.

Each team will have a home tournament throughout the season, where teams from other leagues are invited to compete at their given level in Batavia.

The head coach, will seek input from the parents, regarding “away” tournaments and then make the best decision he/she feels is appropriate, using that input as well as what he feels are in the best interest of his team. Some teams will stay local, within driving distance from home, possible playing teams within their league. Some teams will chose to play new teams further from home with the probability of an overnight stay in a hotel. Many times at older levels the tournaments are out of state. There are various websites where tournaments can be researched. They are as follows: www.wnyahl.com, www.usahockey.com/gaha using the “Empire” link at the GAHA site and <http://tournaments.arenamaps.com/cgi-bin/tournaments/view.pl?id=4357>.

Every tournament is a different quality level. They can vary based on skill level of teams allowed into the tournament, what “perks” are given to entrants and what level of prizes are given. Be cautious to make sure the director only allows teams who play at the same level your team does, into the tournament. Higher level teams, may be allowed into a lower level and may quickly bump your team out of a chance at the championship.

If the tournament is within driving range from your homes, your main concerns maybe what to do if you have two games with a time gap between them. The “Host” may supply guide books to help you with those decisions.

If it is an away tournament, where your team will stay overnight is taking place, finding a hotel close to the rink with activities for kids and maybe a pool would be an important decision.

Most tournaments are a three game minimum for a four team tournament. Some may have a six team tournament and possibly end up playing four or five games minimum. Some hosts may also schedule additional activities for the fans, such as chuck-a-puck (closet puck throw to center ice wins) or skills competitions between games.

Some tournaments may take a team outside of the state. When this is an option for any team, they need to get Board approval for interstate travel.

HOME TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS

Each team will need a volunteer to be a home tournament director. This person (s) will be responsible to work with the GAHA tournament director to make the tournament a success. The GAHA director will work with each team director and supply guidance. Each team will be responsible for their tournaments success. The team liaison will have to get workers to sign up to run the time clock and fill out score sheets for each game of the tournament. They will also need workers at the front desk for team check-in and to collect gate fees, sell 50-50 tickets and possibly sell tickets for any basket raffles or other

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fundraising that may be scheduled for this tournament. The GAHA director will check in periodically to make sure all questions are answered and everything is under control. They will also be available for the final game to run the lights and smoke machine for special effects and excitement. The GAHA director will also coordinate for a local company to supply staff to handle announcing and playing music during the games.

TOURNAMENT PICTURES

Each tournament you attend, you will normally find a photography company taking photos for sale to parents, grand parents and other family members. These photo's are comprised of many times still photo's while on the bench but mostly action photo's of game play. Typically the photographer has a computer system setup for almost immediate viewing of the photo's and forms to place an order before you leave. Some actually can print your order and have it ready later in the tournament. Most companies also will post the photo's on their website for purchase over the internet. Also be aware if you see certain photo's that you really like, many have the ability to provide specialty photo's, such as double exposure.

HOME TOURNAMENT DECORATIONS

Each home tournament is like a theme party you might throw for friends. You will decorate to match the theme and prepare your house for large numbers of people. In this case, the rink manager has prepared for the large number of people, but you must do the decorating. The families in the tournament need to coordinate who is going to decorate and what ideas they will use. Specifics of how the "warm" room and adjoining areas will be decorated, should be cleared with rink management. Also each family will make a board for their player. This board, approximately, 24" x 36" can be decorated with any good luck message or words of encouragement personalized for their child. They will be hung before the first game and removed after the last game by the families. Also larger banners can be made and hung on the bench, behind the coaches, during each teams games

CLINICS - SKATING/CHECKING/GOALIE

There will be new and challenging clinics that will be presented in the first few months of the hockey season. The objective is to increase the overall ice time for all players, and to dedicate a specific amount of extra time to very thorough and intense skill development to compliment all of the things being done on the individual teams. They will be organized by our ACE coordinator, Marc Staley, and we expect to have some very qualified outside instructors, in addition to inviting our coaches to participate. The sessions will be open to Mites through Midgets on a rotating schedule. ***Your son or daughter won't want to miss any of these very special sessions!***

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SPONSORS

This is also been an area of exciting new ideas and opportunities. Jodi Nichols is leading this critical activity with her own brand of energy, enthusiasm and creativity. We would love to have more volunteers to work with Jodi and her group to spread the word on the value of youth hockey and help us tap new sources of financial support to help keep our costs low and our visibility high. If you are willing to help, or have ideas for potential supporters, please leave a note in Jodi's mail box at the rink, or call her, or any board member you know.

OPEN SKATES

Our new skaters, young or old, need time on their skates to become more comfortable. They will learn how to use their edges, how to stop and start and many other things. They will break in their new skates in faster if they are on the ice more often than just for their scheduled practices. Balance, control and comfort on their skates will allow them to concentrate on the rest of their game. So get your kids on the ice every possible chance.

PRACTICE AND GAME SCHEDULES

Scheduled practices will start at different times of the year. Most all teams will start in late August or early September. Midget splits which only play until high school hockey starts late October or early November, actually start skating in early August, shortly after the ice is put down. Tier III travel teams will begin play in late September. Empire teams will start playing games usually around October 25th.

PRACTICES

Practices will be scheduled by the ice scheduler. Younger teams will usually be scheduled earlier (i.e. 5 pm or 6 pm) while the older players will be after them. Coaches will discuss locker room policy such as what time they would like to have players ready by, if parents are allowed in locker rooms, etc. Ten minutes before the teams actual ice time, you will see the ice being resurfaced by the zamboni operator. The players can sit on the bench, but it is imperative, for safety reasons, that they keep hands, heads and all equipment in the bench area, so pinching or other bodily harm does not occur between the boards and the zamboni. The players may then enter the ice when, and only when, first when zamboni doors are closed and secured; second, a coach is present and releases them to enter the ice. It is important for the skaters to be as prompt as possible since the ice time allowed is only 50 minutes per team. Each hour of ice time is at least \$160 per hour in cost. After practice meet your skater in the locker room to undress. Please scan the locker room for left over equipment from your skater or others.

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GAMES

Games will also be scheduled by the ice scheduler. Most teams will usually be scheduled for Saturday or Sunday games. Coaches like to have the players dressed and ready from anywhere between 20 and 40 minutes before the game. That time before the game will allow the kids to bond as well as, at older levels to discuss game issues. The coaches will have time for discussion of game situations, some "board" talk as well as some motivational comments. Some coaches will be concerned about the players sitting in the locker room too long and succumbing to the heat and then being lethargic on the ice at game time. They may have the players dress and then move them to the ice area to have pre-game discussions. The players may then enter the ice when, and only when, first when zamboni doors are closed and secured; second, a coach releases them to enter the ice. It is important for the skaters to be as prompt as possible in order to be respectful towards your teammates. After the game, meet your skater in the locker room to undress. Please scan the locker room for left over equipment from your skater or others.

EQUIPMENT

It is important that each and every player have not only the right equipment, but the correct style and proper fit. Skates that are too big will cause sore feet and ankles as well as blisters.

Each player will need a jock or underwear with a cup. There are shorts available that accept a cup and also have Velcro patches to attach socks to instead of the old fashioned garter belts. Many players will wear a lighter pair of long underwear to keep them warm or a set of Under Armor. Each player will need a properly fitting pair of skates that will be need to be sharpened every 5-6 times on the ice. Fabric skate guards will help absorb moisture from the blades to prevent rust. A pair of normal weight long socks to come above the top of the skate boot will be most comfortable. Your skater will also need shin guards with full calf protection for safety during collisions and pile ups with other skaters. Hockey socks are provided when playing on a team but are needed to be purchased for the beginner level. You will need a properly sized pair of hockey pants. Most good quality pants have proper padding with tailbone protection. Each player will also need shoulder and elbow pads, a comfortable neck guard, a mouth guard and a properly fitted helmet. A helmet should be adjustable to grow into but not too large that it is sloppy around the skull. Also the chin should fit into the chin cup properly to prevent head injuries or concussions. The last thing would be a good fitting mouth guard that attaches to the helmet cage. As each skater gets older they may prefer the loose mouth guards. Lack of mouth guards or neck guards during games can be cause for a penalty or ejection from the game.

If you have any questions whether you equipment is correctly sized, see your head coaches.

All of these items can be supplied by several local hockey stores in Buffalo and Rochester areas. There is nothing wrong with used equipment as long as it fits properly. Equipment that fits poorly can be as unsafe incorrectly sized equipment. With experience in equipment language and proper sizing, this equipment can also be purchased on line.

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JERSEY'S – WHO OWNS THEM?

The jersey's are the property of GAHA. When assigned to a team, they are the responsibility of the head coach and ultimately the parents. It is recommended that the jerseys only be worn for games and scrimmages. Wearing the jerseys to school, parties or other situations away from actual games is prohibited unless otherwise pre-approved by the Board for specific GAHA or other public promotion of GAHA.

LAUNDRY RESPONSIBILITIES:

Each team will decide amongst themselves whether they have one family volunteer to perform jersey laundering or whether the duties will be shared. That family is then responsible for safe care and transport of the jerseys to the next game. If there are any questions on laundering procedures, contact the equipment manager.

SOCKS

Each year GAHA will supply each player with a new pair of socks. This allows all players to at least have jerseys and socks match and provide a somewhat uniform appearance when on the ice representing the Batavia Ramparts.

WE'RE ALL VOLUNTEERS – PLEASE BE RESPECTFUL!

Like any organization, we are made up of volunteers, human volunteers. Most of us have never been involved in any organization, at this level and are in an “on the job training” situation. Again, we are human; we will make mistakes, guaranteed! We just want to keep them to a minimum, with the least amount of aggravation to all parties involved. Will we keep everyone happy? We will do our best, but all know that's not possible.

There is nothing wrong with disagreeing with someone. Done in the right spirit and forum, it brings about good interaction and positive change. Done in the wrong manner, only makes a situation worse and more difficult for everyone involved.

So please remember, we're all in this together, to play some hockey and have some fun. Relax, take a deep breath and we'll work it out together. **Take it to the next level and run for a position on the board.**

WEBSITE

GAHA is trying to follow the times and have most if not all information on the website accessible to the general public. The website is being updated as often as time allows. More information is being published daily to better educate our parents. Please check out our website as well as the links. There are

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many new and exciting things going on in the hockey world. Please check out our website, as often as possible for updates at <http://www.usahockey.com/gaha>.

ICE SCHEDULE / NEWSLETTER IN RACKS

Ice schedules are usually printed every six weeks and will be placed in the proper box in the “*Rampart News*” area in the warm room. Newsletters are updated several times throughout the year and will also be placed in the “News” area, as well as being posted on the website and emailed to coaches and managers to allow them to distribute to their team through an email chain. Ice schedules periodically change. Any changes in individual team ice schedules will be handed out by the team head coach or manager. There is a master schedule on the door of the coach’s room. Any updates are marked on that schedule for all to see.

ANNUAL “END OF THE YEAR” BANQUET

At the end of the year, all the teams gather together for one large party. Each family purchases tickets for the buffet dinner for each family member planning to attend. Tickets are normally available through your manager.

The teams gather for social reasons as well as awards and a “State of the League” address by the president.

Each head coach will have several moments to get up in front of the crowd and present his or her team and hand out awards. USA Hockey awards would be zero (shutout), playmaker (more than 3 assists per game) and hat trick patches. The younger teams will many times chip in or use fundraising money to purchase goodie bags for each player as well as trophies for each player as “participation” awards. The following Association Awards will be handed out by our League president.

DAVID MCCARTHY LEADERSHIP AWARD - Presented to a player (travel or house) that embodies the spirit of leadership. This Player has the ability to remain positive and supportive of his teammates no matter what the situation. This player helps lead the program forward not only by utilizing positive communication, but by demonstrating positive actions on and off the ice.

WNY MANAGER OF THE YEAR – Presented to a WNY team manager who best exemplifies the spirit of volunteerism. This manager assists the head coach in the smooth management of the team. They help to create a positive atmosphere among parents and embody the spirit and goals of the organization.

EMPIRE MANAGER OF THE YEAR - Presented to an Empire team manager who best exemplifies the spirit of volunteerism. This manager assists the head coach in the smooth management of the team. They help to create a positive atmosphere among parents and embody the spirit and goals of the organization.

BRENDA MCCOY SPORTSMANSHIP AWARD - Presented to the WNY player who exhibits outstanding talent and sportsmanship.

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ZAC JOHNSON MEMORIAL AWARD - Presented to a GAHA player who shows dedication and love for the game of hockey.

JON WISEMAN SPORTSMANSHIP AWARD - Presented to the Empire player who exhibits outstanding talent and sportsmanship.

SHARON VALYEAR DEDICATION AWARD - Presented to a member of a women's team or a female player that shows hard work and commitment to the sport of hockey.

MATTHEW MONDI MEMORIAL AWARD - Presented to a Mite age defenseman who shows love and dedication to the sport of hockey.

HERBERT HESCHKE MEMORIAL AWARD - Presented to the Squirt Empire player who has shown the greatest improvement this season.

WNY GOALIE OF THE YEAR - Presented to the WNY goalie who has shown a love for goaltending and the sport of hockey

EMPIRE GOALIE OF THE YEAR - Presented to the Empire goalie who has shown a love for goaltending and the sport of hockey.

JACK PORTER EMPIRE COACH OF THE YEAR- Presented to an Empire coach who has dedicated his time and effort to the organization and who exemplifies the ideals of GAHA and USA Hockey.

JACK PORTER WNY COACH OF THE YEAR- Presented to a WNY coach who has dedicated his time and effort to the organization and who exemplifies the ideals of GAHA and USA Hockey.

PAM BORDEN MEMORIAL AWARD_-This award will be presented to a GAHA player who best exemplifies strength, determination, and perseverance while dealing with adversity. (200.00 scholarship)

GENERAL MEETING:

Twice each year the GAHA Board has public meetings. There is a mid year meeting usually in early December and then the end of year meeting, usually in Mid March.

This meeting is OPEN TO ALL and is informative to present members as well as to new comers. The new candidates for board positions will be present and will be voted on. There will be a number of topics such as pre-mite information and parent help, an overview of our organization and its members, parent and player responsibilities, among others.

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THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO ASK OUR BOARD MEMBERS QUESTIONS. They will be there, willing to answer and work out any questions or concerns you may have. THIS IS ALSO YOUR CHANCE TO COME AND VOTE FOR YOUR BOARD MEMBERS.

PLEASE DO NOT LET THIS INVITATION GO BY. THIS MEETING IS A CHANCE FOR YOU TO GET INFORMED, INVOLVED AND UPDATED.

Isn't your child's hockey experience worth it?

Hope to see you there.

HOCKEY TERMS

Assist: Point awarded to a player or players for helping set up a goal; usually the last two offensive players to handle the puck prior to a goal being scored are credited for assists.

Boards: The wooden and glass walls that surround the rink.

Body Check: Using the hip or shoulder to impede the progress of an opponent who has the puck.

Breakaway: A scoring opportunity that occurs when there are no defending players between the puck carrier and the opposing goaltender.

Changing On The Fly: Substitution of players without a stoppage in play.

Face-Off: To initiate play, the puck is dropped between two opposing players who face each other.

Forechecking: Pressuring the opposition when they control the puck in the neutral or defensive zone.

Hat Trick: Three goals scored by one player in a single game.

Icing: Intentionally shooting the puck from behind the centre red line over your opponent's goal line. The play is halted and a face-off taken on the side of the infraction, nearest the goal line in the defending team's end.

Off-Side: When a player precedes the puck into the attacking zone i.e. crosses the opponents blue line without the puck. The play is halted and restarted with a face-off outside of the attacking zone.

Power Play: When a team has more players on the ice because of a penalty (or penalties) called against the opposing team.

Pull The Goalie: In an attempt to tie the score, a team trailing by one or two goals may take its goalie off the ice and send out an extra skater. This usually occurs in the closing minute(s) of a game.

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Shorthanded: When a team is forced to play with fewer than six players because one or more have been sent to the penalty box.

Slap Shot: A sweeping motion with an accentuated back swing to shoot the puck.

Wrist Shot: The motion of shooting with the puck directly against the blade of the stick.

HOCKEY GLOSSARY

Age Classifications

The following Youth and Girls/Women age classifications have been established for all teams registered with USA Hockey.

Youth Teams: 8 & under (Mite), 10 & under (Squirt), 12 & under (Pee Wee), 14 & under (Bantam), 16 & under (Midget) and 18 & under (Midget).

Girls/Women Teams: 8 & under, 10 & under, 12 & under, 14 & under, 16 & under and 19 & under.

(Note 1) Girls/Women playing on a Youth team must conform to the Youth age classification.

(Note 2) High School age classification is governed under the same playing rules as the Youth 18 & under (Midget) age classification.

(Note 3) Adult classifications shall include Adult noncheck, Adult U.S., Adult Elite and Adult Women, and shall be governed by these rules, except where otherwise noted.

Altercation

Any physical interaction between two or more opposing players resulting in a penalty or penalties being assessed.

Body Checking

A legal body check is one in which a player checks an opponent who is in possession of the puck, by using his hip or body from the front, diagonally from the front or straight from the side, and does not take more than two fast steps in executing the check.

Legitimate body checking must be done only with the trunk of the body (hips and shoulders) and must be above the opponent's knees and below the neck. If body checking is unnecessarily rough, it must be penalized.

Body Contact

Contact that occurs between opponents during the normal process of playing the puck, provided there has been no overt hip, shoulder or arm contact to physically force the opponent off of the puck.

Break-away

A condition whereby a player is in control of the puck with no opposition between the player and the opposing goal, with a reasonable scoring opportunity.

Butt-Ending

The condition whereby a player uses the shaft of the stick above the upper hand to jab or attempt to jab an opposing player.

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Coach

A Coach is a person primarily responsible for directing and guiding the play of his team. Along with the Manager, he is responsible for the conduct of his team's players before, during and after a game.

Coincident Penalty

A penalty of equal type (e.g., minor or major) assessed during the same stoppage of play, and for which neither team is reduced in

on-ice numerical strength. A coincident penalty never causes either team to be "shorthanded" for purposes of penalty termination if a goal is scored.

Creases

Goalkeeper's-Areas marked on the ice in front of each goal designed to protect the goalkeepers from interference by attacking players.

Referee's-Area marked on the ice in front of the Penalty Timekeeper's seat for the use of the Referee.

Cross-Checking

When a player, holding his stick with both hands, checks an opponent by using the shaft of the stick with no part of the stick on the ice.

Delayed Off-Side

A situation where an attacking player has preceded the puck across the attacking blue line, but the defending team has gained possession of the puck and is in a position to bring the puck out of their Defending Zone without any delay or contact with an attacking player.

Deflecting the Puck

The action of the puck contacting any person or object, causing it to change direction.

Directing the Puck

The act of intentionally moving or positioning the body, skate or stick so as to change the course of the puck in a desired direction.

Face-Off

The action of an official dropping the puck between the sticks of two opposing players to start play. A face-off begins when the Referee indicates its location and the officials take their appropriate positions, and ends when the puck has been legally dropped.

Fisticuffs

The actual throwing of a punch (closed fist) by a player that makes contact with an opponent.

Game Suspension(s)

When a player, Coach or manager receives a game suspension(s), he shall not be eligible to participate in the next game(s) that was already on the schedule of his team at the time of the incident.

Goalkeeper

A goalkeeper is a person designated as such by a team who is permitted special equipment and privileges to prevent the puck from entering the goal.

Head-Butting

The physical use of one's head in the course of delivering a body-check (head first) in the chest, head, neck or back area or the physical use of the head to strike an opponent.

Head Contact

The action of a player intentionally or recklessly contacting a player in the head, including with the stick or by an illegal body check (as defined in this Glossary).

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-HECC

The Hockey Equipment Certification Council is an independent organization responsible for the development, evaluation and testing of performance standards for protective ice hockey equipment. To date, there are standards for facemasks, helmets and skate blades.

Heel of the Stick

The point where the shaft of the stick and the bottom of the blade meet.

Hooking

The action of applying the blade of the stick to any part of an opponent's body or stick and impeding his progress by a pulling or tugging motion with the stick.

Injury Potential Penalties

Injury Potential Penalties include Butt-Ending, Checking from Behind, Head-Butting, Spearing, Board Checking, Charging, Cross Checking, Elbowing/Kneeing, High Sticking, Holding the Facemask, Slashing and Roughing. The Linesman may report such infractions to the Referee, following the next stoppage of play, that have occurred behind the play and were unobserved by the Referee.

Last Play Face-Off

The location at which the puck was last legally played by a player or goalkeeper immediately prior to a stoppage of play.

Off-Ice (Minor) Official

Officials appointed to assist in the conduct of the game including the Official Scorer, Game Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper and the two Goal Judges. The Referee has general supervision of the game and full control of all game officials, and in case of any dispute the Referee's decision shall be final.

Penalty

A penalty is the result of an infraction of the rules by a player or team official. It usually involves the removal from the game of the offending player or team official for a specified period of time. In some cases the penalty may be the awarding of a penalty shot on goal or the actual awarding of a goal.

Player

Member of a team physically participating in a game. The goalkeeper is considered a player except where special rules specify otherwise.

Possession of the Puck

The last player or goalkeeper to make contact with the puck. This includes a puck that is deflected off a player or any part of his equipment.

Possession and Control of the Puck

The last player or goalkeeper to make contact with the puck and who is also propelling the puck in a desired direction.

Proper Authorities (Proper Disciplinary Authority)

The governing body of the team or teams involved, as determined by the Affiliate, except:

- (1) In USA Hockey Tournaments and Play-Offs, the body shall be the Discipline Committee of the Tournament or Play-Off.
- (2) In matters relating to assault of official, the body shall be the Affiliate Association of that team.

Protective Equipment

Equipment worn by players for the sole purpose of protection from injury. Recommended equipment should be commercially manufactured.

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Shorthanded

Shorthanded means that a team is below the numerical strength of its opponents on the ice. When a goal is scored against a shorthanded team, the minor or bench minor penalty that terminates automatically is the first such noncoincident penalty (the minor or bench minor penalty then being served with the least amount of time remaining). Thus, if an equal number of players from each team is serving a penalty(s) (minor, bench minor, major or match only), neither team is "shorthanded."

Slashing

The action of striking or attempting to strike an opponent with a stick or of swinging a stick at an opponent with no contact being made. Tapping an opponent's stick is not considered slashing.

Spearing

The action of poking or attempting to poke an opponent with the tip of the blade of the stick while holding the stick with one or both hands.

Substitute Goalkeeper

A designated goalkeeper on the Official Scoresheet who is not then participating in the game.

Team Official

A Team Official is any person on the players' bench who is not on the game scoresheet as an eligible player or goalkeeper. All such persons must be registered in the current season as a Coach with USA Hockey, and must have attained the appropriate certification level as required by the District and/or Affiliate. One such person must be designated as the Head Coach. A player or goalkeeper on the roster who is unable to play, other than through suspension, may be on the players' bench without being considered a Team Official if he is wearing the team jersey and all required head and face protective equipment.

Temporary Goalkeeper

A player not designated as a goalkeeper on the Official Scoresheet who assumes that position when no designated goalkeeper is able to participate in the game. He is governed by goalkeeper privileges and limitations and must return as a "player" when a designated goalkeeper becomes available to participate in the game.

Time-Out (Curfew definition)

A curfew game is one in which the game must end by a certain time of day. Conversely, a noncurfew game is one that will be played to clock time conclusion, regardless of how long the game lasts.

PENALTY SUMMARY

The following summary of penalties is intended for general application of the rules. Specific situations may require different applications. All referenced rules should be consulted for exact language.

Minor Penalty

Personal Fouls

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 601(a) | Unsportsmanlike Conduct |
| 601(b) | Shooting puck after whistle |
| 613(a) | Instigator of fisticuffs |
| 613(f) | Players not going to bench after warning during altercation |
| 618(a) | Holding |
| 621(a) | Interference |

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- 611(d) Face-off interference
- 621(b) Interference by player on bench
- 621(c) Interfering with goalkeeper in crease
- 625(d) Leaving penalty bench prematurely
- 633(d) Stick contact with goalkeeper
- 639(a) Clipping (leaving feet)

Delay of Game, Player or Goalkeeper

- 602(a, c) Adjusting clothing/equipment
- 609(a) Batting/shooting puck out of rink
- 609(b) Shooting puck out of rink
- 609(c) Deliberate goal displacement
- 609(e) Freezing puck along boards or net
- 609(f) Goalkeeper intentionally stops play
- 609(g) Continued improper face-off position
- 611(b) Second face-off violation, same team
- 612(a, b) Falling on puck
- 615(d) Picking up puck from ice
- 629(b) Freezing puck along boards

Goalkeeper Infractions

- 303(d) Wearing illegal equipment
- 406(b) Thrown stick during penalty shot
- 407(d) Leaving crease area during altercation
- 407(e) Participating in play across center line
- 605(c) Going to bench for stick at stoppage
- 615(a) Holding puck more than three seconds
- 615(b) Piling up obstacles in front of goal
- 628(c) Dropping puck onto goal netting

Stick and Equipment Violations

- 301(d) Playing with an illegal stick
- 301(d) Player playing with goalkeeper stick
- 301(f) Playing with more than one stick
- 304(a) Equipment not worn under uniform
- 304(a) Playing without helmet/facemask
- 605(a) Playing with a broken stick
- 605(b) Receiving an illegal stick
- 613(f) Dropping glove(s)/stick in altercation
- 636(b) Throwing a stick (non-Penalty Shot)

Bench Minor Penalty

- 104(e) Goalkeeper warm-up area
- 109(c) Alcohol, tobacco, smoking on bench
- 203(b) Roster addition during game
- 203(c) Improper goalkeeper substitution
- 205(a) Too many players on the ice
- 205(d, f) Illegal entry from penalty bench
- 205(e, f) Goalkeeper to bench at stoppage

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206(d)	Injured/penalized player returns prematurely
301(d)	Stick measurement legal
307(c)	Equipment measurement (legal)
308(a)	Use of electronic devices
601(c1, h2)	Obscene, profane, abusive language on players' bench
601(c2, h3)	Article thrown onto ice from players' bench
601(h1)	Team Official bangs boards
601(h4)	Team Official inciting opponent
601(h5)	Nonphysical interference with Game Official from players' bench
609(d)	Continued incorrect players on ice
632(a)	Refusing to start play
632(b)	Refusing to go on ice

Minor or Double Minor Penalty

640(a)	Unnecessary roughness
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Minor or Major #

604(a)	Boarding
606 (a, b)	Charging
608(a)	Cross-Checking
610(a)	Elbowing/Kneeing
616(a)	Head Contact
617(a)	High-sticking
619(a)	Hooking
633(a)	Slashing
639(a)	Tripping/Leg checking
640(a)	Body-checking in no-check game
640(b)	Avoidable check
640(c)	Checking opponent after whistle
#	Major plus Game Misconduct required if resulting in injury

Minor plus Misconduct or Major plus Game Misconduct

607(a)	Checking from behind
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Major plus Game Misconduct

608(c)	Butt-ending
607(b)	Checking From Behind (head first)
613(a, c)	Fisticuffs
603(d)	Head-butting
618(b)	Holding/grabbing facemask
625(b)	Leaving Bench in Altercation
634(a)	Spearing
640(a)	Injuring by body check (nonchecking)

Minor, Double Minor or Major plus Game Misconduct

613(b, e)	Fisticuffs (retaliation)
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Minor plus Misconduct Penalty

301(e) Not surrendering stick for measurement

Minor plus Game Misconduct Penalty

613(f) Drop glove(s)/stick, instigate altercation

Bench Minor or Game Misconduct or both

625(h) Team Official on ice without permission

Major plus Game Misconduct or Match

623(a) Kicking opponent

Match Penalty

601 (g1, j 1) Injury or attempting to injure Game Official

601(g2, j2) Injury or attempting to injure opponent (except player to player)

601(g3, j3) Detrimental behavior

603(a) Attempt to injure opponent

603(a) Deliberate injury of opponent

603(b) Attempt to injure nonplayer

603(b) Deliberate injury to nonplayer

603(c) Taped hand, cutting opponent

632(a,b) Suspended game—refusal to start play

Misconduct Penalty

304(b) Helmet/face mask not worn on bench

304(c) Mouthpiece violation

304(e) Protective equipment violation

305(b) Playing with cut palm on glove

406(f) Distraction during penalty shot

601(a) Persisting in unsportsmanlike conduct

601(d1) Obscene, profane, abusive language (player)

601(d2) Puck shot away from Official retrieving it

601(d3) Throwing equipment out of rink

601(d4) Not proceeding to penalty bench or dressing room

601(d5) Player in Referee's crease

601(d6) Nonphysical interference with Official

Game Misconduct Penalty

403(b) Second major penalty in same game

404(d) Five penalties to same player in game

601(a) Persisting in unsportsmanlike conduct

601 (f2, i1) Obscene gesture (player or Team Official) 601 (f2, i1) Racial/ethnic slur

601 (f1) Persisting player conduct, after Misconduct

601(i2) Persisting Team Official conduct, after Bench Minor

601(i3) Physically interfering with Game Official

613(d) First to intervene in altercation

622(b) Player interference with spectator

Misconduct or Game Misconduct Penalty

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- 601 (e1) Touching or holding Game Official
- 601(e2) Continuing altercation after warning
- 601(e3) Banging boards or glass with stick (player)
- 636(c) Stick thrown out of playing area

Game Misconduct or Match Penalty

- 633(c) Swinging stick at opponent in altercation

Penalty Shot (only)

- 205(c) Deliberate illegal substitution
- 609(c) Goalkeeper deliberately displaces goal, no break-away
- 609(c) Deliberate removal of helmet/facemask, break-away
- 621(f) Thrown stick, break-away
- 625(g) Illegal entry, break-away

Penalty Shot or Awarded Goal

- 609(c) Deliberate goal displacement in scoring opportunity
- 612(c) Player falling on puck in crease
- 615(d) Player picking up puck from crease
- 636(a) Stick thrown at puck in Defending Zone
- 639(c, d) Fouled from behind on break-away

Awarded Goal (only)

- 609(c) Deliberate goal displacement preventing a goal
- 615(b) Goalkeeper stick left in front of goal, preventing a goal

REFEREE SIGNALS



DELAYED PENALTY

Delayed calling of penalty or other violation. Arm extended fully above head (hand without whistle).



CHECKING FROM BEHIND

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



MATCH

Flat part of hand patted on head.



HIGH STICKING

Holdings both fists clenched, one immediately above the other at the height of the shoulders.

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GOAL

Referee points into the net.



POSSIBLE ICING

Pass out of defensive zone.



PENALTY SHOT

Arms crossed above head, giving signal of stoppage in play.



HAND PASS

Open part of hand displayed in a pushing motion.



HOLDING

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



ICING THE PUCK

The back referee or linesman signals a possible icing by fully extending his arm without the whistle over his head. The front referee or linesman indicates the icing is completed by extending his arm over his head. The back referee or linesman will then blow his whistle and skate to the face-off spot. When he is standing on the face-off spot, he extends his arms to indicate the icing.



SLASHING

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



HOOKING

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



ROUGHING

Fist clenched and arm extended out of the side of the body.



BUTT ENDING

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



CROSS CHECKING

A forward motion with both fists clenched extending from the chest.



BOARDING

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

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CHARGING

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



TRIPPING

With both skates on the ice striking right leg with the right hand below the knee.



SPEARING

A jabbing motion with both hands thrust out directly in front of the body.



KNEEING

Slapping either knee with the palm of the hand whilst keeping both skates on the ice.



INTERFERENCE

Crossed arms with closed fists stationary in front of the chest.



ELBOWING

Tapping either elbow with the other hand.



WASHOUT

No goal or no icing.

FACEOFF SUMMARY

Center Ice

- 635(a) Start of game and periods
- 611(i) Goal scored
- 205(b) Premature goalkeeper substitution (normal)

Neutral Zone Spot

- 409(b) Coincident icing and delayed penalty
- 611(f) Stoppage by attacking player in Attacking Zone
- 611(f) Attacking player shoots puck onto netting
- 611(f) Gathering of players
- 621(d) Goal crease violation
- 626(b) Puck carried off-side
- 626(g) Off-side error by officials
- 628(b) Attacking team makes puck unplayable

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End Zone Face-Off Spot

- 406(g) Unsuccessful penalty shot attempt
- 611(h) Last play face-off between end spots and end boards
- 611(i) Goal illegally scored off official
- 615(c) Goalkeeper throws puck forward
- 617(a) Slap shot, 10 & under and younger
- 617(d) High-sticked puck
- 620(a) Icing
- 620(f) Icing error by officials
- 626(e) Intentional off-side
- 628(b) Defending player shoots puck onto netting
- 629(c) Bringing puck back into Defending Zone

Last Play Face-Off

- 611(g) General rule
- 205(b) Premature goalkeeper substitution (exception)
- 409(a) Penalty on team in possession
- 409(b) Stoppage following delayed penalty signal
- 611(g) Fouls by players on both sides simultaneously
- 615(e) Hand pass
- 622(a, c) Interference by spectators
- 625(k) Off-side player entering from players' bench
- 626(b) Puck passed off-side
- 628(a) Puck strikes overhead obstruction/rink defect
- 629(a) Stalled puck between opposing players
- 630(a) Puck out of sight of Referee

If there are discrepancies arise between this publication and the GAHA policies and procedures, Board approved policies and procedures will supersede this document.

NOTES / COMMENTS