

CODES OF CONDUCT

USA Hockey developed the following codes of conduct to help guide coaches, parents and players.

COACH'S CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Winning is a consideration, but not the only one, nor the most important one. Care more about the child than winning the game. Remember, players are involved in hockey for fun and enjoyment.
2. Be a positive role model to your players, display emotional maturity and be alert to the physical safety of players.
3. Be generous with your praise when it is deserved. Be consistent and honest. Be fair and just; do not criticize players publicly. Learn to be a more effective communicator and coach; do not yell at players.
4. Adjust to the personal needs and problems of players. Be a good listener; never verbally or physically abuse a player or official. Give all players the opportunity to improve their skills, gain confidence and develop self-esteem; teach them the basics.
5. Organize practices that are fun and challenging for your players. Familiarize yourself with the rules, techniques and strategies of hockey. Encourage all of your players to be team players.
6. Maintain an open line of communication with your players' parents. Explain the goals and objectives of your association.
7. Be concerned with the overall development of your players. Stress habits that promote good health.
8. To play the game is great, to love the game is greater.



PARENT'S CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Do not force your children to participate in sports, but support their desires to play their chosen sport. Children are involved in organized sports for their enjoyment. Make it fun.
2. Encourage your child to play by the rules. Remember, children learn best by example, so applaud the good plays of both teams.
3. Do not embarrass your child by yelling at players, coaches or officials. By showing a positive attitude toward the game and all of its participants, your child will benefit.
4. Emphasize skill development and practices and how they benefit your young athlete. De-emphasize games and competition in the younger age groups.
5. Know and study the rules of hockey and support the officials. This approach will help in the development of the game. Any criticism of the officials only hurts the game.
6. Applaud a good effort in both victory and defeat and enforce the positive points of the game. Never yell at or physically abuse your child after a game or practice – it is destructive. Work toward removing physical and verbal abuse in youth sports.
7. Recognize the importance of volunteer coaches. They are important to the development of your child and the sport. Communicate with them and support them.
8. If you enjoy the game, learn all you can and dedicate time as a volunteer!

PLAYER'S CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Play for FUN.
2. Work hard to improve your skills.
3. Be a team player – get along with your teammates.
4. Learn teamwork, sportsmanship and discipline.
5. Be on time for practices and games.
6. Learn the rules and play by them. Always be a good sport.
7. Respect your coaches, teammates, parents, opponents and officials.
8. Never argue with an official's decision.

TO CONTACT USA HOCKEY

1775 Bob Johnson Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80906-4090
(719) 576-8724
usah@usahockey.org • usahockey.com



THIS IS USA HOCKEY

Founded in 1937, USA Hockey, Inc. 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. In January 2009, the organization launched the American Development Model, which – for the first time ever – provides associations nationwide with a blueprint for optimal athlete development.

While youth hockey is a main focus, USA Hockey also has vibrant junior and adult hockey programs that provide opportunities for players of all ability levels. The organization also supports a growing disabled hockey program.

Beyond serving those who play the game at the amateur level, USA Hockey has certification programs for coaches and officials to ensure education standards are met that coincide with the level of play. Furthermore, a large focus is put on parent education with equipment needs, rules of the game and parental roles in youth sports among common topics.

Members of the organization are entitled to many benefits, including a subscription to *USA Hockey Magazine*, the most widely circulated hockey publication in the world; excess accident, general liability and catastrophic insurance coverage; access to USAHockey.com; and opportunities to participate in USA Hockey National Championships, as well as player development camps.

USA Hockey is the official representative to the United States Olympic Committee and the International Ice Hockey Federation. In this role, USA Hockey is responsible for organizing and training men's and women's teams for international tournaments, including IIHF World Championships and the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Closer to home, USA Hockey works with the National Hockey League and the National Collegiate Athletic Association on matters of mutual interest.

USA Hockey is divided into 12 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 education program 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.

One of the nation's most respected amateur sports organizations, USA Hockey celebrates its 75th anniversary season in 2011-12.



ESTABLISHING A GOOD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COACH & PARENT

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most important relationships in youth hockey is that which exists between parents and coaches. If the relationship is poor, an atmosphere of tension and conflict may develop. This, in turn, may create an unpleasant environment for the coach, the parent and, most importantly, the youth hockey player.

If the coach can develop a good working relationship with parents, many problems will be avoided and the entire youth sports experience will be more rewarding and enjoyable for everyone involved.

ORIENTATION MEETING

The most effective method of communicating the goals and objectives of your program is through a Parent Orientation Meeting. A face-to-face meeting will go a long way toward unifying coaches and parents in a cooperative effort that will benefit the players. Many potential problems can be eliminated through good communication that begins before the first day of practice.

The following are topics that should be addressed during the Parent Orientation Meeting:

SAMPLE AGENDA

1. Introductions
2. Coaching Philosophy & Primary Goals
3. Understanding the Sport
4. Understanding & Minimizing the Risk of Injury
5. Emergency Procedures
6. Equipment Needs
7. The Player's Responsibilities
8. The Parent's Responsibilities
9. The Season Schedule
10. Question & Answer Period



INTRODUCTIONS

At this time, introduce yourself and your coaching staff to the group of parents. If you wish, have an association official make the introductions. As the coach, you should briefly describe your background, coaching experience and your reasons for coaching. The parents should also introduce themselves and indicate how long they have been involved in the program.

Explain the meaning and importance of the orientation meeting, which is designed to create good coach/parent relationships for the benefit of the children. Also, it is helpful to distribute handouts of the meeting agenda to the parents. This provides structure to the meeting and a place for parents to take notes.

COACHING PHILOSOPHY & PRIMARY GOALS

Present your goals and objectives for the upcoming season, which should coincide with those of the USA Hockey Coaching Education Program. A coaching philosophy that emphasizes fun, the teaching of fundamental skills, teamwork, sportsmanship and respect for the dignity of the individual athlete is most effective. This is very important for building your credibility as a coach.

UNDERSTANDING THE SPORT

Many times during the course of a season, spectators will question officials, shout instructions to players or contradict the coach because they are unaware of the rules or have only a basic understanding of the sport of hockey. This can be a strain to the coach/parent relationship. By reviewing some basic concepts and rules, you can help avoid these situations.

NOTE: USA Hockey "Parent's Introduction To Youth Hockey" brochure is an excellent handout for parents who are new to the sport of hockey. The brochure can be found on usahockey.com.

UNDERSTANDING & MINIMIZING THE RISK OF INJURY

Parents should be told what to expect in terms of possible injuries in hockey. Let them know if a medical examination is required prior to their child's participation, to whom the results must be provided and when it is due.

Injury prevention measures that are commonly used for games and practices should be outlined. Parents should be assured that the playing/practice area and protective equipment will be checked to help keep players safe and free from hazards. They should be told of the availability of first aid and who is responsible for its administration.

Parents should also be introduced to the Heads Up Hockey program, which was designed by USA Hockey to promote a safer, smarter, better style of play.



EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Have parents provide the information necessary for you to handle an emergency (parents' names, addresses, telephone numbers, names and telephone numbers of family doctors and their hospital of preference). You should also describe the procedures that will be used in case of an emergency.

EQUIPMENT NEEDS

Explain what equipment the players need and where it can be purchased. You may also want to offer advice on the quality of skates, sticks, helmets, etc., and indicate how much parents should expect to pay for specific items. If an equipment swap is organized annually, provide information as to where and when it will be held.

You should bring an example of the equipment that each player will need and provide tips on the proper care and maintenance of equipment.

THE PLAYER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Children must assume certain responsibilities if they wish to play hockey, including good sportsmanship, teamwork and being on time for practices and games. Also, cooperating with coaches and teammates, developing team and individual skills, and abiding by the official playing rules of USA Hockey are responsibilities that players should embrace.

These responsibilities should be discussed so that parents can help reinforce them at home.

THE PARENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Parents of young athletes have many responsibilities that should be reviewed at the Parents' Orientation Meeting. They should understand the mission and objectives of USA Hockey, the local association and the coach.

Take this opportunity to ask parents for their assistance over the course of the season. Providing refreshments after games, serving as hosts for visiting teams and assisting with travel arrangements to out-of-town games are some of the areas in which parents can be particularly helpful.

THE SEASON SCHEDULE

Provide parents with a complete schedule of games and practices for the upcoming season. Also, inform parents as to when players are expected to arrive at practices and games and when they will be available to leave.

You may also wish to provide a complete list of all the players' addresses and telephone numbers.

QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD

Concluding the meeting with a question and answer period will provide parents with an opportunity to raise any concerns they may have.

SUMMARY

Parents play an important role in the success of a positive youth sports program. By inviting them to talk with you about how you perceive your role as a coach, the purpose of the USA Hockey program, and the responsibilities that they and their children have to the team, you are helping create a good coach/parent relationship.

