

HOCKEY CANADA

Coach 2 – Coach Level:
Coach Workbook — In-class Component

Version 1.0, 2023







PARTNERS IN COACH EDUCATION

The National Coaching Certification Program is a collaborative program of the Government of Canada, provincial/territorial governments, national/provincial/territorial sport organizations, and the Coaching Association of Canada.































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LIST OF WORKBOOK TASKS

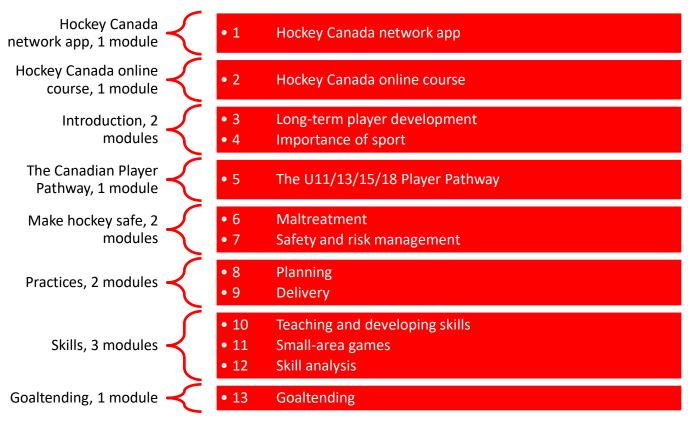
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YOUR COACH WORKBOOK

HOW TO USE YOUR COACH WORKBOOK

This workbook is for you to use during the in-class component of your Coach 2 – Coach Level training. The workbook contains all the tasks your Learning Facilitator will assign during the in-class component, as well as material that will help you complete those tasks.

The workbook is organized in terms of the 13 modules in the in-class component:



The workbook presents some or all of the following information for each module:

- **Follow-along**: The text of the slides your Learning Facilitator presents. This helps you follow along at the time and also serves as a reminder of the clinic's content that you can refer to later.
- **Tasks**: The tasks you complete during the clinic. These are in the Follow-along parts of the workbook right where your Learning Facilitator assigns them.

HOCKEY CANADA NETWORK APP

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

Hockey Canada Coach 2 - Coach Level: Coach Workbook - In-class Component

HOCKEY CANADA NETWORK APP

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

About the app...

The Hockey Canada Network App is a free download.



To find out more, check out https://www.hockeycanadanetwork.com/.

HOCKEY UNIVERSITY ONLINE COURSE

My notes...

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

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HOCKEY UNIVERSITY ONLINE COURSE

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1

Follow-along

Task #1

As a group, discuss any questions you have after taking the Hockey University online course.

INTRODUCTION

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

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LONG-TERM PLAYER DEVELOPMENT

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

What is long-term player development?

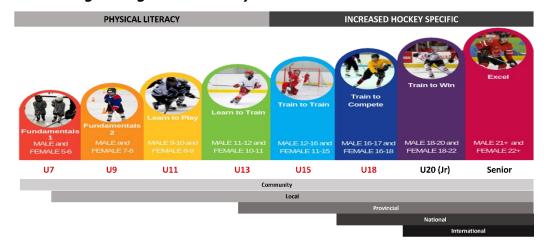
- It is the planned, systematic, and progressive development of individual players
- Hockey Canada's Long Term Player Development (LTPD) model is a framework to maximize players' potential and keep them involved in hockey throughout their lives

Hockey Canada's Long Term Player Development model

NCCP/Sport for Life	Hockey Canada
NCCP Competition – Development	
Sport for Life Train to Compete MALE 16 - 17 and FEMALE 16 - 18 NATIONAL During this stage players will participate in training with a focus on position specific technical and tactical preparation. There is as emphasis on fitness preparation and the development of position specific technical and tactical skills under competitive conditions. Important objectives are the development of aerobic capacity, power, self awareness and independence. The player may be introduced to international competitive experience at the end of this stage.	 Hockey Canada Coach 2 Coach Level (Recreational) Hockey Canada Development 1 (Competitive) HP1 (national competition) Instructional Stream 3
Sport for Life Train to Train MALE 12 - 16 and FEMALE 11 - 15 PROVINCIAL The focus during this stage is on building an aerobic base, developing speed and strength and further developing and consolidating sport specific technical skills with an increased emphasis on hockey and a reduction in the number of other sports played. This phase will also include the introduction and development of individual and group tactics. Social and emotional considerations are addressed by placing an emphasis on team-building, group interaction and social activities.	 Hockey Canada Coach 2 Coach Level (Recreational) Hockey Canada Development 1 (Competitive) HP1 (provincial competition) Instructional Stream 2

NCCP/Sport for Life	Hockey Canada
NCCP Competition – Introduction	
Sport for Life Learn to Train MALE 11 - 12 and FEMALE 10 - 11 LOCAL/PROVINCIAL This is the most significant period for development. This is the window of accelerated adaptation to motor coordination. Group interaction, team building and social activities should be emphasized. A reasonable balance of practices and games will foster the ongoing development and mastery of essential skills in hockey.	 Hockey Canada Coach 2 Coach Level (Recreational) Hockey Canada Development 1 (Competitive) Instructional Stream 2
Sport for Life Learn to Play MALE 9 - 10 and FEMALE 8 - 9 LOCAL This stage is the beginning of the most important window to develop the fine motor skills on an individual technical skill basis that leads to utilizing these skills into individual and team tactics later on. During this phase, prior to the beginning of the growth spurt, players have the best opportunity to learn and begin to master fine motor skills that can be used in combination with other skills. In most cases what is learned or not learned in this stage will have a very significant effect on the level of play that is achieved later on. Players should be able to begin to transfer skills and concepts from practices to games.	

LTPD and age categories in hockey



Why focus on LTPD?

	If we do		If we don't
•	Training and competition are properly balanced; as a result, players develop in accordance with growth and development guidelines and learn good training habits		Players over-compete and under-train; this interferes with players' development, and players develop bad habits as a result
	Players have good movement skills, proper fitness, and good skill development		Players have poor movement skills, lack proper fitness, and have poor skill development
	Preparation focuses on fun and long-term development	-	Preparation focuses on short-term outcomes
	Players participate in a variety of sports (multi-sport athletes)		Early specialization is demanded
	Players have FUN		Players don't have fun

How do we know our focus on LTPD is working?

- Players enjoy coming to the rink every day
- Players' skills improve
- Players develop and continue to the next level

IMPORTANCE OF SPORT

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

Sport has value for youth...

- Helps players develop:
 - The core skills required for a healthy and successful life
 - A strong work ethic, enthusiasm for collaboration, and the ability to persevere
- Makes it more likely players develop a positive self-image and experience overall improvements in their health and well-being
- Is associated with better academic outcomes

But girls' drop-out rates are a concern...

- By age 14, girls drop out of sport at twice the rate of boys
- Not having fun is a top-four reason that girls leave sports

So how can we keep girls in the game?

- Use gender-neutral language
- Don't say "you play/skate/shoot/etc., like a girl" it's offensive and has no place in sport
- Focus on girls' athletic competence and accomplishments don't use men's sports to measure the success or skill of women and girls
- Profile members of Canada's National Women's Team
- Provide structured social time before, during, or after practices
- Invite women leaders in your community to speak to your team
- Invite women in players' lives, such as but not limited to their mom, aunt, or coach from another sport, to volunteer in an active coaching role
- Encourage young women, especially current or former players, to think about coaching

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

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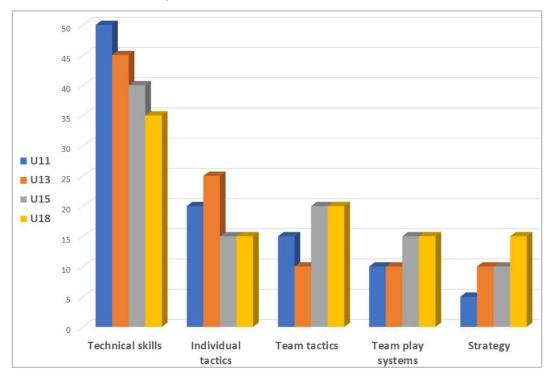
THE CANADIAN PLAYER PATHWAY

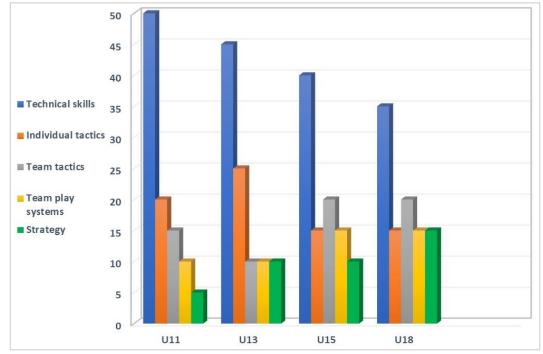
THE U11/13/15/18 PLAYER PATHWAY

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along U11/13/15/18 development





For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

Hockey Canada Coach 2 – Coach Level: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

And here's what each term in the charts means:1

Technical skills:

The fundamental skills that are required to play the game (e g skating, shooting, passing and checking)

Individual tactics:

Action by one player using one or a combination of technical skills in order to create an advantage or to take away the advantage of an opponent

A tactic may be classified as offensive or defensive (e g 1-on-1 offensive fake and driving to the net)

Team tactics:

A collective action of two or more players using technical skills and / or individual tactics in order to create an advantage or take away the advantage of an opponent (e g 3 vs 2)

Team play systems:

A pattern of play in which the movement of all players is integrated in a coordinated fashion in order to accomplish an offensive or defensive objective (e g 2-1-2 forechecking system)

Strategy:

The selection of team play systems in order to impose upon the opposition, the style of play and tactics which will build on the coach's, team's strengths and neutralize those of the opponent while at the same time taking advantage of the opponent's weaknesses

For example: when the opponent's defensive players have weak puckhandling skills, the strategy might be to shoot the puck in and use a 2-1-2 aggressive forechecking system

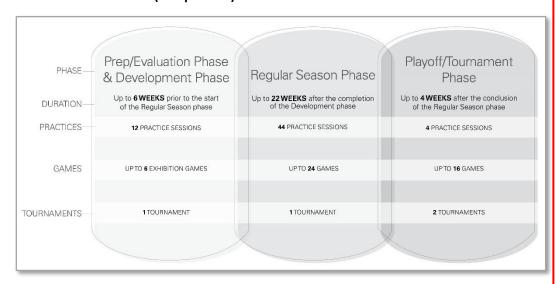
¹ These definitions are from Hockey Canada's Canadian Player Pathway documents.

U11

U11 seasonal structure (recreational)



U11 seasonal structure (competitive)



${\it Hockey Canada Coach 2-Coach Level: Coach Workbook-In-class Component}$

U11 skills matrix

Balance & Agility	Edge Control	Starting & Stopping	Forward Skating & Striding	Backward Skating	Turning & Crossovers
All skating skills from	Figure 8's- forward- inside & outside edge	Front v-start	Forward striding	C-cuts left foot/right foot	Glide turns/tight turns
Timbits U7 and U9	Figure 8's- backward-	Crossover start	Linear crossovers	Backward scissor skate	C-cuts-around circle- outside foot- forward & backward
Foward scissor skate	inside & outside edge	Backward c-cut start	Acceleration	One crossover/reach	
Lateral crossovers	Heel to heel (Mohawk)	Outside leg stop	Quick feet	Backward striding	Crossovers—forward & backward Pivots—backward to forward & forward to
C-cuts toe on puck	One-leg weaving-	Two-foot parallel stop	Evasive skating		
	forward/backward	One-leg backward stop			
		Two-leg backward stop			backward
					Pivots- open & revers
Stationary Puck Control	Moving Puck Control	Stationary Passing & Receiving	Moving Passing & Receiving	Shooting	Individual Offensive Taction
Narrow/Wide	Narrow/Wide	Stationary forehand pass	Moving forehand pass	Forehand- wrist shot	Body fakes
Side-front-side	Open ice carry- forehand	Stationary bankhand pass	Moving bankhand pass	Backhand- sweep shot	Stick fakes
Toe drag-front & side	& backhand	Forehand saucer pass	Pass & follow	Forehand/backhand shots	Dekes
Attack the triangle	Weaving with puck		Cross & drop	in motion	Moves in combination Net drives
	Toe drag-front & side Attack the triangle			Forehand- flip shot	
				Backhand- flip shot	
				Tips/deflections	
Individual Defensive Tactics	Team Play				
Angling	Basic positioning-D zone				
Basic 1-on-1	Basic breakouts				
Escape moves	Basic entries				
Puck retrievals					
Gap control					
Tracking					

Hockey Canada Coach 2 – Coach Level: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

Sample U11/13 seasonal training plan (one month)

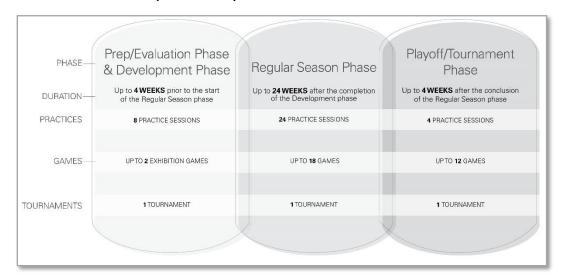


The sample seasonal plan comes from a month-by-month calendar that covers nine months, from August through April. The sample seasonal plan includes guidelines for in-season and off-season.

For the full U11/13 seasonal training plan, see pages 50 to 54 in the appendix.

U13

U13 seasonal structure (recreational)



U13 skills matrix

Balance & Agility	Edge Control	Starting & Stopping	Forward Skating & Striding	Backward Skating	Turning & Crossovers
All skating skills from	Figure 8's – forward –	Front v-start	Forward striding	C-cuts - left foot/right foot	Glide turns/tight turns
Initiation, novice and atom	inside & outside edge	Crossover start	Linear crossovers	Backward striding	C-cuts-around circle- outside foot- forward & backward
Forward/backward scissor skate	Figure 8's – backward – inside & outside edge	Backward c-cut start	Acceleration	One crossover/reach	
	Heel to heel (Mohawk)	One-leg backward stop	Quick feet		Crossovers- forward
Lateral crossovers	1 leg weaving – forward/	Two-leg backward stop	Evasive skating		Pivots- backward to forward & forward to backward
C-cuts toe on puck	backward				
					Pivots- open & revers
Stationary Puck Control	Moving Puck Control	Stationary Passing & Receiving	Moving Passing & Receiving	Shooting	Individual Offensive Tactic
Narrow/Wide	Narrow/Wide	Stationary forehand pass	Moving forehand pass	Forehand- wrist shot	Body fakes / shot fake
Side-front-side	Open ice carry- forehand & backhand	Stationary backhand pass	Moving backhand pass	Backhand- sweep shot	Stick fakes / fake pass
Toe drag-side/front	Weaving with puck	Forehand saucer pass	Moving forehand saucer pass	Forehand/backhand shots	Dekes
Attack triangle	Toe drag-front & side	Backhand saucer pass	Pass & follow	in motion	Moves in combination
Quick hands				Forehand- flip shot	Net drives
Range of motion	Attack triangle		Cross & drop	Backhand - flip shot Tips/deflections Snap/slap shot	Change of pace
	Quick hands				Puck protection
	Range of motion				Control skating
					Saving ice
Individual Defensive Tactics	Team Play				
Angling	Basic positioning-D zone				
Basic 1-on-1's	Basic breakouts				
Gap control	Regroups				
Escape moves	Entries				

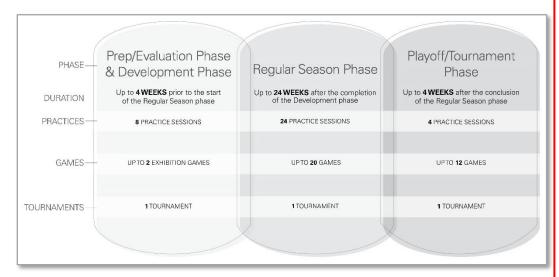
For the full U11/13 seasonal training plan, see pages 50 to 54 in the appendix.

Sample U13 seasonal training plan (one month)

■ The sample seasonal training plan for U13 is the same as that for U11. See "Sample U11/13 seasonal training plan (one month)" on page 17.

U15

U15 seasonal structure (recreational)



U15/18 skills matrix

Skating	Individual Offensive Play: Puck Control	Individual Offensive Play: Passing/Receiving	Individual Offensive Play: Shooting	Team Play: Offension
Strong On Feet	Control	Puck management skills	Being an option	Head up
Stride	Carry with speed	Passing	Quick release	Puck protection
Edges	Protection/In a crowd	Look offs	In stride	Puck management
Transition and pivots	Driving to the net	Receive and control consistently	Change puck angle	Quick transition
Change of direction	Stick fakes	Pick up bad passes	Shot choice	Smart puck support
Acceleration/Crossovers	Body fakes	1" pass threat	Shot mentality	principles (under pressure)
Stability	Dekes	Finding seams	Find shooting lane	Entries
Power	Moves in combination			Retrievals
Agility	Creativity			Hinging
Quick feet	Deception			Delays
Evasive turns				Cycling
Escapes				Net drives
Skate the game				Anticipation
N7 enand				
NZ speed Individual Defensive Skills	Team Play / Defensive Skills	Intangibles	Hockey Sense	
Individual	Skills Timing and support - spatial	Dedication to being an elite	Ability to make decisions	
Individual Defensive Skills	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness	Dedication to being an elite athlete	Ability to make decisions that affect the play	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side positioning	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control Read and react	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle Resiliency	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to compete at this level	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle Resiliency Work ethic	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side positioning	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control Read and react	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle Resiliency	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to compete at this level	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side positioning Shot blocking	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control Read and react	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle Resiliency Work ethic	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to compete at this level	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side positioning Shot blocking Boxing out	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control Read and react	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle Resiliency Work ethic Communication skills	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to compete at this level	
Individual Defensive Skills Angling Stick on puck Defensive side positioning Shot blocking Boxing out Fronting	Skills Timing and support - spatial awareness Situational gap control Read and react	Dedication to being an elite athlete Be in every battle Resiliency Work ethic Communication skills Emotional control	Ability to make decisions that affect the play Ability to understand the tactics necessary to compete at this level	

For the full U15/18 seasonal training plan, see pages 55 to 59 in

the appendix.

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Sample U15/U18 seasonal training plan (one month)



U18

U18 seasonal structure (recreational)



U15/18 skills matrix

■ The skills matrix for U18 is the same as that for U15. See "U15/18 skills matrix" on page 19.

Sample U15/18 seasonal training plan (one month)

The seasonal training plan for U18 is the same as that for U15. See "Sample U15/U18 seasonal training plan (one month)" on page 20.

Hockey Canada Coach 2 – Coach Level: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

Supporting the Canadian Player Pathway...

- Hockey University Online module
- Coach 2 Coach Level in-class and on-ice components
- Checking skills
- Respect in Sport Activity Leader Online module

MAKE HOCKEY SAFE

My notes...

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

The updated rule book is available at https://cdn.hockeycan ada.ca/hockeycanada/Hockeycanada/Hockeycanada/Hockeycanada/Hockeycanada/rulebookcasebook e.pdf.

Hockey Canada Coach 2 – Coach Level: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

MALTREATMENT

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1

Follow-along

What is maltreatment?

Maltreatment consists of acts that result in actual harm or the potential for physical or psychological harm. This includes but is not limited to physical, psychological, or sexual actions.

- Physical
 - Assault or unwanted physical contact
 - Non-contact behaviour, such as denying hydration or nutrition; providing alcohol to a participant under legal age; etc.
- Psychological
 - Verbal assaults or attacks
 - Unwanted physical contact
 - Denying attention or support
- Sexual
 - Unwanted contact of a sexual nature on any part of a person's body
 - Showing sexual videos or images
 - Unwanted conversation or teasing of a sexual nature

Why maltreatment?

- Hockey Canada believes that every person should have positive experiences in hockey
- It's easy to say that discrimination, harassment, and abuse have no place in our game... but we all play a role in making that a reality
- We must all expect more from our players, our coaching colleagues, parents, and ourselves
- No excuses

Playing Rules - Section 11

When it revised its playing rules in 2021, Hockey Canada put all the rules about maltreatment in one section — Section 11 — of the updated rule book. There are 5 rules on maltreatment:

- Rule 11.1: Unsportsmanlike conduct
- Rule 11.2: Disrespectful, abusive, and harassing behaviour
- Rule 11.3: Spitting
- Rule 11.4: Discrimination
- Rule 11.5: Physical harassment of officials

Hockey Canada also updated three of the rules — 11.1, 11.2, and 11.4 — to clarify its position on maltreatment. Two rules — 11.3 and 11.5 — did NOT change.

Updating Rules 11.1, 11.2, and 11.4 involved codifying the difference between emotion and abuse (Rules 11.1 and 11.2) and expanding the list of grounds for discrimination (Rule 11.4). See below.

Rule #	Key Criteria	Focus for coaches & players
11.1	Challenging or disputing	 Are you asking a question or arguing? There is a fine line between a brief emotional reaction and a deliberate continuation of that behaviour.
11.2	Disrespectful or abusive	 Swearing or comments of a personal nature are unacceptable. Players aren't on the ice to trash talk — they're on the ice to play hockey.
11.4	Discrimination	Race, national or ethnic origin, skin colour, or language spoken; religion, faith, or beliefs; age; sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity/expression; marital or familial status; genetic characteristics; disability.

Coaches as role models

Task #1

Coaches are role models for their players. With this in mind, have a group discussion about these two questions:

- 1 What behaviours are you modelling in practices and games on the prevention of maltreatment and creating a safe environment for players?
- 2 Are you setting your players up for success?

In the space below, record your notes on this discussion.

Change the culture

- Coaches play a very important role in changing the culture of the game when it comes to discrimination
- We must all work with administrators, parents, and players to:
 - Support marginalized members of our sport to realize their full potential in a fair and safe environment
 - Help change the hockey culture and make it more inclusive to all Canadians
 - Call out discrimination, because it's the right thing to do.
- No more excuses it's not part of the game
- Change the culture!

Resources

- Canadian Human Rights Act
 - https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/h-6/
- Hockey Canada Coaching Resources Maltreatment
 - https://cdn.hockeycanada.ca/hockey-canada/Hockey-Programs/Coaching/Downloads/2022/coaches-resourcesmaltreatment-e.pdf
- Hockey Canada Maltreatment, Bullying and Harassment Protection and Prevention Policy
 - https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockeyprograms/coaching/essentials/downloads
- Hockey Canada resources for officials
 - https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockeyprograms/officiating/downloads
- Hockey Diversity Alliance
 - https://hockeydiversityalliance.org/
- Respect in Sport
 - https://www.respectgroupinc.com/respect-in-sport/
- Safe Sport
 - https://safesport.coach.ca/
- Safety Requires Teamwork & Safety for All
 - https://cdn.hockeycanada.ca/hockey-canada/Hockey-Programs/Safety/Insurance/Downloads/safety_teamwork_e.pdf

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

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SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

Definition

Risk management is the process by which an organization or team identifies, assesses, controls, and minimizes the risk of bodily injury or financial loss arising from its activities

Why risk management?

- Coaches assume both risks and responsibilities when they coach
- Players and parents expect:
 - A safe environment
 - A fun environment
 - Overall due diligence

Identifying risks

- Risk management for Hockey Canada and for you as a coach means these two things:
 - 1 Reviewing your team activities to identify the risks being generated
 - 2 Determining ways to minimize them:
 - What can go wrong?
 - How likely is it to go wrong, and what are the consequences if it does go wrong?
 - How can you stop the situation from going wrong or reduce the consequences if it does go wrong?

Steps in risk management

- Step 1: Identify the activities your team will be participating in both at the rink and away from the rink (on-ice and off-ice)
- Step 2: Identify the risks connected with each activity (e.g., game, dressing room, arena parking lot, travel, fundraising, team functions)
- Step 3: Assess the relative significance of all on-ice and off-ice risks. What risks do we as a team need to control?
- Step 4: Eliminate or minimize identified risks
- Step 5: Provide protection, including insurance, against unavoidable risks

Protecting against unavoidable risks

- Make sure you are covered by insurance
- Continuously evaluate your participants' fitness and skill levels
- Never leave young participants unsupervised
- Recruit and work with your team Safety Person or Trainer to ensure the required first aid supplies are on hand
- Develop an Emergency Action Plan
- Inspect equipment and facilities to identify and correct deficiencies
- Become familiar with responsible prevention of, recognition of, and response to concussions

Team Safety Person or Trainer

- Hockey Canada requires that all teams have a Safety Person or Trainer who has completed the Hockey Canada Safety Program (HTCP in Ontario)
- The Safety Person or Trainer plays a leadership role in the implementation of risk management
- Having a Safety Person or Trainer benefits you as a coach
- The Safety Person or Trainer has many responsibilities on the team

Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

- Helps teams respond to emergency situations
- Helps coaches, the Safety Person or Trainer, and other volunteers respond in a professional and clear-headed way if an emergency occurs
- Must be in place before your first session with your team
- Should be prepared for the facility (arena or off-ice training site) where your team practises or plays games, as well as for accommodation your team uses if travelling
- Must be prepared for any road trips, including the hotel and bus

Key personnel in EAPs

- The Charge Person
- The Call Person
- The Control Person

NCCP Code of Ethics

- Purpose of the NCCP Code of Ethics
- Core principles and ethical standards of behaviour
 - Leadership and professionalism
 - Health and safety
 - Respect and integrity
- Rule of two

See page 30 for Hockey Canada's EAP template.

Hockey Canada has an entire toolbox on concussions, including the Hockey Canada Concussion Awareness app. To check out the app and other resources, go https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/safety/concussions/concussion-toolbox.

For information on EAP safety personnel, check out Hockey Canada's page on its safety programs; https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/safety.

Emergency Action Plan



SAFETY REQUIRES TEAMWORK AN EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR HOCKEY



The coach, manager and safety person should initiate a meeting at the beginning of the season to ensure they have the volunteers required for their Emergency Action Plan.

Equipment Locations

Please locate and identify area on map: Legend Phone P Exits E First aid... FA AED. AED

Arena Information

Arena/Facility Name:
Address:
Telephone Number:
Emergency Telephone Numbers
Emergency:
Ambulance:
Fire Dept:
Hospital:
Police:

Roles

Safety Person / Charge Person

- Initially takes control of the situation.
- Instructs player to lay still and bystanders, such as other players, not to move player.
- · Do not move the athlete.
- Assess injury status of player, decide if an ambulance/medical care is required.
- If the injury is serious and warrants immediate attention that you are not qualified to provide, make your predetermined signal to your call person, control person and your pre-determined first aid/medical person.

Call Person

- Makes call when emergency assistance required (tests their cell phone in the facility to ensure it will work).
- Know location of alternate phones in the facility being played in. Have change or a phone card if necessary.
- Ideally at all games and practices and not involved on the bench.
- Has a list of emergency phone numbers in the area of the facility.
- Has a diagram displaying specific directions and best route to the arena facility.

Control Person

General:.

- Pre-determine the location of the AED and other emergency equipment in the facility.
- Retrieving the AED and/or first aid kit and bringing to the injured player if requested.
- Seek highly-trained medical personnel in the facility if requested by the Charge Person.
- Ensure teammates, other participants and spectators are not in the way of the charge person.
- Advise opponents, on-ice officials, arena staff and parents of the steps being taken.
- Ensure the quickest and best route for the ambulance crew to the ice surface is clear and accessible.
- Meet the ambulance on its arrival and direct EMS to the injured player.

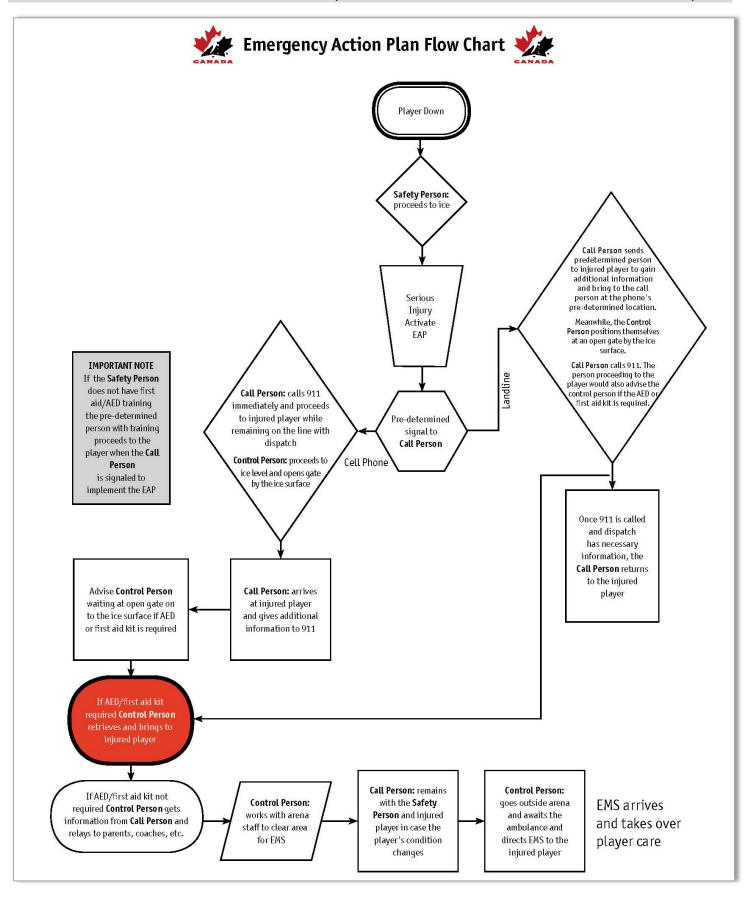
IMPORTANT REMINDERS

The game official continues to assume the role of being in charge of the overall environment.

It is important for officials to note that if the safety person makes the signal for assistance that there may be a number of pre-determined people who will respond and will require access to the ice.

Once the ambulance is called, the officials should send both teams to their dressing rooms.

See flow chart on reverse



PRACTICES

My notes...

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

PLANNING

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
 - Task #2
 - Task #3

Follow-along

Task #1

Have a group discussion about the considerations that go into planning a practice.

9 components of a practice plan

These 6 are covered immediately below:

- Set goals
- Be prepared
- Drill considerations
- Teaching stations
- Use of equipment and safety
- Grouping of players

These 3 are covered later in this workbook:

- Delivery see page 37
- Skill development/SAGs:
 - Teaching and developing skills see page 39
 - Small-area games see page 41
 - Skill analysis— see page 42
- Goaltending see page 44

Set goals

- Easy to understand
- Clear
- Age-appropriate

Be prepared

- To meet the goals of the practice and to maximize ice time:
 - Make sure the practice's content lines up with the skill(s) you plan to teach
 - Review the key teaching points
 - Review the time allotted for each station or activity
 - Ensure you have a copy of the practice plan for on-ice reference
 - Make sure the teaching aids you need are in place

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- Ensure all coaches are aware of their duties and the practice plan
- Know your role and your responsibilities
 - Help set up/organize total-group drills
 - Be ready to move quickly into your group's activities
 - Provide individual instruction through error detection and correction
 - Keep players organized
 - Stay active, engaged, and on-task throughout the practice

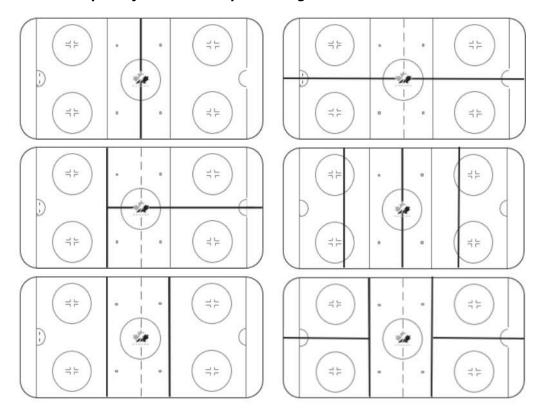
Drill considerations

Best-case scenario	Worst-case scenario					
■ High reps, gamelike	Low reps, not gamelike					
Players are moving	Players are standing in lines					
Players are engaged	Players aren't engaged, aren't					
 Drills mimic the game 	learning					
Uses small-area games	Blocked drills, boring					
	Doesn't use small-area games					

Teaching stations

- Teaching stations are a great way to teach the basic skills of hockey
- The number of stations you can set up depends on:
 - How many players there are in your practice
 - How different their skills levels are
 - How many assistant coaches are working with you
 - How many different skills you intend to teach
 - How much ice is available for your use

Some examples of how to set up teaching stations



Task #2

As a group, list some equipment and teaching aids your practices could benefit from at the U11/13/15 and U18 levels.

Use of equipment and safety

- Equipment and teaching aids are great resources:
 - They can make your lessons more interesting, effective, and safe, and they add variety
 - Proper equipment and teaching aids can make it easier and safer for beginners to perform certain skills

Task #3

As a group, list 4 considerations for grouping players.

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Grouping of players

	Start of the season	During the season					
	Grouping normally takes place during and after the first ice session, once you've had a chance to view players' abilities	Each practice session?Weekly?					
-	You may need to adjust your initial groupings						

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DELIVERY

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

What to consider when delivering a practice...

- 1. Warm-ups Do them first and with a purpose
- 2. Skills Do early in practices and use lots of repetition
 - Have forwards/defence/goaltenders practise position-specific skills
- 3. Individual tactics Tie the individual skills together
- 4. Team and game tactics Use small-area games and gamelike drills toward the end of your practice

Food for thought

- Examples of concepts to use to start drills:
 - Start drills with skills
 - Start drills from face-offs
 - Loose-puck retrievals
 - Puck steals

My notes...

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

SKILLS

TEACHING AND DEVELOPING SKILLS

In this section:

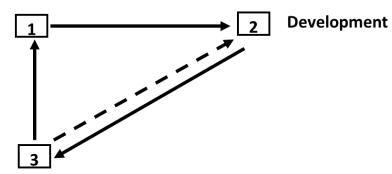
Follow-along

Follow-along

Overview

- Introduction
 - Learn new techniques, blocked methods, teach and correct, no pressure, non-gamelike
- Development
 - Expand learned techniques, practise, FIO, pressures added, some game likeness, technique becomes skill
- Application
 - Transfer skills to the game, random drills, task-based not solutionbased, full gamelikeness

Introduction



Application

Introduction

- Teach skills not only for technique, but also for results
- Repetition helps players become consistent performers
- Results happen when players have mastered the repetition of proper technique and can incorporate it into drills and games

Development - Practise

- Practise at a speed so players can learn
- Have players practise skills in progression:
 - If you can't do it standing still
 - You can't do it moving
 - You can't do it to beat an opponent
- Work on the same skills in a range of drills

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's coaching downloads page at https://www.hockeyca nada.ca/enca/hockeyprograms/coaching/es sentials/downloads.

For additional information on player development, check out Hockey Canada's player development downloads page at https://www.hockeyca nada.ca/enca/hockeyprograms/players/ess entials/downloads.

Development - Practise with purpose and speed

- Once players have mastered technique, they need to practise it with purpose
- And then players practise with purpose AT SPEED GAME SPEED
- For example, once players can stickhandle with purpose and speed, they can do it without thinking; it then happens automatically, and deception and creativity can come into play

Development - F.I.O. (Figure it out)

- If players are attached to the outcome (i.e., worried about making a mistake) they won't fully realize their potential to be creative
- Create or set up the drill, and then let players decide the patterns (solution-based vs task- based)

Figure it out = creativeness and improvisation

Game application

- Once players have learned a new technique, once they've practised, once they've practised it with purpose and speed and figured it out — then comes the most important aspect of all — application in games!!!
- We all know great practice players, but the great ones can do it in a game!
- To get buy-in and keep buy-in, players eventually need to know how it applies in a game
- Best place to go for game application watch pros, watch games, watch video
- Watch goals scored at higher levels, and develop drills from what you see

SMALL-AREA GAMES

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

Skill drills and small-area games

- Using a variety of skill drills and fun games or relays will go a long way toward making your ice sessions educational and fun
- Use these types of activities to break up difficult drills or skills, to relieve boredom, to add variety, and to finish off a session on a high note

Small-area games (SAGs)

- Decrease the space!
- Increase the pace!

What are SAGs?

- Competitive hockey drills done in a smaller than normal playing area
- Cross ice, neutral zone, corners depending on what coaches are trying to teach
- Drills that usually have fewer players but a higher and consistent intensity; lots of puck touches
- Designed to simulate possible gamelike situations that players can experience and learn from

SAGs: The purpose

- Gamelike conditions
- Quick first step
- Stops and starts
- Awareness and reacting to pressure

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's coaching downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/es

sentials/downloads.

For additional information on player development, check out Hockey Canada's player development downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/players/essentials/downloads.

My notes...

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SKILL ANALYSIS

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along...

Introduction

 Skill analysis for the purposes of assessment is less about the biomechanics and more about evaluating strengths and weaknesses of the team, positions and individual players

Skill analysis at Coach 2

- Knowing what qualities players need for skill performance during practices and games
- Knowing how to improve individual players' skills
- Using drills that will improve skills and are integrated into individual and team tactics
- Understanding how players should execute these skills and tactics in practice for maximum development

What to assess...

- Overall assessment of your team
- Overall assessment of specific positions F / D / G
- Overall assessment of each player

Detecting and correction errors in skills

- Use the key teaching points within the skill inventories to tell you what movements to watch
- Decide how you will observe the actions, how often, and from where
- Identify and correct major errors first
 - Correct by
 - Imitation
 - Whole-Part-Whole

GOALTENDING

My notes...

For more information about this and all the other C2 topics, visit Hockey Canada's downloads page at https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads.

Hockey Canada Coach 2 – Coach Level: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

GOALTENDING

In this section:

Follow-along

Follow-along

Introduction

- Incorporate your goalies into each drill give them an individual skill or team concept to focus on (goalie purpose)
- Your goalies will improve doing team drills, but if you make time for 1 drill (10 minutes) per practice, you will be able to give them the attention they deserve

Hockey Canada's approach

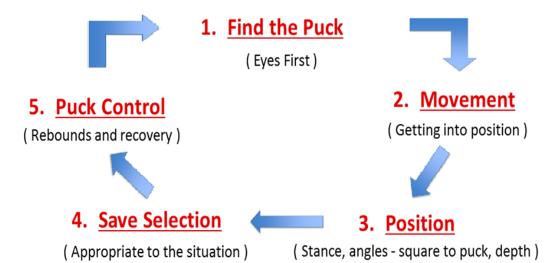
- Goaltending is a critical aspect of team play and requires direct, consistent, and unique coaching skills
- Just as forwards and defenders get specific coaching for their respective positions, goalies need the same attention and guided skill development

Pre-save/Save/Post-save

- Goaltending can be broken up into 3 major parts pre-save, save, and post-save:
 - Pre-save: Maintain strong visual connection to the puck while moving into the shot line
 - Save: Make the correct save selection/response to the shot
 - Post-save: Move immediately to the new shot line to best defend the net if a rebound occurs

The save cycle

■ The save cycle consists of 5 key areas of focus for solid goaltending:



Ten scoring situations

- Scoring situations are broken down into 10 categories to help the goaltender recognize the situation and select the best way to defend it
- Goaltenders must be able to read both attacking players' options and their own teammates' defending position while processing the situation
- The 10 scoring situations are:

1. Clear shots

 An unobstructed shot where the goaltender sees the puck from the release to the net

2. Entries

 All situations where the puck is carried across the blue line into the zone and results in an attempt at the net

3. Net drives

 An in-zone play where the player skates the puck all the way to the net or a better scoring area

4. Breakaways

 Situations where a player is ahead of all defending players with only the goaltender as the last line of defence

5. Rebounds

Second chance to score off an original shot or attempt at the net

6. Low-high/High-low

 Puck that is passed out (low-high) or down (high-low) that generally stays on the same side of the ice

7. East/West

 Puck that travels across the middle of the ice — either passed or carried — and forces the goaltender to move laterally

8. Below the goal line

 A scoring situation that originates along or below the goal line and results in a shot to either the near or the far post (walkouts and wraparounds)

9. Deflections

 A shot where the puck changes direction because it hits a stick or player before reaching the net

10. Screens

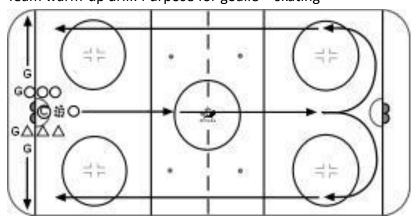
 A shot where the puck changes direction because it hits a stick or player before reaching the net

Practice tips

- 1. Skating: Goaltenders' priorities should be goalie-specific skating ("C" cuts, T-push, shuffles, and pivots); when not doing these, they should join in team skating drills for conditioning
- 2. Passing: Goaltenders should focus on goalie-specific passing drills when the team is doing passing drills
- 3. Drills: Explain to goalies the purpose of the drills for them and their roles in the drills
- 4. Use game-application drills
- 5. Space out your shooters

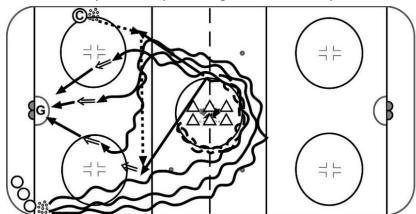
Drills

■ Team warm-up drill: Purpose for goalie – skating

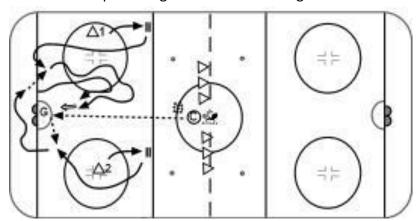


- Goalies can do lanes like the forwards
- Give them goalie-specific skating skills to do
- Also use the goal line for goalie-specific skating skills

Team warm-up drill: Purpose for goalie – Feel the puck



- 5 shots = 3 from forwards 2 from D
- 1st shot from right
- 2nd shot from middle
- 3rd shot from left
- After forwards shoot stay at net for tip or deflection on shot from D
 (don't screen let goalie see puck)
- Team drill: Purpose for goalie Puck handling



- The key is communication between D and goaltender
- They need to decide what is going to be done with the puck before the D arrives
- "Set" or "pass" should be options every time the goaltender touches the puck
- If it is "set," goaltender will set the puck for the D to pick up; if "pass," then D will get open and goaltender will pass the puck to them or a forward

Communication with goaltenders

- Communicate who is playing the next game
- Explain what is expected of them in game situations
- Give feedback
- Set goals

The role of the goalie coach

- If you have a goalie coach, they will be most effective when encouraged to do the following:
 - Design and implement drills
 - Act as a liaison between the goaltenders and the head coach
 - Help goaltenders with mental preparation and routine
 - Assess game and practice performance to identify strengths and areas for development
 - Use video as an effective coaching tool
 - Help goaltenders deal with pressure and poor performances

APPENDIX: SEASONAL TRAINING PLANS

U11/13 SEASONAL TRAINING PLAN

			U1	1/13	– Sea	asona	al tr	ainin	g plan	1					
August 2022 (0 Practices)									GOALS 1.TBD 2.TBD 3.TBD 4.TBD						
MACNIDAY	TUES	DAY	WEDNECDAY	THURCHAY	FRIDAY	CATURDA	v	CHAIDAY		Skills/Co	ncepts				
MONDAY	TUES	02 02	WEDNESDAY 03	THURSDAY 04	FRIDAY	SATURDA	06	SUNDAY 07	Off-season p	hase					
Off Season			Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Seaso		ff Season 2	Minimal ice/Time offPlay other sports						
	08	09	10	11	12	2	13	14							
Off Season	2 Off Sea	ison 2	Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Seasor	2 01	ff Season 2	Preparation period (Weeks 1 - 8) Preparation phase (Weeks 1 - 3)						
	15	16	17	18	19	•	20	21	 Association 	n/League to	provide 4				
Preparation	Prepar	ation	Preparation	Preparation	Preparation	Preparatio	on Pi	reparation	■ Skating – E	development skates prior to tryouts starting Skating – Edge control, forward/backward					
:	22	23	24	25	26	5	27	28	skating		and the state of the	l.Dl.			
Preparation	Prepar	ration	Preparation	Preparation	Preparation	Preparation	on Pi	reparation	 Puck Control – Core Moves, Individual Puck Time Passing – Stationary/Moving 						
	29	30	31						■ Shooting –	Stationary/	Moving				
Preparation	Prepar	ation	Preparation						 Individual tactics – Forwards/Defence Goaltending 						
Physical Pre ■TBD	<u>p</u>		Mental F • TBD	<u>'rep</u>		Team Devel ■TBD	opment		Evaluation & ■TBD	<u>Assessment</u>					
03		uly	24	01	00	August	22	20	05	Septer 12	nber 19	36			
(Week 47)	10 (Week 48)	17 (Week		01 (Week 51)	08 (Week 52)	15 (Week 1)	22 (Week 2	29 (Week 3)	(Week 4)	(Week 5)	(Week 6)	26 (Week 7)			
(Treek 47)	(**CCK +0)		Off Season 2	/ (**CCK31)	(WEEK JZ)	(Week 1)		aration	(**************************************	(vvcck3)	Tryout	(VVCCK /)			





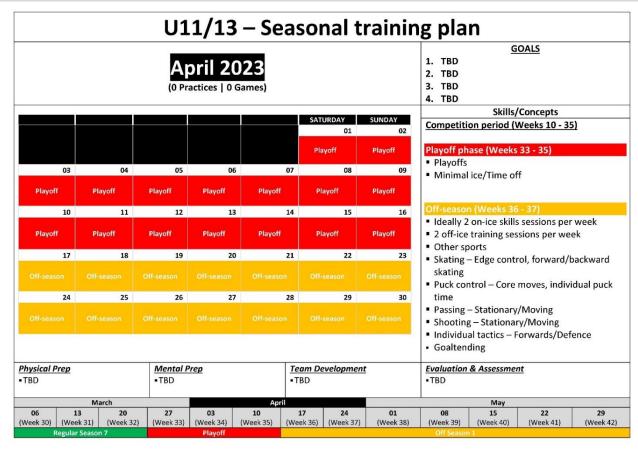












U15/18 SEASONAL TRAINING PLAN

			U1	5/18	– Sea	sona	al T	rainir	g Plan	1				
August 2022 (0 Practices)										GOALS 1.TBD 2.TBD 3.TBD 4.TBD				
MONDAY	TUESE	NAV I	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDA	v	SUNDAY		Skills/Co	ncepts			
	10151	02	WEDNESDAY 03	04	FRIDAY 05		06	SUNDAY 07	Off-season p	hase				
	,1	UZ	U3	04	0.	,	00	07	 Minimal ice 	e/Time off				
Off Season	Off Sea		Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Seaso	on 2 C	Off Season 2	■ Play other	sports				
(18	09	10	11	12		13	14						
Off Season :	2 Off Sea		Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Season 2	Off Seasor		Off Season 2	Preparation period (Weeks 1 - 8) Preparation phase (Weeks 1 - 3)					
	15	16	17	18	19)	20	21	Association/League to provide 4					
Preparation			Preparation	Preparation	Preparation	Preparatio		Preparation	development skates prior to tryouts starting Skating – Edge control, forward/backward					
- 2	22	23	24	25	26	5	27	28	skating	-I - C 14		and Barrela		
Preparation	Prepara	ation	Preparation	Preparation	Preparation	Preparation	on F	Preparation	Puck Control – Core Moves, Individual Puck Time Passing – Stationary/Moving					
2	19	30	31						■ Shooting –	Stationary/	Moving			
Preparation	Prepara	ition	Preparation						 Individual tactics – Forwards/Defence Goaltending 					
Physical Pre •TBD	p		Mental P •TBD	rep		Team Develo	opment	!	Evaluation & . ■TBD	Assessment				
03	10	ly 17	24	01	00	August	22	29	05	Septer 12	nber 19	26		
(Week 47)	(Week 48)	(Week		01) (Week 51)	08 (Week 52)	15 (Week 1)	(Week		(Week 4)	(Week 5)	(Week 6)	(Week 7)		
	()		Off Season 2	, (11001131)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(Heen I)		paration	- Tarecon-	(**************************************	Tryout	(1100117)		

















RESOURCES

Hockey Canada Network app

https://www.hockeycanadanetwork.com/ — This app gives you access to drills, skills, videos, practice plans, and much more. Every drill in the app includes a drill diagram, a video of the drill being performed, and a skill description with key teaching points. Most drills also have a coach demonstration, and every drill or practice plan can be downloaded for offline viewing without Wi-Fi.

Hockey Canada Drill Hub

https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/drill-hub — Drill Hub is a free desktop resource where you can view drills and videos and make practice plans. Videos featuring players from Canada's National Women's Team are included, and Timbits U7 and U9 practice plans from the Hockey Canada Skills Manuals have been added to the Practice Plan tab. Timbits U7 and U9 age-specific drills are now available.

Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Hockey Canada's coaching downloads — This page contains links to additional information on topics covered in this clinic. While you don't need to master this material to become certified, the information is valuable in and of itself, and understanding it will help make you a better coach.

Hockey Canada player development downloads

Hockey Canada's player development downloads — Hockey Canada's player development downloads is where players, coaches, and parents can get valuable resources, including practice plans, skill evaluation tools, and a skills matrix (core skills) for every age group.

