

Pre-Clinic Assignment and Review

The following guide has been developed to assist you in understanding what is required of an official. We thank the Greater Toronto Hockey League, and the Saskatchewan Hockey Association for the format and some content as well as the Canadian School of Hockey Officiating for their input.

The quizzes that are mentioned throughout the guide are at the end, and should only be completed after reading and reviewing the sections listed. You will require your Rulebook/Casebook and your Procedures Manual while using this guide.

Remember that you will be taking a Hockey Canada Exam at the completion of your clinic and that all rules and their interpretations will be that of Hockey Canada and not one of its member branches. Ensure that when completing the quizzes you answer using Hockey Canada rules.

For further information, bulletins or clarifications, contact your local supervisor or the Hockey Canada web page at www.hockeycanada.ca

It is vital that you take the time to completely review the information and do the quizzes for success at the clinic. Your rule knowledge must be good prior to the clinic in order to successfully pass the exam.

HOCKEY CANADA Playing Rule Changes for 2005-2006

Review the Hockey Canada New Rules, located in the booklet received at the re-certification clinic you attended earlier this year. Alternatively, you can look up on the Hockey Canada website, or directly at

<http://www.hockeycanada.ca/e/develop/officials/downloads/03-05rulechange.pdf>

HCOP OFFICIATING PROCEDURES

Numerous changes have been made to the HCOP officiating procedures over the past few years. All of these changes are contained in the latest version (3rd Edition – Revised in March 2002) of the HCOP Officiating Manual (formerly called the CHOP Procedures Manual). A summary of these changes is provided in this section.

Pre-Clinic Assignment

Review the procedures indicated below and complete the **HCOP Officiating Procedures Quiz**.

Puck Struck with a High Stick

(Page 4-17) When a puck is struck with a high stick, the referee should make a high stick signal, and then wave it off or stop play as required.

Hand Pass

(Page 4-17) When a puck is gloved ahead, the referee should make a “gloved ahead” signal, and then wave it off or stop play as required.

Puck “Tipped”

(Page 4-17) If during a potential off-side pass or icing situation the call is nullified because the puck was touched, the official making the call should give the wash out signal. After the wash out signal the official is allowed to indicate that the puck was touched by rubbing one open palm across the other with the hands held chest high.

Equipment Measurement - Illegal Sticks

(Page 4-22) Illegal sticks shall be returned to the offending team who shall remove the stick from the game.

Intentional Off-sides

(Page 5-8) Normally, after a stoppage of play, the official who will not conduct the face-off retrieves the puck. However, when an intentional off-side call is made, the official making the call shall proceed to the face-off spot in the offending team’s end zone, while the other official retrieves the puck. (Editors note: Strangely, the officials do not change ends during this event.)

Linesman Responsibilities when a Substitute is Required on the Penalty Bench

(Page 5-11) When a player from the ice needs to serve a penalty for his teammate, the linesmen must get the numbers of the offending teams players on the ice. The linesman must ensure one of the players on the ice at the time of the infraction serves the penalty. If necessary, the linesman must provide the offending team's coach with the numbers of the players who are eligible to serve the penalty. The other linesman is to escort the ejected player off the ice.



HOCKEY CANADA

Action Bulletin d'action

Bulletin No: A06/64

To: Branch Technical Directors
Branch Referees-in-Chief (06/39)

Info: Officers Branch Executive Directors
Branch Presidents Life Members
Council Representatives HDC Council Members (06/40)
Directors

File: A06-64-2006-07 Rules Emphasis

Date: May 22, 2006

From: René Marcil Chair of the Board, Hockey Canada
Ken Corbett, Officer, Hockey Canada, Chair Officiating Policy

Committee
Dr. Maurice Roy, Referee-in-Chief, Hockey Canada

SUBJECT: 2006 / 07 NEW STANDARD OF PLAY and RULES EMPHASIS

Please ensure that this Bulletin is given the widest possible distribution, especially at all your development clinics. The 2006 – 2007 Rules Emphasis has been approved by the Hockey Canada Board of Directors, and mandates that all Canadian Hockey participants are to adhere to these guidelines.

Through the new standard of the rules enforcement, our game will continue to allow the opportunity for improved skill development and provide positive hockey experiences.

The mission of Hockey Canada is clear; the game will be enhanced through the application of the new standard of enforcement and rules emphasis.

- ***The stick will not be allowed to in any way impede a player's progress.***
- ***It is imperative that coaches teach the players that the stick can only be used to play the puck.***

STANDARD OF PLAY

- **RESTRAINING FOULS**

**Hooking / Tripping
Holding / Interference**

These penalties are to be called with very strict enforcement.

Hooking/Tripping examples include;

- Tugs or hooks on the body or arms that has in anyway impeded the player.
- Locking on
- Hooks causing loss of balance, puck control and position or advantage of position.
- Tripping of a player will be penalized with a strict enforcement.
- The use of the stick between a player's legs (can-opener/corkscrew) for impeding progress, loss of balance or tripping is to be penalized.

Holding / Interference examples include;

- The use of the free arm/hand to clutch, grab, hold, hold the stick, pin or impede a player is to be penalized.
- Interference of a player will be penalized with a strict enforcement.
- The use of a "pick" or a "block" is no longer permitted.

- **STICK FOULS**

**Cross-Checking
Slashing**

The use of the stick will be limited to only playing the puck.

Sticks are not to be used to cross-check or slash opponents, these fouls will be penalized with a strict enforcement.

Cross-Checking/Slashing examples include;

- The use of a stick to slash an opponent's body or hands.
- Cross-checking an opponent will be penalized with a strict enforcement including fouls in front of the net.

RULES EMPHASIS

- **SHARED RESPECT**

The “**SHARED RESPECT INITIATIVE**” calls for the participants in the game to respect one another.

The intent of Hockey Canada is to enforce a standard of play that promotes an exciting and fun game for all its partners.

All partners share an equal responsibility to ensure the integrity of the game is upheld. Through this process of change, the onus is not only on our game officials but all its participants.

Positive changes in our great game can only happen through this improved standard of play.

**We ALL play a role in supporting
the improvement of our game.**

- **CHECKING TO THE HEAD** – (contact physically or with a stick to another players' head area).

Deliberate checks to the head remain to be a major problem in today's game. Concussions not only deprive players of playing time, they end players' careers and can have long term effects.

Checks to the Head demonstrate a lack of respect and fair play and must be penalized. Any moderate or severe blow to the head must be penalized with a Minor Penalty and a Misconduct or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct for Checking to the

*Head as concussions and other head injuries are having a major impact on the game. A Match penalty could also be assessed under this rule. These are aggressive fouls and must be called at **ALL** occurrences during the hockey game, including shorthanded situations.*

Whether it is elbowing, high sticking, roughing or cross-checking, hits to the head are an intentional act of violence and must be treated with zero tolerance on the part of the official at all times.

- **CHECKING FROM BEHIND**

*We want to continue to work to eliminate any contact from behind, as the resulting injuries, especially to the head and neck can be catastrophic. It is a dangerous and cowardly act. It is imperative that coaches instruct their players to **STOP** and eliminate all checking from behind. Strict application of this rule is needed to remove this foul from our game.*

It takes **teamwork** to bring about change. Coaches, managers, officials, owners, trainers, players, parents and administrators must take ownership to affect change regarding the rules emphasis for the 2006 / 07 season. All partners must demonstrate awareness and support for the application, spirit and the respect of the rules.

If you have any questions regarding the new standard of play or rules emphasis for this season, please contact your Branch Referee-in-Chief for further clarification.

Yours in hockey,

René Marcil
Chair of the Board, Hockey Canada

Pre-Clinic Assignment

Review the following article about Rules Emphasis items then complete the **Rules Emphasis Quiz**.

Checking to the Head

Deliberate checks to the head have become a major problem in today's game. All head injuries, specifically concussions, are on the rise. Concussions not only deprive players of playing time, they end players careers and can have long-term effects away from the rink. Deliberate contact to the head area is also responsible for serious dental and eye injuries, injuries that are preventable.

These aggressive fouls are intentional acts of violence that must be called at ALL times during the game, including short-handed situations. An infraction involving minimal contact shall be penalized using the most appropriate penalty infraction (i.e., Cross-checking, Elbowing, High sticking, Kneeing, Roughing, etc). Any moderate or severe blow to the head must be penalized under the Checking to the Head rule.

Checking to the Head

A Minor and a Misconduct penalty, or a Major and Game Misconduct penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, based on degree of violence of impact, shall be assessed to any player who checks an opponent to the head area in any manner. A Match penalty could also be assessed under this rule.

If a player is injured, a Major and Game Misconduct penalty, or Match penalty must be assessed

Note: Referees are instructed not to substitute other penalties when a player is checked to the head with significant impact.

Clarifications

Reference: HOCKEY CANADA Information Bulletin 03/02 dated July 17, 02

1. Any consequential contact to the head of an opponent is illegal, no matter the posture of the recipient (i.e., standing, bent over, lying on the ice) or relative position of that player's head (i.e., head up or head down).

2. Illegal contact to the head of an opponent shall be penalized under either the Checking to the Head rule or some other appropriate rule (i.e., Cross-Checking, Elbowing, High-sticking, Kneeing, Roughing, etc).

3. The rule under which penalties for illegal contact to the head are reported are determined by the “degree of violence of the impact”.

4. The class of penalties assessed for illegal contact to the head are determined by the rule under which the infraction is called.

5. “Degree of violence of the impact” relates to the amount of force applied to the head due to the foul.

6. Degree of violence of the impact” is divided into three categories: **minimal, moderate and severe.**

7. Illegal contact to the head involving minimal degree of violence is penalized under an appropriate rule other than Checking to the Head (i.e., Cross-Checking, Elbowing, High-sticking, Kneeing, Roughing, etc).

8. Illegal contact to the head involving moderate or severe degree of violence is penalized under the Checking to the Head rule.

9. **Minimal** degree of violence category fouls involve a low degree of force. They are typically unintentional, are the result of carelessness on the part of the offending player or are a half-hearted attempt to intimidate an opponent. Face-washes, shoves, head-locks (“rope-a-dopes”), “rabbit” punches, glancing blows with an elbow or high stick, shoving an opponents helmet onto the ice and intentionally kneeling a fallen player in the head are examples of illegal contact to the head that typically involve a low degree of violence. Rarely do these types of fouls involve injury. When this type of contact to the head occurs, penalties are assessed under the most appropriate rule (i.e., Elbowing, High-sticking, Kneeing, Roughing, etc), not the Checking to the Head rule.

10. **Moderate** degree of violence category fouls involve a degree of violence somewhat greater than that characterized as minimal.

Deliberate elbows and high stick, forearm smashes, forceful punches, leading with both gloves held high (high hit), and shoulder checks delivered to the head of a player who has his head down are examples of illegal contact to the head that may involve a moderate degree of violence. Moderate degree of violence fouls warrant a Minor and Misconduct penalty under the Checking to the Head rule, except if injury occurs, in which case a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed under the same rule.

11. Severe degree of violence category fouls involve the highest degree of violence and may or may not result in injury. A Major and Game Misconduct penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Match penalty are assessed under the Checking to the Head rule for severe impact type fouls.

12. Body checking has not been removed from the game but high hits or targeting the head shall be penalized.

13. Punches to an opponent's head during a fight shall be penalized under Fighting, not Checking to the Head.

14. The penalty signal for Checking to the Head involves patting the side of the head (once) with the open palm of the non-whistle hand.

Situation 1

Player A6 and B11 are fighting for the puck along the boards. What penalty is assessed if A6 accidentally elbows B11 during this clash?

Ruling Assuming that no injury occurs, A6 is assessed a Minor penalty for elbowing.

Situation 2

Player A6 deliberately strikes B11 in the under the chin with both gloves. The force applied is sufficient enough to undo B11's chinstrap and one side-strap. No injury occurs. What penalty should be assessed to A6?

Ruling Assuming that a moderate degree of violence was used, A6 is assessed a Minor and Misconduct penalty for Checking to the Head.

Situation 3

Same as Situation 2 above except that injury occurs. What penalty shall be assessed to A6?

Ruling A6 is assessed a major and Game Misconduct penalty for Checking to the Head.

Situation 4

Player A6, who is much taller than B11, delivers an open ice body check on B11. A6's shoulder pads clearly strike B11's head during the check. B11 is a bit "woozy" after the hit but manages to stay standing and returns to the player's bench without assistance.

Ruling If, in the opinion of the referee a moderate degree of violence accompanied the body check and no injury occurred, then A6 is assessed a Minor and Misconduct penalty for Checking to the Head.

Situation 5

Player A6 angles the attacking player B11 towards the boards. B11, being the shorter of the two, ducks just as A6 delivers a hip check. This action results in contact to the head of B11. What penalty should be assessed to A6?

Ruling Assuming that the hip check involved a low degree of violence, no Checking to the Head call should be made. At the

discretion of the Referee, A6 could receive a penalty for Roughing or Boarding.

Situation 6

Fallen player B11 is in the process of getting up when A6 intentionally skates through B11, resulting in knee-to-head contact. No injury occurs. What penalty should be assessed to A6?

Ruling If, in the opinion of the referee, a low degree of violence occurred at impact, then A6 would receive a Minor penalty for Kneeing. However, if the degree of violence were considered moderate then A6 would receive a Minor and a Misconduct penalty for Checking to the Head.

Situation 7

Minor hockey players A6 and B11 are fighting. Several punches to the head are exchanged during the fight. What penalties are assessed?

Ruling Both A6 and B11 would be assessed a Major and Game Misconduct penalty for Fighting plus any other related penalties (i.e. Minor penalty for instigator or aggressor as applicable.)

Situation 8

A6 accidentally injures B11 with an unintentional elbow delivered with a low degree of violence. What penalty should be assessed to A6?

Ruling A6 should receive a Major and Game Misconduct penalty for Elbowing.

Situation 9

A6, who is taller than B11, body checks B11 into the boards with a moderate degree of force. During the take-out, A6's shoulder contacts B11's head (moderate force applied), which comes to an abrupt halt between the glass and A6's shoulder. Luckily, no injury occurs. A6 did not intentionally target B11's head. What penalty is assessed to A6?

Ruling A6 should receive a Minor and misconduct penalty for Checking to the Head.

Rationale Although the foul was unintentional, moderate blows to the head are penalized under the Checking to the Head rule. Guidelines for the application of this rule instruct officials to assess a Minor and Misconduct penalty for Checking to the Head infractions that involve moderate degree of force.

Standard of Play

Pre-Clinic Assignment

Read the following article on Standard of Play then complete the Standard of Play Quiz

Standard of play is a concept that relates to how "clean" a game should be played. This standard is established by governing bodies at all levels of hockey through rule interpretations, bulletins and ruled emphasis initiatives. These directives are simply a means to an end, the end being the elimination of violence, intimidation and unnecessary risk of injury. When this objective is achieved major progress is made towards achieving the ultimate goal, which is to provide a safe sportsmanlike environment for all participants.

Abuse of Officials

The “Shared Respect” initiative calls for all participants in the game to respect one another. Verbal and physical abuse directed at the on-ice officials is unacceptable and must not be tolerated. Likewise, officials are expected to respect the participants at all times.

Officials are to assess the appropriate penalties to team officials and players who verbally or by way of gesture:

- Seek to intimidate an official
- Challenge the authority or competence of an official
- Incite abuse or disrespect of an official
- Seek to embarrass and official
- Demonstrate disrespect for an official’s decision.

Promote a consistent and united approach to curbing abuse, referees are instructed not to issue warnings in lieu of penalties when a team official or player abuses an official.

Roughing & Roughing after the Whistle

The “Shared Respect” initiative calls for all participants in the game to respect one another. Physically abusive acts such as head locks, cheap shots, rabbit punches, face-washes and unnecessary contact after the whistle demonstrates a distinct lack of respect for one’s opponent, the rules of the game and the officials, and are to be penalized. Turning a blind eye or not making the call in the name of “flow” is unacceptable. Officials are to establish a high roughing/roughing after the whistle interference, stick work standard early in every game. They must also have the fortitude to maintain the standard throughout the entire game.

In cases where deliberate physical contact is made with an opponent after the whistle, the offending player is to be assessed at least a Minor penalty for roughing after the whistle. If retaliation occurs which is too severe to be over looked then officials are to assess the instigator a double Minor penalty and the retaliator a single Minor penalty so that a time differential exists. Offsetting (i.e., coincidental) penalties for roughing after the whistle should be limited to end of game, time critical situations where roughing after the whistle has not been a problem until that point. The main principle is to ensure that the team that initiates the contact bears the greatest burden. This is the approach mandated by the HOCKEY CANADA Board of Directors. Adherence to this approach will ensure consistency amongst all officials and will help eliminate violence, intimidation and unnecessary risk of injury.

HOCKEY CANADA OFFICIATING STANDARDS INITIATIVE

Executive Summary of HOCKEY CANADA Information Bulletin 02/53

- The onus is on team officials to ensure that their team does not violate certain “fringe” rules
- Officials are expected to issue warnings and /or assess penalty(s) as prescribed by the rules on every occasion that an infraction of certain “fringe” rules occur.
- Officials shall strictly and consistently enforce the rules when a player.....
-Does not have his chinstrap or facial protector straps (if required) securely fastened during play or during the pre-game warm-up. Refer to Rule 24(c)
- ...deliberately removes his helmet to fight. Refer to Rule 24(c)
- ...Wears a helmet or facial protector in an offset position during play. Refer to Rule 24 (d)
- ...does not return to their player’s bench or designated neutral area during a fight after being directed to do so by the referee. Refer to Rule 59 (a) (5)
- ...interferes with the goaltender. Refer to Rule 66 (b)
- ...who will not take part in the face-off at the start a period does not go directly to his player’s bench after entering the ice surface from the dressing room. Refer to Rule 81(d)

- ...does not remain on his player's or penalty bench until directed off by the referee. Refer to rule 81(e)
- Officials are encouraged to assess a differential in penalties in the following situations:
- Roughing after the whistle situations. Refer to Rules 59(f) and 59(G0
- Interference on the goaltender situations. Refer to Rule 66(b).

Officials must study the HOCKEY CANADA Playing Rules before their clinic to guarantee success on the written exam. The objective of this section is to help you refresh and expand your knowledge of the HOCKEY CANADA Playing Rules in advance of the clinic.

Pre-Clinic Assignment

Review the rules as indicated below then go and complete the HOCKEY CANADA Playing Rules Quiz, Time Penalties Quiz and Coincidental Penalties Quiz.

Possession and Control

Review the definition of these terms in the Rule Book Glossary

Short-handed Goal Situations

Review Rules 27(b) and (d)

Coincidental Penalties Situations

Review Rules 28(e) and 30(c). You must know the criteria for canceling coincidental penalties. Learn MOTO.

Rule 38 – Delayed Penalties

Review rules 38(a), (b), (c) and Situation 1. Note that the adage “first in, first out” does not work in all cases.

Rule 35 – Penalty Shot

There are 17 different situations that result in the awarding of a Penalty Shot. Review this list of references to find out what they are: Rule 19(f), Rule 20, Rule 24(c), Rule 55(c), Rule 55(d), Rule 58(c), Rule 66, Rule 70(e), Rule 78(a), Rule 82(a), Rule 85(d).

Rule 39- Calling of Penalties

Review Rules 39(b) and (c).

Rule 66 – Protection of the Goaltender

Review Rules 52(b), 54(c) and 66(b).

Rule 53 – Checking from Behind

Review Rules 53(a) and (b). Know what determines which penalties are assessed under the Checking from Behind rule.

Rule 54 – Cross-Checking

Review Rule 54(b). Note that the Major+ Game Misconduct penalties are automatic if contact occurs above the NORMAL height of the shoulders.

Rule 59 – Fighting and Roughing

Review Rules 59(a) thru (d) and situations 7, 8 and 17.

Rule 70 – Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench

Review Rule 70 and Situations 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17.

Rule 78 – Refusing to Start Of Play

Review Rule 78

HCOP OFFICIATING PROCEDURES REVIEW

Standard procedures have the advantage of allowing officials who are not familiar with each other to work well together without the requirement for extensive per-game briefings. Adhering to the standard procedures during a game also enables effective teamwork and minimizes the likelihood of miscues and mistakes. It is imperative, therefore, that officials be intimately familiar with HCO officiating procedures.

Pre-Clinic Assignment

In preparation for the clinic please:

1. Ensure that you are familiar with changes to the HCOP officiating procedures effective this year (presented earlier in this study guide),
2. Review Sections 4 and 5 of the HCO officiating Procedures Manual,
3. Go and complete the Common Procedural Errors Exercise and the HCOP Officiating Procedures Quiz

HCOP POSITIONING SYSTEMS REVIEW

Pre-Clinic Assignment

In preparation for the clinic please:

1. Ensure that you are familiar with HCO officiating procedure,
2. Review Section 6 of the HCO Officiating Procedures Manual,
3. Review Line Change Procedure...

The Referee is responsible to ensure that player changes are completed within the confines of the rules. Following the procedure during all face-offs will prevent unnecessary delays in the game

- The referee will begin the procedure as soon as it is safe to do so, even if he is still moving into position.
- The referee will look at the Visiting Team players' bench and allow 5 seconds during which the visiting team may make a players change (a player change may involve one player up to five players). It is vital that good non-verbal communication is used during this time.
- The referee shall then raise either arm to indicate that the visiting team may no longer change.
- The arm should be raised toward the visiting team players' bench. The arm should be relaxed at the elbow and slightly angled toward the bench. The hand should be relaxed with minimal separation of the fingers.
- With the arm still raised, the Referee shall then look to the home team players' bench.
- The Referee shall again allow a 5 second period during which the home team may make a player(s) change.
- The Referee shall then drop the arm to indicate that the home team may no longer change.
- If the home team completes their change prior to the visiting team, this then becomes their change.
- No changes are to be allowed by the visiting team after the referee has raised his arm or by the home team after the arm is lowered.
- If either team attempts to make a player change after their allotted time, the player shall be ordered back to the bench.
- A verbal warning shall be given by the referee to the offending teams' captain, alternate captain, coach or assistant coach that the next infraction and all subsequent infractions would result in a Bench Minor penalty.
- Each team is permitted one warning per game. Both teams could receive a warning at the same stoppage of play if both committed an infraction.
- A second change of one player is not allowed unless a penalty causes a short handed situation.
- If a penalty is called, changes can be made as follows. If the penalty does not cause a change of on ice strength, i.e. coincidental minor penalties or a misconduct, then only the penalized players may be substituted for. If the penalty causes

a change of strength, i.e. a minor or major penalty, then the referee will again begin with the line change procedure.

FIGHT PROCEDURE

We as officials should prevent fighting whenever it is reasonably possible. Linesmen have the responsibility of breaking up fights and separating players involved in fights. It is important that one player not get an advantage to continue to hit another player who is being held or restrained by an official.

PROCEDURE FOR THE REFEREE

1. Use verbal and physical gestures to remove the players, not involved in the fight to their players' bench or to a neutral area if the fight is occurring near the benches. Ensure that the goaltenders remain in their crease. Or if the location of the fight necessitates, goes to a neutral corner.
2. Place yourself in a position where you can clearly view the altercation, all other players on the ice and the players' benches.
3. Remain at the fight location until the linesmen remove their respective players to either the penalty box or off of the ice.
4. Direct one player from each team to remove the equipment from the area.
5. If required, speak to both linesmen. It is advisable to have one linesmen come back to the area of the altercation, and another remain between benches.
6. Report the penalties to the scorekeeper.
7. Communicate penalties to the team captains.

COMMON FAULTS

- Not ensuring all players retire to bench or neutral area
- Poor positioning does not allow official to keep all players, altercation and benches in view
- Not remaining at fight location once the players have been removed

- Too hesitant to issue misconduct to player that are slow or who refuse to leave area of altercation when instructed.

PENALTY SHOT PROCEDURE

When a Penalty Shot has been awarded during the game, the referee shall ensure that it is recorded on the official game report, along with the time it was awarded, the player designated to take the shot and whether or not a goal was scored on the shot.

PROCEDURES

- Puck placed on centre ice dot.

Instruction to player

- Player is allowed one shot at the goal, and once the puck is shot, the play is considered completed. Similarly, the player is allowed one play on the goaltender and cannot score on a rebound.
- Instruct the player to wait until you are positioned on the goal line and blow your whistle.

Instructions to goalie

- Must remain in the crease until the puck had been touched at center ice. If the goaltender leaves the crease before the puck has been touched, the penalty shot shall be repeated if not successful.
- The goaltender may attempt to stop the Penalty Shot in any manner that is legal.
- If the goaltender throws the stick or any other object, deliberately dislodges the goal or deliberately removes helmet or facial protector, award a goal.

General Information

- Direct all other players to withdraw to the sides of the rink and beyond the centre red line. When the benches are on the same

- side of the ice, the back linesmen should be positioned facing the benches at center ice. The back linesman must also ensure that all players are on their respective benches or behind the centre red line prior to the commencement of the penalty shot.
- The referee shall then take up a position on the goal line about 3 to 4.6 meters from the goal. Preferably, the referee should be on the side of the goal nearest the players stick to give a better view of the shot.
 - One linesman shall take up a position on the opposite side of the goal, on the goal line, slightly further from the goal than the referee. The linesman shall make no signal and is only there for consultation if required by the referee.
 - Should the player fail to score, the referee shall blow the whistle and signal to the end zone face-off spot.
 - Should the player score on the Penalty Shot, the referee shall signal a goal by blowing the whistle and pointing to the net. The goal is recorded as being unassisted.

HCOP Officiating Procedure Quiz

_(all answers must be legible and only supply what is asked for)

1. What two signals should the referee perform when the puck is struck with a high stick and the non-offending team gains immediate control?

2. If a stick is measured and found to be illegal is the stick returned to the offending team for removal from the game or is it held in the penalty box until the game is over?

3. Which linesman / official retrieves the puck when an intentional off-side occurs?

4. Which arm is raised by the referee during the line change procedure?

5. What action should the official conducting the face-off perform the instant the line change procedure is completed?

6. When the two official system is used, which official pursues the puck into the end zone if the face-off takes place at one of the face-off spots just outside that end-zone's blue line?

Rule Emphasis Quiz

1 List the rules emphasis items for this season:

-
-
-

Standard of Play Quiz

1. A slashing penalty shall be assessed if a player swings the stick and makes contact with an opponent's gloves?

TRUE

FALSE

2. What penalties are assessed when a Checking from Behind foul involving moderate force / degree of violence occurs?

3. Officials are instructed to ensure that a differential in penalty minutes is assessed when a roughing after the whistle incident occurs. What is the only exceptional situation where it is acceptable to assess coincidental penalties for Roughing after the Whistle?

4. Intentional “face-wash” action shall be penalized.

TRUE

FALSE

5. When a player swings a stick and makes contact to an exposed or vulnerable area of an opponent’s body, a penalty must be called, no matter how much force was applied by the stick

TRUE

FALSE

6. In the interest of building rapport, officials should warn participants who demonstrate a lack of respect for an official’s ruling that their behaviour is unacceptable and that future displays of disrespect will result in a penalty.

TRUE

FALSE

HOCKEY CANADA Officiating Standards Initiative Quiz

1. Who is responsible to ensure that teams do not violate the “fringe” rules specified by the HOCKEY CANADA National Standards of Officiating Committee?

2. Do officials have any discretion as to what action is taken when faced with a violation of these “fringe” rules?

YES

NO

3. List three of the seven “fringe” rule situations that must be called “by the book” on a consistent basis by all officials.

- _____
- _____
- _____

HOCKEY CANADA Playing Rules Quiz

1. What constitutes “control”?

2. Is it possible to have control without possession?

3. Which penalty is terminated when a short-handed goal is scored?

4. What happens if a goal is scored against a short-handed team during a Penalty Shot?

5. If a goaltender receives a Misconduct penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty at the same stoppage of play, is a substitute required to serve the Goaltenders Misconduct penalty?

6. When should the official stop play if the team in possession (but not control!) of the puck commits an infraction of the rules that calls for a Minor, Bench Minor, major, Match or Misconduct penalty?

7. What penalties may be assessed to a player who makes unnecessary contact with the goaltender?

8. When a checking from behind foul occurs, what combinations of penalties may be assessed based solely on the degree of violence of the impact?

9. List as many of the different situations that result in the awarding of a Penalty Shot as you can:

- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---

10. What penalty(s) shall be assessed if a player that is checked from behind into the glass, boards or goal net is unable to defend against the hit?

11. What penalties should you assess a minor hockey player who is involved in a second fight during the same stoppage of play?

12. What penalty would you assess to a penalized player who comes off the penalty bench before his penalty expired through no fault of the timekeeper?

13. What penalty(s) would you assess to an ejected (penalized) player who returns to the ice after being removed from the ice surface?

14. What two classes of penalties can be assessed for refusing to start play?

15. What penalties should you assess to a player who initially comes off the player's bench as part of a line change but then is involved in a fight before play resumes:

A. If that player was the instigator of the fight?

B. If it was unclear who was the instigator of the fight?

C. If an opponent was the instigator of the fight?

6. When a player wears his neck protector improperly, he shall be assessed a Misconduct penalty.

TRUE

FALSE

17. Place a checkmark beside the instance(s) in which a linesman can report a Checking

- When a Minor + Game Misconduct penalty should be assessed
- When a Major + Game Misconduct penalty should be assessed
- When a Match penalty should be assessed

18. An attacking player bats the puck with his glove towards the open goal. What action must this player take before the puck enters the goal in order for the goal to count?

19. Place a checkmark beside the correct answer. A “breakaway “is defined as a player giving no opposing player between himself and the opposing goalkeeper, in full control of the puck...

- ...in the neutral or attack
- ...in the neutral zone
- ...over the centre red

20. There are occasions when it is appropriate to assess a Minor penalty to a team that is guilty of premature substitution of the goaltender.

TRUE

FALSE

21. Equipment measurements can now be requested immediately after a goal is scored.

TRUE

FALSE

State referee's decision

1. A goaltender has been assessed a Misconduct. The player who had been designated to serve the goaltender's penalty is in the penalty box when the goaltender receives another Misconduct. What does the referee do?

2. What penalty is assessed a player who swings at a spectator after the spectator has grabbed the player first?

3. The Home team warms up in the south end of the rink. After the pre-game warm-up they decide to defend the net located in the north end of the rink. Are they allowed to make this switch?

4. On a penalty shot as the player approaches the goal the goaltender checks the puck. The puck bounces past the goaltender towards the net. The player regains the puck and directs it into the goal. Is this a legal goal?

5. A player has received 3 stick infraction penalties. The official scorer does not realize that the player has received the three stick infraction Penalties. What happens if it is brought to the referee's attention before the game is complete? What happens if it is brought to the referee's attention after the game is complete?

6. What penalty is assessed to a player who leaves his players' bench to deliver instructions to his teammates and does not remain on the ice as a substitute?

7A player on Team "A" is serving a minor penalty in the penalty box. While serving the penalty she is assessed a misconduct penalty. How does the referee handle this situation?

8. Can a player be given the full goaltender's privilege even though he is not wearing full goaltender's equipment?

9. The puck is balled with the hand, hits the opposing goaltender, rebounds back out and is picked up by another player of the same team batting the puck. Does play continue or is there a whistle?

10. When a single minor penalty is assessed and the penalized player is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, what additional penalty should be assessed? If a teammate on the ice is guilty of the unsportsmanlike, conduct what penalty should be assessed to the teammate?

11. When only one fight has taken place can a referee call a major game misconduct to one player and a double minor for roughing to the other player?

12. The Referee has signaled a delayed Minor penalty for Checking to the Head on a player from Team "A". Team "B" scores before the play is stopped. Is the Misconduct penalty still assessed to the offending player of Team "A"?

13. A fight occurs between two players in the hallway. The fight was not witnessed by any on-ice officials or any appointed stand-by officials. The incident is reported to the referee. What must the referee do?

14. Any player or team official who deliberately strikes, trips or body checks a Referee, Linesman or Off-ice official before, during or after the game shall be assessed?

15. Any team official who gets on the ice after the start of the game without permission of the referee, shall be assessed, at the discretion of the referee, what penalty?

16. Team "A" is already shorthanded when another delayed penalty is signaled against Team "A". Team "B", wishing to have a stoppage of play, pushes the puck towards a Team "A" player who refuses to play the puck.
