



## SRD Database

Section 3 – Measurement Guidelines. The visiting team officially and properly requests that you measure the width of the home team goaltender's pads. SRD if the pads are found to be legal. **Visiting team: Bench Minor** ("unsustained request for a measurement"). **Time penalty served by a player on the ice at time of stoppage. Note: The penalty is NOT for Delay of Game as the penalty is not assessed under Rule 10.1. See Measurement Guidelines under Section Three – Equipment of the playing rules.**

Rule 2.4(a) Situations 1 & 5. During a game, the Referee becomes aware that a team does not have a designated captain, but rather has four alternate captains. SRD **A team may not appoint more than three Alternate Captains. Assess the team a Bench Minor penalty.**

Rule 2.4 (e). Can a playing coach act as a captain or alternate captain? SRD. **NO.**

Rule 2.4 (f) Situation 3. The captain comes off his players' bench at a stoppage to question the Referee, but the referee does not allow him to ask the question. He skates back to his bench to talk to his coach and leaves the ice. SRD **Assess the captain a Minor penalty for delay of game.**

Rule 2.5 (f) Situation 2. A player who is about to come onto the ice on a legal line change plays the puck with her stick when one of her skates is still on the players' bench. SRD. **Assess a Bench Minor penalty. A player must have both skates on the ice in order to participate in the play. This ruling would apply whether or not the team has the correct number of players on the ice. In the case of the player leaving the ice who plays the puck on the ice with one or both skates on the bench, the same ruling would apply**

Rule 2.5(g) and Situation 10. A line change is completed by both teams but before play resumes a time out is called. Immediately after the referee blows his whistle to indicate that the time out has expired the visiting team begins another line change. SRD. **Permit the line change. Note: A time out "resets" the time permitted for line changes. Therefore, a complete line change is permitted after a time out.**

Rule 2.6(g) Situation 2. Due to an injured player, the Referee stops play. Upon recovering and play resuming, the injured player scores a goal shortly after the resumption of play. The injured player did not leave the ice after the stoppage of play due to his injury. The opposing team appeals to the Referee. SRD **This player should be classified as being illegally on the ice. Wash out the goal and assess the player a Minor penalty. This ruling would only apply if brought to the attention of the Referee prior to**

resumption of play following the first stoppage of play after the injury. If brought to the attention of the Referee after the next face-off, then no action would be taken.

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

Rule 3.2(b) Situation 1. During play, a player on the penalty bench hands a stick to a teammate on the ice, whose stick has been broken. SRD **The player receiving the stick would be assessed a Minor penalty for "illegally receiving a stick". The player in the penalty box handing the stick to the player on the ice would not be assessed any penalty.**

Rule 3.2 (e). A goaltender goes to the players bench during a stoppage of play for a replacement of her stick. SRD. **A goaltender may not go to the players' bench during a stoppage of play for a replacement of her stick but must receive her stick from a teammate. For a violation of this section, a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed the goaltender.**

Rule 3.2 Situation 4. A6 is in his defending zone and shoots a broken stick at an opposing player. The shot stick hits the opponent or interferes with his progress. SRD. **Where a player with a stick in her hands shoots a broken stick on the ice at an opposing player and hits the opponent or interferes with her progress, whether or not she has the puck, assess a Minor penalty for interference, under Rule 7.3 (a)(1). If the player is injured by the broken stick, assess a Major and Game Misconduct for interference, under Rule 7.3 (e). A Match penalty may be assessed if, in the opinion of the Referee, there was either deliberate injury or deliberate attempt to injure.**

Rule 3.3 (a), Situation 3. Can a player on the ice carry two player's sticks so that she can give one to a teammate who has lost or broken her stick? SRD **No. Minor (Ineligible Player [or Illegal equipment])**

Rule 3.3(f). A player deliberately breaks a stick when asked to produce the same stick for a measurement. SRD **A Minor penalty and a Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately breaks a stick when asked to produce the same stick for measurement or who refuses to surrender her stick for measurement.**

Rule 3.6(c) Situation 4. A player of Team A loses his helmet and due to an apparent injury, is unable to properly replace the helmet or go to the players' bench. Team B obtains a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. SRD **Stop play immediately, regardless of which team is in possession of the puck. No penalty would be assessed to the player under this rule. This situation supersedes Rule 2.6 (g) - Injured Players - where play is allowed to continue. The injured player would still be required to leave the ice and may not return until play has resumed. If the player was on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, the Referee would follow the same procedure and shall award a Penalty Shot to the player deprived of a scoring opportunity.**

Rule 3.6(f) and Situation 9. The visiting team officially and properly asks you to inspect an opponent's neck protector to ensure that it is BNQ certified. SRD. Be sure to consider both possibilities – certified and non-certified. **Certified: NO penalty to either team. Note: Don't confuse a request to check for properly certified protective equipment with an equipment measurement request. Not-certified: 1st offence = Issue warning to offending team (through the Coach) that subsequent infractions of this type by anyone on the team will result in a Misconduct penalty. Subsequent offences by anyone on the team = Misconduct.**

Rule 3.6, Situation 20. A goal is scored by Team "A" and Team "B" directs the Referees' attention to the fact that the player scoring the goal has his chin strap undone. SRD **The goal is allowed, and the appropriate penalty is assessed to the offending player on Team "A".**

Rule 3.6(g), Situation 23. A player is wearing the mouth guard in a manner that is careless or clearly not within the intended guidelines. SRD **Team issued a warning that subsequent infraction by any player = (10 minute) Misconduct**

Rule 3.6 Clarification 3(b). The Referee clearly sees that a player has deliberately pulled his opponent's helmet off during a fight. However, there was no grabbing of the helmet to gain an advantage or inflict punishment. SRD **If the Referee determines that a player deliberately pulled his opponent's helmet off during the fight, the Referee shall assess the Minor Penalty or at the discretion of the Referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty for grabbing an opponent's helmet under Rule 6.1 (d).**

Rule 3.7(b)(e). A player is identified to be wearing a sweater that has been modified with Velcro tear away sleeves. What procedure should be followed in dealing with this? SRD **No player is permitted to wear a sweater or pants modified or altered to gain an advantage or compromise safety. For a violation of this rule a warning shall be issued to the team. Any subsequent violations to any player on the same team shall result in a Minor penalty to the offending player.**

Rule 4.1 Situation 4. The Timekeeper informs the Referee that he was just sprayed with water by a team official. SRD. **NO penalty is assessed. Editor's Note: No penalty is assessed because the incident was not witnessed by an on-ice official or designated stand-by official. It is reasonable to expect that the Referee would report the incident to the President.**

Rule 4.2(c). A player is assessed a Minor for roughing and a Match penalty for deliberate attempt to injure at the same stoppage of play. No penalties are incurred by the opposing team at this stoppage. Which time penalty is served first? SRD. **Offending player is ejected from the game. Time penalty attributed to Match penalty is served first. Time penalty served by a player on the ice when play stopped**

Rule 4.2(e) Situation 12.

A8 – 2

A9 – 2 @ 3.00

B15 – 2 @ 3.00

All three penalties have been assessed and Team A is to play 1 player short as a result of the extra Minor to A9. Just prior to the resumption of play, B24 is assessed a Minor penalty, bringing about the following situation. **Both teams play full strength. Immediate substitution for all players allowed.**

Rule 4.2 Situation 20. At the 6:00 mark, A3 is assessed a double Minor penalty. At the 5:00 mark, B7 scores, but before play resumes, B8 is assessed a Minor penalty. SRD. **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).**

Rule 4.3(b) & Rule 9.2(i). Player A8 is serving a Bench Minor penalty assessed for too many players on the ice. While serving that penalty A8 is personally assessed a Bench Minor penalty for disrespectful gestures made towards the Referee. If these two Bench Minor penalties are the only ones in effect, who serves the second Bench Minor penalty and when does it start? What is the on-ice strength of Team A? SRD. **A8 serves new/second Bench Minor penalty. A player on the ice when play is stopped serves the time remaining in the first/original Bench Minor. Team A resumes play two players short.**

Rule 4.4(b) Situation 11.

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

SRD Both teams will resume play 1 player short. Team A will need 1 player from the ice to serve the 4 minute time penalty to A4. Team B will need 1 player from the ice to serve the 5 minute time penalty to B8.

Rule 4.6(a) Rule 4.2(e). A player incurring a Game Ejection penalty in accordance with Rule 4.2(e) – Minor penalties, shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game. State the Minor penalties that are required for the Game Ejection call. For the purpose of this rule, only high-sticking, cross-checking, slashing, butt-ending, and spearing are considered stick infractions. Players penalized under this rule shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game.

Rule 4.7(b) Situation 3. A player or team official is identified for spraying water out of a drinking bottle on a Linesman. SRD When a player or team official sprays water out of a drinking bottle on or at an On-ice or Off-ice Official, the Referee is directed to assess a Bench Minor penalty. If the player or team official can be identified, a Gross Misconduct shall also be assessed.

Rule 4.9 Situation 2. To assess a Penalty Shot as a result of a foul against the puck carrier, what 5 conditions must be met? 1. The player must have control of the puck 2. Puck must be in neutral or attacking zone. 3. No defending player to pass except goalie. 4. The player must be fouled from behind. 5. The player must be denied a reasonable scoring opportunity.

Rule 4.9(a) Situation 7. 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. SRD. 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 shall be allowed.

Rule 4.9(a) Situation 8. The player taking the Penalty Shot shoots the puck and the puck hits the goal post, then hits the goaltender and goes into the goal. SRD Goal is allowed.

Rule 4.10(a)(2) Situation 4. 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. SRD Stop play immediately (regardless of whether the stick makes contact) and award the goal.

Rule 4.10, Situation 5. The goaltender has been removed and an opposing player obtains a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. He shoots the puck toward the open goal. A defending player throws his stick at the shot puck. SRD. Do you award a goal? No. A goal may not be awarded as the player who shot the puck is no longer in control of the puck. Before a goal can be awarded the player must have both possession and control of the puck at the time of the infraction. The Referee would simply signal a penalty in the normal manner and if no goal is scored by the non-offending team he would assess a Minor penalty or award a Penalty Shot.

Rule 4.10(c), Situation 6. The goaltender is on the ice, but away from his goal crease. A player of the opposing team takes possession and control of the puck and actually shoots it towards the open goal. As the puck is about to enter the open goal, a defending player knocks the net off its moorings. SRD No. No goal may be awarded as the goaltender is on the ice. The Referee would assess a Minor penalty for delaying the game. If this happens in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in

overtime, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team, as per Rule 10.1 (c).

Rule 4.11 (e) Situation 3. A goaltender whose skates are over the centre red line plays the puck which is still on his team's side of the centre red line. SRD Assess a Minor penalty to the goalie to be served by a player on the ice at the time.

Rule 4.12 Situation 1.

A7 - 2:00 @ 8:00

A9 - 2:00 @ 7:20

A12- 2:00 @ 7:00

Assuming that no goals are scored during the above situation and there are no stoppages of play after 7:00, at what time would each Team "A" player come back on the ice from the penalty bench? SRD As per Rule 4.12 (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 shall permit the penalized players to return to the ice in the order of expiry of their penalties

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

Rule 4.13(b), Situation 4. Team "A" is serving a Minor penalty. The Referee signals a delayed penalty calling for a Penalty Shot against a player on Team "A". Team "B" scores a goal prior to the stoppage of play. SRD 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) shall be assessed.

Rule 4.13, Situation 7. 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" scoring the goal. SRD A stick measurement with the subsequent appropriate penalty is permitted after the scoring of a goal. (Section Three - Equipment, Measurement Guidelines #6). 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".

Rule 4.13 (b) Situation 8. 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" scoring the goal. SRD. The scoring of the goal by Team "B" washes out one of the Minor penalties. The second one will be served as usual and shall be recorded on the Official Game Report as a Minor penalty.

Rule 4.13 Situation 10. The Referee signals a delayed penalty call while both teams are playing one player short due to a Minor penalty (which implies that the penalties being served are NOT coincidental). Before the offending team gains control of the puck, the non-offending team scores a goal. SRD. Specify what happens if the penalty on delay calls for a Minor penalty. Also specify what happens if the penalty on delay calls for a Major and Game Misconduct penalty. Wash out penalty on delay if it called for a Minor or Bench Minor. If penalty on delay called for Major + Game Misconduct (or, alternatively, a Match or Gross Misconduct), eject the offending player from the game and player from the offending team that was on the ice at the stoppage of play serves the five minute time penalty. Editors Note: The time penalties being served are not affected because neither team was shorthanded.

Rule 4.13 Situation 16. A player is injured by a high stick. This action is observed by the Linesman, but not the Referee. The Linesman is unable to identify the offending player. SRD The Referee, after consulting with the Captain of the offending team, shall select a player to serve the Major penalty and a

second player who will receive the Game Misconduct. Both players selected shall 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).

Rule 5.3 Situation 2 and Rule 4.7 Situation 3. A Linesman informs the Referee that he saw a team official spray the Timekeeper with water. SRD. **If team official is identified: Bench Minor + Gross Misconduct. If team official not identified: Bench Minor only. Bench Minor served by player on the ice when play stopped.**

Rule 5.3(d) Situation 6. In a Jr. game a Linesman is about to report a penalty for High Sticking but before he does so, the offending team scores a goal. SRD. **The Referee washes out the goal, as the infraction occurred before the goal was scored. Linesmen do not stop play, but must wait for the first stoppage of play to report their version to the Referee. Therefore, if the infraction occurs before the goal is scored, this infraction shall be pointed out to the Referee who would wash out the goal and assess the penalty.**

Rule 5.3 (d) Situation 8. Can a referee assess a "Checking from Behind" penalty for an infraction reported by a linesman and if so under what conditions? **Yes, if it is a Major plus GM or a Match.**

Rule 5.6(f) Situation 1. A player on Team A is assessed a crosschecking penalty at 8:44 of the 2nd period. After serving his penalty he returns to the ice and assists on a goal for his team. At the 2:15 mark of the same period he is assessed a slashing minor. At this time the timekeeper informs the referee that this is the player's 4th stick penalty and he should have been assessed a Game Ejection after his cross-checking penalty at 8:44. SRD **The important fact is that the player penalized in this manner has not been assessed the appropriate Game Misconduct or Game Ejection penalty and therefore is in the game ILLEGALLY. If this situation is brought to the Referee's attention prior to the completion of the game, the following procedures apply: i) Assess the Game Misconduct or the Game Ejection penalty at the time this fact is brought to your attention. ii) Any goal(s) scored by the player so penalized following her return from serving her second Misconduct or third stick infraction penalty is (are) to be washed out. Any goal on which the penalized player received an assist following her return from these penalties is to be washed out. Note: No goal is to be washed out if this is brought to the attention of the Referee after the completion of the game, but it should still be noted on the Official Game Report.**

Rule 5.6 Situation 1. During the intermission between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> period it is brought to your attention that a player from the Home team did not receive a Game Ejection after receiving his third stick penalty. SRD. **Assess the Game Ejection. Disallow any goal credited to or assisted by the offending player. Editor's Note: It is recommended that the Referee report the situation to the League President.**

Rule 5.7 Situation 1. A player is on a breakaway with the opposing goaltender in his 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 sufficient time on the clock for the breakaway to have been completed. SRD **A Penalty Shot is to be awarded.**

Rule 6.1(a) Situation 4. A player reacts to verbal harassment by going into the stands to confront the spectator who was harassing him. SRD. **If a player, reacting to verbal harassment, goes into the stands to get at a spectator, the Referee must assess the player a Gross Misconduct, for making a travesty of the game. Should the player deliberately attempt to injure or deliberately injure that spectator, the Match penalty shall also apply.**

Rule 6.1 (b). A team official attempts to head-butt an opposing player but no injury results. SRD. **A double Minor penalty and a Gross Misconduct shall be assessed any team official who head-butts or attempts to headbutt an opponent but no injury results.**

Rule 6.3 (b). An attacking player charges the opposing goaltender while the goaltender is standing in her crease. SRD. **A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who charges a goaltender while the goaltender is within his crease or who injures an opponent as a result of a charge.**

Rule 6.4 Clarification 5. The Home Team is on the attack, with #92 outside the goal crease running a screen on the goaltender. Number 12, of the Visiting Team skates some distance and while in motion, cross checks #92 from behind dropping him to the ice. SRD **The determining factor for Checking from Behind versus Cross-Checking is whether or not the player applying the check is in motion. If the player is stationary and Cross Checks an opponent from behind then a penalty for Cross-Checking should be assessed. If the player is in motion and Cross-Checks an opponent from behind, then a penalty for Checking from Behind shall be called. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, if a player is cross-checked from behind into the boards or the goal net, the Checking from Behind shall be called.**

Rule 6.5, Situation 1. The Referee has signalled a delayed Minor penalty for Checking to the Head on a player from Team "A". Team "B" scores before the play is stopped. SRD **Misconduct [for Checking to the Head. Wash out the Minor penalty]**

Rule 6.7 (a) Situations 8, 13 and 14. A22 is the instigator and the aggressor in a fight. Before being escorted off the ice, he gets away from the linesman and becomes the instigator and aggressor in another fight. What penalties are assessed to A22?

Rule 6.7 (c) – Sit. 9. Two players are fighting on the ice, close to the players' bench and a player on the bench intervenes in the fight and becomes a participant. SRD **The player shall be assessed a Bench Minor plus a Game Misconduct for Interference - Rule 7.3 (d), plus an additional Game Misconduct - Rule 6.7 (h) and any other penalties she may incur.**

Rule 6.7 Situation 21. Two willing combatants each drop their gloves and square off to fight. The player of Team "A" knocks the player of Team "B" down with the first punch. SRD **Assess each player 5 minutes for fighting plus a Game Misconduct. There is no instigator nor aggressor penalty assessed, as both players were willing combatants.**

Rule 7.3 Situation 1. A player of the attacking team enters the opponent's goal crease illegally with the puck in the attacking zone. The defending goaltender slashes him. The Referee signals a Delayed penalty on the goaltender and subsequently the attacking team scores a goal while the Delayed penalty is still on and the player is still in the crease. Is the goal allowed? Is the penalty to the goaltender assessed? **The goal is not allowed and a Minor penalty is assessed to the goaltender.**

Rule 7.3 (b). An attacking player who, while his team has possession of the puck, is tripped by a defending player. He fails to attempt to avoid making contact with the goaltender, and a goal is scored by his team. SRD. **A Minor penalty shall be assessed to an attacking player, who while his team has possession of the puck, is interfered with by a defending player, but fails to attempt to avoid making contact with the goaltender. In addition, if a goal is scored it shall be disallowed.**

Rule 7.3 Situation 3. A player with a stick in his hands shoots a broken stick on the ice at an opposing player and hits the opponent. SRD **Where a player with a stick in his hands shoots a broken stick or any other object on the ice at an opposing player and hits the opponent or interferes with his progress, whether or not he has the puck, assess a Minor penalty for interference. If the opposing player is injured**

by the broken stick, assess the guilty player a Major and Game Misconduct for Interference. A Match penalty may be assessed if, in the opinion of the Referee, there was either deliberate attempt to injure or deliberate injury.

Rule 7.3 (b). An attacking player is in his goal crease but does not interfere with the goaltender and another attacking player (who is outside the crease) scores. SRD. If an attacking player is in the goal crease but does not interfere with the goaltender and another attacking player (who is outside the goal crease) scores, the goal shall be allowed provided that the player who is in the goal crease does not attempt to play the puck, interfere with the play, obstruct the goaltender's view or his movements.

Rule 7.4 (b). A player is skating in front of his net and slew foots an opponent but does not injure the player. SRD. A player who slew foots an opponent shall be assessed a double minor penalty and game misconduct if he is standing still while committing the foul. Should the player be moving (skating) or if an injury results from the infraction, the player shall be assessed a match penalty. A match penalty shall be assessed to any player who attempts to injure or deliberately injures an opponent with a slew foot.

Rule 8.2 Situation 1. A player is in the act of Cross-Checking an opponent. When this act is observed by the Referee, he sees that the hands hit the player rather than the stick. SRD If during the cross-checking action, a player contacts an opponent with his stick, then that is cross-checking. However, if under the same type of action, the player contacts the opposing player with his fists or gloves, then this action should be classified as roughing and the appropriate penalties assessed

Rule 8.2(b). A player contacts an opponent above the normal height of his shoulders with a high stick. SRD for both Minor Hockey and Junior Hockey. Any player who strikes an opponent above the normal height of his shoulders with a cross-check shall incur a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, whether or not injury results.

Rule 8.3(a) Situation 2. A player high sticks the puck and then on the follow through hits an opposing player above the shoulder however no injury resulted. SRD Where a player high sticks the puck and then on the follow through, hits an opposing player above the shoulder, and no injury has resulted, assess a Minor penalty for high sticking. This interpretation would also apply on a follow through of shooting the puck.

Rule 9.1 (c) Situation 1. The puck is in the goal crease. A defending player who is outside the crease bats or scoops the puck out of the crease and into her body. She doesn't cover or grab the puck while the puck is still in the crease, just scoops it out and then grabs it or falls on it. SRD. Assess a Minor penalty under Rule 10.3 (a) – Falling on the Puck.

Rule 9.1 (d) Situation 3. A team A player bats the puck with his hand in his attacking zone, it hits an opposing player's stick and is picked up by another player of Team A. SRD. Stop play. Play can only continue if the non-offending team gains "possession and control" of the puck. A deflection does not constitute "control".

Rule 9.2(i) Situation 4. The Referee allows a controversial goal after consulting with both Linesmen and the appropriate goal judge. Before play resumes the goaltender bangs his stick against the glass in disgust with the goal judge. SRD A Minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct. If the action persists, assess a Misconduct or Game Misconduct

Rule 9.2 (a), Situation 8. In cases where a single Minor penalty has been assessed and the penalized player is guilty of Unsportsmanlike Conduct, or a team mate on the ice is guilty of Unsportsmanlike Conduct, officials are encouraged to assess what penalty or penalties? SRD Player who has already

incurred the Minor, assess an additional Minor (Unsportsmanlike Conduct). If any other player, assess a Misconduct (Unsportsmanlike Conduct).

Rule 9.5(d)(e) Situation 1. A player who enters the game illegally from the penalty bench, by reason of a Timekeepers' error, checks a player who has a clean breakaway, in the neutral or attacking zone. SRD A Penalty Shot would be awarded. The Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench before the expiry of a penalty would not be applied and the player would simply return to the penalty bench to serve the amount of time remaining in the penalty when he left the bench (even if a goal is scored on the Penalty Shot).

Rule 9.5, Situation 15. A penalized player returns to the ice through his own error, and before his penalty expires the other team scores a goal while he is still illegally on the ice. SRD The goal would count. The goal would cancel the unexpired penalty. The player would still have to go back to the penalty box to serve the penalty for leaving the penalty box too soon.

Rule 9.5, Situation 16. On a stoppage of play, Team A8 comes off the players' bench on a player change. Before play resumes he becomes involved in a fight with Team B6. What penalties are assessed if: (1) Team A8 initiates or instigates the fight and both players fight. (2) A fight takes place with both players being willing participants. (3) A fight takes place with Team B6 being the instigator. (1) A8 double Minor plus Game Misconduct for leaving players' bench for purpose of starting a fight, plus Minor for instigator, plus fighting Major + Game Misconduct. B6 receives a fighting Major plus Game Misconduct. (2) A8 would not receive the instigator Minor. All other penalties would remain the same as in (i) above. (3) A8 would only receive a fighting Major and Game Misconduct. B6 would receive a Minor for instigator, plus a fighting Major plus Game Misconduct.

Rule 9.5 Situation 17. With 1:20 remaining in the third period. A10 and B12 are assessed coincidental minor penalties and are sent to their respective dressing rooms. With three seconds left in the game. A fight breaks out on the ice and B12 returns to the ice and becomes involved in the fight. B12 was the only player to come onto the ice. What penalties are assessed to B12? SRD. This must be regarded as a special situation and therefore reported as such to the President. However, the player returning to the ice could still accumulate time penalties. There are a number of interesting possibilities: 1. In all cases where a penalized player returns to the ice from the dressing room (or after having been escorted off the ice to go to the dressing room) during a fight on the ice, that player shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct plus any other penalties he may incur. 2. If he was the first player to come on the ice he would be assessed a double Minor penalty plus a Game Misconduct for being the first player off the bench, plus a Gross Misconduct (as indicated in (1) above), plus any other penalties that he incurs. 3. Should a non-penalized player return to the ice from the dressing room during a fight on the ice, he would be considered as a player coming off the players' bench and penalized accordingly

Rule 9.5 (i). Play is in Team A's defending zone as the buzzer sounds to end the game. The players from Team A leave the players bench to congratulate their teammates without being directed off the bench by the referee. The Team B players remain on their bench. As the players of Team A are skating to their goaltender, a player from Team B who was on the ice at the end of the game punches a Team A player and is assessed a roughing penalty. SRD. At the end of each period, all players must remain on their respective players' or penalty bench until directed off by the Referee. The Visiting Team shall leave the ice first, unless otherwise directed by the Referee. Failure to comply shall result in a Bench Minor penalty. Any unusual circumstances shall be reported to the President. A Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to the coach of any team that fails to comply with this rule at the end of the game if an

altercation that results in penalties of any kind is either in progress as the game ends or begins after the game has ended.

Rule 9.6 Situation 1. A player in the penalty box grabs an official. SRD **A Match penalty must be assessed.**

Rule 9.8 Situation 4. Can a player kick a stick that is on the ice back to his goaltender or another teammate without being assessed a penalty? SRD **Yes - provided the kicked stick does not interfere with the play or an opposing player. (This is consistent with the guidelines for shooting a stick back to a teammate as described in Rule 3.2 Situation 5).**

Rule 9.8, Situation 5. A stick is thrown to a player on the ice by a team mate who is also on the ice. The player picks up the stick. SRD **Assess a Minor penalty to the player throwing the stick and assess a Minor penalty for "illegally receiving a stick", to the player who picks up the stick.**

Rule 10.1(a) Situation 2. With 1:30 left to play in the first overtime period, a play occurs at the net, and an offensive player intentionally knocks the goal of its moorings. SRD **When an attacking player intentionally knocks the goal off its mooring a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed under Rule 10.1 (a). An attacking player is defined as a player in her attacking zone, regardless of which team is in control of the puck.**

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

Rule 10.2(e) Situation 13. The Referee has signaled a Delayed penalty against the attacking team. The defending team (non-offending team) has control of the puck in its own defending zone and is then responsible for the stoppage of play in its own defending zone. Where does the face-off take place? **The face-off takes place at the nearest face-off spot in the neutral zone.**

Rule 10.2 (f) Situation 17. During a stoppage of play in an end zone, two players from the offensive team are penalized and one player from the defensive team is assessed a 10 minute misconduct penalty. Where will the face-off take place? SRD **When both attacking and defending players are assessed penalties and the stoppage of play occurs in the end zone, the face-off is to take place in that zone, regardless of whether or not the same number of players on each team receive penalties, unless some other rule applies that would cause the face-off to take place in the neutral zone.**

Rule 10.2(c) & Situation 19. Opposing wingers begin jousting with their sticks as they line up for a face-off, resulting in coincidental Minor penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct. Therefore, one player from each team is needed on the ice to replace the penalized players. The Visiting team sends out one player and the Home team proceeds with a complete line change. SRD. **Deny the Home team a complete line change. Editor's Note: Teams can only send out replacements for the penalized players.**

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

Rule 10.3(b) Situation 3. A goaltender comes out of her crease to beat an attacking player to the puck and simply jumps on the puck, causing a stoppage of play. SRD **When a goaltender leaves her crease, she shall not be allowed to freeze the puck. No warning shall be issued. A minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed to the goaltender.**

Rule 10.3(c) Note 1. The Home team pulls their goaltender for an extra attacker. The play comes back into the Home teams end. The Visiting Team takes a shot at the Home Teams net. The puck is stopped and drops to the ice in the goal crease. The Home Team player deliberately falls on the puck. SRD **If the goaltender has been removed from the ice, then a goal is awarded. See Rule 4.10 (b) Awarded Goals.**

Rule 10.4 Situation 3. Early in the third period a goal is scored. On checking, the Referee is notified that the clock had stopped and was not running when the goal was scored. SRD **Providing the time of the period was not over, the goal shall count. The Referee in discussion with the Linesman and Timekeeper should try to determine what length of time the clock was not running, then make the necessary adjustments. If neither the Referee, Linesman, or Off-ice officials can determine this adjustment, then the game should continue using the time on the clock.**

Rule 10.4 Situation 10. Team "A" shoots the puck at the goal of Team "B". The puck enters the net, but immediately bounces out again without the Referee seeing the goal. Before play is stopped Team "B" scores a goal. On the stoppage the Linesman reports he saw the puck enter the net on Team "A"s shot. SRD **The Linesman must wait for the first stoppage of play and report what he saw to the Referee who may then award the goal. The clock should be reset if at all possible. Especially if the next stoppage of play happens to be the end of the period. The Team "B" goal would not count as the play should have been stopped when Team "A" scored.**

Rule 10.4 (c) Situation 12. A goal is scored but the back of the net is lifted when the puck crosses the goal line. Is the goal allowed? SRD. **YES, if the net is still on its moorings.**

Rule 10.7(b) Situation 1. An attacking player kicks a stick that is lying on the ice near the goal. The stick in turn hits the puck which then enters the net after deflecting off a defending player. Does the goal count? SRD **If an attacking player kicks the puck and it is deflected into the goal by any player (attacking or defending) or goalkeeper the goal shall NOT be allowed. See Rule 10.4. The key principle of this rule is that no goal can be scored when an attacking player kicks the puck or other object, which in turn propels the puck, unless the puck is subsequently clearly "shot" into the goal by a clear shooting motion. After any kicked puck, the official should watch closely for a clear shooting action and if the puck enters the goal and no clear shooting action was observed, then the official must disallow the goal. The subsequent face-off after the above stoppage of play shall be in the neutral zone.**

Rule 10.8 Situation 22. Team A shoots the puck towards the Team B net. The linesman signals a delayed offside against Team A, but before the puck gets to the net, the Team A players clear the zone and the linesman drop her arm. The puck enters the net after the linesman drops her arm. Does the goal count? **No.**

Rule 10.8 Situation 24. A delayed offside is signaled by the Linesman. Attacking players from Team "A", No. 5 and No. 8, properly tag up, but Team "A", No.10 goes into his players' bench from inside the attacking zone. The puck is still in the attacking zone. SRD **The Linesman would drop his arm thereby nullifying the delayed off-side provided that the substitute for player A10 does not enter the attacking zone until such time as the delayed offside has been nullified (the instant the zone is completely free of attacking players). If the substituting player enters the zone before the Linesman lowers his arm, the delayed off-side would remain in effect.**

Rule 10.12(b) Situation 1. A second puck appears on the ice while play is in progress. A player takes control of this second puck and shoots it toward a player of the opposing team who is in control of the puck and on a breakaway in the neutral zone. SRD Where a second puck appears on the ice, allow play to be completed if the second puck in no way affects the legal puck. Stop play when the play has been completed, unless one of the officials picks up the second puck. If a player deliberately shoots the second puck at an opposing player in possession and control of the legal puck, assess a Minor penalty for interference under Rule 7.3. If the player in possession and control of the legal puck is on a breakaway in the attacking or neutral zone and the second puck is shot at him, this gesture shall be considered as fouling from behind and Rule 7.4 (d) - Tripping, shall apply, meaning that a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team if the player on the breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone was prevented from having a clear shot on goal.

Rule 10.14(a). A team is withdrawn from the ice in the last minute of regular playing time, and is warned to return by the Referee. The team then returns. SRD If a team is withdrawn from the ice and fails to return and start play, or if being on the ice, fails to start play within TWO MINUTES after being ordered to do so by the Referee, the game or series shall be suspended. The team officials and/or players of the team which are responsible for any of these actions may be suspended for one year or more from the date of the infraction. The Referee shall report full details of the incident to the President. If a team after being ordered to return, does return to start play, then a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct shall be assessed to the Coach for Delay of Game. If this infraction occurs in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or anytime in overtime, a Penalty Shot (in addition to the Major penalty and a Game Misconduct) shall be awarded against the offending team's coach, as stated in Rule 10.1 (e) - Delay of Game.

Rule 10.17 Situation 1 Guideline 5. An encroachment violation results in the ejection of a team's centre from the face-off. The offending team then attempts to call the first time out of the game. SRD. Allow the time out. Requests for a time-out may be made at any time up until the instant the puck is actually dropped.