

INTRODUCTION

In its early days, Street Hockey was played (as it is still today in many areas) in tennis courts, driveways, school yards, parking lots, gyms and in the streets. It is known by many names such as Road Hockey, Ball Hockey, Floor Hockey and Street Hockey. The game was played throughout the United States and Canada, with worn out, cast away hockey equipment, home made goals, punctured tennis balls, a few rules but plenty of enthusiasm.

Street Hockey was elevated from the neighborhood game to an organized sport in the early 1970's in Leominster, Massachusetts, when a group of hockey enthusiasts, Ray LeClerc (considered the "Father of Street Hockey"), Tom Downey, Dave Kornik and Chris Housser, introduced three essentials to make the game into a sport – a regulation rink (160' x 80') in which to play, a no bounce ball which replaced a puck and a set of official playing rules which governed the game. This group of dedicated individuals then developed programs, including League formation, age divisions, referee training and certification, along with Regional, National and International tournaments, which accelerated the growth of the sport nationwide.

Organized Street Hockey today uses the name Dekhockey in many areas and features light weight equipment designed for a fast paced, action packed game under an official set of rules, organized leagues and rink facilities. The sport is played by boys and girls in all age divisions from 4 years to over 40 years. The Regional, National and International tournament for all age groups bring together over 500 teams and 10,000 players every year.

Street Hockey/Dekhockey is a running game played similar to ice hockey, with the exception that body checking is not allowed. Running, stick handling, passing and shooting are the basic qualities which provide an exciting and fast game. Leagues and tournaments are played on official rinks on all-weather playing surface and under the Official Street Hockey/Dekhockey rules. Play consists of three periods with officiating and scorekeeping.

Organized Street Hockey/Dekhockey is flourishing throughout United States and Canada and is now being played under these official rules in Finland and Japan.

Deckhockey America is committed to a strong organized program that benefits the players, coaches, officials, teams, leagues, and tournaments. Official facilities, new and old, will contribute to the expansion, growth and success of the sport. We welcome and encourage your individual participation.

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SECTION ONE – THE RINK

RULE 1 – RINK

The game shall be played on a plastic playing SURFACE known as the “RINK”. This SURFACE shall be designed specifically for the sport to provide complete traction under wet or dry playing conditions. It shall also incorporate an anti-fatigue shock-absorbent suspension system.

RULE 2 – DIMENSIONS OF RINK

The official size of the rink will be from 155 to 160 feet long by 80 to 85 feet wide. The corners shall be rounded in the arc of a circle with a radius of 28 feet.

The rink shall be surrounded by wooden or fiberglass walls known as “Boards”, which shall extend not less than 40 inches and not more than 48 inches about the level of the playing surface. It is recommended that the kick plate on the bottom of the boards be yellow or light in color.

The surface of the boards facing the playing surface shall be smooth and without obstruction or objects which could cause injury to the players. All doors giving access to the playing surface must swing away from the playing surface and all component parts of any protective containment system, such as glass, wire or netting, shall be mounted or attached to the boards on the side away from the playing surface.

RULE 3 - THE GOAL

- (a) The goal cage should be similar to the “Art Ross” design. It should be 72 inches wide by 48 inches high by 24 inches deep. The sides and back are covered by netting of sufficient strength and texture so as to prevent the game ball from passing through the mesh. The frame is painted red. The goals are held in place with pins which extend up through the surface into the pipe openings of the goal posts.
- (b) The goal shall extend between the posts and completely enclose the rink. It shall be defined by a two or three inch wide line (preferably yellow in color).

RULE 4 – GOAL CREASE

- (a) In front of each goal, there shall be a “GOAL CREASE” area, solid yellow in color, and measuring 5 feet in length and 8 feet in width. This crease shall extend 5 feet out from the goal line and 12 inches outside the goal post.
- (b) The Goal Crease shall be laid out as follows: 10 to 12 inches from the outside of each goal post, a line 5 feet in length and 2 to 3 inches in width shall be drawn at

right angles to the goal line and the points of these lines furthest from the goal line shall be joined by another 3 inch line.

- (c) The Goal Crease area shall include all of the space outlined by the crease lines and extending vertically 4 feet to the level of the top of the goal frame.

RULE 5 – SURFACE MARKINGS

- (a) ZONES – The playing surface is divided into two zones known as the Offensive and Defensive zones. The zones are divided by a “center” line (preferably blue in color) 10 to 12 inches wide and which extends completely across the width of the rink.
- (b) CLEARING LINES – Clearing Lines are 2 to 3 inches wide and preferably yellow in color, are located 20 feet from each side of the center line and extend completely across the rink.
- (c) FACE-OFF SPOTS – Face-off spots are 10 or 12 inches square. Four corner spots are located at each corner of the rink 20 feet from the boards and 15 feet from each side of the center line. The center face-off spot is positioned on the blue line at the center of the rink.

The center and corner face-off spots are ringed by yellow squares forming a circle 24 feet in diameter.

RULE 6 – PLAYER, PENALTY & TIMEKEEPER BOXES

Each rink shall provide two player’s boxes measuring 20 feet long by 4 feet deep and one penalty-timekeeper box measuring 10 feet long by 4 feet deep. The size of these boxes may be altered, however, all boxes must be attached to, but located outside of, the rink.

RULE 7 – REFEREE’S CREASE

A Referee’s crease, measuring 12 feet wide by 6 feet long and yellow in color, shall be located directly in front of the penalty-timekeeper box.

RULE 8 – TIMING CLOCKS

The rink shall be equipped with an electronic timing clock, with horn, for the purpose of keeping game officials, players and spectators accurately informed as to the playing period, penalty times and remaining time to be played in each period of the game.

SECTION TWO - TEAMS

RULE 9 – PLAYERS IN UNIFORM, STARTING LINE-UP & AGE DIVISIONS

- (a) Each team will be limited to and may not dress more than 18 players (including the goaltender). A team cannot start a game with less than 6 players. During play, only 6 players from a team are allowed on the playing surface. These players are designated as the goaltender, center, right wing, left wing, right defense and left defense.

(NOTE) *If a team has less than 4 available players (excluding those players serving a penalty), the game shall be forfeited to the opposing team.*

- (b) Each team shall be allowed one goalkeeper on the rink at one time. The goalkeeper may be removed and another player substituted. Such substitute shall not be permitted the privileges of the goalkeeper.
- (c) The substitute goalkeeper may enter the game at any time following the stoppage of play, but no warm-up shall be permitted.
- (d) Except when both goalkeepers are incapacitated, no player in the playing roster in that game shall be permitted to wear the equipment of the goalkeeper.
- (e) No change in the starting line-up of either team as given to the Referee or Official Scorer, or in the playing line-up on the rink, shall be made until the game is actually in progress. For an infraction of this rule, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed upon the offending team, provided such infraction is called to the attention of the Referee before the second face-off in the first period takes place.
- (f) Players in each league should be within the following age groups:

SENIORS	18 YEARS AND OVER
FRESHMEN	16, 17 & 18 YEARS
CADETS	13, 14 & 15 YEARS
BEAVERS	10, 11 & 12 YEARS
PENGUINS	7, 8 & 9 YEARS
CHIPMUNKS	4, 5 & 6 YEARS

(NOTE) *Players are permitted to play UP one age division, but not DOWN in any division.*

RULE 10 – CHANGE OF PLAYERS

- (a) Players may be changed at any time from the players' bench, provided that the player or players leaving the rink shall be within five feet (5') of his players' bench and out of the play before the change is made.

A goalkeeper may be changed for another player at any time under the conditions set out in this section.

(NOTE 1) When a goalkeeper leaves his goal area and proceeds to his players' bench for the purpose of substituting another player, the rear Referee shall be responsible to see that the substitution made is not illegal by reason of the premature departure of the substitute from the bench (before the goalkeeper is within five feet (5') of the bench). If the substitution is made prematurely, the Referee shall stop the play immediately by blowing his whistle unless the non-offending team has possession of the ball, in which event the stoppage will be delayed until the ball changes hands. There shall be no time penalty to the team making the premature substitution by the resulting face-off will take place on the center "face-off spot".

(NOTE 2) If, in the course of making a substitution, the player entering the game plays the ball with his stick, feet or hands, or who checks or makes physical contact with an opposing player while the retiring player is actually on the rink, then the infraction of "too many men on the rink" will be called.

If in the course of a substitution either the player entering the play or the player retiring is struck by the ball accidentally, the play will not be stopped and no penalty will be called.

- (b) If by reason of insufficient playing time remaining, or by reason of penalties already imposed, a bench minor penalty is imposed for deliberate illegal substitution (too many men on the rink) which cannot be served in its entirety with the legal playing time, a penalty shot shall be awarded against the offending team.
- (c) A player serving a penalty on the penalty bench who is to be changed after the penalty had been served must proceed at once by way of the rink and be at his own players' bench before any change can be made. For any violation of this rule, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed.
- (d) Following the stoppage of play, the visiting team shall promptly place a line-up on the rink ready for play and no substitution shall be made from that time until play has been resumed. The home team may then make any desired substitution which does not result in the delay of the game.

If there is any undue delay by either team in changing lines, the Referee shall order the offending team or teams to take their positions immediately and not permit a line change.

(NOTE) When a substitution has been made under the above rule, no additional substitution may be made until play commences.

- (e) The Referee shall give the visiting team a reasonable amount of time to make their change after which he shall put up his hand to indicate that no further change shall be made by the visiting team. At this point, the home team may change immediately. Any attempt by the visiting team to make a change after the Referee's signal shall result in the assessment of a bench minor penalty for delay of game.

RULE 11 – INJURED PLAYERS

- (a) When a player other than a goalkeeper is injured or compelled to leave the rink during a game, he may retire from the game and be replaced by a substitute, but play must continue without the teams leaving the rink.
- (b) If a goalkeeper sustains an injury or becomes ill, he may be replaced by a substitute goalkeeper. A special five minute time period will be allowed to replace the goalie, provided that the substitute is dressed, equipped and ready to play.
- (c) The substitute goalkeeper shall be subject to the regular rules of governing goalkeepers and shall be entitled to the same privileges.
- (d) When a substitute for the regular goalkeeper has been made, the regular goalkeeper shall not resume his position until the first stoppage of play thereafter.
- (e) If a penalized player had been injured, he may proceed to the dressing room without the necessity of taking a seat on the penalty bench. If the injured player receives a minor penalty, the penalized team shall immediately put a substitute player on the penalty bench, who shall serve the penalty without change. If the injured player receives a major penalty, the penalized team shall place a substitute player on the penalty bench before the penalty expires and no other replacement for the penalized player shall be permitted to enter the game, except from the penalty bench. For violation of this rule, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed.

The penalized player who had been injured and been replaced on the penalty bench shall not be eligible to play until his penalty has expired.

- (f) When a player is injured so that he cannot continue play or go to his bench, the play shall not be stopped until the injured player's team has secured possession of the ball. If the player's team is in possession of the ball at the time of injury, play shall be stopped immediately unless his team is in a scoring position.

(NOTE) In the case where it is obvious that a player has sustained a serious injury, the Referee may stop the play immediately.

- (g) When play has been stopped by the Referee due to an injured player, such player must be substituted for immediately (except goalkeeper).

If when the attacking team has control of the ball in its attacking zone play is stopped by reason of an injury to a player of the defending team, the face-off shall take place in the defending team's end zone face-off spot.

SECTION THREE - EQUIPMENT

RULE 12 - STICKS

- (a) The shafts of all sticks shall be made of wood, carbon composite, aluminum or other material approved by the Rules Committee, and must not have any projections extending from the stick. The blades must be made of approved plastic materials, including fiberglass or composite coatings. Plain wooden ice hockey sticks are not allowed.

- (b) No stick shall exceed sixty (60") inches in length from the heel to the end of the shaft or more than twelve and one-half (12 ½") inches from the heel to the end of the blade.

The blade of the stick shall not be more than three (3") inches in width at any point and not less than two (2") inches. All edges of the blade of the stick shall be beveled. The curvature of the blade of the stick shall be restricted in such a way that the distance of a perpendicular line measured from a straight line drawn from any point of maximum curvature shall not exceed five-eighths (5/8") of an inch.

- (c) The blade of the goalkeeper's stick shall not exceed three and one-half (3 ½") inches in width at any point except at the heel where it must not exceed four and one-half (4 ½") inches in width; or shall the goalkeeper's stick exceed fifteen and one-half (15 ½") inches in length from the heel to the end of the blade.

- (d) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player or goalkeeper who uses a stick not conforming to the provision of this rule.

(NOTE 1) When a formal complaint is made by the Captain, or Alternate Captain, of a team against the dimensions of any stick, the Referee shall take the stick to the Timekeeper's bench where the necessary measurement shall be made immediately. The result shall be reported to the Penalty Timekeeper who shall record it on the back of the penalty record.

If the complaint is not sustained, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed against the complaining team.

(NOTE 2) A player who participates in the play while taking a replacement stick to his goalkeeper shall incur a minor penalty under this rule.

- (e) In the event that a player scores on a penalty shot while using an illegal stick, the goal shall be disallowed and no further penalty imposed. However, if no goal is scored, the player taking the penalty shot shall receive a minor penalty.
- (f) A minor penalty, plus a game misconduct penalty, shall be imposed on any player who refuses to surrender his stick for measurement when requested to do so by the Referee.

RULE 13 - FOOTWEAR

All shoes shall be of a design approved by the Rules Committee (recommend tennis or basketball style sneakers).

RULE 14 – GOALKEEPER’S EQUIPMENT

- (a) All the equipment worn by the goalkeeper must be constructed solely for the purpose of protecting the head or body, and he must not wear any garments or use any contrivance which would give him undue assistance in keeping goal.

(NOTE) Cages on gloves and abdominal aprons extending down the front of the thighs on the outside of the pants are prohibited. “Cage” shall mean any lacing or webbing or other material in the goalkeeper’s glove joining the thumb and index finger which is in excess of the minimum necessary to fill the gap when the goalkeeper’s thumb and forefinger in the glove are fully extended and spread, and includes any pocket or pouch effectively produced by excess lacing or webbing or other material between the thumb and forefinger when fully extended or spread.

Protective padding attached to the back or forming part of the goalkeeper’s gloves shall not exceed eight (8”) inches in width or more than sixteen (16”) inches in length at any point.

- (b) The leg guards worn by goalkeepers shall not exceed twelve (12”) inches in extreme width when on the leg of the goalkeeper.
- (c) Protective masks of a design approved by the Rules Committee may be worn by goalkeepers.

RULE 15 – PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- (a) Protective equipment must be worn by all players. Only approved Street Hockey elbow pads and shin pads are allowed. Street Hockey shin pads are worn outside of the clothing.

(NOTE) Players, including the goalkeeper, violating this rule shall not be permitted to participate in the game until such equipment has been corrected or removed.

- (b) Helmets, the design, material and construction of which have been approved by the Rules Committee, must be worn by players 18 years of age and under, and are recommended for Senior division players. Face shields or cages must also be worn by all players 16 years and under.
- (c) A glove from which all or part of the palm has been removed or cut to permit the use of the bare hand shall be considered illegal equipment and, if any player wears such a glove in play, a minor penalty shall be imposed on him/her.

When a complaint is made under this rule, and such complaint is not sustained, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed against the complaining team.

RULE 16 – DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT

The use of pads or protectors made of metal, or of any other material likely to cause injury to a player, is prohibited. Equipment that has been altered is also prohibited.

(NOTE) The game Officials are specifically authorized to make a check of each team's equipment to ensure the compliance with this rule.

RULE 17 - BALL

- (a) The ball shall be made of vinyl plastic material which, when dropped from a height of 3 feet, shall not rebound more than 8 inches on the first bounce and more than 2 inches on the second bounce. The outside diameter of the ball shall not exceed 2 inches and the weight shall range between 1.85 ounces and 2.1 ounces. All balls used in competition must be approved by the Rules Committee.
- (b) The home team shall be responsible for providing an adequate supply of official balls which shall be kept at the penalty bench under the control of one of the regular off-rink officials.

SECTION FOUR - PENALTIES

RULE 18 - PENALTIES

Penalties (except for penalty shots) shall be actual playing time and shall be divided in the following classes:

- (1) Minor penalties;
- (2) Bench minor penalties;
- (3) Major penalties;
- (4) Misconduct penalties;
- (5) Match penalties; and

(6) Penalty shot.

When coincident penalties are imposed on players of both teams, the penalized players of the visiting team shall take their positions on the penalty bench first in the place designated for visiting players.

(NOTE) *If an offense is committed by any player at any time during the game, the same penalty shall apply as though play was actually in progress.*

RULE 19 – MINOR PENALTIES

- (a) For a “MINOR PENALTY”, any player, other than the goalkeeper, shall be ruled off the rink for one minute, during which time no substitute shall be permitted.
- (b) A “BENCH MINOR” penalty involves the removal from the rink of one player of the team against which the penalty is assessed for a period of two minutes. Any player, except a goalkeeper of the team, may be designated to serve the penalty by the Manager or Coach through the playing Captain and such player shall take his place on the penalty bench promptly and serve the penalty as if it was a minor penalty imposed upon him.
- (c) If, while a team is “short-handed” by one or more minor or bench minor penalties, the opposing team scores a goal, the first of such penalties shall automatically terminate.

(NOTE) *“Short-handed” means that the team must be below the numerical strength of its opponents on the rink at the time the goal is scored. The minor or bench minor penalty which terminates automatically is the one which causes the team scored against to be “short-handed”.*

This rule shall also apply when a goal is scored on a penalty shot, or when an awarded goal is given.

When the minor penalties of two players of the same team terminate at the same time, the Captain of that team shall designate to the Referee which of such players will return to the rink first and the Referee will instruct the Penalty timekeeper accordingly.

When a player receives a major penalty and a minor penalty at the same time, the major penalty shall be served by the penalized player, except under Rule 20(c), in which case the minor penalty will be recorded and served first.

(NOTE) *This applies to the case where BOTH penalties are imposed on the SAME player. See also Note to Rule 25.*

- (d) When coincidental major penalties or coincidental minor penalties of equal duration are imposed against players of both teams, the penalized players shall all take their places on the penalty benches and such penalized players shall not leave the penalty bench until the first stoppage of play following the expiration of their respective penalties. Immediate substitution shall be made for an equal duration to each team so penalized and the penalties of the players for which substitutions have been made shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the Delayed Penalty Rule (Rule 25).

RULE 20 – MAJOR PENALTIES

- (a) Any player committing three minor penalties or one major penalty shall be assessed a game misconduct and ejected from the rink for the duration of the game. A substitute will be allowed to serve the major penalty.
- (b) When coincidental major penalties or coincidental penalties of equal duration, including a major penalty, are imposed against players of both teams, the penalized players shall all take their places on the penalty benches and such penalized players shall not leave the penalty benches until the first stoppage of play following expiration of their respective penalties. Immediate substitutions shall be made for an equal number of major penalties, or coincidental penalties of equal duration, including a major penalty to each team so penalized, and the penalties of the player for which substitutions have been made shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the Delayed Penalty Rule (rule 25).

Where it is required to determine which of the penalized players shall be designated to serve the delayed penalty under Rule 25, the penalized team shall have the right to make such designation not in conflict with Rule 19.

RULE 21 – MIDCONDUCT PENALTIES

- (a) “MISCONDUCT” penalties to all players, except the goalkeeper, involve the removal of a player from the game for a period of five minutes in ten minute periods, and for 10 minutes in a 15 or 20 minute period. A substitute player is permitted to immediately replace a player serving a misconduct penalty. A player whose misconduct penalty has expired shall remain on the penalty bench until the next stoppage of play.

When a player receives a major penalty and a misconduct penalty at the same time, the penalized team shall immediately put a substitute player on the penalty bench and he/she shall serve the major penalty without change and the penalized player shall be ejected under Rule 20.

- (b) A “GAME MISCONDUCT” penalty involves the suspension of a player for the balance of the game, but a substitute is permitted to replace him/her immediately after the player is so removed. A player incurring a game misconduct penalty

shall be reported to the League which shall have full power to impose suspensions.

- (c) The Referee may impose a “GROSS MISCONDUCT” penalty on any player, Manager or Coach who is guilty of gross misconduct of any kind. Any person incurring a “gross misconduct” penalty shall be suspended for the balance of the game and the case shall be referred to the League for further disciplinary action and possible suspension.
- (d) In regular League games, any player who incurs a total of three game misconduct penalties shall be suspended automatically for the next League game of his team. For each subsequent game misconduct penalty, the automatic suspension shall be increased by one game.

In playoff games, any player who incurs a total of two game misconduct penalties shall be suspended automatically for the next playoff game of his team. For each subsequent game misconduct penalty during the playoffs, the automatic suspension shall be increased by one game.

RULE 22 – MATCH PENALTIES

A “Match” penalty involves the immediate suspension of a player for the balance of the game. A substitute player is permitted to replace the penalized player after five minutes playing time in 10 minute periods, and ten minutes playing time in 15 or 20 minute periods, has elapsed when the penalty is imposed under Rule 38 and after five minutes actual playing time has elapsed when the penalty is imposed under Rule 33.

(NOTE) When coincident match penalties have been imposed under Rule 33, Rule 38 or Rule 53 to a player on both teams, Rule 20(c) covering coincident major penalties will be applicable with respect to player substitution.

RULE 23 – PENALTY SHOT

- (a) Any infraction of the rules which call for a “PENALTY SHOT” shall be taken as follows:

The Referee shall ask the player designated by him/her or selected by the team entitled to take the shot (as appropriate) and shall then place the ball on the center face-off spot and the player taking the shot will, on the instruction of the Referee, play the ball from there and shall attempt to score on the goalkeeper. The player taking the shot may carry the ball in any part of his own defending zone, but once the ball has crossed the attacking center line, it must be kept in motion toward the opponent’s goal line and, once it is shot, the play shall be considered complete. No goal can be scored on a rebound of

any kind and any time the ball crosses the goal line, the shot shall be considered complete.

Only a player designated as a goalkeeper or alternate goalkeeper may defend against the penalty shot.

- (b) The goalkeeper must remain in his crease until the player taking the penalty shot has touched the ball and, in the event of violation of this rule or any four committed by a goalkeeper, the Referee shall allow the shot to be taken and, if the shot fails, he/she shall permit the penalty shot to be taken over again.

The goalkeeper may attempt to stop this shot in any manner except by throwing his stick or any object, in which case a goal shall be awarded. See rule 71.

- (c) In cases where a penalty shot has been awarded under Rule 39(c), deliberately displacing goal post during course of a breakaway; under Rule 51, interference; under Rule 55(k), illegal entry into the game; under Rule 71(a) for throwing a stick, fouling from behind, the Referee shall designate the player who has been fouled as the player who shall take the penalty shot.

In cases where a penalty shot has been awarded under Rule 10, deliberate illegal substitution with insufficient playing time remaining; under Rule 39(d), deliberately displacing goal posts; under Rule 42(c), falling on the ball in the crease; under Rule 46(d), picking up the ball from the crease area, the penalty shot shall be taken by a player selected by the Captain of the non-offending team from the player on the rink at the time when the foul was committed. Such selection shall be reported to the Referee and cannot be changed.

If, by reason of injury, the player designated by the Referee to take the penalty shot is unable to do so within a reasonable time, the shot may be taken by a player selected by the Captain of the non-offending team from the players on the rink at the time when the foul was committed. Such selection shall be reported to the Referee and cannot be changed.

- (d) Should the player in respect to whom the penalty shot has been awarded himself commit a foul in connection with the same play or circumstances, either before or after the penalty shot has been awarded, be designated to take the shot, he/she shall first be permitted to do so before being sent to the penalty bench to serve the penalty, except when such penalty is for a game misconduct, gross misconduct or match penalty, in which case the penalty shot shall be taken by a player selected by the Captain of the non-offending team from the players on the rink at the time when the foul was committed.

If at the time a penalty shot is awarded the goalkeeper of the penalized team has been removed from the rink to substitute another player, the goalkeeper shall be permitted to return to the rink before the penalty shot is taken.

- (e) While the penalty shot is being taken, players of both sides shall withdraw to the sides of the rink and beyond the center blue line.
- (f) If, while the penalty shot is being taken, any player of the opposing team shall have by some action interfered with or distracted the player taking the shot and, because of such action, the shot should have failed, a second attempt shall be permitted and the Referee shall impose a misconduct penalty on the player so interfering or distracting.
- (g) If a goal is scored from a penalty shot, the ball shall be faced-off at center rink in the usual way. If a goal is not scored, the ball shall be faced-off at either of the end face-off spots in the zone in which the penalty shot was tried.
- (h) Should a goal be scored from a penalty shot, a further penalty to the offending player shall not be applied unless the offense for which the penalty shot was awarded was such as to incur a major or match penalty or misconduct penalty, in which case the penalty prescribed for the particular offense shall be imposed.

If the offense for which the penalty shot was awarded was such as would normally incur a minor penalty, then regardless of whether the penalty shot results in a goal or not, no further minor penalty shall be served.

- (i) If the foul upon which the penalty shot is based occurs during actual playing time, the penalty shot shall be awarded and taken immediately in the usual manner notwithstanding any delay occasioned by a slow whistle by the Referee to permit the play to be completed, which delay results in the expiry of the regular playing time in any period.

The time required for the taking of a penalty shot shall not be included in the regular playing time or overtime.

RULE 24 – GOALKEEPER’S PENALTIES

- (a) A goalkeeper shall not be sent to the penalty bench for an offense which incurs a minor penalty, but instead, the minor penalty shall be served by another member of his team who was on the rink when the offense was committed, said player to be designated by the Manager or Coach of the offending team through the playing Captain and such substitute shall not be changed.
- (b) Should a goalkeeper on the rink incur a misconduct penalty, this penalty shall be served by another member of his/her team who was on the rink when the offense was committed, said player to be designated by the Manager or Coach of the offending team through the Captain.

- (c) Should a goalkeeper incur a game misconduct penalty, his/her place will then be taken by a member of his own team, or by a regular substitute goalkeeper who is available, and such player will be allowed the goalkeeper's full equipment.
- (d) Should a goalkeeper incur a major or match penalty, his/her place will then be taken by a member of his/her own team, or by a substitute goalkeeper who is available, and such player will be allowed the goalkeeper's full equipment. However, any additional penalties as specifically called for by the individual rules covering match penalties will apply and the offending team shall be penalized accordingly, such additional penalties to be served by other members of the team on the rink when the offenses were committed, said player to be designated by the Manager or Coach of the offending team through the Captain. (See Rules 33, 38 and 53.)
- (e) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a goalkeeper who leaves the immediate vicinity of his crease during an altercation.
- (f) If a goalkeeper participates in the play in any manner when he/she is beyond the center line, a minor penalty shall be imposed against him/her.

RULE 25 – DELAYED PENALTIES

- (a) If a third player of any team shall be penalized while two players of the same team are serving penalties, the time of the third player shall not commence until the penalty time of one of the two players already penalized has elapsed. Nevertheless, the third player penalized must at once proceed to the penalty bench, but may be replaced on the rink by a substitute player until such time as the penalty time of the penalized player shall commence.
- (b) When a team has three players serving penalties at the same time and while due to the delayed penalty rule a substitute for the third penalized player is on the rink, none of the three penalized players on the penalty bench may return to the rink until the play has been stopped. When the play has been stopped, the player whose full penalty has expired may return to the play.
- (c) When the penalties to the player or players have expired and the penalized team is entitled to more than four players on the rink, the Penalty Timekeeper will permit the penalized players to return to the rink in the order of expiry of their penalties.
- (d) When the penalties of two players of the same team expire at the same time, the Captain of that team will designate to the Referee which of such players will return to the rink first, and the Referee will instruct the Penalty Timekeeper accordingly.

- (e) When a major and a minor penalty are assessed at the same time against two different players of the same team, the Penalty Timekeeper shall record the minor as being the first penalty assessed.

RULE 26 – CALLING OF PENALTIES & TIME

- (a) Penalty times shall be determined by the length of the playing period as follows:

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>MINOR</u>	<u>MAJOR</u>	<u>MISCONDUCT</u>
10-12 Min	1 Min	2 ½ Min	5 Min
15-20 Min	2 Min	5 Min	10 Min

- (b) Should an infraction of the rules which would call for a minor, major, misconduct, game misconduct or match penalty be committed by a player of the side in possession of the ball, the Referee shall immediately blow his whistle and penalize the deserving players.
- (c) Should an infraction of the rules which would call for a minor, major, misconduct, game misconduct or match penalty be committed by a player of the team not in possession of the ball, the Referee will blow his whistle and impose the penalty on the offending player upon completion of the play by the team in possession of the ball.

(NOTE) There shall be no signal given by the Referee for a misconduct or game misconduct penalty under this section.

The resulting face-off shall be made at the place where the play was stopped, unless during the period of a delayed whistle due to a foul by a player of the side NOT in possession, the side in possession clears the ball, shoots the ball so that it goes out of bounds or is unplayable, then the face-off following the stoppage shall take place in the offending player’s zone near the blue line of the team shooting the ball.

If the penalty or penalties to be imposed are minor penalties and a goal is scored on the play by the non-offending side, the minor penalty or penalties shall not be imposed but major and match penalties shall be imposed in the normal manner regardless of whether or not a goal is scored.

(NOTE 1) “Completion of the play by the team in possession” in this rule means that the ball must have come into the possession and control of an opposing player or has been “frozen”. This does not mean a rebound off the goalkeeper, the goal or the boards, or any accidental contact with the body or equipment of an opposing player.

(NOTE 2) *If after the Referee has signaled a penalty but before the whistle has been blown, the ball shall enter the goal of the non-offending team as the direct result of a player of that team, the goal shall be allowed and the penalty signaled shall be imposed in the normal manner.*

If when a team is “short-handed” by reason of one or more minor or bench minor penalties, the Referee signals a further minor penalty or penalties against the “short-handed” team and a goal is scored by the non-offending side before the whistle is blown, then the goal shall be allowed, the penalty or penalties signaled shall be washed out and the first of the minor penalties already being served shall automatically terminate under Rule 19(c).

- (d) Should the same offending player commit other fouls on the same play, either before or after the Referee has blown his whistle, the offending player shall serve such penalties consecutively.

SECTION FIVE - OFFICIALS

RULE 27 – APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS

The Rink shall appoint two Referees per game and one Timekeeper/Penalty Timekeeper.

RULE 28 - REFEREE

- (a) The REFEREES shall have general supervision of the game and shall have full control of all game officials and players during the game, including stoppages; and in case of any dispute, his decision shall be final. The Referees shall remain on the rink at the conclusion of each period until all players have proceeded to their benches.
- (b) All Referees shall be garbed in black trousers and official shirts. They shall be equipped with approved whistles.
- (c) The Referee shall order the teams on the rink at the appointed time for the beginning of a game and at the commencement of each period.
- (d) It shall be his duty to see to it that all players are properly dressed, and that the approved regulation equipment is in use at all times during the game.
- (e) The Referee shall, before starting the game, see that the appointed Game Timekeeper and Penalty Timekeeper are in their respective places and satisfy himself that the timing and signaling equipment are in order.

- (f) It shall be his duty to impose such penalties as are prescribed by the rules for infractions thereof and he shall give the final decision in matters of disputed goals.
- (g) The Referee shall announce to the Official Scorer or Penalty Timekeeper all goals legally scored as well as penalties and for what infraction such penalties are imposed.
- (h) The Referee shall see to it that players of opposing teams are separated on the penalty bench to prevent feuding.
- (i) He shall halt the games for any infractions of the rules concerning off-side play at the center line or any violation of Rule 50, clearing the ball.
- (j) Should a Referee accidentally leave the rink or receive an injury which incapacitates him/her from discharging his/her duties while play is in progress, the game shall be automatically stopped.
- (k) If the Referees are prevented from appearing, the Managers or Coaches of the two teams shall agree on the Referees. If they are unable to agree, they shall appoint a player from each side who shall act as Referees; the player of the home team acting as the head Referee.
- (l) If the regularly appointed officials appear during the progress of the game, they shall at once replace the temporary officials.
- (m) Should a Referee be unable to act at the last minute or through sickness or accident be unable to finish the game, the managers or coaches shall have the power to appoint another in his stead.
- (n) The Referee shall check team rosters and all players in uniform before signing reports of the game.
- (o) The Referee shall report to the League promptly and, in detail, the circumstances of any of the following incidents:
 - (1) When a stick or part thereof is thrown outside the playing area – Rule 69(c).
 - (2) Every obscene gesture made by any person involved in the playing or conduct of the game, whether as participant or as an official of either team or of the League, which gesture he/she has personally observed or which has been brought to his/her attention by any game official – Rule 58(a).
 - (3) When any player or Coach becomes involved in an altercation with a spectator – Rule 52(b).

(4) Every infraction under Rule 20(b) major and game misconduct.

- (p) In the event of failure by a team to comply with the provision of the League constitution, by-laws, resolutions, rules or regulations affecting the playing of a game, the Referee shall, if so directed by the League or its designee, refuse to permit the game to proceed until the offending team comes into compliance with such provision.

Should the offending team persist in the refusal to come into compliance, the Referee shall, with the prior approval of the League or its designee, declare the game forfeited and the non-offending team the winner. Should the Referee declare the game forfeited because of both teams have refused to comply with such provision, the visiting team shall be declared the winner.

If the game is declared forfeited prior to its having commenced, the score shall be recorded as 1-0.

If the game was in progress at the time it is declared forfeited, the score shall be recorded as zero for the loser and 1, or such greater number of goals that had been scored by it, for the winner; however, the players on both teams shall be credited with all personal statistics earned up to the time the forfeit was declared.

RULE 29 – PENALTY TIMEKEEPER & SCORER

- (a) The Penalty Timekeeper shall keep a correct record of penalties imposed by the officials, including the names of the players penalized, the infractions committed, the duration of each penalty and the time at which each penalty was imposed. He shall report on the Penalty Record each penalty shot awarded, the name of the player taking the shot and the result of the shot.
- (b) The Penalty Timekeeper shall check and ensure that the time served by all penalized players is correct. He shall be responsible for the correct posting of penalties on the scoreboard at all times and shall promptly call to the attention of the Referee any discrepancy between the time recorded on the clock and the official correct time and he shall be responsible for making any adjustments ordered by the Referee.

He shall, upon request, give a penalized player correct information as to the unexpired time of his penalty.

(NOTE 1) The infraction of the rules for which each penalty has been imposed will be announced twice over the public address system as reported by the Referee. Where players of both teams are penalized on the same play, the penalty to the visiting player will be announced first.

(NOTE 2) *Misconduct penalties and coincident major penalties should not be recorded on the timing device but such penalized players should be alerted and released at the first stoppage of play following the expiration of their penalties.*

- (c) Before the start of the game, the Official Scorer shall obtain from the Manager or Coach of both teams a list of all eligible players and the starting line-up of each team, which information shall be made known to the opposing Manager or Coach before the start of play, either personally or through the Referee.

The Official Scorer shall secure the names of the Captain and Alternate Captains from the Manager or Coach at the time the line-ups are collected and will indicate those nominated by placing the letter “C” or “A” opposite their names on the Official Score Sheet. This information shall be presented to the Referee for his/her signature at the completion of the game.

- (d) The Official Scorer shall keep a record of the goals scored, the scorers, and players to who assists have been credited and shall indicate those players on the lists who have actually taken part in the game. He/she shall also record the time of entry into the game of any substitute goalkeeper. He/she shall record on the Official Score Sheet a notation where a goal is scored when the goalkeeper has been removed from the rink.
- (e) The Official Scorer shall award the points for goals and assists and his decision shall be final. The awards of points for goals and assists shall be announced over the public address system and all changes in such awards shall also be announced in the same manner.

No request for changes in any award of points shall be considered unless they are made at or before the conclusion of actual play in the game by the team Captain.

RULE 30 – GAME TIMEKEEPER

- (a) The Game Timekeeper shall record the time of starting and finishing of each period in the game. During the game, the Game Timekeeper will start the clock with the drop of the ball and stop the clock upon hearing the Official’s whistle or the scoring of a goal.
- (b) The Game Timekeeper shall signal the Referee and the competing teams for the start of the game and each succeeding period and the Referee shall start the play promptly.

To assist in assuring the prompt return to the rink of the teams and the officials, the Game Timekeeper shall give preliminary warnings prior to the resumption of play in each period.

- (c) He shall announce on the public address system when there is one minute remaining to be played in the period.
- (d) In the event of any dispute regarding time, the matter shall be referred to the Referee for adjustment and his decision shall be final.

SECTION SIX – PLAYING RULES

RULE 31 – ABUSE OF OFFICIALS & OTHER MISCONDUCT

(NOTE) In the enforcement of this rule, the Referee has, in many instances the option of imposing a misconduct penalty of a bench minor penalty. In principle, the Referee is directed to impose a bench minor penalty in respect to the violations which occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the player's bench, but off the playing surface, and in all cases affecting non-playing personnel or players. A misconduct penalty should be imposed for violations which occur on the playing surface or in the penalty bench area and where the penalized player is readily identifiable.

- (a) A misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who uses obscene, profane or abusive language to any person or who intentionally knocks or shoots the ball out of the reach of an official who is retrieving it or who deliberately throws any equipment out of the playing area.
- (b) A misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who challenges or disputes the rulings of any official during a game. If the player persists in such change of dispute, he shall be assessed a misconduct penalty and any further dispute will result in a game misconduct penalty being assessed to the offending player.

In the event that a teammate of a penalized player challenges or disputes the ruling of the official in assessing the penalty, a misconduct penalty shall be imposed.

- (c) A misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player or players who bang the boards with their sticks or other instruments at any time.

In the event that the Coach, Manager, or club executive commits an infraction under this Rule, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed.

- (d) A bench minor penalty shall be imposed on the team of any penalized player who does not proceed directly and immediately to the penalty box and take his place of the penalty bench when so ordered by the Referee.
- (e) Any player who, following any altercation in which he/she has been involved is broken up and for which he/she is penalized, fails to proceed directly and immediately to the penalty bench, or who causes any delay by retrieving his

equipment (gloves, sticks, etc. shall be delivered to him at the penalty bench by teammates), shall incur all other penalties as well.

(f) Any player who persists in continuing or attempting to continue the altercation after he has been ordered by the Referee to stop, or who resists a Referee in the discharge of his duties shall, at the game misconduct penalty in addition to any penalties imposed.

(g) A misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who, after warning by the Referee, persists in any course of conduct (including threatening or abusive language or gestures or similar actions) designed to incite an opponent into incurring a penalty.

If, after the assessment of a misconduct penalty, player persists in any course of conduct for which he was previously assessed a misconduct penalty he/she shall be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

(h) A bench minor penalty shall be imposed against the offending team if any player, Manager, or Coach uses obscene, profane or abusive language or gesture to any person or uses the name of any official coupled with any vociferous remarks.

(i) In the case of any Manager or Coach being guilty of such misconduct, he is to be removed from the bench by order of the Referee.

(j) If any Manager or Coach is removed from the bench by order of the Referee, he/she must not sit near the bench of his/her team or in any way direct or attempt to direct the play of his/her team.

(k) A bench minor penalty shall be imposed against the offending team if any player, Coach, Manager or club executive in the vicinity of the players' bench or penalty bench throws anything on the rink during the progress of the game or during stoppage of play.

(NOTE) The penalty provided under this rule is in addition to any penalty imposed under Rule 35(c) - Broken Stick.

(l) A bench minor penalty shall be imposed against the offending team if any player, Coach, Manager or club executive interferes in any manner with any game official, including Referee or Timekeepers in the performance of their duties.

The Referee may assess further penalties under Rule 57 (Abuse of Officials) if he deems them to be warranted.

(m) A misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player or players who, except for the purpose of taking their position on the penalty bench, enter or remain in the

Referee's crease while he is reporting to or consulting with any game official including Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper, Official Scorer or Announcer.

- (n) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a player who is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct including, but not limited to, hair pulling, biting, grabbing hold of a face mask, etc.

(NOTE) *If warranted, the Referee may apply Rule 21(c) - Gross Misconduct.*

RULE 32 – ADJUSTMENT TO CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

- (a) Play shall not be stopped and the game shall not be delayed by reasons of adjustments to clothing, equipment or sticks.

For an infringement of this rule, a minor penalty shall be given.

- (b) If adjustments are required, the player shall retire from the rink and play shall continue with a substitute.
- (c) Goalkeepers will be allowed a maximum of two minutes to make minor adjustments to equipment.
- (d) Goalkeeper adjustments must be legitimate. If, in the opinion of the Referee, the adjustment is an attempt to delay the game, a minor penalty shall be imposed.

RULE 33 – ATTEMPT TO INJURE

- (a) A match penalty shall be imposed on any player who deliberately attempts to injure an opponent and the circumstances shall be reported to the League for further action. A substitute for the penalized player shall be permitted at the end of the second major.
- (b) A game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who deliberately attempts to injure an Official, Manager or Coach in any manner.

RULE 34 – BODY/BOARD CHECKING

- (a) A minor or major penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, based upon the degree of violence of the impact with the boards or check, cross-checks, elbows, charges or trips an opponent.

(NOTE) *CHECKING OF ANY TYPE IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED IN STREET HOCKEY.*

- (b) Any player who cross-checks or pushes a player from behind shall be assessed a major and a game misconduct penalty.

RULE 35 – BROKEN STICK

- (a) A player without a stick may participate in the game. A player whose stick is broken may participate in the game provided he drops the broken portion. A minor penalty shall be imposed for an infraction of this rule.

(NOTE) A broken stick is one which, in the opinion of the Referee, is unfit for normal play.

- (b) A goalkeeper may continue to play with a broken stick until stoppage of play or until he/she has been legally provided with a stick.
- (c) A player whose stick is broken may not receive a stick thrown on the rink from any part of the rink, but must obtain same at his players' bench. A goalkeeper whose stick is broken may not receive a stick thrown on the rink from any part of the rink, but may receive a stick from a teammate without proceeding to his players' bench. A minor penalty shall be imposed on the player or goalkeeper receiving a stick illegally under the Rule.
- (d) A goalkeeper whose stick is broken or illegal may not go to the players' bench for a replacement but must receive this stick from a teammate. For an infraction of this rule, a minor penalty shall be imposed on the goalkeeper.

RULE 36 – CHARGING

A minor or major penalty shall be imposed on any player who runs or jumps into or charges an opponent.

(NOTE) If more than two steps or strides are taken, it shall be considered a charge.

A goalkeeper is NOT "fair game" just because he/she is outside the goal crease area. A penalty for interference or charging (minor or major) should be called in every case where an opposing player makes unnecessary contact with a goalkeeper.

Likewise, Referees should be alert to penalize goalkeepers for tripping, slashing or spearing in the vicinity of the goal.

RULE 37 – CROSS-CHECKING & BUTT-ENDING

- (a) A minor or major penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on a player who "cross-checks" an opponent.

(NOTE) Cross-check shall mean a check delivered with both hands on the stick and no part of the stick on the rink.

- (b) A major penalty and a game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who “butt-ends” or attempts to “butt-end” an opponent.

(NOTE) Attempt to “butt-end” shall include all cases where a “butt-end” gesture is made, regardless whether body contact is made or not.

RULE 38 – DELIBERATE INJURY OF OPPONENTS

- (a) A match penalty shall be imposed on a player who deliberately injures an opponent in any manner.

(NOTE) Any player wearing tape or any other material on his hands who cuts or injures an opponent during an altercation shall receive a match penalty under this Rule.

- (b) In addition to the match penalty, the player shall be automatically suspended for further competition until the League has ruled on the issue.
- (c) No substitute shall be permitted to take the place of the penalized player until time has elapsed from the time the penalty was imposed.
- (d) A game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who deliberately injures an Official, Manager or Coach in any manner and the circumstances shall be reported to the League for further action.

RULE 39 – DELAYING THE GAME

- (a) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player or goalkeeper who delays the game by deliberately shooting or batting the ball with his stick outside the playing area during the game or after a stoppage.
- (b) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player or goalkeeper who throws or deliberately bats the ball with his hand or stick outside the playing area.
- (c) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player (including goalkeeper) who delays the game by deliberately displacing a goal post from its normal position. The Referee shall stop play immediately when a goal post has been displaced.

If the goal post is deliberately displaced by a goalkeeper or player during the course of a “breakaway”, a penalty shot will be awarded to the non-offending team, which shot shall be taken by the player last in possession of the ball.

(NOTE) A player with a “breakaway” is defined as a player in control of the ball with no opposition between him and the opposing goal and with a reasonable scoring opportunity.

In the event that a goal post is deliberately displaced by a defending player or goalkeeper prior to the ball crossing the goal line between the normal position of the goal post, the Referee, at his/her discretion, may assess a minor penalty under Rule 39(c)(paragraph 1), a penalty shot under Rule 39(d), or award a goal.

- (d) If by reason of insufficient time in regular playing time or by reason of penalties already imposed, the minor penalty assessed to a player for deliberately displacing his own goal post cannot be served in its entirety within the regular playing time of the game or at any time in overtime, a penalty shot shall be awarded against the offending team.
- (e) A bench minor penalty shall be imposed upon any team which, after warning by the Referee to its Captain or Alternate Captain to place the correct number of players on the rink and commence play, fails to comply with the Referee's direction and thereby causes any delay by making additional substitutions, by persisting in having its players offside, or in any other manner.

RULE 40 – ELBOWING, KNEEING & HEAD-BUTTING

- (a) A minor or major penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any player who uses his elbow or knee in such a manner as to in any way foul an opponent.
- (b) A match penalty shall be imposed on any player who deliberately “head-butts” or attempts to “head-butt” or knees an opponent during an altercation and the circumstances shall be reported to the League for further action.

RULE 41 – FACE-OFFS

- (a) The ball shall be “faced-off” by the Referee dropping the ball on the rink between the sticks of the players “facing-off”. Players facing-off will stand squarely facing their opponent's end of the rink approximately one stick length apart with the blade of their sticks on the rink. When dropped, the ball must hit the surface for the face-off to be legal.
- (b) When the face-off takes place in any of the end face-off spots, the players taking part shall take their position so that they will stand squarely facing their opponent's end of the rink. The sticks of both players facing-off shall have the blade on the rink within the designated area first.

No other player shall be allowed to enter the face-off spot or come within fifteen feet of the players facing-off the ball and must stand on the side on all face-offs.

If a violation of the sub-section of this Rule occurs, the Referee shall re-face the ball.

- (c) In the conduct of any face-off anywhere on the playing surface, no player facing-off shall make any physical contact with his opponent's body by means of his own body or by stick, except in the course of playing the ball after the face-off has been completed.

For violation of this Rule, the Referee shall impose a minor penalty or penalties on the player(s) whose action(s) caused the physical contact.

(NOTE) Conduct of any face-off commences when the Referee designates the place of the face-off and he takes up his position to drop the ball.

- (d) If a player facing-off fails to take his proper position immediately when directed by the official, the official may order him replaced for that face-off by any teammate then on the rink.

No substitution of players shall be permitted until the face-off has been completed and play has resumed, except when a penalty is imposed which affects the strength of either team.

- (e) A second violation of any of the provisions of sub-section (a) hereof by the same team during the same face-off shall be penalized with a minor penalty to the player who commits the second violation of the Rule.
- (f) When an infringement of a rule has been committed or a stoppage of play has been caused by any player of the attacking side in the attacking zone, the ensuing face-off shall be made in the attacking team's defending zone.

(NOTE) This includes stoppage of play caused by a player of the attacking side shooting the ball on the back of the defending team's net without any intervening action by the defending team.

- (g) When an infringement of a Rule has been committed by players of both sides in the play resulting in the stoppage, the ensuing face-off will be made at the place of such infringement or at the place where play is stopped.
- (h) When stoppage occurs between the end face-off spots and near the end of the rink, the ball shall be faced-off at the end face-off spot on the side where the stoppage occurs unless otherwise expressly provided by these rules.
- (i) No face-off shall be made within fifteen feet of the goal or sideboards.
- (j) When a goal is illegally scored as a result of a ball being deflected directly from an official anywhere in the defending zone, the resulting face-off shall be made at the end face-off spot in the defending zone.

- (k) When the game is stopped for any reason not specifically covered in the official Rules, the ball must be faced-off where it was last played.
- (l) The whistle will not be blown by the official to start play. Playing time will commence from the instant the ball is faced-off and will stop when the whistle is blown.

RULE 42 – FALLING ON BALLS

- (a) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a player other than the goalkeeper who deliberately falls on or gathers the ball into his body.

(NOTE) Any player who drops to his knees to block a shot should not be penalized if the ball is shot under him or becomes lodged in his clothing or equipment, but any use of the hands to make the ball unplayable should be penalized promptly.

- (b) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a goalkeeper who, when he is in his own goal crease, deliberately falls on or gathers the ball into his body or who holds or places the ball against any part of the goal in such a manner as to cause a stoppage of play unless he is actually being checked by an opponent.

(NOTE) Refer to Rule 64(c) for rule governing freezing of the ball by a goalkeeper outside of his crease area.

- (c) No defending player, except the goalkeeper, will be permitted to fall on the ball, hold the ball or gather the ball into the body or hands when the ball is within the goal crease.

For infringement of this Rule, play shall immediately be stopped and a penalty shot shall be ordered against the offending team, but no other penalty shall be given.

(NOTE) The rule shall be interpreted so that a penalty shot will be awarded only when the ball is in the crease at the instant the offense occurs. However, in cases where the ball is outside the crease, Rule 45(a) may still apply and a minor penalty may be imposed, even though no penalty shot is awarded.

RULE 43 – FIGHTING

- (a) A major penalty shall be imposed on any player(s) who engages in fisticuffs. Said player(s) will be suspended from their next scheduled game and possible further competition.

In addition, a minor or a major and/or a game misconduct penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any player who starts fisticuffs and,

if such player is wearing a face shield, he shall be assessed an additional minor penalty. These penalties are in addition to any other penalty incurred in the same incident.

- (b) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a player who, having been struck, shall retaliate with a blow or attempted blow. However, at the discretion of the Referee, a major or a double-minor penalty or a game misconduct penalty may be imposed if such player continues the altercation.

(NOTE 1) It is the intent and purpose of this Rule that the Referee shall impose the “major and game misconduct” penalty in all cases where the instigator or retaliator of the fight is the aggressor and is plainly doing so for the purpose of intimidation or punishment.

- (c) A misconduct or game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player involved in fisticuffs off the playing surface or with another player who is off the playing surface.
- (d) A game misconduct penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any player or goalkeeper who the first to intervene in an altercation then in progress, except when a match penalty is being imposed in the original altercation. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty incurred in the same incident.
- (e) When a fight occurs, all players not engaged shall go immediately to the area of their players’ bench and, in the event the altercation takes place at a players’ bench, the players on the rink from that team shall go to their defensive zone.

RULE 44 – GOALS & ASSISTS

(NOTE) It is the responsibility of the Official Scorer to award goals and assists, and his decision in this respect is final notwithstanding the report of the Referee or any other game official. Such awards shall be made or withheld strictly in accordance with the provisions of this Rule. Therefore, it is essential that the Official Scorer be thoroughly familiar with every aspect of this Rule, be alert to observe all actions which could affect the making of an award and, above all, the awards must be made or withheld with absolute impartiality.

In case of an obvious error in awarding a goal or an assist which has been announced, it should be corrected promptly but changes should not be made in the official scoring summary after the Referee has signed the Game Report.

- (a) A goal shall be scored when the ball shall have been put between the goal posts by the stick of a player or the attacking side, from in front and below the cross bar, and entirely across a red line the width of the diameter of the goal posts drawn on the rink from one goal post to the other.

- (b) A goal shall be scored if the ball is put into the goal in any way by a player of the defending side. The player of the attacking side who last played the ball shall be credited with the goal but no assist shall be awarded.
- (c) If an attacking player kicks the ball and it is deflected into the net by any player of the defending side except the goalkeeper, the goal shall be allowed. The player who kicked the ball shall be credited with the goal but no assist shall be awarded.
- (d) If the ball shall have been deflected into the goal from the shot of an attacking player by striking any part of the person of a player of the same side, a goal shall be allowed. If the ball has been kicked, thrown or otherwise deliberately directed into the net by any means other than a stick, the goal shall not be allowed.
- (e) If a goal is scored as a result of being deflected directly into the net from an official, the goal shall not be allowed.
- (f) Should a player legally propel a ball into the goal crease of the opponent club and the ball should become loose and available to another player of the attacking side, a goal scored on the play shall be legal.
- (g) Any goal scored, other than as covered by the official rules, shall not be allowed.
- (h) A “goal” shall be credited in the scoring records to a player who shall have propelled the ball into the opponent’s goal. The “goal” shall count one point in the player’s record.
- (i) When a player scores a goal, an “assist” shall be credited to the player or players taking part in the play immediately preceding the goal, but no more than two assists can be given on any goal.

RULE 45 – GROSS MISCONDUCT

Refer to Rule 21 – Misconduct Penalty.

RULE 46 – HANDLING THE BALL WITH HANDS

- (a) If a player, except a goalkeeper, closes his hand on the ball, the play shall be stopped and a minor penalty shall be imposed on him/her. A goalkeeper who holds the ball with his/her hands for longer than three seconds shall be given a minor penalty unless he/she is actually being checked by an opponent.
- (b) A goalkeeper must not deliberately hold the ball in any manner which, in the opinion of the Referee, causes a stoppage of play, nor throw the ball forward towards the opponent’s net, nor deliberately drop the ball into his pads or onto the

goal net, nor deliberately pile up obstacles at or near his net, that in the opinion of the Referee would tend to prevent the scoring of a goal.

- (c) The penalty for infringement of this Rule by the goalkeeper shall be a minor penalty.

(NOTE) In the case of the ball being thrown forward by the goalkeeper being taken by an opponent, the Referee shall allow the resulting play to be completed and, if a goal is scored by the non-offending team, it shall be allowed and no penalty given; but if a goal is not scored, the play shall be stopped and a minor penalty shall be imposed against the goalkeeper.

- (d) If a player, except a goalkeeper, while play is in progress, picks up the ball with his hand from the rink in the goal crease area, the play shall be stopped immediately and a penalty shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team.
- (e) A player shall be permitted to stop or “bat” a ball in the air with his open hand, or push it along the rink with his hand, and the play shall not be stopped unless, in the opinion of the Referee, he has deliberately directed the ball to a teammate. If the player bats the ball two times in the air, a minor penalty shall be assessed.
- (f) The ball may not be “batted” with the hand directly into the net at any time, but a goal shall be allowed when the ball has been legally “batted” in or is deflected into the goal by a defending player except the goalkeeper.

RULE 47 –HIGH STICKS

- (a) Carrying a stick above the normal height of the shoulder is prohibited and a minor penalty may be imposed on a player violating this Rule.
- (b) A goal scored from a stick so carried shall not be allowed, except by a player of the defending team.
- (c) When a player carries or holds any part of his stick above the height of his shoulder so that injury to the face or head of an opposing player or the drawing of blood results, the Referee shall be required to assess a major penalty on the offending player.

(NOTE) Players are fully responsible for the actions of their sticks, except in the act of shooting. Players causing injury during the act of shooting will not be assessed a penalty.

- (d) Batting the ball above the normal height of the shoulder with the stick is prohibited and, when it occurs, the Referee shall stop the play, assess a minor penalty and start the ensuing face-off at the spot where the offense occurred. The exceptions to the rule are:

- (1) If a defending player, in his defending zone, bats the ball to an opponent, the play shall continue until the defending team gains possession.
 - (2) If a defending player, in his defending zone, bats the ball into his own goal, the penalty shall be waived and the goal allowed.
- (e) In the event that either team is shorthanded and a player of the team with the greater numerical strength causes a stoppage of play with his stick held above the height of his shoulder, the resulting face-off shall be at either end face-off spot of the defending zone of the team causing the stoppage of play.

RULE 48 – HOLDING AN OPPONENT

A minor penalty shall be imposed on a player who holds or pushes an opponent with hands or stick or in any other way impedes his way.

RULE 49 – HOOKING

- (a) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a player who impedes or seeks to impede the progress of an opponent by “hooking” with his stick.
- (b) A major penalty shall be imposed on any player who injures an opponent by “hooking”.

RULE 50 – ILLEGAL CLEARING

Illegal clearing is called when a defensive player shoots the ball from his/her side of the clearing line over the opposing team’s goal line without any other player touching it. When the ball crosses the goal line, clearing is immediately called and the ball is returned to the defensive zone of the team committing the infraction. The face-off is held at the circle of either side of the goal.

(NOTE) The determining factor in judging this infraction is the ball and not the player’s feet.

Clearing is “washed out” by either Referee if, in his/her opinion, any of the following occurred:

- (a) If the ball touches the goal crease;
 - (b) If the goalkeeper touches the ball before it crosses the goal line;
 - (c) If the defensive player could have played the ball before it crossed the goal line;
- or

- (d) If, due to penalties assessed (except for misconduct), the team is playing shorthanded against its opponents.

If both teams are equally shorthanded, clearing is not allowed.

RULE 51 – INTERFERENCE

- (a) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a player who interferes with or impedes the progress of an opponent who is not in possession of the ball, or who deliberately knocks a stick out of an opponent's hand, or who prevents a player who has dropped his stick or any other piece of equipment from regaining possession of it, or who knocks or shoots any abandoned or broken stick or illegal ball or other debris towards an opposing ball carrier in a manner that could cause him/her to be distracted. See also Rule 71(a).

(NOTE) The last player to touch the ball, other than the goalkeeper, shall be considered the player in possession. In interpreting this Rule, the Referee should make sure which of the players is the one creating the interference. Often, it is the action and movement of the attacking player which causes the interference since the defending players are entitled to “stand their ground” or “shadow” the attacking players. Players on the side in possession shall not be allowed to “run” deliberate interference for the ball carrier.

- (b) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player on the players' bench or on the penalty bench who, by means of his/her stick or his/her body, interferes with the movements of the ball or of any opponent on the rink during the progress of the play.
- (c) If, when the goalkeeper has been removed from the rink, any member of his/her team (including the goalkeeper) not legally on the rink, including the Manager or Coach, interferes by means of his/her body, stick or any other object with the movements of the ball or an opposing player, the Referee shall immediately award a goal to the non-offending team.
- (d) When a player is in control of the ball on his/her opponent's side of the center line and has no other opponent to pass other than the goalkeeper is interfered with by a stick or any part thereof, or any other object thrown or shot by a member of the defending team, including the Manager or Coach, a penalty shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

(NOTE) The attention of Referees is directed particularly to three types of offensive interference which should be penalized:

- (1) When the defending team secures possession of the ball in its own end and the other players of that team run interference for the ball carrier by forming a protective screen against forecheckers.*

(2) *When a player facing-off obstructs his opposing number after the face-off when the opponent is not in possession of the ball.*

(3) *When the ball carrier makes a drop pass and follows through so as to make bodily contact with an opposing player.*

Defensive interference consists of bodily contact with an opposing player who is not in possession of the ball.

RULE 52 – INTERFERENCE BY/WITH SPECTATORS

- (a) In the event of a player being held or interfered with by a spectator, the Referee shall blow the whistle and play shall be stopped unless the team of the player interfered with is in possession of the ball at this time then the play shall be allowed to be completed before blowing the whistle and the ball shall be faced-off at the spot where last played at the time of stoppage.
- (b) Any player who physically interferes with the spectators shall automatically incur a gross misconduct penalty and the Referee shall report all infractions to the League who shall have full power to impose such further penalty as it shall deem appropriate.
- (c) In the event that objects are thrown on the rink that interfere with the progress of the game, the Referee shall blow the whistle and stop the play and the ball shall be faced-off at the spot play is stopped.

RULE 53 – KICKING A PLAYER

A match penalty shall be imposed on any player who kicks or attempts to kick another player.

(NOTE) *Whether or not any injury occurs, the Referee may, at his/her own discretion, impose a match penalty under this Rule.*

RULE 54 – KICKING THE BALL

Kicking the ball shall be permitted in all zones, but a goal may not be scored by the kick of an attacking player except if an attacking player kicks the ball and it is deflected into the net by any players of the defending side, except the goalkeeper.

RULE 55 – LEAVING THE BENCH

- (a) No player may leave the players' or penalty bench at any time during an altercation or for the purpose of starting an altercation. Substitutions made prior

- to the altercation shall be permitted provided the players so substituting do not enter the altercation.
- (b) For the violation of this Rule, a game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on the player who was the first or second player to leave the players' or penalty bench from either or both teams.
 - (c) The first player to leave the players' or penalty bench from either or both teams shall be suspended automatically.
 - (d) The second player to leave the bench from either or both teams shall be suspended automatically.
 - (e) Any player who leaves the penalty bench during an altercation and is not the first player, shall be suspended automatically.
 - (f) Except at the end of each period or on expiration of his/her penalty, no player may, at any time, leave the penalty bench.
 - (g) A penalized player who leaves the penalty bench before his penalty has expired, whether play is in progress or not, shall incur an additional minor penalty after serving his unexpired penalty.
 - (h) A penalized player who leaves the penalty bench during stoppage of play and during an altercation shall incur an additional minor penalty, plus a game misconduct penalty, after serving his unexpired penalty.
 - (i) If a player leaves the penalty bench before his/her penalty is fully served, the Penalty Timekeeper shall note the time and signal the Referee who will immediately stop play.
 - (j) In the case of a player returning to the rink before his/her time has expired through an error of the Penalty Timekeeper, he/she is not to serve an additional penalty, but must serve his/her unexpired time.
 - (k) If a player of the attacking side in possession of the ball shall be in such a position as to have no opposition between him/her and the opposing goalkeeper, and while in such position he/she shall be interfered with by a player of the opposing team, or the player is fouled from behind thereby being prevented from having a clear shot on an open goal, a goal shall be awarded against the offending team.
 - (l) If, when the opposing goalkeeper has been removed from the rink, a player of the side attacking the unattended goal is interfered with by a player who shall have entered the game illegally, the Referee shall immediately award a goal to the non-offending team.

- (m) If a Coach or Manager gets on the rink after the start of a period and before that period is ended, the Referee shall impose a bench minor penalty against the team.
- (n) If a penalized player returns to the rink from the penalty bench before his/her penalty has expired by his/her own error or the error of the Penalty Timekeeper, any goal scored by his/her own team while he/she is illegally on the rink shall be disallowed, but all penalties imposed on either team shall be served as regular penalties.
- (o) If a player shall illegally enter the game from his own players' bench or from the penalty bench, any goal scored by his own team while he is illegally on the rink shall be disallowed, but all penalties imposed on either team shall be served as regular penalties.
- (p) A bench minor penalty shall be imposed on a team whose player(s) leave the players' bench for any purpose other than a change of players and when no altercation is in progress.

RULE 56 – LOB

A player in the defensive zone may not intentionally lob a ball from behind the clearing line beyond the height of an offensive player's hand and the ball lands outside the center blue line. Lobbing is not a pass or a shot, It is the act of flipping the ball high into the air so the offensive team cannot make a legal play to keep the ball in the defensive zone. For this violation a face-off will take place deep in the offending team's defensive zone.

RULE 57 – PHYSICAL ABUSE OF OFFICIALS

Any player who deliberately strikes an official and causes injury or who deliberately applies physical force in any manner against an official with intent to injure an official, deliberately makes contact with an official, physically demeans an official or deliberately applies physical force to an official solely for the purpose of getting free of such an official during or immediately following an altercation shall receive a game misconduct penalty and be automatically suspended from the next scheduled game and face possible suspension.

RULE 58 – PROFANE LANGUAGE OR OBSCENE GESTURES

- (a) Players shall not use obscene gestures on the rink or anywhere in the rink before during or after the game. For violation of this Rule, a misconduct penalty shall be imposed except when the violation occurs in the vicinity of the players' bench in which case a bench minor penalty shall be imposed.
- (b) Players shall not use profane language on the rink or anywhere in the rink before, during or after a game. For violation of this Rule, a misconduct penalty shall be

imposed except when the violation occurs in the vicinity of the players' bench in which case a bench minor penalty shall be imposed.

- (c) Club Executives, Managers, Coaches and Trainers shall not use obscene or profane language or gestures anywhere in the rink. For violation of the Rule, a bench minor penalty shall be imposed.

RULE 59 – OFF-SIDES

- (a) The position of the player's feet and not that of his stick shall be the determining factor in all instances in deciding an "off-side". A player is off-side when both feet are completely over the outer edge of the determining center line involved in the play.

(NOTE 1) A player is "on-side" when either of his feet is in contact with or is on his own side of the line at the instant the ball completely crosses the outer edge of that line, regardless of the position of the stick. However, if while an off-side call is delayed, players of the offending team clear the zone, the Referee shall drop his arm and the play is no longer off-side.

(NOTE 2) It should be noted that while the position of the player's feet is what determines whether a player is "off-side", nevertheless, the question of an "off-side" never arises until the ball has completely crossed the outer edge of the line at which time the decision is to be made.

- (b) If, in the opinion of the Referee, an intentional off-side play has been made, the ball shall be faced-off at the face-off spot in the defending zone of the offending team.

(NOTE 1) An intentional off-side is one which is made for the purpose of securing a stoppage of play regardless of the reason.

(NOTE 2) If, while an off-side call is delayed a player of the offending team deliberately touched the ball to create a stoppage of play, the Referee will signal an intentional off-side.

- (c) If a Referee errs in calling an off-side pass infraction (regardless of whether either team is shorthanded), the ball shall be faced-off on the center face-off spot.

RULE 60 – BALL OUT OF BOUNDS OR UNPLAYABLE

- (a) When the ball goes out of the playing area at either end or either side of the rink, or strikes any obstacles above the playing surface other than the boards, glass or wire, it shall be faced-off from where it was shot or deflected unless expressly provided in these rules.

- (b) When the ball becomes lodged in the netting on the outside of either goal so as to make it unplayable, or if it is frozen between opposing players, intentionally or otherwise, the Referee shall stop the play and face-off the ball at either of the adjacent face-off spots unless in the opinion of the Referee, the stoppage was caused by a player of the attacking team, in which case the resulting face-off shall be conducted in the neutral zone.
- (c) A minor penalty shall be imposed on a goalkeeper who deliberately drops the ball on the goal netting to cause a stoppage of play.
- (d) If the ball comes to rest on top of the boards surrounding the playing area, it shall be considered to be a play and may be played legally by hand or stick.

RULE 61 – BALL MUST BE KEPT IN MOTION

- (a) The ball must at all times be kept in motion.
- (b) Except to carry the ball behind its goal, a team in possession of the ball in its own defense area shall always advance the ball toward the opposing goal, except if it shall be prevented from doing so by players of the opposing side.

For the first infraction of this Rule, play shall be stopped and a face-off shall be made at either end face-off spot adjacent to the goal of the team causing the stoppage and the Referee shall warn the Captain or designated substitute of the offending team of the reason for the face-off. For a second violation by any player of the same team in the same period, a minor penalty shall be imposed on the player violating the Rule.

- (c) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player, including the goalkeeper, who holds, freezes or plays the ball with his/her stick, feet or body in such a manner as to deliberately cause a stoppage of play.

(NOTE) With regard to a goalkeeper, this Rule applies outside of his/her goal crease area.

RULE 62 – BALL OUT OF SIGHT AND ILLEGAL BALL

- (a) Should a scramble take place or a player accidentally fall on the ball and the ball be out of sight of the Referee, he/she shall immediately blow his/her whistle and stop the play. The ball shall then be faced-off at the point where the play was stopped unless otherwise provided for in the Rules.
- (b) If, at any time while play is in progress, a ball other than the one legally in play shall appear on the playing surface, the play shall not be stopped but shall continue with the legal ball until the play then in progress is completed by change of possession.

RULE 63 – BALL STRIKING OFFICIAL

Play shall not be stopped if a ball touches an official anywhere on the rink, regardless of whether a team is shorthanded or not.

RULE 64 – REFUSING TO START PLAY

If, when both teams are on the rink, one team for any reason shall refuse to play when ordered to do so by the Referee, he/she shall warn the Captain and allow the team so refusing fifteen seconds within which to begin the play or resume play. If, at the end of that time, the team shall still refuse to play, the Referee shall impose a two minute penalty on a player of the offending team to be designed by the Manager or Coach of that team through the playing Captain. Should the offending team still refuse to play, the Referee shall have to alternative but to declare that the game be forfeited by the non-offending team and the case shall be reported to the League for further action.

RULE 65 – SLASHING

- (a) A minor or major penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on any player who impedes or seeks to impede the progress of an opponent by “slashing” with his/her stick.
- (b) A major and a game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on any player who injures an opponent by slashing.

(NOTE) Referees should penalize as “slashing” any player who swings his/her stick at any opposing player (whether in or out of range) without actually striking him/her or where a player, on the pretext of playing the ball, makes a wild swing at the ball with the object of intimidating an opponent.

RULE 66 – SPEARING

A major penalty and a game misconduct penalty shall be imposed on a player who spears an opponent.

(NOTE 1) “Spearing” shall mean stabbing an opponent with the point of the stick blade while the stick is being carried with one hand or both hands.

(NOTE 2) Spearing may also be treated as a “deliberate attempt to injure” under Rule 33.

(NOTE 3) Attempts to spear will include all cases where a spearing gesture is made without contact.

RULE 67 – START OF GAME AND PERIODS

- (a) The game shall be commenced at the time scheduled by a “face-off” in the center of the rink and shall be renewed promptly at the conclusion of each intermission in the same manner.

No delay shall be permitted by reason of any ceremony, exhibition, demonstration or presentation unless consented to reasonably in advance by the visiting team.

- (b) Home club shall start the game defending the goal nearest to the clock. The teams shall change ends for each succeeding regular or overtime period.
- (c) During the pre-game warm-up, before the commencement of play in any period, each team shall confine its activity to its own end of the rink.

RULE 68 – THROWING STICK

- (a) When any player, Manager or Coach of the defending side deliberately throws or shoots a stick or any part thereof or any other object at the ball in his/her defending zone, the Referee shall allow the play to be completed and, if a goal is not scored, a penalty shot shall be awarded to the non-offending side, which shot shall be taken by the player designated by the Referee as the player fouled.

If, however, the goal being unattended and the attacking player having no defending player to pass and having a chance to score on an “open net”, a stick or any part thereof or any other object is thrown or shot by a member of the defending team, including the Manager or Coach, thereby preventing a shot on the “open net”, a goal shall be awarded to the attacking side.

(NOTE 1) If the officials are unable to determine the person against whom the offense was made, the offending team, through the Captain, shall designate a player on the rink at the time the offense was committed to take the shot.

(NOTE 2) For the purpose of this Rule, an open net is defined as one from which a goalkeeper has been removed for an additional attacking player.

- (b) A major penalty shall be imposed on any player on the rink who throws his/her stick or any part thereof, or any object, in the direction of the ball in any zone, except when such act has been penalized by the assessment of a penalty shot or the award of a goal.

(NOTE) When the player discards the broken portion of a stick by tossing it to the side of the rink (and not over the boards) in such a way as will not interfere with play or opposing players, no penalty will be imposed for doing so.

- (c) A misconduct or game misconduct penalty, at the discretion of the Referee, shall be imposed on a player who throws his/her stick or any part thereof outside the playing area.

RULE 69 – TIME OF MATCH

- (a) The League or Tournament Committee shall set the time allowed for a game. There shall be three ten, twelve, fifteen or twenty minute periods of actual play with a one minute rest between periods.
- (b) The team scoring the greatest number of goals during the three periods shall be the winner and shall be credited with two points in the League standing.
- (c) If any unusual delay occurs within five minutes of the end of the first or second periods, the Referee may order the next regular intermission to be taken immediately and the balance of period will be completed on the resumption of play with the teams defending the same goals after which the teams will change ends and resume play of the ensuing period without delay.

RULE 70 – TIED GAMES

- (a) If, at the end of three regulation periods the score shall be tied, the teams will play an additional five minute period with the team scoring first being declared the winner. If the score remains tied at the end of the overtime period, each team will be credited with one point in the league standing.
- (b) The overtime period will be commenced immediately following a two minute rest period during which the players are to remain on the rink. The teams will not change ends for the overtime period.

RULE 71 – TRIPPING

- (a) A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player who shall place his stick, knee, foot, arm, hand or elbow in such a manner that it shall cause his opponent to trip or fall.

(NOTE 1) If, in the opinion of the Referee, a player is unquestionably hook-checking the ball and obtains possession of it, thereby tripping the ball carrier, no penalty shall be imposed.

(NOTE 2) Accidental trips occurring simultaneously with or after a stoppage of play will not be penalized.

- (b) When a player in control of the ball on the opponent's side of the center line and having no other opponent to pass than the goalkeeper is tripped or otherwise

fouled from behind, thus preventing a reasonable scoring opportunity, a penalty shot shall be awarded to the non-offending side. Nevertheless, the Referee shall not stop play until the attacking side has lost possession of the ball to the defending side.

(NOTE) The intention of this Rule is to restore a reasonable scoring opportunity which has been lost by reason of a foul from behind when the foul is committed on the opponent's side of the center line.

- (c) If, when the opposing goalkeeper has been removed from the rink, a player in control of the ball is tripped or otherwise fouled with no opposition between him and the opposing goal, thus preventing a reasonable scoring opportunity, the Referee shall immediately stop the play and award a goal to the attacking team.

RULE 72 – UNNECESSARY ROUGHNESS

At the discretion of the Referee, a minor penalty or a double minor penalty may be imposed on any player deemed guilty of unnecessary roughness.

WARNING: Playing in any athletic activity involves potential risks. Players should exercise caution when playing Street Hockey/DekHockey or Roller Hockey, follow the rules and use the proper equipment while playing.

LEAGUE STANDING RULES

League standings shall be determined in the following manner:

1. 2 points are given to a team for each win.
2. 1 point is given to each team for a tie.
3. When teams are tied in points, first place will be given to the team with the most number of wins.
4. When teams are tied in points and wins, the team with the most goals scored will be in first place.
5. If, at the end of the season, two or more teams are tied in points, wins and scoring, a play-off shall be held between the teams to determine first place only.

INDIVIDUAL SCORING RECORDS

During regular league play, players will be given one point for each goal and each assist and the total of the two will determine the leading scorer. In case of ties, the player with the most goals scored is considered to be in first place. In the event that two or more players are tied in both categories, they shall be declared co-winners of the leading scorer category.

TOURNAMENT INFORMATION

1. Drinking and taking Drugs is prohibited. Anyone suspected will be ejected and suspended, including spectators and coaches. Remember there are children watching.
2. All players must wear proper equipment per the Rule Book. Plastic bladed/composite blades are legal. No wooden blades or wood in the blade. Players will receive a minor penalty and a misconduct penalty. If a goal is scored by a player using illegal wooden stick, the goal will be disallowed.
3. All games will be for three 10 minute periods. No overtime until the play-offs. Overtime: play-off preliminary rounds -10 minute sudden death and, if still tied, penalty shots.
Semi-Finals & Finals: 10 minute sudden death each period until game is decided.
4. Referees are instructed not to take any abuse and suspensions will follow. NOTE: Reminder that 3 minor penalties or a major penalty equals a game misconduct.
5. Teams take special note: players, coaches and fans that cause problems will be suspended and/or ejected from the rink and property. Hotel/motel abuse will not be tolerated and law enforcement will be notified of serious problems.
6. Please refer to Page 71 of the Rule Book for Tournament Rules & Regulations. Players who are caught swearing or cursing will be penalized.
7. Team members take notice: Any player who intentionally injures an opponent may subject themselves to permanent suspension from future tournaments.
8. Remember there are no touch-up off-sides.
9. No time outs.
10. Players can only play on one team per division category.

Coaches and players take notice: Suspensions will carry to future tournaments and leagues.

IDTA TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS _____

TOURNAMENT REFEREE IN CHIEF _____

RULES COMMITTEE
& OFF RINK OFFICIALS _____

CHECK IN/RECEPTION DIRECTORS _____

TYPICAL TOURNAMENT RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Scoring: Win – 10 points; Tie – 5 points; Loss – 0 points. 1 point for goal differential, max 10 points.
2. No overtime until the playoffs.
3. Three minor penalties or one major penalty results in a Game Misconduct.
4. Fighting will result in tournament ejection to the aggressor.
5. Suspensions: Players receiving major penalties or abusing officials will subject themselves to further suspension.
6. Approved players may be added until game time. After the first game, no roster changes are allowed.
7. Players who do not have matching shirts or equipment will not be allowed to play. Any player using sticks that are not approved will be given a minor penalty and a game misconduct. Check with the rules committee for approval.
8. Forfeits: If a team deliberately forfeits a game, they will be disqualified from the tournament and possibly future events. Teams not showing up within 10 minutes of their starting time will forfeit (1-0). If the forfeiting team should have a significant effect on the Divisional standings, the rules committee shall award the opposing team a greater margin.
9. Ties for playoff spots are determined by:
 - a. win/loss record;
 - b. one 10 minute playoff period.
10. Ties for positioning will be determined by:
 - a. win/loss record;
 - b. goals for;
 - c. goals against;
 - d. Commissioner's ruling.
11. Players should behave properly at your motel. Problem players or teams will be suspended and prosecuted if theft or damage occurs.
12. Alcoholic beverages are NOT permitted on the property.

GLOSSARY

“A” - A letter worn on the uniform of the alternate team captain.

ASSIST - A point awarded to a player for helping to set up a goal, usually the last two players (other than the goal scorer) to handle the ball prior to the goal.

BACKCHECK – Legal Attempt by forwards on their way back to their defensive zone to regain control of the ball by covering an opponent who might receive a pass and score.

BACKHAND – Although not commonly used, it is an effective shot employing a backward sweeping motion, with the ball shot from the opposite side of the normal delivery. It is used more often when there is no time to shift the ball to the natural shooting side.

BOARDING – To ride or drive an opponent into the boards. It is illegal.

BREAKAWAY – A scoring opportunity where no opponent is between the ball carrier and the opposition's goal, except the goaltender.

BUTT ENDING – To hit an opponent with the end of the stick farthest from the blade. It is illegal.

“C” – A letter worn on the uniform of the team captain.

CHARGING – If more than three steps are taken before checking an opponent. It is illegal.

CLEARING – To deliberately shoot the ball from behind the yellow clearing line over the opponent’s goal line.

CREASE – The 5’ by 8’ rectangular areas in front of each goal. A goal is not allowed if an offensive player is within this crease when the ball crosses the goal line.

CURVED STICKS – Many players put a slight curve on the blade of their sticks which decreases ball control, but increases shot velocity.

DEKE – A ball carrier’s fake when stick handling his/her way around an opponent, or in making the goaltender move first on a goal opportunity.

DROP PASS – When the ball carrier drops the ball behind himself/herself to be picked up by a trailing teammate.

FACE-OFF – The dropping of the ball between one player of each team.

FORECHECKING – Checking the opponent in their own zone. A technique used to contain the opposition in their own end and create a turnover of possession.

FREEZING THE BALL - Pinning the ball against the boards with either the foot or the stick.

HAT TRICK – Three goals scored by a player in one game.

HEADMANNING – Passing the ball ahead to a leading teammate.

INTERFERENCE – To hinder or restrain a player not immediately involved in playing the ball. It is illegal and calls for a one minute penalty.

MISCONDUCT – A match penalty is given to a player for abusive conduct to an official. A substitute must sit in the penalty box for the penalized player.

MISCONDUCT PENALTY – A penalty for an act of disrespect towards a Referee.

PENALTY BOX – An area where penalized players serve their time.

PENALTY KILLING – The attempt by a team shorthanded (due to a penalty) to keep the opposition from scoring.

PENALTY SHOT – A free shot on a tended net is awarded to a player who was illegally disrupted on a breakaway attempt.

POINT A position on the rink just inside the opposition’s line and close to the boards on either side of the rink. The attacking defensemen usually take the point positions when their team is in control of the ball in the opposition’s zone.

POKE CHECKING – Dislodging the ball from the ball carrier by stabbing or swatting at it with the blade of the stick. It is legal.

POWER PLAY – When one team has more players on the rink than the other team due to a penalty to the other team.

PULLING A GOALIE – A team that is losing will sometimes remove their goaltender from the rink in favor of another forward in the final seconds of a contest, or on a delayed penalty.

REFEREE’S CREASE – The 6’ by 12” square in front of the scorer table. This area is known as a sanctuary from all players when he/she talks to the officials and where he/she reports his/her final decision on a goal or penalty.

SCREEN SHOT – A shot on goal when one or more players are between the shooter and the goal, thus blocking the goaltender’s view of the shot.

SLAP SHOT – The fastest traveling shot in which a player brings the stick back then quickly slaps the ball in the forehand motion.

SLOT – The area directly in front of the nets, between the two face-off circles and the area from which most goals are scored.

SMOTHERING THE BALL – When the goaltender or player falls on the ball and covers it up.

SPLITTING THE DEFENSE – When the ball carrier runs between the two opposing defensemen with the ball, usually resulting in a scoring opportunity for the ball carrier.

STICK HANDLING – Carrying the ball along the rink with the stick.

SWEEP CHECK – To use the entire length of the stick in a sweeping motion while laying flat on the rink in order to dislodge and ball from the ball carrier. It is legal.

TEXAS HAT TRICK – Four goals scored by a player in one game.

WRIST SHOT – Propelling the ball off the forehand of the stick with a wrist-flicking motion.