



COMPETITION

DISCIPLINARY, TRIBUNAL & SUSPENSION REGULATIONS

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1. Introduction

The Competition Disciplinary, Tribunal and Suspension Regulations are made by New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation (**NZIHf**) pursuant to Section 18 “Discipline of Members” of the NZIHf Constitution.

This Regulation forms part of the body of ‘Rules’ governing the operations of New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation, as defined in New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation’s **Constitution and Sport Regulations**.

The penalties, fines, suspensions, Tribunal bodies and processes contained in this Regulation are binding on all New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation Members who compete in New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation sanctioned games and/or events.

2. Objectives

- 2.1. To facilitate the expeditious resolution, in accordance with the principles of natural justice, disciplinary actions for misdemeanors occurring in NZIHf sanctioned competitions. In order to facilitate this and to reduce the need for time-consuming Tribunal Hearings, a recommended automatic suspension schedule will be invoked. This schedule can be found in Schedule H “Offences and Automatic Suspensions”.
- 2.2. To ensure that all players, officials and other associated individuals and organizations observe the rules of Ice Hockey, including the Constitution, By-Laws, Regulations, Rules of Competition and Policies of the International Ice Hockey Federation (**IIHF**), NZIHf and its affiliated Member Organizations as shall be applicable from time to time.
- 2.3. To provide a system which sets out procedures, processes, guidelines and penalties for breaches of the NZIHf Constitution, Regulations or Policies.
- 2.4. To ensure that all charges brought against a party at a Tribunal, and any appeal from a Tribunal decision shall be conducted fairly and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.
- 2.5. To provide a clear understanding and an overview of the Suspension, Tribunal and Appeals processes by using the Tribunal Suspension and Appeals Process Flowchart as contained in Schedule A. The flowchart is intended as a “guide” only to aid in the understanding of the relevant processes.

3. Definitions & Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall mean:

- 3.1. **Additional Suspension** - means any suspension in addition to an automatic suspension.
- 3.2. **Automatic Suspension** - means a recommended immediate suspension without the need for review or a Tribunal unless noted as requiring a Tribunal. Such suspension may be appealed with the provision of new evidence. Recommended refers to the typical suspension, history and other factors of the defendant can also positively or negatively influence the outcome.
 - 3.2.1 Notwithstanding, in the case that a person accepts an automatic suspension, this cannot be appealed at a later date.
 - 3.2.2 Positive Influence, refers to the history of the defendant or the circumstances of the infraction. For example a first time offender.
 - 3.2.3 Negative Influence, refers to the history of the defendant or the circumstances of the infraction. For example a repeat offender.

- 3.3. **Committee of Management** - used in this Regulation applies to the NZIHF Board and any properly constituted and elected committee of management or equivalent of an NZIHF member association or organization.
- 3.4. **Competition Season** - means the schedule of Regular Competition Games, Finals, Tournaments or Championships as organised and/or sanctioned by NZIHF or an NZIHF member organisation.
- 3.5. **Competition Tribunal** – means a Tribunal as formed by the NZIHF, or NZIHF member organization or league.
- 3.6. **Defendant** – means a person brought under charges of this Regulation.
- 3.7. **Entering the Ice** - means a person entering onto the ice surface without prior permission from the Senior Match Official or an Assistant Match Official unless as prescribed by Rule 164 of the 2018-2022 IIHF Rule Book.
- 3.8. **Fine** - shall mean a monetary amount is set for a misdemeanour as determined by the NZIHF and/or a member organisation or the Tribunal.
- 3.9. **Fixed Penalty** - means a suspension of a prescribed number of games as set out in Schedule H “Offences & Automatic Suspensions”.
- 3.10. **Offence** - means any of the offences as set out in Schedule H “Offences & Automatic” for which a set penalty can apply.
- 3.11. **Form** - means any of the forms as set out in Schedules B, C, D, E & F of these Regulations.
- 3.12. **Game** - means any game of ice hockey under the sanction of the NZIHF or a NZIHF Member Organisation.
- 3.13. **Game Official** - includes the following:
- 3.13.1. an appointed game referee; or
 - 3.13.2. an appointed linesperson; or
 - 3.13.3. any other person appointed as an off-ice official, including without limitation, Referee Supervisor, Timekeepers, Score-keepers, Goal Judges, Announcer, Video Goal Judge and Penalty Box Attendants as designated by NZIHF or a member or sanctioned organisation.
- 3.14. **In-Game Penalty** - means any penalty served by a player or team official during a game in accordance with the penalties provided in Schedule H “Offences and Automatic Suspensions”.
- 3.15. **Member Organisation** – means a club, region or league that is a registered member of the NZIHF.
- 3.16. **New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation (NZIHF)** – The organisation tasked to govern the sport of Ice Hockey in New Zealand.
- 3.17. **Player** - means a registered individual member of the NZIHF and/or a NZIHF Member Organization and who is a player on a team that is a member of the NZIHF and/or a NZIHF Member Organization at the relevant time.
- 3.18. **Protest** - means a formal written protest against a game result arising from an allegation that a team has fielded an ineligible player.
- 3.19. **Relevant Team** - means any team or teams which a player or team official represents (whether formally or informally), or with which the player or team official is connected in any way, as determined by the NZIHF or a NZIHF Member Organisation.

- 3.20. **Serious Misconduct** – shall mean any act of omission by a player, team official or a game official which constitutes:
- 3.20.1. a breach of the NZIHF’s or a NZIHF Member Organisation’s Regulations which may be in place from time to time;
 - 3.20.2. participating, assisting or arranging the participation or assistance of others in any game fixing, gambling or betting activities in relation to a game;
 - 3.20.3. in the opinion of the NZIHF or a NZIHF Member Organisation, conduct which is or may be prejudicial to the interests of the NZIHF, its Member Organisations or the sport of ice hockey in New Zealand, including any of their sponsors.
- 3.21. **Suspension** – means a disciplinary action for offences occurring in NZIHF or a NZIHF Member Organization game(s), competition(s), tournament(s) or championship(s) and affiliate organization games operated, managed or sanctioned by the NZIHF or NZIHF Member Organizations and include Automatic Suspensions and any Additional Suspension.
- 3.22. **Suspended Suspension** - means a probationary suspension in addition to an Additional Suspension.
- 3.23. **Team** - means a team participating in, affiliated with, or in any other way connected to the NZIHF or a NZIHF Member Organisation and for the removal of doubt includes any entity which has entered into a Team Licence Agreement with a NZIHF or NZIHF Member Organisation sanctioned League.
- 3.24. **Team Official** - means one or more of the following, whether individually or collectively:
- 3.24.1. Team Office Bearers; and
 - 3.24.2. Team Officials (coach, assistant coach, manager, assistant manager, equipment manager or anyone who is officially associated with the Team).
- 3.25. **Tribunal** - means a Tribunal established pursuant to this Regulation
- 3.26. **Tribunal Members** – means members of a Tribunal Panel
- 3.27. **Tribunal Panel** – means an appointed person (s) with the responsibility to investigate, hear and resolve matters brought before them in accordance with these Regulations.

Any term defined in an NZIHF Member Organisation’s Constitution or Licence Agreement, as effective from time to time, shall have the same meaning as set out in that document unless otherwise expressed in this Regulation.

Headings are for convenience of reference only and do not affect interpretation.

4. Jurisdiction

- 4.1. All NZIHF members (in this Regulation “defendant”) will be subject to, and submit unreservedly to the jurisdiction, procedures, penalties, appeal and suspension mechanisms of the NZIHF as set out in this Regulation.
- 4.2. All NZIHF members agree that they will not become a party to any suit, at law or equity, against the NZIHF, the NZIHF Board, the Committee of Management, a NZIHF Official or any other person who may be the subject of this Regulation until all remedies allowed by this Regulation have been exhausted.
- 4.3. NZIHF Member Organizations (clubs, regions, leagues, affiliated associations and all other affiliated organizations) are responsible for the establishment and operation of Tribunal processes for matters arising in their sanctioned games.

- 4.4. The NZIHF is responsible for the establishment and operation of the NZIHF's Tribunal processes for matters arising in competitions, tournaments and championship games operated, managed or sanctioned by the NZIHF, and on matters of dispute between NZIHF Member Organizations and for matters referred to it by a member club, region, league, affiliate association or affiliate organizations.
- 4.5. The NZIHF may intervene in disciplinary matters that are within the jurisdiction of a Member Organization. The NZIHF in considering an exercise of its discretion under this Regulation must determine whether all disciplinary or judiciary avenues available to a Member Organization under the relevant organization's Constitution has been exhausted.
- 4.6. The NZIHF may remit any matter referred to it by a Member Organization where:
 - 4.6.1. it considers that the matter is not of relevant significance or importance, or
 - 4.6.2. the matter has not been exhausted at all lower levels of appeal, or
 - 4.6.3. the matter has not been properly dealt with at the lower level.

5. The Purpose and Powers of the Competition Tribunal

- 5.1. The purpose of the Competition Tribunal is to determine all reports and charges arising out of the conduct of Ice Hockey in the NZIHF, both on and off the ice. This includes charges against:
 - 5.1.1. players, team officials and game officials as reported by the game referee(s);
 - 5.1.2. any person reported under IIHF Rule 5, which covers Supplementary Discipline.
- 5.2. In all matters, the object of the Tribunal shall be to ensure the maintenance of an orderly disciplined sport, consistent with fair play and the current rules of ice hockey.
- 5.3. Suspended members cited for, or in the course of a Tribunal, where criminal legal action has been initiated, shall remain suspended until the criminal legal proceedings have been concluded.

6. Composition of the Competition Tribunal

- 6.1. The NZIHF and its Member Organisations shall form and appoint a Tribunal Panel consisting of such person or persons as they shall, from time to time, deem fit.
- 6.2. The Tribunal Panel shall consist of a Tribunal Chairperson, plus two (2) other members as appointed by the NZIHF or a Member Organization's, Committee of Management, or in the case of national championships, the National Championship Supervisor.
 - 6.2.1 **Chairperson:** The Chairperson of the Panel shall be appointed by the appropriate authorities. The role of the Chairperson is to:
 - 6.2.1.1 Normally chair disciplinary proceedings held in their local area or as required by the NZIHF or Member Organization, except that the Chairperson shall not sit on any Disciplinary panels involving members of his/her own Team or where he/she has a close personal interest unless the charged party agrees.
 - 6.2.1.2 Rule on points of order or matters of procedure and his or her ruling shall be final.
 - 6.2.1.3 Ensure a copy of all documentation is forwarded to the NZIHF Disciplinary Coordinator, the charged person/s, their club and the Regional Disciplinary Chairperson which is usually the regional Referee in Chief.

6.2.2 **Members:**

- 6.2.2.1 A minimum of two additional approved members are required for each panel. No member (including the Chairperson) shall be from the same team.
- 6.2.2.2 Members of the Disciplinary Panel shall not participate in any hearing where they have a close personal interest in the outcome - i.e. Family member, relative, employee etc.
- 6.2.2.3 Player representatives, as appointed by the Senior Players Portfolio Holder, are to be present at the Tribunal Panel in the capacity of Observer to observe and provide input. They will not have a vote. Their purpose is to provide feedback and report back to their respective teams.

6.2.3 **Disciplinary Panel Secretary:**

- 6.2.3.1 A Disciplinary Panel Secretary may be present to record the panel, attendees, evidence and the outcome. Alternatively, the Chairperson or one of the Members may be called upon to act as Secretary. In the event that the Secretary is not one of the Members, then they shall not have a vote in determining the outcome of any particular report/charge. All documentation shall be forwarded to the NZIHF Disciplinary Coordinator and a copy of the decision forward to the charged person/s, their club or team and the Regional Disciplinary Chairperson that is usually the Regional Referee in Chief.

- 6.3. No Tribunal Member may represent a defendant, team official or team in any proceedings before a Tribunal whilst a Tribunal Member, or within 12 months from the end of their term of appointment as a Tribunal Member. This does not apply to a Tribunal Observer.
- 6.4. In special cases where the Tribunal Chairperson sees fit, other experts may be called to sit on a Tribunal.
- 6.5. The party reported or charged shall have the right to object to a particular member of a Tribunal hearing the matter, providing an objection is received on the basis of actual bias. The Tribunal Chairperson shall have the authority to dismiss a member citing bias.
- 6.6. In the event that a Tribunal Member has been dismissed because of bias, a replacement Tribunal Member is to be appointed. The matter is to be referred to the Committee of Management to convene a new Tribunal of three persons. The Defendant shall remain under suspension during the course of these proceedings, unless deemed otherwise by the Committee of Management.

7. Citing Before a Tribunal

- 7.1. Any NZIHF member participating in an NZIHF sanctioned competition may be required to appear before a Tribunal if:
 - 7.1.1. they incur a reported penalty by the Game Referee as per the rules under which the competition is being played and NZIHF's Competition Suspension Regulations, where such penalty includes appearing before a Tribunal; or
 - 7.1.2. they are reported on a "supplementary discipline" charge under IIHF Rule 5, especially if reported by a Referee Supervisor; or
 - 7.1.3. the person is reported by an Official of the NZIHF or a Member of the NZIHF as having:
 - 7.1.3.1. Breached, failed, refused or neglected to comply with a provision of the Rules, these Regulations or any other resolution or determination of the Assembly, Board or duly authorized Management Committee; or
 - 7.1.3.2. Acted in a manner unbecoming of a Member which is prejudicial to the objects and interests of the NZIHF, the competition and/or the sport of ice hockey; or
 - 7.1.3.3. Their actions have brought the NZIHF, the competition or the sport of Ice Hockey into disrepute whilst attending, or participating in, a competition, league, tournament and/or championship game operated, managed or under the sanction of the NZIHF.

- 7.2. In addition to the matters in Section 7.1, a Committee of Management, or the NZIHF Board in its sole discretion, may refer to a Tribunal any other matter that they consider requires investigation or determination.
- 7.3. The Tribunal is empowered to discipline by method of reprimand, suspension, disqualification or expulsion. The Tribunal is not to deal with matters that are the subject of a criminal legal action and shall cease until the criminal legal action is resolved.
- 7.4. Any player or person receiving a Tribunal related penalty as reported by the Game Referee in an NZIHF sanctioned competition is not entitled to play or participate in any other NZIHF sanctioned game until the suspension has been served, or if in the case of a Tribunal, a final decision has been determined. Special consideration may be given to a suspended player who:
 - 7.4.1. Has been selected to and wishes to participate with a NZIHF national team in a World Championship; or
 - 7.4.2. Is entering into a playing contract with an overseas team.

Each will be considered on its own merit by the NZIHF Board and the player's relevant Member Organization.
- 7.5. Any Individual Member who wishes to report an alleged infringement of the rules of the game shall lodge all particulars in writing, within 48 hours of the alleged offence taking place, to:
 - 7.5.1. Their relevant Member Organization for club, region, league or Organization matters; or
 - 7.5.2. The NZIHF President for NZIHF sanctioned national competitions, tournaments and championships.

Out-of-Competition matters are to be referred to the Tribunal process as outlined in the NZIHF Out-of-Competition Disciplinary and Tribunal Regulations.
- 7.6. Any Individual Member wishing to make a charge against any club, official or player under The NZIHF's Member Protection Policy shall lodge all particulars in writing with the relevant NZIHF Member Organization or the NZIHF President.
- 7.7. Trivial or frivolous charges will not be considered by the Tribunal. Any member making such a charge may be subject to the provisions governing bringing the game into disrepute.
- 7.8. Game Referees making reports against clubs, teams, officials or players arising out of a game at which they have officiated must:
 - 7.8.1. Ensure the incident and subsequent penalty is recorded on the Official Game Sheet. This should be done immediately at the end of the game in which the offence occurred and prior to handing the Official Game Sheet to the Game Scorer.
 - 7.8.2. Once the game sheet has been signed by the Game Referee, the Game Scorer is responsible to advise managers of the participating teams which player(s) or team official(s) have been cited and for what offence(s).
 - 7.8.3. Immediately following the game, the Game Referee must complete the Game Referee's Incident Report (Schedule B) and forward the completed report to the relevant person (s) as appointed by Management Committee of the NZIHF or the relevant Member Organization with which the competition is registered. This must be done within 24 hours of the conclusion of the game.
- 7.9. Once a report has been posted by the Game Referee, it cannot be withdrawn, and the report, and any Tribunal matter pertaining to that report, must be heard by a Tribunal.

- 7.10. It is the responsibility of the charged or reported person or appropriate officials of the player's team management, to collect all supporting documentation (i.e. details of the charge or report) prior to leaving the venue. In the event that this is not possible, the documents will be available from the NZIHF Disciplinary Coordinator, the Regional Disciplinary Coordinator, the Member Organization's Committee of Management, or the NZIHF National Championship Supervisor for national championship games.

8. Matters Referred to a Committee of Management

- 8.1. Where a charge or report is to be submitted to a Committee of Management, the charge or report is to be forwarded to the NZIHF Office (for national matters) or the President/Chairman of the respective Member Organization who will then advise their respective Committee of Management. The Committee of Management may either:
- 8.1.1. refer the complaint to a Tribunal; or
 - 8.1.2. refuse to refer the complaint to a Tribunal on the basis that there is insufficient evidence to constitute a prima facie case.

9. Pre-Tribunal Notification Investigation & Hearing Procedures

- 9.1. Any appointed person of the NZIHF or of a Member Organization may investigate alleged misconduct to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to forward the matter to a Tribunal. Until such time as the matter is before the Tribunal, the reported person(s) is free to continue their participation in their usual role(s) as normal.
- 9.2. For Tribunal type penalties or incidents, the game sheet and referee's report is to be immediately reported to the appointed person responsible for the management and coordination of Hearings and Tribunals. This may include, but is not limited to the NZIHF's National Championship Supervisor, the Member Organization's Referee-in-Chief, the National Association Referee-in-Chief or an appointed person.
- 9.3. If a penalty decision constitutes a Tribunal, automatic or otherwise:
- 9.3.1. Every attempt will be made to immediately notify the offending person personally or by telephone, email or standard post;
 - 9.3.2. Notwithstanding this, the cited person is to be advised in writing of the charges against them and the details of the Tribunal using the appropriate forms and a covering letter as is exemplified in the schedules of this document.
 - 9.3.3. The reported person shall not participate in any further NZIHF sanctioned games until a final decision of the Tribunal has been determined.

10. Attendance at the Tribunal

- 10.1. NZIHF individual members are required to attend a Tribunal if so cited. The cited member may choose not to attend the Tribunal. However, this action may be taken as an uncontested admission to the charges. Cited members are required to advise the Tribunal Chairperson prior to commencement of the Tribunal if they accept the automatic suspension as charged under Schedule H "Offences" or in the case of an automatic Tribunal, do not intend to be present.
- 10.2. If the cited person chooses not to attend the Tribunal, the Tribunal will still proceed, taking into account the evidence before it. In choosing not to attend a tribunal, the cited member waives their right to have an advocate present their case or have witnesses speak on their behalf.

11. Accepting an Automatic Suspension

- 11.1. The cited member, upon receiving notification of a report or charge emanating from a game or incident, may choose to accept the decision as outlined in Schedule H "Offences". If the charged person chooses not to accept the reported charge and subsequent automatic suspension, they must submit notification in writing within three working days of the Notification of Suspension being received.
- 11.2. In cases requiring a Tribunal, and/or where an additional penalty may be imposed, the charged person may choose not to accept an automatic suspension. If the charged person chooses not to accept the reported charge, then they must do so in writing within three working days of the notification being received. If the member does not intend to be present at the Tribunal, then the Tribunal will proceed.

12. Refusing an Automatic Suspension

- 12.1. The cited member, upon receiving notification of a report or charge emanating from a game or incident, may choose to refuse to accept the decision as outlined in Schedule H "Offences". If the charged person chooses not to accept the reported charge and subsequent automatic suspension, they must submit notification in writing within three working days of the Notification of Suspension being received.
- 12.2. A fee of \$250 shall apply to appeal an automatic suspension, payable to the Member Organization. The fee can be paid post Tribunal but must be within three (3) working days.
- 12.3. The case shall then go to a Tribunal (process is outlined in Section 13).
- 12.4. If the cited member's suspension is upheld, a further two (2) game suspension may be added to the existing suspension at the discretion of the Tribunal Chairperson.
- 12.5. If the cited member's suspension is reduced or eliminated as per the ruling by the Tribunal, the player shall be permitted to play immediately provided other suspension requirements have been fulfilled.

13. Representation at Tribunals

- 13.1. Whilst it is the right of the reported person to have legal representation, the NZIHF discourages this practice. Should the reported person reserve the right to be legally represented, they must officially inform the Tribunal Chairman, as the Tribunal may also wish to have legal representation. All parties must bear all ensuing costs associated with their legal representation regardless of the outcome.
- 13.2. The person or persons reported or charged may use the services of an Advocate to represent them. Those under 18 years of age must have a parent or guardian present.

14. Conduct of the Tribunal

- 14.1. Hearings by the Tribunal shall be of an informal nature. It is accepted that if proceedings do not follow the sequence set out in this Regulation, then the Tribunal cannot be seen to be improperly conducted, provided that all parties have been afforded the opportunity to state their case and bring forward appropriate evidence according to this regulation.
- 14.2. If a "Not Guilty" plea is submitted, then the tribunal is to proceed and the Tribunal Chairperson shall conduct the proceedings according to his/her discretion in accordance these Regulations. However, the rights and interests of the parties are to be safeguarded at all times, and on the basis of full equality, in order that natural justice should occur.

15. Investigation & Tribunal Process

- 15.1. The Tribunal Panel may choose to first conduct an Investigation, or go direct to a Tribunal Hearing in any manner as they see fit, including but not limited to by way of teleconference or video conference and may, if it considers it appropriate, allow an amendment to the charges or adjourn the Hearing provided that:
 - 15.1.1. All parties affected are given a reasonable opportunity to be heard;
 - 15.1.2. The Investigation or Hearing is conducted with as little formality and technicality and with as much expedition as proper consideration of the matters before it permits;
 - 15.1.3. The Investigation or Tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence or by the practices or procedures applicable to courts of record but may inform itself as to any matter and in such manner it deems appropriate; and
 - 15.1.4. The Investigation or Tribunal at its sole discretion may determine a matter before it in the absence of any parties.
- 15.2. Subject to this Regulation, the Tribunal may make guidelines with respect to practice and procedure of a hearing provided that such guidelines are not inconsistent with these Regulations. Any such guidelines are not binding on the Tribunal and any decision by the tribunal will not be invalid by reason of a guideline not being followed.
- 15.3. Video evidence shall be permissible where the Tribunal Panel deem relevant.
- 15.4. Notwithstanding the above, the Tribunal may follow the following sequence of procedures:
 - 15.4.1. The Tribunal must satisfy itself that the person or persons reported have had due notice and that they understand the report or charge against them by Tribunal Chairman reading out each charge;
 - 15.4.2. The Tribunal Chairman must also ensure that each Tribunal Member has copies of all relevant correspondence and documents;
 - 15.4.3. The Defendant, if present, shall then be asked if they plead "GUILTY" or "NOT GUILTY". The Defendant may reserve their plea, in which case the Tribunal Chairperson will note that an informal plea of "NOT GUILTY" has been entered;
 - 15.4.4. If the Defendant enters a plea of "GUILTY" to the charges against them, then the Tribunal may proceed with sentencing;
 - 15.4.5. If the Defendant enters a plea of "NOT GUILTY" then the Tribunal will proceed as detailed below. The Defendant shall remain present for the complete duration of the Tribunal Hearing and shall only be required to leave when the Tribunal Panel deliberates the evidence;
 - 15.4.6. Tribunal Members have the right to examine and cross-examine any persons participating at or appearing before a Tribunal Hearing as they deem fit;
 - 15.4.7. The Game Referee or person making the report or charge may be asked to present their evidence to the Tribunal if it deems necessary, and may call witnesses if they deem necessary;
 - 15.4.8. The evidence of the game referee or person laying the report or charge is then examined by the Tribunal and may be cross-examined by the reported person or their Advocate. The Game Referee need not be present and cross-examination may take place by telephone as deemed appropriate.
 - 15.4.9. After any cross-examination has taken place, the person having given evidence may be re-examined to explain matters arising from the cross-examination;
 - 15.4.10. The Defendant may then give evidence in their defense, and may call any witness or Advocate supporting their evidence.
 - 15.4.11. The Defendants evidence is then examined by the Tribunal, and may be cross-examined by the person making the report. This cross-examination may take place by telephone as deemed appropriate.
 - 15.4.12. After any cross-examination of the Defendant, no further examination should take place, except with the expressed consent of the Tribunal Panel; and

- 15.4.13. After all evidence is presented, Defendant or their Advocate has the right to sum up their case, including making the Tribunal aware of any mitigating circumstances which the Tribunal Panel is to take into consideration before reaching the decision.
- 15.4.14. At the completion of the evidence:
- (a) The parties shall, if requested by the Tribunal, leave the hearing room or otherwise absent themselves from hearing the deliberations of the Tribunal. The Tribunal will consider all the evidence and submissions made during the hearing and make a determination on the balance of probabilities with respect to whether or not the matter, charge or charges have been proven;
 - (b) The Defendant should be advised that they can wait while the matter is decided or take their leave, having been assured that if they take their leave they will be advised orally within one hour of the decision if this is possible, or by telephone and/or email and formally in writing within three (3) working days;
 - (c) Where the Tribunal is constituted by three (3) persons then it will be sufficient for a majority of those persons to agree on the decision;
 - (d) Having considered all the material before it, including oral evidence and representations of the parties, the Tribunal will make a determination of guilty or not guilty on each of the charges against the reported person. The Tribunal will then consider what penalty is appropriate, in the event that a finding of guilty has been reached;

16. Decision of the Tribunal

- 16.1. The Tribunal, having considered all the evidence and submissions made during the hearing, may make the following findings:
- 16.1.1. the charge/s are not proven - dismissed, or
 - 16.1.2. the charge/s are proven, but in the circumstances, are not to be recorded in the Disciplinary records, or
 - 16.1.3. the charge/s are proven, but in the circumstances no penalty imposed and a reprimand may be given, or
 - 16.1.4. the charge/s are proven, and a suspension imposed for a period of time as deemed appropriate by the Disciplinary Panel, or
 - 16.1.5. the charge/s are proven, and a penalty is imposed pursuant to the automatic suspension schedule (Schedule H), or
 - 16.1.6. some other measure may be deemed appropriate by the Disciplinary Panel.
 - 16.1.7. In addition to other suspension, a recommendation to the NZIHF Executive that the guilty person be expelled from membership of the NZIHF.
- 16.2. Having reached their determination of guilty, the Tribunal may also have regard to any matters which it considers relevant to the question of penalty and, without limitation, take into consideration:
- 16.2.1. the seriousness of the conduct with which the party is charged or found guilty of by the Tribunal. This will be assessed as the following:
 - Category 1: Careless. Insufficient attention of thought to avoid harm or error. Liable to happen as a consequence of, by intending to affect an opponent through a reactionary or accidental motion of the incident is deemed careless causing negligence.
 - Category 2: Reckless. A deliberate and or dangerous action with no concern for the result, with a conscious action to provoke, though intent and a willful purpose. Injury is not the determining factor, but can be considered as influential means to the decision.
 - Category 3: Intentional. A willful purpose to injure. Incident is deemed serious in nature, and is considered a willful negligence act of intent to affect the game by making illegal and /or unsuspecting contact.

The category definition will determine the amount of games that may be added to

the recommended suspension.

- 16.2.2. any loss or damage sustained by any person howsoever arising from the conduct;
 - 16.2.3. evidence of prior proven Misconduct by the party charged; and
 - 16.2.4. insofar as they are relevant, the objectives of the NZIHF's and/or its Member Association's or Member Organization's Constitutions.
- 16.3. Where a Defendant is found guilty by the Tribunal of an offence listed in "Offences & Automatic Suspensions" (Schedule G), the Tribunal shall impose the corresponding penalty listed. The Tribunal may award an additional penalty as deemed necessary. In the case of other offences, The Tribunal may impose such penalty as the Tribunal considers reasonable in the circumstances.
- 16.4. Subject to Clause 15.3 the Tribunal may impose, in its own absolute discretion, any one or more of the following penalties or outcomes on such terms as it sees fit:
- 16.4.1. Expulsion;
 - 16.4.2. Disqualification;
 - 16.4.3. Suspension;
 - 16.4.4. A monetary fine;
 - 16.4.5. A reprimand or caution;
 - 16.4.6. Deduction of points;
 - 16.4.7. Suspended Suspension
 - 16.4.8. Compulsory attendance at a course or courses of education or rehabilitation, including without limitation, an anger management course; or
 - 16.4.9. Any such other sanction or penalty as the Tribunal sees fit except any form of suspended penalty or a bond.
- 16.5. Any form of discipline determined is effective immediately on conclusion of the Tribunal. If an appeal is lodged, the Tribunal's judgment will stand, pending the outcome of an Appeal if one is submitted.
- 16.6. The decision of the Tribunal is to be recorded on the Tribunal Hearing Results Report (Schedule E) that is to be signed by each of the Tribunal Members.
- 16.7. On the conclusion of the Tribunal, the person cited before the Tribunal is to receive written confirmation of the Tribunal's decision by telephone and/or email and in writing of the outcome of the appeal within three (3) working days after the Tribunal or in the case of a National Championship, at least one hour prior to the next game for which they would be eligible, whichever is the sooner. A suggested format for notification of the result of the Tribunal's findings to the cited person should be processed as per "Tribunal Result Advice Notification" (Schedule F).
- 16.8. The Tribunal is not obliged to give reasons for any decision made by it.

17. Suspended or Probationary Suspension

- 17.1. Where it is considered by the Tribunal that a "Suspended" or "Probationary" Suspension should be included in a punishment to act as a deterrent to further offences, then the Suspended or Probationary Suspension must be given in conjunction with the *minimum* automatic suspension for the relevant offence. For example: - If the penalty schedule provides for a minimum automatic suspension of one (1) week or game up to a maximum of ten (10) weeks or games, then the tribunal may award a one week or game suspension plus up to a further nine (9) week or game suspended or probationary sentence. The minimum automatic suspension must be served in the first instance.

18. Appeals

- 18.1. Subject to these Regulations, a party subject to a determination of the Tribunal may appeal a determination to an Appeals Tribunal ("**Appeals Board**"), in accordance with the NZIHF's or NZIHF Member Organization's Disciplinary Tribunal and Suspension Regulations in force at the relevant time.
- 18.2. Appeals to reopen the matter are allowed where a party can demonstrate there has been a lack of natural justice, or new evidence has come to light "**AFTER**" the original Tribunal. In these circumstances, the matter should be referred back to the relevant Member Organization or the NZIHF's Committee of Management (for national matters) in which the Tribunal was first heard. New evidence can also include taking evidence from someone outside of the NZIHF. Video evidence shall be permissible where deemed appropriate by the Appeals Board.
- 18.3. An Appeal "**cannot**" be made against:
 - 18.3.1. the severity of a punishment awarded by the Tribunal, unless new and mitigating evidence can be presented; or
 - 18.3.2. a decision by a Committee of Management not to proceed with a complaint on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence to constitute a prima facie case for a Tribunal Hearing.
- 18.4. A Notice of Appeal must be lodged with the Tribunal Chairperson by telephone, email in a formal written request of the outcome of the appeal within three (3) working days of notification of the decision of the Tribunal. The Notice of Appeal must also be accompanied by an "Appeals Fee".
- 18.5. The Appeals Fee is set at NZD \$500.00 and applies for all unsuccessful appeals to the Appeals Board. The Appeals Fee is lost where the appeal is dismissed. Payment of the Appeals Fee must be received within the same three (3) working days that the Tribunal Hearing Results Advice would be posted.
- 18.6. Where the appeal is in relation to a suspension, such suspension shall remain in place pending the determination of the appeal.
- 18.7. Appeals are to be heard by an Appeals Board as established by the Committee of Management of the NZIHF.
- 18.8. The Appeals Board has the power to hear appeals under these Regulations or Policies. The Appeals Board shall convene and conduct its proceedings in accordance with NZIHF's Disciplinary Tribunal and Suspension Regulations in force at the relevant time.
- 18.9. The Appeals Board will consist of any two members of the Committee of Management plus the Disciplinary Tribunal Chairperson.
- 18.10. The Appeals Hearing is to be held as soon as practical, but no later than seven days of receipt of a formal written appeal. The Appeal Hearing is to be conducted using the same procedures as those used for the original Tribunal Hearing.
- 18.11. An Appellant shall attend and appear before the Appeals Board at the date, time and place fixed for hearing of the appeal. Where an Appellant fails to attend before the Appeals Board, the Appeals Board may hear and determine the appeal in the Appellant's absence.
- 18.12. Whilst it is the right of the reported person or persons to have legal representation, the NZIHF discourages this practice. Should the reported person reserve the right to be legally represented, they must bear all ensuing costs associated with their legal representation regardless of the outcome.

- 18.13. The Appeals Board may elect to uphold the original decision, vary it, or uphold the appeal. The appellant is to be immediately advised by telephone and/or email and formally in writing of the outcome of the appeal within three (3) working days of notification of the Appeals Board's decision.
- 18.14. Should an appellant not be satisfied with the Appeals Board's decision, the appellant may submit an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
- 18.15. At all times, members have the right to submit an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport. Such appeals should only be lodged when all avenues of recourse available under these Regulations have been exhausted.

19. Overruling of Automatic Suspensions

- 19.1. If a player is assessed an automatic game misconduct or match penalty as a result of an on-ice infraction (as assessed by the match officials), the automatic suspension can be upgraded with a valid medical certificate within 48 hours. This is to be assessed by the Disciplinary Coordinator in conjunction with the League Director and must be in time before a hearing takes place.
- 19.2. If a player is assessed an automatic game misconduct or match penalty that at the time of the game appears to have resulted in an injury to the victim player (as assessed by the match officials), but then the victim player appears to not have sustained an injury, the automatic suspension can be overturned and/or reduced at the discretion of the Disciplinary Coordinator. The referee report must note that the player returned to the game.

20. Further Instigation of Disciplinary Process

- 19.1. In the event of an incident that would summon further disciplinary action (including possible suspension) the Game Supervisors (referees and disciplinary panel / coordinator) can initiate a disciplinary process based on what was viewed/videoed and reported by the referees or supervisors during matches. Medical documentation must be provided within 48 hours of the conclusion of the game in question.

21. Third Party Complaints

- 20.1. All third party complaints will be directed to the Team Coordinators, and will not be subject to the Disciplinary Process or Tribunal.

22. Multiple Appearances Before Disciplinary Board

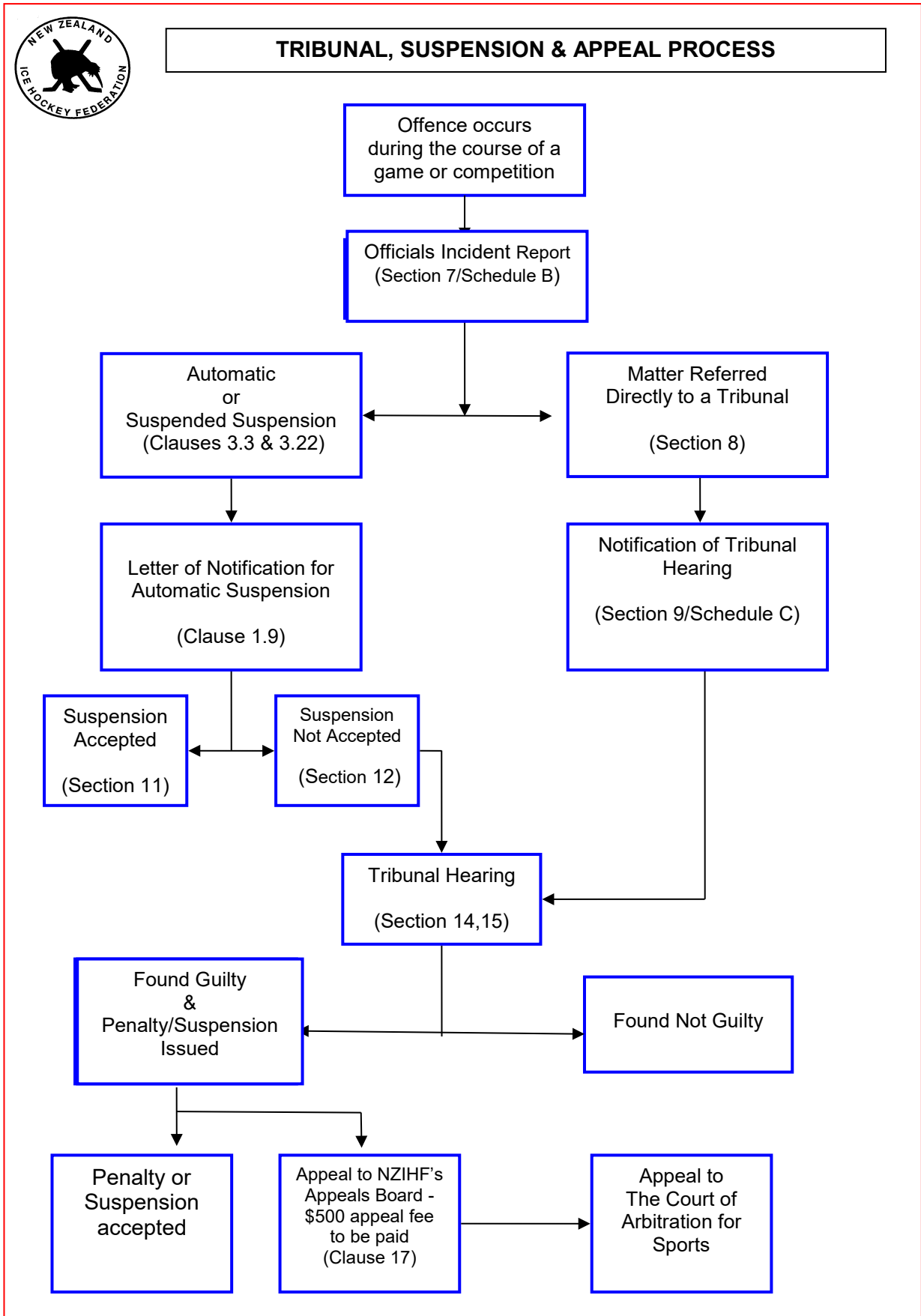
22.1 Any players that may appear before the disciplinary board in any season, may be subject to the following:

1st Appearance: Normal suspension

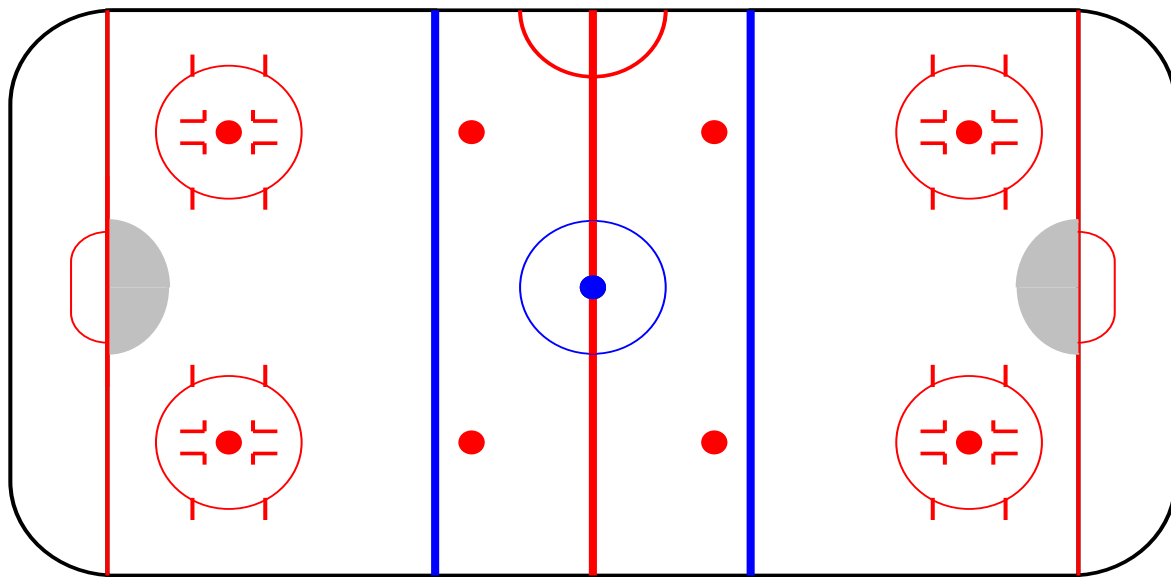
2nd Appearance: Possible doubled suspension

3rd Appearance: Possible tripled suspension, or Total suspension for rest of season.

Schedule A: Tribunal, Suspension & Appeal Process



Please use this rink diagram to assist in explaining the incident:



*The “**Game Sheet**” only is to be signed off by the Game Referee and submitted to the Score Keeper for forwarding to the team managers prior to them leaving the premises.*

Date:.....

Referee Signature:.....

Referee Signature:.....

Linesperson Signature:.....

Linesperson Signature:.....

In the case of a national championship, the National Championship Supervisor or Referee-in-Chief has read this report and has nothing to add.

National Championship Director:.....

Signature:.....

Referee-in-Chief:.....

Signature:.....

The Game Referee and/or NZIHF Referee-in-Chief shall submit a copy of this Report along with the Game Sheet to the NZIHF Office and all relevant member organization bodies immediately following the game.

Schedule C: Notification of Automatic Suspension Advice



NOTIFICATION OF SUSPENSION ADVICE

Date:.....

Name:.....

Address:.....

.....
[suburb] [state] [post code]

Attention: [team] and [suspended player]

You are hereby advised that **[players name]** of the **[team]** has received a Penalty at [time] of the **[period number]** period in [competition/league] **[Game #] (if req'd)** between the **[home team]** and the **[visiting team]** on the **[date]** at the **[ice venue or location]**.

As a result, the called and recorded penalty constitutes an automatic game (s) suspension as stated in the NZIHF's "Offences & Automatic Suspensions" (Schedule H) and as stated below.

[Rule #] Offence: **[penalty category – game misconduct, match, etc.]**

Any player assessed a [penalty category] under [Rule #] during the game shall be assessed the minimum automatic suspension of [#] games. The suspended number of games must be served concurrently in [competition/league] games. (If NZIHL, AIHA, CIHA or Southern Ice Hockey League or local league games then signify as exemplified below):

Example: #50 July 4th 2019 Canterbury Red Devils vs Southern Stampede

Example: #29 July 5th 2019 Botany Swarm vs West Auckland Admirals

Example: #55 July 11th 2019 Dunedin Thunder vs Canterbury Red Devils

Until such time as the numbers of games applied are served, you will not be allowed to participate in any NZIHF sanctioned games. The suspension does not prevent you from continuing to train with your team.

[signature]

[printed name]

[position title]

[contact numbers]

Schedule D: Notification of Tribunal



New Zealand Ice Hockey Federation

PO Box 47381
Ponsonby
Auckland 1144

[date]

[name]

[address]

[suburb] [post code]

Subject: NOTIFICATION OF TRIBUNAL

Dear [name]

You are hereby advised that the
(Member Organization / NZIHF)

have convened a Tribunal to investigate an incident which occurred on
(date)

at during a game between
(venue) (team / club / division)

and in which it is alleged you were
involved.
(team / club / division)

Specifically, the Tribunal will be hearing the following charge/s against you in regards to NZIHF / IIHF Rule #: (detail the offence or offences including the rule number.....)

The Tribunal will be hearing the matter against you as follows:

Date:
(day) (date) (time)

Location:
(specify exact location where the Tribunal will be held)

Tribunal Chairperson:
(printed name) (signature) (contact phone number)

For your information, you are advised of the following:

- a. You are required to appear at this Tribunal. Failure to appear will result in your continued suspension and the matter will be determined in your absence. If you do not appear at the Tribunal, you will forego the right to be represented by any adviser or to have any witnesses there on your behalf;
- b. If, because of some serious and urgent reason, you are unable to attend the Tribunal as scheduled, you must contact the Tribunal Chairperson with your request for deferment. The Chairperson's decision on whether or not to agree to defer your Tribunal hearing will be final. If a deferment is granted, you continue to remain suspended from playing in any game organized by, or under the control of the NZIHF until the conclusion of your Tribunal;
- c. In appearing before the Tribunal you may be represented by an Advocate (adviser, club official or parent if you are under 18 years of age);
- d. At the Tribunal you are entitled to bring two (2) witnesses to substantiate your version of the incident. Team representatives will also be present, chosen by the Senior Players Portfolio holder.
- e. At the Tribunal you will be fully apprised of the complaint against you, and you will be given the opportunity to give your version of the incident. You will also be required to answer any direct questions the Tribunal may ask you in relation to the incident;
- f. The Tribunal will consist of three persons, the Tribunal Chairperson and two other members who may or not be members of the NZIHF. The Tribunal will be conducted in accordance with the NZIHF's Competition Tribunal & Automatic Suspension Regulations, a copy of which is enclosed with this letter for your further information;
- g. If you are cited at a national championship or during a member organization's game, event or competition and choose to admit to the charges and accept the charges as detailed in the NZIHF's Competition Tribunal & Automatic Suspension Regulations or not attend a Tribunal where one is warranted under the NZIHF's Competition Tribunal & Automatic Suspension Regulations, you must immediately inform the National Championship Supervisor or your respective member organization's Referee-in-Chief and/or Chairperson;
- h. If you are cited at a game in normal competition and choose to admit to the charges and accept the charges as detailed in the NZIHF's Competition Tribunal & Automatic Suspension Regulations or not attend a Tribunal where one is warranted under the NZIHF's Competition Tribunal & Automatic Suspension Regulations, you must advise your intention to admit in writing to your respective NZIHF Member Organization's President/Chairperson within 24 hours on completion of the game in which the alleged charge took place;i. The decision of the Tribunal will be advised as soon as possible after the hearing. Your NZIHF Member Organization and/or Club and/or League will also be advised of the decision of the Tribunal; and j. Pending the decision of the Tribunal, you may continue training with your team, subject to your Club's direction.

Yours faithfully,

.....
[signature]
[position].....

.....
[printed name]
[date].....

Schedule E: Tribunal Hearing Results Advice

Tribunal Details

Date:..... Time:..... Location:

Tribunal Chairperson:

.....
[printed name]

Member-1:.....

.....
[printed name]

Member-2:

.....
[printed name]

Charge Details

Date of Game:..... Venue:.....

Game:..... Vs Grade:.....

Defendant's Name:..... Player No:..... Team:.....
[printed name]

Alleged Offences:

Rule No.	Offence	Plea (Guilty/Not Guilty)
1.
2.
3.

Representative:.....

Witnesses:

Game Referee:..... Did Referee Testify? Yes No

Linesperson 1:..... Linesperson-2:.....

Other Witnesses:.....

Summary of Hearing:.....
.....
.....
.....

Findings:	Guilty/Not Guilty	Penalty
Charge 1
Charge 2
Charge 3

Defendant Advised? YES NO

Tribunal Members: (Signed)

Chairperson: (signature)
(printed name)

Member 1: (signature)
(printed name)

Member 2: (signature)

Schedule F: Tribunal Result Advice Notification

Date:.....

Player's name:.....

Players address:.....
[suburb] [post code]

RESULT OF TRIBUNAL HEARING

The purpose of this letter is to officially advise you of the outcome of the NZIHF Disciplinary Tribunal held on (date) at (location) to investigate an incident in which you were involved.

Having heard the evidence against you, and your own evidence, the Tribunal has reached the following decisions in regard to the charges against you:

Offence: guilty not guilty suspended suspension automatic suspension

Suspended Suspension:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Automatic Suspension:

Based on the above suspensions awarded, you are suspended from playing any game organized By, or under the control of, the NZIHF or a Member Organization of the NZIHF until
(date)

Unless otherwise advised and subject to the direction of your Club, League, Region or Team officials, you may continue to train with your team.

Yours faithfully,

Tribunal Chairperson

Schedule G: Automatic Suspension Regulations

In an effort to provide clarity and consistency of procedure and process, and to meet the expectations of all NZIHF members, the NZIHF'S Competition Tribunal & Automatic Suspension Regulations are presented in this document.

The prime objective of the Regulations is to place the onus of responsibility on players and team officials to reduce the incidence of match and major plus automatic game misconduct penalties. The second objective is to alleviate the need for a Tribunal in many cases. The Automatic Suspension Schedule does not remove the right of the penalized person, the NZIHF, a NZIHF Member Organization, or the Tribunal Committee to request a Tribunal.

Included in the Regulations is a table giving definition to the various match, major plus automatic game misconduct penalties as they are written in the IIHF Rule Book. The table also indicates the minimum number of suspended games that will apply to each of these penalties.

It is expected that all NZIHF Member Organization teams understand that the current IIHF Rule Book, Case Book, Rule Emphasis Bulletins and Rule Interpretation Bulletins are the adopted rules under which all NZIHF sanctioned games are played.

Introduction

During the course of a game, an official must use judgment in determining many infractions. However, there are numerous areas of the rule book which call for certain actions or rules to be followed that are not necessarily determined to be judgment calls or critical to the playing of the game, but none the less are important to ensure a game is played in a "fair" and "safe" manner. By teams observing strict adherence to these "fringe" rules, the official and NZIHF Member Organization's teams can focus on the "playing of the game" rather than the fringe issues that make up the Rule Book.

To that end, NZIHF Member Organization teams are required to abide by the aforementioned rules, with the onus on Coaches to ensure understanding of said rules with their team. Adherence to these rules is mandatory. Failure to abide by these rules will result in the assessment of the appropriate penalties by the game officials.

If, during the course of the New Zealand Ice Hockey League (NZIHL), a NZIHF national championship, tournament or Member Organization's games, a player or team official is assessed a second game misconduct or match penalty, the person shall be automatically suspended from any further participation in the championship, tournament or Member Organization's games unless a Tribunal takes place to hear the offence. The allocated number of suspended games will continue to apply.

Note 1: With reference to the NZIHL, if a player is suspended near the end of a given season or in the final game of the season, all suspensions incurred will carry over to the following season and the player shall be ineligible to play in that competition until the suspension has been realized without exception.

Note 2: With reference to NZIHF National Championships or NZIHF-run Championship Leagues, the same provisions shall apply as for note 1 whereby the player shall remain suspended from participation in another National Championship / League until the suspension has been realized without exception.

Note 3: In the case that a penalty is incurred in an age-group championship and the player is ineligible to participate in the same age-group category tournament the following year, it is permissible that the suspension is realized in the new age-group category, be that a league such as the New Zealand Junior Ice Hockey League (NZJIHL), NZIHL or at the next appropriate national championship event.

Note 4: Suspensions incurred in the NZIHL game schedule shall apply to solely NZIHL games, unless the player in question will not be playing in the NZIHL in the following year.

Note 5: Suspensions incurred in the NZIHL preseason game schedule shall apply to solely NZIHL preseason and regular season.

Note 6: If a player has received a suspension in the NZIHL or any other NZIHF sanctioned league, the suspended player is not permitted to play in any NZIHF sanctioned league until the original suspension has been fulfilled in the league the infraction was committed. This is meant to deter ill-discipline in any NZIHF league.

Discretion may be given to players regarding Note 6, with overlapping/concluding leagues and the start of another (eg: NZIHL and NZJIHL), or selection to a national team or seeking a contract with an overseas team by the NZIHF Board upon application.

The automatic suspension(s) awarded in NZIHF sanctioned games as per the NZIHF's Competition Suspension Regulations are to be applied by all NZIHF Member Organizations.

All match and major plus automatic game misconduct penalties shall be reported to the NZIHF office, the NZIHF Referee-in-Chief, and the Member Organization's Referee-in-Chief immediately following the game by phone and/or by email.

Major and Game Misconduct Penalties

Major plus automatic game misconduct penalties are considered as "judgment calls".

For clarification:

Any player who receives a major plus automatic game misconduct or Match Penalty shall be ejected from the current game they are playing in and will serve any additional penalty over and above this as prescribed by Schedule H of the Competition Tribunal & Suspension Regulations.

The suspension does not include the game in which the penalty was assessed, (i.e. Major penalty + Automatic Game Misconduct, Game Misconduct, or Match Penalty), but the automatic suspension will be the next game or games.

For example, a player is assessed a Match Penalty for Checking to the Head causing Injury under Rule 124 at time 5.00. The player shall be ejected from that game and shall then serve an additional three game suspension pursuant to Schedule H.

The nominated NZIHF or NZIHF Member Organization's Authorities shall have the power to further suspend the player or team official from participating in any further NZIHF sanctioned games. It is to be understood that a hearing will not be convened by the Proper Authorities to discuss a Referee's judgment call (i.e. If the call is a Match penalty for spearing, then the automatic number of game(s) suspended will apply).

All major plus automatic game misconduct penalties, or incidents requiring the aforementioned disciplinary actions, are to be entered on the IIHF Referee Game Report Form (Section B) by the game Referee and shall be reported to the NZIHF office, the NZIHF Referee-in-Chief and the NZIHF Member Organization's Referee-in-Chief immediately following the game. Dependent on the severity of the incidents, further disciplinary action may be imposed by the Proper Authorities.

A formal Letter of Notification will be sent to the offending player advising them of the automatic suspension and the right of appeal to the suspension as per these Regulations.

Match Penalties

Where a player is assessed a match penalty by the game Referee for one of the offences listed in the Automatic Suspensions Schedule, the corresponding automatic number of game(s) suspended will apply without the need to refer the matter to a Tribunal.

All match penalties, or incidents requiring the aforementioned disciplinary actions, are to be entered on the IIHF Referee Game Report Form (Section B) by the Game Referee and, shall be reported to the NZIHF office, the NZIHF Referee-in-Chief and the NZIHF Member Organization's Referee-in-Chief immediately following the game. Once the Referee's call on a match penalty has been confirmed by the NZIHF Referee-in-Chief, the minimum suspension shall be effected. Dependent on the severity of the incidents, further disciplinary action may be imposed by the appropriate NZIHF or NZIHF Member Organization's Proper Authorities.

At the same time, the application of an automatic suspension does not remove the right of the player to request a Tribunal if they disagree with the decision. Where "Tribunal" is listed against an offence, then the matter must go before a Tribunal for decision.

In addition to the automatic suspension imposed under these rules, the proper NZIHF or NZIHF Member Organization's Authorities may, at any time after the conclusion of the game, investigate any incident and may assess additional suspensions for any offence committed on or off the ice at any time before during and after the game, whether or not such offences have been penalized by the game referee. If an investigation is requested by a club, a league, a region or by a NZIHF Member Organization of its own initiative, it must be initiated within forty-eight (48) hours following the completion of the game in which the incident occurred.

With the exception of decisions made in response to "Indefinite Suspensions", all discipline decisions made by the NZIHF Referee-in-Chief, Tournament Directorate and/or NZIHF Representative shall be the final NZIHF decision. Decisions that are made in response to an "Indefinite Suspension" may be appealed to the NZIHF President or the NZIHF Member Organization's President. It is to be understood that the time required for the President to respond may be delayed because of availability or the gathering of facts.

Schedule H: Offences & Automatic Suspensions

IIHF Rule Number	OFFENCE	Minimum Suspension of Games
Game Misconduct 107	<p>DURATION OF PENALTIES/MISCONDUCT</p> <p>i. A misconduct penalty constitutes ten minutes of playing time, but immediate substitution in on-ice manpower is allowed. The skater must serve his misconduct in full unless he is injured, in which case a teammate designated by the coach through the captain must sit in the penalty box in his place. The skater is not allowed to leave the penalty box until the first whistle after ten minutes of playing time has elapsed.</p> <p>ii. If a player is assessed a second misconduct any time during a game, it will become an automatic game-misconduct penalty instead. He must go to the dressing room but may be substituted immediately on ice, and no teammate has to serve his penalty.</p> <p>iii. If a goaltender is assessed a misconduct penalty, it must be served by a skater on the ice at the time of the whistle to stop play who is designated by the coach through the captain.</p>	1
Proper Authority	<p>PROPER AUTHORITIES AND DISCIPLINE</p> <p>i. "Proper Authorities" refers specifically to the immediate governing body of the game(s) being played. In addition to the on-ice officials, every game at NZIHF championships and events is overseen by a referee supervisor and possibly a disciplinary panel or representative thereof. Actions which show a flagrant disregard for the rules of play may be dealt with after the game by proper authorities.</p> <p>ii. The function and duty of proper authorities is outlined in the IIHF's Disciplinary Code.</p> <p>In addition to the suspension imposed under these rules, the Proper Authorities may, at any time after the conclusion of the game, investigate any incident and may assess additional suspensions for any offence committed on or off the ice at any time before, during and after a game, whether or not such offences have been penalized by the Game Referee.</p>	
Abuse of Officials 116	<p>ABUSE OF OFFICIALS Definition: An attempt by a player or team official to usurp the power of an on-ice official, demean or degrade an on-ice official, call into question the integrity or ability of an on-ice official, or physically confront an on-ice official.</p> <p>i. Minor Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player who bangs the protective glass or boards with his stick or other objects, in protest of an on ice official's decision; 2. A player who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions directed at an on ice official. <p>ii Bench Minor Penalty A player who bangs the boards with his stick or other objects to protest an on-ice official's decision.</p> <p>ii. Bench-Minor Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An unidentifiable player or team official who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions or uses the name of any on-ice official coupled with any vociferous remarks; 2. A penalized player who does not go directly to the penalty box or dressing room as instructed by an on-ice official; 3. A team official who bangs the boards with a stick or other object to protest an on-ice official's decision; 	

	<p>4. A team official who uses video technology to dispute a call by an on-ice official.</p> <p>iii. Misconduct Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player who challenges or uses video technology to dispute a call by of an on-ice official; 2. A player who shoots the puck intentionally out of reach of an on-ice official who is retrieving it; 3. A player who enters or remains in the on-ice officials' crease while the on-ice officials are in consultation with each other or with off-ice officials; 4. A captain or alternate captain, on ice or off, who complains to an on-ice official about how the on-ice official is conducting the game, interpreting the rules, or handling game action; 5. A player who bangs the protective glass or boards with his stick or other objects to protest an on-ice official's decision for which he has already been assessed a minor penalty; 6. A penalized player who fails to go directly and immediately to the penalty box following a fight or player confrontation. <p>iv. Game-Misconduct Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player or team official who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions directed to an on-ice official for which he has already been assessed a minor or bench-minor penalty. When this conduct occurs after expiration of the game, on or off the ice, the game-misconduct penalty can be applied without the necessity of the player having previously been assessed a minor or bench-minor penalty; 2. A player or team official who makes contact with an on-ice official in a disrespectful way or who applies physical force to an on-ice official; 3. A player or team official who throws any object or sprays an on-ice official with a water bottle; 4. A player who persists in actions for which he has already received a misconduct penalty. <p>v. Match Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player or team official who intentionally and recklessly applies force in any manner or who causes injury to an on-ice official; 2. A player who throws or swings his stick at an on-ice official (striking him or not) or shoots the puck at an on-ice official; 3. A player or team official who threatens, makes racial or ethnic slurs, spits, smears blood, or makes sexual remarks to an on-ice official; 4. A player or team official who makes any obscene gesture or actions to an on-ice official on the ice or anywhere in the rink immediately before, during, or immediately after the game. 	<p>GM 2</p> <p>MP 4</p> <p>Tribunal</p>
<p>Bench Minor 117</p>	<p>BENCH-MINOR Definition: Conduct detrimental to the game or violation of the rules from the players' bench from either an identifiable or unidentifiable player or team official.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. An infraction emanating from the players' bench is punishable by a bench-minor penalty. ii. Any action on ice that warrants a misconduct or game misconduct penalty is punished equally if it comes from an identifiable player or team official at the player's bench. iii. A bench-minor penalty can be served by any skater who was on the ice at the time the whistle stopped play or otherwise provided by these rules. 	

	iv. If the head coach of a penalised team refuses to designate a skater to serve a bench-minor penalty or a penalty to a goaltender, the referee will name a skater of his choice.	
Biting 118	<p>BITING Definition: A player who bites any part of an opponent's body.</p> <p>i. A player who bites an opponent will be assessed a match penalty.</p>	MP 4
Boarding 119	<p>BOARDING Definition: A player who bodychecks, elbows, charges, or trips an opponent in such a manner that causes the opponent to be thrown violently into the boards.</p> <p>i. A boarding penalty is punishable by a minor and misconduct penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who injures or recklessly endangers an opponent as a result of boarding will be assessed either a major and game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p> <p>iii. "Rolling" an opponent in possession of the puck along the boards who is trying to squeeze by a player is not considered boarding.</p>	GM 2 MP 3
Butt-Ending 121	<p>BUTT-ENDING Definition: A player who slides the top hand on his stick down the shaft to create a dangerous protrusion which he drives into the body of an opponent.</p> <p>i. An attempt to butt-end is punishable by a double minor and misconduct penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who butt-ends an opponent will be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p> <p>iii. A player who injures or recklessly endangers an opponent by butt-ending will be assessed a match penalty.</p>	GM 2 MP 3
Charging 122	<p>CHARGING Definition: A player who, after skating towards an opponent, checks him with unnecessary force or who runs at or jumps into an opponent.</p> <p>i. A player who checks an opponent with unnecessary force or who runs at or jumps into an opponent will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who makes physical contact with an opponent after the whistle has been blown but who had sufficient time to avoid such contact will be assessed a minor penalty for charging.</p> <p>iii. A goaltender is not "fair game" simply because he is outside the goal crease. A minor penalty for interference or charging is warranted where an opponent makes unnecessary contact with a goaltender.</p> <p>iv. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent as a result of charging will be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p>	GM 2 MP 3

<p>Checking from Behind 123</p>	<p>CHECKING FROM BEHIND Definition: A player who delivers a check to a vulnerable player who is not aware of the impending hit or who is unable to protect or defend himself from such a hit. The point of contact is the back of the body.</p> <p>i. A player who hits an opponent from behind into the boards, the goal frame, or in open ice in any manner (high-sticking, cross-checking, etc., but not interference) will be assessed a minor and misconduct penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent as a result of checking from behind will be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p> <p>iii. If the skater being bodychecked turns his back towards an opponent and puts himself in a vulnerable position immediately before a bodycheck to create a checking from behind situation, no penalty for checking from behind will be assessed (although other penalties might still be assessed).</p>	<p>GM 2 MP 3</p>
<p>Checking to The Head and Neck Area 124</p>	<p>CHECKING TO THE HEAD OR NECK Definition: A player who directs a hit of any sort, with any part of his body or equipment, to the head or neck of an opposing player or drives or forces the head of an opposing player into the protective glass or boards. This rule supersedes all similar actions regarding hits to the head and neck except those related to fighting.</p> <p>i. A player who directs a hit to the head or neck of an opponent will be assessed a minor and misconduct penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who directs a hit to the head or neck of an opponent may also be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p> <p>iii. A penalty for checking to the head or neck will be assessed if one of the following occurs when a player checks an opponent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The player directs a hit with any part of his body or equipment to the head or neck of an opponent; 2. The player drives or forces the head of an opponent into the protective glass or boards by using any part of his upper body; 3. The player extends and directs any part of his upper body to make contact with the head or neck of an opponent; 4. The player extends his body upward or outward in order to reach his opponent or uses any part of the upper body to make contact with an opponent's head or neck; 5. The player jumps (leaves his skates) to deliver a blow to the head or neck of an opponent. <p>iv. If a skater skates with his head up, is in possession of the puck, and is expecting a bodycheck, an opponent does not have the right to hit him in the head or neck.</p> <p>v. If the primary force of a blow is initially to the body area and then contact slides up to the head or neck area, a penalty for checking to the head or neck will not be assessed.</p> <p>vi. A skater who delivers a bodycheck to an opponent who is skating with the puck with his head down in the direction of the skater, and does not use an upward motion or drive his body up into the opponent, will not be penalized for checking to the head or neck.</p>	<p>GM 2 MP 3</p>

	<p>vii. If a skater maintains his position in the normal course of game action as an opponent runs into him, the ensuing contact will not be considered checking to the head or neck unless conditions in Rules 124-iii or 124-iv are violated.</p>	
Clipping 125	<p>CLIPPING Definition: Clipping is the act of a player who lowers his body with the express intention of delivering a check to an opponent's knee area.</p> <p>i. A player who delivers a check in a clipping manner or lowers his own body to deliver a check to an opponent's knee area will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who crouches down near the boards to avoid being bodychecked and who, as a result, causes an opponent to tumble over him, will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>iii. A player who injures or recklessly endangers an opponent by a clipping action will be assessed a major penalty and game-misconduct penalty or match penalty.</p>	GM 1 MP 2
Cross Checking 127	<p>CROSS-CHECKING Definition: A player who delivers a check to the body of an opponent with both hands on the stick and no part of the stick on the ice.</p> <p>i. A player who cross-checks an opponent will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who injures or recklessly endangers an opponent by crosschecking will be assessed a major penalty and automatic game misconduct penalty or match penalty.</p>	GM 1 MP 2
Illegal or Dangerous Equipment 128	<p>DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT Definition: Pads and protective equipment made of any material likely to cause injury are considered dangerous, and their use is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>i. A referee can prohibit the use of any player equipment he feels might cause injury.</p> <p>ii. The team of a player who participates in game action with illegal equipment will first be issued a warning by the referee. Failure to comply with the warning to adjust, replace, or secure any equipment as per the referee's instructions will mean any player from that team subsequently violating rules for dangerous equipment will be assessed a misconduct penalty.</p> <p>iii. If a referee deems a skater's stick to be dangerous, the stick must be removed from the game without penalty. If the skater subsequently uses the stick, he will be assessed a misconduct penalty.</p> <p>iv. The referee can request that a player remove any personal accessories regarded as dangerous. If these personal accessories are difficult to remove, the player should tape them or put them safely under his game sweater in such way that they are no longer dangerous. The player will be required to leave the ice during this process and a warning will be issued to his team. Failure to comply with the warning as per the referee's instructions will mean any player from that team subsequently violating rules for personal accessories will be assessed a misconduct penalty.</p>	

	<p>These penalties will be served at the expiration of all previous penalties.</p> <p>The act alone of leaving either the players' bench or penalty box constitutes a violation of these rules, even if the players do not engage in fighting once they are on the ice.</p> <p>ix. If a player confrontation arises during player substitutions (i.e., line changes), normal rules will apply. But any player who subsequently becomes involved in a confrontation who is not part of the line change will be penalized as if he left players' bench or penalty box specifically to participate in that confrontation.</p> <p>x. If players of both teams leave their respective benches at the same time, or if players from one team leave their players' bench after seeing players from the other team do so, the first identifiable player of each team will be penalized under this rule.</p> <p>xi. A maximum of five misconduct and/or game-misconduct penalties per team can be assessed under this rule.</p> <p>xii. A player cannot be assessed both a match penalty and a game-misconduct penalty for continuing a fight.</p>	
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Head Butting 142	<p>HEAD-BUTTING Definition: A player who uses his head, with or without his helmet on, to strike an opponent.</p> <p>i. A player who either attempts to head-butt or succeeds in head-butting an opponent will be assessed a match penalty.</p>	MP 4
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High Sticking 143	<p>HIGH-STICKING Definition: A player who carries his stick or any part of it above the height of his shoulders and who strikes an opponent with any part of it.</p> <p>i. A player who makes contact with an opponent with a high stick will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who injures an opponent accidentally by a high-sticking foul will be assessed a double-minor penalty.</p> <p>iii. A player who injures an opponent by a careless high-sticking foul will be assessed either a major penalty and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p> <p>iv. A player who makes contact with any part of an opponent's upper body while winding up to shoot or while following through on a shot or pass is subject to all penalties for high-sticking.</p>	GM 1 MP 2
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Holding 144	<p>HOLDING Definition: A player who impedes the movement of an opponent with one or both hands, arms, legs, or in any other way to prevent him from skating freely.</p> <p>i. A player who holds an opponent will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. There are three common methods of holding:</p>	
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	<p>1. A player who grabs an opponent with one or both arms with the sole intent of preventing that opponent from skating freely with or without the puck;</p> <p>2. A player who uses the boards to pin an opponent using his arms or upper or lower body to prevent that opponent from moving away from the boards and who makes no attempt to play the puck;</p> <p>3. A player who grabs the sweater of an opponent to restrain his free movement or to slow him down.</p>	
Holding the Stick 145	<p>HOLDING THE STICK Definition: A player who grabs an opponent's stick with one hand or two to prevent him from skating, playing the puck, or otherwise playing the game freely, or any act of preventing an opponent from using his stick.</p> <p>i. A player who holds an opponent's stick will be assessed a minor penalty.</p>	
Hooking 146	<p>HOOKING Definition: A player who uses his stick to impede the progress or interfere with an opponent, with or without the puck.</p> <p>i. A player who hooks an opponent will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. There are four common methods of hooking:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player who hooks the arm, hand, or glove of an opponent who is about to make a pass or take a shot; 2. A player who makes contact with any part of an opponent's body using his stick during a one-on-one competition for the puck; 3. A player who uses his stick against an opponent's body to prevent an opponent from maintaining puck possession; 4. A player who uses his stick to prevent an opponent from skating freely. <p>iii. A player who injures or recklessly endangers an opponent by hooking will be assessed either a major penalty and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p>	GM 1 MP 2
Interference 149	<p>INTERFERENCE Definition: A player who obstructs or prevents an opponent without possession of the puck from skating, receiving a pass, or moving about the ice freely.</p> <p>i. A player who interferes with an opponent will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. Interference during game action can constitute any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A skater who hinders an opponent from skating freely; 2. A skater who blocks an opponent from moving freely into the attacking zone, especially in the case where he forces the opponent to go around him by sticking out his hip on a shoot-in; 3. A skater who prevents an opponent from bodychecking a teammate of that skater in possession of the puck or who moves into an opponent's path without first having established body position (i. e., playing a pick); 4. A skater who blocks an opponent from getting into position to receive a pass; 5. A skater who wins a faceoff but prevents his opponent from advancing to the puck (faceoff interference); 6. A player on either of the players' benches or in the penalty box who, by means of his stick or his body, reaches onto the ice and interferes with the movement of the puck or of an opponent during game action; 	

	<p>7. A skater who moves laterally to impede the progress of an opponent without first having established body position;</p> <p>8. A player who prevents an opponent from picking up a piece of equipment from the ice (stick, glove, helmet) by pushing it away from the opponent.</p> <p>iii. Skaters in front of the goal net are given leeway for penalties such as interference, cross-checking, hooking, holding, tripping, and slashing so long as the efforts to establish position in front or to remove that skater from in front do not cross the lines of a fair battle for territory. Violations in this area include: knocking down an opponent who does not have the puck; pulling at an opponent's jersey; placing a stick between an opponent's legs in a "corkscrew" manoeuvre; cross-checking an opponent violently; slashing at the back of an opponent's legs</p> <p>iv. Situations which are not classified as interference include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A skater is entitled to the ice he occupies so long as he maintains his skating speed and body position between an opponent and loose puck. If he slows down, he risks interfering with his opponent; 2. A skater is entitled to stand his ground and is not required to move if an opponent wishes to skate through that area of the ice; 3. A skater may block an opponent so long as he is in front of the opponent and moving in the same direction; 4. A skater can use his body position to force an opponent to take a less direct route to the puck, so long as he doesn't use a hand or arm to hold or block the opponent. <p>v. A player who checks an opponent who is not in possession of the puck will be assessed a minor penalty for interference.</p> <p>vi. A skater who anticipates an opponent gaining possession or control of the puck but who makes contact with the opponent before this possession or control occurs will receive an interference penalty.</p> <p>vii. Two skaters who use competitive contact for position as they skate to a loose puck are within their rights to do so, but if one uses his stick, arm, or skate to obstruct his opponent's ability to skate to the puck, he will be assessed a minor penalty for interference.</p> <p>viii. "On the ice" means that both skates are on the ice. If a player has one skate on the ice and one over the boards or off the ice, at his players' bench or the penalty box, he is considered off the ice. However, if he is off the ice under this definition, he is not allowed to play the puck, make contact with an opponent, or participate in game action in any way. If he does, a minor penalty for interference will be assessed.</p> <p>ix. If a player leans over the boards at his players' bench and plays the puck, makes contact with an opponent on ice, or becomes involved in game action in any way, he will be assessed an interference penalty.</p> <p>x. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent by interference will be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p>	<p>GM 1 MP 2</p>

<p>Interference on a Goaltender Rule 150</p>	<p>INTERFERENCE ON A GOALTENDER DEFINITION: A skater who uses any means to prevent a goaltender from playing his position.</p> <p>i. A skater who, by means of his stick or his body, interferes with or impedes the mobility of a goaltender who is in his goal crease, or who prevents the goaltender from playing his position, will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. If an attacking skater in possession of the puck, skating forwards or backwards, makes contact with the goaltender in the goal crease, and the puck enters the goal net, the goal will not count and the attacking skater will be assessed a minor penalty (for exception see Rule 183-iii). This rule also applies to penalty shots and penalty-shot shootouts.</p> <p>iii. An attacking skater who positions himself in front of the opposing goaltender and engages in actions such as waving his arms or stick in front of the goaltender's face for the purpose of distracting the goaltender, regardless whether the attacking skater is positioned inside or outside of the goal crease, will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>iv. An opponent who prevents or blocks a goaltender from returning to his goal crease or bumps him unduly while the goaltender plays the puck behind his goal net will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>v. An attacking skater may skate through the goal crease during game action so long as he doesn't make contact with the goaltender. If he makes contact, or if the goaltender makes contact while backing up in his goal crease, the attacking skater will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>vi. Incidental contact with the goaltender is permitted so long as it doesn't violate situations set out in Rule 150-i-v.</p>	
<p>Kicking 151</p>	<p>KICKING Definition: A player who generates a swinging motion with his skate directed at any part of an opponent's body.</p> <p>i. A player who kicks or attempts to kick an opponent will be assessed a match penalty</p>	<p>MP 4</p>
<p>Kneeing 152</p>	<p>KNEEING Definition: A skater who extends his knee for the purpose of making contact with an opponent.</p> <p>i. A skater who uses his knee to make contact with an opponent will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. A skater who recklessly endangers an opponent by kneeing will be assessed a major penalty and automatic game-misconduct penalty or match penalty</p>	<p>GM 2 MP 3</p>

<p>Late Hit 153</p>	<p>Late Hit Definition: A late hit constitutes a bodycheck to a skater who is in a vulnerable position because he no longer has control or possession of the puck. A late hit can be delivered to a skater who is either aware or unaware of the impending contact.</p> <p>i. A skater who is not in the immediate vicinity of an opponent in possession or control of the puck and still delivers a late hit to that opponent, who is aware of the impending contact, will receive a minor penalty. ii. A skater who delivers a late hit to an unsuspecting opponent will receive a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty. iii. A skater who recklessly endangers a vulnerable opponent with a late hit will be assessed a match penalty.</p>	<p>GM 2 MP 3</p>
<p>Pulling Hair, Helmet, Cage 156</p>	<p>PULLING HAIR, HELMET, CAGE Definition: A player who grabs or holds the cage or helmet or pulls the hair of an opponent.</p> <p>i. A player who grabs or holds the cage or helmet, or pulls the hair of an opponent, will be assessed either a minor penalty or a major and game-misconduct penalty.</p>	<p>GM 1</p>
<p>Roughing 158</p>	<p>ROUGHING Definition: A player who jostles or strikes an opponent during the game.</p> <p>i. A player involved in a brief confrontation with an opponent will be assessed a minor, double minor, or major and automatic game-misconduct penalty. ii. A player who deliberately knocks the helmet off an opponent's head in order to force him out of play will be assessed a minor penalty. iii. A player who persists in continuing to be involved in roughing is subject to rules for fighting (see Rule 141).</p>	<p>GM 2</p>
<p>Slashing 159</p>	<p>SLASHING Definition: A player who swings his stick, with one hand or two, at any part of an opponent's body or equipment. Contact to the opponent is not necessary for the penalty to be assessed.</p> <p>i. Tapping the stick of the puck carrier is not considered slashing if it is limited to hitting the stick for the sole purpose of trying to make the opponent lose possession of the puck. Forceful contact, especially if it results in breaking either the opponent's stick or the player's own stick, is considered slashing. ii. A player who slashes an opponent will be assessed at least a minor penalty. iii. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent by slashing will be assessed a major penalty and game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty. iv. A player who swings his stick at another player during a confrontation will be assessed a major penalty and game-misconduct penalty or match penalty.</p>	<p>GM 2 MP 3 GM 2 MP Tribunal</p>

	<p>v. A player who swings wildly at the puck, on ice or in the air, with the object of intimidating an opponent will be assessed at least a minor penalty.</p> <p>vi. A player who lifts his stick between an opponent's legs for the purpose of making contact with the groin will be assessed either a major penalty and game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p>	<p>GM 2 MP Tribunal</p>
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<p>Slew Footing 160</p>	<p>SLEW-FOOTING Definition: A player who dangerously kicks an opponent's foot or skate from behind or who pulls an opponent backwards while at the same time knocking or kicking his feet from under him.</p> <p>i. A player who slew-foots an opponent will be assessed a match penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent by slew-footing will be assessed a match penalty.</p>	<p>MP 3 MP 4</p>
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<p>Spearing 161</p>	<p>SPEARING Definition: A player who stabs an opponent or attempts to stab an opponent with the end of the stick blade, whether or not the stick is being carried with one or both hands. Contact to the opponent is not necessary for the penalty to be assessed.</p> <p>i. A player who attempts to spear an opponent will be assessed a double minor and misconduct penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player who spears an opponent will be assessed a major penalty and automatic game-misconduct penalty or match penalty.</p> <p>iii. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent by spearing will be assessed a match penalty.</p>	<p>GM 1 MP 3 MP Tribunal</p>
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<p>Spitting 162</p>	<p>SPITTING Definition: A player who spits on or at an opponent, spectator, or anyone in the rink during a game.</p> <p>i. A player or team official who spits on or at an opponent or anyone in the rink during a game will be assessed a match penalty.</p> <p>ii. A bleeding player who intentionally wipes blood from his body onto an opponent or anyone in the rink will be assessed a match penalty for spitting.</p>	<p>MP 2 MP Tribunal</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Taunting 163</p>	<p>TAUNTING Definition: A skater who celebrates a goal or taunts the opposition while skating past the opposing players' bench with celebratory, derisive, or mocking gestures or provocative words intended to taunt or incite his opponents.</p> <p>i. Excessive celebrations or taunting of opponents on their players' bench in any manner will result in a misconduct penalty.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Team Officials Entering the playing Area 164</p>	<p>TEAM OFFICIAL ENTERING THE PLAYING AREA Definition: It is forbidden for a team official to step onto the ice during a game without consent from an on-ice official.</p> <p>i. Where an injury has occurred to a player and there is a stoppage of play, a team doctor (or other medical personnel) may go onto the ice to attend to the injured player without waiting for the referee's consent.</p> <p>ii. A team official who steps onto the ice any time between the start of a period and its conclusion (excepting Rule 164-i) will be assessed a game-misconduct penalty.</p>	<p>Tribunal</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Throwing A Stick or Object 165</p>	<p>THROWING A STICK OR OBJECT Definition: A player or team official who throws a stick or any other object within or without the playing area.</p> <p>i. A player who throws a stick or part of it or any other object out of the playing area will be assessed a game-misconduct penalty.</p> <p>ii. A player can slide or direct any stick or any part of it, or any object, away from his immediate area on ice so long as his actions do not interfere with an opponent. However, a player on the ice who throws or directs a stick or any part of it, or any other object, at the puck or puck carrier in the neutral or attacking zone, will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>iii. An unidentified player or team official on the players' bench or in the penalty box who throws or directs a stick or any part of it, or any other object, at the puck or puck carrier in the neutral or attacking zone, will be assessed a bench-minor penalty.</p> <p>iv. An identified player or team official on the players' bench or in the penalty box who throws or directs a stick or any part of it, or any other object, at the puck or puck carrier in the neutral or attacking zone, will be assessed a minor or bench minor and game misconduct.</p> <p>v. If a player or team official commits any of these actions in Rule 165-ii-iv in his defending zone, the referee will award the opponent's team a penalty shot.</p> <p>vi. The position of the puck or puck carrier at the moment when the throwing occurs is the determining factor to assess a minor/bench-minor penalty or a penalty shot.</p>	<p>GM 1</p>

	<p>vii. When a player or team official throws a stick or any part of it or any other object at an attacking skater who is on a breakaway, the referee will award a penalty shot to the skater's team.</p> <p>viii. If a goaltender has been substituted for an extra skater, leaving his team's goal net empty, and a teammate or team official throws a stick or any part of it or any other object at the puck or puck carrier in the neutral zone or the defending zone with the empty net, thereby preventing the puck carrier from having a clear shot, a goal will be awarded to the attacking team. The goaltender is considered off ice once his replacement has one skate on the ice.</p>	

<p>Tripping 167</p>	<p>TRIPPING Definition: A player who uses his stick, skate, leg, or arm to take the feet out from an opponent, causing him to lose his balance or to fall.</p> <p>i. A player who trips an opponent by any means will be assessed a minor penalty.</p> <p>ii. If a player chases an opponent who is in possession of the puck and lunges along the ice, first knocking the puck away with his stick and subsequently causing that player to fall, a tripping penalty will still be assessed (but no penalty shot will be awarded).</p> <p>iii. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent by tripping will be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty.</p>	<p>GM 1 MP 2</p>
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<p>Unsports- manlike Conduct 168</p>	<p>UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT Definition: See also Rule 116 – Abuse of Officials DEFINITION: A player or team official who commits a violation of the rules pertaining to sportsmanship, fair play, and respect.</p> <p>i. Minor Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An identifiable player who commits a violation of the rules of sportsmanship, fair play, and respect. 2. An identifiable player who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions directed to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink. 3. An identifiable player who celebrates with or congratulates a teammate after an injury to an opponent. 4. An attacking skater who sprays a goaltender who freezes the puck for a whistle. <p>ii. Bench-Minor Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An unidentifiable player or team official who commits a violation of the rules of sportsmanship, fair play, and respect. 2. An unidentifiable player or team official who celebrates with or congratulates a teammate after an injury to an opponent. 3. An unidentifiable player or any team official who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions directed to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink. 4. An unidentified player or team official who is off the ice and throws a stick or any other object onto the ice to protest a call. 	
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	<p>iii. Misconduct Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player who shoots the puck after a whistle or end of a period. 2. If a violation is flagrant or if a player continues his unsportsmanlike conduct. 3. A player who persists in using obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions directed to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink for which he has already been assessed a minor penalty. 4. A player who persists in inciting an opponent into taking a penalty. 5. A player who enters the opponent's players' bench for any reason other than accidental. <p>iv. Game-Misconduct Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A team official who persists in any action for which he has already been assessed a bench-minor penalty. 2. A player or team official who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or actions directed to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink for which he has already been assessed a minor or bench-minor penalty. When this type of conduct occurs after the expiration of the game, on or off the ice, the game-misconduct penalty can be applied without the necessity of having previously assessed a minor or bench-minor penalty. <p>v. Minor/Bench Minor and Game-Misconduct Penalties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An identifiable player or team official who is off the ice and throws a stick or any other object onto the ice to protest a call. <p>vi. Match Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player or team official who threatens, makes racial or ethnic slurs, hateful, discriminatory, or sexual remarks, spits, smears blood on any person. 2. A player or team official who makes any obscene gesture or actions to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink immediately before, during, or immediately after the game. 3. A player who swings his stick at a spectator or anyone other than an opponent. 	<p>GM1</p> <p>GM2</p> <p>GM 2</p> <p>MP 2</p> <p>Tribunal</p> <p>Tribunal</p>
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<p>Illegal Hit (Women's Body Checking) 169</p>	<p>ILLEGAL HIT (WOMEN) Definition: In women's hockey, a player is not allowed to deliver a bodycheck to an opponent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A player who bodychecks an opponent will be assessed one of: (1) a minor penalty; (2) a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty; (3) a match penalty. ii. A player who recklessly endangers an opponent by bodychecking will be assessed either a major and automatic game-misconduct penalty or a match penalty. iii. If two players are in pursuit of the puck, they are reasonably allowed to push and lean into each other provided that possession of the puck remains the sole object of the two players. iv. If two or more players are fighting for possession of the puck, they are not allowed to use the boards to make contact with an opponent to eliminate her from the play, push her into the boards, or pin her along the boards. All of these actions indicate an absence of interest in gaining possession of the puck. 	<p>GM 1 MP 2</p> <p>GM 2 MP 3</p>
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	Taking of banned substances	As per WADA & NZIHF Policy
	Stick swinging during the course of an altercation	Tribunal
	Pre/Post Game Altercation - any player(s) involved where major plus automatic game misconduct or match penalties are assessed	Tribunal
	Pre/Post Game Altercation - coach or official of a team that is so penalized	Tribunal
	Coach of a team whose player is penalized as the first player(s) to leave the players bench or penalty bench during an altercation, fight or fisticuffs.	Tribunal
	Any player who shoots or attempts to shoot a puck at a on-ice official in any manner after the stoppage of play shall be assessed a: Match Penalty (MP)	Tribunal

Schedule I: Rule 141 – Fighting Or 158 Roughing

A – Referee Procedure

1. If a situation that involves pushing and shoving after the whistle, the Game Referee shall issue a warning to the coach or captain of each team.
2. If the situation continues after the warning, the Game Referee shall assess Minor penalties for Roughing.
3. If a situation arises that warrants the assessment of multiple Game Misconduct penalties, the Game Referee shall ensure that all assessed Game Misconduct Penalties are recorded on the Official Game Sheet.
4. Fighting or Roughing may be called even though the players still have their gloves on.
5. In a situation involving Fighting, it is possible that one player may be assessed a Match Penalty and the other a Major plus automatic Game Misconduct Penalty.
6. A Minor, Double Minor or Major plus automatic Game Misconduct penalty may be assessed for Roughing.
7. Whenever a Match Penalty is assessed for Fighting, whether one, two or more players receive such penalties, the incident must be classified as a fight. In the case of retaliation by a player, a Major Penalty plus automatic Game Misconduct penalty may be assessed in this case.
8. A player cannot be assessed a Match Penalty plus a Game Misconduct penalty for continuing to fight.
9. Two players may be assessed Match Penalties for Fighting without having an aggressor or instigator.
10. Where it is obvious that one player is the instigator or aggressor, that player may be assessed a Match penalty and the other player a Major plus automatic Game Misconduct, depending upon the degree of retaliation.
11. The “third man in” rule applies only to the first player of each team to intervene in an altercation. The assessment of only one penalty constitutes an altercation however the ruling requires judgment as to whether the player actually became involved.
12. A Game Misconduct penalty is to be assessed to the first player of each team who intervenes in an incident where a Match or Major plus automatic Game Misconduct penalty is assessed. A Game Misconduct penalty is also to be assessed to one or both players.

When a Fighting or Roughing incident occurs, all other players except the goalkeeper shall immediately retire to the front of their respective benches (unless the Fighting, Fight or Roughing is occurring in front of one of the team benches), or to a neutral zone as designated by the Game Referee and remain there until the Game Referee calls them back to resume play. The goaltenders must stay in their goal creases or proceed to a neutral zone if so designated by the Game Referee. Any player(s) refusing to do so after being instructed by the Game Referee shall be assessed a Misconduct Penalty, plus any other penalty that may be incurred.

Section 19: Document Changes

2th May 2012 – version 1.0 approved. Document prepared by Peter Haxell.

4th February 2013 - version 2.0. Document amended by Peter Haxell.

Changes:

Section 3.2 - Add option to accept automatic suspension negating need for Tribunal.

Section 3.2 - Add proviso that once an automatic suspension has been accepted, no appeal can then be entered into.

Section 3.13.3 - Add Referee Supervisor to list of Off-Ice Officials

Section 5.1.3 - Removed.

Section 6.2 - Add definitions and roles of Tribunal Chairperson and Members. Revise constraints on who can be a Tribunal Member.

Section 7.1 - Add “may need to appear”.

Section 11 - Revision of wording to “accepting an automatic suspension” for ease of understanding.

Section 15.1 - Revise Decisions of the Tribunal to add additional possible findings.

Section 17.2 - Reworded to allow for reopening a case where additional evidence comes to hand.

Schedule G - For clarification, explanation added to describe intent of rule.

21 May 2014 – version 2.1. Document amended by Jonathan Albright, NZIHF General Secretary.

Changes:

Section 12 – Added ‘Refusal to Accept an Automatic Suspension’

Section 18 – Overruling of Automatic Suspensions (added).

Section 19 – Further Instigation of Disciplinary Process (added)

Section 20 – Third Party Complaints (added).

Schedule G – Note 4: Added.

Schedule G – Note 5: Added.

Schedule H – ‘NEW’ removed from 2013 version.

13th April 2015 – version 3. Document amended by Paul Scott, NZIHF Vice President National Championships.

Changes:

Schedule H - updated the rule numbering in accordance with the IIHF 2014 – 2018 rule book

16th April 2015: Document amended by Jonathan Albright, NZIHF Disciplinary.

Changes:

6.2.2.3: Tribunal Observer added.

6.3: Tribunal Observer added.

p. 20, D: Tribunal Observers added.

p. 23: National Championships: National Leagues added.

p. 24: Note 6: Overlapping Leagues added.

20th November 2018: Document Amended by Chris Watson, NZIHF Disiplinary

Changes:

3.7: Updated rule book date

7.1.2 Updated wording

12.2: Updated wording

12.4 Updated wording

16.2.2 Updated wording

Shedule H Updated

18.4 Reworded

18.5 Reworded