

# TYPES OF PENALTIES

If, in the opinion of the Referee, a Player makes contact with the puck first and subsequently trips the opponent in so doing, no “Penalty Shot” will be awarded, but a Minor Penalty for “tripping” shall be assessed.

It should be noted that if the attacking Player manages to get around the Goalkeeper and has no defending Player between them and the “open goal”, and they are fouled from behind by the Goalkeeper or another defending Player, no goal can be awarded since the Goalkeeper is still on the ice. A “Penalty Shot” would be awarded.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 1

## RULE 25 AWARDED GOALS

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### 25.1. AWARDED GOAL

A goal will be awarded to the attacking Team when the opposing Team has taken their Goalkeeper off the ice and an attacking Player has “possession and control of the puck” (or “would have gained possession and control”) in the Neutral or Attacking Zone, without a defending Player between themselves and the opposing goal, and they are “prevented from scoring” as a result of an infraction committed by the defending Team.

→ Rule 25.3 – Infractions when Goalkeeper is Off the Ice.

### 25.2. INFRACTIONS – WHEN GOALKEEPER IS ON THE ICE

A goal will be awarded when an attacking Player with “an imminent scoring opportunity”, is “prevented from scoring” as a result of a defending Player displacing the Goal Post, either “deliberately or accidentally” and it must be determined that the puck would have entered the Goal between the normal position of the Goal Posts.

→ Rule 63.7 – Awarded Goal.

### 25.3. INFRACTIONS – WHEN GOALKEEPER IS OFF THE ICE

A list of the infractions that shall result in an awarded goal when the goalkeeper has been removed for an extra attacker can be found in Table 12.

→ For more information refer to Appendix IV – Tables Overview – Table 12.

### 25.4. INFRACTIONS – DURING THE COURSE OF A “PENALTY SHOT”

A goal will be awarded when a Goalkeeper attempts to stop a “Penalty Shot” by throwing their stick or any other object at the Player taking the “Penalty Shot” or by dislodging the goal (either deliberately or accidentally) or removes their face mask to force an interruption.

→ Rule 63.7 – Awarded Goal.

## RULE 26 DELAYED PENALTIES

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### 26.1. DELAYED PENALTY

If a third (3rd) Player of any Team is penalized while two (2) Players of the same Team are serving penalties, the penalty time of the third (3rd) Player shall not commence until the penalty time of one (1) of the two (2) Players already penalized has elapsed. The third (3rd) penalized Player must proceed at once to the Penalty Box. They may be substituted for on the ice to keep the “on-ice strength” at no less than three (3) Skaters for their Team.

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When the penalties of two (2) Players of the same Team will expire at the same time, the Captain of that Team will designate to the Referee which Player will return to the ice first and the Referee will instruct the Penalty Timekeeper accordingly (this is done to expedite the release of a Player from the Penalty Box when the opposing Team scores on the “Power-Play”).

## 26.2. PENALTY EXPIRATION

When any Team has three (3) Players serving penalties at the same time and because of the Delayed Penalty rule, a substitute for the third (3rd) offender is on the ice, none of the three (3) penalized Players in the Penalty Box may return to the ice until play has stopped.

When play has been stopped, the Player whose penalty has fully expired may return to the ice. During the play, the Penalty Timekeeper shall permit the penalized Players to return to the ice, in the order of expiration of their penalties, but only when the penalized Team is entitled to have more than four (4) Players on the ice. Otherwise, these Players must wait until the first stoppage of play after the expiration of their penalties in order to be released from the Penalty Box.

## 26.3. MAJOR AND MINOR PENALTY

When a Major and a Minor Penalty are imposed at the same time on different Players of the same Team, the Penalty Timekeeper shall record the Minor Penalty as being the first penalty.

## RULE 27 GOALKEEPER'S PENALTIES

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### 27.1. MINOR PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

A Goalkeeper shall not be sent to the Penalty Box for an offense which incurs a Minor Penalty, but instead, the Minor Penalty shall be served by another member of their Team who was on the ice when the offense was committed. This Player is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the playing Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.

A penalized Player may not serve a Goalkeeper's penalty.

If the Goalkeeper is involved in Coincidental Penalties being assessed and as a result, their Team is required to play “short-handed” due to additional penalties assessed to the Goalkeeper, the Player designated to serve the additional time penalties assessed to the Goalkeeper may be any Player as designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain.

### 27.2. MAJOR PENALTY TO GOALKEEPER

A Goalkeeper shall not be sent to the Penalty Box for an offense which incurs a Major Penalty, but instead, the Major Penalty shall be served immediately by another member of their Team who was on the ice when the offense was committed. This Player is to be designated by the Coach of the offending Team through the Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.

When a Goalkeeper is assessed a Major Penalty plus a Game Misconduct, which is coincidental with a Major or Match Penalty to the opposing Team, no Player is required to serve the Goalkeeper's penalties in the Penalty Box, since they have been ejected from the game.

Should a Goalkeeper incur two (2) Major Penalties in one game (results an automatic Game Misconduct Penalty), they shall be ruled off the ice for the balance of the game and their place shall be taken by a member of their own Team, or by a regular substitute Goalkeeper who is available. Such Player will be allowed the Goalkeeper's full equipment.