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1. [Rule 2.5(g) and Situation 10] A line change is completed by both teams but before play resumes a time out is called. Immediately after the referee blows his whistle to indicate that the time out has expired the visiting team begins another line change. SRD.

Permit the line change. Editors Note: A time out “resets” the time permitted for line changes. Therefore, a complete line change is permitted after a time out.

2. [Section 3 – Measurement Guidelines] The visiting team officially and properly requests that you measure the width of the home team goaltender’s pads. SRD if the pads are found to be legal.

Visiting team: Bench Minor (“unsustained request for a measurement”). Time penalty served by a player on the ice at time of stoppage

Note: The penalty is NOT for Delay of Game as the penalty is not assessed under Rule 10.1. See *Measurement Guidelines* under Section Three – Equipment of the playing rules.

3. [Rule 2.6(e) and Situation 11] The visiting team officially and properly requests that you check the protective equipment of a player on the ice to ensure that it is certified. You discover that the helmet and facial protector of the player in question are both non-certified. SRD.

Minor (illegal equipment)

4. [Rule 3.6(f) and Situation 9] The visiting team officially and properly asks you to inspect an opponent’s neck protector to ensure that it is BNQ certified. SRD. Be sure to consider both possibilities – certified and non-certified.

Certified: NO penalty to either team. Note: Don’t confuse a request to check for properly certified protective equipment with an equipment measurement request.

Not-certified: 1st offence = Issue warning to offending team (through the Coach) that subsequent infractions of this type by anyone on the team will result in a Misconduct penalty. Subsequent offences by anyone on the team = Misconduct.

Note 1: A 2008 amendment to Rule 3.6 caused much confusion because Rule 3.6(e) and Rule 3.6 (f), (one referring to non-approved helmets & facial protectors; the other non-approved throat protectors) while similar in nature have different consequences for a violation of the rule. Do not confuse Rule 3.6(e) with Rule 3.6(f). They are separate and distinct. Note that Rule 3.6(e) does NOT apply to neck protectors. A complicating factor is the fact that Situations 1, 10 and 11 and 12 do not accommodate this difference. Hockey Canada has not officially resolved the problem of the situations conflicting with the actual rule. Therefore, the solution offered by the actual rule is the one considered more correct. It is suggested that you delete the words ‘throat protector’ from Point #2 to Situation 1 to Rule 3.6 to avoid misapplying Rule 3.6(f).

Note 2: Ensure that any player penalized under this rule has a legal throat protector before entering the



penalty bench. Alternatively, have a player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction serve the Misconduct penalty until the offending player is supplied with a certified neck guard.

5. [Rule 3.6 Situation 20] A goal is scored by a visiting team player whose chinstrap is clearly undone. The home team protests. SRD.

Goal counts. Assess Minor penalty (ineligible player)

6. [Rule 5.3 Situation 2 and Rule 4.7 Situation 3] A Linesman informs the Referee that he saw a team official spray the Timekeeper with water. SRD.

If team official is identified: Bench Minor + Gross Misconduct. If team official not identified: Bench Minor only. Bench Minor served by player on the ice when play stopped.

7. [Rule 4.1 Situation 4] The Timekeeper informs the Referee that he was just sprayed with water by a team official. SRD.

NO penalty is assessed. Editor's Note: No penalty is assessed because the incident was not witnessed by an on-ice official or designated stand-by official. It is reasonable to expect that the Referee would report the incident to the President.

8. [Rule 4.13 Situation 10] The Referee signals a delayed penalty call while both teams are playing one player short due to a Minor penalty (which implies that the penalties being served are NOT coincidental). Before the offending team gains control of the puck, the non-offending team scores a goal. SRD. Specify what happens if the penalty on delay calls for a Minor penalty. Also specify what happens if the penalty on delay calls for a Major and Game Misconduct penalty.

Wash out penalty on delay if it called for a Minor or Bench Minor. If penalty on delay called for Major + Game Misconduct (or, alternatively, a Match or Gross Misconduct), eject the offending player from the game and player from the offending team that was on the ice at the stoppage of play serves the five minute time penalty. Editors Note: The time penalties being served are not affected because neither team was shorthanded.

9. [Rule 4.2(c)] A player is assessed a Minor for roughing and a Match penalty for deliberate attempt to injure at the same stoppage of play. No penalties are incurred by the opposing team at this stoppage. Which time penalty is served first? SRD.

Offending player is ejected from the game. Time penalty attributed to Match penalty is served first. Time penalty served by a player on the ice when play stopped

10. [Rule 4.12(e)] A3 is assessed a Major + Game Misconduct penalty for fighting and A7 is assessed a Minor for roughing at the same time. Note that both players are from the same team. Which penalty is to be recorded on the gamesheet first?

A7's roughing Minor.



11. [Rule 5.6 Situation 1] During the intermission between the 2nd and 3rd period it is brought to your attention that a player from the Home team did not receive a Game Ejection after receiving his third stick penalty. SRD.

Assess the Game Ejection. Disallow any goal credited to or assisted by the offending player. Editor's Note: It is recommended that the Referee report the situation to the League President.

12. [Rule 4.3(b) & Rule 9.2(i)] Player A8 is serving a Bench Minor penalty assessed for too many players on the ice. While serving that penalty A8 is personally assessed a Bench Minor penalty for disrespectful gestures made towards the Referee. If these two Bench Minor penalties are the only ones in effect, who serves the second Bench Minor penalty and when does it start? What is the on-ice strength of Team A? SRD.

A8 serves new/second Bench Minor penalty. A player on the ice when play is stopped serves the time remaining in the first/original Bench Minor. Team A resumes play two players short.

13. [Rule 10.17 Situation 1 Guideline 5] An encroachment violation results in the ejection of a team's centre from the face-off. The offending team then attempts to call the first time out of the game. SRD. What is the rationale for this call?

Allow the time out. Requests for a time-out may be made at any time up until the instant the puck is actually dropped.

14. [Rule 10.2(c) & Situation 19] Opposing wingers begin jousting with their sticks as they line up for a face-off, resulting in coincidental Minor penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct. Therefore, one player from each team is needed on the ice to replace the penalized players. The Visiting team sends out one player and the Home team proceeds with a complete line change. SRD.

Deny the Home team a complete line change. Editor's Note: Teams can only send out replacements for the penalized players.

15. [Rule 10.2(c) & Situation 19] As players line up for a face-off a home team player cross-checks an opponent resulting in a Minor penalty. The Visiting team sends out one player and the Home team proceeds with a complete line change. SRD.

Allow both teams a full line change. Editor's Note: Since a change in relative playing strength occurred both teams are permitted a full line change.

16. [Rule 10.2(g) and Situation 10] A defending player in his defending zone attempts to clear the puck out of the zone. In doing so the puck strikes a linesman positioned just outside the blue line, which results in the puck going out of bounds near centre ice. The linesmen are not sure where to conduct the face-off. SRD.

Face-off at neutral zone face-off spot (excluding centre ice) closest to the place where puck struck linesman. Editor's Note: A change to Rule 10.2 (g) in 2008 caused confusion because it was poorly written. The Hockey Canada Referee-in-Chief issued several clarification emails on the subject. Those clarifications provide the basis for the solution to this SRD question.



HOCKEY CANADA PLAYING RULES EXPERTS COURSE
ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT #4



17. [Rule 10.2(f) and Situation 16] Play is stopped when Team A gains control of the puck 10 feet inside Team A's attacking zone and player A6 is assessed a Minor penalty. As the teams line up for a face-off at the closest neutral zone face-off spot, the Referee assesses B8 a Minor for unsportsmanlike conduct. The linesmen are not sure where to conduct the face-off. SRD.

Face-off at nearest end-zone face-off spot (in team B's defending zone).

18. [Rule 4.13(a)] When does the referee stop play when a player of the team that has possession (but not control) of the puck commits an infraction calling for a Minor penalty?

Immediately.

19. Present (in point form) as many of the 25 distinct situations that result in a Penalty Shot as possible during the next 15 minutes. Refer to the Referee Case Book as required. Note: Allot not more than 15 minutes to this task.

Refer to the handout, "*Situations That Result in a Penalty Shot*".