



HOCKEY CANADA PLAYING RULES EXPERTS COURSE  
ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT #3



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1. [Rule 2.2(b)(2)] The timekeeper informs you that a penalized player is not listed on the gamesheet. What criteria should the referee use to determine whether or not this player might participate in the game?

The player would only be allowed to play if he was in uniform and on the ice or on the bench at the start of the game.

2. [Rule 2.2 Situation 2 and Rule 4.1 Situation 2] A player is assessed an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty for an incident that occurs in the pre-game warm-up. The offending player's coach informs you that he has sent the player to the dressing room and has decided to sit that player out for this game, and asks to have that player removed from the team roster for this game. SRD. Remember to consider what reports are required.

Do NOT remove the player from the team roster listed on the gamesheet. A substitute must serve the penalty for the offending player. The incident must also be reported to the League President.

3. [Rule 2.2 Situation 4] The Coach has recorded a player's number incorrectly on the official game report. In the third period the Official Scorer notifies you that #66 is not on the official game report, but you know that he was on the ice prior to the start of the game. SRD.

Allow the gamesheet to be corrected (since the player was in uniform and on the ice or on the bench at the start of the game).

4. [Rule 2.6(g) Note 2 and Situation 5] List three situations in which an injured player is compelled to leave the ice during a stoppage of play.

Play was stopped because of the injured player. Trainer came on the ice at the stoppage to tend to the injured player. Resumption of play is delayed due to the injured player.

5. [Rule 3.1 Situation 3] Can a referee give a goaltender permission to go to the players' bench to adjust his equipment or to receive attention from the trainer? SRD.

No. Editor's Note: If you take the question literally, the answer is, "No". See Rule 3.1 Situation 1 for a practical application of the rule.

6. [Rule 3.1 Situation 1] A goaltender asks permission from the Referee to go to the players' bench to adjust his equipment or to receive attention from the trainer. SRD.

The decision is up to the goaltender. Inform the goaltender that if he/she goes to the players' bench then they must be replaced by the alternate goaltender until the next stoppage of play. The goaltender must also be informed that if the trip to the bench is made and the goaltender is not replaced, a Minor penalty for delay of game will result.



7. [Rule 3.1 Situations 4 & 7] The Referee notices that the goaltender is at the players' bench during a stoppage of play where no penalty was assessed. SRD.

The referee should notify the team that they must replace the goaltender with the substitute goaltender without penalty or choose to keep the original goaltender in the net at the expense of a Minor penalty.

8. [Rule 3.5 Situation 1] A team requests a measurement of the width of the opposing goaltender's pads. SRD.

The measurement will take place in the referee's crease. Allow the goaltender 4 hits on each pad to bring them into alignment. Take the measurement with the goaltender in a standing position with neither pad contacting any fixed object. The measurement is across the width of the pad, perpendicular to the outside edge of the pad at its widest point, and can be taken anywhere along the length of the pad. If the pads are illegal, the goaltender is assessed a Minor penalty for illegal equipment. If the pads are legal, the team that requested the measurement is assessed a Bench Minor penalty for "unsustained request for a measurement".

9. [Rule 3.5 Situation 2] The width of a goaltender's pads has been measured and found to be too wide. SRD for the first and second offence by the same goaltender.

1<sup>st</sup> offence: Minor penalty for illegal equipment. Goaltender must correct or change the pads.

2<sup>nd</sup> offence: Minor penalty for illegal equipment. Goaltender must correct or change the pads - Gross Misconduct assessed if the goaltender refuses to do so.

10. [Rule 4.1 Situation 3] The game is over. A linesman that was sent off the ice with the teams to "keep an eye on things" reports that a visiting team player deliberately attempted to injure an opponent. SRD if the incident occurred before the teams entered their dressing rooms. SRD if the incident occurred after the teams entered their dressing rooms.

Assess the offending player a Match penalty if the teams had not entered their dressing rooms before the foul occurred.

Assess no penalty and report the details to the League President if the teams had entered their dressing rooms before the incident occurred.

11. [Rule 4.1 Situation 4] An incident occurs off the ice surface between periods that is not witnessed by any On-Ice Official or appointed Stand-By Official. A League Official reports the incident to the Referee. SRD.

NO penalties should be assessed because the incident was not witnessed by an on-ice official or standby on-ice official. However, the Referee shall report the incident to the League President.

12. [Rule 4.9 Situation 2] List the conditions that must be met in order to assess a Penalty Shot when the puck carrier is fouled from behind.

Player must have control of the puck; Puck must be in the neutral or attacking zone when the foul occurs; Player must have no defending player to pass other than the goaltender; Player must be denied a reasonable scoring opportunity.



13. [Rule 4.9 Situation 7] During a Penalty Shot the goaltender actually contacts the puck with a poke-check. However, the check is only partially successful and the puck continues towards the net. Subsequently, and before the puck stops or crosses the goal line, the attacking player redirects the puck into the net. SRD. Explain your answer.

Goal is disallowed. A goal cannot be scored on a rebound of any kind. A rebound is considered to have occurred when an attacking player regains control of the puck (i.e., propels or redirects the puck) after a goaltender has contacted the puck.

14. [Rule 10.1 Situation 1(c)] You are a linesman. You notice that a goal net is displaced from its normal position and the Referee has not observed this situation. Describe the only situation whereby you should allow play to continue?

If the net was dislodged by an attacking player and the non-offending team has control of the puck in the neutral zone and is moving forward, allow play to continue until the scoring opportunity is complete.

15. [Rule 5.3 Situation 6] Before the Linesman is able to report a penalty (Bench Minor, Double Minor, Major, Misconduct, Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct, or Match) to the Referee, the offending team scores. SRD.

The linesman must report the incident to the referee. The referee will wash out the goal and assess the appropriate penalty. Face-off at a neutral zone face-off spot just outside the offending team's attacking zone.

16. [Rule 7.3(d)] Someone on the players' bench throws an object onto the ice. SRD.

If the offender can be identified, he will be assessed a Bench Minor and a Game Misconduct for interference. If the offender cannot be identified, a Bench Minor for interference will be assessed to the offending team. In both cases the Bench Minor penalty must be served by a player who was on the ice at the time play was stopped.

Editor's Note: Some weird possibilities occur if a player throws an object onto the ice while occupying the penalty bench – In such an event a Bench Minor and Game Misconduct penalty are assessed but, under Rule 4.3(b) - Bench Minor Penalties, the time penalty would be added to any other time penalty assessed to and being served by the offending player and, since the offending player is ejected from the game, the time penalties would be served by a player taken from the ice. However, if the offending player was serving a time penalty assessed to a teammate, another player from the ice would serve the time remaining in the original penalty and a second player from the ice would serve the two minute time penalty associated with the Bench Minor. Additionally, if the offending player was serving a Misconduct penalty, someone from the ice would serve the time penalty and the offending player's Misconduct penalty would be delayed until the time penalty was served. Lastly, if the offending player was serving a coincidental Minor/Bench Minor penalty, one player from the ice would serve the 2 minutes associated with the Bench Minor for throwing the object and no one would be required to serve the coincidental (non-time) penalty.

17. [Rule 7.3 Situation 2] A player shoots a portion of a broken stick at the puck while it is in his defending zone. SRD.

Assess a Minor penalty for interference. Note: One must distinguish the act of shooting a stick from that of throwing a stick. See also Rule 9.8(b) and (c).



18. [Rules 4.9 Situation 13 and 9.8 Situation 7] Two separate stick-throwing incidents have resulted in the awarding of a Penalty Shot and a Minor penalty in favour of one team. A goal is scored during the Penalty Shot. SRD.

The Minor penalty for throwing the stick is still assessed.

19. [Rule 10.6(a) & Rule 6.1 Situation 3] While the play is in progress, a player on the ice is held or interfered with by a spectator. SRD. Include the face-off location and what should happen to the spectator at the next stoppage of play in your answer.

Stop the play immediately, unless that player's team has possession of the puck and in a scoring position, in which case play should be allowed to continue until the scoring opportunity is complete. The face-off should take place where the stoppage occurred unless otherwise stated in the rules. The Referee should have the spectator relocated or removed from the rink.

20. [Rule 10.8 Situation 14] An attacking player that is straddling his attacking blue line receives a pass with his stick in the neutral zone. While in control of the puck, this player brings the skate that was in the neutral zone over the blue line into the attacking zone. Finally, as he moves towards the opponent's net, the player pulls the puck over the blue line into the attacking zone. SRD.

No off-side. Allow play to continue.

21. [Rule 10.8 Situation 21] During a line change, a player that is about to exit his player's bench onto the ice via a gate that is located inside his attacking zone hesitates to allow the puck to cross from the neutral zone into his attacking zone before actually stepping onto the ice. SRD.

No off-side. Allow play to continue.

22. [Rule 10.8 Situation 22] The linesman signals delayed off-side. Before all attacking players can clear the attacking zone, a clearing attempt by the defending team deflects off their goaltender into their net. SRD.

Goal counts. Note: During a delayed off-side situation, goals scored by non-offending team on their own net are allowed to stand provided they are not caused by an action taken by or contact with a player of the offending team.

23. [Rule 10.8 Situation 23] What two actions by an attacking team player result in an "intentional" off-side call?

A player deliberately plays the puck in his attacking zone knowing he is offside.

A player carries the puck into the attacking zone knowing that he has a teammate in the attacking zone.

24. [Rule 10.14(a)] In the last 2 minutes of regular playing time a team withdraws all its players to their bench and refuses to start play as a form of protest. The Referee subsequently issues the offending team an order to commence play. Before the 2-minute allowance expires the offending team sends out 5 players and a goaltender, and is prepared to resume play. SRD.

Major + Game Misconduct for refusing to start play to the coach of the offending team, who is ejected from the game. Penalty Shot awarded to non-offending team. Player from the offending team that was on the ice when play was stopped must serve the Major time penalty, regardless of whether or not a goal is scored on the Penalty Shot. The incident must also be reported to the League President.