



SECTION 4

TYPES OF PENALTIES

SECTION 4 – TYPES OF PENALTIES

Rule 4.1 Penalties

Penalties shall be in actual playing time, and are divided into the following classes:

- Minor Penalties
- Bench Minor Penalties
- Major Penalties
- Misconduct Penalties
- Game Ejection
- Game Misconduct Penalties
- Gross Misconduct Penalties
- Match Penalties
- Penalty Shot

- 4.1 (a) Any player or team official may be assessed penalties at any time before, during, or after a game, when an offense is committed on the ice or off the ice before entering the dressing rooms. Any altercations occurring off the ice, prior to the beginning of the warm-up or following the conclusion of the game, must be reported to the appropriate Member or league by the Referee. A player who is assessed any penalty in the pre-game warm-up will automatically have their name placed on the Official Game Report and be counted as one of the eligible players.
- 4.1 (b) Where the rules state that the Coach will designate a player to serve a penalty, the designated player must have been on the ice at the time of the infraction. This will be judged based upon which players were on the ice when the play was stopped. If the Coach refuses to name a player, the Referee will name any player of the offending team to serve the penalty.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.1 (a)

When an infraction to the rules occurs before or after the game, and is observed by the Referee, a Linesperson or the appointed Stand-by Official, the penalties as prescribed by the rules will be assessed. When an infraction to the rules occurs after the players and team officials have entered their dressing rooms following a game and such infraction is observed by the Referee, a Linesperson or the appointed Stand-by Official, a report of such infraction(s) will be made to the appropriate Member or league.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.1 (a)

An incident occurs off the ice surface and is not witnessed by any On-Ice Official or appointed Stand-By Official, but is reported to the Referee. What action should be taken?

RULING:

No penalties may be assessed, as the incident was not witnessed by the Referee, the Linesperson or the Stand-By Official. If the incident was reported to the Referee by a League Official, a Team Official or an Off-Ice Official, the Referee will report that information to the appropriate Member or league immediately following the game. If the incident was reported to the Referee by any other person (i.e. fan, media), no further action should be taken.

Rule 4.2 Minor Penalties

A Minor penalty is a two-minute time penalty. Any player assessed a Minor penalty, except a goaltender, will be removed from the ice and placed in the Penalty Bench for two minutes of playing time.

- 4.2 (a) For a Minor penalty, any player, except a goaltender, will be ruled off the ice for two minutes of actual playing time, during which time their team will play shorthanded.
- 4.2 (b) If the opposing team scores a goal while a team is shorthanded because of one or more Minor or Bench Minor penalties, the Minor penalty with the least amount of time remaining will automatically terminate. In the case of a player who has received a double Minor penalty, their first Minor penalty will be terminated.
- When a goal is scored on a Penalty Shot against a team that is shorthanded because of a Minor or Bench Minor penalty, no player of the shorthanded team will return to the ice with the scoring of the goal.
- 4.2 (c) Coincidental Minor penalties to both teams do not cause either team to be shorthanded. (see Rule 4.5 – Coincidental Penalties)

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.2 (a)

When a goal is scored and penalties are being served, the Referee would ask the following questions:

1. *Is the team scored on playing shorthanded?*
2. *Is it because of a Minor or Bench Minor penalty?*

ACTION:

If the Referee answers YES to both questions, then the Minor or Bench Minor penalty with the least amount of time remaining would be terminated. The only exception would be if the goal was scored during a Penalty Shot, in which case no player would return.

Note 1: Coincidental penalties do not cause a team to be shorthanded and are never terminated by a goal.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.2 (a)

If the officials neglect to place a player in the Penalty Bench and the team continues to play shorthanded, no further action is required until it is noticed and the player is placed in the Penalty Bench or the penalty time expires. However, if the penalized player actually enters the game, that player is on the ice illegally and any goals scored while the player is on the ice will be disallowed.

Note 1: The player would not be penalized further, as it was the officials' error by not placing them in the Penalty Bench. They would only need to serve the remainder of their original penalty, as applicable.

Rule 4.3 Bench Minor Penalties

A Bench Minor penalty is a two-minute time penalty, to be served in the Penalty Bench by any player of the offending team, who was on the ice at the time of the infraction.

- 4.3 (a) A Bench Minor penalty requires the team against which the penalty is assessed to play a player short for a period of two minutes of actual playing time.

- 4.3 (b) Whenever a Bench Minor penalty is to be assessed, if the player guilty of the actual infraction (including players in the Penalty Bench) can be identified by the Referee, that player will serve the penalty. However, if the player is not identified, then the Coach of the penalized team, through the Captain, will designate any player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.

Note 1: In a “Too Many Players” situation, there is not necessarily a single, clearly-identifiable offending player. Therefore, the Coach of the offending team is permitted to select any player who was on the ice, at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.3 (a)

Where a team is assessed a Bench Minor penalty, that penalty must be served by a player on the ice. If, during the same stoppage of play, the team is assessed another Bench Minor penalty, a second player who was on the ice must serve this second Bench Minor penalty. The offending team would resume play two players short.

Rule 4.4 Major Penalties

A major penalty is a five-minute time penalty. Any player assessed a Major penalty will also be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty.

- 4.4 (a) Any player, goaltender or team official who is assessed a Major penalty will also be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty, will be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game and will be reported to the appropriate Member or league for further action. The Coach of the penalized team, through the Captain, will designate any player on the ice at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.
- 4.4 (b) If a player is assessed both a Minor penalty and a Major penalty at the same stoppage of play, the Major penalty will be served first.

Note 1: When a Major penalty and a Minor penalty are assessed at the same time to against two different players of the same team, the Minor will be recorded as the first penalty assessed.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.4 (a)

QUESTION:

A player from Team A is cross-checked, causing injury that is not observed by the Referee. Immediately following, a player on Team B is sent on a breakaway and is tripped from behind and the Referee signals a Penalty Shot. As this is the first stoppage of play, the Linesperson reports the cross-check with injury to the Referee.

RULING:

Assess the Major penalty plus Game Misconduct penalty for Cross-Checking to the player from Team B and a minor penalty for Tripping to Team A. This would nullify the Penalty Shot because the play should have been stopped prior to the foul occurring.

Rule 4.5 Coincidental Penalties

Coincidental penalties are time penalties of equal duration, assessed to different teams, at the same stoppage of play.

- 4.5 (a) When coincidental penalties are assessed to players on each team during the same stoppage of play, immediate substitutions will be made for those players. Neither team will be shorthanded as the result of coincidental penalties.
- 4.5 (b) When coincidental penalty rule is applied and there is a differential in the total time penalties, those penalties causing the differential will be served first, as a time penalty, in the normal manner. Any time differential in the total time penalties must be served by a player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction.
- 4.5 (c) When the coincidental penalty rule is applied, the penalized player must serve the time penalties as well as the coincidental penalties in the Penalty Bench.

Note 1: The only exception is when the offending player is removed from the game with a Game Ejection, Game Misconduct, Match Penalty, or Gross Misconduct penalty, in which case, they should proceed directly to their dressing room. In this situation, a player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction must still serve any associated time penalties. If the Major or Match penalty is coincidental, no substitute is required to serve.

Note 2: As per Rule 4.13 (a)(Note 1), when a goaltender is assessed a coincidental penalty, a player from the ice is required to serve the penalty.

- 4.5 (d) In coincidental penalty situations, officials will use the following procedure to determine which penalties should be “canceled”:

MOTO

- i) Cancel as **Many** penalties as possible.
- ii) Cancel in a way to make the team only **One** player short.
- iii) Cancel in a way to avoid **Taking** an extra player off the ice.
- iv) Cancel using the **Order** of penalty occurrence or in the order that they were reported by the Referee.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.5 (d)

At the 6:00 mark, A3 is assessed 2+2. At the 5:00 mark, B7 scores, but before play resumes B8 is assessed a Minor penalty.

QUESTION:

Are the Minor penalties to A3 and B8 considered coincidental or do they play 4-on-4 with two minutes showing on each team's penalty time clock?

ANSWER:

The penalties must be assessed at the same stoppage of play in order to be considered coincidental. Therefore, the teams would play 4-on-4 for two minutes (and the penalties have to be posted on the scoreboard).

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.5 (d)

The following examples illustrate the above procedure, when Minor penalties are assessed. All penalties were assessed at the same stoppage.

- i. A6 - 2 B11 - 2
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.
- ii. A6 - 2 B11 - 2
A7 - 2 B14 - 2
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.
- iii. A6 - 2 B11 - 2 + 2
A7 - 2
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.
- iv. A6 - 2 B11 - 2
A7 - 2
Team A will play one player short. A7 will serve the two-minute time penalty. A6 penalty is cancelled due to order of occurrence.
- v. A6 - 2 B11 - 2
A7 - 2 B14 - 2 + 2
Team B will play one player short for two minutes. B11 must serve the time penalty to avoid taking another player from the ice.
- vi. A6 - 2 B11 - 2 + 2
Team B will play one player short for two minutes. Another player from the ice will serve the time penalty.
- vii. A6 - 2 B11 - 2 + 2
B14 - 2
Team B will resume play one player short for four minutes. B11 will serve the time penalties in order to make Team B only one player short.

Interpretation 3 Rule 4.5 (d)

A player involved in the coincidental penalty rule must serve the full amount of time assessed, except if a goal scored against their team washes out a portion of a Minor penalty.

| | | |
|------------|----------|------|
| A9 - 2 + 2 | B14 - 2 | 8:40 |
| | B scores | 8:25 |

The coincidental penalty rule is applied, and immediate substitution is permitted for B14. Team A is required to send a player from the ice to the Penalty Bench to serve the time penalty assessed to A9. The time penalty starts at 8:40. With the goal by Team B at 8:25, the time penalty being served is washed out. However, A9 must serve the entirety of their penalty and will leave the Penalty Bench at the first whistle after 6:25.

Interpretation 4 Rule 4.5 (d)

| | | |
|--------|----------|------|
| A7 - 2 | B8 - 2 | 4:00 |
| A8 - 2 | | 3:30 |
| | B scores | 3:00 |

A8 returns at 3:00. The coincidental penalties to A7 and B8 did not cause their teams to be shorthanded.

Interpretation 5 Rule 4.5 (d)

B3 - 2 5:00

A8 - 2 4:30

A9 - 2 4:00

B scores 3:50

A8 returns at 3:50. Team A is playing shorthanded; the first time penalty terminates.

Interpretation 6 Rule 4.5 (d)

A8 - 2 + 2 4:00

A9 - 2 3:30

B scores 3:00

The first penalty assessed to A8 is terminated. No one returns.

Interpretation 7 Rule 4.5 (d)

A9 - 2 4:00

A8 - 2 + 2 4:00

B scores 3:00

A9 returns. Order of occurrence of the penalties is the critical factor.

Interpretation 8 Rule 4.5 (d)

A8 - 2 + 2 5:00

A9 - 2 4:30

B scores 2:50

A9 returns, A8's second penalty began at 3:00.

Interpretation 9 Rule 4.5 (d)

A6 - 2 B7 - 2 1:30

In this situation, late in a period where players would not be eligible to return to the ice prior to the conclusion of the period, it is acceptable to send the players to their respective dressing rooms to avoid confrontation at the end of the period. The Referee would be expected to take charge of this situation. (This procedure is only recommended in situations where there are full intermissions between periods.)

Interpretation 10 Rule 4.5 (d)

The following examples illustrate the "cancellation" procedure, when Major penalties are assessed. All penalties were assessed at the same stoppage.

i. A6 - MATCH (5) B12 - 5+GM
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

ii. A6 - 5+GM+5+GM B12 - 5+GM
B11 - 5+GM
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

iii. A6 - 5+GM B12 - 5+GM
A7 - 5+GM

Team A to resume play one player short. A7 time penalty to be served by a player from on the ice. A6 penalty is cancelled due to order of occurrence.

iv. A6 - 5+GM+2 B7 - 5+GM + 2
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

v. A6 - 5+GM+2 B7 - 2
B8 - 5+GM
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

vi. A6 - 5+GM+2 B8 - 2 + 2
A7 - 5+GM+2 B9 - 5+GM+5+GM
Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

Interpretation 11 Rule 4.5 (d)

A3 - 2 B7 - 2
A4 - 2 B8 - 5+GM
A6 - 5+GM

Team A will resume play one player short for two minutes. A4 will serve the time penalty because of order of occurrence

Interpretation 12 Rule 4.5 (d)

A6 - 5+GM + 2 B11 - 5+GM
A7 - 5+GM

Team A will play one player short for seven minutes. A7 will cancel with B11 to place Team A only one player short.

Interpretation 13 Rule 4.5 (d)

A6 - 2+2 B11 - 5+GM+2
A7 - 5+GM+ 2 B12 - 5+GM+5+GM
A8 - 5+GM

Team A and B will each resume play one player short. A6 will serve the four-minute time penalty. Team B will need a player from the ice to serve the five-minute time penalty to B12.

Interpretation 14 Rule 4.5 (d)

B3 - 2 5:00
A8 - 2 4:30
A9 - 5+GM 4:00
B scores 3:30

A8 returns. Team A is playing shorthanded and serving a Minor penalty.

Rule 4.6 Coincidental Minor Penalties – Junior

The following rule will apply to Junior categories, where time penalties of equal duration are assessed to different teams at the same stoppage of play.

- 4.6 (a) In Junior categories, when teams are at full numerical strength and a single Minor penalty is assessed to a single player on each team during the same stoppage of play, play will resume with both teams playing below full numerical strength for the duration of the penalties. Immediate substitutions for the penalized players will not be permitted.

Unless the offending players have been removed from the game, the penalized players will take their place on the Penalty Bench and remain there until the expiry of their penalty, at which time they will immediately return to the ice.

Note 1: This rule applies only to situations where there is no differential in penalty time assessed to the offending players on each team. See 4.6 (b) – Coincidental Penalties for further clarification.

Note 2: This rule only applies where a single Minor penalty is assessed to a single player on each team. If multiple Minor penalties are assessed to a single player on each team or a single Minor penalty is assessed to multiple players on each team, these penalties will be considered coincidental and served in accordance with Rule 4.5 (b) – Coincidental Penalties.

- 4.6 (b) In Junior categories, when coincidental Minor penalties are assessed to players on each team during the same stoppage of play, but there is a **time differential** in the penalties assessed, immediate substitutions will be made for the coincidental penalties. Unless the offending players have been removed from the game, the penalized players will take their place on the Penalty Bench and remain there until the first whistle following the expiry of their penalty. The time penalty that creates the differential will be served by a substitute from the offending team, as per Rule 4.5 (b) – Coincidental Penalties.
- 4.6 (c) This rule does not apply to Major or Match penalties. In situations involving coincidental Major or Match penalties, please refer to Rule 4.5 – Coincidental Penalties.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.6 (a)

QUESTION: The following penalties are assessed at the same stoppage of play. What is the on-ice strength when play resumes?

A6 2 minutes

B9 2 minutes

ANSWER: Teams will play 4-on-4 for two minutes. A6 and B9 will take their place on the Penalty Bench and will exit immediately upon the expiry of their time penalties.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.6 (b)

QUESTION: The following penalties are assessed at the same stoppage of play. What is the on-ice strength when play resumes?

A6 2 minutes + 2 minutes

B11 2 minutes

ANSWER: Team A will play shorthanded (5-on-4) for two minutes. A substitute from Team A must serve a two-minute time penalty on behalf of A6. A6 and B11 will serve the full duration of their penalties and will exit the Penalty Bench at the first whistle, following the expiry of their respective penalties.

Rule 4.7 Misconduct Penalties

A Misconduct penalty is a non-time penalty that does not result in the offending team playing shorthanded. The offending player will be removed from the ice for a period of 10 minutes of playing time.

- 4.7 (a) A player, except a goaltender, who is assessed a Misconduct penalty will be removed from the ice for a period of 10 minutes of actual playing time. A substitute for the penalized player will be permitted immediately. A player serving a Misconduct penalty will remain in the Penalty Bench until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their penalty.
- 4.7 (b) When a player is assessed a Minor and a Misconduct penalty, the penalized team will immediately place a substitute player on the bench to serve the

Minor penalty. The Misconduct penalty will commence on the termination of the Minor penalty.

- 4.7 (c) Any player who is assessed a second Misconduct penalty in the same game will automatically be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.7 (a)

Where a team is to be assessed a Misconduct (delayed), the Referee will raise their arm to signal a delayed penalty. If the offending team is scored upon before play is stopped, the Misconduct penalty will still be assessed.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.7 (a)

A player of Team A is serving a Minor penalty on the Penalty Bench. While they are serving this penalty, they are assessed a Misconduct. How does the Referee handle this situation?

RULING:

Team A will place another player on the Penalty Bench to serve the remainder of the original Minor. The original player of Team A would now remain on the Penalty Bench for 10 minutes in addition to the time remaining in their original penalty.

Rule 4.8 Game Ejection & Game Misconduct Penalties

A Game Ejection or Game Misconduct penalty is a non-time penalty that does not result in the offending team playing shorthanded. The offending player will be removed from the game.

- 4.8 (a) Any player or Team Official receiving a Game Misconduct penalty will be removed from the game and ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game and will be reported to the appropriate Member or league for further action. A substitute for the penalized player will be permitted immediately. A total of 10 minutes will be recorded on the Official Game Report against the offending player for a Game Misconduct.

Note 1: Where a player or Team Official is ordered to the dressing room under this rule, it is sufficient that they are away from the Players' or Penalty Bench and are not directing or interacting with the teams in any manner and in no way interacting with or bothering the officials. Should the individual violate this rule, they will be penalized in accordance with Rule 10.4 (f) - Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench.

- 4.8 (b) A player will be assessed a Game Ejection penalty in the following circumstances:

- i. When a player is assessed three Minor penalties for "stick infractions" in the same game. For the purpose of this rule, "stick infractions" are Rule 9.1 — Butt-Ending, Rule 9.2 — Cross-Checking, Rule 9.3 — Slashing, Rule 9.4 — Spearing, and Rule 9.5 — High-sticking — Junior/Senior.
- ii. When a player, in Minor or Female divisions, is assessed three Minor or double Minor penalties for Rule 7.6 — Head Contact in the same game.

Any player who is assessed a Game Ejection penalty will be removed from the game and ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game. No time will be recorded on the Official Game Report against the offending player for a Game Ejection penalty. A substitute for the penalized player will be permitted immediately.

- 4.8 (c) Any player or team official who is assessed a Game Misconduct penalty in the last 10 minutes of regular playing time, at any time in overtime, or after the conclusion of the game will automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next regular league/play-off game or seven days.

Note 1: A Game Ejection is not equal to a Game Misconduct penalty and a player receiving a Game Ejection penalty does not trigger any automatic suspension.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.8 (a)

Due to an error by the Officials, a player who should have been ruled out of the game with a Game Misconduct or Game Ejection penalty was not actually removed from the game. If this is later realized by or brought to the attention of the Officials **prior to** the completion of the game, the Referee should assess the appropriate penalty and remove the player. Any goals scored or assisted by the offending player, after the point of the game from which they should have been removed, are to be washed out.

Note 1: No goal may be washed out if this is not brought to the attention of the Referee until after the completion of the game, but this should be noted in the Official Game Report.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.8 (b)

For the purposes of accumulation towards a Game Ejection penalty, a double Minor penalty will be considered one infraction.

Rule 4.9 Gross Misconduct Penalties

A Gross Misconduct penalty is a non-timed penalty that does not result in the offending team playing shorthanded. The offending player will be removed from the game.

- 4.9 (a) Any player or Team Official who is assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty will be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game and will be reported to the appropriate Member or league for further action. A substitute for the penalized player will be permitted immediately. A total of 10 minutes will be recorded on the Official Game Report against the offending player for a Gross Misconduct.
- 4.9 (b) Any player or team official who is assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty in the last 10 minutes of regular playing time, at any time in overtime, or after the conclusion of the game will automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next regular league/play-off game or seven days.

Note 1: Where a player or Team Official is ordered to the dressing room under this rule, it is sufficient that they are away from the Players' or Penalty Bench and are not directing or interacting with the teams in any manner and in no way interacting with or bothering the officials. Should the individual violate this rule, they will be penalized in accordance with Rule 10.4 (f) – Leaving the Players or Penalty Bench.

Rule 4.10 Match Penalties

A Match Penalty is a five-minute time penalty that results in the offending team playing shorthanded and the offending player being removed from the game.

- 4.10 (a) Any player or Team Official who is assessed a Match penalty will be ordered to the dressing room immediately, for the balance of the game, and will not be permitted to take part in any further games until the case has been dealt with by the appropriate Member or league.

Note 1: Where a player or Team Official is order to the dressing room under this rule, it is sufficient that they are away from the Players' or Penalty Bench and are not directing or interacting with the teams in any manner and in no way interacting with or bothering the officials. Should the individual violate this rule, they will be penalized in accordance with Rule 10.4 (f) – Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench.

- 4.10 (b) When a Match penalty is assessed, the offending player's team will be required to send a player to the Penalty Bench to serve the five-minute time penalty. The player who serves the time penalty must have been on the ice at the time of the infraction. This section would not apply in the case of the coincidental Major or Match penalty rule.

Note 1: Referees are required to report all Match penalties and the surrounding circumstances to the appropriate Member or league immediately following the game involved.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.10 (a)

A player incurring a Match penalty does not automatically receive a Game Misconduct. They are removed from the game and a substitute from the ice serves the five-minute time penalty.

Rule 4.11 Penalty Shots

A Penalty Shot is a non-time penalty, which is awarded to the non-offending team, in lieu of a Minor Penalty.

The coach/captain of the non-offending team may designate any eligible player, other than a goaltender, to take the Penalty Shot. In the event that the coach/captain declines to select a player, the Referee will designate a player. For the purposes of this rule, any player serving a penalty or who has been removed from the game at the time the Penalty Shot is awarded will be deemed ineligible.

4.11 (a) A penalty shot will be awarded for the following acts:

- i. When a player is fouled while on a breakaway, and the situation meets the following five criteria:
 - The puck carrier is in the Neutral or Attacking Zone.
 - The puck carrier has possession and control of the puck.
 - The puck carrier has no other opposing players to pass (other than the goaltender).
 - The puck carrier is tripped or fouled from behind, or fouled by the goaltender.
 - The puck carrier must be denied a reasonable scoring opportunity.
- ii. If during the last two minutes of regular playing time or at any time in overtime, a team is penalized for deliberate illegal substitution. (Rule 10.1 – Delay of Game)
- iii. When a goaltender or any other defending player deliberately removes their helmet or facial protector during the course of a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. When a defending player deliberately participates in the play without a helmet or facial protector during the course of a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. When a goaltender in their defending zone deliberately removes their helmet or facial protector, blocker or trapper during the last two minutes of

regular playing time, or any time in overtime. (violations of Rule 3.6 (b) & (c) – Protective Equipment, as well as Rule 10.1 (a) – Delay of Game)

- iv. Where a goaltender deliberately piles snow or other obstacles at or near their net which, in the Referee's opinion, prevents a goal while the offending team's goaltender is legally on the ice. (Rule 8.3 (a) – Interference).
- v. When a defending player (except the goaltender) picks up the puck from the ice with their hand while the puck is in the goal crease. (Rule 10.2 (a)(v) – Handling or Falling on the Puck)
- vi. When a player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is interfered with by a player of the opposing team who will have illegally entered the game, is deemed ineligible due to a violation of 'illegal equipment', or by a player or team official on the players' or Penalty Bench. (Rule 10.4 (a)(iii) – Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench, as well as Rule 10.6 – Illegal Equipment)
- vii. When any player of the defending team, including the goaltender, deliberately throws, shoots, or kicks their stick, or any part thereof, or any other object at the puck or puck carrier in the defending zone, or while a player is in possession and control of the puck on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and such an action(s) occur(s). (Rule 10.5 (a)(ii)(iii) – Throwing or Shooting Stick or Object)
- viii. When a goaltender or any other defending player, in the defending zone, deliberately dislodges the goal from its position during the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime. (Rule 10.1 (iv) – Delay of Game).
- ix. When a goaltender deliberately dislodges the goal from its position during the course of a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone (Rule 10.1 (iv) – Delay of Game)
- x. When, in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, the coach is assessed a Major penalty plus a Game Misconduct for refusing to start play, a Penalty Shot will also be awarded. (Rule 10.8 – Refusing to Start Play)
- xi. If an 'unnatural event' causes a stoppage of play when a player is on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and, in the opinion of the referee, there was sufficient playing time for the breakaway to be completed. This includes, but is not limited to, the buzzer accidentally sounding, interference by a spectator, or any other situation not otherwise covered under the rules.

4.11 (b) Penalty shots will be conducted as follows:

- i. While the Penalty Shot is being taken, players of both sides will withdraw to their respective benches.
- ii. If, at the time a Penalty Shot is awarded, the goaltender of the penalized team has been removed from the ice to substitute another player, the goaltender will be allowed to return to the ice before the Penalty Shot is taken.
- iii. The Coach of the non-offending team may designate any eligible player, other than the goaltender, to take the shot. This player may not begin the shot until the Referee blows their whistle.
- iv. During a penalty shot, the puck must be kept in motion towards the opponent's goal line and once it is shot or the goaltender contacts the puck, the player may not touch the puck again. No goal may be scored on a rebound of any kind. Any time the puck comes to a complete stop or crosses the goal line, the shot will be considered complete.

- v. The goaltender must remain in their goal crease until the designated player touches the puck at centre ice, and in the event of a violation of this rule, the player designated or selected to take the shot will be entitled to take the shot over again.
- vi. The goaltender may attempt to stop the shot in any manner except by throwing their stick or any other object, or deliberately dislodging the goal, in which case a goal will be awarded.

Note 1: The player taking the Penalty Shot may lose control of the puck momentarily but this is legal, as long as the puck continues its motion towards the opponent's goal line. The same applies to a 'spin-o-rama' move, where a player completes a 360° turn; this will be considered legal, as long as the puck continues its overall motion towards the opponent's goal line.

Note 2: With respect to a "rebound", once the player has taken a shot and/or the goaltender has touched the puck, the player may not touch the puck again. However, the puck may continue with its own momentum across the goal line, in which case, the goal will be allowed.

- 4.11 (c) If any player or team official of the opposing team interferes with or distracts the goaltender during a Penalty Shot, any goal scored will be disallowed. A second attempt will NOT be permitted and the offending player or team official will be penalized under the applicable rule for their actions.

Should the player taking the penalty shot foul the goaltender during the play, any goal scored will be disallowed and the appropriate penalty will be assessed to the player.

If any player or team official of the opposing team interferes with or distracts the player taking the Penalty Shot, the Referee will allow the shot to be completed. If the shot fails, a second attempt will be permitted and the offending player or team official will be penalized under the applicable rule for their actions.

If the goaltender fouls the player taking the Penalty Shot, the Referee will allow the shot to be completed. If the shot fails, a second attempt will be permitted and the goaltender will be penalized under the appropriate rule for their actions.

Note 1: If the foul by the goaltender warrants a Minor penalty, the second attempt will be in lieu of that Minor penalty. If the foul warrants a Major or Match penalty, the time penalty will be assessed in addition to the second Penalty Shot attempt.

- 4.11 (d) If the foul, for which a Penalty Shot has been assessed, occurs during the actual playing time of a period, the Penalty Shot will be awarded, even if regular playing time expires before the referee blows their whistle to assess the Penalty Shot. The time required to take a Penalty Shot will not be included in the regular playing time or overtime.
- 4.11 (e) Should the player designated to take a Penalty Shot commit a foul in connection with the same play or circumstances after the Penalty Shot has been awarded, they will NOT be permitted to take the Penalty Shot before being sent to the Penalty Bench to serve the penalty or removed from the game.
- 4.11 (f) Should a goal be scored from a Penalty Shot, a further penalty to the offending player will not be applied unless the offense for which the Penalty Shot was awarded was such as to incur a Major or Match penalty, in which case the penalty prescribed for the particular offense will be assessed. If the offense for which the Penalty Shot was awarded was such as would normally incur a Minor penalty, then regardless of whether the Penalty Shot results in a goal or not, no further Minor penalty will be served.

Should the infraction resulting in the Penalty Shot normally result in a double Minor penalty (e.g. Sparring), then the Penalty Shot will be in lieu of one minor penalty and the second Minor penalty will be assessed, regardless of the result of a goal being scored on the Penalty Shot.

- 4.11 (g) A measurement of the stick of the player designated to take the Penalty Shot may be requested before the shot is taken, as if it were a normal play. Should the stick prove illegal, the offending team will be denied the Penalty Shot and no further penalty will be imposed. Should the measurement prove the stick to be legal, the Penalty Shot will be taken in the normal manner and the penalty for an unsustained request for a measurement (Rule 10.1 – Delay of Game) will be assessed whether the Penalty Shot is successful or not.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.11 (a)

A player is on a breakaway with the opposing goaltender in their net and the buzzer sounds causing a stoppage of play. The buzzer sounding was due to a timekeeper error or mechanical failure. In the Referee's judgment, there was enough time on the clock for the breakaway to have been completed.

RULING:

A Penalty Shot is to be awarded

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.11 (a)

A player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is fouled from behind and the Referee signals a Penalty Shot. Before the play is completed, a second infraction is signaled against the same team, whether it be to the same player or a different player. Is the penalty for the second infraction still assessed?

RULING:

Yes, the penalty is assessed and must be served, regardless of whether or not the Penalty Shot is scored.

Interpretation 3 Rule 4.11 (a)

Two players are on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and the player in control of the puck is fouled from behind, causing them to lose control of the puck. If the other attacking player picks up the puck, gets a clear shot on goal, but does not score, a Penalty Shot must still be awarded to the player originally fouled.

Interpretation 4 Rule 4.11 (a)

A player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is tripped or fouled from behind by an opponent, such that a Penalty Shot would be awarded. Before play is stopped, a player or the goaltender of the offending team throws a stick or any other object at the puck in the defending zone.

RULING:

Award two Penalty Shots. If a goal is scored on the first Penalty Shot, cancel the second Penalty Shot. However, the appropriate penalty, as prescribed by the rules, will be assessed for the second infraction (i.e., Hooking, Slashing, etc.).

Note 1: A maximum of two Penalty Shots may be awarded to either one or two players (depending on the situation) during the same play sequence. If any further infraction that warrants a third Penalty Shot was committed by the same team during the same play, that Penalty Shot would be replaced by the appropriate penalty, as prescribed by the rules.

Interpretation 5 Rule 4.11 (b)

*QUESTION:**Can a player use a 'lacrosse style' move?**ANSWER:**Yes, providing the puck on the stick blade not be raised or carried above the height of the shoulders; if it is, the shot will be stopped immediately by the Referee.*

Interpretation 6 Rule 4.11 (b)

*On a Penalty Shot, as the player approaches the goal, the goaltender poke checks the puck. The puck bounces past the goaltender toward the net. The player regains the puck and directs it into the goal. Is the goal allowed?**RULING:**No goal. Once the goaltender has made contact with the puck causing the player to lose control, the player can no longer touch the puck. However, if the puck continues on with its own momentum into the goal, the goal will be allowed.*

Interpretation 7 Rule 4.11 (b)

With regard to rebounds, Referees should apply the following guidelines:

- 1. The puck hits the goal post then goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.*
- 2. The puck hits the goaltender then goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.*
- 3. The puck hits the goal post, then hits the goaltender and goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.*
- 4. The puck hits the goaltender, then hits the goal post and goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.*
- 5. The puck, after being shot, contacts the boards or attacking player and then goes into the goal - No goal.*

Interpretation 8 Rule 4.11 (b)

If a goaltender leaves their goal crease too soon on a Penalty Shot, the Referee will allow the play to be completed and if a goal is not scored, the player will be allowed to repeat the Penalty Shot. If it is apparent that the goaltender is trying to delay the game, they will be warned that a second violation will result in a Misconduct. Any subsequent delay would entail a Game Misconduct.

Interpretation 9 Rule 4.11 (b)

If the goaltender accidentally dislodges the net off its moorings prior to the shot being completed, a second Penalty Shot must be awarded.

Interpretation 10 Rule 4.11 (f)

*A10 is serving a Minor penalty. A8 is to be assessed a delayed penalty for Slashing. Before play is stopped, Team B is awarded a Penalty Shot, due to an additional foul by Team A. Team B scores on the Penalty Shot.**RULING:**The penalty to A10 remains in effect, and A8 must serve the time penalty for Slashing.**Note 1: Goals scored on a Penalty Shot do not affect penalties being served or on delay. See Rule 4.2 (b) – Minor Penalties.*

Interpretation 11 Rule 4.11 (f)

A player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is fouled in such a way that the infraction would incur a Major penalty plus an automatic Game Misconduct (i.e. slashing resulting in an injury), as well as a Penalty Shot, if a goal is not scored before the stoppage of play. However, the player scored on the Penalty Shot.

RULING:

The Major penalty plus an automatic Game Misconduct is assessed, regardless of the fact that a Penalty Shot is awarded on the play and regardless of the fact that a goal may be scored on the play or on the Penalty Shot.

Interpretation 12 Rule 4.11 (g)

A player has been awarded a Penalty Shot. The opposing team requests a measurement of that player's stick prior to the Penalty Shot being conducted. What happens if the player refuses to surrender their stick or intentionally breaks the stick when asked to surrender it for measurement?

RULING:

The player's team will be denied the Penalty Shot and the player guilty of this gesture will be assessed a Misconduct, as per Rule 10.6 – Illegal Equipment. Please note that the Minor penalty for an Illegal Stick would not be assessed, as that penalty is offset by the cancellation of the Penalty Shot.

Rule 4.12 Awarded Goals

- 4.12 (a) A goal will be awarded to the attacking team when the opposing team has substituted their goaltender for an extra skater and the opposing team commits any infraction that would normally call for a Penalty Shot under Rule 4.11 (a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), or (xi).
- 4.12 (b) For the purpose of this rule, the goaltender is considered "substituted" if a legal player change has occurred in accordance with Rule 6.1 (b) – Change of Players, despite the fact that the goaltender may still be physically on the ice.
- 4.12 (c) No assist(s) will be given on an awarded goal.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.12 (a)

The determining factor for this rule is that the puck must be in the neutral or attacking zone not the player in possession and control of the puck, or their skates. Any such infraction taking place after the puck is in the neutral or attacking zone will result in an Awarded Goal. Any such action taking place before the puck is in the neutral or attacking zone will be dealt with the appropriate Minor, Major, or Match penalty.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.12 (a)(b)

A goal may be awarded if the goaltender has been substituted for but is still physically on the ice.

Interpretation 3 Rule 4.12 (a)(b)

What happens if, in the course of being substituted for another player, the goaltender throws their stick at the puck carrier who has no other player (except the goaltender) between the goal and themselves and the puck is in the neutral or attacking zone of the player on a breakaway?

RULING:

If the goaltender is still on the ice and not yet substituted for an extra attacker, a Minor penalty will be assessed to them if the player is in the neutral zone and the stick has been thrown from the side. The Referee will not award a goal under Rule 10.5 (a) – Throwing or Shooting Stick or Object. If the goaltender throws the stick from behind the player who is on a breakaway, and that player is fouled from behind and thus prevented from having a clear, unimpeded shot on goal, a Penalty Shot will be awarded, even if the player is in the neutral or attacking zone under Rule 4.11 (a) – Penalty Shots. If the puck or puck carrier is in the attacking zone (defending zone of the goaltender), a Penalty Shot will be awarded under Rule 10.5 (a) – Throwing or Shooting Stick or Object.

If the goaltender has already been legally substituted for within the 3.05 m (10 ft.) limit, the Referee will award a goal.

Interpretation 4 Rule 4.12 (a)(b)

The goaltender is on the ice but away from their goal crease. A player of the opposing team takes possession and control of the puck and shoots it towards the open goal. As the puck is about to enter the open goal, a defending player knocks the goal off its moorings. Do you award a goal?

RULING:

No. No goal may be awarded as the goaltender is on the ice and has not been legally substituted for. Instead, assess the appropriate penalty under Rule 10.1 – Delay of Game.

Interpretation 5 Rule 4.12 (a)(b)

A goaltender in the act of proceeding to their Players' Bench deliberately places their stick or any portion thereof across the goal crease.

QUESTION:

What happens if the opposing team shoots the puck which hits the stick, preventing a goal;

- a) While the goaltender is still in the act of leaving the ice?*
- b) When the goaltender is off the ice (or legally substituted for within the 3.05 m (10 ft.) limit)?*

ANSWER:

- a) A Penalty Shot will be awarded, as the goaltender is still on the ice.*
- b) A goal will be awarded.*

Interpretation 6 Rule 4.12 (a)(b)

A team has removed their goaltender in favour of an extra player. With the goaltender off the ice, an opponent, who has control of the puck in their attacking zone, shoots the puck towards the open goal. Subsequently, a defending player deliberately pulls or knocks the goal off its moorings, preventing a goal.

RULING:

Award a goal.

GUIDELINES:

1. *The goal must be taken off its moorings.*
2. *The shot must be taken from anywhere on the ice and go into the area normally occupied by the goal.*

Note 1: If no shot is taken, or if the puck did not go into the area normally occupied by the goal, then no goal may be awarded. Where there is no goal awarded for this action, Rule 10.1 (a) - Delay of Game - must be applied.

Interpretation 7 Rule 4.12 (a)(b)

The goaltender has been removed and an opposing player gains possession and control of the puck on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. The puck is knocked off the stick of the player in control by a stick thrown by a defending player. The attacking player is not interfered with and could regain possession of the puck easily.

QUESTION:

Should the Referee stop play immediately and award a goal, or permit play to continue and only award a goal if the attacking player fails to score?

ANSWER:

Stop play immediately (regardless of whether the stick makes contact) and award the goal.

Rule 4.13 Goaltender Penalties

Goaltenders may be assessed penalties. However, they will not be sent to the Penalty Bench to serve a time penalty.

- 4.13 (a) Any Minor, Major, or Misconduct penalty assessed to a goaltender will be served by any player of their team, who was on the ice at the time of the infraction. This player will be designated by the Coach of the offending team, through the Captain.

Note 1: Where the goaltender is assessed a coincidental penalty, a player from the ice is still required to serve the penalty.

- 4.13 (b) An alternate goaltender may replace the starting goaltender who has been ejected from the game or has been assessed a Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct or a Match penalty. In the event there is no alternate goaltender recorded on the playing line-up, the starting goaltender's place may be taken by any player on the Official Game Report. The substitute will be allowed 15 minutes to put on the full goaltender's equipment.
- 4.13 (c) If a goaltender initiates deliberate physical contact with an opposing player, except in the course of playing their position, or intentionally participates in the play in any manner when they are beyond the centre red line, they will be penalized under Rule 8.3 (a) – Interference.

INTERPRETATIONS**Interpretation 1 Rule 4.13 (a)**

In ALL cases where a penalty is assessed to a goaltender requiring their team to send a player to the Penalty Bench to serve such penalty, the player designated to do so must have been on the ice at the time of the infraction. The following examples illustrate the application of this rule. Please note that in these examples, all players serving goaltender penalties must have been on the ice at the time of the infraction.

EXAMPLE A:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 2

Team A plays one player short for two minutes.

EXAMPLE B:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 2 + 2

Team A plays one player short for four minutes.

EXAMPLE C:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 2

Team B 22 (Skater) - 2

These penalties are coincidental, so no team would play shorthanded. However, B22 would serve the full duration of their penalty in the Penalty Bench and Team A would be required to place a player, who was on the ice at the time of the infraction, in the Penalty Bench to serve on behalf of the goaltender.

EXAMPLE D:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM + 2

Team A plays one player short for seven minutes.

As the goaltender is assessed a Game Misconduct, the alternate goaltender must enter the game without delay and no warm-up will be permitted, as stated in Rule 2.2 (h) - Players in Uniform.

EXAMPLE E:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM Team B 14 - 5 + GM

No player serves the five-minute penalty for goaltender. As the coincidental penalty rule is applied, neither team plays short. No substitute for either player as both receive automatic Game Misconducts. As the goaltender is assessed a Game Misconduct, the alternate goaltender must enter the game without delay and no warm-up will be permitted, as stated in Rule 2.2 (h) - Players in Uniform.

EXAMPLE F:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM + 2 Team B 14 - 2

A player serves the goaltender's Major penalty with Team A playing short for five minutes. As the goaltender is assessed a Game Misconduct, the alternate goaltender must enter the game without delay and no warm-up will be permitted, as stated in Rule 2.2 (h) - Players in Uniform.

EXAMPLE G:

Team A 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM

Team A plays one player short for five minutes.

As the goaltender is assessed a Game Misconduct, the alternate goaltender must enter the game without delay and no warm-up will be permitted, as stated in Rule 2.2 (h) - Players in Uniform.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.13 (c)

A goaltender whose skates are over the centre red line plays the puck which is still on their own team's side of the centre red line. Is this legal?

RULING:

No. The determining factor is the position of the goaltender's skates and not the position of the puck. Assess the goaltender a Minor penalty for Rule 8.3 (a) – Interference.

Rule 4.14 Delayed Penalties

Only two players from the same team can serve time penalties at the same time. A team cannot play with fewer than three players (plus a goaltender) on the ice. A third penalty to the same team would be considered “delayed”.

- 4.14 (a) If a third player of any team is penalized while two players of the same team are serving penalties, the penalty time of the third player will not commence until the penalty time of one of the two penalized players has elapsed. Nevertheless, the third player penalized must immediately proceed to the Penalty Bench, but will be replaced on the ice by a substitute until such time as the penalty time of the penalized player will commence.
- 4.14 (b) When a team has three players serving penalties at the same time and a substitute for the third player is on the ice, none of the three penalized players on the Penalty Bench may return to the ice until play has been stopped. When the play has been stopped, the player whose full penalty has expired may return to the play.
- 4.14 (c) When the penalties to the player(s) have expired and the penalized team is entitled to more than four players on the ice, the Penalty Timekeeper will permit the penalized players to return to the ice in the order of the expiry of their penalties.

When the penalties of two players from the same team expire at the same time and that team is entitled to only one additional player on the ice the players will return to the ice in the order in which their penalties were reported.
- 4.14 (d) In cases where Minor penalties are assessed at the same time to more than one player from the same team, those penalties will be served in order of occurrence.
- 4.14 (e) This does not apply to penalties where the coincidental Minor penalty rule has been applied.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.14 (a)

A 4 - 28:00

A 6 - 27:20

A 8 - 27:00

QUESTION:

Assuming that no goals are scored by the opposing team during the above situation and there are no play stoppages after 7:00, at what time would each Team A player come back on the ice from the Penalty Bench?

RULING:

As per Rule 4.14 (c), when the penalties to the player or players have expired and the penalized team is entitled to more than four players on the ice, the Penalty Timekeeper will permit the penalized players to return to the ice in the order of expiry of their penalties.

SOLUTION:

In this situation or any similar one, it may be advantageous for the On-Ice and Off-Ice Officials to break down the various critical times as follows:

| Player No. | Time | Off | Start | End | On |
|------------|------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| A 4 | 2:00 | 8:00 | 8:00 | 6:00 | 5:20 |
| A 6 | 2:00 | 7:20 | 7:20 | 5:20 | 4:00 |
| A 8 | 2:00 | 7:20 | 6:00 | 4:00 | first stoppage after 4:00 |

Note 1: Players A4 and A6 would return to the ice earlier if there is a stoppage of play after the expiry of their own penalty.

Rule 4.15 Calling of Penalties

- 4.15 (a) If a player on the team in possession of the puck commits an infraction of the rules which would call for a Minor, Bench Minor, Major, Match, Misconduct, Game Misconduct or Gross Misconduct penalty, the Referee will blow their whistle immediately and give the penalty or penalties to the deserving player(s).
- 4.15 (b) If a player on the team not in possession of the puck commits an infraction of a rule which would call for a Match, Major, Misconduct, Bench Minor or Minor penalty, the Referee will signal the penalty by extending their arm straight up. The Referee will blow their whistle and stop play immediately when the offending team gains possession and control of the puck.

If the penalty to be assessed is a Minor or Bench Minor penalty and a goal is scored by the non-offending team, prior to the whistle being blown, the Minor penalty will not be assessed, but Major, Match, Misconduct, Game Misconduct, and Gross Misconduct penalties will be assessed in the normal manner, regardless of a goal being scored.

Note 1: If, after the Referee has signaled a penalty but before the whistle has been blown, a member of the non-offending team puts the puck in their own net in any manner through no contact by the offending team, the goal will be allowed and the penalty signaled will be assessed in the normal manner, except in situations where a penalty shot is being awarded. However, the appropriate penalty, as prescribed by the rules, will be assessed.

Note 2: If the Referee signals a Minor or Bench Minor penalty or penalties against a team that is shorthanded by reason of one or more Minor or Bench Minor penalties, and a goal is scored by the non-offending side before the whistle is blown, the goal will be allowed and the player who is serving the first Minor or Bench Minor penalty will return to the ice, while the signaled penalty or penalties will be assessed and served in the normal manner.

Note 3: If the Referee signals a delayed penalty calling for a Penalty Shot against a team that is shorthanded and a goal is scored by the non-offending team before play is stopped, the goal will be allowed. The penalty being served would terminate and, if the infraction associated with the Penalty Shot would normally call for a Minor or Major or Match penalty, then that penalty will be assessed in lieu of the Penalty Shot.

- 4.15 (c) The Referee has the right to stop play immediately, regardless of which team is in possession of the puck, in the case of a Match penalty. The resulting face-off will take place in accordance with Rule 6.3 – Face-off Location
- 4.15 (d) Where a Referee has signaled a penalty and has been unable to identify the offending player's number, the Referee, in consultation with the Captain, will choose a player who was on the ice at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.
- 4.15 (e) Prior to the resumption of play, the Referee has the authority to alter or correct their decision, regardless of whether or not the penalty has been reported, announced, or displayed on the clock.

Note 1: The intent of this rule is not for Referees to deliberate every call to an excessive degree, but rather to allow them to correct an error. For example, if the Referee assessed a Minor penalty before realizing the penalized player had injured the opposing player, the call should be changed to a Major penalty and Game Misconduct.

INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation 1 Rule 4.15 (a)

Where the Referee is about to blow the whistle to assess a penalty (or penalties to both teams) and a goal is scored by the offending team (or any team, in the case of penalties to both teams) before the Referee is able to get the whistle to their mouth to stop play, the goal will not be allowed.

RULING:

Unless the team without the puck committed the infraction, play in theory should be stopped immediately. In certain cases, the normal reaction time of an official would not enable them to stop play before a goal is scored. However, no goal would be allowed if the infraction occurred before the goal was scored.

Interpretation 2 Rule 4.15 (b)

On a delayed penalty call to a player who is about to be assessed a Major plus an automatic Game Misconduct plus a Minor, the non-offending team scores a goal. Is any penalty washed out?

RULING:

The Minor penalty is washed out and a player from the ice will serve the Major penalty. The order in which the two penalties were to be assessed has no effect on whether or not the Minor should be washed out.

Interpretation 3 Rule 4.15 (b)

Team A has a player serving a Minor penalty (time penalty). The Referee signals a delayed penalty against a player of Team A. Another player on Team A throws their stick at the puck in their own defending zone. Team B scores a goal before play is stopped. Is a Penalty Shot awarded?

RULING:

No. The scoring of the goal by Team B terminates the Minor penalty being served by Team A. The delayed penalty against Team A as well as a Minor penalty for throwing the stick (in lieu of a Penalty Shot) will be assessed.

Interpretation 4 Rule 4.15 (b)

Where there are delayed Minor penalties to two different players of the same team to be called, but a goal is scored against that team before the next stoppage of play, the Referee will designate which penalty is to be assessed and which of the two Minor penalties is to be washed out, based on the order of occurrence of the two infractions, as covered in Rule 4.5 (d) – Coincidental Penalties.

Interpretation 5 Rule 4.15 (b)(c)

As a Referee, you have a delayed penalty signaled against No. 6 of Team A and you are going to award a Penalty Shot as a result of that infraction. Before play is stopped, No. 6 commits another infraction calling for a Minor penalty.

What is the Referee's decision if:

- a) Team B scored before the play is stopped?*
- b) Team B does not score before the play is stopped?*
- c) Team B scores on the Penalty Shot?*

RULING:

- a) Wash out the Penalty Shot but assess the Minor.*
- b) Award the Penalty Shot and assess the Minor.*
- c) Assess the Minor*

Interpretation 6 Rule 4.15 (b)

A delayed penalty is to be called against Team A. Team B scores before the stoppage of play. Team A requests a measurement of the stick of the player on Team B who scored the goal.

RULING:

A stick measurement with the subsequent appropriate penalty is permitted after the scoring of a goal. The goal will be allowed and the delayed penalty on Team A will be washed out. In no way can the Referee wash out the Minor penalty for Delay of Game for unsubstantiated stick measurement for Illegal Stick.

Interpretation 7 Rule 4.15 (b)

The Referee has signaled a delayed double Minor penalty to A14 (for Spearing). Team B scores before play is stopped. Is any penalty washed out?

RULING:

The scoring of the goal by Team B washes out one of the Minor penalties. The second one will be served as usual and will be recorded on the Official Game Report as a Minor penalty.

Interpretation 8 Rule 4.15 (b)

A10 receives a Minor penalty at 4:30. B4 receives a Minor penalty at 3:30. The Referee signals a delayed Minor penalty against A6. Team B scores at 3:00 before the Referee can stop play to assess the delayed Minor penalty to A6. Is the delayed penalty to A6 washed out as a result of the Team B goal?

RULING:

Yes. Team A is not considered to be "shorthanded" and therefore the delayed Minor penalty to A6 would not be assessed as a result of the goal being scored by Team B.

Interpretation 9 Rule 4.15 (b)

The Referee has signaled a delayed penalty to a player of Team A and Team B has substituted its goaltender in favour of an extra attacker. A player of Team B shoots the puck which hits a player of Team A and then deflects down the ice into the Team B goal. Does the Referee allow the goal?

RULING:

No goal. The puck entered the goal as a result of contact by the offending team.

Interpretation 10 Rule 4.15 (b)

A delayed penalty is signaled against a player of Team A. Team B pulls its goaltender in favour of an extra attacker player. A player of Team B passes to a teammate. The pass contacts a player of Team A and the puck goes into the open goal. Is the goal allowed?

RULING:

No goal. The puck entered the net as a result of contact by the offending team.

Interpretation 11 Rule 4.15 (b)

A delayed penalty is signaled against a player of Team A. Team B pulls its goaltender in favour of an extra attacker. As a player of Team B skates in front of their net with the puck, they are stick-checked by a player of Team A and the puck enters the goal. Is the goal allowed?

RULING:

No goal. The puck entered the net as a result of contact by the offending team.

Interpretation 12 Rule 4.15 (b)

Can a player against whom a delayed penalty is signaled be credited with the scoring of a goal?

RULING:

Yes. Where a player of the non-offending team shoots the puck into their own goal without any contact by the offending team and the player to be assessed the penalty was the last player on the offending team to touch the puck

Interpretation 13 Rule 4.15 (b)

1. *How do you record on the Official Game Report a player who receives a Minor, a Misconduct, a Game Ejection, a Game Misconduct, a Gross Misconduct and then a Match penalty?*
2. *How much time shows on their penalty time record?*

RULING:

1. *As far as the Official Game Report is concerned, the Official Scorer would make one entry for each penalty and a substitute player would be required to serve the two minutes for the Minor and the five minutes for the Match penalty.*
2. *On the player's penalty time record, the time would show two minutes for the Minor, 10 minutes for the Misconduct, 10 minutes for the Game Misconduct, 10 minutes for the Gross Misconduct and five minutes for the Match penalty. No time would be recorded for the Game Ejection penalty.*

Interpretation 14 Rule 4.15 (b)

A player is injured by a cross-checking infraction. This action is observed by the Linesperson, but not the Referee. The Linesperson is unable to identify the offending player.

RULING:

The Referee, after consulting with the Captain of the offending team, will select a player to serve the Major penalty and a second player who will receive the Game Misconduct. Both players selected will be from the ice at the time of the infraction. The Referee should make every attempt to determine the identity of the guilty player before consulting the Captain.