



COMPETITION

DISCIPLINARY, TRIBUNAL & SUSPENSION REGULATIONS

Version v1
January 2021-22

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Objective.....	3
3. Definitions and Interpretations.....	3
4. Jurisdiction.....	5
5. The Purpose and Powers of the Competition Tribunal.....	6
6. Composition of the Competition Tribunal.....	6
7. Citing Before a Tribunal.....	7
8. Matters Referred to a Committee of Management.....	9
9. Pre-Tribunal Hearing Procedure.....	9
10. Attendance at the Tribunal.....	9
11. Accepting an Automatic Suspension.....	10
12. Refusing an Automatic Suspension.....	10
13. Representation at a Tribunal.....	10
14. Conduct of the Tribunal.....	10
15. Investigation & Tribunal Process.....	11
16. Decision of the Tribunal.....	12
17. Suspended & Probationary Sentences.....	13
18. Appeals.....	14
19. Overruling of Automatic Suspensions.....	15
20. Further Instigation of the Disciplinary Process.....	15
21. Third Party Complaints.....	15
22. Multiple Appearances Before Disciplinary Board.....	15
23. Schedule A: Tribunal, Suspension & Appeal Process.....	16
Schedule B: NZIHF Game Referee's Incident Report.....	17
Schedule C: Notification of Automatic Suspension Advice.....	19
Schedule D: Notification of Tribunal.....	20
Schedule E: Tribunal Hearing Results Report.....	22
Schedule F: Tribunal Result Advice Notification.....	24
Schedule G: NZIHF Competition Automatic Suspension Regulations.....	25
Schedule H: Offences & Automatic Suspensions.....	28
Schedule I: Fisticuffs & Roughing.....	44
24. Document Changes.....	45

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 of the 2021-22 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 28, 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 28, 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. Subject to these Regulations, a party subject to a determination of Schedule G: Automatic Suspension Regulations 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.
- 18.3. 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.
- 18.4. 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.
- 18.5. 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".
- 18.6. 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.
- 18.7. Where the appeal is in relation to a suspension, such suspension shall remain in place pending the determination of the appeal.
- 18.8. Appeals are to be heard by an Appeals Board as established by the Committee of Management of the NZIHF.
- 18.9. 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.
- 18.10. The Appeals Board will consist of any two members of the Committee of Management plus the Disciplinary Tribunal Chairperson.
- 18.11. 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.
- 18.12. 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.
- 18.13. 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.

- 18.14. 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.
- 18.15. 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.
- 18.16. 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

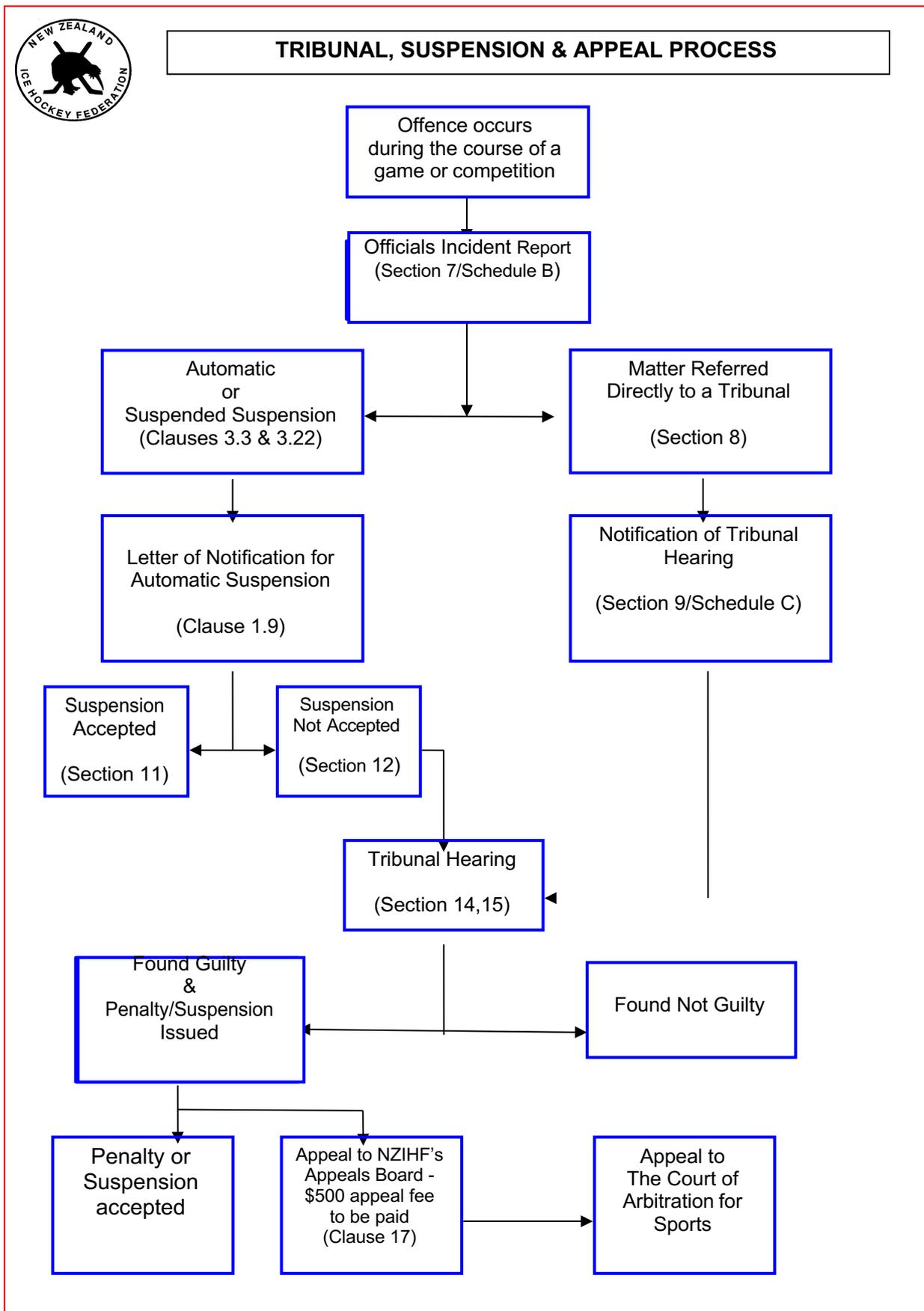
- 22.1 Any players that may appear before the disciplinary board in any season, may be subject to the following:

1st Appearance: Normal suspension

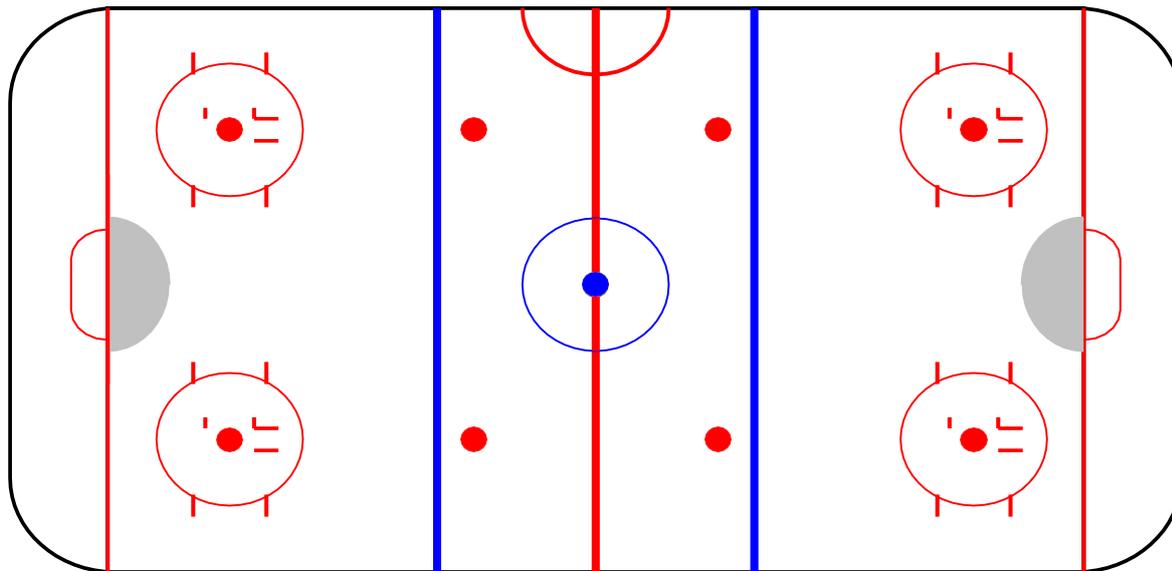
2nd Appearance: Possible doubled suspension

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 #1 (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. For clarity, the proper authority may at its discretion refer to the IIHF rule book for clarity on rules and regulations at any time where the Competition Tribunal & Suspension Regulations do not have full coverage.

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 and Game Misconduct that are listed in the Automatic Suspensions Schedule shall be review post game to confirm the on Ice decision prior to the

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, by the way of video review and conformation of the on ice decision, 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 an appeal under clause 18.2, if they disagree with the decision. However, the appeal must demonstrate new evidence under clause 18.3 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
<p>Game Misconduct 70.6</p>	<p>A Game Misconduct Penalty shall be imposed on the Player who was the first or second Player to leave the Players' Bench or Penalty Box during an altercation or for the purpose of starting an altercation, from either or both Teams.</p> <p>Any penalized Player leaving the Penalty Box during a stoppage of play and during an altercation shall incur a Minor Penalty plus a Game Misconduct Penalty. The Minor Penalty plus the unexpired time remaining in their original penalty must be served by a replacement Player placed in the Penalty Box by the Coach of the offending Team.</p> <p>Any Player who has been ordered to the Dressing Room by the Officials and returns to their Players' Bench or to the ice surface for any reason before the appropriate time shall be assessed a Game Misconduct. If deemed appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT 9</p>	<p>DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT</p> <p>Equipment that does not conform to IIHF standards and equipment that is deemed unacceptable for the game action will be classified as "Dangerous Equipment". A Player using "Dangerous Equipment" will be sent off the ice by the Referee and their Team shall receive a warning from the Referee.</p> <p>After the Team has been warned, all Players on that Team wearing such equipment shall be penalized. → Rule 12 – Illegal Equipment.</p> <p>Dangerous Equipment includes wearing a visor in a way that may cause injury to an opponent, wearing non-approved equipment, using dangerous or illegal skates or stick, failing to wear equipment under the uniform (except gloves, helmet, and goaltender's pads), and cutting the palm out of one or both gloves.</p> <p>The use of pads or protectors made of metal, or of any other material likely to cause injury to an opposing Player is prohibited.</p> <p>Referees have the authority to prohibit any equipment they feel may cause injury to any participant in the game. Failure to comply with the Referees' instructions shall result in a Minor Penalty for "Delay of Game". A mask or protector of a design approved by the IIHF may be worn by a Player who has sustained a facial injury.</p> <p>In the first instance, the injured Player shall be entitled to wear any protective device prescribed by the Team Doctor. If any opposing Team objects to the device, it may record its objection with the IIHF.</p> <p>In cases where a stick may have been modified and it is evident that the edges have not been beveled, the Referee shall deem the stick to be dangerous equipment and removed from the game until the edges can be beveled sufficiently.</p> <p>No penalty is to be assessed unless the Player returns to the ice with the unmodified stick, in which case they will be assessed a Minor Penalty. → Rule 63 – Delaying the Game.</p>	

<p>Engaging with Spectators 23</p>	<p>23 OTHER INFRACTIONS – THAT COULD RESULT IN A GAME MISCONDUCT</p> <p>A list of the infractions that can result in a Game Misconduct Penalty being assessed. See specific rule numbers for complete descriptions. In addition, the following list of infractions can also result in a Game Misconduct Penalty being assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) interfering with or striking a spectator. (II) racial taunts or slurs or sexual remarks (III) spitting, smearing blood on or at an opponent or spectator (IV) biting an opponent or spectator <p>Any Player or team personnel who physically interferes with the spectators, becomes involved in an altercation with a spectator, or throws any object at a spectator, shall automatically incur a Game Misconduct Penalty and the Referee shall report all such infractions to the Proper Authorities who shall have full power to impose such further penalty as they deem appropriate. For a list of the infractions that can result in a Game Misconduct Penalty being assessed – see specific rule numbers for complete descriptions.</p>	<p>Tribunal</p>
---	--	-----------------

<p>Proper Authority</p>	<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>	
<p>Abuse of Officials 39</p>	<p>Abuse of Officials</p> <p>GENERAL DESCRIPTION</p> <p>A Player, Goalkeeper, Coach or team personnel shall not challenge or dispute the rulings of an Official before, during or after a game, on or off the ice and any location while in the arena and its connected premises.</p> <p>A Player, Goalkeeper, Coach or team personnel shall not display “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” including, but not limited to, obscene, profane or abusive language or gestures, comments of a personal nature intended to degrade an Official or persist in disputing a ruling after being told to stop or after being penalized for such behavior. Note: When such conduct is directed at anyone other than an official, → Rule 75 – Unsportsmanlike Conduct shall be applied.</p> <p>39.1. MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>A Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) Any Player who challenges or disputes the ruling of an Official. 	

	<p>Any identifiable Player who uses obscene, profane or abusive language or gestures directed at any On- or Off-ice official. Note: An additional Game Misconduct Penalty for use of obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks → Rule 39.4 – Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>(II) Any Player or Players who bang the Boards or glass with their sticks or other objects at any time, or who, in any manner show disrespect for an Official’s decision.</p> <p>If this is done in order to get the attention of the On-ice Officials for a legitimate reason (i.e. serious injury, illness, etc.), then discretion must be exercised by the Referees.</p> <p>(III) When a Captain, Alternate Captain or any other Player comes off the Players’ Bench to question or protest a ruling by an Official on the ice.</p> <p>(IV) If a Player bangs the Boards or glass in protest of an Off-ice Official’s ruling. If they persists, a Misconduct Penalty would then be assessed.</p> <p>(V) If a penalized Player is assessed an additional “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” penalty either before or after they begins serving their original penalty(ies), the additional Minor Penalty is added to their unexpired time and served consecutively.</p> <p>(VI) If a penalized Player does not go directly to the Penalty Box or Dressing Room as instructed by an On-ice Official.</p> <p>39.2. BENCH MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>A Bench Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct – Abuse of Officials” shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:</p> <p>(I) Any Coach or team personnel who bangs the Boards or glass with a stick or other object at any time, showing disrespect for an Official’s decision. If this is done in order to get the attention of the On-ice Officials for a legitimate reason (i.e. serious injury, illness, etc.), then discretion must be exercised by the Referees.</p> <p>(II) Coach or non-playing Team Personnel uses obscene, profane or abusive language or gesture directed at any On or Off-ice Official or uses the name of any Official coupled with any vociferous remarks, after already being assessed a Bench Minor Penalty (Rule 39.3 (ii)), this Coach or non-playing Team Personnel is to be assessed a Game Misconduct and the situation reported to the Proper Authorities for further action. When this type of conduct occurs after the expiration of the game, on or off the ice, the Game Misconduct shall be applied without the necessity of having been assessed a Bench Minor Penalty previously.</p> <p>(III) Any Player, Coach, or team personnel interferes in any manner with any Game Official including the Referees, Linespersons, Game or Penalty Timekeepers or Goal Judges in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>(IV) Any Player, Coach, or non-playing person misuses technology (tablet, etc.) to challenge a game official.</p>	
--	---	--

39.3. MISCONDUCT PENALTY

Misconduct Penalties for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct - Abuse of Officials” shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:

- (I) Any Player who persists in the use of obscene, profane or abusive language towards any On- or Off-ice official for which they has already been assessed a Minor. Note: A Game Misconduct Penalty for use of obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks → [Rule 39.4 – Game Misconduct Penalty](#).
- (II) Any Player who intentionally knocks or shoots the puck out of the reach of an Official who is retrieving it.
- (III) Any Player who, after being assessed a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct”, persists in challenging or disputing the ruling of an Official.
- (IV) Any Player or Players who bang the Boards or glass with their sticks or other objects at any time, showing disrespect for an Official’s decision, for which they have already been assessed a Minor or Bench Minor Penalty for “Unsportsman like Conduct”.
- (V) Any Player or Players who, except for the purpose of taking their positions in the Penalty Box, enter or remain in the Referee’s Crease while they is reporting to or consulting with any Game Official including the other Referee, the Lines men, Game Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper, Official Scorekeeper or Public Address System Announcer.
- (VI) A Misconduct Penalty (or Game Misconduct Penalty at the discretion of the Referee) shall be imposed on any Player who deliberately throws any equipment out of the playing area. When this is done in protest of an official’s ruling, a Minor Penalty plus a Game Misconduct Penalty shall be assessed → [Rule 39.4 – Game Misconduct Penalty](#).
- (VII) Any Player who, after previously being assessed a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” for banging the Boards or glass in protest of an Off-ice Official’s ruling.
- (VIII) In general, participants displaying this type of behavior are assessed a Minor Penalty, then a Misconduct Penalty and then a Game Misconduct Penalty if they persist.

39.4. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY

Game Misconduct Penalties for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct – Abuse of Officials” shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:

- (I) Any Player who, after being assessed a Misconduct Penalty, persists in challenging or disputing the ruling of an Official.

GM4
Tribunal

- (II) When a Coach or non-playing Team Personnel uses obscene, profane or abusive language or gesture directed at any On or Off-ice Official or uses the name of any Official coupled with any vociferous remarks, after already being assessed a Bench Minor Penalty (Rule 39.2 (ii)), this Coach or non-playing Team Personnel is to be assessed a Game Misconduct Penalty and the situation reported to the Proper Authorities for further action. When this type of conduct occurs after the expiration of the game, on or off the ice, the Game Misconduct shall be applied without the necessity of having been assessed a Bench Minor Penalty previously
- (III) Any Player who deliberately applies physical force in any manner against an Official, in any manner, where such actions were likely to cause injury to the latter to an Official, physically demeans, or deliberately applies physical force to an Official solely for the purpose of getting free of such an Official during or immediately following an altercation shall receive a Game Misconduct Penalty and the guidelines set out in → **Rule 40 – Physical Abuse of Officials** are to be applied.
- (IV) Any Player who, having entered the Penalty Box, leaves the Penalty Box prior to the expiration of their penalty for the purpose of challenging an Official's ruling, shall be assessed.
- (V) This rule does not replace any other more severe penalty that may be imposed for leaving the Penalty Box for the purpose of starting or participating in an altercation.
→ **Rule 70 – Leaving the Players Bench or Penalty Box.**
- (VI) A Minor Penalty for "Unsportsmanlike Conduct" plus a Game Misconduct shall be imposed on a Player who throws their stick or any part thereof, or any other piece of equipment or object outside the playing area in protest of an Official's decision.
- (VII) Any Player, Coach or team personnel who throws or shoots any equipment or other object in the general direction of an Official but does not come close to making any contact. This action may occur on or off the ice.
- (VIII) In general, participants displaying this type of behavior are assessed a Minor Penalty, then a Misconduct Penalty and then a Game Misconduct Penalty if they persist.
- (IX) Any Player, Coach or team personnel spits, smears blood or directing obscene, profane, or abusive language, use of obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks at an Official, during or after a game,

	on or off the ice and any location while in the arena and its connected premises.	
--	---	--

Abuse of Officials 40	ABUSE OF OFFICIALS Definition:	
	40.1. GAME MISCONDUCT Any Player who deliberately applies physical force in any manner against an official, where such actions were likely to cause injury to the latter, physically demeans, or deliberately applies physical force to an Official solely for the purpose of getting free of such an Official during or immediately following an altercation shall receive a Game Misconduct Penalty.	4 Tribunal
	40.2. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINE – SUSPENSION – CATEGORY I Any Player who deliberately strikes an Official and could cause an injury or who deliberately applies physical force in any manner against an Official with intent to injure, or who in any manner attempts to injure an Official. For the purpose of the rule, “could cause an injury” shall mean any physical force which a player knew or should have known could reasonably be expected to cause injury.	Tribunal
	40.3. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINE – SUSPENSION – CATEGORY II Any Player who deliberately applies physical force to an Official in any manner (excluding actions as set out in Category I), which physical force is applied without intent to injure, or who spits on an Official.	Tribunal
	40.4. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINE – SUSPENSION – CATEGORY III Any Player who, by their actions, physically demeans an official or physically threatens an official by (but not limited to) throwing a stick or any other piece of equipment or object at or in the general direction of an official, shooting the puck at or in the general direction of an official, spitting, smearing blood at or in the general direction of an official, or who deliberately applies physical force to an official solely for the purpose of getting free of such an official during or immediately following an altercation..	Tribunal
40.5 COACH OR TEAM PERSONNEL Any Coach or team personnel who holds or strikes an Official or commits any other infraction set out under 40.1 shall be assessed with a game Misconduct penalty, ordered to the Dressing Room and the matter will be reported to the Proper Authorities for further disciplinary action.	Tribunal	

<p>Boarding 41</p>	<p>BOARDING Definition: Player who checks or pushes a defenseless opponent in such a manner that causes the opponent to hit or impact the Boards violently or dangerously</p> <p>41.1. MAJOR PENALTY Player guilty of “boarding” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 41.3 for the criteria for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>41.2. MATCH PENALTY Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “boarding”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>41.3. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for a “boarding” and, in the judgement of the Referee, such foul was likely to injure an opposing Player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.</p>	<p>MP3</p> <p>GM2</p>
---------------------------	---	-----------------------

<p>Charging 42</p>	<p>42.1. CHARGING Player who skates, jumps into an opponent, or charges an opponent in any manner. Charging shall mean the actions of a Player who either jumps to check an opponent, builds up speed by taking multiple strides immediately prior to making contact and / or travels an excessive distance with the sole purpose of delivering such a hit and / or violently checks an opponent in any manner. A “charge” may be the result of a check into the Boards, into the goal frame or in open ice. This rule is superseded by all similar actions regarding an “illegal hit to the head”, except those related to “fighting”. A penalty shall be imposed on a Player who charges a Goalkeeper while the Goalkeeper is within their Goal Crease. The appropriate penalty should be assessed in every case where an opposing Player makes unnecessary contact with a Goalkeeper.</p> <p>42.2 MAJOR PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “charging” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 42.4 for the criteria for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>42.3. MATCH PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “charging”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>42.4 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for “charging” and, in the judgement of the Referee, such foul was likely to injure an opposing Player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.</p>	<p>MP 3</p> <p>GM2</p>
---------------------------	--	------------------------

--	--	--

<p>Checking from Behind 43</p>	<p>43.1. CHECKING FROM BEHIND A check from behind is a check delivered to a vulnerable Player who is not aware of the impending hit, therefore unable to protect or defend themselves from such a hit and contact is made on the back part of the body. A Player who hits an opponent from behind into the Boards, the Goal Net, or on open ice in any manner (i.e., high-sticking, crosschecking, etc.) shall be penalized according to this rule.</p> <p>43.3. MAJOR PENALTY Player guilty of “checking from behind” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player. Refer to Rule 43.5 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>43.4. MATCH PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “checking from behind”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>43.5. GAME MISCONDUCT A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “Checking from Behind”.</p>	<p>MP3</p> <p>GM 2</p>
---------------------------------------	--	------------------------

<p>Clipping 44.1</p>	<p>44.1. CLIPPING Clipping” or a “low-hit” is the act of throwing the body across or below the knees of an opponent from any direction. A Player may not deliver a check in a “clipping” manner, nor lower their own body position to deliver a check on or below an opponent’s knees.</p> <p>An illegal “low-hit” is a check that is delivered by a Player who may or may not have both skates on the ice, with their sole intent to check the opponent in the area of their knees. A Player may not lower their body position to deliver a check to an opponent’s knees. A Player may not crouch down near the Boards to avoid being bodychecked and as a result, causes an opponent to tumble over them.</p> <p>44.3. MAJOR PENALTY Player who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 44.5 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>44.4. MATCH PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “clipping”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general</p>	<p>MP 2</p>
-----------------------------	--	-------------

	<p>reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>44.5. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “clipping”.</p>	GM 1
--	--	------

<p>Elbowing 45</p>	<p>ELBOWING:</p> <p>Elbowing shall mean the use of an extended elbow to strike / check an opponent in a manner that may or may not cause injury</p> <p>45.1 MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>The referee shall, at their discretion, may assess a Minor penalty, based on the degree of force and violence to a player guilty of “elbowing” an opponent</p> <p>45.2 MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “elbowing” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to 45.4 for the criteria for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty</p> <p>45.3 MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgement, the player recklessly endangers their opponent by ‘elbowing’. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of the violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>45.4 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for a “elbowing” and, in the judgement of the Referee, such a foul was likely to injure an opposing player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.</p>	<p>MP2</p> <p>GM 1</p>
---------------------------	---	------------------------

Fighting 46**46.1. FIGHTING / FIGHTER – WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT AND CONTINUING TO FIGHT**

”Fighting” is not part of ice hockey’s DNA.

Players who willingly participate in a “brawl / fight”, so-called “willing combatants”, shall be penalized accordingly and further Supplementary Discipline may be imposed.

A “fight” shall be deemed to have occurred when at least one (1) Player punches or attempts to punch an opponent repeatedly or when two (2) Players wrestle in such a manner as to make it difficult for the Linespersons to intervene and separate the combatants.

Any Player who persists in continuing or attempting to continue a “fight or altercation” after they have been ordered by the Referee to stop, or who resists a Linesperson in the discharge of their duties shall, at the discretion of the Referee, incur at least a Major Penalty (“Fighting”) plus a Game Misconduct Penalty (5'+GMP) in addition to any additional penalties imposed.

The Referees are provided very wide latitude in penalties they may impose under this rule. This is done intentionally to enable them to differentiate between the obvious degrees of responsibility of the participants either for starting the “fight or persisting in continuing the fight”. The discretion provided should be exercised rationally.

Players, Coaches or Team Personnel leaving the Players’ Benches or the Penalty Boxes.

→ **Rule 70 – Leaving the Players’ Bench or Penalty Box.**

46.2. ALTERCATION

An “altercation” is a situation involving at least two (2) Players with at least one Player (1) to be penalized.

46.3. INSTIGATOR / INITIATOR

An “Instigator / Initiator” of an “altercation” shall be a Player who by their actions or demeanor demonstrates any/some of the following criteria: distance traveled; gloves off first; first punch thrown; menacing attitude or posture; verbal instigation or threats; conduct in retaliation to a prior game incident; obvious retribution for a previous incident in the game.

A Player who is deemed to be the “Instigator / Initiator” of an “altercation” shall be assessed a Minor Penalty (Instigator / Initiator) plus a Major Penalty (“Fighting”) and a Game Misconduct Penalty (2'+5'+GMP).

A Player who is deemed to be both the “Instigator / Initiator” and the “Aggressor” of an “altercation” shall be assessed a Minor Penalty (“Instigator / Initiator”) plus a Minor Penalty (“Aggressor”) plus a Major Penalty (“Fighting”) and Game Misconduct Penalty (2'+2'+5'+GMP).

46.4. AGGRESSOR

The “Aggressor” in an altercation shall be the Player who continues to throw punches in an attempt to inflict punishment on their opponent who is in a defenseless position or who is an “unwilling combatant”.

A Player must be deemed the “Aggressor” when they have clearly won the “fight”, but they continue throwing and landing punches in a further attempt to inflict punishment and/or injury on their opponent who is no longer in a position to defend themself.

A Player who is deemed to be the “Aggressor” of an altercation shall be assessed a Minor Penalty (“Aggressor”) plus a Major Penalty (“Fighting”) and a Game Misconduct Penalty (2'+5'+GMP).

A Player who is deemed to be the “Aggressor of an altercation” will have this recorded as an “Aggressor” of an altercation for suspension purposes

GM 2

GM2

GM2

A Player who is deemed to be both the “Aggressor” and the “Instigator / Initiator” of an altercation shall be assessed a Minor Penalty (“Aggressor”) plus a Minor Penalty (“Instigator / Initiator”) plus a Major Penalty (“Fighting”) and a Game Misconduct Penalty (2'+2'+5'+GMP).

46.5. DANGEROUS PUNCHER – “SUCKER PUNCHER”

Any Player wearing tape or any other material on their hands (below the wrist) who cuts or injures an opponent during an altercation will receive a Match Penalty in addition to any other penalties imposed including for “fighting” under this rule.

A Match Penalty shall be assessed to a Player who punches an unsuspecting or “unwilling combatant / opponent” (i.e., “sucker punch”) and could cause an injury.

46.6. DEFENDER – UNWILLING COMBATANT

A Player who “defends” themselves with a “few punches” against an Aggressor, an Instigator / Initiator or a fighter shall be considered as an “unwilling combatant”. This Player does not want to continue or prolong a “fight” or “let a fight get out of hand” - it is clear to the Referees that this player does not want to “fight” irregularly.

A Player who retaliates to being punched will be assessed at least a Minor Penalty (“Roughing”) or a Major Penalty (“Fighting”, without a Game Misconduct Penalty), if the criteria for “fighting back” with a few punches is not fulfilled.

46.7. THIRD PLAYER IN

A Game Misconduct Penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any Player who is the first to intervene (“third Player in”) in an altercation already in progress, except when a Match Penalty is being imposed in the original altercation. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties incurred in the same incident.

This rule also applies to subsequent Players who elect to intervene in the same or other “altercations” during the same stoppage of play. Generally, this rule is applied when a “fight” occurs.

46.8. CLEARING THE AREA OF A FIGHT

When a “fight” occurs, all Players not engaged shall go immediately to the area of their Players’ Bench and in the event the altercation takes place at a Players’ Bench, the Players on the ice from that Team shall go to their Defending Zone.

Goalkeepers shall remain in their Goal Crease, except in the event the altercation takes place in the vicinity of the Goal Crease, and therefore shall obey the directions of the Referee.

Failure to comply can result in penalties incurred for their involvement in and around the area and Disciplinary Measures.

46.9. FIGHTING OTHER THAN DURING THE PERIODS OF THE GAME

Any Teams whose Players become involved in an altercation, other than during the periods of the game, shall be fined automatically to any other appropriate penalties that may be imposed upon the participating Players by Supplementary Discipline or otherwise. Players involved in “fighting” other than during the periods of the game shall be assessed a Major Penalty (“Fighting”) and a Game Misconduct (5'+GMP). An “Aggressor” and/ or an “Instigator / Initiator” shall be penalized according to the respective Rule 46.3 and/ or Rule 46.4.

In the case of altercations taking place after the period or game will be reported to the Proper Authorities for further Supplementary Disciplinary action.

Should Players come onto the ice from their Players’ Benches after the period

MP3

GM2

MP1

	<p>ends and prior to the start of an altercation, they shall not be penalized if they remain in the vicinity of their Players' Bench and provided, they do not get involved in any altercations.</p> <p>46.10. FIGHTING PRIOR TO THE DROP OF THE PUCK</p> <p>Unless this occurs prior to the start of the game or any period, a “fight” that occurs prior to the drop of the puck during the course of normal “face-off”, the altercation shall be penalized as if it occurred during the regular playing time refer to Rule 46.9 – Fighting.</p> <p>When, in the opinion of the Referee that, specific personnel changes have been made by one or both Teams late in a game and an altercation ensues, the appropriate penalties are to be assessed and the incident reported to the Proper Authorities immediately following the game for review and possible Supplementary Discipline.</p> <p>46.11. FIGHTING OFF THE PLAYING SURFACE</p> <p>A Game Misconduct Penalty shall be imposed on any Player involved in “fighting off the playing surface” or with another Player who is “off the playing surface”.</p> <p>These penalties are in addition to any other time penalties assessed, including the Major Penalty (“Fighting”).</p> <p>Whenever a Coach or other team personnel becomes involved in an altercation with an opposing Player, Coach or other team personnel on or off the ice, shall be assessed with a Game Misconduct Penalty and automatically suspended from the game, ordered to the Dressing Room and the matter will be reported to Proper Authorities for Supplementary Discipline if required.</p> <p>46.12 JERSEYS</p> <p>A Player who deliberately removes their jersey prior to participating in an altercation or who is clearly wearing a jersey that has been modified and does not conform to → Rule 9 – Uniforms, shall be assessed a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” and a Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>This is in addition to other penalties to be assessed to the participants of an altercation. If the “altercation” never materializes, the Player would receive a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” and a ten-minute (10') Misconduct Penalty for deliberately removing their jersey.</p>	<p>GM2</p> <p>GM3</p>
<p>Head Butting 47</p>	<p>HEAD-BUTTING</p> <p>The act of head-butting involves a Player making deliberate contact, or attempting to make contact, with an opponent by leading with their head and/or helmet, whether contact is made or not.</p> <p>47.1. MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>Player who “head-butts” an opponent. Refer to Rule 47.3 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>47.2. MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “head-butting”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>47.3. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “head-butting”.</p>	<p>MP4</p> <p>GM3</p>

--	--	--

**Checking to
The Head and
Neck Area 48**

ILLEGAL CHECK TO THE HEAD OR NECK

There is no clean check to the head or neck. The Player delivering the hit must avoid hitting the opponent's head or neck.

A hit resulting in contact with an opponent's head where the head was the main point of contact and such contact to the head was avoidable is not permitted. This rule supersedes all similar actions regarding hits to the head and neck.

When a Player is skating with their head up, whether they are in possession of the puck and may reasonably be expecting impending contact, an opponent does not have the right to hit them on the head or neck.

A Player who delivers a bodycheck to an opponent who is skating with the puck with their head down in the direction of the Player and does not use an upward motion or drive their body up into the opponent, shall not be penalized for an "illegal check to the head". A penalty for illegal checking to the head or neck will be assessed if one of the following occurs when a player checks an opponent:

- (I) A Player who directs a hit of any sort, with any part of their 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 using any part of their upper body.
- (II) A Player who extends and directs any part of their upper body to contact the head or neck of an opponent.
- (III) A Player who extends their body upward or outward in order to reach their opponent or uses any part of the upper body to contact an opponent's head or neck.
- (IV) A Player who jumps (leaves their skates) to deliver a blow to the head or neck of an opponent.

In determining whether contact with an opponent's head was avoidable, the circumstances of the hit including the following shall be considered:

- (V) Whether the Player attempted to hit squarely through the opponent's body and the head was not "picked" as a result of poor timing, poor angle of approach, or unnecessary extension of the body upward or outward. If the primary force of a blow is initially to the body area and then contact slides up to the head or neck.
- (VI) Whether the opponent put themselves in a vulnerable position by assuming a posture that made head contact on an otherwise full body check unavoidable.
- (VII) Whether the opponent materially changed the position of their body or head immediately prior to or simultaneously with the hit in a way that significantly contributed to the head contact.

	<p>48.1 MINOR PENALTY The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Minor Penalty to any Player who delivers an “illegal check to the head or neck” of an opponent.</p> <p>48.2 MAJOR PENALTY There is no provision for a Major Penalty for this rule.</p> <p>48.3 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY There is no provision for a Game Misconduct Penalty for this rule.</p> <p>48.4 MATCH PENALTY Player recklessly endangers their opponent by an “illegal check to the head or neck”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p>	MP 3
--	--	------

Kicking 49	<p>KICKING The action of a Player deliberately using their skate(s) with a kicking motion to propel the puck or to make contact with an opponent.</p> <p>49.1 MATCH PENALTY Player “kicks” or “attempts to kick” an opposing Player. The consequence for this foul is a Match Penalty in any case where “kicking” is ruled, even if there is no contact.</p>	MP 4
-------------------	--	------

Kneeing 50	<p>Kneeing Kneeing is the act of a player leading with their knee and in some cases extending their leg outwards to make contact with their opponent.</p> <p>50.1 MINOR PENALTY On the severity of the infraction of the player “Kneeing an opponent</p> <p>50.2 MAJOR PENALTY Player “kneeing” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 50.3 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>50.3 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “kneeing”.</p>	GM 2
-------------------	---	------

<p>Roughing 51</p>	<p>ROUGHING</p> <p>Roughing is a punching or slamming motion with or without the glove on the hand, normally directed at the head or face of an opponent, or if a Player intentionally removes an opponent's helmet during play. Roughing is a minor altercation that is not worthy of a Major Penalty to either participant.</p> <p>51.1. MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Minor Penalty on a Player who strikes an opponent with their hand or fist, or if a Player intentionally removes an opponent's helmet during play pursuant.</p> <p>→ Rule 9.6 – Helmets.</p> <p>A Player who persists in continuing to be involved in roughing is subject to rules for “fighting” → Rule 46 – Fighting.</p> <p>51.2. MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty to a Goalkeeper who uses their blocker glove to punch an opponent and the action is likely to result in injury to the opponent.</p>	<p>MP 2</p>
<p>Slew Footing 52</p>	<p>SLEW-FOOTING</p> <p>“Slew-footing” is the act of a Player using their leg or foot to knock or kick an opponent's feet from under them or pushes an opponent's upper body backward with an arm or elbow, and at the same time with a forward motion of their leg, knocks or kicks the opponent's feet from under them, causing them to fall violently to the ice.</p> <p>52.1 MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Match Penalty if a Player is guilty of “slew-footing” on an opposing Player.</p>	<p>MP 3</p>
<p>Throwing A Stick or Object 53</p>	<p>THROWING EQUIPMENT</p> <p>A Player shall not throw a stick or any other object in any zone. A Player who has lost or broken their stick may only receive a stick at their own Players' Bench or be handed one from a Teammate on the ice.</p> <p>→ Rule 10 – Sticks.</p> <p>53.2. MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>A Minor Penalty shall be imposed:</p> <p>(I) For throwing a stick on any Player on the Ice, who throws their stick or any part thereof or any other object in the direction of the puck or an opponent in any zone, except when such act has been penalized by the assessment of a “Penalty Shot” (Rule 53.7) or the Awarding of a Goal (Rule 53.8);</p>	

	<p>(II) For throwing a stick when a defending Player shoots or throws a stick or any other object in the Defending Zone but not at the puck or puck carrier;</p> <p>(III) For “interference” when a Player moves a stick that is not broken and it interferes with an opposing Player (except where a “Penalty Shot” Rule 53.7, or the Awarding of a Goal Rule 53.8 applies) or when the Player who lost said stick is prevented from retrieving it as a result; No penalty will be assessed if moving the non-broken stick if it does not interfere with the play or the opposing Player is not attempting to retrieve it. When a Player discards the broken portion of a stick or some other object by tossing it or shooting it to the side of the ice (and not over the Boards) in such a way as to not interfere with the play or opposing Player(s), no penalty will be imposed for so doing.</p> <p>(IV) For “Unsportsmanlike Conduct”, when a Player throws their stick or any part thereof or any other object or piece of equipment outside the Playing Area in protest of an Official’s decision. For an additional Game Misconduct Penalty see Rule 53.5 - Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>53.3. BENCH MINOR PENALTY Should any unidentifiable player, Coach, or team personnel on the Players’ Bench or Penalty Box throw anything on the ice during the progress of the game or during a stoppage of play, a Bench Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” shall be assessed. → Rule 75 – Unsportsmanlike Conduct.</p> <p>53.4. MISCONDUCT PENALTY A Misconduct Penalty shall be imposed on a Player who “unintentionally” or “accidentally” throws their stick or any part thereof or any other object or piece of equipment outside the Playing Area.</p> <p>53.5. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY A Game Misconduct Penalty shall be imposed on a Player who intentionally throws their stick or any part thereof or any other object or piece of equipment outside the Playing Area. If the offense is committed in protest of an Official’s decision, a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” (Rule 53.2, iv) plus a Game Misconduct Penalty shall be assessed to the offending Player.</p> <p>53.6. MATCH PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if a Player’s action of “throwing a stick or any other object” or piece of equipment at an opposing Player, Coach or team personnel could result in injury to the opponent. Note: Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>53.7. AWARDED GOAL If, when the opposing Goalkeeper has been removed, a member of the <u>defending Team, including the Coach or any team personnel, throws or shoots</u></p>	<p>GM1</p> <p>MP1</p>
--	--	-----------------------

	<p>any part of a stick or any other object or piece of equipment at the puck or puck carrier in the Neutral or their own Defending Zone, thereby preventing the puck carrier from having a “clear shot” on an “open net”, a goal shall be awarded to the attacking side.</p> <p>For the purpose of this rule, an “open net” is defined as one from which a Goalkeeper has been removed for an additional attacking Player. The Goalkeeper is considered off the ice once the replacement Player has entered the Playing Surface.</p>	
--	--	--

<p>Holding 54</p>	<p>HOLDING</p> <p>Any action by a Player that restrains or impedes the progress of an opposing Player whether or not they are in possession of the puck.</p> <p>54.1. MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>A Minor Penalty shall be imposed on a Player who holds an opponent by using their hands, arms or legs.</p> <p>A Player is permitted to use their arm in a strength move, by blocking their opponent, provided they have “body position” and are not using their hands in a holding manner, when doing so.</p> <p>A Player is not permitted to hold an opponent’s stick. A Minor Penalty shall be assessed to a Player who holds an opponent’s stick (assessed and announced as “holding the stick”). A Player is permitted to protect themselves by defending against an opponent’s stick. They must immediately release the stick and allow the Player to resume normal play.</p> <p>54.2. “PENALTY SHOT”</p> <p>When a Player, in the Neutral or Attacking Zone, in “control” of the puck (or who could have obtained “possession and control” of the puck) and having no other opponent to pass than the Goalkeeper, is fouled from behind, thus preventing a reasonable scoring opportunity, a “Penalty Shot” shall be awarded to the non-offending Team.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the Referee shall not stop play until the attacking Team has “lost possession” of the puck to the defending Team.</p> <p>The intention of this rule is to restore a reasonable “scoring opportunity” which has been lost. If, however, the Player fouled is able to recover and obtain a “reasonable scoring opportunity” (or a Teammate is able to gain a reasonable scoring opportunity), no “Penalty Shot” should be awarded but the appropriate penalty should be signaled and assessed if a goal is not scored on the play.</p> <p>“Control of the puck” means the act of propelling the puck with the stick, hand, or feet.</p> <p>In order for a “Penalty Shot” to be awarded for a Player being fouled from behind, the following four (4) criteria must have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) The infraction must have taken place in the Neutral or Attacking Zone (i.e., over the puck carrier’s own Blue Line); (II) The infraction must have been committed from behind (except a foul committed from the front by the Goalkeeper on a “breakaway” situation); (III) The Player in “possession and control” (or, in the judgment of the Referee, the Player clearly would have “obtained possession and 	
--------------------------	--	--

	<p>control” of the puck) must have been denied a reasonable chance to score. The fact that the Player got a shot off does not automatically eliminate this play from the “Penalty Shot” consideration criteria. If the foul was from behind and the Player was denied a “more reasonable scoring opportunity” due to the foul, then the “Penalty Shot” should still be awarded;</p> <p>(IV) The Player in “possession and control” (or, in the judgment of the Referee, the Player clearly would have “obtained possession and control”) must have had no opposing Player between themselves and the Goalkeeper.</p> <p>If, in the opinion of the Referee, a Player makes contact with the puck first and subsequently trips the opponent in so doing, no “Penalty Shot” will be awarded, but a Minor Penalty for “tripping” shall be assessed.</p> <p>It should be noted that if the attacking Player manages to get around the Goalkeeper and has no defending Player between them and the “open goal”, and they are fouled from behind by the Goalkeeper or another defending Player, no goal can be awarded since the Goalkeeper is still on the ice. A “Penalty Shot” would be awarded.</p> <p>54.4. AWARDED GOAL</p> <p>If, when the opposing Goalkeeper has been removed from the ice, a Player in “control of the puck” (or who could have “obtained possession and control of the puck”) in the neutral or Attacking Zone is fouled with no opposition between them and the opposing goal, thus preventing a “reasonable scoring opportunity”, the Referee shall immediately stop play and Award a Goal to the attacking Team.</p>	
--	--	--

<p>Hooking 55</p>	<p>HOOING</p> <p>Hooking is the act of using the stick in a manner that enables a Player to restrain an opponent. If the stick goes against the opponent’s hands / or near the opponent’s hands, it shall be penalized as “hooking”. When a Player is checking another in such a way that there is only stick-to-stick contact, such action is not to be penalized as “hooking”.</p> <p>55.1 MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>A Minor Penalty shall be imposed on a Player who impedes the progress of an opponent by “hooking” with their stick.</p> <p>A Minor Penalty for “hooking” shall be assessed to any Player who uses the shaft of the stick above the upper hand to hold or hook an opponent.</p> <p>55.2 MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “hooking” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 55.3 for the criteria for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>55.3. GAME MISCONDUCT</p> <p>When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for a “hooking” and, in the judgement of the Referee, such foul was likely to injure an opposing Player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.</p>	<p>GM 1</p>
--------------------------	--	-------------

	<p>5.4 PENALTY SHOT</p> <p>This rule is identically described under → Rule 54.3 – Penalty Shot</p> <p>55.5 AWARDED GOAL</p> <p>This rule is identically described under → Rule 54.4 – Awarded Goal</p> <p>55.6 DISCIPLINARY MEASURES</p> <p>If deemed appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.</p>	MP2
--	--	-----

56.1. INTERFERENCE

A Player who obstructs or prevents an opponent “without possession of the puck” from skating, receiving a pass, or moving about the ice freely is considered as “interference”.

A “late-hit” constitutes reckless endangerment of a Player who “no longer has control or possession of the puck”.

Any Player who is in the process of “abandoning” or “losing control or possession of the puck” is subject to a bodycheck so long as the aggressor is in the immediate vicinity of the Skater with the puck. A strict standard on acts of interference must be adhered to in all areas of the Rink.

Body Position: “Body position” shall be determined as the Player skating in front of or beside their opponent, traveling in the same direction. A Player who is behind an opponent, who does not have the puck, may not use their stick, body, or free hand in order to restrain their opponent, but must skate in order to gain or reestablish their “proper position” in order to make a check.

A Player is allowed the ice they are standing on (body position) and are not required to move in order to let an opponent proceed. A Player may “block the path” of an opponent provided they are in front of their opponent and moving in the same direction. Moving laterally and without “establishing body position”, then making contact with the non-puck carrier is not permitted and will be penalized as “interference”. A Player is always entitled to use their “body position” to lengthen an opponent’s path to the puck, provided their stick is not utilized (to make themselves “bigger” and therefore considerably lengthening the distance their opponent must travel to get where they are going); their “free hand” is not used, and they do not take advantage of their “body position” to deliver an otherwise illegal check.

56.2. MINOR PENALTY

A Minor Penalty for “interference” shall be assessed:

- (I) On a Player who interferes with or impedes the progress of an opponent who is not in “possession” of the puck;
- (II) On a Player who restrains an opponent who is attempting to “fore-check”;
- (III) On any Player who deliberately checks an opponent, including the Goalkeeper, who is “not or no longer deemed in possession” of the puck (“late-hit”);
- (IV) On a Player who shall cause an opponent who is not in “possession” of the puck to be forced off-side, causing a stoppage in play. If this action causes a delayed off-side (and not necessarily a stoppage in play), then the

	<p>application of a penalty for “interference” is subject to the judgment of the Referee;</p> <p>(V) On a Player who deliberately “knocks” the stick out of an opponent’s hand or prevents a Player who has dropped their stick or any other piece of equipment from regaining “possession” of it,</p> <p>(VI) On a Player who “knocks or shoots” any abandoned or broken stick or illegal puck or other debris towards an opposing puck carrier in a manner that could cause them to be distracted; → Rule 53 – Throwing Equipment.;</p> <p>(VII) On any identifiable Player on the Players’ Bench or Penalty Box who, by means of their stick or their body, interferes with the movements of the puck or any opponent on the ice during the progress of the play;</p> <p>(VIII) On any Player about to come onto the ice who plays the puck while one or both skates are still on the Players’ or Penalty Box.</p> <p>The appropriate penalty according to the playing rules shall be assessed when a Player on the Players’ or Penalty Box gets involved with an opponent on the ice during a stoppage in play. The Player(s) involved may be subject to additional sanctions as appropriate.</p> <p>56.3. BENCH MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>A Bench Minor Penalty shall be assessed when an unidentifiable Player on the Players’ Bench or Penalty Box or any Coach or team personnel who, by means of their stick or their body, interferes with the movements of the puck or any opponent on the ice during the progress of the play.</p> <p>56.4. MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “interference” on an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 56.6 for the criteria for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>56.5. MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by an “interference or a late-hit”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p>	<p>MP2</p>
--	--	------------

	<p>56.6. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for a “interference or a late-hit” and, in the judgement of the Referee, such foul was likely to injure an opposing Player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.</p> <p>56.7. “PENALTY SHOT”</p> <p>When a Player in control of the puck in the Neutral or Attacking Zone and having no other opponent to pass than the Goalkeeper is interfered with by a stick or any part thereof or any other object or piece of equipment thrown or shot by any member of the defending Team including the Coach or team personnel, a “Penalty Shot” shall be awarded to the non-offending Team.</p> <p>When a Coach or non-playing Team Personnel is guilty of such an act, they shall receive a Game misconduct penalty and be ordered to the Dressing Room. The incident will be reported to the Proper Authorities for possible further disciplinary action.</p> <p>56.8. AWARDED GOAL</p> <p>If, when the Goalkeeper has been removed from the ice, any member of their Team (including the Goalkeeper) not legally on the ice, including the Coach or team personnel, interferes by means of their body, stick or any other object or piece of equipment with the movements of the puck or an opposing Player in the neutral or Attacking Zone, the Referee shall immediately Award a Goal to the non-offending Team.</p> <p>When a Coach or team personnel is guilty of such an act, they shall be assessed with a game Misconduct penalty, ordered to the Dressing Room and the incident will be reported to the Proper Authorities for possible further disciplinary action.</p> <p>56.9. INTERFERENCE BY SPECTATORS</p> <p>Any occurrence of spectator interference must be reported by the On-ice Officials to the Proper Authorities.</p> <p>(I) In the event objects are thrown onto the ice by spectators and game action is compromised, On-ice Officials will stop play and the ensuing “face-off” will take place at the nearest Face-off Spot to where play was stopped; (II) In the event of a Player being held or interfered with by a spectator, play will be stopped.</p> <p>If the Team of the Player interfered with is in “possession of the puck”, game action will continue until a “change of possession” occurs.</p>	GM1
--	---	-----

<p>Tripping 57</p>	<p>TRIPPING</p> <p>A Player shall not place the stick, or any part of their body in such a manner that causes their opponent to trip or fall.</p> <p>Accidental trips which occur simultaneously with a completed play will not be penalized.</p> <p>Accidental trips occurring simultaneously with or after a stoppage of play will not be penalized.</p> <p>57.1. MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Minor Penalty, based on the severity of the infraction, to any Player who place their stick or any part of their body in such a manner that it shall cause their opponent to trip and fall.</p> <p>57.2. MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “tripping” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 57.4 for the criteria for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>57.3. MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player’s action was likely to result in injury to the opponent by “tripping”.</p> <p>Note: If the Referee classifies the foul committed to be serious and severe based on the degree of force, violence and reckless endangerment, they shall assess a Match Penalty.</p> <p>A Match Penalty may be assessed based on this judgment even if the foul does not result in an injury.</p> <p>57.4. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>When a Major Penalty is assessed under this rule for a “tripping” and, in the judgement of the Referee, such foul was likely to injure an opposing Player, a Game Misconduct shall also be assessed.</p> <p>57.5. “PENALTY SHOT”</p> <p>When a Player, in the Neutral or Attacking Zone, in “control” of the puck (or who could have obtained “possession and control” of the puck) and having no other opponent to pass than the Goalkeeper, is tripped or otherwise fouled from behind, thus preventing a reasonable scoring opportunity, a “Penalty Shot” shall be awarded to the non-offending Team.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the Referee shall not stop play until the attacking Team has “lost possession” of the puck to the defending Team.</p> <p>The intention of this rule is to restore a reasonable “scoring opportunity” which has been lost. If, however, the Player fouled is able to recover and obtain a “reasonable scoring opportunity” (or a Teammate is able to gain a reasonable scoring opportunity), no “Penalty Shot” should be awarded but the appropriate penalty should be signaled and assessed if a goal is not scored on the play.</p> <p>“Control of the puck” means the act of propelling the puck with the stick, hand, or feet.</p> <p>In order for a “Penalty Shot” to be awarded for a Player being fouled from behind, the following four (4) criteria must have been met: (1) The infraction must have taken place in the Neutral or Attacking Zone (i.e., over the puck carrier’s own Blue Line);</p>	<p>MP 2</p> <p>GM1</p>
---------------------------	--	------------------------

	<p>(II) The infraction must have been committed from behind (except a foul committed from the front by the Goalkeeper on a “breakaway” situation);</p> <p>(III) The Player in “possession and control” (or, in the judgment of the Referee, the Player clearly would have “obtained possession and control” of the puck) must have been denied a reasonable chance to score. The fact that the Player got a shot off does not automatically eliminate this play from the “Penalty Shot” consideration criteria. If the foul was from behind and the Player was denied a “more reasonable scoring opportunity” due to the foul, then the “Penalty Shot” should still be awarded;</p> <p>(IV) The Player in “possession and control” (or, in the judgment of the Referee, the Player clearly would have “obtained possession and control”) must have had no opposing Player between themselves and the Goalkeeper.</p> <p>If, in the opinion of the Referee, a Player makes contact with the puck first and subsequently trips the opponent in so doing, no “Penalty Shot” will be awarded, but a Minor Penalty for “tripping” shall be assessed.</p> <p>It should be noted that if the attacking Player manages to get around the Goalkeeper and has no defending Player between them and the “open goal”, and they are fouled from behind by the Goalkeeper or another defending Player, no goal can be awarded since the Goalkeeper is still on the ice. A “Penalty Shot” would be awarded.</p> <p>57.6. AWARDED GOAL</p> <p>If, when the opposing Goalkeeper has been removed from the ice, a Player in “control of the puck” (or who could have “obtained possession and control of the puck”) in the neutral or Attacking Zone is tripped or otherwise fouled with no opposition between them and the opposing goal, thus preventing a “reasonable scoring opportunity”, the Referee shall immediately stop play and Award a Goal to the Attacking Te</p>	
--	--	--

<p>Butt-Ending 58</p>	<p>BUTT-ENDING</p> <p>The action whereby a Player uses the shaft of the stick, above the upper hand, to check an opposing Player in any manner or jabs or attempts to jab an opposing Player with this part of the stick, whether contact is made or not.</p> <p>58.1. DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Double-minor Penalty to any Player who attempts to “butt-end” an opponent.</p> <p>58.2. MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, shall assess a Major Penalty to a Player who “butt-ends” an opponent. Refer to Rule 58.4 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>58.3. MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “butt-ending”. Such assessment of</p>	<p>MP4</p>
------------------------------	--	------------

	<p>reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>58.4. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “butt-ending”.</p>	GM2
--	--	-----

<p>Cross Checking 59</p>	<p>CROSS-CHECKING The act of using the shaft of the stick between the two hands to forcefully check an opponent.</p> <p>59.1. MINOR PENALTY The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Minor Penalty, based on the degree of force and violence, to a Player guilty of “cross-checking” an opponent.</p> <p>59.2. MAJOR PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “cross-checking” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 59.5 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>59.4. MATCH PENALTY The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “cross-checking”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>59.5. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “cross-checking”.</p>	<p>MP 2</p> <p>GM1</p>
-------------------------------------	---	------------------------

<p>High Sticking 60</p>	<p>HIGH-STICKING</p> <p>A “high stick” is one which is carried above the height of the opponent’s shoulders. Players must be in control and responsible for their stick. However, a Player is permitted “accidental contact” on an opponent if the act is committed as a normal “windup or follow through” of a “shooting motion”, or “accidental contact” on the opposing center who is bent over during the course of a “face-off”. A wild swing at a bouncing puck would not be considered a normal “windup or follow through” and any contact to an opponent above the height of the shoulders shall be penalized accordingly. For situations involving “high-sticking the puck”:</p> <p>→ Rule 80 – High-sticking the Puck.</p> <p>60.1 MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>Any contact made by a stick on an opponent above the shoulders is prohibited and a Minor Penalty shall be imposed.</p> <p>60.2 DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>When a Player carries or holds any part of their stick above the shoulders and makes contact with their opponent’s neck, face or head so that “injury results”, in the manner of drawing blood or otherwise, the Referee shall assess a Double-minor Penalty.</p> <p>Referees making this call shall have the option (but not the obligation) to review video of the play for the purpose of confirming (or not) their original call on the ice, and, in particular, whether the stick causing the apparent injury was actually the stick of the Player being penalized. On-ice Video Review of Double-minor Penalties for High-sticking.</p> <p>→ Rule 18.4 – On-ice Video Review of Double-minor Penalties for High-sticking.</p> <p>60.3 MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “high-sticking”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p>	<p>MP 2</p>
--------------------------------	--	-------------

<p>Slashing 61</p>	<p>SLASHING</p> <p>Slashing is the act of a Player swinging their stick at an opponent, whether contact is made or not. “Non-aggressive” stick contact to the pant or front of the shin pads, should not be penalized as slashing.</p> <p>Any forceful or powerful chop with the stick on an opponent’s body, the opponent’s stick, or on or near the opponent’s hands that, in the judgment of the Referee, is not an attempt to play the puck, shall be penalized as slashing.</p> <p>61.1 MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Minor Penalty, based on the degree of force and violence, to a Player guilty of “slashing” an opponent.</p> <p>61.2 MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty of “slashing” an opponent, and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the Referee such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor Penalty. Refer to Rule 61.4 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>61.3 MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “slashing”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>61.4 GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “slashing”.</p> <p>61.5 “PENALTY SHOT”</p> <p>This rule is identically described under → Rule 54.3 – Penalty Shot</p> <p>61.6 AWARDED GOAL</p> <p>This rule is identically described under → Rule 54.4 – Awarded Goal</p>	<p>MP 3 Tribunal</p> <p>GM2</p>
<p>Spearing 62</p>	<p>SPEARING</p> <p>Spearing shall mean stabbing an opponent with the point / toe of the stick blade, whether contact is made or not.</p> <p>62.1. DOUBLE-MINOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee shall, at their discretion, assess a Double-minor Penalty to any Player who attempts to “spear” an opponent.</p> <p>62.2. MAJOR PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, shall assess a Major Penalty to a Player guilty who “spears” an opponent. Refer to Rule 62.5 for an additional Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>62.3. MATCH PENALTY</p> <p>The Referee, at their discretion, may assess a Match Penalty if, in their judgment, the Player recklessly endangers their opponent by “spearing”. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general</p>	<p>MP 3 Tribunal</p>

	<p>reprehensibility involved.</p> <p>62.5. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY</p> <p>A Game Misconduct Penalty must be assessed anytime a Major Penalty is imposed for “spearing”.</p>	GM1
--	--	-----

<p>Interference on the Goalkeeper 69</p>	<p>INTERFERENCE ON THE GOALKEEPER</p> <p>This rule is based on the premise that an attacking Player’s position, whether inside or outside the Goal Crease, should not, by itself, determine whether a goal should be allowed or disallowed. In other words, goals scored while attacking Players are standing in the Goal Crease may, in appropriate circumstances be allowed. Goals should be disallowed only if:</p> <p>(I) an attacking Player, either by their positioning or by a "relevant contact", impairs the Goalkeeper’s ability to move freely within their Goal Crease or defend their goal; or</p> <p>(II) an attacking Player initiates intentional or deliberate contact with a Goalkeeper, inside or outside of their Goal Crease.</p> <p>“Incidental contact” with a Goalkeeper will be permitted, and resulting goals allowed, when such contact is initiated outside of the Goal Crease, provided the attacking Player has made a reasonable effort to avoid such contact.</p> <p>The rule will be enforced exclusively in accordance with the on-ice judgement of the Referee(s), but may be subject to a Video Review: → Rule 37 – Video Review,</p> <p>For purposes of this rule, “contact / relevant contact” whether "incidental or otherwise", shall mean any contact that is made between or among a Goalkeeper and attacking Player(s), whether by means of a stick or any part of the body. The overriding rationale of this rule is that a Goalkeeper should have the ability to move freely within their Goal Crease without being hindered by the actions of an attacking Player.</p> <p>If an attacking Player enters the Goal Crease and, by their actions, impairs the Goalkeeper’s ability to defend their goal, and a goal is scored, the goal will be disallowed.</p> <p>If an attacking Player is in the Goal Crease and does not leave immediately, the Referee has the possibility to stop the game and the subsequent “face-off” shall take place at the nearest Neutral Zone Face-off Spot outside the Attacking Zone of the offending Team.</p> <p>If an attacking Player has been pushed, shoved, or fouled by a defending Player so as to cause them to come into contact with the Goalkeeper, such contact will not be deemed contact initiated by the attacking Player for purposes of this rule, provided the attacking Player has made a reasonable effort to avoid such contact.</p> <p>If a defending Player has been pushed, shoved, or fouled by an attacking Player so as to cause the defending Player to come into contact with their own Goalkeeper, such contact shall be deemed contact initiated by the attacking Player for purposes of this rule, and if necessary, a penalty assessed to the attacking Player and if a goal is scored it would be disallowed.</p> <p>69.1. PENALTY</p> <p>In all cases in which an attacking Player initiates “intentional or deliberate” contact with a Goalkeeper, whether or not the Goalkeeper is inside or outside</p>	
---	--	--

the Goal Crease, and whether or not a goal is scored, the attacking Player will receive a penalty (Minor or Major, as the Referee deems appropriate). In all cases where the infraction being imposed is to the attacking Player for hindering the Goalkeeper's ability to move freely in their Goal Crease, the penalty to be assessed is for "Goalkeeper interference". In exercising their judgment, the Referee should give more significant consideration to the degree and nature of the relevant contact with the Goalkeeper than to the exact location of the Goalkeeper at the time of the contact.

69.2. CONTACT INSIDE THE GOAL CREASE

If an attacking Player initiates "a relevant contact" with a Goalkeeper, incidental or otherwise, while the Goalkeeper is in their Goal Crease, and a goal is scored, the goal will be disallowed.

If a Goalkeeper, in the "act of establishing their position" within their Goal Crease, initiates contact with an attacking Player who is in the Goal Crease, and this results in an impairment of the Goalkeeper's ability to defend their goal, and a goal is scored, the goal will be disallowed.

If, after any contact by a Goalkeeper who is attempting to establish position in their Goal Crease, the attacking Player does not immediately vacate their current position in the Goal Crease (i.e., give ground to the Goalkeeper), and a goal is scored, the goal will be disallowed. In all such cases, whether or not a goal is scored, the attacking Player will receive the appropriate penalty for Goalkeeper "interference".

If an attacking Player establishes a "significant position" within the Goal Crease, so as to obstruct the Goalkeeper's vision and impair their ability to defend their goal, and a goal is scored, the goal will be disallowed.

For this purpose, a Player "establishes a significant position within the crease" when, in the Referee's judgment, their body, or a substantial portion thereof, is within the Goal Crease for more than an instantaneous period of time.

69.3. CONTACT OUTSIDE THE GOAL CREASE

If an attacking Player initiates any "relevant contact" with a Goalkeeper, other than "incidental contact", while the Goalkeeper is outside their Goal Crease, and a goal is scored, the goal will be disallowed.

A Goalkeeper is not "fair game" just because they are outside the Goal Crease. The appropriate penalty should be assessed in every case where an attacking Player makes "unnecessary contact" with the Goalkeeper.

However, "incidental contact" will be permitted when the Goalkeeper is in the act of playing the puck outside their Goal Crease provided the attacking Player has made a "reasonable effort" to avoid such unnecessary contact. When a Goalkeeper has played the puck outside of their Goal Crease and is then prevented from returning to their Goal Crease area due to the deliberate actions of an attacking Player, such Player may be penalized for "Goalkeeper interference".

Similarly, the Goalkeeper may be penalized, if by their actions outside of their Goal Crease they deliberately interfere with an attacking Player who is attempting to play the puck or an opponent.

69.4. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

If deemed appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.

**LEAVING THE
PLAYER'S
BENCH OR
PENALTY BOX
70**

LEAVING THE PLAYER'S BENCH OR PENALTY BOX

No Player may leave the Players' Bench or Penalty Box at any time during an altercation or for the purpose of starting an altercation.

70.1 LEGAL LINE CHANGE

A Player who has entered the game while play is in progress from – own Players' Bench or legally from the Penalty Box (penalty time has expired) who starts an altercation may be subject to discipline in accordance with Rule 28 – Supplementary Discipline.

A Player or Players who have entered the game on a legal line change during a stoppage of play, who line up in preparation for the ensuing "face-off", and who participate in an altercation shall be penalized under the appropriate rule and will be subject to discipline in accordance with Supplementary Discipline (a Game Misconduct is not automatic in this situation unless provided for as a result of their actions in the altercation).

70.2. LEAVING THE PLAYERS' BENCH

Players shall not be permitted to come on the ice during a stoppage of play or at the end of the first and second periods for the purpose of warming-up. The Referee will report any violation of this rule to the Proper Authorities for disciplinary action.

Except at the end of each period or for entering the game legally, no Player may, at any time, leave the Players' Bench.

If it is necessary to proceed to the Dressing Room during the course of the game (and when it is required to proceed by way of the ice to access the Dressing Room), the Player must wait for a stoppage of play and ensure there are not altercations in progress before proceeding. The Player who was the first or second Player to leave the Players' Bench (or Penalty Box) during an altercation or for the purpose of starting an altercation, from either or both Teams shall be assessed a Game Misconduct Penalty.

70.3. LEAVING THE PENALTY BOX

Except at the end of each period or on expiration of their penalty, no Player may, at any time, leave the Penalty Box.

A Player serving a penalty in the Penalty Box, who is to be changed after the penalty has been served, must proceed at once by way of the ice and be at their own Players' Bench before any change can be made.

For any violation of this rule, a Bench Minor Penalty shall be imposed for "too many Players on the ice".

→ Rule 74 – Too many Players on the Ice.

A penalized Player who leaves the Penalty Box before their penalty has expired, whether play is in progress or not, shall incur an additional Minor Penalty after serving their unexpired penalty.

Any Player who, having entered the Penalty Box, leaves the Penalty Box prior to the expiration of their penalty for the purpose of challenging an Official's ruling, shall be assessed a Game Misconduct Penalty. If deemed

appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.

This rule does not replace any other more severe penalty that may be imposed for leaving the Penalty Box for the purpose of starting or participating in an altercation as outlined in this rule.

Any penalized Player leaving the Penalty Box during a stoppage of play and during an altercation shall incur a Minor Penalty plus a Game Misconduct Penalty. The Minor Penalty plus the unexpired time remaining in their original penalty must be served by a replacement Player placed in the Penalty Box by the Coach of the offending Team.

If a Player leaves the Penalty Box before their penalty is fully served, the Penalty Timekeeper shall note the time and signal the On-ice Officials who will stop play when the offending Player's Team obtains "control of the puck".

An additional Minor Penalty must be served by this Player in addition to the time remaining in their original penalty (this unexpired time is calculated from the time they left the Penalty Box illegally).

In the case of a Player returning to the ice before their time has expired through an error of the Penalty Timekeeper, they are not to serve an additional penalty, but must serve their unexpired time this unexpired time is calculated from the time they left the Penalty Box through the error of the Penalty Timekeeper.

At a stoppage of play following the expiration of their penalties, if a Player or Players exiting the Penalty Box get involved in an altercation, those coming from the Penalty Box shall be assessed the penalties they incur in the altercation.

If deemed appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.

Should a Player coming from the Penalty Box at a stoppage of play get involved with an opponent and the opponent is deemed to be the instigator of the altercation, then the Player coming from the Penalty Box would not be subject to the Game Misconduct Penalty. If deemed appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.

70.4. BENCH MINOR PENALTY

A Bench Minor Penalty shall be imposed on a Team whose Player(s) leave the Players' Bench for any purpose other than a change of Players and when no altercation is in progress.

If a Coach or team personnel gets on the ice, unless directed to do so by On-ice Official or Medical Personnel, to attend to an injured Player after the start of a period and before that period is ended, the Referee shall impose a Bench Minor Penalty against the Team and report the incident to the Proper Authorities for disciplinary action.

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.

70.5. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY

A Game Misconduct Penalty shall be imposed on the Player who was the first or second Player to leave the Players' Bench or Penalty Box during

GM3

	<p>an altercation or for the purpose of starting an altercation, from either or both Teams.</p> <p>Any penalized Player leaving the Penalty Box during a stoppage of play and during an altercation shall incur a Minor Penalty plus a Game Misconduct Penalty. The Minor Penalty plus the unexpired time remaining in their original penalty must be served by a replacement Player placed in the Penalty Box by the Coach of the offending Team.</p> <p>Any Player who has been ordered to the Dressing Room by the Officials and returns to their Players' Bench or to the ice surface for any reason before the appropriate time shall be assessed a Game Misconduct. If deemed appropriate, Supplementary Discipline can be applied by the Proper Authorities at their discretion.</p> <p>Once a Player enters the Penalty Box, they must not leave until their penalty expires and their Team is entitled to an additional Player on the ice, or, at the end of a period to proceed to their Dressing Room, or, when they have received permission from an On-ice Official. At any other time, they shall be assessed a Game Misconduct Penalty under this rule.</p> <p>70.6 PENALTY SHOT</p> <p>If a Player of the attacking side in possession of the puck shall be in such a position as to have no opposition between them and the opposing Goalkeeper, and while in such position their shall be interfered with by a Player of the opposing Team who shall have illegally entered the game, the Referee shall impose a "Penalty Shot" against the Team to which the offending Player belongs.</p> <p>70.7. AWARDED GOAL</p> <p>If, when the opposing Goalkeeper has been removed from the ice, a Player of the side attacking the unattended goal is interfered with in the Neutral or Attacking Zone by a Player who shall have entered the game illegally, the Referee shall immediately award a goal to the non-offending Team.</p> <p>70.8. DISALLOWED GOAL</p> <p>If a penalized Player returns to the ice from the Penalty Box before their penalty has expired by their own error or the error of the Penalty Timekeeper, any goal scored by their own Team while they are illegally on the ice shall be disallowed but all penalties imposed on either Team shall be served as regular penalties.</p> <p>If a Player shall illegally enter the game from their own Players' Bench or from the Penalty Box, any goal scored by their own Team while they are illegally on the ice shall be disallowed but all penalties imposed on either Team shall be served as regular penalties.</p>	GM2
--	--	-----

UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT 75

UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

Players, Coaches and team personnel are responsible for their conduct at all times and must endeavor to prevent dis-orderly conduct before, during or after the game, on or off the ice and any place in the Rink. The Referees may assess penalties to any of the above Team Personnel for failure to do so.

When such conduct is directed at an official → **Rule 39 – Abuse of Officials** shall be applied.

75.1. MINOR PENALTY

A Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:

(I) Any identifiable Player who uses obscene, profane or abusive language or gestures directed at any person. An additional Game Misconduct Penalty for use of obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks – refer to Rule 75.4 – Game Misconduct Penalty.

(II) Any Player who is guilty of “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” including, but not limited to hair-pulling, grabbing hold of a face mask, banging with a stick or another object at the Boards or glass, etc. during the progress of the game or during a stoppage of play. Note: If the Referee classifies physical offences committed to be serious and severe, based on the degree of force, violence.

(III) Any Player who throws any object onto the ice from the Players’ or Penalty Box (or from any other off-ice location);

(IV) A Player who deliberately removes their jersey or their helmet prior to participating in an altercation on or who is clearly wearing a jersey that has been modified and does not conform to → **Rule 9 – Uniforms**, shall be assessed a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” and a Game Misconduct. If the altercation never materializes, the Player shall receive a Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” and a tenminute (10) Misconduct Penalty for deliberately removing their jersey.

If a penalized Player is assessed an additional “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” penalty either before or after they begin serving their original penalty(-ies), the additional Minor Penalty is added to their unexpired time and served consecutively.

75.2. BENCH MINOR PENALTY

A Bench Minor Penalty for “Unsportsmanlike Conduct” shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:

(I) When any unidentifiable player, Coach or team personnel throws any object onto the ice from the Players’ or Penalty Box (or from any other off-ice location) or is banging with a stick or another object at the Boards or glass, etc. during the progress of the game or during a stoppage of play.

	<p>(II) Any unidentifiable Player or any Coach or team personnel uses obscene, profane, or abusive language or gesture directed towards any person or is banging with a stick or another object at the Boards or glass, etc.</p> <p>(III) Whenever Coaches and/or non-playing Club personnel uses obscene or profane language or gestures anywhere in the Rink. An additional Game Misconduct Penalty for use of obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks – refer to Rule 75.5 – Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>75.3. MISCONDUCT PENALTY Misconduct penalties shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:</p> <p>(I) Any Player who persists in using obscene, profane, or abusive language directed towards any person after being assessed a minor or Bench Minor Penalty under this rule. An additional Game Misconduct Penalty for use of obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks – refer to Rule 75.4– Game Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>(II) Any Player who deliberately throws any equipment out of the playing area. At the discretion of a Game Official, a Game Misconduct Penalty may be imposed.</p> <p>(III) Any Player who persists in any course of conduct (including threatening or abusive language or gestures or similar actions) designed to incite an opponent into incurring a penalty.</p> <p>(IV) When a penalized Player challenges or disputes the ruling of an Official after they have already entered the Penalty Box and play has resumed.</p> <p>(V) In general, participants displaying this type of behavior are assessed a Minor Penalty, then a Misconduct Penalty and then a Game Misconduct Penalty if they persist.</p> <p>75.4. GAME MISCONDUCT PENALTY Game Misconduct penalties shall be assessed under this rule for the following infractions:</p> <p>(I) If a Player persists in any course of conduct for which they were previously assessed a Misconduct Penalty.</p> <p>(II) Any Player, Coach or team personnel who uses obscene gestures, racial slurs or taunts or sexual remarks, during or after the game, on or off the ice and any location while in the arena and its connected premises. The Referee shall report the circumstances to the Proper Authorities for further disciplinary action.</p> <p>(III) Coaches and team personnel who have previously been assessed a Bench Minor Penalty for the use obscene or profane</p>	<p>GM2</p> <p>Tribunal</p>
--	--	----------------------------

	<p>language or gestures anywhere in the Rink. The Referee shall report the circumstances to the Proper Authorities for further disciplinary action.</p> <p>(IV) Any Player, Coach, or other team personnel whose actions, toward a Coach or other non-playing Team Personnel, could in any way cause injury. The Referee shall report the circumstances to the Proper Authorities for further disciplinary action.</p> <p>(V) Any Player, Coach, or non-playing Club personnel who directs obscene, profane, or abusive language or gestures to any person after the expiration of the game. This action may occur on or off the ice.</p> <p>(VI) Any Player, Coach, or team personnel who spits on or at an opponent or anyone in the Rink during a game.</p> <p>(VII) A bleeding Player who intentionally smears blood from their body onto an opponent or anyone anywhere in the Rink.</p>	<p>Tribunal</p> <p>Tribunal</p>
--	---	---------------------------------

Additional

	Ineligible players – as per NZIHF, or NZIHF Member Organization Regulations	Tribunal
	Eye Gouging	Tribunal
	Fighting – During / After handshakes	Tribunal
	Serious Misconduct at a Tribunal	Tribunal
	Abuse of an official – Molesting	Tribunal
	Abuse of a spectator – Molesting	Tribunal
	Team official – Pulling the team from the ice and not returning	Tribunal
	Team official – Allowing his team to go on the ice for a bench clearing altercation at any point in the game	Tribunal
	Deliberate attempt to injure resulting in injury to an opponent	Tribunal

	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 46 – Fighting Or 51 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 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 Game Misconduct 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. Two players may be assessed Match Penalties for Fighting without having an aggressor or instigator.
9. Where it is obvious that one player is the instigator or aggressor, that player may be assessed a Major plus automatic Game Misconduct, depending upon the degree of retaliation.
10. 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.
11. 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.

