

# HOCKEY SASKATCHEWAN OFFICIATING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2021-22 Season Notes



# Rule Clarification

- Icing – If the goaltender comes out to play the puck, but does not play the puck icing shall be called leagues.
- No-Change Icing – In levels of **U15**, U18, Junior and Senior icing **anywhere on the ice** shall result in a no-change icing. **Changed from Defensive zone**. Should either team utilize their time-out at this stoppage of play they still are not permitted to make a line change. No need for the no-change icing signal.
- Tie-downs – No penalty will be assessed to a player who gets into a fight in Senior or Junior hockey for not having tie-down on their jersey. **However, should a player's arm come out of their jersey while fighting and they do not stop immediately they may be assessed an additional penalty as per the new Hockey Canada rule.**



# FACE-OFFS

- ▶ Face-offs are a crucial part of today's game and so officials must understand the proper procedure from the line change procedure up to when the puck is dropped.
- ▶ The line change and face-off procedure will be adjusted this season so **the official dropping the puck will not blow their whistle.**
  - ▶ **The official, who is conducting the line change procedure in the 4-official system, modified 3-official system and the 2-official system will blow the whistle after they lower their hand for the line change procedure.** The official dropping the puck is set and will not have to blow the whistle.
  - ▶ If the referee fails to blow their whistle, the linesperson can simple back away or face away from the centres preparing for a face-off and blow their whistle to avoid droplets from the whistle coming in contact with players.
  - ▶ If there is an ejection at the face-off the linesperson conducting the face-off will point in the direction of the offending team and communicate verbally for a new centre and will not blow their whistle.



# Covid-19 on-ice Procedures

- Officials will **not shake hands** with coaches or players before or after the game. Officials should greet the coaches six feet away prior to the start of the game.
- Clarification for coaches on the bench not wearing a face cover:
  - Officials will determine if it is non-compliance or a mistake (taking a drink or talking to a play). Coaches should first receive a warning, if it is non-compliance a bench minor may be assessed. If this continues a the coach will be assessed a game misconduct, which need to be properly reported on the game sheet and a game report is required.
- If the Team Covid Representative brings it to the attention of the on or off ice officials that a spectator or group are not compliant with face coverings the game may be stopped until they are compliant or leave the facility. Officials do not need to police this, but are encouraged to handle it the same way as a disruptive or abusive fan if brought to their attention.
- Awareness and hustle are key to controlling scrums and altercations on the ice. An official's role is to ensure players are safe and so they may need to get between players. When possible officials should minimize contact with players and position themselves to maintain physical distancing.





# Covid-19 on-ice Procedures

- Officials are required to employ **zero tolerance for face washing**.
- **Spitting/blowing nose on the ice and/or from the bench should be communicated to the head coach to address the instance with their team. If a team has been notified two times within a game and a third occurrence occurs officials are asked to assess the offending player an unsportsmanlike conduct (9.2 (a)). Communicate to the coach that any further instances will result in a misconduct penalty and reported to the league and/or the SHA on the game sheet or game report.**
- When a player or team official directly spits on another player this should be addressed with the appropriate match penalty.
- When reporting penalties, **do not speak through the hole in the glass** – work from a distance or communicate with office officials through an open door from a distance.
- When possible, **officials should physically distance from the players when escorting players to the penalty box.**
- Officials should position themselves **six feet away from the players benches** when possible.



# Covid-19 on-ice Procedures

- It is prohibited for officials to drink water from bottles belonging to players or goaltenders or other officials. If officials require water during a game, they should have their **own water bottle in the penalty box**.
- **The linesperson who picks up the puck should drop the puck**, avoid extra hand offs.
- Referees should **avoid high traffic areas** when conducting the line change procedure.
- Officials are **directed to not pick up any equipment that may be on the ice (broken/dropped stick, neck guards, mouthguards, gloves etc.)** At the first stoppage of play, officials shall direct the player to retrieve their own equipment. When players are being escorted to the penalty box use judgement as to if the player can pick up their own equipment or have a player from their team gather the equipment as per Hockey Canada procedures.
- Officials and all players must **immediately address any injuries such as an exposed cut**, before returning to the game.



# Covid-19 Procedures

- Officials should have **personal hand sanitizer and disinfectant wipes or spray** to use in the dressing room and between periods. Officials may also take a small bottle with them on the ice or leave a bottle in the penalty box.
- **Officials must wear a mask when entering the facility and when physical distancing cannot be followed, such as smaller dressing rooms.**
- **At this point masks must be worn by all officials, coaches, off-ice officials and players over 18 years old. Leagues may implement immunization policies which would mean mask are not required to be worn. Stay up to date with the Return to Play Policy and Saskatchewan Health Authority regulations.**
- **Officials who are carpooling together are recommended to wear facemask in the vehicle while traveling to other communities if they are not from the same household.**



# Covid-19 Procedures

- Practice **physical distancing as much as possible** when arriving to the facility, while off the ice and when leaving the facility. Also note that some areas may have **certain entrances mark to enter or exit**.
- **Only game officials should be in the dressing room** – no visitors, this may include official coaches if the dressing room does not allow enough room to social distance.
- **When sneezing or coughing, do so into a tissue or the bend of your elbow. Wash or sanitize hands immediately and discard the tissue into appropriate waste bins.**
- **Do not share equipment.**





# Covid-19 Procedures

- Officials may use electronic whistles as a personal choice. With regular whistles, officials should make every effort to avoid blowing their whistles when in close proximity to other players or officials or blow the whistle in the direction away from the players. They may also wear a face covering if they chose.
- It is recommended by Hockey Canada that **officials wash their equipment after each day of assignments**, following manufacturer guidelines. Also officials should disinfect their helmet, visor and whistle.
- If an official is ill they should contact the assignor or follow the local policy for turning backs games. **Any official who is ill should not participate in the game.** This may result in short notice and officials having to work games with less than the required number of officials on short notice.



# New Rules

## Rule 3.1 (d) Adjustment of Equipment:

In Senior, Junior B and Junior C players are not required to wear tie-downs.

However, should a player's arm come out of their jersey while fighting and they do not stop immediately they may be assessed an additional Minor Penalty.

## Rule 6.6 Kneeing:

- The removal of the term **elbowing** was approved:
- The penalty has changed from a Minor to a **double Minor for kneeling**.

(a) A double Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty based upon the degree of violence of impact shall be assessed to any player who makes initial contact with their opponent's knee.

(b) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who injures an opponent by kneeling.

(c) A Match penalty shall be assessed to any player who deliberately injures an opponent by kneeling or deliberately attempts to injure an opponent with their knee.



# New Rules

## Rule 8.3 High stick clarification - for junior & senior supplement:

- High Stick –Disallowed Goal: **When an attacking player causes the puck to enter the opponent's goal by contacting the puck above the height of the crossbar, either directly or deflected off any player, the goal shall not be allowed.** The determining factor is where the puck makes contact with the stick. If the puck makes contact with the stick at or below the level of the crossbar and enters the goal, the goal shall be allowed. A goal scored as a result of a defending player striking the puck with their stick, carried above the height of the crossbar of the goal frame into their own net shall be allowed.

## NEW RULES WORDING ADDED

A Minor penalty, or at the discretion of the referee and a major penalty and game misconduct **based on the degree of violence of impact...**

To the following rules;

- Rule 6.3 (a) - Charging
- Rule 6.4 (a) – Checking from behind
- Rule 6.6 (a) - Kneeing
- Rule 7.3 (a) - Interference
- Rule 8.2 (a) - Cross-checking
- Rule 8.3 (a) – High-sticking





# New Rules Wording Added

## **RULE 6.1 Attempt to injure or deliberate injury:**

This rule has been REVISED with the wording from the 2016-18 Hockey Canada playing rules.

- (a) A Match penalty shall be assessed to any player or team official who deliberately attempts to or deliberately injures an opponent, official, team official or spectator in any manner not otherwise covered within the playing rules.
- (b) A double Minor penalty shall be assessed any player who head-butts or attempts to head-butt an opponent but no injury results. A double Minor penalty and a Gross Misconduct shall be assessed any team official who head-butts or attempts to head-butt an opponent but no injury results. A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official who head-butts or attempts to head-butt an opponent with force or who injures an opponent with this action.
- (c) A Match penalty shall be assessed to any player or team official that attempts to kick or deliberately kicks an opponent.
- (d) A player who grabs an opponent's hair, facial protector, helmet or chin strap, but does not use it to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment or injury shall be assessed a Minor penalty or at the discretion of the referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty. A player who pulls an opponent's hair or who grabs the facial protector, helmet or chin strap of an opponent and uses this to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment or injury shall be assessed a match penalty.
- (e) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player who uses their facial protector as a weapon.





# New Rules Wording Added

## Rule 6.4 (a) Checking from Behind:

A Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty at the discretion of the referee, based on the degree of violence of the impact; shall be assessed any player who intentionally pushes, body checks, **cross-checks while in motion, or otherwise hits an opposing player from behind,** anywhere on the ice.

## Rule 6.4 (b) Checking from Behind:

Where a player is high-sticked, cross-checked, body-checked, pushed, hit or propelled in any manner from behind into the boards or goal, in such a way that the player is unable to protect or defend themselves, **a Match penalty could also be assessed under this rule if the referee believes that there was a deliberate attempt by the offending player to cause injury to the opponent.**



# New Rules Wording Added

## **Rule 7.3 (a) Interference Note 3:**

Regarding the finishing of a check, a player must make immediate contact with an opponent upon the release of the puck for that contact to be legal. Immediate contact can best be described as contact occurring within a maximum distance of an arm and stick length between the puck carrier and the player delivering the check.

## **7.3 (f) Interference:**

A Match penalty may be assessed to any player who injures an opponent or deliberately attempts to injure an opponent by interference.

## **Rule 8.6 (a) Three or more stick infractions:**

A Game Ejection shall be assessed to any player who incurs a total of three or more stick infraction penalties during the same game. 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.

Note: a double Minor penalty is to be considered as one infraction towards the accumulation of stick infractions for the purpose of this rule.



# New Rules Wording Added

## **Rule 8.6 (a) SITUATION 1**

A player must have committed three or more stick infractions and not three or more penalties.

### **Example A:**

A player receives a Minor penalty for high-sticking, a Minor penalty for slashing and a Minor penalty for butt-end hooking.

Ruling: The Game Ejection penalty does not apply.

### **Example B:**

A player receives a Minor penalty for high-sticking and a double Minor for spearing.

Ruling: The Game Ejection penalty does not apply. The player has received three Minor penalties, but has only committed two stick infractions.

### **Example C:**

A player has received two stick infraction penalties. There is an obvious third stick infraction committed by this player and the referee has the penalty on delay. The non-offending team scores a goal to nullify this penalty.

Ruling: The game ejection penalty does not apply.



# New Rules Wording Added

## **Example D:**

A player has received two stick infraction penalties. There is an obvious third stick infraction committed by this player and the referee has the penalty on delay. The offending team is already shorthanded and is serving a Minor penalty. The non-offending team scores during the delayed calling of the stick infraction penalty.

Ruling: The scoring of the goal nullifies the penalty being served and the stick infraction penalty is assessed along with the Game Ejection penalty.

## **Example E:**

A player has received two stick infraction penalties. There is an obvious third stick infraction committed by this player that calls for a double Minor penalty and the referee has the penalty on delay. Subsequently, the non-offending team scores.

Ruling: The first of the double Minor penalties is nullified by the goal. The second penalty is assessed and the Game Ejection penalty applies





# New Rules Wording Added

## 9.2 (b) Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Harassment of Officials:

A misconduct penalty shall be assessed on any player who:

1) Uses disrespectful language or gestures to any person.

Note: For the purpose of this rule, “disrespectful” is defined as actions or words deemed rude, unpleasant, inappropriate, or unprofessional and found to be offensive to others that have not escalated to the criteria of abuse or obscenity outlined within Rule 9.2 (f)

## 9.2 (c) Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Harassment of Officials:

If the referee is unable to identify the person responsible for the use of disrespectful language or gestures, a bench Minor penalty shall be assessed.

## 9.2 (f) Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Harassment of Officials:

... Notwithstanding the above, at the discretion of the referee, a Gross Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player or team official that conducts themselves in a manner as to make a travesty of the game by using obscene, profane or threateningly abusive language, gestures or actions towards any person with discriminatory or otherwise malicious intent. Such actions may also be described as verbal or physical taunts or gestures that intend to humiliate, demean, belittle, cause offense to or harm the reputation of the person or group targeted.



# New Rules Wording Added

## Rule 10.5 Icing the Puck:

Line change on icing – A team that is in violation of icing shall not be permitted to make any player substitutions prior to the ensuing face-off. Should the offending team elect to utilize their team time-out at this stoppage of play, they are still not permitted to make any player substitutions. However, a team shall be permitted to make a player substitution to replace a goalkeeper who had been substituted for an extra attacker, to replace an injured player, or when a penalty has been assessed which affects the on-ice strength of either team. The determination of players on ice will be made when the puck leaves the offending player's stick. If the offending team purposely tries to make a change, a warning will be given to the coach and if it occurs again a delay of game penalty will be assessed.

**\* Note this is in effect for U15, U18, Junior and Senior hockey in Saskatchewan.**



# New situations Added

## **Rule 9.5 (a) Situation 2 – Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench**

No player may leave the players' bench for the purpose of starting a fight.

Example: During the play, team A9 comes off the players' bench on a player change and goes directly to an opposing player and is involved in a fight.

Question: What penalties are assessed if:

- i) Team A9 initiates or instigates the fight and both players fight or is deemed a one player fight to A9.
- ii) A fight takes place with both players being willing participants.
- iii) A fight takes place with team B6 being the instigator.

Ruling:

- i) A9 double Minor plus Game Misconduct for leaving players' bench for purpose of starting a fight, plus minor for instigating, plus fighting Major and Game Misconduct. B6 receives a fighting Major plus a Game Misconduct if involved in the fight or no penalty if they do not fight.
- ii) A9 would not receive the instigating minor. All other penalties would remain the same as in (i) above.
- iii) A9 would only receive a fighting major and game misconduct. B6 would receive a minor for instigating, plus a fighting Major plus a Game Misconduct.





# New situations Added

## **RULE 9.5 NEW SITUATION 23 – Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench**

In some arenas, the players' and penalty benches are side by side with no physical barrier between them. If when a player's penalty expires they do not proceed to their player's bench by way of the ice, that player shall be assessed a bench Minor penalty as per rule 2.5 (c) and (e) and the penalty is to be served by that offending player in accordance with rule 4.3 (b).

Question:

A player on the penalty bench leaves the penalty bench early on their own accord without proceeding by way of the ice to their players' bench with five (5) seconds remaining in their original penalty. What penalty or penalties do you assess to the player?

Ruling:

A Minor penalty will be assessed to the offending player for a violation of rule 2.5 (c) and (e), a Minor penalty for a violation of Rule 9.5 (d), in addition to the five (5) seconds remaining in the original penalty for a total of 4:05 minutes.

Note: Should the player leave the penalty bench early in the above situation upon error of the time keeper than only the minor for not proceeding to the players' bench by way of the ice will be assessed, in addition to the unserved time from the original penalty.





# New situations Added

## Rule 10.2 Situation 23 – Face-offs

The linesperson signals a delayed off-side. Despite the linesperson's clear call, the offending player continues and goes directly to the net and forces the goaltender to freeze the puck. Where does the face-off take place?

Ruling: The face-off takes place at the face-off spot outside the defending team's blue-line.

## Rule 10.17 (f) Situation 1 – Time of Game

Time-out guidelines

1. Each team may have one 30-second time-out per game. This includes any overtime.
2. Both teams may take their time-out during the same stoppage of play.
3. All players, including goaltenders, may go to their respective benches during the time-out.
4. The referee must advise the timekeeper of the time-out and the timekeeper will indicate when the time-out is over.
5. The referee shall allow the calling of a time-out after a stoppage of play at any time up to the point **the official blows the whistle to initiate the face-off procedure.**
6. Subsequent to the time-out, the line change procedure shall recommence.



# Rules relocated

**3.3 (e) Sticks** – 3.3 (i) Sticks

**4.7 (b) Situation 2 Gross Misconducts** – Rule 6.7 (g) Situation 22 Fighting and Roughing

**4.7 (b) Situation 1 Gross Misconducts** – Rule 9.2 (f) Situation 9 Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Harassment of Officials

**4.7 (b) Situation 3 Gross Misconducts** - Rule 9.2 (f) Situation 10 Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Harassment of Officials

**4.11 (c) and (d) Goaltender Penalties** – 6.7 (h), (i) and (n) Fighting and Roughing

**6.1 Situation 7 Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury** – Rule 8.1 Situation 1 & 2 Butt-ending

**6.1 Situation 8 Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury** – Rule 8.5 Situation 1 Spearing

**6.1 Situation 9 Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury** – Rule 8.1 Situation 2 Butt-Ending

**8.2 (b) Match Penalty** – 6.5 (e) & (f) Head Contact

**Rule 9.5 Situation 16 Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench** - Situation 1



# New terminology

Hockey Canada changed all references from “his, her, him, she and he” to neutral pronouns.

The term linesman and linesmen has been changed to **linesperson and linespersons**.

## ADDED DEFINITIONS

- **BODY CONTACT** - Incidental contact of two opposing players in pursuit of the puck on the ice in the same direction. Body contact occurs as a result of movement by the offensive player.
- **BODY-CHECKING** - An attempt by a player to gain an advantage on the opponent with the use of the body. Body-checking results when two opposing players collide while skating in opposite directions or when positioning and angling allow the checker to use the force of the body to gain the advantage. Body-checking may result in a penalty if used in a division of hockey that does not allow for body-checking.
- **DISRESPECTFUL BEHAVIOUR** – Behaviour that is rude, unpleasant, inappropriate and unprofessional that is found to be offensive to others.

## SIGNALS REMOVED

- **ELBOWING AND PENALTY SHOT**



# Areas of emphasis

## **Rule 6.5 Head Contact** **NOTE TO OFFICIALS – Junior/Senior Clarification**

It is of extreme importance that the game Referee assesses each situation on its merit and assesses the appropriate penalty. They need only to determine that the hit or contact as outlined below is to the head area in order to call a Head Contact infraction. Your assessment of the level of violence of the contact will determine the severity of the penalty. Penalties can include:

- (i) Minor and 10-minute Misconduct;
- (ii) Major and Game Misconduct; or
- (iii) Match penalty.

Examples of situations in which a Head Contact infraction may be called include the following:

(i) Deliberate Contact with an Opponent's Head: If a player intentionally raises their stick, hands, forearm, gloved hand, elbow or shoulder to hit an opponent in the head area, or deliberately drives their stick, forearm, elbow or gloved hand into the player's head in any manner, it shall be called Head Contact and the appropriate penalty should be assessed, depending on the severity of the contact.





# Areas of emphasis

(ii) Hits on Vulnerable Players: Should a player deliver a hit to the head area of an opponent who is in a vulnerable position, they shall be determined to have committed a Head Contact infraction, and shall receive a penalty consistent with the severity of the contact. A player is considered to be vulnerable under the following circumstances:

(a) Blind-Side Hit - If they are hit in the head with a blind-side check from the side. A body check from the front is not considered to be a blind-side check, even if the player has their head down.

(b) Late Hit – If they do not have control of the puck or have passed the puck or lost control of the puck for a sufficient amount of time that the opponent could play the puck or follow the movement of the puck as opposed to hitting the unsuspecting player in the head area. For reference, a late hit would be a STICK AND ARMS LENGTH between the players once the puck has been released.

(c) Cheap Hit – If they are defenseless while down on the ice and the opponent deliberately makes contact in any manner with the head area. An example would be a player dropping down onto an opposing player's head area with the knee or elbow.



# Areas of emphasis

NOTE TO OFFICIALS: It is important to remember that this section focuses on Head Contact infractions. Should body-to-body contact be made, whereby the contact is not in the head area but a Minor penalty would be warranted under another application, that infraction shall be called – a common example would be Interference or, in the case of a cheap hit that does not include head contact, Roughing.

(iii) Leaving the Feet - Should both of a player's feet clearly have left the ice prior to making a shoulder check that contacts the opponent in the head area, they shall be determined to have committed a Head Contact infraction, and shall receive a penalty consistent with the severity of the contact.

NOTE TO OFFICIALS: This is very clear – if a player leaves their feet and delivers a hit, or a hit whereby the contact is in the head area – it shall be called Head Contact.

(iv) Infraction causing Head Injury: If a player is fouled or hit illegally, for which a penalty is being assessed, and as a result of the infraction the player hits their head on the glass, ice or the boards in a manner that results in a head injury, this shall be construed as Head Contact and a Major penalty and Game Misconduct or Match penalty shall be assessed.



# Areas of emphasis

Case example: Player A trips Player B and causes the fouled player to fall backwards with their head hitting the ice. In the initial assessment of the play, you determine a Tripping penalty is warranted.

Procedure: At the stoppage, you assess to the best of your ability if an injury to the head has occurred.

- If no injury to the head has resulted – the original Tripping penalty is called
- If an injury to the head appears to have resulted, you shall apply the penalty as a Head Contact infraction, using Hockey Canada's standard in determining a Major penalty or Match penalty.

For greater certainty, the following are not considered to be a Head Contact infraction:

- 1) If a player, because of a difference in the opponent's height, hits the opponent in the head area with a legal check, this shall not be construed as Head Contact and no penalty or suspension shall be assessed.
- 2) If a player ducks to avoid a check, or lowers their body in any manner for any reason, in the open ice or along the boards, and as a result is hit in the head area with a legal check, this shall not be construed as Head Contact and no penalty or suspension shall be assessed.







# Section 11: Maltreatment





# What is maltreatment?

**Maltreatment consists of acts that result in actual or the potential of physical or psychological harm. This includes, but is not limited to physical, psychological, or sexual actions, as detailed below.**

Physical	Psychological	Sexual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assault or unwanted physical contact</li><li>• Non-contact behaviour, such as denying hydration or nutrition; providing alcohol to a participant under legal age, etc.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Verbal assaults or attacks</li><li>• Unwanted physical contact</li><li>• Denying attention or support</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unwanted contact of a sexual nature on any part of a person's body</li><li>• Showing sexual videos or images</li><li>• Unwanted conversation or teasing of a sexual nature</li></ul>

# Why maltreatment?

**Hockey Canada believes that every person should have positive experiences in hockey.**

**It's easy to say that discrimination, harassment, and abuse have no place in our game... but we all play a role in making that a reality.**

**We must all expect more from participants, our teammates, and ourselves. No excuses.**

# Hockey Canada's commitment

**Hockey Canada is committed to contributing to the**

- **physical**
- **psychological**
- **social**
- **and spiritual**

**health of individuals of varying abilities, backgrounds, and interests.**

**Hockey Canada firmly believes that only when sport environments are safe and inclusive can these values be realized.**

# Hockey Canada's commitment

**Maltreatment in all its forms is a serious issue that undermines the**

- **health**
- **well-being**
- **performance**
- **and security**

**of everyone associated with the game of hockey.**

**Maltreatment is incompatible with the core values that lie at the heart of Canadian sport.**

**Participants in Hockey Canada's programming should have the reasonable expectation that it will be in an environment that is accessible, inclusive and is free from all forms of Maltreatment.**



# Hockey Canada's commitment

## Responsibility of team officials

- **Team officials shall always be responsible for their conduct and that of their players.**
- **They must endeavour to prevent disorderly conduct before, during or after the game, on or off the ice and any place in the rink.**
- **The Referee may assess penalties to any team officials for failure to do so.**
- **The Referee shall report the individual(s) by completing a Game Incident Report including full details and submitting the Report to the appropriate Member or League delegate.**

# The Officials' Role

**Officials play an important role in eliminating maltreatment from the game.**

**Safe and fair is our motto.**

**Maltreatment is neither safe nor fair.**

**In the arena, officials hold players and team officials accountable. If not you, then who?**

# What has changed?

## Section 9 – Other Fouls

Current	New	Playing Rule
9.1	9.1	Handling the Puck
9.2		<del>Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Harassment of Officials</del>
9.3	9.2	Diving
9.4	9.3	Kick Shot
9.5	9.4	Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench
9.6		<del>Physical Harassment of Officials</del>
9.7		Spitting
9.8	9.5	Throwing Stick or Object

# What has changed?

## NEW – Section 11 – Maltreatment

New Playing Rule	
11.1	Unsportsmanlike Conduct
11.2	Disrespectful, Abusive, and Harassing Behaviour
11.3	Spitting
11.4	Discrimination
11.5	Physical Harassment of Officials



# Rule 11.1 vs. Rule 11.2

## What has changed?

### 11.1 - Unsportsmanlike Conduct

- Player, goaltender or team official challenges/disputes the ruling of the official(s).



### 11.2 - Disrespectful, Abusive, and Harassing Behaviour

- Player, goaltender, or team official uses disrespectful language or gestures directed to the Referee or any other individual.
  - “disrespectful” is defined as actions or words deemed rude, unpleasant, inappropriate, or unprofessional and found to be offensive to others.

## **Rule 11.3 – Spitting**

**There is no change to the existing playing rule.**

**It was previously Rule 9.7 and has been re-categorized as Rule 11.3.**

**Spitting must be penalized with a Match penalty.**

**Given the current landscape of Covid-19, spitting is a point of focus for the 2021-22 season.**

# Rule 11.4 – Discrimination

**The primary focus of these changes is related to discriminatory language and actions in hockey.**

**Eliminating discrimination from the game is part of officials' responsibility to prevent maltreatment.**

**This rule pertains to both:**

- **Incidents that are witnessed by an official**
- **Incidents that are reported to an official by a participant**

# Rule 11.4 – Discrimination

**Any player, goaltender or team official who engages in verbal taunts, insults, or intimidation based on discriminatory grounds, shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct.**

**Discriminatory grounds include the following, without limitation:**

- Race, national or ethnic origin, skin colour, or language spoken
- Religion, faith, or beliefs
- Age
- Sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity / expression
- Marital or familial status
- Genetic characteristics
- Disability



# Rule 11.4 – Discrimination

## Reporting

- The referee shall report the individual(s) by completing a Game Incident Report, including full details and submitting the Report to the appropriate Member or League delegate.

## On-Ice Allegations

- If an incident occurs that was not witnessed by the Officials and is reported to the Referee, the Referee shall report the individual(s) to an appropriate member of each team's bench staff.
- The Referee shall complete a Game Incident Report, including full details and shall submit the Report to the appropriate Member or League delegate.

# Rule 11.4 – Discrimination

**When an allegation is made and the official did not witness the incident, follow this three-step process**



## STEP 1

Confer with your officiating team in case they witnessed the incident.

Any official who witnessed the incident can assess the required Gross Misconduct penalty.

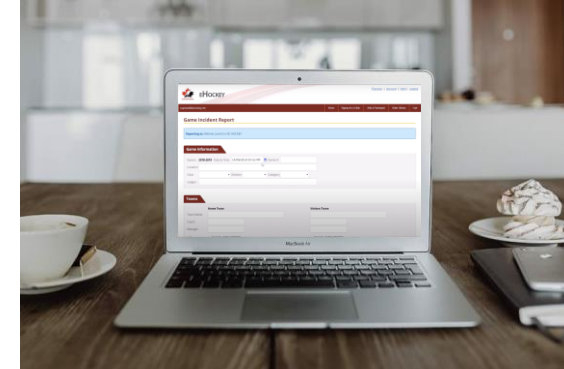
If none of you witnessed the incident, proceed to Step 2.



## STEP 2

Address the allegation with a team official from each team.

Explain what was alleged, who was involved, and the potential consequences for this behaviour.



## STEP 3

Submit a Game Incident Report, detailing what you know about the incident. Who was involved? What was alleged to have been said or done? What did you observe?

Only speak to what you know but be thorough!

# Rule 11.5 – Physical Harassment of Officials

**No substantive changes to the existing playing rule.**

**The previous rule was Rule 9.6.**

**All instances must be penalized with a Match penalty.**

Any player, goaltender, or team official who, before, during, or after a game:

- (a) threatens the well-being of a Referee, Linesperson or any Off-Ice Official.
- (b) attempts to strike a Referee, Linesperson, or any Off-Ice Official.
- (c) deliberately touches, holds, or pushes a Referee, Linesperson or Off-Ice Official; or
- (d) deliberately strikes, trips or body checks a Referee, Linesperson or Off-Ice Official.

# Rule 11.5 – Physical Harassment of Officials

## Reporting

Any player, goaltender, or team official who violates Rule 11.5 shall be assessed a Match penalty and the Referee shall report the individual(s) by completing a Game Incident Report including full details and submitting the Report to the appropriate Member or League delegate. Such player, goaltender or team official shall be suspended indefinitely pending investigation by the appropriate governing body.



**The Referee shall report the individual(s) by completing a Game Incident Report including full details and submitting the Report to the appropriate Member or League delegate.**

**The Referee shall report all infractions under the following situations:**

Rule 11.1 – Game Misconducts

Rule 11.2 – Game Misconducts

Rule 11.3 – Match Penalty

Rule 11.4 – Gross Misconduct

Rule 11.5 – Match Penalty

# Change the culture

**We all play a role in changing the culture of the game. Officials must work hand-in-hand with administrators, coaches, parents and players. Officials have the responsibility to:**

- Support marginalized members of our sport to realize their full potential in a fair and safe environment.
- Help change the hockey culture and make it more inclusive to all Canadians.
- Call out discrimination, because it is the right thing to do.

**No more excuses – It is not part of the game.**

**Change the culture!**

# Downloading the hockey Canada rulebook



- will be on the Hockey Canada Officiating Exam. To review the Hockey Canada Rulebook in full detail you can click this link and view the rule book:

[https://cdn.hockeycanada.ca/hockey-canada/Hockey-Programs/Officiating/Downloads/rulebook\\_casebook\\_e.pdf](https://cdn.hockeycanada.ca/hockey-canada/Hockey-Programs/Officiating/Downloads/rulebook_casebook_e.pdf) for download the app for android here:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=ca.hockeycanada.rulebooken> or download the app for iOS here:

<https://apps.apple.com/ca/app/hockey-canada-rule-book/id926080817>