

# TYPES OF PENALTIES

## 19.5. APPLYING THE COINCIDENTAL PENALTY RULE

When multiple penalties are assessed to both Teams at the same stoppage of play, the following rules are to be utilized by the Referees to determine the on-ice strength for both Teams:

- (I) Cancel as many Major and/or Match Penalties as possible;
- (II) Cancel as many Minor, Bench Minor and or Double-minor Penalties as possible.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 15.

## RULE 20 MAJOR PENALTIES

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### 20.1. MAJOR PENALTY

A Major Penalty shall be imposed on any Player who commits a physical foul and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that, at the discretion of the Referee, such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned by imposing a Minor or Double-minor Penalty. Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.

For the first (1<sup>st</sup>) Major Penalty in any one game, the offender, except the Goalkeeper, shall be ruled off the ice for five (5) minutes during which time no substitute shall be permitted.

When one Player receives a Major Penalty and a Minor Penalty at the same time, the Major Penalty shall be served first by the penalized Player (or substitute for the Goalkeeper), except under → Rule 19.2 – Coincidental Major Penalties are in effect, in which case the Minor Penalty will be recorded and served first.

### 20.2. SHORT-HANDED

Although a Major Penalty does cause a Team to be “short-handed”, the penalized Player serving the Major Penalty does not leave the Penalty Box when the opposing Team scores a goal. The Player must wait for the entire Major Penalty to expire before they are permitted to exit the Penalty Box.

### 20.3. SUBSTITUTION

When a Player has been assessed a Major Penalty and has been removed from the game or is injured, the offending Team must place a substitute in the Penalty Box immediately. They may then legally exit the Penalty Box when the Major Penalty has expired.

If the Player has been assessed Minor Penalties in addition to the Major Penalty that must also be served on the penalty time clock, the offending Team must place a substitute in the Penalty Box immediately.

### 20.4. AUTOMATIC GAME MISCONDUCT

An “Automatic Game Misconduct” shall be applied to any Player who has been assessed a second Major Penalty, or a second Misconduct Penalty in the same game. An “Automatic Game Misconduct” shall also be applicable whenever a Player is assessed a Major Penalty for any of the infractions listed in the Reference Tables.

When a Major and “Automatic Game Misconduct” are assessed, the Player shall be ruled off the ice for the balance of the game, but a substitute shall be permitted to replace the suspended Player after five (5) minutes have elapsed.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 6.

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## 20.5. INFRACTIONS

A list of the infractions that can result in a Major Penalty being assessed can be found in Tables 5.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Tables 5, 6 and 7.

## 20.6. ON-ICE VIDEO REVIEW OF MAJOR PENALTIES

Referees shall review all plays that result in the assessment of any Major Penalty (other than a Major Penalty for Fighting) for the purpose of confirming (or modifying) their original call on the ice.

Such reviews will be conducted exclusively by the Referee(s) on the ice in consultation with other On-ice Official(s), as appropriate, using the technology (for example, a handheld tablet or a television or computer monitor) specified in and provided pursuant to:

→ Rule 38.5 - Process for Reviewing.

Communication between the Video Review Operation and the On-ice Officials shall be limited to contact between the appropriate Video Review Consultant and the Referee to ensure the Referee is receiving any and all video they might request, as well as the appropriate replay angles they may need to review the penalty call.

There shall be no contact or consultation except between the On-ice Official(s) and the Video Review Operation.

The Referee shall only have the following options following Video Review of their own call:

- (I) confirming their original Major Penalty call; or
- (II) reducing their original Major Penalty call to a lesser penalty for the same infraction.

Note: This rule is only applied in certain IIHF Championships.

→ For more information refer to Appendix V – Technical Requirements.

← For more information refer to IIHF Sport Regulations.

## 20.7. REPORTS

The Referee is required to report all major penalties and the surrounding circumstances to the Proper Authorities immediately following the game in which they occur.

## RULE 21 MATCH PENALTIES

### 21.1. MATCH PENALTY

A Match Penalty shall be imposed on any Player who commits a physical foul and who recklessly endangers the fouled Player in a way that at the discretion of the official such Player would not be sufficiently sanctioned:

- (I) by assessing a Major Penalty; or
- (II) by assessing a Minor or Double-minor Penalty in case the physical foul called does not provide for the option to impose a Major Penalty.

Such assessment of reckless endangerment shall be based on the severity of the infraction, severity of the contact, the degree of violence and the general reprehensibility involved.

An injury or the attempt to deliberately injure the opponent does not lead automatically to a Match Penalty but can be used as an indication whether the reckless endangerment is severe enough to impose a Match Penalty. The physical fouls as set forth herein may provide for exceptions or additional criteria.