

RESOURCE MANUAL

FOR

ONTARIO AMATEUR WRESTLING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION

AREA CHAIRMAN

CLINICIANS AND OFFICIALS

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i) INTRODUCTION & HISTORY OF THIS MANUAL

In October of 1983 Don Marrln was appointed chairman of the Certification Committee by the Board of Directors of the *Ontario Amateur Wrestling Officials Association (OAWOA)*.

The OAWOA Executive in 1983 (Jim Monk, Peter Michienzi, Nick Houston, and Mike Dixon) worked co-operatively with the newly formed Certification Committee (Don Marrin, John Dawson and Rob Borshell) to collect and package the majority of the information found here in this CLINICIANS MANUAL.

In 1990, Jim Skelly, then Area Chairman for the Oshawa/Durham Region was tasked with updating this manual.

After many changes in the structure of the OAWOA, most notably elimination of the Certification Committee, and constant changes in the rules of wrestling, that in 2013, the present OAWOA Executive Committee (Gary Bird, Guy Quenville, Ed Zinger Martin Pollock, Darryl Owen, John Krahn, and Scott Mauthe) put the task of updating and revising this manual onto the current VP Technical, Scott Mauthe. This resource is the product of that endeavor.

Code for Officials

Olympic Officials' Oath:

In the name of all the judges and officials, I promise that we shall officiate in these Olympic Games with complete impartiality, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them in the true spirit of sportsmanship

Fairness

Officials are fair in their application of the rules, consistent in their calls, and impartial in their interpretations. Integrity in officiating is fairness.

Respect

Officials respect the rules and spirit of their sports. Officials are courteous, empathetic & considerate in their interactions with all participants in the discharge of their duties.

Safety

Officials are committed first to the safety of participants.

Professionalism

Officials are professional in the performance of all of their duties. Officials are knowledgeable, communicate effectively, exhibit sound judgment and have a commitment to self-improvement.

Integrity

Officials act with integrity. They are courageous in defence of good sport; officials apply the rules in an honest and unbiased manner.

Passion

Officials are passionate about their sports and about fairness. Officials are committed to sharing and nurturing this passion with all participants.

Ethics

Officials conduct themselves in accordance with the highest ethical standards.

EVALUATIONS AND UPGRADES OF OAWOA OFFICIALS

BACKGROUND AND PHILOSOPHY

Wrestling has been in a constant state of change in the recent past. Major rule changes were adopted to attempt to make the sport more “exciting” for spectators that were not necessarily from the wrestling community.

These adaptations has led to an expansion of the roles and responsibilities of the wrestling official. As officials, we desire the ability to provide consistency, at a high level, to meet the demands of wrestling. As a result, there is a need to place further emphasis on the training and evaluation of officials in Ontario.

In addition, with the on-set of Mixed Martial Arts and increasing popularity of numerous other combative sports, wrestling officials are challenged to be optimally trained to ensure the safety of competitors in wrestling, which is our ultimate challenge. Making wrestling as safe as possible is the ultimate goal of the Ontario Officials Association officials training programs.

Ontario wrestling officials rank among the best in the world, something the OAWOA take tremendous pride in.

This reputation is a legacy of the ongoing training systems of the OAWOA, a strong resource for the sport of wrestling in Ontario, and a tradition to be both respected and serviced.

Through this resource and training program, we will provide officials with direction and opportunity for development, so that the standards of excellence and integrity of Ontario officials are maintained.

Use of this training Manual:

This training manual is intended for use by Area Chairman and the Provincial Clinician. In addition to using the information and materials contained in this manual, OAWOA and OAWA encourage local Regional Area Chairmen/Area Clinicians to use the Officials' On-line Training Module which is available on the Ontario Amateur Wrestling Association web site:

www.oawoa.ca

The video includes a good section on safety/illegal holds & actions. We encourage you to have your officials view the on-line tutorial prior to attending your clinic.

The Canadian Amateur Wrestling Officials' Association (CAWOA) clinician's manual is another resource available to Regional Clinicians. It contains a lot of good information that is easily transferable for local clinics, and is available from CAWOA. It includes a good section on Risk Management and Liability, a critical issue for officials in sport today.

Disclaimer: If anywhere in this resource manual there is a contradiction to the Constitution and by-laws of the Ontario Amateur Wrestling Officials Association, the latter document is to be taken as correct.

OBJECTIVES OF THE OAWOA OFFICIALS EVALUATION SYSTEM:

GOALS

The following tasks/strategies were established and are in place as a method of achieving the objectives of the certification program.

OBJECTIVE # 1. TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION OF OFFICIALS

1. Develop minimum standards and helpful teaching resources for regional officials' clinics. Specifically, provide guidelines for technical and practical content, written exams and practical evaluations.
2. Develop a resource manual for area chairman which contains information on:
 - instruction for officials clinic
 - rule interpretations
 - standardized rating requirements
 - OAWOA administration

OBJECTIVE #2. TO STANDARDIZE THE RATING OF OFFICIALS

1. Provide a clear written description of the requirements for each provincial grade. Specifically, provide criteria for the description, evaluation, qualifications, upgrading and control of each provincial grade.

OBJECTIVE #3. TO TRAIN AND DEVELOP AREA CHAIRMAN AS CLINICIANS

1. Define the structure, qualifications and responsibilities of Area Chairman and National level officials and as Area Clinicians.
2. Develop a methodology for training and evaluating Area Chairman and National level officials as clinicians.

OBJECTIVE #4. TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION AMONG ALL LEVELS OF OFFICIALS

1. Form a list of information that should be delivered to:
 - all OAWOA members
 - clinicians/area chairmen
2. Distribute the appropriate information at the *OAWOA AGM annually and through the OAWOA web-site, and any other means available.*

TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION OF OFFICIALS
STANDARDS FOR REGIONAL OFFICIALS CLINIC

Area Chairmen are required to conduct a clinic annually within their area, with the intention to be attended by all officials in their area.

The following should be included in these clinics.

1) TECHNICAL CONTENT - DISCUSSION AND TUTORIAL

- Emphasis on any new rules or interpretations
- technical points
- cautions
- passivity
- illegal moves
- safety
- scoring
- responsibilities as officials (chairman, judge, referee)
- harassment policy

2) PRACTICAL CONTENT

- video review & discussion
- and/or on-mat session - demonstration

3) WRITTEN EXAM

A set of standardized questions will be administered to all officials at the clinic.

Participants must rewrite the exam until they achieve a minimum of 80%. The answers should be discussed and the individuals should be allowed to check their rule book.

4) PRACTICAL EVALUATION

- standardized evaluation form (attached)

Officials must attend and be evaluated at one tournament each year. Level and quality of tournament to be determined by area chairman.

5) OTHER

The following shall be covered in the clinic:

- Implementation of new rules
- Harassment - review of CAWOA policy
- Department/professionalism, including OAWOA Code of Conduct
- Ethics of officiating
- Effective interaction with coaches, convenors, and others at events • Safety

CLINIC FORMAT

The following are suggested methods of conducting an official's clinic. Each area chairman should choose the most appropriate method or combination of methods depending on the level of experience of the clinic participants.

- Discuss the topics of clinic in a classroom setting using handouts, rule book, transparencies, blackboard, video and exam
- Use small group discussions to facilitate learning and development.
- Conduct "on mat" sessions to demonstrate situations more visually as they arise.
- Use the exam as a teaching tool to discuss the rules and other topics.
- Discuss each set of safety and rules by analyzing a series of scoring situations
- Use a combination of classroom and on mat sessions (together or in two separate times) to do the clinic
- Make use of video of matches and scoring situations to conduct the clinic.

Others

TEACHING RESOURCES

FOR

AREA/REGIONAL

OFFICIALS CLINICS

1. HOW TO EVALUATE MAT OFFICIALS

When evaluating an official always remember that you are there to help him become a better official.

We are all nervous when we are being evaluated, and some of us are more nervous than others. If an official appears extra nervous, talk to them and if time permits get on the mat yourself for one or two bouts.

When making observations of an official, watch him/her, not the match and make use of video whenever possible.

A) Observation

When the official is on the mat, the things to look for are:

1. Hand and Verbal Signals

They should be clear and definite enough to be understood by the athletes, other officials and spectators. Check for timing (too soon or too late) in awarding points. Is he/she consistent?

2. *Correct Technical Calls*

Technical calls should be made according to the most up to date Canadian rule book and interpretations? They should be done quickly and with confidence (no hesitation). Passivity should be recognized early and dealt with.

3. Mat Positioning

The official must maintain a good position for maximum observation of the action. Not too close and not too far away. This is very important when a hold is being executed, when looking for a fall or an out of bounds and to ensure quick action in the case of an unsafe situation.

When the wrestlers go out of bounds, does the official just blow the whistle and turn his back to the wrestlers. A good official will back up into the centre of the mat, keeping his eyes on both wrestlers.

4. *Out of Bounds*

The official should watch for wrestlers stepping out of bounds. Officials should be able to determine if the step-out occurred as part of completing a scoring technique, whether the defender fled the mat, who initiated the technique that resulted in the wrestlers going out of bounds. Handling of critical out of bounds calls well is the sign of a seasoned and well-trained official.

5. *General On and Off Mat Presence*

Officials should demonstrate confidence on and off the mat. A nervous official is an ineffective one. After the match, officials should complete all paperwork as soon as possible.

6. Communication with the other officials

When working in a three-official system, maintaining good communication is essential. When asking for confirmation on a caution call, the official should try to first communicate with the Judge before the Mat chairman.

In the case of the fall, the referee must look for and receive confirmation from the mat chairman.

Communication with table helpers is also critical in a one-official system - a good official makes sure their scorekeepers are on the same page they are.

B) When the bout is over

As soon as the bout is over, as clinician/evaluator make your assessment and comments as the official will be anxious regarding his officiating. Point out what the official is doing well first before commenting on the areas where improvement was needed. Try to observe the official more than once and if you see that he/she is improving, be sure to let them know. This increases desire to become a better official.

When you are making your comments, keep in mind that no two officials are alike and that small idiosyncrasies do not affect how well an officials performs.

C) Written Exams

When you have a written exam, make it a practice to discuss the results with the officials so they can learn from their mistakes. Individual discussion of the test is best, but if time does not permit then group discussion should be used.

2. COUNSELLING TECHNIQUES OF THE OFFICIAL

Remember that we are all different. Some of us have a nervous and excitable temperament while others are more calm or slower to react.

Get to know your officials. Ask questions.

Make yourself available to the officials to answer any questions they may have.

Encourage them to strive to become better officials. Remember that your actions will speak louder than anything you may have to say.

When counselling, particularly when you must be critical, try to be constructive in your criticism, and always privately.

3. THE ART OF REFEREEING

It goes without saying that all officials must have a solid knowledge of the rules and mechanics, but successful official will also have an understanding of the human relation aspects of their jobs.

“Show respect and you will receive respect” Peter Michenzi

1. Be Competitive

The wrestlers must give a maximum effort at all times, so should the referee. Do not let the match get away from you. Tell yourself "I am better than that," and most important the wrestlers deserve better than that. You are there to make the calls that control the match - MAKE THEM.

2. Show Confidence

Arrogance has absolutely no place in officiating. You want to exude confidence. Your presence should command respect from the participants. As in everyday life, appearance, manner and voice determine how you are accepted. Present a respectful image.

3. Get Into The Flow of The Match

Each match is different. Good referees can feel this difference. Concentrate on the reactions of the wrestlers. In some matches you must be forefront in initiating activity from the wrestlers; in other matches, you may hardly be noticed as the wrestlers show self motivation toward the total wrestling concept. A ragged match calls for a different style of officiating than a match between two skilled technicians.

4. Stay Cool

Your purpose is to establish a calm environment for the match. Nervous and edgy officials are easily spotted by wrestlers, coaches and fans. Displaying a wide range of emotion prior to or during a match will make you seem more vulnerable to the pressure and therefore evoke undesirable reactions from the combatants, coaches and spectators.

5. Forget The Fans

As a group, fans usually exhibit three common characteristics - highly emotional partisanship, delight in antagonizing the officials and generally misinformed concerning the rules. Accepting these facts will help you ignore the fans.

6. Answer Reasonable Questions

Treat wrestlers and coaches in a courteous way. When they ask you questions reasonably answer them in a polite way. If their approach is not tolerable, maintain your cool. Do not be drawn into an argument situation, if you cannot maintain the interaction at a discussion level, back away from the confrontation. In any discussion be firm, but relaxed.

7. Choose Your Words Wisely

Do not threaten a coach or wrestler. This will only put them on the defensive, and more importantly, you have placed yourself on the spot. If you feel a situation is serious enough to warrant a warning, then it is serious enough to warrant a penalty. There are some things a referee must say, using the proper words can make it more subtle.

8. Do Not Be a Tough Guy

If a coach gets on your "back" but not enough to warrant a penalty, then stay away from him where possible. This is especially true immediately after a match or between rounds. Standing near an unhappy coach just to "show him" will only increase the tension. Some officials develop irritating characteristics and mannerisms, do not be one of them.

9. Separate Conflicting Roles

As an official you are in the public eye not only on the mat, but anytime or place. To be respected on the mat you must have respect off the mat. Your comments off the mat concerning other officials, coaches or wrestlers should be positive in nature or kept to oneself. Coaching wrestlers and partisan cheering while in officials dress, leads other wrestlers and coaches to believe you may display favouritism toward a wrestler or team if you become the official for matches involving themselves and the perceived favourite.

10. Don't be afraid to take Some Criticism

Do not think your uniform grants you immunity from having to take a little criticism. It is part of the learning process of a good official to know when to pursue the conversation and when to back off in reacting to what is said. Expect it and accept it, good officials know how to take it.

4. MAT POSITIONING

Key points to remember:

Stand in the zone when wrestlers are in the standing position and to the side of the scoring table.

Stand perpendicular to the wrestlers so that both can be observed but also keep your judge in sight.

Stand closer to the wrestlers when they are in the par terre position in front and slightly to one side.

When you anticipate dangerous situations, move closer to the wrestlers.

- Example, in a half nelson when the arm goes too far for the shoulder, you should be close enough to stop the arm from advancing.

For pinning combinations, position yourself in such a way to observe both shoulders.

Protect the out-of-bounds area by standing between the wrestlers and the protection area.

The best positions are located in the side areas (3 and 9 o'clock), trying to look through the wrestlers to one of the other officials in the 3 man team.

Keep continuous communication between the judge and mat chairman when working in a 3 official system and the scorers and timers.

Common Faults to watch for:

- The referee stand too close to the wrestlers in the standing position.
- Determination of points when the wrestlers fall in to the protection area.
- The referee blocks the view of one of the other officials in a 3-official system.
- Not enough or improper verbal and/or visual signals by the referee.
- Getting the wrong initiator
- Anticipating points out of bounds - don't call the point until it is there • Blowing of the whistle prematurely
- Getting confirmation for pins.
- In out of bounds situation the referee blows the whistle and moves to the centre of mat with his/her back to the wrestlers – always keep the wrestlers in sight!

5. HANDLING AN IRATE COACH

Studies assessing the stressors on officials in all sports, found that coaches were seen as causing more stress than any other factor. But no matter what sport you are in, dealing with an irate coach can be a tough situation.

Although situations vary, there is an important, common tactic to utilize that can help you make the best of these occurrences. Be and remain calm. When you speak to the coach, speak in a calm manner. Not only will you be able to deal with these situations more professionally, but showing a calm appearance can assist in "cooling down" the coach. Your undisturbed voice inflection and unruffled manner may help the coach realize that he is out of control. You are in effect modelling the proper behaviour for the coach.

In other words, do not let the coach incite an improper reaction from you. Instead, try to induce a calm interaction. Your calm reaction to the coach may do more to compose him than anything you say.

Remember, "Actions speak louder than words".

6. DO YOU KNOW YOUR SPORT?

It's too bad we don't know the sport of wrestling as well as we think we do. There is nothing more frustrating than the official who makes an improper call because he doesn't know the proper ruling. Mistakes do happen and sometimes poor analysis of the situation can alter your judgment, but a mistake or improper call is often the result of a lack of knowledge or experience. Granted, we must all start somewhere and the only way to learn is through our mistakes. But if we don't learn from our mistakes and continually progress with the rules and strategy of the sport, we're not just hurting ourselves but everyone involved in the sport including our wrestlers and the spectators.

How was your last year of officiating? Did you review the past season and evaluate your performance both on and off the mat? This is very important in your development as an official. **Off the mat:** Did I attend pre-season clinics and association meetings?; Did I read the rule book not only at the start of the season but throughout the year?; Did I review rule interpretations and the mechanics of positioning?; On the mat, did I always hustle to get into the best position for the

action occurring?; Was I fair to both wrestlers?; Did I apply all rules equally and correctly? Do I take opportunities when presented to learn more about the sport, including current trends, by attending wrestling camps, clinics, workouts, etc.? Do I talk to coaches to learn more about techniques? Whatever your checklist, the bottom line is, what can I do to develop and better my officiating?

It is not expected that everyone should or will know everything about every aspect of the sport, but it is important for you to know and continually learn your part of the activity, whether as a wrestler, coach or official, and to learn as much as you can about the other areas. If we expect others to do their best, then we must do our best too.

Each time we come across a situation which we haven't seen before, we should make a mental note and research it afterwards. This can be done by either looking it up in a rule book or coaching manual, or by discussing it with a fellow official or coach. If an official then took the time to share this new wisdom with his/her fellow officials, a small amount of effort would soon benefit a lot of people. Sharing experiences is a great way to learn.

As in any other sport or profession, knowing the rules or strategy of the sport is one thing, but knowing when and how to apply them is another important aspect. It is important to be both confident and aggressive (to a point) when officiating. As an official you must anticipate each action, know the score and time remaining, keep your eyes on the wrestlers at all times, and above all attempt to get in the best position you can to call each situation. If you are on top of the action, know and apply the proper ruling, and show confidence in making calls, it will be very difficult for anyone to find a reason to argue with you.

7. WRESTLING PHILOSOPHY

THREE MAIN CONCEPTS TO ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND: ***Total wrestling - Encourage Activity***

Risk - Reward it

Universal wrestling - Both in standing and par terre

ACTIVITY

It is part of the officials' role to encourage activity. Passivity is once again a penalty in wrestling, which means as officials we must discourage it right from the start of the match.

Encourage activity by talking to the wrestlers. Let them know they are required to stay active. Fleeing the hold is a call that is available to you, if you feel the wrestler is not active enough. However, this call should not come out of nowhere. If you have been verbal and actively encouraging the wrestler up to that point, penalizing them with a caution and loss of a point for fleeing will seem like a natural next step when and if

The best/most experience officials set the stage for their calls by words and actions on the mat prior to the actual raising of the arm to call or request the caution.

Things to look for:

A. ***INACTIVITY IN THE CENTRE:***

One wrestler is offensive while the other simply blocks rather than counters these initiatives.

- *The referee must use the words "action", "open", and "blocking" to motivate the defensive wrestler to become active. Avoid terms like "use it red" or "head up blue" that can seem like you are coaching the wrestler which is not your job. Let them know what you feel they are doing that needs correcting.*
- *The referee must position himself between the wrestlers rather than getting caught behind one wrestler or the other.*
- *Too often the official tries to balance calls i.e. first red then blue. Make the call on the least active no matter what the number of cautions.*
- *The score and time remaining can often help the officials distinguish passivity, e.g. If red is up 3-0 with 15 seconds remaining and attacks the leg on holds on, he is likely being passive. This is less likely the case in the first 30 seconds of the round with no score.*

B. EDGE CALLS

These are among the toughest calls in wrestling. When determining scoring in an out bounds situation, carefully review the situation before making your call. It is suggested to review the sequence in your mind before making your call.

Ask yourself: How did the wrestlers get there? Did the defensive wrestler back up all the way to the edge of the out of bounds and then go out? Did the offensive wrestler's action drive their opponent out? Did the defensive wrestler stop the offensive wrestler's action, and initiate their own action taking the opponent out of bounds?

Again, how the official communicates with the wrestlers can be helpful here. Begin to warn the wrestlers by calling "zone" as soon as the action enters the zone.

Fleeing the mat necessitates the application of caution and point. It is not necessary for the offensive wrestler to have contact to be awarded the point. The strong official analyzes the situation: Did the defensive wrestler go out in an attempt to avoid the attack (a flee - caution + point) or did the wrestlers go out as a natural result of the direction of the attack (a point only).

C. TECHNICAL SUPERIORITY OF ONE WRESTLER

Superior technique by an offensively scoring wrestler should not be deemed as inactivity by the weaker technical wrestler. Do not confuse weaker technical ability against a superior opponent with inactivity or fleeing. Avoid being perceived as adding insult to injury or 'piling on' by verbalizing or cautioning a wrestler being beaten by a better official.

8. THIRD CAUTIONS

It requires courage on the part of an official to call for the third caution. If he has set the stage by use of the proper vocabulary and hand signals, no one should be surprised by the request for the caution.

9. RESPONSIBILITIES OF HEAD OFFICIAL

Pre-Event planning by Head Official.

The following shall be done at all OAWA sanctioned events and recommended for all other events.

- Obtain Checklists and all forms required, including OAWA pre-event Safety check list.
- Confirm all officials attending are up to date OAWA/OAWOA members.
- Confirm clinic requirements (as applicable) with the Event Host: Meeting Room, TV/DVD or computer, projector, schedule, on-mat session requirements ETC
- Survey event venue as per Risk Management and OAWA event check list.
- If possible receive list of officials attending to tailor the clinic and mat assignments appropriately.

Event Planning

- Confirm requirements for officials - attendance at weigh-ins (# of officials needed, location, time, etc.).
- Confirm process for weigh-ins: random weight checking vs. full weigh-ins, weight allowances if applicable, handling of weigh-in sheets after weigh-ins, etc.
- Confirm any other requirements of the officials: skin checks, selection of MVP Awards, attendance of head official at coaches' meeting, meeting with athletes pre-event, etc.
- Conduct pre-competition (morning) meetings and briefings. Possible clarifications from coaches meetings, schedules meals, mat assignments.
- Check event video recording/review process if applicable, Medical, mats etc as per Risk Management.
- Brief and De-brief officials before competition, at breaks and post event each day if applicable. All officials should be aware of event medical coverage, how to access medical staff, clinician, convenor is, process for protests.

Post Event responsibilities

- Head Official to debrief and evaluate all officials.
- Head Official forwards event results, pre-event check lists, weigh-in lists and other required material to OAWA.
- Incident reports are to be sent to OAWA as required.
- Provincially - Coaching RED cards reports – sent to OAWA and OAWOA Chairman.

Specific Duties of the Head Official:

1. Inspect mat condition/safety and otherwise carry out the pre-event safety checklist with the convenor.
2. Call each of the assigned officials and confirm the time which you expect them to arrive (at least 15 minutes before weigh ins or 30 minutes before the tourney starts if you are not responsible for the weigh ins).
3. Organize the weigh-in area and verify that the scales are working well.
4. Assign the officials to their scales and make certain that they know how to conduct the weigh-in procedure properly (Have wrestlers ready in singlets, wrestlers have passed skin check, one wrestler approach the scale at a time, check nails, check weight, verify name and club/school).

5. *Help the convener conduct the drawing of lots if requested*
6. Hold a brief rules session with your officials to clarify any questionable interpretations and emphasize any modifications which are being used for the tourney. This is a great opportunity to make sure officials 'match' officiating to the level of the competition - eg. an added emphasis on safety at a youth/rookie event.
7. *Assign referees to mat areas and set up the relief procedure. How long are breaks, do they report back to the mat they came off, etc.*
8. Collect fees from the convener before the end of the tournament and distribute to the officials.
9. Observe your officials and offer constructive hints and reminders to help them do a better job.
10. Act as a liaison with the convener and coaches to help conduct the tournament as efficiently as possible.
11. Ensure that your officials are treated fairly by the convener, coaches and yourself.

10. PRACTICAL AUDIT FOR OFFICIALS CLINIC

Listed are some of the commonly asked questions at officials' clinics. You are encouraged to add your own questions to this list.

For all situations provided, blue will be the offensive wrestler and red will be the defensive wrestler.

ACTION	REFEREE'S DECISION
<p><u>POINT SCORING - THROWS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blue completes a spectacular grande amplitude throw. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Red lands in the danger position. b) Red does not land in the danger position. Blue has control but has not scored a takedown. c) Red does not land in the danger position. Blue has control and has scored a takedown. 2. Blue throws red in a head and arm throw with grande amplitude making the score 6-5, blue. Red lands on his back and immediately rerolls blue. The action is completed with red in the offensive par-terre position. <p><u>POINT SCORING - EXPOSURES</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Blue performs a gut wrench. Blue touches both shoulders (but not simultaneously) and successfully completes the move. Red is exposed on two outstretched arms (hands) 4. Blue has red in a half nelson and exposes red in the danger position. Red returns to his/her stomach with the half nelson still intact but is then exposed in the danger position again with the half nelson. <p><u>POINT SCORING - EXPOSURES</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. From a standing position red instantly assumes the fall position of his own accord, without being accompanied by his opponent and afterwards immediately turns to his stomach <p>Hint/Tip: This is becoming more common in wrestling now with the crossover of athletes from Grappling/Brazilian Jiu Jitsu (where it is referred to as 'jumping the guard').</p>	
ACTION	REFEREE'S DECISION

6. From the par terre position, red locks both of blue's elbows. Red exposes blue in the danger position and then returns to the defensive par terre position.

POINT SCORING - TAKEDOWNS

7. Blue performs a duck-under go-behind. Red does not touch a knee and remains supported on his hand and feet. Blue stands behind red with a waistlock hold as time expires.

OUT OF BOUNDS

8. Both wrestlers are standing in the zone. While locked up, blue steps in the protection area with one foot and immediately throws red. Red lands exposed in the danger position.
9. a) Blue attempts a throw and lands on one shoulder in the protection area (exposed in the danger position) Blue was not countered by red but does not complete the move.
- a) Blue attempts a throw and lands flat on both shoulders in the protection area. Blue was countered by red but completes the move to expose red in the danger position.
10. Blue has red's single leg in the air while both wrestlers are standing in the zone.
- a) Red jumps to the protection area.
- b) Blue pushes red to the protection area.
- c) Blue picks red up and carries him/her to the out of bounds

OUT OF BOUNDS

11. In the par terre position, red crawls to the zone and intentionally touches his/her head out of bounds to avoid being tilted.
12. To avoid being pinned red intentionally bridges across the entire mat until his head touches the protection area.

ACTION

REFEREE'S DECISION

13. Red is being pinned in such a position that his/her shoulder and head are in the zone, but trunk, feet and hands are in the protection area.

CAUTIONS

14. Red grabs blue's singlet intentionally to prevent blue from executing a gut wrench.
15. Red intentionally grabs blue's singlet but does not prevent blue from scoring 2 points on the gut wrench.
16. As blue is executing a double leg, red grabs blue's hair.
17. Red refuses to take proper position in the par terre start position.
18. Red does this again on the re-start.
19. With 30 seconds left in the round, in standing wrestling, Red is leading and pushes his/her opponent away while backing up.
20. The judge and referee agree on the second caution to Blue. However, before the referee can stop the bout to award the caution, the Blue combatant executes an action and scores points.

GENERAL

21. The coach yells, jumps up and down and behaves in an unacceptable manner within his corner.
22. While executing a gut wrench, blue exposes red's shoulders first; then, he exposes his own back. Blue finishes move and takes offensive par terre position.
23. Blue performs a double leg takedown. The move is 50-80% complete when time expires.
24. The wrestlers have been in the par terre position for over 15 seconds and blue continues to show progress towards a tilt.

TO STANDARDIZE THE RATING OF OFFICIALS

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH GRADE

To be rated at the level listed, the official consistently demonstrates the skills noted below.

Ontario A Official

Ontario B Official

Ontario C Official

Point Scoring:

Displays excellent interpretation of rules and is able to apply rules in difficult situations	Shows excellent knowledge of the rules, but has some difficulty applying the rules in new and exceptional/difficult situations	Is able to understand and remember all rules as listed in the rule book
Able to clearly evaluate technical value of holds (1 pt., 2 vs. 3 pt.)	Mostly solid, but may be inconsistent in evaluating difficult calls (eg. Was it 2 or 3?)	Displays some inability to accurately distinguish value of technical holds.
Displays regular and solid ability to distinguish the wrestler who initiates situations and makes calls that reflects this		Difficulty in scoring moves in rapid succession and in identifying wrestler who initiates the hold/action.
Consistent in scoring technical points throughout the tournament and from tournament to tournament	Consistent in scoring points throughout a bout, but displays some inconsistency throughout a tournament or from tournament to tournament.	Displays some inconsistency in applying rules throughout the bout.

Activity:

Able to clearly distinguish the active versus passive wrestler	Some inconsistency distinguishing the active versus passive wrestler in close situations	May have difficulty accurately assessing the active versus passive wrestler
Uses vocabulary well to encourage activity from both wrestlers at all times.	Does not encourage activity sufficiently. Recognizes inactivity from wrestler(s) but does not vocalize	Reluctant to encourage wrestlers or use vocabulary.
Can accurately assess who has initiated a technique in a roll/re-roll situation and rewards the right wrestler.	Some inconsistency	Has difficulty determining who has initiated a technique.

Out of Bounds:

Encourages wrestlers to stay on the mat	Should be somewhat more vocal in some situations	Struggles with keeping wrestlers on the mat.
Can distinguish between wrestler who flees the mat versus a situation where the natural progression of wrestling takes them out of bounds	May rush to call a flee where it was just total wrestling that took wrestlers out of bounds.	Has trouble with fleeing the mat calls
Clear understanding of the out of bounds rules - can identify the person who stepped out first and if they did so while completing scoring.	Understands the out of bounds rule, but may rush the call and not wait to see if the offensive wrestler steps out but completes scoring.	Understands the rule, but may not be consistent throughout the match/day

Mat Positioning:

Maintains correct distance for standing and par terre wrestling. This officials knows when to give the wrestlers space, but when to be close to handle dangerous situations.	Demonstrates good position	May show some difficulty - may interfere with the wrestlers (too close) or be too far away to act in a dangerous situation.
Good position to act on dangerous holds, potential fall.	Demonstrates good position	as above
Maintains good position at all times to protect wrestlers from danger - score table, out of bounds, etc.	Generally good, but may get caught out of position sometimes	Has difficulty maintaining good position.
Provides a human barrier to encourage wrestlers to stay on the mat	Generally good, but may get caught out of position sometimes	as above
Able to interpret the situation and determine where the action is going, to be there and not be caught in a poor position.	Generally good, but may get caught out of position sometimes	Sometimes 'Behind the play'
Regularly demonstrates ability to maintain a good line of sight on the wrestlers for key situations like blocking, dangerous and illegal holds.	Sometimes demonstrates ability to maintain a good line of sight on the wrestlers for key situations like blocking, dangerous and illegal holds.	Rarely demonstrates ability to maintain a good line of sight on the wrestlers for key situations like blocking, dangerous and illegal holds.
Always able to anticipate the action	Sometimes able to anticipate the action	Rarely able to anticipate the action
Rarely caught out of position	Sometimes caught out of position	Occasionally caught out of position.

Control of Match:

Applies good judgement to keep control of the match at all times.	Has trouble with new and difficult situations	Occasionally loses control of the match.
Enforces decisions with confidence. Calls points clearly and on time (not too soon or too late)	Sometimes enforces decisions with confidence. Some calls are delayed.	Some indecision awarding points.
Maintains the respect and cooperation of wrestlers, coaches, and other officials	Generally good dealing with others, but may struggle	Wrestlers/Coaches may sometimes be unresponsive or uncooperative.
Deals well and professionally with Wrestlers - instills confidence in his/her abilities without seeming arrogant	May be prone to 'snap' responses which leave wrestlers lacking confidence	May occasionally struggle in dealing with difficult coaches or wrestlers.
Communicates well - is open to questions and responds in a manner that instills confidence	May be prone to 'snap' responses which leave coaches lacking confidence	May occasionally struggle in dealing with difficult coaches or wrestlers.

Officiating Team:

Works well in a 3-official team. Ready to work in any position.	Understands the 3-official system, but not a strong enough official to be Chairman and make tough calls	New to or may have never worked in a 3-official system
Initiates or responds to calls from other officials decisively.	May look to the Senior official for clues on correct call to make	New to the 3-official system, so may be prone to 'rubber-stamping' calls of the rest of the team
Works well in the team, but still calls his/her own match	as above	as above
Maintains good eye contact with all members of the team at all times	Still gaining experience in the 3official system, so may tend to focus just on his/her own calls.	May forget to check in with the rest of the team from time-to-time.

Safety:

Fully understands his/her role in protecting the wrestlers at all times.	Good in this area, but may occasionally get too caught up in trying to make the right points calls.	May lack experience in recognizing potential safety situations, is working on improving in this area.
Knows to check on key items before wrestling starts - location of medical coverage, how to get the attention of the head official, etc.		
Prepared to carry out the duties of a head official if required (pre-event inspections, coaches' meeting, assigning officials to mats, etc.)	Not ready to be a head official	Newer/novice official

General:

The official must demonstrate clearly the majority of attributes at a certain level to be ranked at that level. To receive a Provincial A rating, it is generally considered that that official is ready to perform at a National level event and represent themselves well.

EVALUATION OF OFFICIALS

The evaluation procedure was devised as a tool to assist in the grading of officials and to encourage consistency. The recommended use is as follows:

In many cases, the use of a formal evaluation form is unnecessary and an informal verbal evaluation may be sufficient.

All officials who are being formally evaluated at a tournament should be able to review a completed evaluation form before they leave the tournament.

For CONTROL CLINICS the evaluation form is recommended.

For UPGRADING AND DOWNGRADING the evaluation form is required and should be reviewed with the individual on the day of the tournament. The recommended rating will then be ratified by the Board of Governors at the AGM.

PROVINCIAL A ASPIRANTS who are being evaluated by more than one evaluator will receive a composite evaluation form, with one final resultant score for each category.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICIALS:

Provincial A Official	Provincial B Official	Provincial C/Asp Official
-are judged to be capable of officiating at any provincial championship. <i>-Capable to move on to National level as an aspirant.</i>	-are judged to be capable of officiating at regional tournaments and at Provincial Junior. and Cadet/Juvenile Championships for experience/ upgrade	-are judged to be capable of officiating at regional tournaments but need further exposure to officiating before attending provincial championship

UPGRADING OF OFFICIALS - who will carry out grading for these levels:

-to be restricted to Provincial Cadet and Juvenile Champs. Must be evaluated by the OAWOA VC Technical /apprentice	-May be evaluated and recommended for this rating by OAWOA VC Technical or their Regional Area Chairman/ Clinician	- Regional/ Area Chairman
--	--	---------------------------

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF OFFICIALS

-required to attend regional clinic and required to attend a Provincial control clinic once every 2 years (Ontario Sr., Jr., Juvenile/Cadet Champs)	-required to attend regional clinic and at least one regional tournament per year	-required to attend regional clinic and at least one regional tournament per year
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TO TRAIN AND DEVELOP PROVINCIAL CLINICIANS

STRUCTURE. QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EVALUATORS

Area Chairman

Selection:

The area chairmen may be selected by the Board of Directors or nominated by the area officials, and ratified the Board of Directors at the AGM

Responsibility:

- a) He shall be responsible for the regional development of officials.
- b) He shall liaise with regional coaches and conveners.
- c) He shall appoint officials for area meets and tournaments.
- d) He shall organize and conduct an annual area clinic.
- i) If the area chairman is not a qualified on mat official he shall call upon another area chairman or qualified official to conduct the clinic.
- e) He shall submit an annual list and collected fees to the VCF.
- f) He shall work in conjunction with the BOD to facilitate events other than regional which might occur within his jurisdiction.
- g) He shall submit to the provincial executive such information as may be required

Provincial Clinician

Selection:

Provincial Clinicians will be voted in by the Board of Directors at the AGM and serve as VC-Technical for two year terms Responsibilities:

- a) To act as head official and/or clinician at Provincial Championships.
- b) To be capable of giving the officials clinic at a Provincial Championship and have mandate to recommend promotion of officials to Provincial A category.
- c) To train officials at workshops and tournaments
- d) To serve as an instructor at annual training workshop to evaluate Area chairman with respect to refereeing, mat chairing and teaching ability

NOTE

The head referee and Provincial Clinician should have separate roles at provincial championships.

Apprentice Clinician

Selection:

Apprentice Clinicians will be selected by the VC Technical and VC Administration from experienced National Level Officials Responsibilities:

- e) To assist as head official and/or clinician at Provincial Championships.
- f) To assist in giving the officials clinic at a Provincial Championship and have make suggestion for recommend promotion of officials to Provincial A category.
- g) To assist in training officials at workshops and tournaments

METHODS OF TRAINING

AND EVALUATING REGIONAL CLINICIANS

WORKSHOP FOR AREA CHAIRMAN

A one day clinic will *be* offered in conjunction with the AGM. The curriculum of this clinic will include:

- a) Feedback and direction of evaluation policy
- b) Discussion of "how to evaluate" mat officials (counseling techniques)
- c) Standardizing rating requirements
- d) Responsibilities of an Area Chairman
- e) Responsibilities of a head official (safety checklist, other)
- f) Administration kit (checklists, bid sheets, sample wages, etc.)
- g) Coaching perspective
- h) Comprehensive rules clinic with up to date interpretations
- i) Discussion on being a better Officials

APPENDIX

ONTARIO AMATEUR WRESTLING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION THEORY EXAM CAWOA INTERPRETATIONS

Name _____

Current Rating _____

T OR F

- _____ 1. During a bout with a three man officials system, an official may be replaced if he makes flagrant error
- _____ 2. The mat chairman has the right to interrupt a bout and ask for an explanation if he thinks that both the referee and the judge have made an error.
- _____ 3. Any competitor who does not respond to the call of his name within three minutes of his first match and within thirty seconds to the remainder of his matches, is disqualified from the match and the entire competition and will not be classified.
- _____ 4. Coaching will be allowed in the corner as long as the talking has nothing to do with the officiating (eg. calling points).
- _____ 5. A takedown is awarded when a wrestler takes his opponent to the mat, forces two points of contact with the mat (one of which must be a knee), and maintains control while passing behind his opponent.
- _____ 6. An offensive wrestler is awarded two points when he forces his opponent to go from hand to hand with the opponent's back at an acute angle (less than 90°) to the mat.
- _____ 7. A low amplitude throw from standing to a position of danger is worth three points.
- _____ 8. At an event with mat-side video review, the coach can request as many reviews as they wish.
- _____ 9. For a mat-side video review to take place, the athlete must agree to use it.
- _____ 10. If a throw which is initiated in the centre of the mat or the zone causes an opponent to land in the danger position out of bounds, points will be awarded
- _____ 11. The referee signs the official bout sheet in a 3 man system
- _____ 12. For any caution call, the referee must stop the match, stand the wrestlers up and indicate the colour of offending wrestler and indicate points.
- _____ 13. If the defensive wrestler flees the mat while in a danger position they are cautioned and their opponent awarded one point.
- _____ 14. A wrestler who completes a suplay will receive a caution and his opponent will be awarded one technical point.
- _____ 15. For all stoppage of the match, wrestling starts standing.
- _____ 16. If an attacking wrestler uses an illegal hold but finds himself at a disadvantage (i.e. in danger position), the match may continue without interruption as long as an injury is not probable.
- _____ 17. If a legal hold becomes dangerous to the opponent, it will be stopped by the official without a caution being given.

- _____ 18. A wrestler may be called upon to engage in a bout where a minimum of fifteen minutes has not elapsed since the end of their previous bout.
- _____ 19. Medical facilities under a physician's supervision must be available during the competitions to attend to injuries and accidents.
- _____ 20. Injury time may not exceed three minutes.
- _____ 21. Gatorade is an allowable substitute for water between rounds.
- _____ 22. In all wrestling two-three minute rounds are used.
- _____ 23. Water is allowable to both wrestlers in an injury situation.
- _____ 24. The referee may stop the bout and return the wrestlers to the middle of the mat in a standing position if neither wrestler is active.
- _____ 25. If, as a result of an attack, the head of the wrestler underneath touches the protection area, the bout is not interrupted.
- _____ 26. In the 'par terre' position, if the top wrestler fails to remain active, the referee will call for reversal of the wrestlers.
- _____ 27. Throws of grand amplitude such as a suplay and salto are legal.
- _____ 28. Danger position is when the line of the wrestler's shoulders forms an angle of less than 45° with the mat.
- _____ 29. The fall lasts for one second.
- _____ 30. It is forbidden to lift the opponent who is in a bridge position and throw him/her to the mat.
- _____ 31. In the case of wilful butting with the head or any other brutality, the wrestler at fault is immediately disqualified.
- _____ 32. If he receives three cautions, the wrestler will be disqualified.
- _____ 33. The coach who loses an appeal loses the match.
- _____ 34. The referee may talk to the wrestlers while they are wrestling to encourage activity.
- _____ 35. The red wrestler always selects the ball in a clinch.
- _____ 36. There are no four point moves.
- _____ 37. In a tied round, last point scored is always the criteria to determine the winner of the round.
- _____ 38. Canada Wrestling uses a positive scoring system and point classification instead of bad points.
- _____ 39. The round ends when one wrestler has a six point advantage regardless of the situation.

- _____ 40. It is not the duty of the mat chairman to assume all of the functions of refereeing and judging.
- _____ 41. The referee is responsible for the orderly conduct of the bout.
- _____ 42. Fleeing the mat to escape a hold will result in a caution for passivity and the awarding of at least one point.
- _____ 43. Illegal holds that prevent scoring of two points are penalized by the awarding of two points and a caution for passivity is given.
- _____ 44. If, in the opinion of the referee, a missed throw has taken place, he immediately stops the match and wrestling resumes in the standing position.
- _____ 45. For all missed throws, the referee shall let wrestling continue and no points are awarded.
- _____ 46. The referee can encourage activity by using such common vocabulary as open, contact, action, and zone.
- _____ 47. The maximum weight for Heavyweights is 120 kilos.
- _____ 48. The weigh-in shall be the day before the competition and shall be 1 1/2 hours in length.
- _____ 49. Contestants are weighed nude.
- _____ 50. In seniors' competition, consent is not required from both coaches and competitors involved if one wrestler wishes to use headgear.
- _____ 51. The mat is 9 metres in diameter and must have a protection area of 1.2 metres wide.
- _____ 52. Passivity zone is 2 metres of a red band within the 9 metre diameter.
- _____ 53. Officials may wear any colour shirt and pants.
- _____ 54. The judge always has the official score sheet.
- _____ 55. In a video review, the FILA Jury member may overrule the rest of the team.

ONTARIO AMATEUR WRESTLING OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION
THEORY EXAM **Wrestling**

Rules

For each of the statements below choose whether it is TRUE or FALSE.

Write response in LEFT MARGIN and make corrections for false statements.

1. A referee may stop a bout at any time to prevent potentially dangerous situations.
2. High School wrestlers must have a minimum of 30 minutes between matches
3. A takedown is awarded when a wrestler takes his opponent to the mat, forces two points of contact with the mat (one of which must be a knee), and maintains control while passing behind his opponent.
4. An offensive wrestler is awarded two points when he forces his opponent to go from hand to hand with the opponent's back at an acute angle (less than 90^o) to the mat.
5. Blue turns red on the ground. Red is sitting up with both arms supporting himself. After a 5 count the referee should award a exposure point.
6. In High School, any move from standing to a position of danger is worth three points.
7. If a throw, initiated in the centre of the mat or the zone causes an opponent to land in the danger position out of bounds, points will be awarded.
8. Blue throws red from the zone into the protection area onto red's back. As he is doing this his foot steps into the protection area as well. The referee should award one point for red.
9. Blue is backing up into the zone and initiates a double leg takedown. In doing so, his left foot touches the protection area but the move is finished in bounds. The referee should score the takedown.
10. Wrestling should resume in the par terre position after an injury of the defensive wrestler.
11. If the defensive wrestler flees the mat while in a danger position he is cautioned and his opponent awarded one point.
12. A High School wrestler who completes a suplay will receive 3 or 5 points depending on the amplitude.
13. If a legal hold becomes dangerous to the opponent, it will be stopped by the official without a caution being given.
14. Blood time may not exceed three minutes.
15. If, when a wrestler is being pinned, the head of the wrestler underneath touches the protection area, the bout is not interrupted.
16. The fall lasts for one second.
17. To decide a winner of a round, if it is tied, the winner is the wrestler who scored the last point.
18. A round may be won by scoring two 3 point moves or one 5 point move.
19. The round will be stopped by the referee when there is a technical superiority of 6 points, in all cases.
20. For all missed throws, the referee shall let wrestling continue and no points are awarded.

Safety

1. Before officiating your match you should always inspect the mat and the surrounding.
2. You find that your mat is 0.5 m from a wall with plenty of protective padding. You should allow wrestling to commence.
3. You find that your mat is 1.0 m from a wall with no protective padding. You should allow wrestling to commence.
4. Red wrestler is being pinned when you notice his nose is bleeding. You should call a pin immediately.
5. Blue wrestler has a power half nelson on red. You notice red tapping the legs of Blue. Wrestling should continue.
6. Blue does a head and arm throw on red and red's head hits the mat very hard. You should allow wrestling to continue to allow full scoring of the technique.

7. Blue is doing a chicken wing and cranking vigorously on red arm. The coach starts yelling at you to stop the action and comes onto the mat. What sort of things should you do to control this situation?

8. Blue wrestling lifts red up off the mat in a double leg takedown. What sort of things should you do to control this situation?

9. Blue wrestling is doing a double leg shot on Red. Red counters the attack and causes Blue to fall to his stomach motionless. What steps should you do?

10. Blue has lifted red and starts to run him/her off the mat into the scorer's table. What steps should you do?

11. Blue has taken red down and starts doing a gut wretch. Red yells out and pain. You blow the whistle and remove blue from the area. Red is not moving and complains that his neck hurts. What steps should you do?

By signing this document, I have acknowledged that I understand the rules of wrestling and can apply them effectively. I have also been made aware of safety concerns involved in a wrestling environment and I have read and understand the Harassment Policy as outlined by the OAWOA and OAWA.

NAME _____

Current Rank _____

Signature _____

Date _____

RATING _____

Area Chairman Signature _____



Ontario Amateur Wrestling Officials Association Official's Evaluation Form

Official's Name _____ Current Ranking _____

Mat Chairman's Name: _____

NOTE: Performance rating is based on 4 levels of performance.

3 - means the official is working above his/her present level (ie should be upgraded).

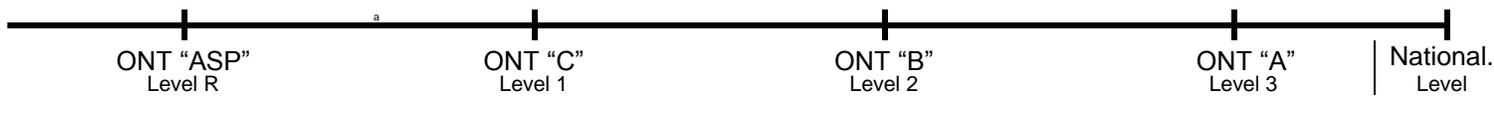
2 - means that official is working **at or near** his/her present rating.

1 - means that official is working at a lower level then his/her present rating.

R - means that official needs more guidance and experience to referee at a Provincial Championships

Technical Components	Comments	Performance			
Scoring of Points <input type="checkbox"/> 1 point • 2 points • 4 points • 5 points		3	2	1	R
Passivity <input type="checkbox"/> Set-up/Timing of Whistle/Success		3	2	1	R
Other Rules Identification <input type="checkbox"/> Recognizing Out-of-Bounds/Flee • Correct Start of Match • Clinch Set-up & Start • Proper Vocabulary/hand signals		3	2	1	R
Art of Officiating	Comments				
Referee • Timing of Calls • Constant Visual Contact on Athletes • Mat Positioning • Control of Match • Confidence in Calls • Vocal Encouragement of Wrestling		3	2	1	R
Judge • Communication with Chair/Referee • Completion of Bout Sheet • Responsiveness in Conferences <input type="checkbox"/> Concentration on Match • Independence of Calls (no rubber stamping)/No Delay of Calls		3	2	1	R
Mat Chair <input type="checkbox"/> Effective Use of Conferences/videos • Demeanor under fire • Communication with Coaches • Use of Yellow and Red Cards <input type="checkbox"/> Completion of Bout Sheet		3	2	1	R

Clinician/Mat Chairman Comments (Use back if necessary):



Clinician / Mat Chairman Recommendation (Indicate on Scale)

Clinician/ Mat Chairman Signature _____



Ontario Amateur Wrestling Officials Association On- Mat Official's Evaluation Form

Official's Name: _____

Current Ranking: _____

Clinician's Name: _____

Clinic Date/location: _____

Technical Components

Scoring of Points

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 point | _____ Excellent | _____ Good | _____ Fair | _____ Needs Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 points | _____ Excellent | _____ Good | _____ Fair | _____ Needs Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 points | _____ Excellent | _____ Good | _____ Fair | _____ Needs Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 points | _____ Excellent | _____ Good | _____ Fair | _____ Needs Work |

Specific Comments: _____

Other Rules Identification

- Recognizing Out-of-Bounds/Flee the mat/Flee the hold

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

- Correct Start of Match

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

- Proper Vocabulary

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

The Art of Officiating

Timing of Calls

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Constant Visual Contact on Athletes

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Mat Positioning

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Control of Match

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Confidence in Calls

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Vocal Encouragement of Wrestling

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Judge (use only if official is being evaluated in a 3-man system):

Communication with Chair/Referee

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Completion of Bout Sheet

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Responsiveness in Conferences

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Concentration on Match

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Independence of Calls (no rubber stamping)/No Delay of Calls

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Mat Chair (also for referee if evaluating in a single official setting)

Effective Use of Conferences (3 man system only)

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

Specific Comments: _____

Demeanor under fire

_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Needs Work

General Comments:

Evaluator's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Officials' Response:

_____ I have read this evaluation and have the following response to the comments herein:

Official's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Example of Provincial Clinic Materials

Provincial Clinic Agenda

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Greetings | 8:00 - 8:10 |
| 2. Discussion on Ethics | 8:10 - 8:15 |
| 3. New rules | 8:15 - 8:30 |
| 4. Group discussion on Mat Positions | 8:30 - 8:35 |
| 5. Group discussion on <u>Out of Bounds</u>,
<u>Passivity</u> and unique situations | 8:35 - 8:50 |
| 6. How evaluations will proceed | 8:50 - 8:55 |
| 7. Questions/ Concerns | 8:55 - 9:00 |
| 8. Mat assignments / Adjournment | 9:00 |

CODE OF ETHICS

A referee shall:

- a) Be totally fair, honest and impartial;
- b) Maintain an emotional calm and poise in all situations;
- c) Take pride in doing the best job possible;
- d) Respect the rights of the wrestler, coaches and spectators;
- e) Cooperate fully with other officials;

- f) Give complete attention to the task at hand;
- g) Dress appropriately and be well groomed;
- h) Refrain from unsportsmanlike conductor uncouth behavior;
- i) Act in a manner which earns the respect of wrestlers, coaches, fellow officials and spectators.

A referee shall not

- a) Publicly criticize the action or appearance of another official or agree with negative comments about another;
- b) Argue with coaches, wrestlers or spectators;
- c) Coach any athletes when dressed as an official and;
- d) Let personal feelings affect the way the job is performed on and off the mat.

Discussion Items:

Out of Bounds Situations

1. The action begins with both wrestlers standing. The inside attacking wrestler lifts the opponent completely off the ground in the zone in a Double leg, Steps on / over line into protection area out of bounds and completes the 3 point action.

2. Same as situation #5, but the attacker fails to complete the scoring action.

3. The inside wrestler attacks (e.g. Double Leg) on their knees, and the defender sprawls to their knees in the protection area. The scoring action is not completed.

4. Similar to Situation #7. The inside wrestler attacks on their knees and the defender sprawls on both knees in the zone before sliding feet and knees out of bounds.

5. Both wrestlers on their feet, the Inside attacker has a front head & Arm (Head Pinch). The outside wrestler defender steps into the protection area.

6. Similar situation as above but the attacker is on their knees, trying to extend their opponent when the defender outside wrestler steps out of bounds on their feet.

7. Wrestling starts in standing, then goes to Par Terre wrestling with both athletes on the ground (4 knees). From Par Terre with or without control, one wrestler stands up and touches a foot Out of Bounds while the other wrestler is on the ground (1 – 2 knees).

Unique Situations

8. You are refereeing a tough match at a high school tournament in a one man system. The coach of an athlete in danger positions enters the mat as she does not like the position her athlete is in. Discuss and report what you would do.

9. At a youth wrestling festival an athlete is on his back with a profusely bleeding nose. What do you do? Would it be different at a National Senior event?

10. Two wrestlers get into a punching and kicking match at a tournament. You are in a three man system. Discuss and report the process you would take in dealing with the altercation from judge, ref and mat chair positions.

True or False

11. Officials who see a bantam, cadet or juvenile wrestler in the sauna must report it to the head official as this form of weight loss is prohibited and will result in the wrestler being eliminated from the tournament. (Article 2 warning)
12. A wrestler must have the laces of their shoes taped. If a wrestler appears on the mat in the second round without their laces taped they have only 3 calls of 30 seconds to have them secured or they lose the match by forfeit and cannot wrestle further in the tournament. (Article 4 c + end of Article 4)

Canada B (“Can B”)

This is a solid official who is deemed to be able to handle difficult situations but requires more activity at the senior level. A Can B may officiate at any national grading tournament and at the Canadian Juvenile/Cadet and Junior Championships.

A Can B is eligible for upgrading at any of the tournaments through the recommendation of a Clinician preferably at a National championship but not exclusively, at the Canadian Junior Championships.

Upgrade Criteria:

- At the Cadet/Juvenile National Championships
- After recommendation for upgrade at a National Clinic with no recommendation for downgrade.

Downgrade Criteria:

Downgrade should not occur at one National Clinic. Downgrade will occur where a downgrade recommendation occurs:

- After two consecutive National Clinics (by different clinicians) with recommendation for downgrade, in the same season
- At a national clinic where a downgrade is recommended and the official has been asterisked for not having attended a national clinic in the past season. • After two recommendations (by different clinicians) for downgrade without a recommendation to maintain rating or upgrade.
- At any two clinics, given by the same clinician in two consecutive seasons

Canada A (“Can A”)

This official now has several years“ experience at the senior level, and has demonstrated poise and good judgement in virtually all situations, with the confidence and maturity to handle the most difficult matches at the senior level. Finally, this category means that after this official has attended at least one Canadian Senior Freestyle and Greco-Roman Championships, they are eligible to obtain the CAWOA endorsement to join FILA and represent Canada at international tournaments. A “Can A” may officiate at any national grading tournament and at any Canadian National Championships.

Upgrade Criteria:

- At the Junior or Cadet/Juvenile National Championships, with one other clinic recommendation for upgrade with no recommendation for downgrade.
- After three consecutive recommendations for upgrade in a season.

Downgrade Criteria:

Downgrade should not occur at one National Championship.

Downgrade will occur where a downgrade recommendation occurs:

- At two consecutive national championships that the official attends. These are not necessarily in one season.
- At a national championships or National Clinic where the official has been asterisked for not having attended a national clinic in the past year.

- At any two clinics in a season (by two different clinicians)

Canada AE (“Can AE”)

In addition to being proficient at all duties of a “Can A”, this category is reserved for senior officials who are judged by their peers to be exceptional in the leadership, teaching and mentorship role of referee, judge and mat chairman. Upgrades to this level can only be received at the Canadian Senior Championships.

Upgrade Criteria:

- Must include recommendation of a ¾ majority of Tier I clinicians at the Seniors.

Downgrade Criteria:

Downgrade will occur where a downgrade recommendation occurs:

- At a single Senior Nationals (attended by the official) on recommendation of a ¾ majority of Tier I clinicians at the Seniors
- At a Senior Nationals where the official has been asterisked for not having attended a senior nationals over the past two years or a national clinic in the previous and current season.
- At any two clinics in the current or past season without recommendation to maintain or upgrade.
- After any three recommendations for downgrade at clinics in the past two seasons (by at least two different Tier I Clinicians).



Canadian Amateur Wrestling Officials Association

CLINICIAN’S RATING FORM

Clinician’s Name: _____ Tournament: Date: _____

Rated by: _____ Were you going for an upgrade? Y / N

Comments:

1. Clinic	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
-preparation	_____	_____	_____	_____
-organized	_____	_____	_____	_____
-informative	_____	_____	_____	_____
-interesting	_____	_____	_____	_____
-exam	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Leadership				
-supportive atmosphere	_____	_____	_____	_____
-reinforcement to officials	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Knowledge of the rules

-rules explained clearly and fully _____

4 Communication

-with coaches and officials _____

-meeting with the clinician _____

(to discuss your performance)

-criticism fair and constructive _____

5 Comments

I would rate this clinician as being:

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
_____	_____	_____	_____



Your feedback is important. To help improve the delivery of future clinics, please return this form to either the clinician, or to the CAWOA National Vice President:
Canadian Amateur Wrestling Officials Association

MAT CHAIRMAN'S RATING FORM

Chairman's Name: _____ Tournament: Date: _____

Rated by: _____

Comments:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Mat Assignments				
-assignments done	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fair and in advance				

2. Leadership

-ensured that proper procedures	_____	_____	_____	_____
Followed on the mat				

-problems handled smoothly	_____	_____	_____	_____
----------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

-provided assistance and	_____	_____	_____	_____
reinforcement to officials				

3. Corrections

-made at appropriate time	_____	_____	_____	_____
---------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

-explained clearly and fully	_____	_____	_____	_____
------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

-criticism fair and constructive

4. Overall

-commands respect from athletes, coaches, and officials _____

-calls consistent with other Chairman _____

5. Comments

I would rate this Chairman as being:

Excellent Good Fair Poor

Your feedback is important. To help improve the mat chairman role, please return this form to either the clinician, or to the CAWOA National Vice President:



Ontario Amateur Wrestling Association

PRE-EVENT CHECKLIST:

Event Name: _____

Event Location: _____

Event Date: _____

CONVENOR'S NAME: _____

1. Have physical inspections of facilities and equipment been completed? Yes No
Do you have a "Facility Walk Through Check Sheet" completed and filed for each? Yes No

2. Have memberships been confirmed for all participants Yes No

7. Has Event medical coverage been secured? Yes No

8. List name of chief medical staff contact: _____

List medical staff and their background(s): _____

List name of chief facility person _____

List name of Head Official _____

9. List name of Event Registration staff _____

10. Have injury Forms been provided to medical personnel? Yes No

11. Does the chief medical staff person have access to phone for emergencies? Yes No

12. Has Head Official confirmed that all officials are up-to-date OAWA members? Yes No

13. Have all officials attended the pre-event clinic (if applicable)? Yes No

14. Are mats and equipment in good condition, well secured, and properly installed? Yes No

15. Have certificates of insurance been requested, if needed? Yes No

Other Comments (use reverse if necessary):

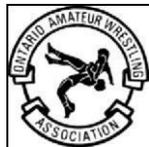
Signature of Event Convenor

Date

Signature of Head Official

Date

Ontario Amateur Wrestling Association



PRE-EVENT FACILITY WALK THROUGH CHECK SHEET

OUTSIDE:

1. Does the parking lot surface and/or drop off area appear adequate, well lit, (if your activity will be held after dark) and free of any dark areas and pot holes Yes No
-

INSIDE:

2. Are there any obvious trip and fall hazards? (i.e. torn carpet, wet floor in restrooms or elsewhere in the facility, poor lighting, non highlighted steps) Yes No

3. Are all exits clear and well marked with lighted signs? Yes No

4. Are the signs in working order? Yes No

5. Are all required exit doors unlocked? Yes No

6. Do all fire extinguishers have visible signage and current inspection tags? Yes No

7. What is the visible general condition of any bleachers that may be used during your event? Good Fair Poor

8. Are the areas that your organization may require access to open, including first aid areas? Yes No

9. Are areas that your organization will not require access to locked or otherwise secure? Yes No

10. Are dressing rooms clean, well lit, and secure? Yes No

11. Is the PA system in good working order? Yes No

16. Have arrangements been made about how to close the facility and who is responsible for this being established? Yes No
Have tear-down arrangements been made? Yes No

17. Are restricted area, caution, etc. signs posted and visible if required? Yes No

18. Has all event set-up equipment been stored and secured properly away? Yes No

19. Indicate weight verification system used for event:

Random weight Checking _____

Full weigh-in _____

(check one to show which system used)

20. MATS:

- Are all competition surfaces/wrestling mats in good condition? Yes No

- Have they been set up and secured properly? Yes No

- Is there adequate protection space for competitors on each surface and to ensure safe distance to spectators? Yes No

21. Have all of OAWA's rules and regulations been reviewed and implemented? Yes No



Ontario Amateur Wrestling Association

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22. **OTHER:** Please list any other noteworthy comments (use reverse if necessary):

Signature of Event Convenor: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Head Official: _____

OAWA Pre-Event Inspection Procedures

Instructions to Head Official:

As you know, the event you have been assigned to has requested and granted Sanctioning by the OAWA. As part of this process, the event must go through a pre-event Risk Management Check.

Prior to the start of your event, you are to conduct a pre-event walk through of the Facility using the accompanying two-page checklist.

We suggest you review and familiarize yourself with these forms prior to departing for the event, since some checks can be done (eg. outside parking lot, etc.) as you enter the venue.

Ideally, this walk through should be completed with the event Convenor so that any identified issues can be cleared up immediately. However, if this is not possible due to the Convenor being otherwise occupied on pre-event work, then as Head Official you are to conduct the walk through yourself.

In either case, you are to bring any issues with respect to the Facility to the attention of the Convenor and these are to be cleared up immediately.

Important Note: As Head Official, you have the power designated from OAWA to shut down the event if any shortcoming is serious enough to warrant it. The event will remain shut down until the issue is addressed to your satisfaction.

Head Official and Convenor are to sign off on this report before the event begins.

Following the event:

- Send a copy of this report to the OAWA, along with:

- A copy of the weigh-in list or weight verification list.
- A complete copy of the event results.
- A copy of the tournament draw/bracket sheets (if available).

Thank you for helping make Ontario Wrestling safer!

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