

# **SPORT INFORMATION PACKAGE**

## **HOCKEY**

**2011 Canada Games**  
**Halifax, Nova Scotia**

# **SPORT INFORMATION PACKAGE HOCKEY**

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## **A. HISTORY OF SPORT**

The origin of hockey in Canada has never been definitely established. Claims have been made on behalf of many localities, notably Montreal, Halifax and Kingston, but the controversy will no doubt go on as long as the sport continues.

There is no doubt that hockey has been played for a long time in Canada and individual clubs such as the Victorias of Montreal were known at an early date. Montreal also lays claim to having the first organized league of clubs.

The first organization actually dealing with the administration and development of the sport was the Ontario Hockey Association, which was organized on the 27th of November, 1890.

With the passage of the years in other parts of Canada organizations also came into existence and on December 4th, 1914, the first meeting to provide for a national body was held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Those present at the meeting decided unanimously that a national governing body for amateur hockey should be organized and thus the Canadian Hockey Association (CHA) came into being.

Over the years the Association became a truly national governing body with other areas of Canada becoming members. The Quebec Amateur Hockey Association joined the CHA in 1919, and in 1920 the Ottawa and District AHA also became a member. In 1928 the Maritime Association, embracing the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, was admitted to membership. Newfoundland made the Association truly Canada-wide in 1966, when the Newfoundland Amateur Hockey Association applied for and was welcomed into membership in the CHA.

In 1968, New Brunswick and in 1974, Nova Scotia requested permission to withdraw from the Maritime branch and become separate members of the CHA. These requests were granted and brought the total number of branches within the CHA to twelve. In 1998, the Northwest Territories Amateur Hockey Association (now Hockey North) was accepted as a member of the CHA setting the current number of branches to thirteen.

In July 1994, the CHA merged with Hockey Canada, and Hockey Canada became the sole governing body for amateur hockey in Canada.

## **B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS**

Men's hockey was first contested at the Canada Games in 1967 in Quebec City, Quebec. Women's hockey later joined the Canada Winter Games in 1991 when the Games were held in Charlottetown, PEI.

Below are the ranking of the Provinces/Territories since the inaugural games:

	1967*	1971*	1975*	1979	1983	1987	1991	1995	1999	2003	2007
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
<b>AB</b>	1	2	1	8	5	8	2 1	2 5	1 3	1 7	3 9
<b>BC</b>	2	-	-	1	2	3	10 2	5 6	3 5	4 6	4 8
<b>MB</b>	-	-	-	5	10	10	3 5	6 4	8 7	7 4	2 2
<b>NB</b>	-	-	-	9	6	6	8 7	8 7	6 10	8 10	7 7
<b>NL</b>	-	-	-	10	9	5	9 10	7 10	10 8	9 9	9 5
<b>NWT</b>	-	-	-	11	-	11	- -	- -	11 -	- -	12 11
<b>NS</b>	-	-	2	2	7	9	7 8	9 8	9 6	6 5	8 6
<b>NU</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>ON</b>	3	1	-	3	1	2	1 4	4 1	4 1	3 1	1 1
<b>PEI</b>	-	-	-	4	8	7	6 9	10 9	5 9	10 8	10 10
<b>QC</b>	-	3	3	7	3	1	4 3	3 3	2 2	2 2	5 3
<b>SK</b>	-	-	-	6	4	4	5 6	1 2	7 4	5 3	6 4
<b>YK</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 -	11 -	12 -	11 11	11 12

### C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM

Competitors: 20 male players and 20 female players for each respective team.

### D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY

#### Men's

Teams will be grouped as follows (based on the final standings from the 2007 CWG):

Pool A	Pool B	Pool C
1. Ontario	2. Manitoba	9. Newfoundland & Labrador
4. British Columbia	3. Alberta	10. Prince Edward Island
5. Quebec	6. Saskatchewan	11. Yukon
8. Nova Scotia	7. New Brunswick	12. Northwest Territories

#### Competition Format

The event will consist of a **Preliminary Round** (all 12 teams), followed by the **Qualifying Round** (4 teams), a **Quarter Final Round** (8 teams), **Placement Games** (5th – 12th Place) and **Medal Round** (4 teams).

**Preliminary Round:** All teams will play a round robin within their Pool. The top three teams in the standing of Pools A & B will advance to the Quarter Final.

**Qualifying Round:** The 1st and 2nd Place teams in Pool C and the 4th Place Teams in

Pool A & Pool B will play in the Qualifying Round. The winners of the Qualifying Round games will advance to the Quarter Final Round. The Losers will play in the Placement Games for 9th – 12th Place.

**Quarter Final Round:** The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Place teams from Pool A & B, along with the winners of the Qualifying Round will play in the Quarter Final Round.. The 4 winning teams will advance to the Medal Round. The 4 losing teams will play in the **Placement Games for 5th – 8th place.**

**Medal Round:** The 4 winning teams of the Quarter Final Round will play in the semi finals in the Medal Round. The semi-final winning teams will advance to the Gold medal game, the losing teams to the Bronze medal game.

### Women's

Teams will be grouped as follows (based on the final standings from the 2007 CWG):

Pool A	Pool B
1. Ontario	2. Manitoba
4. Saskatchewan	3. Quebec
5. Newfoundland & Labrador	6. Nova Scotia
8. British Columbia	7. New Brunswick
9. Alberta	10. Prince Edward Island
	11. Yukon

### Competition Format

The event will consist of an **Unbalanced Preliminary Round** (all 11 teams), followed by the a **Quarter Final Round** (8 teams), **Placement Games** (5<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> Place) and a **Medal Round** (4 Teams).

**Preliminary Round:** All teams will play a complete an unbalanced round robin within their Pool.

The top four teams in the standing in Pool A & Pool B (once the Preliminary Round is complete) advance directly to the Quarter Final Round.

**Placement Games for 9<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> place.**

**Quarter Final Round:** The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Place teams from Pool A & B, will play in the Quarter Final Round. The 4 winning teams will advance to the Medal Round. The 4 losing teams will play in the **Placement Games for 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> place.**

**Medal Round:** The 4 winning teams from the Quarter Final Round will play in the semi finals in the Medal Round. The semi-final winning teams will advance to the Gold Medal game, the semi-final losing teams to the Bronze Medal game.

### Men's and Women's

Game Format: (All games in the competition)

- Warm up will be 15 minutes. The ice will be re-surfaced following warm-up.
- All regulation time games will consist of three (3) stop-time periods of twenty-minute (20) minutes. The ice will be re-surfaced following the 1st and 2nd periods. An intermission time of 15 minutes will be set & on the score clock.
- Each team will be allowed (1) one (30) second time-out in a game. (A game is defined as regulation time or regulation and overtime)

### *Rules*

#### Men's

Hockey Canada Rules as applicable for minor hockey will apply.

#### Women's

Hockey Canada Rules applicable for Minor Hockey with the adoption of the NO INTENTIONAL BODY CHECKING RULE [article 6.2 (B)].

#### Men's & Women's

The center red line will be removed for off-side purposes.

All twenty players can dress for every game and four staff (excluding the director of operations), plus the Host Society therapist, are permitted on the bench. There shall be two to four standby goaltenders named and approved by the Hockey Canada representative. The standby goaltenders must be available for the duration of the event and able to be on site in the venue in 2 hours or less. Hockey Canada will be responsible for working with the appropriate Branches to identify the next best age-eligible goaltenders available, in the host province or territory and the next two geographically closest provinces or territories.

Hockey Canada will make the final recommendation to the Canada Games Council. During the competition a replacement may be permitted for a goaltender who becomes ill or injured during the competition or is under suspension. The two to four standby goaltenders will come under the direct jurisdiction of the Hockey Canada representative or designate and will be used when a team has an ill, injured or suspended goaltender. No standby goaltender will be activated during a game and, therefore, they will be made available through an "on-call" process. The procedure for using a standby goaltender shall be as follows:

- a. A team requesting to use a standby goaltender must make a written request to the Hockey Canada representative or designate in charge of the competition.
- b. In the case of an ill or injured goaltender, a medical certificate must accompany the request.
- c. The host society will establish any required accreditation procedures.
- d. The Hockey Canada representative shall determine practice and game assignments for the standby goaltenders.
- e. Teams will play with their second regular goaltender and the standby will dress as the back-up.
- f. The standby can only enter the game if the starting goaltender is injured or removed from the game by the referee.

## **E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY**

Hockey is played on ice with skates, sticks, and a puck. Players are also required to wear padding/protective equipment such as gloves, elbow pads, shin pads, long pants, a helmet, shoulder pads, and a neck guard.

*Puck* – This is the small black circular piece of rubber. Players can pass, shoot and score with the puck. Pucks must be frozen before being used.

*Stick* – This is what players use to pass and shoot the puck. This stick has a long shaft and a straight or curved blade. Sticks can be wood or aluminum or composite.

*Assist* – An assist is awarded to the player or players (maximum of two) who touched the puck prior to the goal, provided no defender plays or possesses the puck in between.

*Blue Line* – These are two thick solid blue lines that are located between the center line and the goal lines. These lines are used for off sides.

*Boards* – These are the wooden boards which completely surround the ice surface.

*Body Check* – This is a legal type of hit where one player hits another player on the opposite team with either his shoulder or hip (no elbows or forearms) with the intent on knocking him down to cause a turnover. Hitting below the waist will be penalized.

*Center Line* – This is the thick broken red line that divides the ice surface completely in half and is used for icings.

*Checking* – In order to get the puck legally away from an opposition player you can either poke the puck off his stick (Poke Check), skate up beside him and lift his stick up and take the puck away with your stick or body check him off the puck.

*Circle* – There are five circles on the ice surface: one in the neutral zone and four located at both ends. These circles have a dot in the middle for face-offs and places where players have to put their skates.

*Crease* – This area is shaded in blue and is located on the goal lines just in front of the nets.

*Defensive Zone* – When (A) team has their goal at one end, the area from (A) team's blue line to their end boards would be (A) team's defensive zone. Also called the defensive end.

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

*Fore Checking* – This is when (A) team is aggressively checking (B) team deep in (A) team's offensive zone or (B) team's defensive zone.

*Full Strength* – This means both teams are playing with five players a side (not including goalies) in normal play. Each team would have three forwards (left winger, center, right winger) two defenseman and one goalie.

*Game-Tying Goal* – The final goal in a tie game.

*Game-Winning Goal* – After the final score has been determined, the goal which leaves the winning team one goal ahead of its opponent is the game-winning goal (example: if (A) team beats (B) team 8-3, the player scoring the fourth goal for (A) team receives credit for the game-winning goal).

*Goal* – A goal is called when the puck completely crosses the goal line.

*Goal Line(s)* – There are two thin red goal lines located at both ends of the rink which are used for icings and goals. The goal sits right on this line in the middle.

*Goals-Against Average* – Multiply goals allowed (GA) by 60 and divide by minutes played (MIN).

*Glass* – This is the Plexiglas that sits on top of the boards and which completely surrounds the ice surface. Most new arenas use seamless glass, which don't need metal dividers.

*Hit(s)* – This means a player has probably body checked another player. Players can only hit or check the opposition player who has the puck.

*Hat Trick* – Three goals by one player in a single game is called a hat trick.

*Hip Check* – This is a legal type of hit where one player will hit an opposition player carrying the puck by sticking out his hip and connecting with his opponent's hip.

*Icing* – This is when the puck leaves the attacking player's stick before it touches the center line and after it crosses over the other team's goal line. Some icings are waved off because the defending player could have stopped the puck because it was moving slowly.

*Linesman* – There are two linesmen per game. Their duties include dropping the puck at face-offs, except at beginning of periods and after goals, calling offsides, breaking up fights, etc.

*Minor Penalty* – These are two-minute penalties.

*Major Penalty* – These are five-minute penalties.

*Match penalty* – These are five-minute penalties for attempting to injure another player and include a game misconduct. Another player must serve the five minutes in the penalty box.

*Misconduct* – Players can receive a 10-minute or game misconduct.

*Neutral Zone* – This is the area between the blue lines. Also called centre ice.

*Offensive Zone* – If (A) team has their net at one end of the rink, the area from (B) team's blue line to the end boards is the offensive zone for (A) team.

*Offside* – This is when a player from the attacking team crosses the defending team's blue line before the puck crosses the blue line. 9

*Penalty* – This is a foul called by referees against a player, who then must serve time in the penalty box. A penalty can be 2, 4 or 5 minutes.

*Penalty Box* – This is where players have to go when serving out a penalty or misconduct.

*Penalty Killing* – When one team is on the power play, the other team is penalty killing.

*Penalty Shot* – When a player pulls down another player who was on a breakaway, or when a goalie throws his stick in order to make a save, a penalty shot is called.

*Period* – There are three 20-minute periods and two 15-minute intermissions in a hockey game.

*Plus/Minus* – A player receives a "plus" if he is on the ice when his team scores an even-strength or shorthand goal. He receives a "minus" if he is on the ice for an even-strength or shorthand goal scored by the opposing team. The difference in these numbers is considered the player's plus-minus statistic.

*Point(s)* – Goals and assists are worth one point each.

*Power Play* – This is when (A) team has a player (or players) in the penalty box and (B) team does not. (B) team will be on the power play until (A) team's penalties have been served. (5-on-4), (5-on-3) and (4-on-3) are considered power plays.

*Power Play Goal* – This is when a team scores a goal while on a power play.

*Referee* – There are one or two referees per game who call all penalties, goals and some play stoppages.

*Rink* – This usually means the ice, boards and glass. The rink dimensions are 200 ft. by 85 ft.

*Shorthanded* – This is when a team is playing down one or two players because of penalties. Teams can only be down two players at one time.

*Shorthanded Goal* – This is when a team scores a goal while killing a penalty.

*Shutout* – This is when a goaltender does not allow a goal to the opposing team. If two goaltenders combine for a shutout, neither receives credit for the shutout. Instead it is recorded as a team shutout.

*Slap Shot* – This is a type of shot in which the player takes a big back swing with his stick, and then follows through by slapping the puck off the ice and creating a big follow through.

*Wrist Shot* – This is a type of shot in which the player has to slide the blade of the stick on the ice, usually starting behind his body with the puck, and then follows through and

snaps his wrists at the end in order to raise and get speed on the puck. This is a very accurate shot.

## F. ELIGIBILITY

All male players must be born between 1995 and 1999. Players must be under 16 years of age as of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010.

All female players must be born between 1993 and 2000. Players must be under 18 years of age as of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010.

## G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM

**3 points** for the winning team at the conclusion of regulation time.

**1 point** for both teams at the conclusion of regulation time if the game is tied

**1 additional point** for the team winning the game in the overtime period or the shootout

**0 points** for the team losing the game in regulation time

*Provincial/Territorial Ranking:*

The distribution of points to obtain the games flag will be done following the standings of the provinces/territories following the finals.

### Men's

1st place	10 points	6th place	5 points	11th place	1.5 points
2nd place	9 points	7th place	4 points	12th place	1 point
3rd place	8 points	8th place	3 points	13th place	0.5 point
4th place	7 points	9th place	2.5 points		
5th place	6 points	10th place	2 points		

### Women's

1st place	10 points	6th place	5 points	11th place	1.5 points
2nd place	9 points	7th place	4 points	12th place	1 point
3rd place	8 points	8th place	3 points	13th place	0.5 point
4th place	7 points	9th place	2.5 points		
5th place	6 points	10th place	2 points		

## H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

### Preliminary Round, Qualifying Round, Quarter Finals, Placement Games 5th – 12th Place

- If a game is tied at the end of regulation time the teams will play one (1) five (5) minute sudden victory 4 vs. 4 overtime period.
- The teams will defend the same end as the 3rd period of the regulation game.
- If no goal is scored in the overtime period, then the teams will proceed to a shootout.

### Medal Round-Semi-Finals & Bronze Medal Game

- If a game is tied at the end of regulation time the teams will play one (1) ten (10) minute sudden victory 4 vs. 4 overtime period.
- The teams will defend the same end as the 3rd period of the regulation game

- If no goal is scored in the overtime period, then the teams will proceed to a shootout.

### **Gold Medal Game**

- If a Gold Medal Game is tied at the end of regulation time, then a twenty (20) minute sudden victory 4 vs. 4 overtime period shall be played following the completion of a 15 minute intermission during which the ice will be re-surfaced. The teams will change ends for the overtime period.
- If no goal is scored in the overtime period, then the teams will proceed to a shootout.

### **Note:**

- Any overtime period shall be considered part of the game and all unexpired penalties shall remain in force.
- If either team declines to play in the necessary period or periods, the game shall be declared a loss for that team.

### **Shootout (taken from Current IIHF Sport Regulations)**

1. Shots will be taken at both ends of the ice surface. The longitudinal centre section of the rink will be dry-scraped by the ice-resurfacing machine prior to the Shootout during the time required to organize the program accordingly.
2. The shootout will begin with three different shooters from each team taking alternate shots. The players do not need to be named beforehand. Eligible to participate in the Shootout will be the four goalkeepers and all players from both teams listed on the official game sheet except as specified in article 3 below.
3. Any player whose penalty had not been completed when the Overtime Period ended is not eligible to be one of the players selected to take the shots and must remain in the penalty box or in the dressing room until the end of the shootout.
4. The Referee will call the two captains to the Referee Crease and flip a coin to determine which team takes the first shot. The winner of the coin toss will have the choice of whether his/her team will shoot first or second.
5. The goalkeepers from each team may be changed after each shot.
6. The shots will be taken in accordance with rule 509 of the IIHF Officials Rule Book.
7. The players of both teams will take the shots alternately until a decisive goal is scored. The remaining shots will not be taken.
8. If the result is still tied after 3 shots by each team the Shootout shall continue with a tiebreak shoot-out by one player of each team, with the same or new players with the other team starting to take the tie break shots. The same player can also be used as soon as a duel of two players brings the decisive result.
9. The Official Scorekeeper will record all shots taken, indicating the players, goalkeepers and goals scored.
10. Only the decisive goal will count in the result of the game. It shall be credited to the player who scored and the goalkeeper concerned.
11. If a team declines to participate in the shootout the game will be declared a loss for that team and the other team will be awarded 3 points for a win. If a players declines to take a shot it will be declared "no score" for his/her team.

## I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT

It seems as if no other major sport has embraced technological change as much as the sport of hockey. From the palatial new arenas seemingly from the space age to advanced ice making technology resulting in superior ice surfaces, board systems that are designed to flex when players are hit into them, new seamless glass that provides fans with an unobstructed view, laser light shows during introductions and intermissions, and video replays that have multiple angles in which to judge a play, even the casual hockey fan can see how technology has changed over the years.

The facet of the game that technology has arguably had the greatest affect on, however, has been in the equipment of the people who play the game. Today's equipment is lighter, stronger, more comfortable and longer lasting than ever before. Each new year brings advanced hockey technology to the mainstream. Players are now using one piece carbon composite sticks, skates that are lighter, stiffer, and most notably more comfortable than could ever have been imagined, along with headgear in the form of helmets and visors that are also lighter, stronger and more protective than ever. Even looking back just ten years ago, equipment that was considered cutting edge is now obsolete. Equipment used thirty or forty years ago looks like something out of a museum of ancient history.

## J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT

### ON-ICE OFFICIALS

*Referee* – The referee is in charge of keeping order on the ice, calling penalties where he deems necessary. The referee is also in charge of signaling goals, and drops the puck at face-offs after each goal and at the beginning of each period. There are one or two referees per game.

*Linesmen* – The linesmen are responsible for calling off sides and icings during a game. They also drop the puck at face-offs, except for after goals and at the start of a period, and break up fights when necessary. The only penalty a linesman may call is too many men on the ice. There are two linesmen per game.

### OFF-ICE OFFICIALS

*Goal Judge* – The goal judge is responsible for turning on the goal light once he sees the puck completely cross the goal line.

*Timekeeper* – The timekeeper is responsible for the correct operation of the game clock, making sure the clock stops on every stoppage in play.

*Scorekeeper* – The scorekeeper is responsible for the completion of the game sheet for every game, filling in goals, assists and penalties as per the referee's instructions, along with the correct times.

## K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Hockey games at the 2011 Canada Games will be played at two different rinks, the Halifax Metro Centre and the Dartmouth Sportsplex.

The Halifax Metro Centre is a multi-purpose arena with a capacity of 10,595 for hockey. The Metro Centre is the home of the Halifax Mooseheads of the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League.

Dartmouth Sportsplex is a 3,000 seat multi-purpose arena in Dartmouth which is the home to the Metro Marauders hockey club. The Sportsplex also features a swimming pool and fitness centre.

#### L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE

<b>BRANCH</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BC Hockey	39,549	6,748	46,297
Hockey Alberta	56,316	8,468	64,784
Saskatchewan Hockey Association	24,773	4,022	28,795
Hockey Manitoba	20,430	4,233	24,663
Hockey Northwestern Ontario	4,975	496	5,471
Ottawa District Hockey Association	25,593	1,040	26,633
Ontario Hockey Federation	175,258	46,109	221,367
Hockey Quebec	96,859	6,601	103,460
Hockey New Brunswick	15,116	1,806	16,922
Hockey Nova Scotia	15,409	2,832	18,241
Hockey PEI	4,346	1,403	5,749
Hockey Newfoundland & Labrador	8,519	1,408	9,927
Hockey North	2,916	458	3,374
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>490,059</b>	<b>85,624</b>	<b>575,683</b>

#### M. ATHLETES TO WATCH FOR

##### MEN'S HOCKEY

**Alex Forsberg (Saskatchewan)** – A number one pick in the WHL Bantam Draft. Has a strong hockey pedigree as his brother plays for the Prince George Cougars. Was the top scorer in the Saskatchewan Midget League despite being an under-age player at 14. He hails from Waldheim.

**Curtis Lazar (B.C.)** – Speedy forward from Vernon, had a great season with the Pursuit of Excellence Program in Kelowna. Was the second over-all pick by the Edmonton Oil Kings in the WHL Draft.

##### WOMEN'S HOCKEY

**Erin Ambrose (Ontario)** – Ambrose is a solid blueliner who suited up for the National Women's Under-18 Team at just 15 years old, helping Canada win its first-ever gold medal at the 2010 IIHF World Women's Under-18 Championship. She has been invited back to the national under-18 team selection camp again this year, which means she could be off to Sweden in January to play for a second straight Canadian world championship gold before heading to Nova Scotia in February for the Canada Winter Games.

**Alexis Crossley (Nova Scotia)** – Local hockey fans will be curious to see how defenceman Crossley performs on the ice, considering she's the daughter of Brad Crossley, who coached Sidney Crosby when he played Midget AAA with the Dartmouth Subways. Crossley is turning into quite the talented player herself, garnering an invitation to the National Women's Under-18 Team selection camp in August 2010 and again in December 2010.

**Meghan Dufault (Manitoba)** – There's no doubt that Dufault knows how to rack up points on the score sheet, so she's sure to be a leader on the ice for Manitoba. Her smart hockey sense earned her a spot on Canada's National Women's Under-18 Team during series against the United States in August 2010 and an invitation to the selection camp in December 2010 that will determine which players go to the 2011 IIHF World Women's Under-18 Championship.

**Emily Fulton (Ontario)** – Fulton is a power forward who knows how to put the puck in the net. She is one of the top scorers in the PWHL, helped Canada win its first-ever gold medal at the 2010 IIHF World Women's Under-18 Championship in April 2010, played for Canada's National Women's Under-18 Team during a three-game series against the U.S.A. in August 2010 and was invited back to the national under-18 selection camp in December 2010 prior to this year's world championship.

**Katy Josephs (Alberta)** – Josephs is a well-rounded athlete who made her debut with Canada's National Women's Under-18 Team in a series against the United States in August 2010. Her performance there was enough to get her invited back to the December 2010 selection camp for the team that will compete at the 2011 IIHF World Women's Under-18 Championship in Sweden. Josephs has committed to joining the University of Wisconsin women's hockey team in 2010-11.

**Amanda Makela (Ontario)** – Strong goaltender who won gold at the 2010 Esso Cup, Canada's National Female Midget Championship, with the Thunder Bay Queens, played for Canada's National Women's Under-18 Team in a three-game series against the United States in August 2010 and was named to the selection camp for the team that will represent Canada at the 2011 IIHF World Women's Under-18 Championship in early January.

## N. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI

### MEN'S HOCKEY

NAME	CWG YEAR – TEAM – RESULT	NHL EXPERIENCE
Jay Bouwmeester	1999 – Alberta – Gold Medal	Florida (2002-09) Calgary (2009-10)
Sidney Crosby	2003 – Nova Scotia – 6 <sup>th</sup> Place	Pittsburgh (2005-10)
Bob Gainey	1971 – Ontario – Gold Medal	Montreal (1974-89)
Shawn Horcoff	1995 – British Columbia – 5 <sup>th</sup> Place	Edmonton (2000-10)
Paul Kariya	1991 – British Columbia – 10 <sup>th</sup> Place	Anaheim (1994-03) Colorado (2003-04) Nashville (2005-07) St. Louis (2007-10)
Steven Stamkos	2007 – Ontario – Gold Medal	Tampa Bay (2008-10)

### WOMEN'S HOCKEY

<b>NAME</b>	<b>CWG YEAR – TEAM – RESULT</b>	<b>NWT EXPERIENCE</b>
Meghan Agosta	2003 – Ontario – Gold Medal	2003-10 (2010 Olympic gold medallist)
Cassie Campbell	1991 – Ontario – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	1993-06
Jayna Hefford	1995 – Ontario – Gold Medal	1996-10 (2010 Olympic gold medallist)
Rebecca Johnston	2007 – Ontario – Gold Medal	2007-10 (2010 Olympic gold medallist)
Cindy Klassen	1995 – Manitoba – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	Canada's most decorated Olympic athlete (speed skating)
Marie-Philip Poulin	2007 – Quebec – Silver Medal	2007-10 (2010 Olympic gold medallist)
Hayley Wickenheiser	1991 – Alberta – Gold Medal	1993-10 (2010 Olympic gold medallist)

## **O. NOTABLE CANADIAN RECORDS**

### **MEN'S HOCKEY**

Championships won by Canada:

#### **Olympic Gold Medal (8)**

1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1948, 1952, 2002, 2010

#### **World Hockey Championship (18)**

1930, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2004, 2007

#### **World Junior Hockey Championship (15)**

1982, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009

#### **World Cup (1)**

2004

#### **Canada Cup (4)**

1976, 1984, 1987, 1991

#### **Spengler Cup (11)**

1984, 1986, 1987, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2002, 2003, 2007

### **WOMEN'S HOCKEY**

Championships won by Canada:

**Olympic Gold Medal (3)**

2002, 2006, 2010

**World Hockey Championship (9)**

1990, 1992, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2007

**Pacific Rim Championship (2)**

1995, 1996

**3 Nations Cup / 4 Nations Cup (12)**

1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010

**P. ATHLETE/TEAM MATCH-UPS (RIVALRIES)****MEN'S HOCKEY**

- Ontario vs. Manitoba – met in last gold medal game
- Western Provinces Battle – Manitoba, Alberta, BC and Saskatchewan all finished in the top 5 at last Canada Winter Games
- Maritime Battle, host Nova Scotia looking to improve on 8<sup>th</sup> place finish. No Maritime Province has finished better than 5<sup>th</sup> place in the last 5 Canada Winter Games.

**WOMEN'S HOCKEY**

- Ontario vs. Manitoba – met in last gold medal game at 2007 Canada Winter Games.
- Ontario vs. Quebec – met in two previous gold medal games (1999 and 2003).
- Ontario vs. all other provinces – Ontario is vying for its fifth straight gold medal so is the definite team to beat.
- Prairie Provinces Face Off – Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have traded places for a spot in the top three at past Canada Winter Games.
- Maritime Battle – Nova Scotia looking to improve on its 6<sup>th</sup> place finish in 2007, in front of a hometown crowd. No Maritime province has finished better than 5<sup>th</sup> place in the last five Canada Winter Games.