



HOCKEY CANADA PLAYING RULES EXPERTS COURSE
ASSIGNMENT #1



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1. [Glossary] Define the term “control”.

Control occurs when a player is able to propel the puck with his sticks, skates or hand.

Note: “Propel” means that the player can (immediately) kick the puck with the skate, bat it with the hand, or pass, shoot or stickhandle the puck with the stick.

2. [Glossary] Define the term “possession”.

A player (excepting the goaltender) that is the last to physically contact the puck.

3. [Rule 28 Situation 2] Define the term “short”.

A team is short when they are below their maximum numerical strength of 6 players on the ice (including the goaltender).

4. [Glossary] Define the term “short-handed”.

A team is short-handed when they have fewer players on the ice as does their opponent.

5. [Glossary] Define the term “time penalty”.

A time penalty is any penalty that causes a team to play short (and, therefore, is displayed on the time clock).

6. [Rule 27(a)] List the 9 classes of penalties.

Minor, Bench Minor, Major, Match, Misconduct, Game Misconduct, Game Ejection, Gross Misconduct, Penalty Shot. Note that Awarded Goal is NOT a class of penalty.

7. [Rule 2.5(f) and Situation 11] Explain the difference between “premature substitution of the goaltender” and “deliberate illegal substitution”.

Premature substitution of the goaltender occurs when a substitute player comes onto the ice before the goaltender is within 10ft of the players’ bench.

Deliberate illegal substitution occurs when a team purposely places more than the legal number of players onto the ice (to gain an advantage or cause a stoppage in play).

8. [Rule 2.5] Who is/are responsible for ensuring line changes are executed in accordance with the rules and that players remain on the players’ and penalty benches at the end of each period?

The Coach/Team Officials.

9. [Rule 2.5] What class of penalty is assessed for line change foul or for instances where players’ leave the bench (including penalty bench) prematurely at the end of a period?

Bench Minor.



10. [Rule 3.2 Situation 1] A player on the penalty bench hands a stick to a teammate who is on the ice who is without a stick. SRD.

Player on ice - Minor (illegally receiving a stick). No penalty to player in the penalty box.

11. [Rule 3.2 Situation 2] A player without a stick picks up a stick thrown onto the ice from her player's bench. SRD.

Player receiving stick - Minor (illegally receiving a stick). If player throwing stick is identified - Bench Minor + Game Misconduct (interference). If player cannot be identified - Bench Minor (interference.)

12. [Rule 3.6] List the mandatory pieces of protective equipment must be worn by all players including goaltenders.

CSA certified helmet; CSA certified facial protector; BNQ certified neck protector

13. [Rule 3.6] Who is responsible to ensure that a player wears protective equipment required by the rules?

The players.

14. [Rule 3.6] What class of penalty is assessed and what is the name of the foul reported to the timekeeper when a player participates in the play without a required article of protective equipment?

Minor (ineligible player)

15. [Rule 3.6] What class of penalty is assessed when a player wears a piece of protective equipment in a manner other than that in which it was intended?

For first offence – warning issued to the offending team. For subsequent violations by anyone on the same team involving the same piece of equipment – Misconduct.

16. [Rule 3.6(b) Note 4] All players must wear an approved helmet and facial protector that is securely attached while on the players' or penalty bench.

- a) What action should the referee take for the first violation of this rule?

Warning to offending team.

- b) What action should the referee take for a second violation of this rule by the same team?

Minor to offending player.

17. [Rule 3.6 Situation 1] A player loses his helmet, facial protector or throat protector, or his chinstrap becomes undone while play is in progress.

- a) What options does that player have?

Player must replace and properly fasten the helmet or throat protector prior to resuming participation - OR - Player can go directly to the players' bench to be legally substituted.

- b) What actions should the referee take if the player participates in the play without properly fixing the problem with the protective equipment?

Immediately stop play. Assess Minor for ineligible player.



18. [Rule 3.6 Situation 4b] A player of Team “A” loses his helmet and due to an apparent injury, is unable to properly replace the helmet or go to the players’ bench. Team “B” has a breakaway over the centre red line when this occurs. SRD.

Immediate stoppage of play; award Penalty Shot to Team B. Injured player must leave the ice and cannot return until after play has resumed.

19. [Rule 3.6 Situation 9] A team requests that you check the helmet of an opposing player. After inspection, you consider the helmet unfit for play because there is a crack in it. Include in your answer details about the referees actions if a player is unable to receive a suitable replacement helmet without delay. SRD.

Minor (illegal equipment). If offending player receives a suitable replacement helmet without delay, he serves the penalty. If offending player is unable to receive a helmet without delay then the offending player is temporarily removed from the game and a player from the ice at the time of the infraction is placed in the penalty box to serve the time penalty. If the offending player obtains the proper equipment prior to the expiration of his penalty, he must take his place in the penalty box at the next stoppage of play and must serve the remainder of his penalty. If the player participates in play prior to the expiration of his penalty, assess an additional minor penalty for ineligible player.

20. [Rule 3.7 Situation 3] Halfway through the first period you observe #77 of the home team wearing **dangerous** equipment.

- a) Assuming this is the first such situation in the game, what should the referee do? Be specific.

Remove offending player from ice and issue warning directly to the offending team’s Head Coach that future dangerous equipment violations will result in a penalty.

- b) What penalties are assessed and what are the names of the fouls reported to the timekeeper when a player ignores your warning and returns to the ice with no adjustment made. SRD.

Minor (Dangerous Equipment).

- c) What penalties are assessed and what are the names of the fouls reported to the timekeeper when the same player is penalized a second time in the same game for dangerous equipment. SRD.

Minor (Dangerous Equipment) + Gross Misconduct (Travesty of the Game).

21. [Rule 4.11 Situation 1 Example E] The goaltender of Team “A” and a player of Team “B” receive coincidental Major + GM penalties. The goaltender receives an additional Misconduct at the same stoppage. SRD. Be sure to mention the on-ice strength, who sits in the penalty box and who is sent out of the game.

Both teams play full strength. No replacement required in the penalty box for either player because no time penalties need to be served/because each team loses the services of a player each through ejection.

22. [Rule 4.11 Situation 1 Example F] The penalties below were assessed at the 5:00 mark of the first period. SRD. Be sure to mention the on-ice strength, who sits in the penalty box and who is sent out of the game.

A 30 (Goaltender): 5 + GM + 2 B 14: 2

A30 ejected from the game. Team A plays shorthanded for 5 minutes. A30’s time penalty must be served by a player that was on the ice at the stoppage of play. Team B plays at full strength. B14 must wait until the first stoppage of play after 3:00 before returning to the ice.

Note: Minor penalties to A30 and B14 are coincidental and do not result in a time penalty.



23. [Rule 4.13 Situation 5] A3 is serving a Minor (time) penalty. The Referee signals a delayed (Minor) penalty against A7. A11 throws her stick at the puck in her own defending zone. Team "B" scores a goal before play is stopped. SRD.

Goal counts. A3's Minor is cancelled. A7's Minor is assessed. Penalty Shot for A11's thrown stick infraction is downgraded to Minor (major + Gm if injury occurred). Team A plays 2 player short for 2 minutes.

24. [Rule 4.13 Situation 9] Player A14 was assessed two stick penalties in the first period. In the third period the Referee signals a delayed Double Minor penalty (for spearing) against A14. Team "B" scores before play is stopped. SRD.

Goal cancels A14's first Minor. A14's second Minor (spearing) is assessed. A14 receives Game Ejection. Player who was on the ice at the stoppage serves A14's Minor time penalty.

25. [Rule 4.13 Situation 12] The Referee signals a delayed penalty against a player of Team "A". Team "B" pulls their goaltender in favour of an extra player. During an attempted pass from one Team "B" player to another, the puck contacts a player of Team "A" and goes directly into the open goal of Team "B". SRD. Is the goal allowed? Explain your answer. Where is the next face-off?

No goal. Face-off at the nearest neutral zone face-off spot.

Note: When the referee signals a delayed penalty, no goal can be scored against the non-offending team unless the non-offending team shoots the puck into their own net without contact with an offending team player.

26. [Rule 8.3 Situation 6] An attacking player in the attacking zone contacts the puck with a high stick and both the offending team and the defending team refrain from playing the puck. SRD.

Stop play immediately when it becomes obvious that neither team is attempting to play the puck. Face-off at nearest end-zone face-off spot, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

27. [Rule 10.3 Situation 3 Point 5] The goaltender races out of the net to beat an attacking player to the puck and simply jumps on the puck forcing a stoppage of play. SRD.

Goaltender: Minor (Delay of Game)