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Effective
2026
Season

CANADA BALL HOCKEY

Official Casebook - Rulebook



Shared Respect

players•coaches•officials•parents

Proud Members Of



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Ce document est aussi disponible en français.

DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION

Amateur ball hockey in Canada is played by people of all races, religions, cultures, backgrounds, and abilities from coast to coast. Within this publication, the use of inclusive language is to encourage the widest possible involvement in our great game!

REFEREES' CASEBOOK - RULEBOOK COMBINATION

The illustrations and text used in this publication are the exclusive copyright of the Canada Ball Hockey Association. Any reproduction of this publication in whole or in part without the written permission of Canada Ball Hockey Association is strictly forbidden.

The Referees Rulebook is up to date and will take effect at the beginning of the 2025 ball hockey season.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CASEBOOK - RULEBOOK COMBINATION

This publication combines the Canada Ball Hockey Association Official Rule Book with situations (cases) related to the official rules. The "Case Book" entries are an important reference for referees. They provide guidance and information about how the playing rules are to be applied in various situations, and clarify misunderstandings related to the application of the rules.

The Combination Casebook – Rulebook is not a procedures manual.

CODE OF CONDUCT

This code binds all CBHA officials, players, coaches, fans and associates to a standard of conduct that promotes respect and dignity towards all individuals. We are committed to creating an environment that fosters fairness, neutrality and self-control.

Members shall refrain from comments or behaviour that is deemed to be disrespectful, offensive, racist or sexist. During all CBHA events, participants will conduct themselves in a manner that encourages and enhances the organization's positive reputation. This includes, but is not limited to, the abusive use of alcohol and non-medical use of drugs/narcotics: or performance drugs or methods.

Officials and participants must lead by example: by adopting a confident, controlled and committed approach to the overall goal of excellence and integrity.

At all times, members shall adhere to the CBHA National, Provincial and local associations' operational policies and procedures. Members are expected to conduct themselves in a professional and responsible manner thus assuring the safety of others. Failure to comply with this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action including suspension, dismissal or other sanctions deemed appropriate by the CBHA and its governing bodies.

STANDARD OF PLAY

The Canada Ball Hockey Association strongly recommends that all its youth member leagues, coaches and administrators provide a safe and fun atmosphere for all children to enjoy the game of ball hockey. Further, the CBHA strongly urges that all Coaches teach a free-flowing style of play allowing the children to enjoy the game of hockey. We do not feel like strategic defensive team tactics like trapping, zones and defensive tracking that are taught to players in minor ice hockey meet with the objectives of the CBHA to allow children to enjoy the game of hockey in a traditional and fun way; one that puts the impetus on the player to freely enjoy the game of hockey without restraints.

FAIR PLAY INITIATIVE

As a result of the Canada Ball Hockey Association's focus on fair play and improved communication between officials, coaches and players, Canada Ball Hockey Association has implemented the following process:

"In all games, the officials shall approach each bench and meet the Coaches. This process should not take more than 15 seconds and will be completed prior to the game, at the end of the pre-game warm-up. Officials are also encouraged to shake hands with the captains where possible".

This process is supported by the Coaching Program, Officiating Program and Canada Ball Hockey Association's Board of Directors.

FAIR PLAY ANNOUNCEMENT

It is recommended that this announcement be made prior to every game.

Good (Evening/Afternoon/Morning) Ball Hockey Fans. Welcome to (Tonight's/Today's/This Morning's) game between _____ and _____.

These are ball hockey players who are performing here (Tonight/Today). They are friendly rivals as members of opposing teams. They are not enemies.

The coaches for (Tonight's/Today's/This Morning's) game are _____ and _____. They have accepted the challenge of teaching the skills of this great game.

The officials are _____ and _____. These individuals have been assigned to administer the rules of the game. Their training, experience and integrity qualify them for their role in this contest.

On behalf of the (Team/Association) _____ enjoy our great game of skill.

CANADA BALL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

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CANADA BALL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The rules which are contained in this book are the only rules which are to be used in the playing of ball hockey under the jurisdiction of Canada Ball Hockey Association. Members choosing to play outside these rules will be subjected to discipline and will at a minimum, forfeit the right to Canada Ball Hockey Association's Insurance Program. However, during internal member competition, organizations may make variations to Canada Ball Hockey Association Official Rules, providing these variations are more restrictive than the rules as written.

A game should be refereed strictly in accordance with the rules. In individual cases, Referees may feel that the rules are in some respect not satisfactory. However, it is not up to an individual to decide if a rule should or should not be applied. Rules are approved by Canada Ball Hockey Association's membership and are to be changed only through the democratic process at given periods of time. Referees are directed to thoroughly apply the rules of the Association and of their member.

If a Referee has difficulty in the interpretation of any rule, the Referee should consult with the Provincial Referee-in-Chief. If such person cannot give a satisfactory interpretation, Canada Ball Hockey Association's Referee-in-Chief should be contacted.

It is understandable that in a country of the geographic expanse of Canada, a uniform interpretation of the rules may prove somewhat difficult. That, however, is the goal which is to be aimed at, and if the rules are strictly adhered to in all parts of Canada, it should not be hard to come near achieving that goal.

These playing rules become effective with the commencement of the 2025 season.

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REFEREE SIGNALS

BOARDING

Striking the clenched fist of one hand into the open palm of the opposite hand in front of the chest



BODY CHECKING

Open palm of the non-whistle hand, with fingers together, comes across body on to the opposite shoulder.



BUTT-ENDING

A cross motion of the fore-arms, one moving under the other. The lower hand is a clenched fist while the upper hand is open palm facing down



REFEREE SIGNALS



CHARGING

Rotating clenched fists around one another in front of the chest.



CHECKING FROM BEHIND

A forward motion of both arms, with the palms of the hands open and facing away from the body, fully extended from the chest at shoulder level.



CROSS-CHECKING

A forward and backward motion of the arms with both fists clenched, extending from the chest for about one foot.

REFEREE SIGNALS

DELAYED CALLING PENALTY

Extending the non-whistle arm fully above the head



DELAYED OFF-SIDE

Non-whistle arm fully extended above the head. To nullify delayed off-side, the official shall drop the arm to the side.



ELBOWING

Tapping either elbow with the opposite hand.



REFEREE SIGNALS



GOAL SCORED

A single point directed at the goal in which the ball legally entered.



HAND PASS

Pushing motion with the open palm of the hand.



HEAD CONTACT

Patting flat (open palm) of the non-whistle hand on the side of the head.

REFEREE SIGNALS

HIGH STICKING

Both hands clenched, one immediately above the other at the height of the forehead.



HOLDING

Clasping either wrist with the other hand in front of the chest.



HOLDING THE STICK

Two-stage signal involving the holding signal (shown above) followed by a signal indicating you are holding onto a stick with two hands in a normal manner.



REFEREE SIGNALS



HOOKING

A tugging motion with both arms as if pulling something from in front toward the stomach. (position adjusted to depict motion)



FLOORING THE BALL

The back Referee signals a possible flooring by fully extending the back arm over her head. The arm should remain raised until the front Referee, either blows the whistle to indicate a flooring or until the flooring is washed out. Once the flooring has been completed, the back Referee will then point to the appropriate face-off spot and run to it.



INTERFERENCE

Crossing arms stationary in front of the chest.

REFEREE SIGNALS

KNEEING

Slapping either knee with the palm of the hand, while keeping both feet on the floor.



MATCH PENALTY

Patting flat of the hand on the top of the head.



MISCONDUCT

Both hands on hips.



REFEREE SIGNALS



PENALTY SHOT

Arms crossed above the head.
Give the signal upon stoppage
of play.



ROUGHING

Fist clenched and arm extend-
ed out to the front or side of
the body.



SLASHING

A chopping motion with the
edge of one hand across the
opposite forearm.

REFEREE SIGNALS

SPEARING

Jabbing motion with both hands thrust out immediately in front of the body and then hands dropped to the side of the body. (position adjusted to depict motion)



TRIPPING

Striking leg with either hand below the knee, keeping both feet on the floor.



UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT/DIVING

Using both hands to form a "T" in front of the chest



REFEREE SIGNALS



TOO MANY PLAYERS

Indication with six fingers (one hand open) in front of the chest.



WASH OUT

A sweeping sideways motion of both arms across the front of the body at shoulder level with palms down. This signal is used:

- A) to signal “no goal”
- B) to signal “no flooring”



ZONE GAINED (BLUE LINE SET)

Point in the direction of the attacking zone. Point in the opposite direction when the zone is lost.

GLOSSARY

Aggressor:

Player attempting to continue a fight by throwing or attempting to throw punches or again by continuing the grappling action with their opponent with the intent of intimidation or punishment of that opponent. The aggressor may or may not be the instigator of the fight.

Altercation:

Altercation is defined as any incident involving players leading to a penalty or penalties.

Attempt to or Deliberate Injury:

An action by a player or team official using a stick, foot or other object, or by using their body, hits or attempts to hit an opposing player or team official, or game official with the intention of causing injury.

Breakaway:

A player in full control of the ball in the neutral or attacking zone and having no opposing player between themselves and the opposing goaltender (or goal, if the goaltender has been removed).

Broken Stick:

A stick that in the opinion of the Referee is unfit for normal play.

Butt-Ending:

The action whereby a player uses the shaft of the stick, above the upper hand, to check an opposing player in any manner or jabs or attempts to jab an opposing player with this part of the stick.

Butt-End Hooking:

The action whereby a player uses the shaft of the stick above the upper hand to hold or hook an opponent.

Captain:

A player, other than a goaltender, who is selected or named by the team, to represent the team with the officials. Wherever the word "Captain" appears in the Rule Book, it defines those players who have been designated as Captain or Alternate Captain on the Official Game Report.

Charging:

The act of taking more than two steps or strides to contact an op-

GLOSSARY

Checking From Behind:

Any action where a player is intentionally pushed, body-checked, high sticked, cross-checked or hit in any manner from behind.

Coach:

A person primarily responsible for directing and guiding the actions and efforts of their team. Along with the Manager, they are responsible for the conduct of the players before, during and after the game in the arena.

Control:

A player propelling the ball with their stick, feet or glove(s).

Crease:

Identifies enclosed space designated for the protection of the goaltender and the use of the Referee in the discharge of their respective duties. The lines which designate this space are to be considered part of the crease.

Cross-Checking:

The action of using the shaft of the stick between the two hands to check an opponent at any height.

Delayed Off-Side:

A situation where an attacking player (players) has (have) preceded the ball across the attacking blue line, without the blue line being set, but the defending team is in a position to bring the ball back out of its defending zone without any delay or contact with an attacking player.

Encroachment:

This occurs when a player other than the centre stands with a foot either inside the face-off circle, on the face-off circle or in the area between the hash marks prior to the dropping of the ball. It is acceptable for the player's stick to be inside the face-off circle but not in the area between the hash marks.

Face-Off:

The action of the Referee in dropping the ball between the sticks of two opposing players to start or resume play. A face-off begins when the Referee indicates the location of the face-off and players take their appropriate positions. It ends when the ball has been legally dropped. All face-offs will be conducted at a face-off dot.

GLOSSARY

Flooring/Icing:

The terms flooring and icing are used interchangeably and refer to the acts governed by rule 65.

Game:

A meeting of two teams playing for a specific length of time, for the purpose of declaring a winner through the scoring of goals. The game consists of regular playing time and overtime, if such is required.

Game Ejection:

When a player has been removed from the game for three or more penalties, this player must leave the area of the players' bench and must in no way direct, coach or assist the team in any manner for the remainder of the game.

Gathering:

When one or more players of one team come in close contact with one or more opposing players in such a manner as to create the possibility of a penalty or penalties against one or more of the players.

Goaltender:

A person designated as such on the Official Game Report, who is identified by the use of special and legal equipment and privileges to prevent the ball from entering the net.

Goaltenders' Footwear:

Footwear specifically designated for use by goaltenders.

Golf Shot:

A "golf shot" is when a player places one or both hands near the top of the shaft and swings the stick in a circular motion, usually 180 degrees. Contact with the ball is not necessary. Golf Shots when warranted are to be penalized under either the High Sticking or Slashing rule.

Heel of the Stick:

The point where the shaft of the stick and the bottom of the blade meet.

GLOSSARY

High Sticking:

The action of the player carrying the stick or any part of the stick above the normal height of the shoulder.

Holding:

Any action by a player that retards the progress of an opposing player whether they are in possession of the ball or not.

Hooking:

The action of using the blade of the stick in a “pulling or tugging” motion to impede the progress of an opponent. The hooking action may apply to any part of an opponent’s body or stick.

Instigator:

The player responsible for starting a fight by throwing or attempting to throw the first punch(es).

Kicking:

The action of a player deliberately using their foot with a kicking motion to contact an opponent, with no intent to play the ball.

Kick Shot:

The action of placing the blade of the stick behind the ball and then propelling the ball by kicking the stick.

Off-Floor Officials:

Officials appointed to assist the On-Floor Officials in the conduct of the game. They are under the control of the Referee during the game, and include Official Scorer, Game Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper, and two Goal Judges.

On-Floor Officials:

The On-Floor Officials are the referees.

Penalty:

The result of an infraction to the rules.

Players:

The members of the team physically participating in a game. Except where special rules apply to them, the goaltender is to be considered a player.

GLOSSARY

Players in Uniform:

Players duly registered on the Official Game Report and attired in the appropriate protective equipment in order to participate in the game.

Possession:

The state of a player other than a goaltender who is the last one to have come in contact with the ball.

President:

Where the word "President" is used in the Rule Book, it shall refer to the President of Canada Ball Hockey Association or their duly appointed representative for games under the jurisdiction of the member; otherwise, it shall refer to the President of Canada Ball Hockey Association.

Protective Equipment:

The equipment worn by a player for the sole purpose of protecting against injury.

Referee

The referee as described in the rulebook will refer to either referee assigned to officiate the game.

Shorthanded:

Shorthanded means that a team is below the numerical strength of its opponent on the floor.

Slashing:

The action of hitting an opponent with a stick while holding the stick with one or both hands. Tapping the stick of the ball carrier is not considered slashing if it is for the sole purpose of taking the ball. A player who swings their stick at an opponent and makes no contact shall still be guilty of slashing.

Slew Footing:

The action of tripping a player by knocking a player's feet out from behind with a kicking or leg dragging motion.

Spearing:

The action of poking or attempting to poke an opponent with the toe of the blade of the stick while holding the stick with one or both hands.

GLOSSARY

Team Official:

The five people clearly identified on the Official Game Report which may include the Coach, Manager, Trainer, Equipment Manager, Team Doctor, President and other members of the executive of the team.

Time Penalty:

A penalty which at any time results in a team playing with less than six players on the floor. i.e., Minor, Bench Minor, Major or Match penalty.

Rules Governing the Game of Ball Hockey

SECTION ONE - THE RINK

Rule 1. Rink

Ball Hockey shall be played on an area called a "Rink".

Rule 2. Rink Dimensions

(a) As nearly as possible, the dimensions of the rink shall be 60.96 m (200 ft.) long and 30.48 m (100 ft.) wide. The corners shall be rounded in the arc of a circle with a radius of 8.53 m (28 ft.). (This applies to new rinks only).

(b) The rink shall be enclosed by the boards, which may be constructed of wood, plastic or fiberglass. Measured from the surface of the floor, the boards shall be no more than 1.22 m (4 ft.) and no less than 1.02 m (3 ft. 4 in.) in height. The surface of the boards facing the floor shall be white and free from any obstruction or object that may cause injury to players. The base plate, of a maximum height of 30.48 cm (12 in.), shall be light (recommend yellow) in colour.

(c) It is recommended that glass, Plexi-glass or other similar materials be mounted to the boards, flush to the playing surface, to assist in the prevention of balls going into the spectator areas. Protection is also recommended in front of the off-floor officials' area. All equipment used to hold the glass or similar material in position shall be mounted on the boards on the side away from the playing surface.

(d) It is recommended that no logos or advertising be allowed on the floor in the end zones. Logos must not disrupt or alter any official floor markings as described in Section One.

Rule 3. Division of Floor Surface

(a) 3.96 m (13 ft.) from each end of the rink, a red line, 5.08 cm (2 in.) wide, shall be marked on the floor parallel to the end boards. This line shall extend across the rink and be known as the "Goal Line". Where rinks are unable to meet this measurement, a distance of 3.20 m (10 ft. 6 in.) is permitted.

Rule 3. Division of Floor Surface

(b) On rinks 56.39 m (185 ft.) or more in length, blue lines, 30.48 cm (12 in.) wide, shall be marked on the floor parallel to the goal lines at a point 18.29 m (60 ft.) from each goal line, while the neutral zone shall take up the remaining space in the center floor area. These lines shall extend across the floor surface and vertically on each sideboard and shall be known as the "Blue Lines". On rinks less than 56.39 m (185 ft.) in length, the blue lines shall be positioned so that they divide the distance between the goal lines into three equal areas.

(c) Midway between the goal lines, a red line, 30.48 cm (12 in.) wide, shall be marked on the floor and extend vertically up the sideboards, parallel to the goal lines. This line shall be known as the "Centre Red Line".

(d) That portion of the floor surface in which the goal is situated shall be called the "DEFENDING ZONE" of the team defending that goal; the central portion shall be known as the "NEUTRAL ZONE", and that portion furthest from the defended goal as the "ATTACKING ZONE".

Rule 4. Goal Posts and Nets

(a) The goal posts shall be set 1.83 m (6 ft.) apart, measured from the inside of the posts. They shall extend 1.22 m (4 ft.) vertically from the floor surface and a cross bar of the same material as the goal posts shall be extended horizontally from the top of the other posts. The cross bar should be securely fastened to both goal posts. The outside measurement of both the goal posts and the cross bar shall be 5.08 cm (2 in.) in diameter. The area enclosed by the goal posts and the cross bar shall be known as "the goal".

(b) A net of approved design and material shall be attached to the back of each goal.

(c) The goal posts, cross bar and the exterior surface of other supporting framework for the goal shall be painted red. The surface of the base plate inside the goal and supports other than the goal post shall be painted in a light colour.

Rule 5. Goal Crease

(a) In front of each goal, a "Goal Crease" area shall be marked by a red line 5.08 cm (2 in.) wide.

(b) The goal crease shall be laid out as follows: a semi-circle 1.82 m (6 ft.) in radius and 5.08 cm (2 in.) in width shall be drawn using the centre of the goal line as the centre point. The interior colouring of the crease shall be light blue, light yellow or off-white.

(c) The goal crease area shall include the space outlined by the crease lines and shall extend vertically to the level of the top of the goal frame.

Rule 6. Centre Floor Spot and Circle

A circular blue spot, 30.48 cm (12 in.) in diameter, shall be marked on the floor exactly in the centre of the rink. Using this spot as a centre, a circular blue line, 5.08 cm (2 in.) wide, with a radius of 4.57 m (15 ft.), will then be marked on the floor.

Rule 7. Face-off Spots in Neutral Zone

Two red spots 60.96 cm (2 ft.) in diameter, shall be marked on the floor in the Neutral Zone, 1.52 m (5 ft.) from each blue line, and the same distance from the boards as the end zone face-off spots. Within each face-off spot draw two parallel lines 7.62 cm (3 in.) from the top and bottom of the spot. The area within the two lines shall be painted red, the remainder shall be painted white.

Rule 8. End Zone Face-off Spots and Circles

(a) In both end zones and on both sides of each goal, red face-off spots and circles shall be marked on the floor. The face-off spots shall be 60.96 cm (2 ft.) in diameter and the circles shall have a radius of 4.57 m (15 ft.) from the centre of the face-off spots. The lines of the circle shall be 5.08 cm (2 in.) wide. 5.64 m (18 1/2 ft.) and 6.55 m (21 1/2 ft.) from the goal line and parallel to it, two red lines 60.96 cm (2 ft.) in length and 5.08 cm (2 in.) wide shall be marked on the floor extending from the outer edge of both sides of each face-off circle. The face-off spots shall be 60.96 cm (2 ft.) in diameter. Within each face-off spot draw two parallel lines 7.62 cm (3 in.) from the top and bottom of the spot. The area within the two lines shall be painted red, the remainder shall be painted white. 30.48 cm (1 ft.) away from the edge of the face-off spot, two lines

Rule 8. End Zone Face-off Spots and Circles

shall be drawn parallel with the side-boards that shall be 1.22 m (4 ft.) in length and 45.72 cm (18 in.) apart. Parallel to the end boards, commencing at the end of the line nearest to the face-off spot, a line shall extend 86.36 cm (2 ft. 10 in.) in length. All lines shall be 5.08 cm (2 in.) in width.

(b) The location of the face-off spot shall be fixed in the following manner: Along a line 6.09 m (20 ft.) from each goal line and parallel to it, mark two points 6.71 m (22 ft.) on both sides of the straight line joining the centres of the two goals. Each such point shall be the centre of the face-off spot and circle.

(c) For rinks under 22.90 m (75 ft.) in width, the face-off circles shall be reduced in circumference so that they do not overlap. A minimum area of 60.96 cm (2 ft.) from the adjacent side boards is to be maintained.

Rule 9. Players' Bench

(a) Each rink shall have seats or a bench for the use of each team, to be known as the "Players' Bench". Each players' bench shall accommodate at least fourteen players and shall be placed directly alongside the floor in the neutral zone, as near as possible to the centre of the rink and convenient to the dressing rooms. Whenever possible, a walking space of 91.44 cm (3 ft.) should be left open behind the players' bench (new rinks).

(b) The gates to the players' bench should be constructed to open away from the floor surface.

(c) Only players in uniform and a maximum of five team officials shall be permitted to occupy the players' bench. These individuals shall be registered and entered on the Official Game Report. A maximum of five team officials may be recorded on the Official Game Report.

(d) During a game, Coaches, Managers, Trainers and Equipment Managers or other authorized team officials shall be restricted to the use of the area the length of their players' bench, including their team's gate. The penalty for a violation of this rule is a Bench Minor penalty.

Rule 9. Players' Bench

(e) The teams will begin the game at the end opposite to their own bench and will alternate ends at the conclusion of the period.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 9 (e)*

In cases where benches are on opposite sides of the rink, this rule is not applicable, and the Home Team may choose either bench.

SITUATION 2 *Rule 9 (e)*

The Home Team must make their choice of ends prior to the warm-up. The team must then warm-up in the end chosen.

Rule 10. Penalty Bench

(a) Each rink shall have seats or a bench to accommodate eight persons to be known as the "Penalty Bench". It is to be used for the seating of penalized players, the Penalty Timekeeper, the Game Timekeeper and the Official Scorer. The penalty bench should be located a substantial distance from the players' bench.

Note: The penalty box shall be located on the opposite side of the rink from the players' bench, or if this is not possible, at least 6.09 m (20 ft.) from either bench.

(b) The gates of the penalty box should be constructed to open away from the floor surface, and outside the area known as the Referee's crease. In each rink in which inter-member play-offs are to be played, there shall be two separate penalty boxes, each having its own gate and designated respectively as "Home" and "Visitor". Adequate arrangements shall be made to physically separate members of the opposing teams. Where the penalty gates are located at unequal distances from centre floor, the gate closest to the centre floor shall be designated for the Visiting Team.

Rule 11. Referee's Crease

A red line, 5.08 cm (2 in.) wide, in the shape of a semi-circle and with a 3.05 m (10 ft.) radius shall be marked on the floor immediately in front of the Penalty Timekeeper's seat. The area enclosed by this line shall be known as the Referee's crease.

Rule 12. Signal and Timing Devices

(a) Each rink must have a suitable sound system to be used by the Game Timekeeper.

(b) Each rink must have a clock in order that spectators, players and game officials may be accurately informed as to the time remaining in the game.

Note: Where clocks with four faces are in use, the face directly in front of the Game Timekeeper shall govern the time.

(c) In a suitable location behind each goal, a red light shall be provided for the use of each Goal Judge in signaling the scoring of a goal. Wherever possible, the Canada Ball Hockey Association recommends that an electric buzzer or bell and a green light be installed in the same location as the red light and that this buzzer or bell and green light be synchronized with the time clock, to provide the Referee with an audible and visual signal for the end of a playing period or game.

Note: A goal cannot be scored when the green light is showing.

Rule 13. Dressing Rooms

(a) Each rink shall provide a suitable dressing room equipped with a sanitary toilet and shower for the use of the Visiting Team.

(b) A separate dressing room shall be provided for the use of Referees. It shall be equipped with a sanitary toilet and shower.

(c) No team official, player or employee of any club may enter into any inappropriate discussion with any Referee during or after a game. No person, except the President of the member or league or their representative, shall be allowed to enter the Official's dressing room. For any infraction of this rule, the matter shall be reported by the Referee to the President of the member for further action.

Rule 14. Rink Lighting

All rinks shall be lighted so that the players and spectators may clearly follow play.

SECTION TWO - TEAMS

Rule 15. Composition of Team

(a) *NEW* A team shall have no more than six players on the floor at any one time while play is in progress. Any violation of this will be penalized as per Rule 19 – Change of Players.

(b) Each player shall wear an individual number of at least 25.40 cm (10 in.) in height on the back of her sweater.

Rule 16. Players in Uniform

(a) Each team shall be entitled to a maximum of 22 players in uniform, which includes two goaltenders (some provinces designate 20 players in uniform of which two must be goaltenders), for any game or pre-game warm-up, all of whom shall be duly registered in accordance with the Canada Ball Hockey Association Regulations. The players duly registered as goaltenders shall be eligible to play as goaltenders only. Teams in inter-member competition must have both goaltenders in uniform and ready to play. A minimum of six eligible players in uniform (not necessarily a goaltender) on each team shall be necessary to start the game.

(b) Before the start of the game, the Official in charge of each team shall give the Referee or Official Scorer a list of names and numbers of the players and goaltenders to the maximum of 22 who shall be eligible to play in that game. No change in the list or addition to the list shall be permitted after the commencement of the game except:

- (1) where a player is late and their name has been included on the Official Game Report prior to the game, the player will be permitted to participate;
- (2) when a player has been inadvertently omitted from the Official Game Report, the Referee shall permit the name to be added to the Game Report before the game has ended; providing such player was in uniform and on the floor or on his players' bench at the start of the game.

(c) Any team official who gives a false statement on the Official Game Report with regard to eligible players, shall be dealt with by the President.

Rule 16. Players in Uniform

(d) Each team shall be allowed one goaltender on the floor at one time. The goaltender may be removed and another "Player" substituted. Such player shall not be permitted the privileges of a goaltender.

(e) No player, other than a goaltender or their replacement shall be permitted to wear the equipment of a goaltender. Note: Teams are allowed to dress two goaltenders, either of whom may be used at the team's discretion.

(f) When the substitute goaltender enters the game, they shall take their position without delay and no warm-up shall be permitted.

(g) If both teams are on the floor during the pre-game warm-up, players shall be restricted to their own half of the floor. Where a team violates this rule, the Referee shall report the violation to the President who may take appropriate action.

(h) No player under suspension may participate in the pre-game warm-up or occupy the players' bench.

SITUATION 1 Rule 16 (b)

The addition or deletion of players' names to the playing line-up listed on the Official Game Report may be made up to the commencement of the game.

SITUATION 2 Rule 16 (a)

During the pre-game warm-up, a total of 22 players can be dressed and participate in the warm-up. These 22 players do not have to be included on the Official Game Report for the game. If a player is assessed a penalty during the pre-game warm-up, then this player has to be included on the Official Game Report, as per Rule 27 (b).

A player does not have to participate in the pre-game warm-up in order to be included on the Official Game Report. If a team has more than the 22 players in their pre-game warm-up, the incident must be reported to the League President, but no penalty is assessed. Players may be substituted during the pre-game warm-up, as long as the maximum of 22 players is not exceeded.

Rule 16. Players in Uniform

SITUATION 3

QUESTION: *Is it possible to start the game with six players, but without a registered goaltender?*

ANSWER: *Yes. The six players should be listed as players and the goaltender's space should be left blank.*

SITUATION 4 *Rule 16 (b)*

Where a player's number has been recorded incorrectly on the Official Game Report, the Referee shall permit a correction to be made before the referee has signed the game sheet, providing such player was in uniform and on the floor or on their players' bench at the start of the game.

NOTE - TEAM COLOURS

Each team shall declare its colours to the President of its league at the beginning of each season. If these colours are accepted, they may not be changed during the season without the approval of the League President. In inter-member competition, it will be the responsibility of the Home Team to change its sweater if the colours of the competing teams conflict. The decision in this matter shall be left to the Referee in charge of the game.

Rule 17. Team Roster

Before the start of the game the Official in charge of the Visiting Team must be the first to list their line-ups on the Official Game Report.

Rule 18. Captain of the Team

(a) Each team may appoint a Captain and not more than three Alternate Captains. One of these should be on the floor at all times and only a Captain or Alternate Captain who is on the floor shall have the privilege of asking the Referee for their interpretation of any rule during the progress of the game. Prior to the start of the game, the Manager or Coach of each team shall note on the Official Game Report and advise the Referee or Official Scorer of the names and numbers of the Captain and Alternate Captain(s).

(b) The Captain shall wear the letter "C" and the Alternate Captain(s) the letter "A" in a conspicuous position on the front of their

Rule 18. Captain of the Team

sweaters. The letters should be in a contrasting colour and be approximately 7.62 cm (3 in.) in height. If the letters are not worn, Captain's and Alternate Captain's privileges will not be permitted.

(c) When the Captain or Alternate Captain receives a penalty, they shall lose all their privileges for the duration of the penalty and must proceed directly to the penalty box. Such players failing to do so will be assessed a Misconduct penalty.

(d) Goaltenders or a replacement for a goaltender, cannot be selected or named Captain or Alternate Captain.

(e) A playing Coach or Manager shall be entitled to the privileges of a Captain or Alternate Captain.

(f) A Minor penalty for delay of game shall be assessed any Captain, Alternate Captain or other player who leaves their players' bench to discuss any interpretation of the rules with the Referee.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 18 (a)*

QUESTION: *A Coach indicates that they do not want to indicate a Captain. Is it acceptable for them to list four Alternate Captains?*

ANSWER: *No, this is not acceptable. A team may not appoint more than three Alternate Captains.*

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *The Team Captain and Alternate(s) are incapacitated by reason of injuries or penalties and the Referee deems it necessary to convey a message to the bench. How do they proceed?*

ANSWER: *The Referee has the authority to select a player on the floor to convey the message to the bench.*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 18 (f)*

QUESTION: *A Captain comes off the players' bench to question the Referee but stays on the floor to take part in the play. Does the Referee assess the Minor penalty immediately?*

ANSWER: *No, not immediately*

SITUATION 4 *Rule 18 (b)*

In order to exercise the privileges of a Captain or Alternate Captain, the player must be wearing the "C" or "A" on their sweater, regardless of what is on the Official Game Report. If a player is wearing a "C" or an "A" on their sweater and this is not designated on the Official Game Report, then it must be added to the Official Game Report or remove the "C" or "A" from their sweater.

SITUATION 5 *Rule 18 (a)*

During a game, the Referee becomes aware that a team has more than the appropriate number of players wearing "C"s or "A"s.

RULING: *Assess the team a Bench Minor penalty and have the players remove/cover the extra "C"s or "A"s as the case may be.*

SITUATION 6 *Rule 18 (b)*

QUESTION: *Can a player not wearing a "C" or "A" request a measurement of any kind?*

ANSWER: *No.*

SITUATION 7 *Rule 18 (a)*

QUESTION: *A Coach indicates that they do not want to indicate a Captain or Alternate Captains. What, if anything, should the Referee do?*

ANSWER: *Nothing. The team simply loses the Captain or Alternate Captain privileges such as the opportunity to request an equipment measurement or a rule interpretation.*

Rule 19. Change of Players

(a) When play is in progress, not more than six players (including a goaltender) are permitted on the floor at any one time.

(b) Players may be changed at any time from the players' bench, provided that the player or players leaving the floor shall be at the players' bench [within 3.05m (10 ft.)] and out of play before any change is made.

(c) A player on the penalty bench who is to be changed after their penalty has been served must proceed by way of the floor and be at the players' bench before any change can be made.

(d) A team shall be required to place the correct number of players

Rule 19. Change of Players

on the floor when requested by the Referee. The Visiting Team must be the first to place any playing line-up on the floor to commence play at all times. Each team is allowed only one change of player(s) during a stoppage of play.

(e) A Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed for a violation of any section of this rule. The penalty shall be served by a player committing the infraction, as covered under Rule 29 - Bench Minor penalties.

(f) If, in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, a Bench Minor penalty is imposed for DELIBERATE illegal substitution, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team. The Bench Minor shall not be served. See Rule 55 (e) Note - Delay of Game

Note 1: If in the course of making a substitution, either the player entering the game or the player leaving the game intentionally plays the ball with their stick, feet or hands or intentionally checks or makes any physical contact with an opposing player while the player respectively leaving or entering the game is actually on the floor, then the infraction of "too many players on the floor" shall be called.

Note 2: If in the course of substituting, either the player entering the play or the player retiring is struck by the ball accidentally, the play should not be stopped and no penalty shall be called.

Note 3: When a goaltender leaves their goal area and proceeds to the players' bench for the purpose of substituting another player, they must be within 3.05 m (10 ft) of the bench before the substitute may enter the game. If the substitute is made prematurely, the official shall stop the play when the offending team gains possession and control of the ball. The resulting face-off shall take place at the centre face-off spot unless this gives a territorial advantage to the offending team. In which case the face-off will take place at the closet face-off spot to where the stoppage occurred. There shall be no time penalty for making the premature substitution.

(g) For player changes during stoppages in play, the Referee shall begin the line change procedure as soon as it is safe to do so for the ensuing face-off and then allow a 5 second period during which the Visiting Team may make a player change.

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After this 5-second period has elapsed, the Referee will raise an arm to indicate that the Visiting Team may no longer change any player(s).

With the arm still up, the Referee will allow a five-second period during which the Home Team may make a player change. After this five-second period has elapsed, the Referee will drop the arm to indicate that the Home Team may no longer change any player(s).

Where a team attempts to make a player change after their allotted period of time, the Referee shall send the player(s) back to their bench. Any subsequent infraction to this procedure at any time during the course of the game shall incur a Bench Minor penalty under Rule 19 (e).

***NEW* Note 1: Notwithstanding this rule, where play is stopped for a high sticking the ball infraction, the offending team will not be permitted to conduct a line change until play resumes, except for the goaltender who is permitted to return to the floor, in exchange for one player.**

(h) During a line change in a stoppage in play, if there is a scrum or gathering the players coming on the floor must remain at their respective benches until the gathering is dispersed and the referee has indicated for the line change to take place. Failure to remain at the team bench may result in a bench minor penalty being assessed.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 19 (d)*

QUESTION: *During a stoppage of play, teams are changing players. One of the officials drops the ball to start play. Immediately after the play starts, the Referee notices that one of the teams has too many players on the floor. Must the Referee assess a Minor penalty?*

ANSWER: *No. If the Referee notices too many players immediately, they must stop play and correct the situation without assessing a penalty. If the Referee does not notice immediately and play continues with too many players on the floor, a Minor penalty would be assessed.*

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SITUATION 2 Rule 19 (f)

A player who is about to come on the floor plays the ball with their stick. This player has either one or both feet still on the bench.

RULING: *Assess a Bench Minor penalty. A player must have both feet on the floor in order to participate in the play. This ruling would apply whether or not the team has the correct number of players on the floor. In the case of the player leaving the floor who plays the ball on the floor with one or both feet on the bench, the same ruling would apply.*

SITUATION 3 Rule 19 (f) - Note 3

If either the goaltender coming off, or the player coming on the floor plays the ball while the other one is still on the floor, a penalty for "too many players on the floor" shall be assessed, regardless of whether or not the goaltender is within the 3m (10 ft) area. Before either player can play the ball, the other player must be on the bench. This situation supersedes Note 3.

SITUATION 4 Rule 19 (b)

QUESTION: *Can the goaltenders be changed while play is in progress?*

ANSWER: *Yes. Changing goaltenders "on the fly" is governed by the same rules that apply to the changing of players.*

SITUATION 5

(a), (b), (c) below - Please refer to both Rule 19 - Change of Players and Rule 36 - Awarded Goals

SITUATION 5 (a)

A goaltender has been removed for an extra attacker. The opposing team gets a breakaway. The goaltender comes back on the floor and throws their stick at the ball or ball carrier in the neutral or attacking zone.

RULING: *Award a Goal. The goaltender is classified as being off the floor while the team has an extra player on the floor.*

SITUATION 5 (b)

A goaltender is on their way to the bench to be replaced by an extra

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attacker. As soon as the goaltender is close enough to the bench, a substitute goes on the floor. The opposing team gains possession and control of the ball and gets a breakaway. A player or the goaltender (on their way to the bench) throws their stick at the ball or ball carrier in the neutral or attacking zone.

RULING: Award a Goal. The goaltender is classified as being off the floor once the extra player is on the floor, even though the goaltender may not have actually left the floor at this point.

SITUATION 5 (c)

A goaltender is just out of their goal crease and on their way to the bench (but the substitute is not yet actually on the floor) and a stick is thrown at a player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and no goal is scored.

RULING: Award a Penalty Shot. The goaltender is classified as still being on the floor. Therefore, only the Penalty Shot is awarded.

SITUATION 6 Rule 19 (f)

During a delayed penalty situation against Team "B", Team "A" is in possession of the ball in their defending zone. There is a stoppage of play for premature substitution of Team "A" goaltender.

RULING: The face-off shall take place at the nearest neutral zone face-off outside Team "A" defending zone.

RATIONALE: The penalty call to Team "B" would cause the face-off to take place in the neutral zone.

SITUATION 7 Rule 19 (d) & (e)

Note 1: At times there have been problems resulting from the situation where upon the scoring of a goal (normally a critical goal), all or most of the players of that team scoring the goal leave their bench to congratulate the player who scored. After the first incident of this situation, notify both teams that any further occurrence by either team will result in a Bench Minor penalty being assessed to that team, under Rule 19 (e).

Note 2: A team would be allowed to make a full change of players following the scoring of a goal. The intent of this ruling is

Rule 19. Change of Players

to prevent all players from leaving the bench.

SITUATION 8 *Rule 19 (d)*

Where a team is unable to place the exact number of players on the floor to which they are entitled whether due to penalties or injuries, the Referee shall suspend the game and report this incident to the President.

SITUATION 9 *Rule 19 (g)*

When a team attempts to make a player change after their allotted time during a stoppage of play and the Referee sends the player back to their bench, thereby giving a warning that any subsequent violation will result in a Bench Minor penalty. This warning applies only to the team committing the infraction. Each team is entitled to one warning during the course of the game, before being assessed a Bench Minor penalty.

SITUATION 10 *Rule 19 (g)*

A team may send their players for change at different times during a stoppage of play. Defensemen may come first and the forwards slightly later. This is acceptable as long as they respect the procedure and the time guidelines. Only one complete change is acceptable at any one stoppage of play. If a line change is made, and then a timeout is called, further changes can be made. If the Home Team wants to exercise their right of last change, then they must follow this procedure strictly.

SITUATION 11 *Rule 19 (f)*

QUESTION: *What is meant by “deliberate illegal substitution”?*

ANSWER: *Deliberate illegal substitution occurs when a team intentionally sends extra players onto the floor while play is in progress for the purpose of gaining an advantage, causing a stoppage of play or preventing a goal. Premature (early) substitution during line change is not a deliberate illegal substitution situation.*

Rule 20. Injured Players

(a) When a player, other than a goaltender, is injured or compelled to leave the floor during a game, they must be replaced by a substitute, and play must continue without the teams leaving the floor.

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(b) If a goaltender goes to the players' bench due to an injury, they shall retire from the floor and their place shall be taken by an alternate goaltender and no warm-up will be permitted. However, this will only apply where an alternate goaltender is dressed. A back-up goalie must be dressed in all National Championship and Regional Competitions.

In cases where an alternate goaltender is not dressed the injured goaltender will be allowed ten minutes to recuperate. If a replacement is necessary for the injured goaltender, an additional five minutes shall be allowed for a total of fifteen minutes. The injured goaltender must remain out of the game until the next stoppage of play. For a violation of this rule, a minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed.

(c) Goaltender replacement shall be subject to the rules governing goaltenders and be allowed the goaltender's full equipment. In all Minor Divisions, after a player has been designated as a goaltender, they may return to a non-goaltender position

(d) When a goaltender is injured, players may be permitted to leave the floor at the discretion of the Referee, but must be ready to resume play immediately, on request by the Referee

(e) A penalized player who has to serve a time penalty and who has been injured may proceed to the dressing room, provided they are replaced on the penalty bench by a substitute who was on the floor at the time of the infraction. A penalized player who does not have to serve a time penalty and who has been injured may proceed to the dressing room without having to be replaced by a substitute on the penalty bench. For a violation of this rule, a Bench Minor penalty for "Ineligible Player" shall be assessed.

(f) If an injured penalized player returns to the players' bench before their penalty has expired, they shall take their place in the penalty bench or replace the player substituting for them on the penalty bench during the first stoppage of play. If they take part in the play before their penalty has expired, they shall be assessed an additional Minor penalty for "Ineligible Player".

(g) When a player is injured so that they cannot continue to play or go to their bench, the play shall not be stopped until the injured player's team has secured possession and control of the ball. If the

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injured player's team is in possession of the ball at the time of the injury, the play shall be stopped immediately unless their team is in scoring position, at which time the Referee shall allow the play to be completed.

Note 1: Where there is suspicion that a player has sustained a serious injury, the Referee may stop the play immediately.

Note 2: Where play has been stopped due to an injured player, excluding the goaltender, the injured player shall leave the floor and may not return to the floor until the play has resumed. If the player refuses to leave the floor, a Delay of Game penalty shall be assessed.

SITUATION 1 Rule 20 (g) - Note 2

When the Referee stops play because they think an injury requires them to do so and then notices that there is no injury, the ruling still applies. This is a judgement call and the player must leave the floor until play resumes.

SITUATION 2 Rule 20 (g) - Note 2

Due to an injured player, the Referee stops play. Upon recovering and play resuming, the injured player scores a goal shortly after resumption of play. The injured player did not leave the floor after the stoppage of play, due to their injury. The opposing team appeals to the Referee that the player who scored did not leave the floor.

RULING: *This player should be classified as being illegally on the floor. Wash out the goal and assess the player a Minor penalty. This ruling would only apply if brought to the attention of the Referee prior to resumption of play following the first stoppage of play after the injury. If brought to the attention of the Referee after the next face-off, then no action would be taken.*

RATIONALE: *As the rule states, the injured player who is responsible for the stoppage of play must leave the floor and not return until play has resumed. Therefore, if they did not leave the floor, they are classified as an ineligible player.*

Note: *This ruling would also apply to any goal scored by the team during this period of time when the ineligible player is on the floor.*

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The Referee should be certain that the player did not leave the floor and then return, before washing out the goal.

SITUATION 3 *Rule 20 (c)*

A team has only one goaltender dressed, and they are injured during the course of the game. A player on the team is given the goaltender's stick, gloves, helmet and proper goaltender facial protection, but does not wish to wear the pads.

QUESTION: *Can the player be given the full goaltender's privileges even though they are not wearing full goaltender's equipment?*

ANSWER: *YES, as long as the player wears the mandatory goaltender equipment as covered by the rules, helmet, proper facial protection and stick. Rule 21 (c), Rule 23 and 24.*

Note: *Once an adult player has been given full goaltender's privileges, they cannot return to the game as a player, but must remain classified as a goaltender, even though the regular goaltender is back playing in the game.*

SITUATION 4 *Rule 20 (g)*

As a guideline in the application of this rule, anytime a Trainer comes onto the floor to attend to a player, the player (excluding a goaltender) shall be classified as injured and must leave the floor until play resumes.

SITUATION 5 *Rule 20 (g)*

At a stoppage of play, it becomes apparent that a player is injured. Play was not stopped as a result of the injury.

QUESTION: *Does this player have to leave the floor prior to the resumption of play?*

ANSWER: *If the injured player causes a delay in the resumption of play, or if the Trainer comes onto the floor, the injured player (excluding a goaltender) must leave the floor until the play resumes.*

SITUATION 6

QUESTION: *A player has a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, but the goaltender is apparently hurt. Assuming an injury, the Referee stops the play. What is the ruling?*

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ANSWER: Award a Penalty Shot.

SITUATION 7

If a Referee notices a player with an open cut, or blood either on the skin, or on the jersey, at the earliest opportunity the Referee should inform the player that the cut must be treated or the jersey changed before the player is eligible to return to the floor. If the player's new jersey has a different number, this should be noted on the score sheet.

SECTION THREE - EQUIPMENT

Measurement Guidelines

1. The measurement of any equipment (players' and goaltenders' sticks, goaltenders' pads and gloves) shall be carried out immediately when requested by a team through the Captain or Alternate Captain(s). No measurements of any kind will be carried out by the Referee unless a formal request has been made by a team, using the proper procedure.
2. If the complaint for any measurement of sticks or equipment is not sustained, the complaining team will be assessed a Bench Minor penalty.
3. Only one measurement of any kind will be allowed per stoppage of play.
4. Any illegal equipment shall be removed, corrected or adjusted without any unnecessary delay.
5. Where a measurement of a stick is requested by a Captain or Alternate Captain, then they must designate to the Referee what specific part of the stick is to be measured.
6. No goal will be disallowed as a result of any measurement following the scoring of a goal.

SITUATION 1

All measurements are to be conducted at the Referee's crease. Once a determination is made concerning the measurement of a stick or any equipment, the result will be demonstrated at the Referee's crease, only to the Captain (or alternate) of the team to be penalized.

Rule 21. Sticks

The intent of this rule is to only permit the use of conventional sticks. Any special changes, deviations or innovations require review and approval by the Canadian Ball Hockey Association's Board of Directors.

(a) All sticks (including goaltenders' sticks) may be made of wood, fiberglass or aluminum and/or any other material approved by the Canada Ball Hockey Association's Board of Directors. They must

Rule 21. Sticks

not have any projections, pockets, netting or other similar contrivance designed to give the player or goaltender undue assistance in the playing of the game. The end of the shaft of all sticks must be covered to protect against injury. In the case of hollowed shaft sticks, the end of the shaft must have a protective cap as well as being covered to protect against injury.

(b) The stick shall not exceed 1.60 m (63 in.) from the heel to the end of the shaft, and 31.75 cm (12 1/2 in.) from the heel to the end of the blade. The blade of the stick shall not be less than 5.08 cm (2 in.) (within 1.27 cm (1/2 in.) of the end) nor greater than 7.62 cm (3 in.) in width.

(c) The goaltender's stick shall not exceed 1.4 m (55 in.) from the heel to the end of the shaft. The blade of the goaltender's stick shall not exceed 8.89 cm (3 1/2 in.) in width at any point nor be less than 7.62 cm (3 in.), except at the heel where it must not exceed 11.43 cm (4 1/2 in.) in width; the goaltender's stick shall not exceed 39.37 cm (15 1/2 in.) in length from the heel to the end of the blade. The width portion of the goaltender's stick extending up the shaft from the blade shall not exceed 66.04 cm (26 in.) in length, calculated from the heel, and shall not exceed 8.89 cm (3 1/2 in.) nor be less than 7.62 cm (3 in.) in width.

(d) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player, including the goaltender, for using a stick which does not conform to the provisions of this rule.

(e) A Minor penalty and a Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately breaks a stick when asked to produce the same stick for measurement or who refuses to surrender their stick for measurement.

(f) When requested, the Referee shall take the stick to be measured to the Referee's crease at the penalty bench, where the appropriate measurement will be made using a tape measure or stick gauge.

(g) The stick may be wound with any colour tape.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 21 (b)*

The Referee should not measure the stick of any player on the penalty or players' bench but must wait until the player comes onto

Rule 21. Sticks

the floor. If a player on the floor has their stick measured and it is found to be illegal, they are to be assessed a Minor penalty for "Illegal Equipment". It does not matter whether or not they have participated in the play to this point. The significant fact is that they are on the floor with an illegal stick. If a player whose stick is about to be requested for measurement goes to their bench and throws or deposits their stick at the bench, or stays there, before being officially requested to submit their stick, but the Referee does not lose sight of the stick, it can still be measured. No Misconduct may be assessed until the player has been formally requested to submit their stick.

Note: *A Referee is to measure only one stick or piece of equipment during a stoppage of play. This does not mean per team, but only one measurement per stoppage of play.*

SITUATION 2 Rule 21 (a)

Any player carrying a stick back to the goaltender, in addition to carrying their own stick, who participates in the game by playing the ball or who interferes with an opposing player, shall be assessed a Minor penalty for "Ineligible Player". Also see Rule 51 (d) Situations 9, 10, and 11.

SITUATION 3 Rule 21 (a)

QUESTION: *Can a player on the floor carry two players' sticks so that they can give one to a teammate who has lost or broken their stick?*

ANSWER: *No. A Minor penalty shall be assessed, whether or not the player becomes involved in the play. The penalty shall be assessed for playing with two hockey sticks. See Rule 51 (b).*

SITUATION 4 Rule 21 (d)

A goaltender loses their stick and a teammate hands the goaltender their own stick. The player meanwhile picks up the goaltender's stick and plays with it.

RULING: *Assess the player a Minor Penalty for "Illegal stick". No penalty would be assessed to the goaltender. Rule 51 (c).*

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SITUATION 5 Rule 21 (g)

This means that any color or combination of colors may be used.

SITUATION 6 Rule 21 (a)

Please note that the Canada Ball Hockey Association has approved the use of the “UB Offset” players stick and the “Curtis Curve” goaltenders stick.

Rule 22. Footwear

(a) Hockey footwear shall be of a design approved by the Canada Ball Hockey Association’s Board of Directors.

(b) Goaltenders are permitted to wear footwear with a hard-shell toe protector.

Rule 23. Goaltender’s Equipment

(a) All equipment worn by the goaltender must be constructed solely for the purpose of protection of the head or body, and must not include any garment or contrivance which would give the goaltender undue assistance in keeping goal. Abdominal aprons extending down the thighs on the outside of the pants are prohibited.

Note 1: Protective padding attached to the back of, or forming part of the goaltender’s blocker glove shall not exceed 20.3 cm (8 in.) in width nor 40.6 cm (16 in.) in length. Any measurement exceeding 20.3 cm (8 in.) measured anywhere across the full length of the wrist area, or more than 40.6 cm (16 in.) anywhere on the length constitutes an illegal blocker glove.

Note 2: The base of the goaltender’s catching glove shall be restricted to a maximum of 22.9 cm (9 in.) in width, which is to include any attachments added to that glove. The length of the catching glove is restricted to a maximum of 40.6 cm (16 in.) Any measurement exceeding 22.9 cm (9 in.) measured anywhere across the full length of the wrist area, or more than 40.6 cm (16 in.) anywhere on the length constitutes an illegal glove. The maximum circumference of the legal goaltenders catching glove cannot exceed 122 cm (48 in.) (see Appendix “B” for diagram). The lacing or webbing or other material joining the thumb and index finger of a goaltender’s glove, or any cage, pocket or pouch created by this material, must not exceed the minimum amount of material necessary to fill

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the gap between the thumb and the index finger when they are fully extended and spread. Any other pocket, pouch or contrivance added to the glove by a manufacturer or otherwise is not acceptable and makes the glove illegal.

Note 3: The binding and/or stitching at the edges of both goaltender's gloves shall not be included in the measurement of either the length or width.

Note 4: When a request for a measurement of a goaltender's glove has been made the team shall state the glove that is to be measured and whether it is to be the length or width of the glove.

(b) Goaltender's pads, shall not exceed 35.5 cm (14 in.) in width as measured on the goaltender and shall not be altered in any way.

Note 1: Ball foil (a plastic piece attached to the bottom of goaltender's pads designed to stop the ball) is considered to be illegal equipment.

Note 2: Rules 23(a) and (b).

For the purposes of these rules, sliders attached to goaltender pads are permitted for use if they meet the following guidelines:

1. Sliders must be permanently attached to the goaltender's pads in such a way that they cannot be easily removed and pose no risk of coming off during play. Strap on products are not permitted.
2. Sliders must be made of solid plastic or other similar material and must not contain any balls, bearings or beads. Rollerfly is not permitted.
3. If the sliders are attached using screws or bolts, the heads of the screws or bolts must be counter sunk so as to be below the plastic portion of the slider. If the screws or bolts become loosened, and extend above the top of the plastic, the sliders are no longer permitted.
4. Sliders must have rounded or beveled edges. Sliders with sharp or pointed corners are not permitted.
5. Sliders which are broken or in a state of disrepair are not permitted. Referees can refuse to let a goaltender play with any equipment deemed to be dangerous under Rule 25.

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6. Sliders are considered to be part of the pad when measuring the width and as such must not make the pad wider than 35.5 centimeters (14 inches) as per Rule 23(b).

(c) A Minor penalty shall be assessed a goaltender guilty of using or wearing illegal equipment.

(d) A goaltender shall remove their face protector for purpose of identification, if so asked by the Referee. A goaltender who refuses this request shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty.

SITUATION 1 Rule 23 (b) & (c)

If a measurement of the goaltender's pads is required during the course of the game, this measurement should be carried out by the Referee in the Referee's crease. Both pads are to be measured. The measurement may take place anywhere across the width of the pads. The measurement is made with the pads on the goaltender, and they shall be allowed 4 hits on each pad to bring them into alignment. The measurement is to be taken with the goaltender in the standing position and the pads not contacting any fixed object. This measurement is taken by extending a tape measure at right angles from the outer edge of each pad at its widest point. The measurement may be taken anywhere throughout the length of the goaltender's pad.

SITUATION 2

When a goaltender's pads are measured and found to be illegal, the goaltender will be penalized, and shall:

- 1. remove and change the pads or,*
- 2. tape or tie the pads in a manner that they conform to the measurement required.*

The goaltender shall be assessed another Minor penalty if the opposing team requests another measurement and the pads are again found to be illegal. If, following this second Minor penalty, the goaltender refuses to change or adjust the pads when ordered to do so by the Referee, they shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct.

SITUATION 3 Rule 23 (a)

The measurement of the goaltender's blocker or catching glove shall be carried out by the Referee at the Referee's crease.

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The binding and/or stitching at the edges shall not be included in the measurement of width nor length. The measurement to be made must be specified, whether it is the width or the length to be measured. Keeping in mind only one measurement per stoppage. The blocker is measured with it being removed and it will include the distance of the curvature. The measurement shall be a direct line from the one edge, measured at right angles to the opposite edge. This measurement may be anywhere between the two edges and should include the widest point, following any curvature of the blocker. The catching glove is measured with it being removed. The glove is allowed to retain the shape that it has developed when being worn by the goaltender and shall not be flattened. The length measurement will not include the depth within the webbing or pocket, it shall be a direct line from the bottom edge, measured at right angles to the top edge, which is a line to the furthest point of the mitt from the base of the glove. The width measurement is made at right angles to the opposite edge across the cuff area only.

Note: See Appendix "B" - Goaltender Gloves and Pads.

Rule 24. Protective Equipment

(a) All protective equipment except gloves, shin pads, head gear, or goaltenders' leg pads, must be worn entirely under the uniform. Leather elbow patches on the outside of the sweater and palm less gloves are prohibited. After one warning by the Referee, a Minor penalty for Illegal Equipment shall be imposed on the offending player for any subsequent violation of this rule.

Note 1: If short sleeve sweaters are worn, then elbow pads are prohibited.

Note 2: It is mandatory for all minor ball hockey players to wear protective shin pads.

(b) While on the floor, including pre-game warmups, all players, including goaltenders, shall wear a CSA approved hockey helmet, to which a CSA approved facial protector must be securely attached and not altered in any way. Any alteration to a CSA approved helmet or facial protector automatically destroys the certification. Facial protection is recommended in adult ball hockey and mandatory (full face mask) in minors. The chin straps of the helmet shall be securely fastened under the chin. The straps of the facial protector,

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when designed to allow such straps, shall also be securely fastened to the hockey helmet. For violations during pre-game warm-ups, the Referee shall report the infraction on the official game report to the President. It is mandatory that players purchasing new facial protectors follow these guidelines:

Note 1: Players shall remove their helmet during the playing of the national anthem(s).

Note 2: The wearing of a CSA approved facial protector or visor for all players in all divisions is recommended. In all divisions of Minor Ball Hockey a full facial protector is compulsory.

Note 3: Goaltenders in all divisions of hockey shall be required to wear a CSA approved hockey helmet to which a CSA approved facial protector has been securely attached and not altered in any way. Please note that some models of goaltender masks and most cages do not have a CSA sticker on the outside, in particular Eddy Mask and Itech, although they have been certified for hockey use. These pieces are clearly marked with model numbers. If there is any doubt, the player should be instructed to acquire and maintain documentation from the CSA or manufacturer which lists the model(s) as certified. In the interim, the referee may conduct a simple test to determine its safety. If the blade of a legal hockey stick cannot penetrate the cage, in particular the eye-holes, to a depth that would cause injury, then the cage is considered safe enough for use in a ball hockey game. Facemasks that are clearly in disrepair (signs of disrepair include bent bars, missing straps) due to damage or long-term wear should be prohibited at the referee's discretion.

Note 4: All players while on the players' and/or penalty bench must wear their approved helmet and facial protector securely attached. Any goaltender on the bench, as a minimum, is required to properly wear the same protective head equipment as the players (Adults optional). For a violation of this section of the rule, a warning shall be issued to the team. The second and subsequent violations by the same team will result in a Minor penalty being assessed against the offending team.

Note 5: All helmets will be considered legal for ball hockey use under the following guidelines:

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Any ice hockey helmet that was originally CSA approved at its time of purchase that has not been physically altered with paint, or protruding clips, or in any other way that is deemed dangerous to the player wearing the helmet or any other player. Helmets that are clearly in disrepair (signs of disrepair include missing interior foam, cracks in the helmet, missing straps, straps that have been replaced with tape or laces) due to damage or long-term wear, should be prohibited at the referee's discretion. Application of stickers or removal of earguards will not render a helmet unusable for CBHA play.

(c) ***NEW*** Should the helmet of a player come off while play is in progress, such player shall replace the helmet (properly fastened) or shall proceed to the players' bench for a substitution. If such a player participates in the play in any manner without their helmet, the play must be stopped immediately and the player assessed a Minor penalty. The penalty shall be assessed for participating in the play without the proper protective equipment and recorded on the Official Game Report as "ineligible player". **When a goaltender loses their helmet, facial protector, blocker or trapper play shall be stopped immediately, unless there is an imminent scoring chance that does not pose a safety risk to the goaltender.** Any such deliberate action by the goaltender shall result in a Minor penalty for "Delay of Game". If this deliberate (by a player or goaltender) occurs when an opponent is on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone or occurs during the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team. If a player deliberately removes their helmet to fight or to challenge an opponent to fight, they will be assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty.

(d) Where a player wears a helmet and/or facial protector in an offset position during play, the team of the offending player shall receive one warning. Any subsequent infractions by the same team will result in a Misconduct penalty assessed to that player.

(e) If the Referee's attention is drawn to the possibility that a facial protector or helmet may not be certified (CSA approved), or if the Referee observes that a facial protector or helmet may not be certified, and should that piece of equipment in effect turn out not to be certified, the Referee shall assess a Minor penalty and at the same

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time order that illegal piece of equipment removed from the game.

Note 1: The Referee is empowered to make the call without their attention being drawn by an opposing player or team official, through the captain.

Note 2: The Referees' Case Book contains detailed procedures to follow in the case of a player having to serve a penalty for a non-certified helmet or facial protector.

Note 3: Procedures for dealing with players who do not have CSA approved helmets or visors.

- i) Identify the piece of equipment that is illegal (not CSA approved).
- ii) Both officials shall approach the player (in an area that is in clear view of team officials) to inform the player the specific piece of equipment does not conform to CSA standards. They are not allowed to participate in the game with illegal equipment.
- iii) If a helmet, facial protector or visor is not CSA approved, the player is not allowed to remain on the players' bench until they receive proper equipment. Also, they are not allowed to swap helmets with other players while play is in progress or during stoppages of play.

(f) For divisions where facial protectors and visors are optional, the Canada Ball Hockey Association strongly recommends the use of internal mouth guards.

(g) The wearing of gloves is mandatory. Wearing ice hockey gloves is recommended.

Note 1: The Referees shall determine the legality of any equipment. Referees are required to err on the side of safety and when there is a doubt about the legality of a piece of equipment, referees should require the player to find alternate equipment. The referee's decision shall be final for the purposes of the game in question, but further clarification may be sought from the responsible referee in chief after the conclusion of the game.

Note 2: Where the referee notices more than one player with illegal gloves on the floor at the same stoppage of play, the referee shall

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point out all offending players at the same time. This mass warning shall constitute the warning. Only once play resumes shall a subsequent infraction result in the assessment of a minor penalty. Where players from both teams are wearing illegal gloves, the referee shall warn both players and teams at the same stoppage of play. Referees are encouraged to give the warnings under this section prior to the start of the game if players are wearing illegal gloves in the pre-game warmup.

Note 3: The use of palm-less gloves is not permitted. Gloves may have worn palms from normal wear, provided fingers are not exposed. Finger portions may be repaired with tape to cover any exposure on the underside.

Note 4: Gloves may not be altered in any way to leave the wrists exposed. Gloves that are equipped with laces or other forms of enclosure to provide coverage of the wrists **MUST** have the laces present and fastened securely to provide protection to the wrists. Absolutely no modifications to a glove will be deemed permissible.

CLARIFICATIONS

1. If a player undoes their chin strap in order to incite or challenge an opponent, that player shall be assessed a Misconduct under Rule 47(e).
2. If a player undoes their own chin strap for any reason including the intention to challenge or incite an opponent to fight, that player shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct. No Misconduct would be necessary in this case.
3. If neither player removes the helmet or undoes the chin strap prior to the fight, but the helmets come off during the fight, one of three situations is possible:
 - a) If the Referee determines that the helmet(s) came off incidentally during the fight, no penalties under Rule 24(c) need to be assessed.
 - b) If the Referee determines that a player deliberately pulled their opponent's helmet off during the fight, the Referee shall assess a Gross Misconduct Penalty.
 - c) If a player grabs the opponent's helmet or facial protector and uses this to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment or injury,

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the Referee shall assess a Match Penalty under Rule 49(d).

4. If players undo each other's chin straps and/or remove each other's helmets prior to the start of the fight in an effort to circumvent this rule, the Referee shall assess both players Gross Misconduct penalties, plus any other penalties that they incur, under Rule 33(b) for making a "travesty of the game".

SITUATION 1 *Rule 24 (c)*

If a player loses their helmet, facial protector, or their chinstrap becomes undone while play is in progress, that player has two (2) options:

- 1. Replace their helmet, facial protector, or their chin strap and properly fasten it before participating in the play or,*
- 2. Proceed to the players' bench and be substituted for, in accordance with the rules. If a player participates in the play without their helmet, facial protector or without their chinstrap fastened, play shall be stopped immediately, regardless of which team is in possession of the ball and the offending player shall be assessed a Minor penalty for "Ineligible Player".*

Note: *THIS IS NOT A DELAYED PENALTY.*

SITUATION 2 *Rule 24 (b)*

If during the course of a game a player is checked or hit with the result that one of the side straps holding the facial protector comes undone, but the chin strap remains secure, it is not necessary to assess a penalty. The player should be notified at the first stoppage of play.

RATIONALE: *It may not be obvious to the player that the side strap has come undone, therefore no penalty is assessed. However, if the chin strap is also undone or if the facial protector is flapping in a manner that would attract the player's attention, then a Minor penalty is assessed.*

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SITUATION 3 Rule 24 (b)

In cases where a player's chin strap is not securely fastened, the Referee shall remove the player(s) from the floor prior to the commencement of play. Only that player or players shall be allowed to be substituted. This same procedure would also apply concerning other items involving protective or dangerous equipment. (Example - sweater sleeves pulled up, exposing elbow pads.)

SITUATION 4 Rule 24 (c)

A player loses their helmet and due to an apparent injury, is unable to properly replace the helmet or go to the players' bench.

RULING: *Stop play immediately, regardless of which team is in possession of the ball. No penalty would be assessed to the player under this rule. This situation supersedes Rule 20 (g) - Injured Players - where play is allowed to continue. The injured player would still be required to leave the floor and may not return until play has resumed. If the player was on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, the Referee would follow the same procedure and shall award a Penalty Shot to the player deprived of a scoring opportunity.*

SITUATION 5 Rule 24 (c)

A player is on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and a player of the opposing team loses their helmet while trying to check them. The Referee must let the play continue and watch what the defending player does. If the player without the helmet puts it back on (properly fastened) or goes to their bench, the Referee shall allow the play to go on. If the player without the helmet gets up and chases the player on the breakaway, the Referee must stop play immediately and award a Penalty Shot, as per Rule 85 (c) - Tripping. If the goaltender had been removed for an extra attacker, the Referee would award a Goal, as per Rule 36 (a)(3) - Awarded Goals. In either case, this infraction would be classified as "fouling from behind".

Note: *This interpretation also applies to facial protectors.*

SITUATION 6 Rules 24 (c) & 35 (c)

A player is on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and a player of the opposing team deliberately removes their helmet in an effort to get a stoppage of play.

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RULING: *The Referee shall award a Penalty Shot to the player deprived of a scoring opportunity. This interpretation also applies to facial protectors.*

SITUATION 7

A goaltender intentionally removes their helmet, facial protector or throat protector during the course of a Penalty Shot.

RULING: *Award a goal.*

SITUATION 8 Rule 24 (a)

With reference to palm-less gloves: the intent of this rule is to prohibit the use of gloves where the palm has been intentionally removed or cut out to permit the use of bare hands. Where the palms are worn with some holes resulting, such gloves are permissible unless, in the Referee's opinion, the holes are of such a size that the player can take advantage by being able to use the bare hands to hold an opponent.

SITUATION 9 Rule 24 (e)

Where a Captain requests the Referee to check or certify the validity of a helmet, facial protector worn by an opposing player and the equipment in question is found to be certified, no penalty shall be assessed to the complaining team. The checking or verification of a helmet or facial protector is not classified as a measurement.

SITUATION 10 Rule 24 (e) - Note 2

Where a player has been assessed a Minor penalty for wearing a non-certified helmet, facial protector, such player shall not be permitted to take their place on the penalty bench until they have obtained a certified helmet, facial protector, as the case may be. This entails that a substitute (player on the floor at the time of the infraction) must replace the penalized player on the penalty bench immediately. If the penalized player can obtain a certified helmet, facial protector without delaying the game in any manner, they may then serve their penalty. Otherwise, a substitute will have to replace them on the penalty bench. A procedure similar to that explained in Rule 20 (e)(f) - Injured Players - will then be in force. If the penalized player obtains a certified helmet, facial protector before their penalty has expired, they shall replace the player substituting for them on the penalty bench during the next stoppage of play. If that penalized player takes part in the play before their penalty has

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expired, they shall be assessed an additional Minor penalty for "Ineligible Player".

SITUATION 11 *Rule 24 (e)*

Where a player is required to wear a certified helmet, facial protector, and more than one is found to be non-certified, only one Minor penalty shall be assessed during the same stoppage of play.

SITUATION 12 *Rule 24 (e)*

If, after a player has been assessed a Minor penalty for wearing a non-certified helmet, facial protector, and that player refuses to change the illegal piece of equipment, the Referee shall assess a Gross Misconduct.

SITUATION 13 *Rule 24 (e) & Rule 24 (e) - Note 1*

At any time prior to the start of a game, a Referee may notify a team of an illegal piece of equipment, advising them to correct it or change it before the initial face-off. For example, a Referee observes a player or goaltender wearing a non-certified helmet or facial protector during the pre-game warmup. The Referee may then, without assessing a penalty notify the player or team that such equipment is not permissible. This may be done without penalty only prior to the start of the game.

SITUATION 14 *Rule 24 (b) - Note 4*

It is acceptable for a player while on the players' bench to raise their mask to take a drink or to remove their helmet to clean the visor or for repairs. It must be replaced properly as soon as possible.

SITUATION 15 *Rule 24 (b) Note 4*

Where rinks have a glassed-in penalty bench, it is acceptable for players to remove their helmets and/or masks.

SITUATION 16

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) has set the established standard for hockey helmets and facial protectors in Canada. Helmets and facial protectors used within the Canada Ball Hockey Association must display the "CSA" identification.

SITUATION 17

The Canada Ball Hockey Association requires all players and goal-tenders to wear helmets that are CSA certified from the manufacturer. It is the responsibility for the equipment user to ensure

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that throughout the life of the helmet, the CSA certification is maintained. The Canada Ball Hockey Association advises that prior to applying anything to the helmet, including stickers, that they refer to the manufacturer's instructions and if applicable, the manufacturer to confirm the type of adhesive they are applying will not jeopardize CSA certification and/or the manufacturer's warranty. It is the sole responsibility for the equipment user to ensure they are not applying adhesives or other materials that may affect the integrity of the helmet and ultimately void the CSA certification and/or manufacturer's warranty. Officials are NOT to make any decision with regard to the application of stickers on helmets and its effect on CSA certification.

SITUATION 18 *Rule 24 (b) & (f)*

A goal is scored by Team "A" and the Referee notices or Team "B" directs the Referees' attention to the fact that the Team "A" player that scored the goal is not wearing a CSA certified helmet or facial protector or the chinstrap is undone.

RULING: *The goal is allowed and the appropriate penalty is assessed to the offending player on Team "A".*

Rule 25. Dangerous Equipment

- (a) The use of pads, protectors or sticks likely to cause injury to a player are prohibited.
- (b) No player is permitted to wear a sweater or pants modified or altered to gain an advantage or compromise safety.
- (c) All elbow pads which do not have a soft protective covering of sponge, rubber or a similar material at least 1.27 cm (1/2 in.) thick shall be considered dangerous equipment.
- (d) The use of supplemental oxygen is prohibited.
- (e) For a violation of this rule a warning shall be issued to the team. Any subsequent violations to any player on the same team shall result in a Minor penalty to the offending player.

Note: The Referee has the authority to prohibit a player from participating in the game while using or wearing any equipment that they considers dangerous to a player or game official.

Rule 25. Dangerous Equipment

SITUATION 1 *Rule 25 (a) & (e)*

Where a player is using a stick that has a large knob taped down from the end of the shaft so that, while they are playing with this stick, there is a considerable part of the butt-end sticking out beyond their upper glove, this should be classified as dangerous equipment, even though the player is in no way using this part of the stick.

SITUATION 2 *Rule 25 (e)*

Where a player has been assessed a Minor penalty under this rule for the use of dangerous equipment, it means that the player has come back on the floor after being previously warned by the Referee, as covered in the rules. If the player comes out to play again after serving the penalty (for wearing or using dangerous equipment) and is still using or wearing the same piece of equipment, they shall be assessed a Minor penalty under this rule, plus a Gross Misconduct (for making a “travesty of the game”), as stated in Rule 33 (b).

Rule 26. Ball

The ball shall be made of plastic or other approved material. It shall be 7.62 cm (3 in.) in diameter and weigh not less than 156 g (5 1/2 ounces) and not more than 170 g (6 ounces) and shall be orange in colour. For all games played under the jurisdiction of the Canada Ball Hockey Association, it is recommended the official Canada Ball Hockey Association ball be used. Some leagues may use a lighter ball for the U8 and U10 levels of play where it shall be 7.62 cm (3 in.) in diameter and may weigh not less than 113.4 g (4 ounces) and be clearly identified.

SECTION FOUR - PENALTIES

Rule 27. Penalties

(a) Penalties shall be in actual playing time, and are divided into the following classes:

1. ***NEW* 2-minute minor & Double Minor Penalties**
2. Bench Minor Penalties
3. Major Penalties
4. Misconduct Penalties
5. Game Ejection
6. Game Misconduct Penalties
7. Gross Misconduct Penalties
8. Match Penalties
9. Penalty Shot

(b) Any player or team official may be assessed penalties at any time before, during, or after a game, when an offense is committed on the floor or off the floor before entering the dressing rooms. Any altercations occurring off the floor must be reported to the President on the official game report by the referee. A player who is assessed any penalty in the pre-game warm-up shall automatically have their name placed on the Official Game Report and be counted as one of the eligible players, as per Rule 16 (a) and (b) - Players in Uniform.

Note 1: The maximum of 5 players per team being assessed Game Misconducts (as per Rule 70 (c) Note 1- Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench) also applies to the pre-game warm-up.

Note 2: Any unnecessary contact between opposing players after the whistle shall result in penalties being assessed as prescribed by the rules.

(c) Where the rules state that the Manager or Coach shall designate a player to serve a penalty and the Manager or Coach refuses to name a player, the Referee shall name any player of the offending team to serve the penalty.

(d) Where penalties are assessed to players of both teams at the same time, the penalized players of the Visiting Team shall take their position in the penalty bench first, in the place designated for the visiting players. Where there is no special designation, they

Rule 27. Penalties

(e) ***NEW*** Any player, including the goaltender, shall be ejected from the game if they receive 3 penalties of any kind in the game (Rule 32 - Game Ejection). The offending team shall be required to place a substitute player on the penalty bench to serve any time penalty. The substitute player will be permitted to return to the playing surface after the penalty time has elapsed.

Note: For the purposes of this rule, a double minor penalty for Butt-Ending, Spearing, High Sticking, Head-Butting and Head Contact will only count as one (1) infraction towards the 3-Penalty rule.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 27 (c)*

In any case where the Coach or Manager must designate a player to serve a penalty, the designated player must have been on the floor at the time of the infraction (this shall be interpreted as "on the floor when the play was stopped").

SITUATION 2 *Rule 27 (b)*

Penalties are assessed to players for infractions that have occurred during the pre-game warm-up.

QUESTION: *Should the players who were penalized be listed on the Official Game Report and be included in the maximum number of players a team is permitted to dress for a game, even if the Official Game Report has not yet been filled out by the Coaches of one or both teams?*

ANSWER: *Yes. Any player penalized during the pre-game warm-up must be listed on the Official Game Report and be included in the number of players that a team is permitted to dress.*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 27 (b)*

When an infraction to the rules occurs before or after the game and is observed by the Referee or the appointed Stand-by Official, the penalties as prescribed by the rules shall be assessed. When an infraction to the rules occurs after the players and team officials have entered their dressing rooms following a game and such infraction is observed by the Referee or the appointed Standby Official, a report of such infraction(s) shall be made to the President.

Rule 27. Penalties

SITUATION 4

An incident occurs off the floor surface and is not witnessed by any On-floor Official or appointed Stand-by Official but is reported to the Referee. What action should be taken?

RULING: *No penalties may be assessed, as the incident was not witnessed by the Referee or the standby Official. If the incident was reported to the Referee by a League Official, a Team Official or an Off-floor Official, the Referee shall report that information to the President, immediately following the game. If the incident was reported to the Referee by any other person (i.e. fan, media), no further action should be taken.*

Rule 28. *NEW* 2-Minute Minor & Double Minor Penalties

(a) For a Minor penalty, any player, except a goaltender, shall be ruled off the floor for two minutes of actual playing time, during which time no substitutes shall be permitted.

(b) If, while a team is short-handed because of one or more Minor or Bench Minor penalties, the opposing team scores a goal, the first of such penalties shall automatically terminate.

Note: Coincidental Minor penalties to both teams do not cause either team to be short-handed. When a goal is scored on a Penalty Shot against a team that is short-handed by reason of a Minor or Bench Minor penalty, no player of the short-handed team shall return to the floor with the scoring of the goal.

(c) When a player is assessed both a Minor and Major penalty at the same time, the Major penalty shall be served first. The same principle will apply when a player is assessed both a Minor and Match penalty at the same time. The five-minute time penalty which accompanies the Match penalty is to be served first. See Rule 38 (e).

(d) If a goal is scored against a team that is short-handed because of one or more Minor penalties, the player serving the Minor penalty with the least amount of time shall return to the floor.

Rule 28. *NEW* 2-Minute Minor & Double Minor Penalties

e) When a coincidental Minor or coincidental Minors of equal duration are imposed against players on each team during the same stoppage of play, immediate substitutions shall be made for those penalties, and such penalties shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the delayed penalty. Any differences in time or total penalty time shall be served by one or more players on the floor at the time of the infraction. Unless they have been ejected from the game, such penalized players shall take their place on the penalty bench and remain there until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their respective penalties. Where at least one Major and/or Match penalty is assessed to each team during the same stoppage of play, the coincidental Major/Match penalty rule shall take precedent over the coincidental Minor penalty rule.

(f) *NEW* A double minor penalty may be assessed to any player who commits any of the following infractions: Butt-Ending (Rule 49), Head-Butting (Rule 49), Head Contact (Rule 86), High Sticking (Rule 62), , Slew Footing (Rule 85) and Spearing (Rule 49). A double minor penalty will be recorded and served as separate minor penalties (2-minutes + 2-minutes). Should the opposing team score a power play goal in the first 2 minutes of the double minor, the first minor will be cancelled, and the next minor penalty will be begin. The offending team will continue to play shorthanded until the penalty expires or another power play goal is scored during the remaining 2 minutes. The player may return to the floor at the conclusion of their penalty, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 28 (b)*

When a goal is scored and penalties are being served, the Referee would ask themselves the following questions: Is the team scored on playing shorthanded? Are they serving a Minor penalty?

ACTION: *If the Referee answers YES to both questions, then the Minor penalty with the least amount of time remaining would be terminated. The only exception would be if the goal was scored during a Penalty Shot, in which case no player would return.*

Rule 28. *NEW* 2-Minute Minor & Double Minor Penalties

vi) A6 - 2

B11 - 2 + 2

Team B will play 1 player short for 2 minutes. Another player from the floor will serve the time penalty.

vii) A6 - 2

B11 - 2 + 2

B14 - 2

Team B will resume play 1 player short for 4 minutes. B11 will serve the time penalties in order to make Team B only 1 player short.

SITUATION 3 Rule 28 (b) & (e)

A7 - 2

B8 - 2

4:00

A8 - 2

3:30

B SCORES

3:00

A8 returns at 3:00. The coincidental penalties to A7 and B8 did not cause their team to be shorthanded.

SITUATION 4 Rule 28 (b)

B3 - 2

5:00

A8 - 2

4:30

A9 - 2

4:00

B SCORES

3:50

A8 returns at 3:50. Team A is playing shorthanded; the first time penalty terminates.

SITUATION 5 Rule 28 (b)

B3 - 2

5:00

A8 - 2

4:30

A9 - 5+GM

4:00

B SCORES

3:30

A8 returns. Team A is playing shorthanded and serving Minor penalty.

SITUATION 6 Rule 28 (b)

A7 - 5+GM

6:30

A8 - 2

6:15

B SCORES

6:10

QUESTION: *Is the Minor penalty washed out as a result of the goal?*

ANSWER: Yes. A8 returns.

Rule 28. *NEW* 2-Minute Minor & Double Minor Penalties

SITUATION 7 *Rule 28 (b)*

A8 - 2 + 2	4:00
A9 - 2	3:30
B SCORES	3:00

The first penalty assessed to A8 is terminated. No one returns.

SITUATION 8 *Rule 28 (b)*

A8 - 2 + 2	4:00
A9 - 2	4:00
B SCORES	3:00

The first penalty assessed to A8 is terminated. No one returns. Order of occurrence of the penalties is the critical factor.

SITUATION 9 *Rule 28 (b)*

A9 - 2	4:00
A8 - 2 + 2	4:00
B SCORES	3:00

A9 returns. Order of occurrence of the penalties is the critical factor.

SITUATION 10 *Rule 28 (b)*

A8 - 2 + 2	5:00
A9 - 2	4:30
B SCORES	2:50

A9 returns, A8 began second penalty at 3:00.

SITUATION 11 *Rule 28 (b)*

A6 - 5+GM	4:00
A9 - 2	3:30
B11 - 2	3:00
B SCORES	2:30

A9 returns. Team A is playing shorthanded and is serving a Minor penalty.

SITUATION 12 *Rule 28 (e)*

A8 - 2	B15 - 2	3:00
A9 - 2		3:00

All three penalties have been assessed and Team A is to play 1 player short as a result of the extra Minor to A9. Just prior to the resumption of play, B24 is assessed a Minor penalty, bringing about the following penalty situation.

A8 - 2	B15 - 2	3:00
A9 - 2	B24 - 2	3:00

Rule 28. *NEW* 2-Minute Minor & Double Minor Penalties

QUESTION: Do both teams play full strength?

ANSWER: Yes. Immediate substitution for all players.

SITUATION 13 Rule 28 (e)

A8 - 5 +GM+ 2 B9 - 2 3:00

The coincidental Minor penalty rule applies. A player from the floor will serve the 5-minute time penalty to A8.

SITUATION 14 Rule 28 (e)

A8 - 2 B3 - 2 4:00

A9 - 5+GM 3:30

B SCORES 3:30

No player returns. The only time penalty being served by Team A is the Major to A9.

SITUATION 15 Rule 28 (e)

A6 - 2 B14 - 2 + 2 5:00

B16 - 5+GM 5:00

A SCORES 4:30

The coincidental penalty rule required a player from the floor to serve B14's 2-minute time penalty. This player would return with the scoring of the goal at 4:30. B14 would now start serving their coincidental penalty and would return at the first stoppage of play after 2:30

SITUATION 16 Rule 28 (e)

A6 - 2 B14 - 2 5:00

B16 - 5+GM + 2 5:00

A SCORES 4:15

No player returns. A player from the floor serves the 5 + 2 penalty to B16.

SITUATION 17 Rule 28 (e)

A6 - 2 B14 - 2 10:00

B16 - 5+GM+2 10:00

A SCORES 4:45

A player from the floor serving the Minor penalty to B16 returns. A6 and B14 return at 4:45 (or the first stoppage of play on or after 8:00).

Rule 28. *NEW* 2-Minute Minor & Double Minor Penalties

SITUATION 18 *Rule 28 (e)*

A6 - 2

B7 - 2

1:30

In this situation, late in a period where players would not be eligible to return to the floor prior to the conclusion of the period, it is acceptable to send the players to their respective dressing rooms to avoid confrontation at period end. The Referee would be expected to take charge of this situation. (This procedure is only recommended in situations where there is adequate security and control for the players.)

SITUATION 19

A7 - 2 + 10 + GM

B8 - 2

5:00

Immediate substitution. Team "A" is not required to place a substitute in the penalty box for A7.

SITUATION 20

At the 6:00 mark, A3 is assessed 2+2. At the 5:00 mark, B7 scores, but before play resumes B8 is assessed a Minor penalty.

QUESTION: *Are the Minor penalties to A3 and B8 considered coincidental, or do they play 4 on 4 with two minutes showing on each team's penalty time clock?*

ANSWER: *The penalties must be assessed at the same stoppage of play in order to be considered coincidental. Therefore, the teams would play 4 on 4 for two minutes.*

Rule 29. Bench Minor Penalties

(a) A Bench Minor penalty requires the team against which the penalty is assessed, to play a player short for a period of two minutes of actual playing time.

(b) Whenever a Bench Minor penalty is to be assessed according to the rules, if the player guilty of the actual infraction is identified by the Referee, that player shall serve the penalty except when such identified player is already on the penalty bench serving a penalty. However, if the player is not identified, then the Manager or Coach of the penalized team, through the playing Captain, shall designate any player of their team on the floor at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.

Rule 29. Bench Minor Penalties

SITUATION 1

Where a team is assessed a Bench Minor Penalty, that penalty must be served by a player on the floor. Following this and during the same stoppage of play, the team is assessed another Bench Minor penalty. A second player who was on the floor must serve this second Bench Minor penalty.

(a) Any player, goaltender or Team Official incurring a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game, and shall be reported to the President for further action. The Manager or Coach of the penalized team, through the playing Captain, shall designate any player of their team on the floor at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.

Rule 30. Major Penalties

(a) Any player, goaltender or Team Official incurring a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game, and shall be reported to the President for further action. The Manager or Coach of the penalized team, through the playing Captain, shall designate any player of their team on the floor at the time of the infraction, to serve the penalty.

(b) When coincidental Major and/or Match penalties or coincidental penalties of equal duration, including a Major or a Match, are imposed against players on each team during the same stoppage of play, immediate substitutions shall be made for those penalties, and such penalties shall not be taken into account for the purpose of the delayed penalty. In the case where the penalized players remain in the game, they shall take their place on the penalty bench and shall not leave until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their respective penalties. When the coincidental Major/Match penalty rule is applied, and there is a differential in the total time penalties, those penalties causing the differential shall be served first in the normal manner and shall be taken into account for the purpose of applying Rule 28 (b) - Minor penalties and Rule 38 - Delayed penalties. Any time difference or differential in the total time penalties must be served by a player (or players) on the floor at the time of the infraction.

Rule 30. Major Penalties

vii) A6 - 5+GM+2

B8 - 2 + 2

A7 - 5+GM+2

B9 - 5+GM+5+GM

Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

SITUATION 2 Rule 30 (b)

A3 - 2

B7 - 2

A4 - 2

B8 - 5+GM

A6 - 5+GM

Team A will resume play 1 player short for 2 minutes. A4 will serve the time penalty because of order of occurrence.

SITUATION 3 Rule 30 (b)

A3 - 5+GM+2

B7 - 2

A4 - 5+GM+2+2

B8 - 5+GM+ 2

A6 - 5+GM

B9 - 5+GM+5+GM+ 2

Immediate Substitution - Full Strength.

SITUATION 4 Rule 30 (b)

A player involved in the coincidental penalty rule may go to the dressing room and not be replaced by a substitute on the penalty bench. This is the same procedure followed as in the case of a player serving a Misconduct, Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct or Game Ejection penalty. The only case where a substitute would be required on the penalty bench is where a player must serve a time penalty with their team playing shorthanded.

SITUATION 5 Rule 30 (b)

A player involved in the coincidental penalty rule must serve the full amount of time assessed to them, except if a goal scored against their team washes out a portion of a Minor penalty.

A9 - 5+GM+2

B14 - 5+GM

8:40

A SCORES

8:25

The coincidental penalty rule is applied, and immediate substitution is permitted for B14. Team A is required to send a player from the floor to the penalty bench to serve the time penalty assessed to A9. The time penalty starts at 8:40. With the goal by Team B at 8:25, the time penalty being served is washed out.

SITUATION 6 Rule 30 (b)

A6 - 5+GM + 2

B11 - 5+GM

A7 - 5+GM

Rule 30. Major Penalties

Team A will play 1 player short for 7 minutes. A7 will cancel with B11 to place Team A only 1 player short.

SITUATION 7 Rule 30 (b)

A6 - 2+2 B11 - 5+GM+2
A7 - 5+GM+ 2 B12 - 5+GM+5+GM
A8 - 5+GM

Team A and B will each resume play, 1 player short. A6 will serve the 4-minute time penalty. Team B will need a player from the floor to serve the 5-minute time penalty to B12.

SITUATION 8 Rule 30 (b)

A6 - 5+GM+2 B11 - 5+GM+5+GM+2+2
A7 - 5+GM B12 - 5+GM+5+GM
A8 - 5+GM

Team B will start 1 player short. Team B will need a player from the floor to serve the 7-minute time penalty to B11. The Major is to be served first.

SITUATION 9 Rule 30 (b)

A6 - 2 B11 - 5+GM+5+GM
A7 - 5+GM+2 B12 - 5+GM
A8 - 5+GM

Team A will start 2 players short. A6 will serve the 2-minute time penalty. Another player from the floor will serve the 2-minute time penalty to A7. Team B will start one player short with a player from the floor serving the 5-minute time penalty to B12.

SITUATION 10 Rule 30 (b)

A3 - 5+GM+ 2 B7 - 2
A6 - 5+GM+2+2 B8 - 2
A9 - 5+GM B11 - 5+GM+2
 B12 - 5+GM+5+GM+2

Team B will resume play 1 player short. The Minors to B11 and B12 are cancelled to avoid taking another player from the floor. B8 serves the time penalty. B7 penalty is cancelled because of order of occurrence.

SITUATION 11 Rule 30 (b)

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

Both teams will resume play 1 player short. Team A will need 1 player from the floor to serve the 4-minute time penalty to A4. Team

Rule 30. Major Penalties

B will need 1 player from the floor to serve the 5-minute time penalty to B8.

SITUATION 12 *Rule 30 (b)*

A6 receives a 5-minute Major and automatic Game Misconduct for High Sticking. Subsequently is assessed a 5-minute Major for fighting with B12.

RULING: *A6 – 5 and automatic Game Misconduct for High Sticking + 5 and automatic Game Misconduct for Fighting. B12 - 5 and automatic Game Misconduct for Fighting. Plus, any other penalties incurred.*

Note: *A6 is not assessed a 3rd Game Misconduct for incurring two Major penalties in the same game.*

SITUATION 13

The Referee has assessed a player a Minor penalty and it is announced as a minor. They then realizes that the penalized player, having injured an opponent, should have received a Major and Game Misconduct.

QUESTION: *Should the Referee change the penalty from a Minor to a Major and Game Misconduct?*

ANSWER: *Yes.*

Rule 31. Misconduct Penalties

(a) A player, except a goaltender, incurring a Misconduct penalty, shall be ruled off the floor for a period of ten minutes actual playing time. A substitute for the penalized player shall be permitted immediately. A player serving a Misconduct penalty shall remain on the penalty bench until the first stoppage of play following the expiry of their penalty. When a player is assessed a Minor and a Misconduct penalty or a Major and a Misconduct penalty at the same time, the penalized team shall immediately place a substitute player on the bench to serve the Minor or Major penalty. The Misconduct penalty will commence on the termination of the Minor or Major penalty.

(b) The Referee in charge shall report to the President any player who is assessed a game Misconduct penalty within ten minutes of the conclusion of the game.

Rule 31. Misconduct Penalties

(c) Any player who is assessed a second Misconduct penalty in the same game shall automatically be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty.

SITUATION 1

A player of Team "A" is serving a Minor penalty in the penalty box. While they are serving this penalty, they are assessed a Misconduct. How does the Referee handle this situation?

RULING: *Team "A" shall place another player in the penalty box to serve the remainder of the original Minor. The original player of Team "A" would now remain in the penalty box for 10 minutes in addition to the two minutes, unless a goal was scored that would shorten the time of that Minor penalty.*

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *Where a team is to be assessed a Misconduct (delayed) but is scored upon before play is stopped*

(a) Is the Misconduct still assessed?

(b) Do they put their arm in the air to signal the delayed penalty?

ANSWER: *Yes, for both (a) & (b).*

Rule 32. Game Ejection/Game Misconduct Penalties

(a) A player incurring a Game Ejection penalty in accordance with Rule 27(e) - Penalties, shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game.

(b) A player or team official incurring a Game Misconduct penalty shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game and shall be reported to the President for further action. A substitute for the penalized player shall be permitted immediately.

(c) Any player or team official who is assessed a Game Misconduct penalty in regular time, or any time in overtime, or at the conclusion of the game and prior to the player or team official entering their dressing room, shall automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next regular league/play-off game. A total of ten minutes shall be charged in the records against the penalized player for a Game Misconduct.

Rule 32. Game Ejection/Game Misconduct Penalties

SITUATION 1 *Rule 32 (a)*

It should be noted that a Game Ejection is not equal to a Game Misconduct. Any Ball Hockey player receiving a Game Ejection in the last ten minutes of regular play is not automatically suspended for the next regular league or play-off game.

Rule 33. Gross Misconduct Penalties

(a) Any player or team official incurring a Gross Misconduct penalty shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game and shall be reported to the President for further action. A substitute for the penalized player shall be permitted immediately.

(b) Gross Misconduct penalties shall be assessed where a person conducts themselves in such a manner as to make a travesty of the game.

(c) Any player or team official who is assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty in regular time, or any time in overtime, or at the conclusion of the game and prior to the player or team official entering their dressing room, shall automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next two regular league/play-off games. A total of ten minutes shall be charged in the records against the penalized player for a Gross Misconduct.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 33 (b)*

Whenever a Referee is certain that a player or team official has been drinking alcohol prior to the game or is acting under the influence of alcohol, such player or team official should be encouraged to voluntarily withdraw from the game. However, should a further incident occur requiring penalties which entail a written report, the possible use of alcohol should be noted in the game report.

SITUATION 2 *Rule 33 (b)*

Where a player on the floor or on the bench becomes involved in a fight with a team official or a spectator, the player shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct. See Rule 49, Situations 3, 4, and 5; and Rule 59, Situation 6.

SITUATION 3 *Rule 33 (b)*

When a player or team official sprays water out of a drinking bottle on or at an On-floor or Off-floor Official, the Referee is directed to

Rule 33. Gross Misconduct Penalties

assess a Bench Minor penalty. If the player or team official can be identified, a Gross Misconduct shall also be assessed.

SITUATION 4 *Rule 21 (e)*

When a player refuses to surrender their stick or intentionally breaks it, when asked for a measurement, a Minor penalty and a Misconduct shall be assessed.

Rule 34. Match Penalties

(a) Any player or team official incurring a Match penalty shall be ordered to the dressing room immediately, for the balance of the game, and will not be permitted to take part in any further games until their case has been dealt with by the President.

(b) In every instance where a Match penalty has been assessed, the offending player's team shall be required to send a player to the penalty box for five minutes. The player who serves the five minutes must have been on the floor at the time of the infraction. Where an offending player has been assessed penalties in addition to the Match penalty, those penalties will be served by the same player who serves the five-minute penalty. This section would not apply in the case of the coincidental Major or Match penalty rule.

Note: Referees are required to report all Match penalties and the surrounding circumstances to the President immediately following the game involved. ***THIS IS IMPORTANT.***

SITUATION 1

A player incurring a Match penalty does not automatically receive a Game Misconduct. They are simply removed from the game and, if a time penalty results, a substitute from the floor serves the 5-minute time penalty.

(c) Any player or team official who is assessed a Match penalty in regular time, or any time in overtime, or at the conclusion of the game and prior to the player or team official entering their dressing room, shall automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next five regular league/play-off games.

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

(a) Any infraction of the rules which calls for a Penalty Shot shall result in the following: The Referee shall have the designated player's name or the player selected by the team entitled to take the shot (as appropriate), announced over the public address system, and shall then place the ball on the centre face-off spot and the player taking the shot will, on instruction of the Referee, play the ball from there and shall attempt to score on the goaltender. The ball must be kept in motion towards the opponent's goal line and once it is shot, the play is to 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.

The "Spinorama" move is acceptable on a Penalty Shot as long as the ball is kept in continuous motion.

(b) The goaltender must remain in their goal crease until the designated player touches the ball at centre floor, and in the event of a violation of this rule, the player designated or selected to take the shot shall be entitled to take the shot over again. The goaltender may attempt to stop the shot in any manner except by throwing their stick or any other object, or deliberately dislodging the goal, in which case a Goal shall be awarded.

Note: No player other than the goaltender is permitted to tend goal during a Penalty Shot.

(c) In cases where a Penalty Shot has been awarded under Rule 24 (c) - Protective Equipment (deliberate removal of helmet or facial protector during a breakaway), Rule 55 (d) - for Delay of Game (Goaltender deliberately dislodging the goal during a breakaway), Rule 82 (a) - Throwing Stick (at ball or ball carrier), Rule 85 (d) - Tripping (fouling from behind), and Rule 70 (e) - Leaving the Players or Penalty Bench (ineligible player), the Referee shall designate the player who has been fouled as the player who shall take the Penalty Shot. If by reason of injury, the player designated by the Referee to take the Penalty Shot is unable to do so or again if the player fouled is not identifiable, the Penalty Shot shall then be taken by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction, and is selected by the Captain of the non-offending team and their selection reported to the Referee.

In cases where a Penalty Shot has been awarded under Rule 55 (e) - Delay of Game, Rule 58 (c) - Falling on the Ball (in the goal

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crease) and Rule 61 (c) - Handling the Ball (in the goal crease), the Penalty Shot may be taken by a player selected by the Captain of the non-offending team and her selection reported to the Referee. This player must be on the floor at the time of the infraction.

(d) Should the player in respect to whom a Penalty Shot has been awarded, themselves commit a foul in connection with the same play or circumstances after the Penalty Shot has been awarded, they shall first be permitted to take the Shot before being sent to the penalty bench to serve the penalty, provided the penalty assessed was not a Game Ejection, Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct or Match penalty. If at the time a Penalty Shot is awarded, the goaltender of the penalized team has been removed from the floor to substitute another player, the goaltender shall be allowed to return to the floor 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 floor and beyond the centre red 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 Penalty Shot, and because of such action the shot should have failed, a second attempt shall be permitted, and the Referee shall assess a Misconduct penalty to the player. If the interference is from a team official, a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

(g) If a goal is scored from the Penalty Shot, the ball shall be faced-off at the centre face-off spot in the usual way. If the goal is not scored, the ball shall be faced-off at either end zone face-off spot in which the Penalty Shot was attempted.

(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, in which case the penalty prescribed for the particular offense shall be assessed. 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.

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

(i) A measurement of the stick of the player designated to take the Penalty Shot may be requested before the shot is taken, as if it were a normal play. Should the stick prove illegal, the offending team shall be denied the Penalty Shot and no further penalty shall be imposed. Should the measurement prove the stick to be legal, the Penalty Shot shall be taken in the normal manner and the penalty for an “unsustained request for a measurement” shall be assessed whether the Penalty Shot is successful or not.

(j) If the foul upon which the Penalty Shot is based on occurs during actual playing time, the Penalty Shot shall be awarded and taken immediately in the usual manner notwithstanding any delay occasioned by a delayed 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 any over-time.

(k) In all instances where a penalty shot has been awarded it must be recorded on the game sheet. The player's number committing the foul will be recorded under the penalty section of the offending team. Penalty shot fouls will count towards the 3-penalty game ejection rule.

(l) Note: Also refer to:

Rule 24 (c)	Rule 58 (c)	Rule 82 (a)
Rule 55 (d)	Rule 61 (c)	Rule 85 (d)
Rule 55 (e)	Rule 70 (e)	

SITUATION 1

A Penalty Shot may be awarded due to the following illegal acts:

1. Rule 19 (f) - Change of Players

When, in the last two minutes of regular playing time, a team is penalized for DELIBERATE illegal substitution (deliberately having too many players on the floor). Also refer to Rule 55 (e).

2. Rule 24 (c) - Protective Equipment

a. When a goaltender or any other defending player deliberately removes their helmet or facial protector during the course of a break away in the neutral or attacking zone. Rule 24, Situation 6.

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b. When a defending player deliberately participates in the play without a helmet or facial protector during the course of a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. Rule 24, Situation 5.

c. When a goaltender in their defending zone, deliberately removes their helmet or facial protector during the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime. Rule 24, Situation 4. Also refer to Rule 55 (e).

3. Rule 55 (c) - Delay of Game

When a goaltender or any other defending player, in their defending zone, deliberately dislodges the goal from its position during the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime. Also refer to Rule 55 (e).

4. Rule 55 (d) - Delay of Game

When a goaltender deliberately dislodges the goal from its position during the course of a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone.

5. Rule 55 (e) - Delay of Game

When, in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, a team is penalized for:

a. Deliberate illegal substitution Rule 19 (f), or

b. Deliberately removing a helmet or facial protector Rule 24 (c), or

c. Deliberately knocks the goal from its position Rule 55 (c), or

d. Refusing to start play Rule 78 (a).

6. Rule 58 (c) - Falling on the Ball

When a defending player (except the goaltender) deliberately falls on the ball, holds or gathers the ball into their body in any manner or picks up the ball with their hand, while the ball is within their goal crease. Rule 58, Situation 1.

7. Rule 61 (c) - Handling the Ball

When a defending player (except the goaltender) picks up the ball from the floor with their hand while the ball is in their team's goal crease.

8. Rule 70 (e) - Leaving the Player's Bench or Penalty Bench

When a player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is interfered with by a player of the opposing team who shall have illegally entered the game or by a player

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

or team official on the players' or penalty bench. Rule 70, Situations 1, 2, and 3

9. Rule 78 (a) - Refusing to Start Play

When, in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, the Coach is assessed a Major penalty plus a Game Misconduct for refusing to start play, a Penalty Shot shall also be awarded against that team. Also refer to Rule 55 (e).

10. Rule 82 (a) - Throwing Stick

When any player of the defending team, including the goaltender, deliberately throws their stick or any part thereof, or any other object at the ball or ball carrier in the defending zone.

11. Rule 85 (d) - Tripping

When a player in control of the ball on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is tripped or otherwise fouled from behind and thus prevented from having a clear shot on goal, having no opponent to pass other than the goaltender.

SITUATION 2

Where a Penalty Shot has been awarded during a game, this shall be recorded on the Official Game Report, along with the time it was awarded, the player designated to take the shot and whether or not the goal was scored on the play. In order to assess a Penalty Shot as a result of a foul against the ball carrier, the following conditions must be met:

- 1. The attacking player must have control of the ball.*
- 2. The determining factor is the position of the ball when the infraction is committed. The ball must be in the neutral or attacking zone when the infraction is committed.*
- 3. The attacking player must have no defending player to pass other than the goaltender.*
- 4. The attacking player must be fouled from behind.*
- 5. The attacking player must have been denied a reasonable scoring opportunity.*

Note: *In point No. 5 of this situation, where reference is made to the "attacking player", it means the player in possession and control of the ball.*

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

EXAMPLE: *If two players are on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and the player in control of the ball is fouled from behind, causing them to lose control of the ball and the other attacking player picks up the ball and gets a clear shot on goal and does not score, a Penalty Shot must still be awarded to the player originally fouled.*

SITUATION 3

General Notes on Penalty Shots:

1. *A goaltender is the only player allowed to defend the goal during a Penalty Shot (except as explained in Rule 20, Situation 3 and in Rule 35, Situation 4).*
2. *A substitute goaltender is not allowed a warm-up prior to a Penalty Shot - Rule 16 (f).*
3. *A player to whom a Penalty Shot has been awarded who themselves commits a foul in connection with the same play or circumstances after the Penalty Shot has been awarded, will be allowed to take the Penalty Shot, provided the penalty they are to be assessed is not a Game Ejection, Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct or Match penalty - Rule 35 (d).*
4. *A player of the opposing team who distracts a player taking a Penalty Shot is to be assessed a Misconduct (whether a goal is scored or not) and if the Penalty Shot fails, another attempt is awarded - Rule 35 (f). If it were a team official involved, the penalty assessed would be a Game Misconduct rather than the Misconduct.*
5. *If the foul on which the Penalty Shot is based occurs during the actual playing time, the Shot will be awarded in all cases, even though regular playing time in any period may have expired - Rule 35 (j).*

SITUATION 4

QUESTION: *A team is playing with 6 players and does not have a goaltender dressed in goaltender's equipment. A Penalty Shot is awarded against that team. Who defends the goal against the Penalty Shot?*

ANSWER: *Since the team has no goaltender, they must designate a player. This player shall be entitled to the privileges of a goaltender and must*

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

follow the same rules and procedures as a regular goaltender during the Penalty Shot. They are not required to wear the entire goaltender's equipment but must wear the mandatory equipment as covered by the rules; helmet, facial protection and goaltenders stick. After the Penalty Shot has been taken, the player may be classified again as a regular player. This only applies when a team has no goaltender and only in the case of a Penalty Shot.

SITUATION 5 *Rule 35 (d)*

A player who has been awarded a Penalty Shot, is assessed a Match penalty for a foul in connection with the same play or circumstances after the Penalty Shot has been awarded. How do you handle this situation?

ANSWER: *The player shall NOT be permitted to take the Penalty Shot and the Captain shall designate another player (on the floor at the time of the infraction) to take the Penalty Shot.*

SITUATION 6 *Rule 35 (a) states*

"...The ball must be kept in motion towards the goal line..."

QUESTION: *On a Penalty Shot, while going in on the goal, the player loses control of the ball or over runs it, forcing them to go back and retrieve it and then make their play on the goal. Is this legal?*

ANSWER: *As long as the ball continues in motion towards the opponent's goal line, the player may go back and pick up the ball.*

QUESTION: *On a Penalty Shot, the player advances to the ball and inadvertently misses the ball. The ball has not been put into motion. Can the player circle back and start again?*

ANSWER: *Yes, but once the ball is put into motion, it must be kept in motion towards the goal.*

SITUATION 7 *Rule 35 (a)*

On a Penalty Shot, as the player approaches the goal, the goaltender poke checks the ball. The ball bounces past the goaltender

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

toward the net. The player regains the ball and directs it into the goal. Is the goal allowed?

RULING: No goal. Once the goaltender has made contact with the ball causing the player to lose control, the player can no longer touch the ball. However, if the ball continues on with its own momentum into the goal, the goal shall be allowed.

SITUATION 8 Rule 35 (a) states

“...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”. The word “rebound” seems to cause considerable confusion with respect to a goal being scored on a Penalty Shot. The following is a brief summary and intent of the words “No goal can be scored on a rebound of any kind”.

The player taking the Penalty Shot shoots the ball and:

1. The ball hits the goal post then goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.
2. The ball hits the goaltender then goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.
3. The ball hits the goal post, then hits the goaltender and goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.
4. The ball hits the goaltender, then hits the goal post and goes into the goal - Goal is allowed.
5. The ball, after being shot, contacts the boards or attacking player, and then goes into the goal. No goal.

SITUATION 9 Rule 35 (a)

QUESTION: On a Penalty Shot, the ball hits the glass behind the goaltender, bounces back, hits the goaltender on the back and goes into the goal. Is the goal allowed?

ANSWER: No. As soon as the ball crosses the goal line the Penalty Shot shall be considered complete.

SITUATION 10 Rule 35 (i)

A player has been awarded a Penalty Shot. The opposing team requests a measurement of that player's stick prior to the Penalty Shot being conducted.

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

QUESTION: *What happens if the player refuses to surrender their stick or intentionally breaks the stick, when asked to surrender it for measurement?*

ANSWER: *The player's team shall be denied the Penalty Shot, and the player guilty of this gesture shall be assessed a Misconduct. Please note that the Minor penalty for an illegal stick would not be assessed, as that penalty is offset by the cancellation of the Penalty Shot.*

SITUATION 11 Rule 35 (i)

After a Penalty Shot has been executed, and regardless of whether a goal is scored, either team may request a stick measurement of any player on the floor prior to the resumption of play. The one measurement per stoppage of play would apply. However, the results of the stick measurement will in no way affect anything that has occurred prior to the measurement.

SITUATION 12 Rule 35 (b)

If a goaltender leaves their goal crease too soon on a Penalty Shot, the Referee shall allow the play to be completed and if a goal is not scored, the player shall be allowed to repeat the Penalty Shot. If it is apparent that the goaltender is trying to delay the game, warn them that a second violation will result in a Misconduct. Any subsequent delay would entail a Game Misconduct.

SITUATION 13

Team "A" No. 10 is serving a Minor penalty. Another player of Team "A", No. 8, is to be assessed a delayed penalty for slashing. Before play is stopped, Team "B" is awarded a Penalty Shot, due to an additional foul by Team "A". Team "B" scores on the Penalty Shot.

RULING: *The penalty to Team "A" No. 10 remains in effect, and Team "A" No. 8 must serve the time penalty for slashing.*

Note: *Goals scored on a Penalty Shot do not affect penalties being served or on delay. See Rule 28 (b).*

SITUATION 14 Rule 35 (h)

A player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is fouled in such a way that the infraction would incur a Major penalty plus an

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

automatic Game Misconduct, (i.e. slashing resulting in an injury) as well as a Penalty Shot, if a goal is not scored before the stoppage of play. However, the player scored on the Penalty Shot.

RULING: *The Major penalty plus an automatic Game Misconduct is assessed, regardless of the fact that a Penalty Shot is awarded on the play and regardless of the fact that a goal may be scored on the play or on the Penalty Shot.*

SITUATION 15

QUESTION: *A player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is fouled from behind and the Referee signals a Penalty Shot. Before the play is completed a second infraction is signaled against the same team, whether it be to the same player or a different player. The Penalty Shot washes out the first infraction. Is the penalty for the second infraction still assessed?*

ANSWER: Yes

SITUATION 16

A player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is tripped or fouled from behind by an opponent, such that a Penalty Shot would be awarded. Before play is stopped, a player or the goaltender of the offending team throws a stick or any other object at the ball in the defending zone.

RULING: *Award two Penalty Shots. If a goal is scored on the first Shot, cancel the second Shot. However, the appropriate penalty, as prescribed by the rules, shall be assessed for the second infraction (i.e., hooking, slashing, etc.).*

Note: *A maximum of 2 Penalty Shots may be awarded to either one or two players (depending on the situation) during the same play sequence. If any further infraction warranting the awarding of third Penalty Shot was committed by the same team during the same play sequence, that Penalty Shot would be replaced by the appropriate penalty, as prescribed by the rules.*

Rule 35. Penalty Shot

SITUATION 17 Rule 48 (c)

Team "A" has been awarded a Penalty Shot due to a foul committed by a player of Team "B".

QUESTION: Can the goaltender of Team "B" go to their players' bench to receive instructions, prior to the commencement of the Penalty Shot, with out being changed?

ANSWER: No, if the goaltender goes to their players' bench, they must be replaced. Any instructions must be relayed to them by a player of their team while they remain in the goal area prior to the Penalty Shot. If the team does not have a substitute goaltender and the regular goaltender goes to the bench prior to the Penalty Shot without the permission of the Referee, a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed.

QUESTION: Can the goaltender of Team "A" go to their players' bench while the Penalty Shot is in progress, without being replaced when play resumes?

ANSWER: Yes, under Rule 35 (e), "...players of both sides shall withdraw to the sides of the rink...".

SITUATION 18 Rule 35 (a)

While taking a Penalty Shot the player keeps the ball in continuous motion while making a Spinerama move.

QUESTION: Should the referee stop the Penalty Shot?

ANSWER: No because the ball was kept in continuous motion and the shot is legal.

Rule 36. Awarded Goals

(a) A "Goal" will be awarded to the attacking team when the opposing team has taken their goaltender off the floor and an attacking player has possession and control of the ball on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone without a defending player between themselves and the opposing goal and:

(1) They are interfered with by an opposing player who has illegally entered the game or,

Rule 36. Awarded Goals

- (2) a stick or any other object is thrown by a player on the defending team or,
- (3) the ball carrier is fouled from behind and prevented from having a clear shot on the open goal or,
- (4) any member of the defending team including the team officials, whether on the players' bench or penalty bench, interferes by means of their body, stick or any other object with the ball or the ball carrier.

(b) A Goal will be awarded to the attacking team when the opposing team has taken their goaltender off the floor and when a shot has been taken (control no longer applies) and a defending player picks up the ball with their hand from the goal crease or intentionally falls on or covers the ball in the crease with their hand, thereby preventing an obvious and imminent goal.

(c) A Goal will be awarded when the goaltender is removed from the floor and they, or any teammate, have deliberately placed an obstacle at or near his net, or has deliberately dislodged the net from its moorings, when any such action has prevented a goal from being scored.

SITUATION 1

QUESTION: *May a goal be awarded when the goaltender is on the floor?*

ANSWER: Yes. See Rule 35 (b), Rule 36, Situation 3, and Rule 24, Situation 7.

SITUATION 2 Rule 36 (a) (1), (2), (3), (4)

The determining factor for this rule is that the BALL must be in the neutral or attacking zone, not the player in possession and control of the ball, or their feet. Any such infraction taking place after the ball, is in the neutral or attacking zone shall result in an Awarded Goal. Any such action taking place before the ball is in the neutral or attacking zone shall be dealt with as follows:

- a) *For a player illegally entering the game from the players' bench, a Bench Minor penalty or a Penalty Shot shall be assessed under Rule 19 (e) or (f).*
- b) *For a player illegally entering the game from the penalty bench, a Minor penalty shall be assessed under Rule 70 (d).*

Rule 36. Awarded Goals

- c) For a stick or any other object being thrown by a player of the defending team, a Minor penalty shall be assessed under Rule 82 (b).*
- d) For the ball carrier being fouled from behind, a Minor penalty or, if injury results, a Major and Game Misconduct, shall be assessed under Rule 85 (a).*
- e) For any member of the defending team, including team officials, whether on the players' bench or penalty bench, interferes by means of their body, stick or any other object with the ball or ball carrier, a Bench Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct shall be assessed under Rule 66 (d).*
- f) For any member of the defending team deliberately removing their helmet or facial protector, or deliberately participating in the play without their helmet or facial protector, a Minor penalty shall be assessed under Rule 24 (c).*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 36 (a) (2)*

QUESTION: *What happens if, in the course of being substituted for another player, the goaltender throws their stick at the ball carrier who has no other player (except the goaltender) between the goal and themselves and the ball is in the neutral or attacking zone of the player on a breakaway?*

ANSWER: *If the goaltender is still on the floor and not yet substituted for an extra attacker, a Minor penalty shall be assessed to them if the player is in the neutral zone and the stick has been thrown from the side. The Referee shall not award a goal. Rule 82 (b). If the goaltender throws the stick from behind the player who is on a breakaway, and that player is fouled from behind and thus prevented from having a clear, unimpeded shot on goal, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded, even if the player is in the neutral or attacking zone. Rule 85 (d). If the ball or ball carrier is in the attacking zone (defending zone of the goaltender), a Penalty Shot shall be awarded under Rule 82 (a). If the goaltender has already been legally substit-*

Rule 36. Awarded Goals

ed for within 3.05m (10 ft.) limit, the Referee shall award a goal under Rule 36 (a)(2).

SITUATION 4 *Rule 36 (a)(2)*

The goaltender has been removed and an opposing player gains possession and control of the ball on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. The ball is knocked off the stick of the player in control by a stick thrown by a defending player. The attacking player is not interfered with and could regain possession of the ball easily.

QUESTION: *Should the Referee stop play immediately and award a Goal, or permit play to continue and only award a goal if the attacking player fails to score?*

ANSWER: *Stop play immediately (regardless of whether the stick makes contact) and award the goal.*

SITUATION 5 *Rule 36 (a)(2)*

The goaltender has been removed and an opposing player obtains a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone. They shoot the ball towards the open goal. A defending player throws their stick at the shot ball.

QUESTION: *Do you award a goal?*

ANSWER: *No. A goal may not be awarded as the player who shot the ball is no longer in control of the ball. Before a goal can be awarded the player must have both possession and control of the ball at the time of the infraction.*

RULING: *The Referee would simply signal a penalty in the normal manner and if no goal is scored by the non-offending team, they would assess a Minor penalty or award a Penalty Shot.*

- 1. If, at the moment the thrown stick reaches the ball, the ball is in the defending team's zone, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded under Rule 82 (a).*
- 2. If, at the moment the thrown stick reaches the ball, the ball is anywhere else on the floor, a Minor penalty shall be assessed under Rule 82 (b).*

SITUATION 6 *Rule 36 (c)*

The goaltender is on the floor but away from their goal crease. A player of the opposing team takes possession and control of the

Rule 36. Awarded Goals

ball and shoots it towards the open goal. As the ball is about to enter the open goal a defending player knocks the goal off its mooring(s).

QUESTION: Do you award a goal?

ANSWER: No. No goal may be awarded as the goaltender is on the floor. The Referee would assess a Minor penalty for delaying the game. If this happens in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team, as per Rule 55 (c).

SITUATION 7 Rule 36 (c)

A goaltender in the act of proceeding to their players' bench deliberately places their stick or any portion thereof across the goal crease.

QUESTION: What happens if the opposing team shoots the ball which hits the stick, preventing a goal;

(a) While the goaltender is still in the act of leaving the floor?

(b) When the goaltender is off the floor (or legally substituted for within the 3.05m (10 ft.) limit)?

ANSWER: (a) A Minor penalty shall be assessed to the goaltender under Rule 66 (f), as the goaltender is still on the floor.

(b) A goal shall be awarded under Rule 36 (c).

SITUATION 8 Rule 36 (c)

A team has removed their goaltender in favour of an extra player. With the goaltender off the floor, an opponent, who has control of the ball in their attacking zone, shoots the ball towards the open goal. Subsequently, a defending player deliberately pulls or knocks the goal off its mooring(s), preventing a goal.

RULING: Award a goal.

GUIDELINES:

1. The goal must be taken off its mooring(s)
2. The shot must be taken from anywhere on the floor and go into the area normally occupied by the goal.

Rule 36. Awarded Goals

Note: *If no shot is taken, or if the ball did not go into the area normally occupied by the goal, then no goal may be awarded. Where there is no goal awarded for this action, Rule 55 (c) - Delay of Game - must be applied.*

SITUATION 9

No assist(s) shall be given on an Awarded Goal.

SITUATION 10 Rule 36 (b)

The ball is in the goal crease and the goaltender has been removed from the floor. A player bats or scoops the ball out of the crease. They do not cover or grab the ball while the ball is still in the crease, just scoops it out.

RULING: *(a) If the player does not close their hand on the ball or fall on it, just the scooping motion, assess no penalty.*

(b) If the player then grabs it or falls on the ball once it is outside of the crease, assess a Minor penalty as per Rule 58 (c) and 61 (c).

(c) If the ball is clearly covered in the crease, either with hand, or by falling on the ball, and this action prevents an obvious and imminent goal from being scored, award a goal.

Rule 37. Goaltender Penalties

(a) No goaltender shall be sent to the penalty bench for an infraction which incurs a Minor, Major or Misconduct penalty. Instead, such a penalty shall be served by any player of their team who was on the floor at the time of the infraction. Such player shall be designated by the Manager or Coach of the penalized team through the Captain. Unless the penalty being served is a time penalty, any player serving a penalty on behalf of a goaltender shall leave the penalty box if the offending goaltender is subsequently ejected from the game.

(b) An alternate goaltender may replace a regular goaltender who has been ejected from the game or has been assessed a Game Misconduct, Gross Misconduct or a Match penalty. In the event there is no alternate goaltender recorded on the playing line-up, the regular goaltender's place may be taken by any player on the Game Report designated by the Manager or Coach of the penal-

Rule 37. Goaltender Penalties

lized team through the Captain. Such substitute will be allowed fifteen minutes to put on the full goaltender's equipment.

(c) When a goaltender leaves their goal crease during a fight, they shall be assessed a Minor penalty, plus any other penalties they incur.

(d) When a goaltender leaves their goal crease to join in a fight, act as a peacemaker, or take part in another fight, during the same stoppage of play, they shall receive a Game Misconduct penalty, plus any other penalties they incur.

(e) If a goaltender intentionally participates in the play in any manner when they are beyond the centre red line, they shall be assessed a Minor penalty.

(f) A Minor penalty shall be assessed a goaltender who, after catching the ball, drop kicks the ball. If injury results, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 37 (a)*

In ALL cases where a penalty is assessed to a goaltender requiring their team to send a player to the penalty bench to serve such penalty, the player designated to do so must have been on the floor at the time of the infraction. The following examples illustrate the application of this rule.

Please note that in these examples, all players serving goaltender penalties must have been on the floor at the time of the infraction.

EXAMPLE A:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 2

Team "A" plays one player short for 2 minutes.

EXAMPLE B:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 2 + 2

Team "A" plays one player short for 4 minutes.

EXAMPLE C:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM + 2

Team "A" plays one player short for 7 minutes.

Rule 37. Goaltender Penalties

EXAMPLE D:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM Team "B" 14 - 5 + GM
No player serves the 5-minute penalty for goaltender. As the coincidental penalty rule is applied, neither team plays short. No substitute for either player as both receive automatic Game Misconducts.

EXAMPLE E:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM +10 Team "B" 14 - 5 + GM
As the coincidental penalty rule is applied, neither team plays short. No substitute for either player as both receive automatic Game Misconducts.

EXAMPLE F:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM + 2 Team "B" 14 - 2
A player serves the goaltender's Major penalty with Team A playing short for 5 minutes.

EXAMPLE G:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM
Team "A" plays one player short for 5 minutes.
As the goaltender is assessed a Game Misconduct, the substitute goaltender must enter the game without delay and no warm-up shall be permitted, as stated in Rule 16 (f).

EXAMPLE H:

Team "A" 30 (goaltender) - 5 + GM
Team "B" 14 - 5 + GM
No player is required to serve the Major penalty for the goaltender, as the coincidental penalty rule is applied and the goaltender is sent to the dressing room for the remainder of the game. The substitute goaltender must enter the game without delay and no warm-up shall be permitted - as stated in Rule 16 (f).

SITUATION 2 Rule 37 (a)

A goaltender has been assessed a Misconduct. The player who had been designated to serve the goaltender's penalty is already on the penalty bench. Before play resumes, the goaltender is assessed another Misconduct (automatic Game Misconduct).

Rule 37. Goaltender Penalties

RULING: Allow the player designated to serve the 10 minutes to leave the penalty bench. The goaltender is sent to the dressing room for the remainder of the game.

SITUATION 3 Rule 37 (c)(d)

QUESTION: If a goaltender who leaves the vicinity of their goal crease during a fight is the first player to intervene on that fight, what penalties are they assessed?

ANSWER: A Minor penalty for leaving the goal crease, plus a Game Misconduct for being the third player to enter a fight, plus any other penalty (penalties) they may receive under the rules.

SITUATION 4 Rule 37 (e)

QUESTION: A goaltender whose feet are over the centre red line plays the ball which is still on their own team's side of the centre red line. Is this legal?

ANSWER: No. The determining factor is the position of the goaltender's feet and not the position of the ball. Assess the goaltender a Minor penalty for "Ineligible Player".

Rule 38. Delayed Penalties

(a) If a third player of any team shall be penalized while two players of the same team are serving penalties, the penalty time of the third player shall not commence until the penalty time of one of the two penalized players has elapsed. Nevertheless, the third penalized player must at once proceed to the penalty bench, but shall be replaced on the floor by a substitute 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 player is on the floor, none of the three penalized players on the penalty bench may return to the floor until 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 floor, the Penalty Timekeeper shall permit the penalized players to return

Rule 38. Delayed Penalties

to the floor in the order of the expiry of their penalties. When the penalties of two players from the same team expire at the same time and the team is entitled to only one additional player on the surface, the players shall return to the surface in the order in which their penalties were reported.

(d) In cases where Minor penalties are assessed at the same time to more than one player from the same team, those penalties shall be served in order of occurrence. Rule 38 (d) does not apply when the coincidental Minor penalty rule is applied.

(e) When a Major penalty 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. (See Rule 28 (c).

(f) All penalties shall be reported on the Official Game Report including any delayed penalties that may be in effect when the opposing team scores a goal. This is for the purpose of the 3-Penalty rule. The individual who committed the foul will have the offence noted on the Official Game Report with no time being served. If the foul committed by the offending player was their third penalty of the game, they shall be ejected from the game.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 38 (c)*

A4 - 2	8:00
A6 - 2	7:20
A8 - 2	7:00

QUESTION: *Assuming that no goals are scored by the opposing team during the above situation and there are no play stoppages after 7:00, at what time would each Team "A" player come back on the floor from the penalty bench?*

RULING: *As per Rule 38 (c), when the penalties to the player or players have expired and the penalized team is entitled to more than four players on the floor, the Penalty Timekeeper shall permit the penalized players to return to the floor in the order of expiry of their penalties.*

SOLUTION: *In this situation or any similar one, it may be advantageous for the On-floor and Off-floor Officials to break down the various critical times as follows:*

Rule 38. Delayed Penalties

Player No.	Time	Off	Start	End	On
A4	2:00	8:00	8:00	6:00	5:20
A 6	2:00	7:20	7:20	5:20	4:00
A 8	2:00	7:20	6:00	4:00	1st stoppage after 4:00

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

(a) If a player on the team in possession of the ball commits an infraction of the rules which would call for a Match, Major, Misconduct, Bench Minor or Minor penalty, the Referee shall blow their whistle immediately and give the penalty(ies) to the deserving player(s). When this situation leads to a time penalty or multiple time penalties being placed on the clock to (1) team, making the team shorthanded, the ensuing face-off shall be conducted at one of the end zone face-off locations in the offending team's defending zone. There are four (4) exceptions:

- (1) When a penalty is assessed after a goal, the face-off will take place at centre floor
- (2) When a penalty is assessed at the end (or before the start) of a period, the face-off will take place at centre floor,
- (3) When a gathering is taking place following a stop page of play leading to a penalty or penalties against the defending team and one (1) or both point-players or any player coming from the players' or penalty bench of the attacking team, enters deeply into the attacking zone (the top of the circles being the limit) the ensuing face-off will take place in the neutral zone at one of the face-off spots outside the offending team's defending zone (see rule 57 (j)).
- (4) When the non-offending team clears the ball and flooring/icing is called, the ensuing face-off will take place at one of the face-off spots in the neutral zone outside of the defending zone of the team that floored/iced the ball.

Note 1: When a time differential occurs because of multiple penalties, the ensuing face-off will take place in the shorthanded team's defending zone. In the case of multiple penalties when no time differential occurs, the ensuing face-off will take place at the face-

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

off spot nearest to where the stoppage of play occurred, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

Note 2: Where this rule refers to a team being shorthanded, that refers to the outcome of the penalties assessed on the particular stoppage of play.

For example, if the home team is serving a time penalty and a time penalty is assessed to the visiting team on a subsequent stoppage, the visiting team is considered to be "shorthanded" as a result of the penalties assessed on that particular play even though the teams will play 4 on 4 when play resumes. In this situation, the face-off would occur in the visiting team's defending zone.

(b) If a player on the team not in possession of the ball commits an infraction of a rule which would call for a Match, Major, Misconduct, Bench Minor or Minor penalty, the Referee shall signal the penalty by extending their arm straight up. The Referee shall blow their whistle and stop play immediately when the offending team gains possession and control of the ball.

Note 1: The play is not considered completed until the offending team gains possession and control of the ball. The resulting face-off shall be where the play was stopped, unless during the period of the delayed penalty call against the side not in possession, the side in possession floors the ball, shoots the ball from its own zone so that it goes out of bounds or is unplayable then the face-off following the stoppage of play shall take place at the face-off spot in the neutral zone nearest the defending blue line of the team shooting the ball. If the penalty to be assessed is a Minor penalty and a goal is scored on the play by the non-offending side, the Minor penalty shall not be assessed, but OTHER Minor, Bench Minor, Major, Match and Misconduct penalties shall be assessed in the normal manner, regardless of a goal being scored.

Note 2: If after the Referee has signaled a penalty, but before the whistle has been blown, a member of the non-offending team shall put the ball in their own net in any manner through no contact by the offending team, the goal shall be allowed and the penalty signaled shall be assessed in the normal manner. If the Referee signals a Minor or Bench Minor penalty(ies) against a team that is shorthanded by reason of one or more Minor or Bench Minor

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penalties, and a goal is scored by the non-offending side before the whistle is blown, the goal shall be allowed and the player who is serving the first Minor or Bench Minor penalty will return to the floor, while the signaled penalty(ies) shall be assessed and served in the normal manner.

(c) If further infractions are committed by the same offending player, either before or after the Referee blows their whistle, that player shall serve the penalties consecutively.

(d) The Referee has the right to stop play immediately in the case of a Match penalty. The resulting face-off will be where the play was stopped, unless the stoppage occurred in the offending player's attacking zone, in which case the face-off is brought out to the neutral zone.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 39 (a) & (b)*

Where the Referee is about to blow the whistle to assess a penalty (or penalties to both teams) and a goal is scored by the offending team (or any team, in the case of penalties to both teams) before the Referee is able to get the whistle to their mouth to stop play, such goal shall not be allowed.

REASON: *Unless the team without the ball committed the infraction, play in theory should be stopped immediately. In certain cases, the normal reaction time of an official would not enable them to stop play before a goal is scored. However, no goal would be allowed if the infraction occurred before the goal was scored.*

SITUATION 2 *Rule 39 (b)*

QUESTION: *On a delayed penalty call to a player who is about to be assessed a Major plus an automatic Game Misconduct plus a Minor, the non-offending team scores a goal. Is any penalty washed out?*

ANSWER: *The Minor penalty is washed out and a player from the floor will serve the Major penalty. The order in which the two penalties were to be assessed has no effect on whether or not the Minor should be washed out.*

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

SITUATION 3 Rule 39 (b)

QUESTION: A delayed penalty is signaled against Team "A". A subsequent infraction by Team "A" calling for a Bench Minor penalty is observed by a Referee. What signal is to be employed by the Referee and what procedure do they follow?

ANSWER: Delayed penalty signal is employed. The Referee will report both infractions to the time keeper.

SITUATION 4 Rule 39 (b)

Team "A" is serving a Minor penalty. The Referee signals a delayed penalty calling for a Penalty Shot against a player on Team "A". Team "B" scores a goal prior to the stoppage of play. Is the Penalty Shot awarded?

RULING: No. The scoring of the goal by Team "B" terminates the Minor penalty being served by Team "A". The appropriate Minor (Major or Match) penalty shall be assessed for the delayed penalty originally calling for a Penalty Shot

RATIONALE: The purpose of a Penalty Shot is to restore the lost scoring opportunity.

SITUATION 5 Rule 39 (b)

QUESTION: Team "A" has a player serving a Minor penalty (time penalty). The Referee signals a delayed penalty against a player of Team "A". Another player on Team "A" throws their stick at the ball in their own defending zone. Team "B" scores a goal before play is stopped. Is a Penalty Shot awarded?

ANSWER No. The scoring of the goal by Team "B" terminates the Minor penalty being served by Team "A". The delayed penalty against Team "A" as well as a Minor penalty for throwing the stick (in lieu of a Penalty Shot) shall be assessed.

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

SITUATION 6 Rule 39 (b)

Where there are delayed Minor penalties to two different players of the same team to be called, but a goal is scored against that team before the next stoppage of play, the Referee shall designate which penalty is to be assessed and which of the two Minor penalties is to be washed out, based on the order of occurrence of the two infractions, as covered in Rule 38 (d).

SITUATION 7 Rule 39 (b)

As a Referee, you have a delayed penalty signaled against No. 6 of Team "A" and you are going to award a Penalty Shot as a result of that infraction. Before play is stopped, No. 6 commits another infraction calling for a Minor penalty.

QUESTION: What is the Referee's decision if:

- Team "B" scored before the play is stopped?
- Team "B" does not score before the play is stopped?
- Team "B" scores on the Penalty Shot?

ANSWER: a) Wash out the Penalty Shot but assess the Minor.

b) Award the Penalty Shot and assess the Minor.

c) Assess the Minor.

SITUATION 8 Rule 39 (b)

A delayed penalty is to be called against Team "A". Team "B" scores before the stoppage of play. Team "A" requests a measurement of the stick of the player on Team "B" scoring the goal.

RULING: A stick measurement with the subsequent appropriate penalty is permitted after the scoring of a goal. (Section Three Equipment, Measurement Guidelines #6). The goal will be allowed and the delayed penalty on Team "A" will be washed out. In no way can the Referee wash out the Minor penalty for "Delay of Game" for unsubstantiated stick measurement for "Illegal Stick".

SITUATION 9 Rule 39 (b)

QUESTION: The Referee has signaled a delayed double Minor penalty to Team "A" 14. Team "B" scores before play is stopped. Is any penalty washed out?

ANSWER: The scoring of the goal by Team "B" washes

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

out one of the Minor penalties. The second one will be served as usual and shall be recorded on the Official Game Report as a Minor penalty.

SITUATION 10

Team "A" #10 receives a Minor penalty at 4:30. Team "B" #4 receives a Minor penalty at 3:30. The Referee signals a delayed Minor penalty against Team "A" #6. Team "B" scores at 3:00 before the Referee can stop play to assess the delayed Minor penalty to Team "A" #6.

SITUATION 11 Rule 39 (b) - Note 2

QUESTION: *The Referee has signaled a delayed penalty to a player of Team "A" and Team "B" has substituted its goaltender in favour of an extra attacker. A player of Team "B" shoots the ball which hits a player of Team "A" and then deflects down the floor into Team "B"'s goal. Does the Referee allow the goal?*

ANSWER: *NO GOAL. The ball entered the goal as a result of contact by the offending team.*

SITUATION 12 Rule 39 (b) - Note 2

QUESTION: *A delayed penalty is signaled against a player of Team "A". Team "B" pulls their goaltender in favour of an extra attacker. A player of Team "B" passes to a teammate. The pass contacts a player of Team "A" and the ball goes into the open goal. Is the goal allowed?*

ANSWER: *NO GOAL. The ball entered the net as a result of contact by the offending team.*

SITUATION 13 Rule 39 (b) - Note 2

QUESTION: *A delayed penalty is signaled against a player of Team "A". Team "B" pulls their goaltender in favour of another attacking player. As a player of Team "B" runs in front of their net with the ball, they are stick-checked by a player of Team "A" and the ball enters the goal. Is the goal allowed?*

ANSWER: *NO GOAL. The ball entered the net as a result of contact by the offending team.*

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

SITUATION 14 *Rule 39 (b) - Note 2, Rule 60 (b)*

QUESTION: *Can a player against whom a delayed penalty is signaled be credited with the scoring of a goal?*

ANSWER: *Yes, where a player of the non-offending team shoots the ball into their own goal with out any contact by the offending team and the player to be assessed the penalty was the last player on the offending team to touch the ball.*

SITUATION 15

QUESTION: *1. How do you record on the Official Game Report player who receives a Minor, a Misconduct, a Game Ejection, a Game Misconduct, a Gross Misconduct and then a Match penalty?
2. How much time shows on their penalty time record?*

ANSWER: *1. As far as the Official Game Report is concerned, the Official Scorer would make one entry for each penalty and a substitute player would be required to serve the time penalties for the Minor and the "5 minutes" for the Match penalty.
2. On the player's penalty time record, the time would show 2 minutes for the Minor, 10 minutes for the Misconduct, 10 minutes for the Game Misconduct, 10 minutes for the Gross Misconduct and 5 minutes for the Match penalty. No time would be recorded for the Game Ejection penalty.*

SITUATION 16

Where a Referee has signaled a penalty and has been unable to identify the offending player's number, the Referee in consultation with the Captain will choose a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction to serve the penalty.

SITUATION 17

A player is injured by a high stick. This action is observed by the Referee but the Referee cannot identify the offending player

Rule 39. Calling of Penalties

RULING: *The Referee, after consulting with their partner, shall select the player to serve the Major penalty and a second player who will receive the Game Misconduct. Both players selected shall be from the floor at the time of the infraction (The Referee should make every attempt to determine the identity of the guilty player before consulting the Captain).*

SECTION FIVE - OFFICIALS

Rule 40. Appointment of Officials

(a) For inter-member play-off games, the President of the Canada Ball Hockey Association or their duly appointed representative, shall appoint two Referees. They shall also appoint a Game Timekeeper, a Penalty Timekeeper, an Official Scorer and two Goal Judges.

(b) Referees and Off-floor Officials shall be treated with courtesy at all times by players and team officials. Any infraction of this rule will be reported to the President, who may assess such penalties as the infraction warrants.

(c) Members must use two Referees for games within their own organizations.

(d) A Referee shall have full authority and the final decision in all matters under dispute. Their decision shall be final on all questions of judgement and not subject to appeal.

(e) A Referee shall not be used in any Canada Ball Hockey Association play-offs unless recommended in writing by their organization through their President, to the Canada Ball Hockey Association's Officer in charge.

(f) All Referees operating within the jurisdiction of the Canada Ball Hockey Association shall be affiliated and under the control of the organization in which they are officiating.

Rule 41. Referees

(a) The Referees are the official representatives of the Canada Ball Hockey Association or member of the Canada Ball Hockey Association in which the game is being played. They shall be in full control of the players on and off the floor. Off-floor Officials and the Officials connected with the competing clubs and the Referee will be backed to the limit in all legitimate circumstances.

(b) The Referee shall see that the teams are called to the floor at the appointed time for the commencement of each game, and at the start of each regulation and over-time period. The Referee shall remain on the floor at the conclusion of each period, and any overtime, until the players have proceeded to their dressing rooms.

Rule 41. Referees

(c) The Referee shall check the equipment worn by any player when requested to do so by the Manager or Coach of either team through the Captain on the floor.

(d) The Referee shall assess all penalties as prescribed by the rules for infractions thereof. The Referee shall stop the play for any infraction within their jurisdiction.

(e) The Referee shall give the final decision in the matter of disputed goals, after having consulted with their partner and the Goal Judge involved.

(f) Before starting the game, the Referee shall see that the appointed Game Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper, Official Scorer and Goal Judges are in their respective positions.

(g) The Referee shall announce to the Official Scorer, the duration of the penalties and the rule infractions involved, and to whom the goals and assists are credited.

(h) The Referee shall, when possible, see that players of the opposing teams are separated on the penalty bench to prevent feuding.

(i) After each game, the Referee shall check and sign the Official Game Report and return it to the Official Scorer.

(j) Should an official accidentally leave the floor or receive an injury which would affect their duties while play is in progress, the play shall be stopped.

(k) If for whatever reason, the Referees appointed are prevented from appearing, the Managers or Coaches of the two competing clubs shall agree on Referees. If they are unable to agree, they shall appoint a player from each team who shall act as officials.

(l) If the regularly appointed officials appear during the progress of the game, they shall replace the temporary officials immediately.

m) If a Referee appointed is unable to act at the last minute, or if through sickness or accident, they are unable to finish the game, the Referee in charge shall have the power to appoint another in their place, if they feel it is necessary.

Rule 41. Referees

(n) The Referees in charge shall be thoroughly impartial parties.

(o) While on the floor, all Referees shall be garbed in black trousers or shorts, a sweater with a member or league crest. During all inter-member play-off games and international competition, Referees shall be garbed in black trousers or black shorts, a black and white striped sweater with either the member or the Canada Ball Hockey Association crest.

(p) Referees are required to report on the Official Game Report or separate Penalty Report Form, all Match, Gross Misconduct and Game Misconduct penalties, immediately following the game, giving full details to the President. During inter-member competition, the Referee is required to contact the Canada Ball Hockey Association's Officer in charge of discipline, immediately following the game.

(q) Referees shall check the goal and nets before the start of the game and at the end of each period. The Referee shall check the goal lights, timing device, and floor markings. If the floor markings are not in accordance with the Canada Ball Hockey Association Rules, it must be reported to the President. The official method of refereeing in all Canada Ball Hockey Association sanctioned games is with two Referees.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 41 (e)*

As the rule states, the Referee shall give the final decision in the matter of disputed goals. It is up to the Referee's discretion whether or not they consults their partner or Goal Judge. This means the Referee is not required to consult any other official in matters related to a disputed goal, if they are certain of their decision.

Rule 42. Referee

(a) The approved method of officiating all CBHA games is the two-person system. The Referees shall have the authority to stop play when:

- (1) off-side violations occur at the blue line or when flooring violations occur.
- (2) the ball goes outside the playing surface or when it is interfered with by an ineligible person.

Rule 42. Referee

- (3) more than the correct number of players are on the floor and the team committing the infraction has possession of the ball.
- (4) the ball has been illegally batted with the hand from one player to a teammate.
- (5) a violation of the high sticking the ball rule
- (6) the goal net has been displaced from its normal position.
- (7) it appears that a player has sustained a serious injury.
- (8) A penalty is to be assessed and the offending team gains possession and control of the ball.

(b) Where an official is unexpectedly late or is injured during the first game of a day's schedule, the game may be permitted to start and/or conclude with one official.

- (1) Where an official remains unexpectedly absent or injured for the balance of the day's schedule, the league may continue its day's games using a 3-person system with the Referee present being assisted by two volunteers who will act as linesmen for the purposes of off-sides and flooring (icing) only. The Referee will be the only official eligible to assess penalties. The volunteers will be appointed by a league representative or by the Referee on the floor must be a member of the CBHA (the volunteer must be a registered: player, coach, team staff member or league staff member).
- (2) Youth Divisions of play under the age of 13 may be permitted to use only one Referee for house league play.

Rule 43. Goal Judges

(a) There shall be one Goal Judge behind each goal. The Goal Judges shall not be members of either competing team, nor shall they be replaced during the progress of the game, unless it becomes apparent that either Goal Judge, on account of partisanship or any other cause, is guilty of giving unjust decisions. In such cases, the Referees in charge may appoint another Goal Judge to act in their place.

(b) Each Goal Judge shall be stationed in the designated area behind each goal for the duration of the game, and they shall not

Rule 43. Goal Judges

change ends at any time after the game begins. Their jurisdiction is limited to that game only.

(c) In the event of a goal being claimed, the Goal Judge shall decide whether or not the ball has passed between the goal posts and entirely over the goal line. Their decision will simply be “goal” or “no goal”.

Rule 44. Penalty Timekeeper

(a) The Penalty Timekeeper shall keep the time served by each penalized player during the game and, upon request, inform the penalized player as to the unfinished time of their penalty.

(b) If a player leaves the penalty bench before their time has expired, the Penalty Timekeeper shall note the time and signal that to the Referee, who will stop the play as soon as possible.

(c) Where public address systems are used, the Penalty Timekeeper shall announce or have announced the name of each penalized player, the nature of the offence and the time the penalty was assessed.

Rule 45. Official Scorer

(a) The Official Scorer shall enter on the “Official Game Report” a correct record of the goals scored, by whom they were scored and to whom assists, if any, are to be credited. They shall also keep a correct record of all penalties assessed, stating the names and numbers of the penalized players, the duration of the penalty, the infraction, and the time when the penalties were assessed.

(b) The Official Scorer shall request that all affiliated players dressed for the game, be designated on the Official Game Report by the use of the symbols “AP” after their name (in a similar manner to that used to designate the Captain and Alternate Captains). They shall be players not signed to a regular card of the club with which they are playing.

(c) At the completion of each game, the Official Scorer shall sign the Official Game Report themselves, and then have the Referees sign it. They shall then forward the Game Report to the Secretary of the member or league involved.

Rule 45. Official Scorer

(d) Prior to the start of the game, the Official Scorer shall obtain from the Manager or Coach of each team their complete lineups, verified and signed by the TEAM OFFICIAL IN CHARGE. The Captain and Alternate Captains of each team shall be noted on the Official Game Report.

(e) The Official Scorer shall submit the complete line-up of the competing teams to the Referee, in their dressing room prior to the start of the game and shall draw to their attention any case which they feel does not comply to the rules.

(f) The Official Scorer shall advise the Referee when the same player has received their second Misconduct penalty, or their third penalty of any kind (as per Rule 28 (f)) during the same game.

(g) Where a public address system is in use, the Official Scorer shall announce, or have announced, immediately following the scoring of each goal, the name of the player who scored the goal and the name of each player who received an assist.

SITUATION 1 *Rules 45 (f)*

A player is assessed a Major penalty, second Misconduct or third penalty during the same game. However, that player has not been assessed a Game Misconduct (Major Penalties or Rule 31 (c) Misconduct Penalties) or a Game Ejection penalty (as required by Rule 28 (f) - Minor Penalties). This may be due to the fact that:

a) The Official Scorer failed to notify the Referee that the player had been assessed a second Misconduct or third penalty, as required by Rule 45 (f) - Official Scorer

b) The Referee is not aware of the fact that the player has received the two Misconduct's, or the three penalties in the same game. The important fact is that the player penalized in this manner has not been assessed the appropriate Game Misconduct or Game Ejection penalty and therefore is in the game ILLEGALLY. If this situation is brought to the Referee's attention prior to the completion of the game, the following procedures apply:

i) Assess the Game Misconduct or the Game Ejection penalty at the time this fact is brought to your attention.

Rule 45. Official Scorer

ii) Any goal(s) scored by the player so penalized following their return from serving their second Misconduct or third penalty is (are) to be washed out. Any goal on which the penalized player received an assist following their return from these penalties is to be washed out.

Note: *No goal is to be washed out if this is brought to the attention of the Referee after the completion of the game, but it should still be noted on the Official Game Report.*

Rule 46. Game Timekeeper

(a) The Game Timekeeper shall record the start and finish time of each game and all actual playing time during the game.

(b) The Game Timekeeper shall signal the Referee for the commencement of the game, the start of the second and for each overtime period. If the rink is not equipped with an automatic sound device, or if this equipment should fail to operate, the Game Timekeeper shall, by means of a siren or whistle, signal the end of each period, each overtime period and the end of the game.

(c) The Game Timekeeper shall announce or have announced when ONE MINUTE of actual playing time remains in each regulation or overtime period.

(d) In the event of any dispute regarding time, the matter shall be referred to the Referee in charge and their decision shall be final.

SECTION SIX - PLAYING RULES

Rule 47. Harassment of Officials, Unsportsmanlike Conduct/Misconduct

Team officials shall be responsible for their conduct and that of their players at all times. They must endeavor to prevent disorderly conduct before, during or after the game, on or off the floor and any place in the rink. The Referee may assess penalties to any of the above team officials for failure to do so and shall report full details of the incident to the President.

(a) A Minor penalty shall be assessed to any player or team official who challenges or disputes the rulings of any official during the game or who displays unsportsmanlike conduct. If a player or goaltender persists, they shall be assessed a Misconduct penalty and any further disputes will result in a Game Misconduct penalty being assessed to the offending player or goaltender. If a team official persists, they shall immediately be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty. A Referee is not required to assess a Minor penalty under this rule before assessing the Misconduct or Game Misconduct but may assess either of these penalties initially.

(b) A Misconduct penalty shall be assessed on any player who:

- (1) uses obscene, profane or abusive language or gestures to any person.
- (2) persists in disputing or shows disrespect for the ruling of any official.
- (3) intentionally knocks or shoots the ball out of reach of an official who is retrieving it.

A player who, after receiving a Misconduct penalty, persists in any of the actions of (b) above, shall be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty.

Note: In the case of a team official, a Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed instead of a Misconduct penalty. A team official after receiving a Bench Minor penalty would receive a Game Misconduct penalty if the actions continue. A Referee is not required to assess a Bench Minor penalty under this rule before assessing a Game Misconduct penalty.

Rule 47. Harassment of Officials, Unsportsmanlike Conduct/Misconduct

(c) If the Referee is unable to identify the person responsible for the use of obscene, profane or abusive language, a Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed the offending team.

(d) A Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who does not proceed immediately and directly to the penalty bench when they have penalized. Where the penalized player causes any delay by returning for their equipment (gloves, sticks, etc...), the Misconduct penalty shall apply. The equipment shall be delivered to them on the penalty bench by a player of their team on the floor at the time of the infraction.

Note: It shall be necessary to place a substitute on the penalty bench. Such substitute may return to the floor as soon as the Misconduct penalty to the offending player commences.

(e) A Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who shows any course of conduct (including threatening and abusive language or gestures or similar actions) designed to incite an opponent into incurring a penalty. Any player who removes their helmet to incite an opponent would also receive a Misconduct under this rule.

(f) ***NEW* Any player or team official who engages in taunts, insults, or intimidation based on discriminatory grounds will be assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty. Discriminatory grounds include the following, without limitation:**

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

Note 1: The Referee will report the individual(s) by completing a Game Incident Report including full details and submitting the Report to the appropriate

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Member or League delegate.

Note 2: If an incident occurs that was not witnessed by the Referees, but is reported to by members of either team, the referees will verbally advise both head coaches about the accusations. The referees will complete a Game Incident Report including full details, submitting it to the appropriate Member or League delegate.

(g) A Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player or players who, except for taking their position on the penalty bench, enters or remains in the Referee's crease while the Referee is reporting to or consulting with any game official, Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper, Official Scorer or Announcer.

(h) Where a team official has been assessed a Game Misconduct penalty under this rule, the Referee shall report the individual in full details to the President, who may assess further penalties.

(i) A Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed a team where any player or team official on the bench protests an official's ruling through verbal or physical gestures that may be considered disrespectful in any way, or who bangs the boards or playing surface with a stick or any other object in protest of the ruling.

Note: When the penalty is assessed against a player on the penalty bench, another player from the floor must serve the Bench Minor penalty.

(j) When the player on the floor commits the infraction described in (i), the Unsportsmanlike Conduct penalty shall be assessed.

SITUATION 1 Rule 47 (a)

There appears to be some misunderstanding as to when and how this rule should be used. You will note that this rule does not replace any other already in effect under Rule 47 - "Harassment of Officials, Unsportsmanlike Conduct/Misconduct", nor is it a substitute for the corresponding penalties. The Referee may assess a penalty under this rule when unsportsmanlike actions are directed against either a game official (On-floor or Off-floor Officials) or any opposing player. Any unsportsmanlike actions that are directed at

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an individual should be penalized promptly. The overzealous application of this rule to restrict enthusiasm displayed by a player who has made an important play or scored a goal is not the intent of this rule. Officials should not penalize enthusiasm unless it has crossed the line that separates enthusiasm from baiting, good taste or disrespect. Due to the wide scope of this rule, guidelines for judgment are difficult to describe. The preceding comments should provide some assistance for the interpretation of this rule.

SITUATION 2

Any team official who is assessed a penalty shall not be permitted to serve that penalty on the penalty bench. If a time penalty is involved, it shall be served by a player of that team who was on the floor at the time of the infraction.

SITUATION 3 Rules 47 (a)

Where obscene, abusive or profane language is directed at the official, then a Misconduct or Game Misconduct may be assessed, without going through the unsportsmanlike conduct penalty first.

SITUATION 4 Rule 47 (i)

QUESTION: *What penalty is assessed a goaltender or any player who harasses the Goal Judge by banging their stick against the glass?*

ANSWER: *A Minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct. If the action persists, assess a Misconduct or Game Misconduct.*

SITUATION 5

QUESTION: *The play is in progress and a player verbally harasses a Referee. Can the Referee stop the play to assess the Misconduct?*

ANSWER: *The Referee cannot stop play to assess the penalty. They must wait for a stoppage of play.*

SITUATION 6 Rule 47 (a)

In cases where a single Minor penalty has been assessed and the penalized player is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, the Referee is encouraged to assess the additional Minor penalty for "Unsportsmanlike Conduct". However, if a teammate on the floor is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, the Referee is encouraged to assess a Misconduct in this situation.

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SITUATION 7 *Rule 47 (e)*

Two players are about to square off in a fight. The player from Team 'A' removes their helmet or undoes their chin strap.

QUESTION: *What penalty is assessed to the Team 'A' player if the fight does not occur?*

ANSWER: *A Misconduct Penalty.*

QUESTION: *What penalty is assessed to the Team 'A' player if the fight does occur?*

ANSWER: *A Gross Misconduct Penalty plus any other penalties they incur.*

Rule 48. Adjustment of Equipment

(a) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player who delays the game for adjustment of any equipment.

(b) The onus of maintaining equipment in proper condition shall be upon the player. If adjustments are required, the player must leave the floor and play shall continue uninterrupted, using a substitute.

(c) A goaltender may not delay the game unnecessarily to adjust their equipment, during a stoppage of play, unless they have received permission from the Referee and remains in the goal area. If a goaltender goes to the players' bench to adjust any equipment they shall retire from the floor and their place shall be taken by the alternate goaltender and no warm-up will be permitted. However, this would only apply where an alternate goaltender is dressed. The alternate goaltender must remain in the game until play resumes. For a violation of this rule, a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed.

Note: A goaltender may not go to the player's bench at any time during a stoppage of play unless they are being replaced by a substitute.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 48 (c)*

If a goaltender asks to go to the bench, they should be informed by the Referee that if they go, they must be replaced by the alternate goaltender. This applies for either repair of equipment or an injury. If a goaltender requests a towel to wipe their face under the mask, it should be brought to them if the Referee gives permission.

Rule 48. Adjustment of Equipment

SITUATION 2 *Rule 48 (c)*

QUESTION: *Can a Trainer attend an injured goaltender who is in their crease, without the goaltender having to retire from the floor and their place taken by the alternate goaltender?*

ANSWER: *Yes. The Trainer must first receive permission from the Referee, before they can leave the bench and go on the floor.*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 48 (c)*

QUESTION: *Can a Referee give a goaltender permission to go to the bench to adjust their equipment or to recover from an injury, then permit that goaltender to return to the game, even though the team has a substitute dressed and on the bench?*

ANSWER: *No.*

SITUATION 4 *Rule 48 (c)*

QUESTION: *On a stoppage of play, the Referee notices that the goaltender is at the players' bench. They notify the team that they must replace the goaltender with the substitute goaltender. Can the team choose to keep the original goaltender in the net and take the Minor penalty?*

ANSWER: *Yes.*

SITUATION 5 *Rule 48 (c) Note*

A delayed penalty is signaled against Team "A". Team "B" goaltender proceeds to their players' bench.

RULING: *1) If the goaltender substitution has not been completed when play is stopped, the goaltender must not continue to the players' bench, unless they are within the 3.05 m (10 ft.) area of their players' bench.*

2) In situations of penalties after the whistle, the goaltender must not proceed to the players' bench.

Note: *Officials are encouraged to intervene prior to the goaltender getting to the players' bench. Thus avoiding having to penalize the goaltender or having to be replaced by the substitute goaltender.*

Rule 48. Adjustment of Equipment

SITUATION 6 *Rule 48 (c)*

A team requests that the pads of the opposing goaltender be measured by the Referee. The Referee, who measures the pads in the Referee's crease, finds them to be illegal and assesses the Minor penalty under Rule 23 (c).

QUESTION: *Since the goaltender is permitted to continue to wear such pads provided they are adjusted to the correct measurements, can that goaltender go to their players' bench to correct the size of the pads, without having to be replaced by the substitute?*

ANSWER: *Yes. Since the pads are illegal, the Referee is in fact actually ordering the goaltender to correct the pads. Under this condition only, the substitute does not have to replace the regular goaltender, provided the pads can be corrected without undue delay.*

SITUATION 7 *Rules 48 (a) & 48 (c)*

Where a goaltender goes to the bench during a stoppage of play and then returns to their goal, a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed under this rule. The penalized goaltender shall now be allowed to stay in the game and the alternate goaltender will not be compelled to take their place.

SITUATION 8

A team may place a plastic water bottle on top of the net for use by the goaltender. This bottle does not have to be fastened to the goal frame. If the goaltender (or any other player) deliberately throws the bottle on the floor, then the appropriate penalty (penalties), as prescribed by the rules, shall be assessed.

Rule 49. Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury

(a) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official who deliberately attempts to or deliberately injures an opponent, official, team official or spectator in any manner.

(b) ***NEW*** A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official who head-butts or attempts to head-butt an opponent with force or who injures an opponent with this action. A **double minor** penalty shall be assessed any player who head-butts or attempts to head-butt an opponent but no injury results. A **double minor**

Rule 49. Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury

penalty and a Gross Misconduct shall be assessed any team official who head-butts or attempts to head-butt an opponent but no injury results.

(c) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official that attempts to kick or deliberately kicks an opponent.

(d) ***NEW*** A player who pulls an opponent's hair or who grabs the facial protector, helmet, or chin strap of an opponent and uses this to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment or injury, shall be assessed a Match penalty. A player who grabs an opponent's hair, facial protector, helmet or chin strap, but does not use it to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment or injury shall be assessed a **double minor** minor penalty or at the discretion of the referee a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty.

(e) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player who uses their facial protector as a weapon.

(f) ***NEW*** A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official who deliberately butt-ends or deliberately attempts to butt-end an opponent by jabbing them forcefully with the butt-end of the stick, or who injures an opponent by any butt-ending action. At the discretion of the Referee, a **double minor** penalty shall be assessed to any player who attempts to butt-end an opponent with the butt-end of their stick. A **double minor** penalty and a Gross Misconduct shall be assessed to any team official who attempts to butt-end an opponent with the butt-end of their stick.

(g) ***NEW*** A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official who deliberately spears or deliberately attempts to spear an opponent by jabbing them forcefully with the toe of the blade of the stick, or who injures an opponent by any spearing action. A **double minor** penalty shall be assessed any player who pokes or jabs or attempts to jab an opposing player with the toe of the blade of the stick. A 4-minute minor penalty and a Gross Misconduct shall be assessed any team official who pokes or jabs or attempts to jab an opposing player with the toe of the blade of the stick.

(h) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately attempts to or deliberately injures an opponent with a slash, high stick or cross-check.

Rule 49. Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury

SITUATION 1 *Rule 49 (a)*

Biting can definitely be classified as an attempt to injure. If injury results, it will be classified as a deliberate injury. In either case, a Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official guilty of such action.

SITUATION 2 *Rule 49 (a)*

When a player strikes and injures a spectator, the Match penalty may apply, however, the Referee must be sure of the cause of the incident (see Situations 3 and 4). Any time a player is involved with a spectator, the incident must be reported to the President.

SITUATION 3 *Rule 49 (a)*

When a player becomes involved with a spectator, the Referee must be sure of the cause of the trouble. For example, if a spectator near the boards grabs, punches or holds a player and the player retaliates by swinging their stick or glove at the spectator, the player should not be penalized. They are really acting in self-defense. If the player did not cause the trouble, they should not be penalized for their actions, unless those actions become exaggerated and by no means justifiable in the eyes of the Referee. The Referee should have the spectator removed from that area and sent elsewhere in the stands or out of the arena altogether.

SITUATION 4 *Rule 49 (a)*

If a player, reacting to verbal harassment, goes into the stands to get at a spectator, the Referee must assess the player a Gross Misconduct, for making a travesty of the game. Should the player deliberately attempt to injure or deliberately injure that spectator, the Match penalty shall also apply.

SITUATION 5 *Rules 49 (a)*

Where a player and an opposing player or team official deliberately attempt to injure each other (e.g. swinging stick incident), both participants shall be assessed a Match penalty. The Referee is required to write a detailed report to the President.

SITUATION 6 *Rule 49 (f) & 64(c)*

Any "hooking" or restraining action using the shaft of the stick above the upper hand is penalized under Rule 64(c) – Hooking.

SITUATION 7 *Rule 49 (g)*

The severity of the spearing action and/or the area of the body

Rule 49. Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury

where the spear is directed should serve as guides to the type of penalty to assess (Match or **double minor** penalty). If the spearing action is directed at the groin, stomach, chest or head of an opposing player, a Match penalty would surely be warranted. If the spearing action is violent or vicious, a Match penalty shall be assessed, regardless of the area of the body where the spear is directed. If the player speared is injured as a result of that infraction, regardless of the area of the body involved, a Match penalty must be assessed to the player guilty of the spearing infraction. If the spearing action is directed at the leg or ankle area, or if the spear does not make contact, then a **double minor** penalty may be assessed.

SITUATION 8 Rules 49 (f)(g)

If the spearing or butt-ending is forceful, violent or vicious, or if injury results, a Match penalty must be assessed. The **double minor** penalty is not to be used in lieu of the Match penalty, if the Match penalty is warranted. Referees should utilize the **double minor** penalty for borderline spearing or butt-ending infractions which have previously gone unpenalized.

SITUATION 9 Rule 49 (b)

Examples of a **double minor** penalty for Head-Butting could be:

- a) Helmet to helmet contact, without the use of excessive force.
- b) Helmet to facial protector contact, without the use of excessive force.
- c) Facial protector to facial protector contact, without the use of excessive force.

However, the severity of the contact is the determining factor to be considered by the Referee when deciding whether a **double minor** or a Match penalty is assessed.

Rule 50. Boarding and Body Checking

(a) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, based upon the degree of violence of the impact with the boards, shall be assessed any player who body checks, cross-checks, elbows, charges or trips an opponent in such a manner that causes the opponent to be thrown violently into the boards. If a player is injured a Major penalty and a

Rule 50. Boarding and Body Checking

Game Misconduct penalty must be assessed.

(b) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who, in the opinion of the Referee, intentionally body checks, bumps, shoves or pushes any opposing player. If a player is injured, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty must be assessed. When the offensive player is running towards the defensive player, the defending player may not hit the offensive player by going in the opposite direction to that player. The body contact must be as a result of the movement of the offensive player. There must be no action where the offensive player is pushed, checked or shoved into the boards. Where, in the opinion of the Referee, accidental contact has taken place, no penalty shall be assessed.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 50 (b)*

The situation of a player steering or directing an opposing player into the boards, without actually touching them, is acceptable. The most obvious example of this may be seen when a player is coming down the floor with the ball and they have to make a move or play on the defensemen. Quite often the ball carrier will try to go wide along the boards. In this case, we say that the defenseman has the right to close off the boards, in order to force the ball carrier to slow down or towards the middle of the floor. The principle that must prevail is that no player is entitled to use their body to intentionally body check, bump, push, or shove an opponent.

Rule 51. Broken Sticks

(a) A player or goaltender without a stick may participate in the game. A player or goaltender whose stick has been broken must drop the broken portions to the floor immediately. A Minor penalty shall be assessed for an infraction of this rule.

Note: When a player discards the broken portions of a stick by tossing them to the side of the rink (not over the boards) in such a way that they do not interfere with play or opposing players, no penalty shall be assessed.

(b) A player who has lost or broken their stick may only receive another stick at their own players' bench or be handed one from a teammate on the floor, and may not receive a stick thrown on the floor from any part of the rink.

Rule 51. Broken Sticks

Note: A player tendered a stick from the bench (players' or penalty) thrown on the floor, who does not pick up the stick, will not receive a penalty. The person responsible for throwing the stick will receive a penalty, as covered in Rule 66 (d) - Interference.

(c) A goaltender who breaks or loses their stick may use a stick of a player handed to them by a player until the next stoppage of play. In this case the players' stick will not be considered an illegal stick. A goaltender may not continue to play with a broken stick of any kind.

(d) A goaltender may receive a stick from a teammate without proceeding to their player's bench providing the stick is handed to them. A goaltender receiving a stick illegally shall be assessed a Minor penalty.

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

SITUATION 1 Rule 51 (b)

QUESTION: *A player on the penalty bench hands a stick to a teammate on the floor, whose stick has been broken. What is the penalty?*

ANSWER: *The player receiving the stick would be assessed a Minor penalty for "illegally receiving a stick". The player in the penalty box handing the stick to the player on the floor would not be assessed any penalty.*

SITUATION 2 Rule 51 (b)

A player without a stick picks up a stick thrown to them on the floor from their players' bench. This player is to be assessed a Minor penalty for "illegally receiving a stick". If the person (player or team official) throwing the stick is identified by the Referee, she shall be assessed a Bench Minor and Game Misconduct, under Rule 66 (d) – Interference. If the person (player or team official) throwing the stick is not identified by the Referee, a Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed to the Team responsible for such action, under Rule 66 (c) – Interference. If the player on the floor does NOT pick up the stick, then they would not be assessed a penalty, but the action of throwing the stick on the floor from the bench would still

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be penalized as described above.

SITUATION 3 *Rule 51 (b)*

A player of Team "A" who has broken their stick, picks up a stick thrown from the bench of Team "B", intended for a player of Team "B" who has also broken their stick.

QUESTION: *What penalties are assessed?*

ANSWER: *The player of Team "A" who picks up the stick shall be assessed a Minor penalty for "illegally receiving a stick". Team "B" shall also receive a Bench Minor penalty if the Referee is unable to identify the player or team official who threw the stick on the floor. Should the Referee be able to identify the player or team official who threw the stick on the floor then they shall be assessed a Bench Minor and Game Misconduct.*

SITUATION 4

Where a player with a stick in their hands shoots a broken stick on the floor at an opposing player and hits the opponent or interferes with their progress, whether or not they have the ball, assess a Minor penalty for interference, under Rule 66 (a)(1). If the player is injured by the broken stick, assess a Major and Game Misconduct for interference, under Rule 66 (e). A Match penalty may be assessed if, in the opinion of the Referee, there was either deliberate injury or deliberate attempt to injure.

SITUATION 5 *Rule 51 (b) & (d)*

If a player on the floor shoots the stick back to a player or goaltender who has lost their stick and by doing so interferes with the play or opposing players in any manner, that player shall be assessed a Minor penalty, for interference, under Rule 66 (a)(1). If a player on the floor shoots the stick back to a player or goaltender who has lost their stick and by doing so does not interfere in any manner with the play or opposing players, no penalty shall be assessed (this rule is consistent with the guidelines for kicking a stick back to a teammate as found in Rule 82, Situation 4). If the player or goaltender who lost their stick picks up the stick shot at them, that player or goaltender shall not be assessed a penalty.

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SITUATION 6 Rules 51 (a) & (b)

No. 6 of Team "A" has lost or dropped their stick. No. 10 of Team "A" hands their stick to No. 6. After a period of time, with play still in progress, No. 6 hands the stick back to No. 10 who has still not received another stick. This is perfectly legal. Following this second exchange of sticks, No. 6 picks up their stick which is lying on the floor.

RULING: No penalty to No. 6.

REASON: The only player who can pick up the stick on the floor and use it to participate in the play is the original player who dropped it, regardless if they have played with another stick in the meantime.

SITUATION 7 Rules 51 (a) & (b)

QUESTION: Is there a limit to the number of times that sticks can be exchanged from player to player on the floor where one player is participating without a stick

ANSWER: No.

SITUATION 8 Rule 51 (c)

A goaltender who breaks or loses their stick will be allowed to play with a regular player's stick only until the next stoppage of play. The player's stick must be handed to the goaltender according to the rules (see Rule 51, Situation 11). The goaltender will be compelled to obtain a regular goaltender's stick at the first stoppage of play.

SITUATION 9 Rule 51 (d)

QUESTION: A goaltender has lost their stick in the corner. Can any defending player pick it up and bring it back to the goaltender, without being assessed a penalty?

ANSWER: Yes, as long as that player does not participate in the play while carrying the goaltender's stick. See Rule 21 (a), Situation 3.

SITUATION 10 Rule 51 (d)

A player carrying a goaltender's stick to a goaltender who has lost or broken their stick, decides to become involved in the play. The player drops the goaltender's stick and participates in the play.

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RULING: Assess the player a Minor penalty for interference. Once the player makes the commitment to carry the stick to the goaltender, she must follow through with that commitment. As long as she in no way participates with the play, no penalty would be assessed for carrying the stick to the goaltender, even though the player may be in the vicinity of the play.

SITUATION 11

QUESTION: A goaltender breaks their stick. A player of the same team, gets a stick at the players' bench and in the act of taking the stick to the goaltender, the player slides the stick along the floor to the goaltender. Is that considered legal?

ANSWER: No. A goaltender may receive a new goaltender's stick without proceeding to the players' bench. A player may carry a new stick back to the goaltender. After receiving a new goaltender's stick from the bench, the player may not throw or slide the stick along the floor but must carry the stick back to the goaltender and hand it to them. A player who slides or throws a stick to the goaltender is to be assessed a Minor penalty under Rule 82 (c) – Throwing Stick. A Penalty Shot may be awarded under Rule 82 (a) if the player throws the stick at the ball or ball carrier in their defending zone. If the goaltender picks up the stick, they shall be assessed a Minor penalty, for "illegally receiving a stick". No penalty is to be assessed against the goaltender in the above situation if they do not pick up the stick. If the player interferes with an opposing player or the ball while carrying the extra stick, they shall be assessed a Minor penalty for using an "illegal stick", under Rule 21 (d) – Sticks.

Rule 52. Charging

(a) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who runs or jumps into or charges an opponent. If injury

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results, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

Note: If more than two steps or strides are taken, it shall be considered a charge.

(b) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who charges a goaltender while the goaltender is within their crease or who injures an opponent as a result of a charge.

Note: A goaltender is not “fair game” just because they are outside the goal crease area. A penalty for interference (Minor or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty) or charging (Minor or, at the discretion of the Referee, Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty) shall be called where an opposing player makes unnecessary contact with a goaltender. Likewise, Referees should be alert to penalize goaltenders for tripping, slashing, or spearing in the vicinity of the goal.

Rule 53. Checking From Behind

(a) A Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty or a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct at the discretion of the Referee, based on the degree of violence of the impact; shall be assessed any player who intentionally pushes, body checks, or hits an opposing player from behind, anywhere on the floor. If a player is injured, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty must be assessed. A Match penalty could also be assessed under this rule.

(b) Where a player is high sticked, cross-checked, body checked, pushed, hit or propelled in any manner from behind into the boards or goal net, in such a way that the player is unable to protect or defend themselves, a Match penalty shall be assessed.

Note: Referees are instructed not to substitute other penalties when a player is checked from behind in any manner. This rule must be strictly enforced.

CLARIFICATIONS

1. Checking From Behind entails that contact with the

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player being checked takes place in the back part of the body.

2. Where a player about to be checked turns and, as a result, creates contact with the back, a penalty shall be assessed to the player delivering the check for Checking From Behind.

3. The intent of this interpretation is not to penalize a player who comes up behind an opponent and in the process of playing the ball, makes unintentional contact with the back part of the body of the player being checked.

4. Riding off, pinching or rubbing a player shall be permitted as long as no intentional contact occurs to the back of that player, except as provided under Rule 50 (b) - Boarding and Body Checking, in all minor divisions.

5. The determining factor for Checking From Behind versus Cross-Checking is whether or not the player applying the check is in motion. If the player is stationary and cross-checks an opponent from behind, then a penalty for Cross-Checking should be assessed. If the player is in motion and cross-checks an opponent from behind, then a penalty for Checking From Behind shall be called. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, if a player is cross-checked from behind into the boards or the goal net, the Checking From Behind shall be called.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES TO ALL OFFICIALS

There are sufficient rules in the Canadian Ball Hockey Association Rule Book to cover most situations that may lead to spinal injuries. Referees should be aware of the tragic consequences of such injuries and strictly enforce the rules in situations such as the following:

1. Where a player along the boards, with their head down looking for the ball or "digging the ball out", is hit from behind and driven head first into the boards with the head and neck in a flexed position.
2. Where a player in the process of checking an opponent swings the elbow and forearm out with the intent of throwing the opponent into the boards.
3. Where a player "kicks" or "pulls" an opponent's feet out from behind and then pushes the player into the boards.

Rule 53. Checking From Behind

Calling the penalty after the injury has occurred may be too late for that injured player. Only through Referees being consistent in calling this type of infraction with strict enforcement, will players and team officials realize the danger factor in committing such types of fouls. Everyone connected with the game is aware of the tragedy of a spinal injury with resulting paralysis. It is the responsibility of players, team officials and Referees to make every attempt possible to reduce the incident of this frightful injury. Team officials can teach players legitimate methods of checking an opponent, while players can be educated to the dangers of checking an opponent illegally. The Referee has the responsibility to penalize players who illegally check an opponent. If the Referees are consistent and strict in calling infractions that may lead to spinal injuries, then hopefully, along with the cooperation of players and team officials, the chances of a player suffering such injuries can be significantly reduced.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 53 (a)*

QUESTION: *The Referee has signaled a delayed Minor penalty for Checking From Behind on a player of Team "A". Team "B" scores before the play is stopped. Is the Game Misconduct still assessed to the offending player of Team "A"?*

ANSWER: Yes.

Rule 54. Cross-Checking

(a) ***NEW* A 2-minute minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who cross-checks an opponent.**

(b) Any player who strikes an opponent above the normal height of their shoulders with a cross-check shall incur a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty, whether or not injury results.

(c) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who cross-checks a goaltender while they are in their crease.

(d) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who injures an opponent as a result of a cross-check.

Rule 54. Cross-Checking

(e) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately injures an opponent with a cross-check.

SITUATION 1

If during the cross-checking action, a player contacts an opponent with their stick, then that is Cross-Checking. However, if under the same type of action, the player contacts the opposing player with their fists or gloves, then this action should be classified as roughing and the appropriate penalties assessed.

Rule 55. Delay of Game

(a) A Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed a team which, in the opinion of the Referee, is deliberately delaying the game in any manner. A Minor penalty shall be assessed to any goaltender who shoots or bats the ball out of the playing surface with their stick.

Note 1: When the goaltender shoots the ball directly out of the playing surface where there is no glass, such as at the players' bench or penalty bench, or if the ball touches the glass or deflects off a player or official, no penalty shall be assessed.

Note 2: This penalty will also be assessed to any player or goaltender who shoots the ball out of the playing surface with their stick during a stoppage of play.

Note 3: Referees must be strict in enforcing the rules where a team is deliberately stalling, freezing the ball, shooting the ball out of the playing surface, the goaltender holding the ball or throwing it out of the playing surface, or the team committing a "SERIES of FLOORING", thereby forcing a face-off.

(b) Any player who leaves their players' bench to deliver instructions to their teammates and does not remain on the floor as a substitute, will be assessed a Minor penalty.

(c) Any deliberate action by a defending player, including the goaltender, in their defending zone which results in the goal net being knocked from its position, shall constitute an act of deliberate delay of game. If this action occurs in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or any time in overtime, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team, and the Minor penalty shall not be served.

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(d) A Penalty Shot shall be awarded should the goaltender, by deliberate action, dislodge the goal net from its position when a player is on a breakaway in the neutral zone or attacking zone.

(e) If in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or anytime in overtime, a team is penalized for any of the following infractions, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team: Deliberate Illegal Substitution - Rule 19 (f), Protective Equipment - Rule 24 (c), Deliberately Knocking the Goal Net from its Position - Rule 55 (c), Refusing to Start Play - Rule 78 (e).

(f) A Bench Minor penalty shall be imposed upon any team which, after a warning by the Referee, fails to place the correct number of players on the floor and commence play.

Note: In overtime, a Penalty Shot shall be assessed under this rule, except in the case of Rule 78 (a) - Refusing to Start Play, in which case a Penalty Shot, and a Major Penalty shall be assessed.

(g) A Bench Minor penalty shall be imposed upon any team which, after a warning by the Referee, fails to place the correct number of players on the floor and commence play.

SITUATION 1 Rule 55 (c)

When a goal has been displaced intentionally or otherwise, the Referee will use the following criteria to determine when play should stop:

(a) If the ball is in the same end zone where the goal has been displaced, stop play immediately. If the goal has been displaced intentionally, then assess the appropriate penalty.

(b) If the goal is displaced by a player whose team is in control of the ball, call the play at once.

(c) If a team has control of the ball in the neutral zone and is moving up the floor and a player on the opposing team in their attacking zone displaces the goal, let play continue until the scoring play by the non-offending team has been completed. If the team in control of the ball moves the ball back into their own zone, with their goal displaced, then call the play at once.

Rule 55. Delay of Game

Note: *In this case a goal may be scored at one end of the floor, even though the net at the opposite end has been displaced.*

SITUATION 2

When the defending player intentionally knocks the goal off its mooring, a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed or a Penalty Shot awarded. A defending player is defined as a player in their defending zone, regardless of which team is in control of the ball. When an attacking player intentionally knocks the goal off its mooring, a Minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed under Rule 55 (a). An attacking player is defined as a player in their attacking zone, regardless of which team is in control of the ball.

SITUATION 3 Rule 55 (e)

Where reference is made in the rules to the "last two minutes of regular playing time", this time starts at the 2:00 time mark for the purpose of awarding a Penalty Shot.

SITUATION 4 Rule 55 (c)

In cases where devices are used to hold the goals in place, officials are advised to watch closely when players and goaltenders are delaying the game by knocking the goals off their mooring(s). When this action is intentional, penalize it accordingly.

SITUATION 5 Rule 55 (c)

QUESTION: *The goaltender is on their way to the players' bench to be substituted by another player, intentionally knocks the net off its moorings as they leave the goal crease. The Referee has observed the situation. What should the call be?*

ANSWER: *In this situation the Referee should penalize the goaltender, by assessing a Minor penalty. If such action occurs in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or at anytime in overtime, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team.*

SITUATION 6 Rule 55 (a) Note 1

QUESTION: *What do you do in a rink where there is glass at one end of the rink but not at the other?*

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ANSWER: *In order for Rule 55 (a) to apply, both ends of the rink must be similar. If there is glass at one end only, then the rule would not apply.*

SITUATION 7 *Rule 55 (a) Note 1*

QUESTION: *Can you apply the guideline for the goal tender shooting or batting the ball out of the rink if the rink only has glass on one side of the floor?*

ANSWER: Yes.

RATIONALE: *As long as both ends of the rink are similar, then it would be the same for both teams and so you could apply the rule. A lot of rinks have glass only on one side of the floor because they only allow spectators on one side.*

Note: *The Minor penalty for Delay of Game can still be applied even when there is no glass if the action was flagrant or deliberate in accordance with the normal interpretation of Rule 55 (a).*

Rule 56. Elbowing and Kneeing

(a) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who fouls an opponent in any manner with their elbow or knee.

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

Rule 57. Face-offs

(a) A face-off shall take place when the Referees drop the ball on the floor between the sticks of the players facing off. The players taking the face-off shall stand squarely facing their opponents' end of the rink, approximately one stick length apart with the full blade of the sticks flat on the floor. All other players on both teams must be at least 4.57m (15 ft.) from the players taking the face-off and they must be on-side. When the face-off takes place at any of the face-off spots in the end zones, the players taking part in the face-off shall take their positions so that they will stand squarely facing

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their opponents' end of the rink, and clear of the face-off restraining lines.

The sticks of both players facing off shall have the toe of the blade touching within the designated white area and the player of the Visiting Team shall place their stick within the designated white area first. All other players on the floor must position themselves and their sticks on side. If a player, other than the player taking the face-off, moves off-side, makes physical contact with an opponent or encroaches on the face-off circle prior to the dropping of the ball, then the offending team's player taking the face-off shall be ejected from the face-off.

CLARIFICATION

On all face-offs, the ball must first hit the floor before the players can make a play on the ball. Once the ball has hit the floor, the player must first play the ball with their stick without contacting their opponent. Failure to execute a face-off in this manner will result in encroachment being called against the offending player and the face-off will be repeated.

(b) All face-offs will be conducted at one of the nine face-off spots located on the playing surface (The rationale behind this rule is to allow proper face-offs on the designated face-off spots on the floor). No player facing-off shall make any physical contact with

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their opponent's body by means of their own body or by their stick, except in the course of playing the ball, after the face-off has been completed. For a violation of this rule, the Referee shall assess a Minor penalty or penalties on the player(s) whose action(s) caused the physical contact.

Note: "Conduct of a face-off" commences when the Referee designates the face-off spot on one of the nine dots on the playing surface and takes their position to drop the ball.

(c) When a team commits a face-off infraction (late arrival, not immediately taking a proper position, early movement), the Referee shall require, where possible for this face-off, the replacement for the player ejected from the face-off shall be any other player on the

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floor that has not committed a face-off infraction during the same stoppage of play.

(d) A team committing a second violation of any of the provisions of Section (a) during the same face-off will be assessed a 2-minute minor penalty for “face-off violation” by the Referee.

(e) All face-offs in the neutral zone shall be conducted at the designated face-off spots as dictated by reason for the stoppage of play. The face-off location to be used will be one of the two face-off spots near the offending team’s blue line in the neutral zone, thus causing a loss of territorial advantage to the offending team. When players of both teams cause the stoppage of play the face-off will take place at nearest neutral zone face-off spot to where the stoppage occurred and not related to the location of the ball when play was stopped.

(f) ***NEW* When a stoppage of play in the end zone is caused by the goaltender the ensuing face-off shall take place the nearest end zone face-off spot based on the location of the shot and not related to the location of the ball when play was stopped.**

(g) When a goal is illegally scored as a result of the ball being deflected off the Referee DIRECTLY into the net, the face-off shall take place at the nearest end-zone face-off spot.

(h) When one or both point players, or any player coming from the players’ or penalty bench of the attacking team, enter deeply into the attacking zone (the top of the circle being the limit) when a gathering is taking place following a stoppage of play, the ensuing face-off shall take place at the nearest face-off spot in the neutral zone, near the blue line of the defending team.

(i) Face-offs at the Centre face-off spot will only be conducted: at the start of each period, following the scoring of a goal, an error on flooring, or premature substitution of the goaltender in accordance with Rule 19 (f) Note 3.

(j) ***NEW* The non-offending team will have a choice of which end-zone face-off spot (left or right) the face-off will occur, following the calling of flooring or penalties where one team is shorthanded and is serving**

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a time penalty. This does not supersede the four exceptions outlines by Rule 39, with respect to a team being shorthanded.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 57 (a)*

A goaltender may not participate in a face-off.

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *The Referee is set to drop the ball which is subsequently knocked out of their hand by one of the players taking the face-off. What procedure does the Referee follow?*

ANSWER: *The Referee conducting the face-off should blow their whistle and remove the offending player from the face-off.*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 57 (a)*

Where the visiting team player has their stick down and is ready, the home team player must immediately put their stick down and be stationary or be removed.

SITUATION 4 *Rule 57 (d)*

It is possible that on a second violation the Referee may assess a penalty for face-off violation.

SITUATION 5

PROCEDURE: *The determining factor as to what end zone face-off spot a face-off will take place, is determined by the side of the floor on which the ball is shot, unless it is frozen on the floor by the goaltender, in which case the face-off will take place on the side of the floor that the goaltender froze the ball.*

CLARIFICATION: *Frozen on the floor by the goaltender means the ball was not controlled by the goaltender on the original shot and they then froze the rebound. The goalie is not to determine the side on which the face-off will take place by intentionally moving the ball from one side of the net to the other and then freezing the ball to stop play.*

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SITUATION 6 *Rule 57 (a)*

In the case of player movement in preparing for end zone face-offs, the attacking team must be first to take their position, the defending team has the right to set up their defense, subsequent to the attacking players taking their position.

For a violation of this rule, a warning shall be issued to that team, a subsequent violation during the same stoppage of play will result in a Minor penalty for Delay of Game.

SITUATION 7

QUESTION: *The ball is shot by a player from behind their own blue line down the floor. A teammate, who is over the centre red line, does not touch the ball but runs down the floor and precedes the ball across the attacking blue line. Off-side is called. Where does the face-off take place?*

ANSWER: *The ball shall be faced-off at the end zone face-off dot of the team shooting the ball in accordance with Rule 57 (h).*

SITUATION 8

QUESTION: *The Referee signals a delayed off-side.*
(a) The defending team shoots the ball directly out of the playing area in the defending zone. Where does the face-off take place?
(b) The defending goalkeeper makes a save and deflects the balls out of the playing surface, on a ball that is shot in while a player is off-side. The zone has been cleared, and the Referee has lowered their arm prior to the ball leaving the playing surface. Where does the face-off take place?

ANSWER: *(a) The face-off takes place at the face-off spot outside the defending team's blue line. The delayed off-side takes precedence in this case as the ball is already illegally in the zone.*
(b) The face-off takes place at the end zone face-off spot, as the delayed off-side was no longer in effect.

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SITUATION 9

QUESTION *The Referee signals a delayed off-side.*

Where does the face-off take place?

ANSWER: *The face-off takes place as follows:*

1) If the ball was passed from the offending team's defensive zone (inside their blue line) the face-off will take place at the end zone face-off dot in the offending team's end of the rink in accordance with Rule 57 (h).

2) If the ball was passed in from the neutral zone, the face-off will occur at one of the neutral zone face-off dots so as to ensure a loss of territorial advantage in accordance with Rule 57(g).

Note: *the imaginary line running parallel to the blue line and through the neutral zone face-off dots shall be used to determine loss of territorial advantage.*

SITUATION 10

QUESTION: *The Referee signals a delayed off-side.*

The defending team floors the ball. Where does the face-off take place?

ANSWER: *The face-off takes place at one of the end zone face-off spots, as in regular flooring.*

SITUATION 11

QUESTION: *Where is the face-off when the ball strikes an official and goes out of the playing surface?*

ANSWER: *The face-off takes place at one of the end zone face-off spots, as in regular flooring.*

SITUATION 11

QUESTION: *Where is the face-off when the ball strikes an official and goes out of the playing surface?*

ANSWER: *The face-off will take place at the face-off dot closest to where the ball was deflected out of play by the official, IN EVERY INSTANCE in accordance with Rule 57 (b).*

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SITUATION 12 Rule 57 (e)

The player of the attacking team is assessed a penalty in their attacking zone, thereby forcing the face-off to their end zone. Before play resumes a player of the defending team commits a foul and is assessed a penalty.

RULING: *The Referee shall move the face-off back to the end zone face-off dot closest to where the play was originally stopped in accordance to Rule 57 (f) as players from both teams are now receiving penalties.*

SITUATION 13 Rule 57 (f)

When both attacking and defending players are assessed penalties and the stoppage of play occurs in the end zone, the face-off is to take place in that zone, regardless of whether or not the same number of players on each team receive penalties, unless some other rule applies that would cause the face-off to take place in the neutral zone.

SITUATION 14 Rule 57 (c)

Where a player has been removed from a face-off, due to failure in taking up their proper position or because of encroachment, Referees shall not permit player changes by either one or both teams. As the rule states, NO change of players is permitted until there has been a proper face-off and play has resumed. This applies to both teams, whether or not both players have been previously removed from participating in the face-off.

SITUATION 15 Rule 57 (c)

The only exception to the rule forbidding changes after a false start is when a penalty is assessed which will make a team short-handed.

EXAMPLE 1:

When the on-floor strength goes from 5 on 5, to 5 on 4 (or 4 on 4 to 4 on 3), both teams can change players.

EXAMPLE 2:

When the on-floor strength goes from 5 on 4 to 4 on 4 (or 4 on 3 to 3 on 3), no changes may be made by either team as they are now at equal strength.

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EXAMPLE 3:

When the on-floor strength goes from 5 on 5 to 4 on 4 (or 4 on 4 to 3 on 3) no changes may be made by either team.

EXAMPLE 4:

Where one team is assessed a Misconduct, that team is allowed to substitute for that player, but only that team may substitute a player.

SITUATION 16 Rule 57 (a)

If a player, not taking the face-off, moves into the face-off circle before the ball is dropped (encroachment), then that player's teammate who is taking the face-off must be removed. Any other player of that team, other than the goalie, may now take the face-off. The player who moved into the face-off prematurely must be identified clearly as the player causing the violation. The player who encroached is not eligible to take the face-off.

Note: *Encroachment principles could apply for face-offs at any location in all zones.*

SITUATION 17 Rule 57 (a)

The visiting team player should put their stick in the face-off spot first. If the home team player wishes to put their stick down first, they are allowed to do so if it does not cause a problem. If there is a problem, then apply the rule strictly.

SITUATION 18

In all situations where a Penalty Shot has been awarded, but for any reason no goal is scored, the face-off shall take place at either end face-off spot in the defending team's zone as stated in Rule 35 (g) – Penalty Shot. This includes the situation where a Penalty Shot has been awarded and the player designated to take the Penalty Shot has had their stick requested to be measured and found to be illegal. Even though the Penalty Shot was not taken (as the illegal stick denied the player that right), the face-off would still take place at either end zone face-off spot in the defending team's zone.

If, after a Penalty Shot has been taken and no goal was scored, the defending team requests the measurement of a stick of a player on the floor prior to the resumption of play and the stick is found to be illegal, then the Minor penalty shall apply, and the face-off

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shall take place at either end zone face-off spot in the defending team's zone.

If, after a Penalty Shot has been taken and again no goal was scored, the team awarded the Penalty Shot commits any type of infraction calling for a penalty, then the face-off shall still take place at either end zone face-off spot in the defending team's zone.

RATIONALE: *As long as penalties are being assessed to both teams at the same stoppage of play, the face-off would remain in the defending zone, as per Rule 57 (f). It is only when the attacking team is receiving the only penalties assessed that the face-off would move to their defending zone.*

SITUATION 19 *Rule 57 (j)*

This will include any player who is outside or behind the imaginary line joining the top of the circles.

SITUATION 20

While conducting a face-off, the centre on Team 'A' does not allow the ball to touch the floor before they make contact with their stick.

QUESTION: *What is the Referee's call?*

ANSWER: *The Referee would stop play immediately and charge the Team "A" centreman with encroachment. The centre would be ordered removed from the face-off and replaced by a teammate before the face-off would be repeated.*

Rule 58. Falling on the Ball

a) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player except a goaltender, who deliberately falls on or gathers the ball into their body by any means, while standing or lying on the floor.

b) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any goaltender who, while outside their crease, deliberately falls on or gathers the ball into their body, or holds or places the ball against any part of the goal, thus delaying the game unnecessarily.

c) A Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team when a defending player (except the goaltender) deliberately falls

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on the ball, holds or gathers the ball into their body in any manner, or picks up the ball with their hand, while the ball is within their goal crease. No other penalty shall be assessed.

Note 1: If the goaltender has been removed from the floor, then a goal is awarded. See Rule 36 (b) Awarded Goals.

Note 2: This 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 58 (a) may still apply and a Minor penalty may be imposed, even though no Penalty Shot is awarded.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 58 (c)*

The determining factor is the position of the ball at the moment when it is picked up or at the moment when the player intentionally falls on it.

EXAMPLE 1:

A player is in the crease, and the ball is outside the crease. The player holds or grabs the ball, pulling the ball into their body that is in the crease. Assess a Minor penalty for "Falling on the Ball", as the ball was outside the crease when the player grabbed the ball.

EXAMPLE 2:

A player who is outside the crease grabs the ball that is in the crease, pulling the ball outside the crease. Award a Penalty Shot, as the ball was in the crease originally when it was held or grabbed.

EXAMPLE 3:

The ball is to be considered "in the crease" when any part of the ball is in contact with the crease which includes the goal crease line.

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *The goaltender has been removed and another player is lying in the goal crease. The ball is shot under them, but the player makes no attempt to cover, fall on or gather the ball into their body, however, the ball becomes frozen under their body. What is the ruling?*

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ANSWER: *No Penalty Shot or Minor penalty, provided that the player has made no deliberate attempt to cover the ball.*

Note: See also Rule 55 (a) Note 3 – Delay of Game and Rule 36(b)– Awarded Goals.

SITUATION 3 *Rule 58(b)*

The intent of this rule is to eliminate unnecessary stoppages caused by the goaltender. The following guidelines should clarify the application of this rule.

- 1. A goaltender may freeze the ball in the goal crease when under pressure from attacking player(s).*
- 2. The goaltender comes out of their crease to cut down the angle and after stopping the shot, covers the ball or catches the shot. This is legal.*
- 3. Rule 61(b), a Minor penalty shall be assessed to a goaltender who, after one warning, freezes the ball in the crease when not under pressure from attacking player(s).*
- 4. The goaltender comes out of their crease to beat an attacking player to the ball and simply jumps on the ball, causing a stoppage of play. No warning shall be issued in this instance. A Minor for Delay of Game shall be assessed to the goaltender.*
- 5. When a goaltender leaves their crease, they shall not be allowed to freeze the ball. No warning shall be issued. A minor penalty for Delay of Game shall be assessed to the goaltender.*

Note: The overall intent of this rule is to keep the play going.

Rule 59. Fighting and Roughing

a) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who fights with an opposing player.

(1) A player who is identified by the Referee as being the instigator, or the aggressor in a fight, shall be assessed a Minor penalty, in addition to any other penalties they may incur.

(2) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player who, having been struck, shall retaliate with a blow or attempt-

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ed blow. Should such a player continue to retaliate, they shall be assessed a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty.

(3) Any player who does not retaliate after being struck will not be assessed a penalty under this section, but may be assessed a penalty for a violation of other rules.

(4) Any player wearing a ring or rings, tape or any other material on their hands, who becomes involved in a fight and who uses such to gain an advantage or to inflict punishment and/or injury, shall be assessed a Match penalty in addition to any other penalties she may incur.

Note: The foregoing sections shall also apply to goaltenders.

(5) When a fight occurs, all other players except the goaltender shall immediately retire to the front of their respective benches or to a neutral zone (should the fight occur in front of a players' bench) designated by the Referee and remain there until the Referee calls them back to resume play. The goaltenders must stay in their goal creases or proceed to a neutral zone designated by the Referee. Any player(s) refusing to do so after being instructed by the Referee shall be assessed a Misconduct penalty, plus any other penalty they may incur.

b) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who is involved in fighting with another player off the playing surface.

c) Any player joining in a fight, acting as a peacemaker or taking part in another fight during the same stoppage of play, will be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty plus any other penalty the offender incurs under the rules.

d) Any player or team official who becomes involved in a fight with a team official shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct penalty. This does not eliminate the possibility of further penalties being assessed for such an infraction.

e) Organizations are authorized, at the discretion of their members, to assess further penalties in the case of Rule 59 (a), for all players in all divisions of ball hockey.

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f) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who is guilty of unnecessary rough play.

g) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who, in the Referee's judgment, makes deliberate physical contact with an opponent after the whistle.

Note 1: If the penalty assessed is for an infraction after the whistle, "Roughing after the Whistle" shall be recorded.

Note 2: The Major penalty for roughing is not to be confused with and utilized in lieu of the Major Penalty and a Game Misconduct Penalty for fighting.

h) Any player who is assessed a major penalty and game misconduct for fighting in regular time, or any time in overtime, or at the conclusion of the game and prior to the player entering their dressing room, shall automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next three regular league/play-off games.

i) Any player or team official who is assessed a Gross misconduct for fighting in regular time, or any time in overtime, or any time in overtime, or at the conclusion of the game and prior to the player or team official entering their dressing room, shall automatically be suspended for a minimum of the next three regular league/play-off games

SITUATION 1 Rule 59 (g)

It is the opinion of the Canada Ball Hockey Association Board of Directors that too much contact is being made by players after the Referee has blown their whistle to stop play. The intent of this rule is to strictly penalize players who fail to obey the whistle. This unnecessary contact can be with the body or the stick. Officials are directed to strongly enforce this section with the appropriate penalty.

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *At a stoppage of play, a Team "A" player pushes a Team "B" player who then pushes back. What is the proper procedure for the Referee?*

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ANSWER: *The Referee would assess the Team "A" player a Minor penalty for "Roughing after the Whistle". Where the retaliation is too severe to be ignored and that player is penalized, then the Referee is encouraged to assess the initial player a **double minor** penalty so that a time differential exists.*

Note: *The key is to penalize the team which causes the initial foul.*

SITUATION 3 Rule 59 (a)(c)

Anytime a Major penalty and Game Misconduct have been assessed for fighting, whether or not both players receive Majors and Game Misconducts, it has to be classified as a fight. Therefore, the third player to enter must receive the automatic Game Misconduct.

SITUATION 4 Rule 59 (a)(c)

A player on team "A" receives a Major penalty for slashing and a player on team "B" receives a Major and Game Misconduct for fighting. A third player enters the fight.

RULING: *The player assessed the Major and the Game Misconduct would automatically receive a Minor penalty for being an Instigator. Officials are to assess the additional Minor as the aggressor, in situations where only one player is assessed a Major penalty for fighting. The third player receives a Game Misconduct for entering the fight, plus whatever other penalties they may incur.*

SITUATION 5 Rule 59 (c)

The third player (and all subsequent players) to enter a fight or a player who acts as a peacemaker applies only to situations where at least one player has been assessed a fighting penalty.

SITUATION 6 Rule 59 (b)(d)

QUESTION: *What is the penalty for a player on the floor becoming involved with:*

- a) A player on the bench?*
- b) A coach on the bench?*

ANSWER: *a) Where a player on the floor becomes involved in a fight with a player off the floor, assess a Major penalty for fighting and a Game Misconduct to both participants.*

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b) Where a player who is on the floor surface becomes involved in a fight with a team official who is off the floor, assess a Gross Misconduct to both participants, for making a travesty of the game. No instigator or aggressor penalty may be assessed in this situation. See Rule 59, Situation 18 and Rule 66 (c)(d).

SITUATION 7 Rule 59 (b)(c)

During a fight on the floor, a player on the floor becomes involved in another fight with a player of the opposing team who is on the bench.

RULING: *Assess both players (the one on the floor and the player on the bench) Majors and Game Misconducts, under Rule 59 (b) - for fighting off the playing surface. Both players would also receive an additional Game Misconduct, under Rule 59 (c) - for taking part in another fight during the same stoppage of play.*

Note: *When a situation arises that warrants the assessment of multiple Game Misconducts to a player, assess and record each one on the Official Game Report but have only one Game Misconduct per player announced on the P.A. system.*

SITUATION 8

A player involved in the original fight that causes a stoppage of play, leaves that fight and starts another fight with a different player of the opposing team. What penalties are they assessed?

RULING: *The player involved in the two fights would get an instigator Minor for starting the second fight, two Major penalties and three Game Misconducts. Two of the Game Misconducts are related to the Majors for fighting. The third Game Misconduct is for taking part in another fight during the same stoppage of play. Rule 59 (c).*

SITUATION 9 Rule 59 (c)

If two players are fighting on the floor, close to the players' bench and one of the players on the bench intervenes as a peacemaker in the fight while still on the bench, that player shall be assessed a Bench Minor plus a Game Misconduct for Interference - Rule 66

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(d), plus an additional Game Misconduct - Rule 59 (c) and any other penalties she may incur. This player is to be classified as the third player to enter a fight. If, on the other hand, a team official intervenes as a peacemaker in the fight, that team official shall be assessed a Bench Minor plus a Game Misconduct for Interference - Rule 66 (d). A team official cannot be assessed a Game Misconduct under Rule 59 (c).

SITUATION 10 Rule 59 (a)(5)

There must be a fight to apply this rule. Referees must direct the players to their respective players' bench unless the fight is in front of the bench.

SITUATION 11 Rule 59 (a)(5)

Where a fight occurs on the floor, it is imperative that the Referee warn the remaining players to go to their respective benches. Referees are encouraged to use their whistle, voice and physical gestures to send the players back. Misconducts for violations of this rule must not be assessed until the Referee has first issued the warning to the players.

SITUATION 12

QUESTION: *If a fight occurs in the immediate vicinity of the goal crease, would the goaltender be allowed to go to their own players' bench?*

ANSWER: *With the permission of the Referee, the goaltender may proceed to their own bench. If they do so on their own accord, they are to be assessed a Minor penalty for leaving their crease during a fight.*

SITUATION 13 Rule 59 (a)(1)

QUESTION: *Could a player be assessed two instigator and/or two aggressor penalties if she is involved in two fights during the same stoppage of play?*

ANSWER: *Yes.*

SITUATION 14 Rule 59 (a)(1)

It is possible under the rules for a player to be assessed a Minor penalty for being the instigator and another Minor penalty for being the aggressor in the same fight.

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SITUATION 15 *Rule 59 (b)*

A player on the floor and a player on the bench become involved in a fight. The player on the bench is clearly the instigator.

RULING: *Both players would be assessed Majors and Game Misconduct penalties as covered under Rule 59 (b) However, since the player on the bench is identified as the instigator, they should be assessed an additional Minor penalty, under Section 59 (a)(1) plus a bench minor and game misconduct for interference from the bench under Rule 66(d).*

Note: *Rule 59 (a)(1) of this rule may be applied regardless of the location of the fight.*

SITUATION 16

A fight occurs in the game and, in a short period of time, all 10 players on the floor and the goaltenders become involved in fights. No player from either team leaves their bench.

RULING: *The Referee should assess all 10 players plus the two goaltenders Major penalties for fighting plus the appropriate Game Misconduct's.*

Note: *The maximum number of 5 players per team assessed Game Misconducts would not apply as no players left the bench. In order to apply this Rule 70 (c) Note 1, at least one player must have left the bench. Since no player left the bench the maximum 5 Game Misconduct penalties cannot be applied. As a result, all players on the floor including the goaltenders are assessed Game Misconduct penalties.*

SITUATION 17

At no time may a Major penalty be assessed to a player for fighting with a spectator. The player will either be assessed a Gross Misconduct, a Match penalty or nothing at all, depending on the circumstances. See Rule 49, Situations 3, 4 and 5.

SITUATION 18 *Rules 59 (d) & 66 (d)*

Where a team official on the bench interferes with an opposing player on the floor and in the ensuing moment both the player and the team official get into a fight, the Referee should assess the penalties as follows:

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RULING: *The player would be assessed a Gross Misconduct under Rule 59 (d), for fighting with a team official. The team official would be assessed a Bench Minor and Game Misconduct, under Rule 66 (d), for interference from the players' bench, as well as a Gross Misconduct, under Rule 59 (d), for fighting with a player.*

SITUATION 19 *Rule 59 (a)*

There has been a great deal of concern and criticism regarding fighting and roughing (where players are assessed fighting penalties and Game Misconduct). Much of the criticism is due to the fact that the Referees are not applying the rule in the manner that was intended. Where two players are "slugging it out, toe to toe" or wrestling on the floor (each equally involved) resulting in the fact that both players are ejected from the game with the appropriate penalties, is not a point of concern.

The situation of major concern to players, coaches and management relates to the incidents where one player makes no attempt to retaliate other than to protect themselves. Yet, both players end up being ejected from the game. Another such situation is where one player "simply covers up" to prevent being pummeled, yet both players are ejected from the game or both players are assessed Minors for roughing, yet one player did all the punching.

On the subject of Minors, a number of officials assess Minors for roughing to avoid the Major penalty and the Game Misconduct for fighting. This is not the intent of the rule. Referees have been constantly informed not to call double Minors for roughing. It is either a Minor for roughing or a Major and a Game Misconduct for fighting. Where a number of punches have been thrown and/or the officials have difficulty separating the two players, then a Major and a Game Misconduct shall be assessed. The rules specifically state that one player may be assessed a Major plus a Game Misconduct for fighting and the opposing player a Minor for roughing or perhaps not assessed any penalty, in this case the player receiving the Major penalty would also receive an extra Minor penalty as aggressor. Canada Ball Hockey Association is attempting to make the job of the Referee somewhat easier and gain them more respect but at the same time a Referee must have the "fortitude" to call the game by the rules and not take the easy way out. A Referee must not attempt to make themselves appear to be the "good person" and try to satisfy both teams - this will not work out, for they will only end

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up with more problems. Call the rules as intended and there will be far less criticism of the rules and the Referees.

SITUATION 20

In a situation where two willing combatants each drop their gloves and square off to fight, the player of Team "A" knocks the player of Team "B" down with the first punch.

RULING: *Assess each player 5 minutes for fighting plus a Game Misconduct. There is no instigator nor aggressor penalty assessed, as both players were willing contestants.*

Note: *This is only applied where both combatants are willing to fight. In a situation where a player is blindsided or sucker punched, only the aggressor will be assessed a Major and Game Misconduct for fighting, and a Minor penalty for aggressor.*

Rule 60. Goals and Assists

(a) A goal shall be scored when the entire ball has legally passed between the goal posts, below the cross bar and completely across the goal line. Following any goal, the Referee will resume play by conducting a face-off at the centre floor spot.

(b) A goal shall be scored if the ball is put into the goal in any manner by a player of the defending team. The player of the attacking team who last played the ball shall be credited with the goal, but no assist shall be given.

(c) A goal shall NOT be allowed if the ball has been directed into the net as a result of a distinct kicking motion by an attacking player, or after being kicked, the ball deflects off any player or stick into the net.

(d) If the shot of an attacking player has been deflected into the goal by striking the stick, feet or any part of the body of an attacking player, the goal shall be allowed and the player off whom the ball deflected shall be credited with the goal and the player making the shot shall be credited with the assist. The goal shall not be allowed if the ball is deliberately directed into the net by any part of the body of an attacking player including their feet.

Rule 60. Goals and Assists

(e) If a goal is scored as the result of a ball deflecting directly into the goal off the person or feet of an official, the goal shall not be allowed.

(f) Should a player propel the ball into the goal crease of the opposing team and the ball becomes loose and available to an attacking player, the ball shall be considered in the crease legally and any goal scored on this play shall be a legal goal.

(g) Each goal and assist shall count one point in the scoring records. Not more than two assists shall be credited on any one goal.

(h) Any goal scored, other than as covered by the Official Rules, shall not be allowed. The resulting face-off shall be determined as per Rule 57 (e), (f) & (i).

SITUATION 1 *Rule 60 (a)*

A goal is scored at the end of the second period (0:01) and the buzzer sounds to end the period (the goal was scored before the buzzer sounds and the Referee allows the goal to count). It is not necessary for the Referee to conduct a face-off at centre floor. In such case, the Referee should ensure that the Timekeeper records the goal at 0:01 on the Official Game Report.

SITUATION 2

Team "A" No. 2 has been assessed a Minor penalty at 2:00 and Team "A" No. 6 has been assessed a Minor penalty at 1:15. As in Situation 1, Team "B" scores at 0:01, with the buzzer sounding to end the period.

RULING: *Even though it is not necessary to conduct the face-off and even though the period is over, the goal is registered at 0:01. Accordingly, the penalty to Team "A" No. 2 would be washed out and No. 6 would still have to serve the time remaining in his penalty.*

SITUATION 3

A goal is scored. On checking, the Referee is notified that the clock had stopped and was not running when the goal was scored.

RULING: *Providing the time of the period was not over, the goal shall count. The Referee in discussion with their partner and Timekeeper should try to determine what*

Rule 60. Goals and Assists

length of time the clock was not running, then make the necessary adjustments. If neither the Referee or Off-floor officials can determine this adjustment, then the game should continue using the time on the clock.

SITUATION 4 *Rule 60 (e)*

The ball is shot by either an attacking or defending player and hits an official. After hitting the official, the ball hits the boards then rebounds into the goal.

RULING: *Goal.*

SITUATION 5 *Rule 60 (f)*

A goaltender is out of their crease and a player of the opposing team who is standing in the crease, pulls the ball into the crease and then shoots it into the goal.

RULING: *NO GOAL. The player was in the goal crease before the ball and remained in the crease while the ball entered the goal. Therefore the goal is not allowed.*

SITUATION 6

No goal is to be allowed if the goal is off its mooring, regardless of whether or not the goal may have been deliberately knocked from its mooring, except under Rule 35 (b) - Penalty Shot, when the goaltender has deliberately dislodged the goal from its mooring during a Penalty Shot or again under Rule 36 (b) - Awarded Goals, when the goaltender has been removed and they or any teammate has deliberately dislodged the goal from its mooring and such action has prevented a goal from being scored.

SITUATION 7

A ball is shot; it hits a helmet, stick or other object on the floor and goes into the goal.

RULING: *GOAL.*

SITUATION 8 *Rule 60 (g)*

Goals which have been awarded, scored from Penalty Shots or scored by the defending team into their own net shall be recorded as unassisted goals.

Rule 60. Goals and Assists

SITUATION 9

Team “A” shoots the ball at the goal of Team “B”. The ball enters the net but immediately bounces out again without the Referee seeing the goal. The Referee suspects there may have been a goal scored but allows play to continue. At the first stoppage of play the Referee checks with their partner and Goal Judge (if appropriate). At least one of them saw the ball enter the net and the Referee awards a goal to Team “A”.

At least one of them saw the ball enter the net and the Referee awards a goal to Team “A”.

QUESTION 1: *Should the Referee who saw the ball enter the net have blown the play immediately?*

ANSWER: *No, the Referee must wait for the first stoppage of play and report what they saw to the other Referee who may then award the goal.*

QUESTION 2: *Should the clock be reset to the time the goal was scored (or as near as can be estimated by the officials)?*

ANSWER: *The clock should be reset if at all possible. Especially if the next stoppage of play happens to be the end of the period.*

QUESTION 3: *If Team “B” had scored before the play was stopped, would the Team “B” goal count?*

ANSWER: *No, the Team “B” goal would not count as the play should have been stopped when Team “A” scored.*

SITUATION 10 *Rule 60 (c)*

If an attacking player kicks the ball and it is deflected into the goal by any player (attacking or defending) or goalkeeper, the goal shall NOT be allowed. See Rule 69.

Rule 61. Handling the Ball

(a) If any player closes their hand on the ball and gains an advantage, play shall immediately be stopped. When a player simply closes their hand on the ball and immediately drops it to the floor, without gaining or attempting to gain an advantage by this action, play shall be allowed to continue.

Rule 61. Handling the Ball

(b) A Minor penalty shall be assessed a goaltender who deliberately holds the ball and in the opinion of the Referee, is causing an unnecessary stoppage in play.

Note: Where the ball is thrown towards an opponent's goal by the goaltender and it is received by an opponent, the Referee shall allow play to continue. However, if a teammate receives the ball, play shall be stopped.

(c) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player (except the goaltender) who, while play is in progress, picks up the ball with their hand. If a player of the defending team (except the goaltender) picks up the ball from the floor while it is in their team's goal crease, the play shall be stopped and a Penalty Shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

(d) A player shall be permitted to stop or "bat" a ball in the air with their open hand, or to push it along the floor with their hand and play shall not be stopped, unless the player has directed the ball to a teammate in the neutral or attacking zone. When this occurs, play shall be stopped and the ball faced-off at the face-off spot that penalizes the offending team more nearest to the location that the hand pass occurred in accordance to Rule 57. Where an attacking player in the attacking zone makes a hand pass and the defending team refrains from playing the ball, stop play and conduct the face-off at the nearest face-off spot.

(e) A goal shall not be allowed if the ball has been batted with the hand or any part of the body by the attacking player into the net or, after being batted, the ball deflects off any player or stick into the net.

SITUATION 1 Rule 61 (c)

The ball is in the goal crease. A player who is outside the crease, bats or scoops the ball out of the crease and into their body. They do not cover or grab the ball while the ball is still in the crease, just scoops it out and then grabs it or falls on it.

RULING: Assess a Minor penalty under Rule 58 (a) – Falling on the Ball.

SITUATION 2 Rule 61 (d)

QUESTION: The ball is batted with the hand, hits the op-

Rule 61. Handling the Ball

posing goaltender, rebounds back out and is picked up by another player of the same team batting the ball. Does play continue or is play stopped?

ANSWER: *Play is stopped. Play can only continue if the non-offending team gains “possession and control” of the ball. Since the ball only hit the goaltender (possession, but not control), play would be stopped.*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 61 (d)*

A situation similar to Situation 2, except that the ball, after deflecting off the goaltender, then deflects off another defending player to an attacking player.

RULING: *Stop play. Play can only continue if the non-offending team gains “possession and control” of the ball. A deflection does not constitute “control”.*

SITUATION 4 *Rule 61 (d)*

QUESTION: *The ball is batted with the hand, hits the body of a teammate, then is picked up by an opposing player. Should the play continue?*

ANSWER: *Yes, do not stop play, unless that teammate gains possession and control of the ball.*

SITUATION 5 *Rule 61 (e)*

If an attacking player bats the ball and it is deflected into the goal by any player (attacking or defending) or goalkeeper the goal shall NOT be allowed. The key principle of this rule is that no goal can be scored when an attacking player bats the ball unless the ball is subsequently clearly “shot” into the goal. After any batted ball, the official should watch closely for a clear shooting action. If the ball enters the goal and no clear shooting action was observed, disallow the goal. The subsequent face-off after the above stoppage of play shall be in the neutral zone. To further clarify:

Any attacking player that bats a ball to a teammate and:

- it deflects off the teammate’s foot, body or stick - no goal.

Rule 61. Handling the Ball

- if it is deliberately directed into the goal by a teammate's stick, but not clearly shot - no goal. Stoppage of play should be called. Rule 61 (d).

- if it is deflected or deliberately directed (but not batted) into the net by a teammate - no goal.

- if it is batted by an attacking player and then deflects off their own stick into the net - no goal.

SITUATION 6 *Rule 61 (d)*

The face-off for an infraction of a hand pass should take place at the face-off dot nearest to where the hand pass was made, in accordance with Rule 57, or face-off dot nearest to where the stoppage occurred if that penalizes the offending team more.

EXAMPLE:

The ball is hand passed by "A" in their defending end. The ball rolls down the floor and is played by "A" near the centre red line. The face-off will take place at the nearest face-off dot to where the ball was hand passed, as it penalizes "A" more than if the face-off took place at the nearest face-off dot to where the ball was played. In accordance with Rule 57.

SITUATION 7

Where a player in the neutral or attacking zone hand passes the ball back into their defending zone and a teammate gains possession and control of the ball, play would continue.

Note: *For the purpose of this rule, the position of the ball and not that of the player's feet determines which zone the player is in when the hand pass is completed.*

SITUATION 8 *Rule 61 (a)*

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR CLOSING YOUR HAND ON THE BALL.

1. A player closes their hand on the ball and then throws the ball - Stop play immediately. A Minor penalty for Handling the Ball must be assessed.
2. When a player closes their hand on the ball, then tries to maneuver around another player while holding the ball or where a player is prevented from playing the ball by the player changing the general location of the ball while

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holding it - A Minor penalty for Handling the Ball must be assessed.

3. If a player takes a stride while holding the ball in their hand - Face-off.

Rule 62. High Sticks

(a) *NEW* The carrying of sticks above the normal height of the shoulder of the opponent is prohibited. A 2-minute minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who checks or intimidates an opponent while carrying their stick above the shoulder of their opponent. If injury results, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

(b) *NEW* A player who contacts an opponent above the normal height of their shoulders with a high stick, including with a follow-thru of a shot shall be assessed a 2-minute minor penalty.

(c) *NEW* A player who by accident (i.e.: missed stick lift, follow-thru of a shot, golf-style shot, etc.) injures an opponent with a high stick, causing blood, will be assessed a double minor penalty.

(d) At the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct may be assessed to a player who contacts an opponent above the normal height of the shoulders with a high stick. If injury results, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed

(e) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately attempts to injure or deliberately injures an opponent with a high stick.

(f) Contacting the ball above the normal height of the shoulders with the stick is prohibited and when it occurs, play shall be stopped and the ensuing face-off shall be in the offending team's defending zone unless:

Rule 62. High Sticks

- (1) a player of the non-offending team gains possession and control of the ball, in which case play shall be allowed to continue, or
- (2) A player of the offending team high sticks the ball into their own goal, in which case the goal shall be allowed.

Note: Where play is stopped for a high sticking the ball infraction, the offending team will not be permitted to change players until play resumes - See rule 19(g).

(e) A goal scored from a high stick shall not be allowed except when such a goal is scored by a player of the defending team into their own goal.

SITUATION 1 Rule 62 (d)

QUESTION: *A defending player high sticks the ball in their defending zone and the ball deflects to their own goaltender or to a teammate. When is play stopped?*

ANSWER: *When a teammate from their own team gains possession and control of the ball. Should the non-offending team gain control of the ball, play shall be allowed to continue.*

SITUATION 2 Rule 62 (d)(1)

A goaltender high sticks the ball. The ball drops in the goal crease and an opposing player shoots the ball into the goal.

RULING: *Goal.*

SITUATION 3 Rule 62 (d)

A player has their stick above the normal height of their shoulders. The ball, however, hits the butt-end of the stick below the level of the shoulders and goes into the goal.

RULING: *Goal*

SITUATION 4

QUESTION: *Can a player make a Lacrosse move with the ball where they cradle the ball in the air before shooting or passing?*

ANSWER: *Yes as long as the player's stick remains below the normal height of their shoulders. If the*

Rule 62. High Sticks

stick goes above the normal height of the shoulder, play would be stop immediately. Face-off would be in the offending team's end, and no line change.

Rule 63. Holding

(a) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who holds an opponent with their hands, stick or in any other manner. If the penalty assessed is for holding the stick, a Minor penalty for "Holding the Stick" shall be recorded and announced.

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

Rule 64. Hooking

(a) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player who impedes or seeks to impede the progress of an opponent by "Hooking" or "Butt-End Hooking" with their stick.

(b) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who injures an opponent by "Hooking" or "Butt-End Hooking".

Rule 65. Flooring the Ball

(a) ***NEW* In Minor divisions, including Junior Nationals, flooring** the ball is automatically completed the instant the ball crosses the goal line, and the Referee shall immediately blow their whistle, stopping play. If the ball shall have entered the goal, the flooring shall not be called and a goal shall be allowed. For the purpose of this rule, the centre red line will divide the floor into halves. Should any player of a team, equal or superior in numerical strength to the opposing team, shoot, "bat" or deflect the ball from their own half of the floor, beyond the goal line of the opposing team, play shall be stopped and the ball faced-off at the end zone face-off spot of the offending team.

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If during the play, the ball shall have entered the net of the opposing team, the goal shall be allowed, except if the ball has been batted with the hand into the opposing net. Any contact with the ball over the centre red line, with the ball continuing down over the goal line, nullifies "flooring" the ball.

Note 1: If during the period of a delayed whistle due to a foul by a player of the side NOT in possession of the ball, the side in possession "floors" the ball, the face-off following the stoppage of play shall take place in the neutral zone near the defending team blue line of the team "flooring" the ball.

Note 2: A team shall not be considered below the numerical strength of its opponent by reason of a penalized player remaining in the penalty box after their penalty has expired.

Note 3: When the ball is shot and rebounds from the body or stick of an opponent in their own half of the floor and crosses the goal line of the player shooting, it shall NOT be considered as "flooring".

ii) *NEW* In Adult divisions, including National A, B, C, D, U23, Masters and Legends, associations and leagues have the option to use Hybrid Flooring. At National level tournaments, Hybrid Flooring will be used.

When there is no 'race' for the ball on a delayed flooring, flooring will not be called until a defending player (excluding the Goaltender) crosses the threshold of defending zone face-off spot(s), and the ball has completely crossed the goal line.

Should there be a 'race' for the ball during a flooring, there are two (2) judgements an official must make when applying the 'hybrid-flooring:'

The official must determine if the ball will in fact cross the goal line in the attacking zone. If it is determined that the ball will NOT cross the goal line, then the flooring will be waved off. However, if it is determined that the ball will cross the goal line the official should proceed to the second judgment for hybrid-flooring.

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The officials second judgment is to determine whether a defending player (excluding the Goaltender) or attacking player would be first to potentially touch the ball after crossing the goal line. This decision must be made no later than the instant the first of the players crosses the threshold of the end zone faceoff spot(s), although the decision may be made earlier. If a defending player is determined to be the first player to potentially touch the ball, then hybrid-flooring will be called, and play should be stopped. If an Attacking player is determined to be the first to potentially touch the ball, then hybrid flooring will be waved off and play will continue.

NOTE 1: Should the ball be shot or propelled in such a manner that it travels around the boards or bounces off the end zone boards (behind the goal line), the official must determine which player would be potentially first to touch the ball, under these new conditions. If the ball comes above the goal line, the official will not stop play unless a defending player is the first to physically touch the ball. If the attacking team is first to touch the ball, the icing will be waved off.

NOTE 2: If a race for the ball is too close to determine which player would potentially touch the ball first, then hybrid-flooring must be called. Officials must err on the side of player safety with close plays, in the favor of stopping play for flooring.

NOTE 3: If a Goaltender leaves their crease with both feet, moving in the direction of the ball, the official will wave off the hybrid-flooring. However, if the Goaltender is out of the crease prior to flooring being initiated (e.g. retrieving a stick or leaving for an extra attacker etc.) and the Goaltender moves back toward their crease, the hybrid-flooring will remain in effect.

(b) "Flooring the Ball" shall not be called if a team is below the numerical strength of the opposing team at the instant the ball is shot.

(c) Play shall continue and the "Flooring the Ball" infraction shall

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not be called if it is caused directly from either player taking the face-off.

(d) If, in the opinion of the Referee, a player of the opposing team, except the goaltender, is able to play the ball before it crosses the goal line, but has not done so, the play shall continue, and the "Flooring the Ball" rule shall not apply.

(e) The "Flooring the Ball" infraction shall not be called and play shall continue when:

- (1) the ball has touched any part of an opposing player, their stick, or feet, or
- (2) the ball has touched the goaltender, their feet, or stick at any time before crossing the goal line.
- (3) the goaltender leaves their crease in an attempt to play the ball that may impede players or create an unsafe environment. If the goaltender takes 2 steps out of their crease, immediately recognizes that "Flooring the Ball" is in progress and returns to their crease, the "Flooring the Ball" situation will remain in effect.

(f) If the Referee has erred in calling a "Flooring the Ball" infraction under any conditions, the face-off shall take place at the centre floor face-off spot.

(g) *NEW* When flooring is called, the offending team shall not be permitted to make any player substitutions prior to the ensuing face-off. The players on the floor at the time the flooring infraction was initiated must remain on the floor until the next face-off is completed. This includes teams who decide to call a timeout; no player substitutions may be made.

NOTE1: If the offending team attempts to make a player change, the referee shall direct the substituted players to return to the floor. If the offending team persists in making an illegal substitution, the Referee may assess a Bench Minor penalty for Delay of Game.

NOTE2: Teams are permitted to replace their goaltender if they were removed from the game in exchange for an additional attacker.

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SITUATION 1 Rule 65 (a)

*The ball is shot by a player behind their blue line, hits a teammate's body or stick behind the centre red line, then goes down over the goal line. **INITIATE FLOORING.***

SITUATION 2 Rule 65 (a)

*The ball is passed from behind the blue line to a teammate who is standing with both feet back of the centre red line. The ball hits the stick of that player, which is over the centre red line, then goes down over the opponents' goal line. **NO FLOORING.***

SITUATION 3 Rule 65 (a)

*The ball is passed from behind the blue line to a teammate standing with one foot either over or back of the centre red line. The ball hits the teammate's stick which is over the centre red line, then goes down over the opponent's goal line. **NO FLOORING.***

SITUATION 4 Rule 65 (a) Note 3

*The ball is shot by an attacking player and hits a defending player who is back of the centre red line. The ball, after hitting the defending player, then goes down over the goal line of the player shooting the ball. **NO FLOORING.***

SITUATION 5

*A player standing with both feet back of the centre red line and the ball on their stick over the centre red line, shoots the ball down over the goal line. **NO FLOORING.***

SITUATION 6

*A player standing with one foot on the centre red line and one foot over or back of the centre red line and the ball on their stick over the centre red line, shoots the ball down over the goal line. **NO FLOORING.***

SITUATION 7 Rule 65 (a)

*The ball is shot by a player who is over the blue line to a teammate who is over the centre red line. The ball hits the latter player's body or stick and goes down over the goal line. **NO FLOORING.***

SITUATION 8 Rule 65 (a)

The ball is passed by a player standing with both feet back of their blue line and the ball on their stick over the blue line. The ball hits

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a teammate's stick or feet that are over the centre red line, then deflects down over the opposing goal line. NO FLOORING.

SITUATION 9 *Rule 65 (e)(2)*

*The ball is shot by a player standing behind the centre red line. The ball goes down the floor through the goal crease and then over the goal line. **INITIATE FLOORING.***

SITUATION 10 *Rule 65 (a)*

The ball is shot by a player from Team "A" in their half of the floor. It deflects off any player of either team before crossing the goal line. NO FLOORING.

SITUATION 11

The ball which is sitting on the centre red line is shot down over the goal line. It is not FLOORING

SITUATION 12

QUESTION: At which end zone face-off spot does the face-off take place following an flooring?

**ANSWER: The non-offending team chooses which side the faceoff will take place
RULE 57 (j).**

SITUATION 13 *Rule 65 (b)*

When the time of a penalty is up, the Off-floor Official should open the gate of the penalty bench. If a flooring situation is involved, as soon as the gate is opened, the player is considered to have completed their penalty and is on the floor, for the purpose of equal numbers (or not).

SITUATION 14 *Rule 65 (b)*

Where a penalty is being served which makes a team short-handed, and that team shoots the ball from behind the centre red line down over the opponent's goal line, NO FLOORING will be called and play shall be allowed to continue unless the penalty terminates before the ball is shot. If the team returns to full strength following the shot by one of its players, NO FLOORING can be called. The determining factor is based on the numerical strength at the instant the ball is shot.

Rule 65. Flooring the Ball

SITUATION 15

QUESTION: *The ball is shot by a player behind their blue line. A potential flooring is signaled by the back Referee. An opposing team player is within 10 feet of their players' bench and their substitute comes onto the floor as the ball passes within reach of these two players. Playing the ball would constitute a Bench Minor penalty for too many players. The opposing players make no attempt to play the ball in this situation, with the ball continuing on down over the goal line. Is flooring called or is it waved off because the opposing player could have played the ball?*

ANSWER: **NO FLOORING.** *The team shooting the ball should not be penalized because a line change was being made.*

Rule 66. Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

(a) A Minor penalty for Interference or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who:

- (1) interferes with or impedes the progress of an opponent who is not in possession of the ball, or
- (2) deliberately knocks a stick out of an opponent's hand, or
- (3) prevents an opponent who has lost or dropped their stick from regaining possession of it.

Note 1: The last player to touch the ball - other than the goaltender - shall be considered the player in possession.

Note 2: Often the action and movement of the attacking player causes the interference, since the defending players are entitled to "stand their ground" or "shadow" the attacking players. Players of the side in possession of the ball shall not be allowed to "run" deliberate interference for the ball carrier.

Note 3: Forcefully knocking the stick out of an opponent's hand with the stick should be assessed as slashing rather than interference.

Rule 66. Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

(b) A Minor penalty for Interference with the goaltender shall be imposed on a player who, by means of their stick or their body, interferes with or impedes the movements of the goaltender by actual physical contact. The penalty should be announced as "Interference with the Goaltender".

Note: A goaltender is not "fair game" just because they are outside the goal crease. A penalty for Interference (Minor or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty) or Charging (Minor or, at the discretion of the Referee, Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty) shall be called where an opposing player makes unnecessary contact with the goaltender. Likewise, Referees should be alert to penalize goaltenders for Tripping, Slashing, or Spearing in the vicinity of the goal.

Unless the ball is in the goal crease area, a player of the attacking side may not stand in the goal crease. If an attacking player deliberately stands in the goal crease, without interfering with the goaltender, the Referees shall stop the play and the ensuing face-off shall take place at the nearest face-off spot in the neutral zone. If the ball should enter the net while such conditions prevail the goal shall not be allowed. If an attacking player has physically interfered with the goaltender, prior to or during the scoring of the goal, the goal will be disallowed and a penalty for "Interference with the Goaltender" will be assessed and announced. The ensuing face-off shall be taken in the neutral zone, at the face-off spot nearest the attacking zone of the offending team.

If a player of the attacking team has been physically interfered with by the actions of any defending player so as to cause them to be in the goal crease and the ball should enter the net while the player so interfered with is still in the goal crease, the goal shall be allowed.

A Minor penalty shall be assessed to an attacking player, who while their team has possession of the ball, is interfered with by a defending player, but fails to attempt to avoid making contact with the goaltender. In addition, if a goal is scored it shall be disallowed.

A Minor penalty shall be imposed on an attacking player, not in possession of the ball, who is tripped or caused to fall and fails to attempt to avoid contact with the goaltender whether they are in or out of their crease.

Rule 66. Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

A Minor penalty shall be imposed on any attacking player, who makes deliberate contact with a goaltender whether in or out of the goal crease.

At the discretion of the Referee a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty may be imposed under Rule 52 (b) - Charging or Rule 54 (c) - Cross-Checking. In the event that a goaltender has been pushed into the net together with the ball after making a stop, the goal will be disallowed. If applicable, the appropriate penalties will be assessed.

(c) Where a stick or any object is thrown on the floor from the players' or penalty bench or where a player on the floor is interfered with by an opposing player or team official on the players' or penalty bench, (whether or not play is in progress), a Bench Minor penalty shall be assessed to that team if the Referee is unable to identify the person responsible, except as covered in Rule 36 (a) (4) - Awarded Goals and Rule 85 (d) - Tripping. If a goal is scored, no Bench Minor penalty would be assessed.

(d) Where a stick or any object is thrown on the floor from the players' or penalty bench or where a player on the floor is interfered with by an opposing player or team official on the players' or penalty bench (whether or not play is in progress) and the Referee is able to identify the person responsible; that person shall be assessed a Bench Minor penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty. When Rule 36 (a)(4) - Awarded Goals or Rule 85 (d) - Tripping are applied, the Bench Minor penalty would not apply but the Game Misconduct penalty would.

(e) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who injures an opponent by "interference".

(f) A Minor penalty shall be assessed a goaltender who deliberately places obstacles at or near their net which, in the Referee's opinion, would tend to prevent a goal from being scored. A Penalty Shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team if, in the Referee's opinion, such object or obstacle actually prevents a goal while the offending team's goaltender is legally on the surface. If a Penalty Shot is awarded under this rule, the Minor Penalty shall not be assessed. A goal shall be awarded if, in the opinion of the Referee, such object or obstacle actually prevents a goal after the offending goaltender has been legally substituted for by another player.

Rule 66. Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

SITUATION 1

QUESTION: *A player of the attacking team enters the opponent's goal crease illegally with the ball in the attacking zone. The defending goaltender slashes them. The Referee signals a delayed penalty on the goaltender and subsequently the attacking team scores a goal while the delayed penalty is still on, and the player is still in the crease. Is the goal allowed? Is the penalty to the goaltender assessed?*

ANSWER: *The goal is not allowed and a **double minor** penalty is assessed to the goaltender.*

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *Team "A" shoots the ball from behind the centre red line so as to constitute a possible flooring call. A player of Team "A" who is on-side and eligible to play the ball, attempts to do so in the opposing team's end, before flooring occurs. The goaltender of Team "B" shoots a portion of a broken stick so as to interfere with the ball. What penalty is assessed?*

ANSWER: *Allow play to be completed. Assess the goaltender a Minor penalty for Interference.*

SITUATION 3 Rule 66 (a)(1)

Where a player with a stick in their hands, shoots a broken stick or any other object on the floor at an opposing player and hits the opponent or interferes with their progress, whether or not they have the ball, assess a Minor penalty for interference. If the opposing player is injured by the broken stick, assess the guilty player a Major and Game Misconduct for Interference. A Match penalty may be assessed if, in the opinion of the Referee, there was either deliberate attempt to injure or deliberate injury.

SITUATION 4

Where a player is on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, and a stick or other object on the floor is shot at them by an opposing player preventing them from getting a clear and unimpeded shot on the goal, then award a Penalty Shot under Rule 85 (d). Classify this as being fouled from behind and being prevented from

Rule 66. Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

having a clear shot on goal. If the player is able to get a clear shot on goal, only a Minor penalty for Interference would be assessed.

SITUATION 5 *Rule 66 (d)*

QUESTION: *Would a penalty be assessed if a Team Doctor, who is identified as one of the five team officials occupying the players' bench, throws an object on the floor?*

ANSWER: *Yes. A Bench Minor penalty plus a Game Misconduct would be assessed.*

SITUATION 6 *Rule 66 (b)*

The key to understanding this rule is to realize that the onus is on the attacking player to avoid contact with the goaltender.

SITUATION 7 *Rule 66 (f)*

A team pulls its goaltender for an extra player. Before leaving their crease, the goaltender places their stick across the front of the goal, meanwhile their team scores a goal. The Referee, upon looking back to the other end of the rink, observes the stick across the front of the goal.

RULING: *Wash out the goal and assess the goaltender a Minor penalty for Interference.*

SITUATION 8 *Rule 66 (f)*

As the goaltender leaves the floor to be replaced by another player, they drop or place their stick in front of the net.

RULING: *It is the responsibility of the goaltender to keep the area near their net free of any obstacles that may prevent a goal from being scored. For an infraction of this rule, whether or not the action is observed by the Referee, a Minor penalty shall be assessed. If when the goaltender has been removed, the ball is prevented from entering the goal due to the stick, the Referee shall award a goal.*

Note 1: *Use the goal crease as the guideline for this situation and any part of the stick in contact with any part of the goal crease would constitute an Interference infraction.*

Rule 66. Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

Note 2: *If a player (as opposed to a goaltender) puts a stick in the crease with the goaltender off the floor, assess an Unsportsmanlike Conduct penalty under Rule 47 (a). If such action prevents the scoring of a goal, award a Goal under Rule 36 (b).*

SITUATION 9 *Rule 66 (f)*

Where the goaltender, who is leaving the floor, drops or places their stick on the floor a considerable distance out from the goal crease, NO penalty may be assessed if the action was not observed by the Referee. If the action was observed by the Referee, then a Minor penalty for Interference shall be assessed. However, when the goaltender has been removed, if the ball is prevented from entering the goal because of the stick then the Referee shall award a Goal.

SITUATION 10 *Rule 66 (f)*

A goaltender in their crease places any object near the goal posts and goal line. The opposing team shoots the ball which in the opinion of the Referee is prevented from entering the goal by the objects. What is the correct ruling?

RULING: *Assess the goaltender a Minor penalty for Interference. In this case a goal may not be awarded with the goaltender still on the floor.*

Rule 67. Interference by Spectators

(a) The Referee shall stop play if a player is being held or interfered with by a spectator, unless that player's team is in possession of the ball and in scoring position at the time. In this case, play shall be allowed to be completed before the stoppage. In any case, the face-off shall be where the stoppage took place, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

(b) The Referee shall stop play if any objects are thrown on the playing surface which interfere with the progress of the play. When the play resumes, the face-off shall be where the stoppage took place, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

Rule 67. Interference by Spectators

(b) The Referee shall stop play if any objects are thrown on the playing surface which interfere with the progress of the play. When the play resumes, the face-off shall be where the stoppage took place, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

Rule 68. Kick Shot

A Minor Penalty shall be assessed to any player except the goal-keeper who uses a kick shot to propel the ball during the game. A Major Penalty and a Game Misconduct will be assessed to any player who injures an opponent with their stick as result of a Kick Shot.

Rule 69. Kicking the Ball

(a) Kicking the ball shall be permitted in all zones. This action cannot result in a goal being scored.

(b) No goal can be scored when an attacking player kicks another object which, in turn, propels the ball directly or indirectly into the goal

SITUATION 1

If an attacking player kicks the ball and it is deflected into the goal by any player (attacking or defending) or goalkeeper, the goal shall NOT be allowed.

The key principle of this rule is that no goal can be scored when an attacking player kicks the ball unless the ball is subsequently clearly "shot" into the goal. After any kicked ball, the official should watch closely for a clear shooting action and if the ball enters the goal and no clear shooting action was observed, then the official must disallow the goal. The subsequent face-off after the above stoppage of play shall be in the neutral zone. To further clarify:

Any attacking player that kicks a ball to a teammate and:

- it deflects off the teammate's foot, body or stick - no goal*
- if it is deliberately directed into the goal by a teammate's stick, but not clearly shot - no goal.*
- if it is deflected or deliberately directed (but not kicked) into the goal by a teammate's foot - no goal.*

Rule 69. Kicking the Ball

- if it is kicked by an attacking player and then deflects off their own stick into the goal - no goal.

SITUATION 2 Rule 60 (c)

A stick is lying on the floor and an attacking player kicks the stick which in turn hits the ball. Subsequently the ball goes directly into the goal.

RULING: NO GOAL. Assess a Minor Penalty for Interference. Although the attacking player did not kick the ball into the net, the kicking action of the stick lying on the floor resulted in the ball going directly into the goal without a clear shooting motion. As per Rule 60 (c).

Rule 70. Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench

(a) No player may leave the players' bench or penalty bench at any time during a fight on the floor, or for the purpose of starting a fight. Substitutions made prior to the fight shall be permitted, provided the players so substituting do not enter the fight.

(b) For a violation of Rule 70 (a), a double Minor penalty shall be imposed on the player of the team who was the first to leave the players' or penalty bench during a fight. If players of both teams leave their respective benches at the same time, the first identifiable player of each team to do so shall incur a double Minor penalty. A Game Misconduct penalty shall also be imposed on any player penalized under this section; plus any other penalties they may incur. Refer to Section (d).

(c) Any player (other than those dealt with under Section (b) who leaves their players' or penalty bench during a fight and is assessed a Minor, Major or Misconduct penalty for their actions, shall also incur an automatic Game Misconduct penalty, in addition to any other penalties they may incur. This includes a player leaving the penalty bench, for which they are to be assessed a Minor penalty in addition to the Game Misconduct penalty. Such player would not have to be the first player to leave a bench.

Note 1: A maximum of 5 players per team may be assessed Game Misconducts for violations of Sections (b) and (c) of this rule during a stoppage of play. The maximum of 5 players shall include any players penalized under Rule 59 - Fighting and Roughing.

Rule 70. Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench

Note 2: Where one team has been clearly identified as the first to leave the bench and the Referee has assessed the 5 player maximum Game Misconducts, then in this situation a sixth player on one team may be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty under this section. This sixth player must be the player who left the bench first.

Note 3: Referees must record in detail on the Official Game Report or separate Penalty Report Form, any bench clearing incidents.

(d) A penalized player may not leave the penalty bench (whether or not play is in progress), except at the end of the period or on the expiration of their penalty. A Minor Penalty shall be assessed any player that leaves the penalty bench or returns to the surface before the expiration of this penalty.

However, in the case of a player returning to the surface prematurely due to an error by the Penalty Timekeeper, no penalty shall be assessed. and the player must only serve the time remaining in their penalty at the moment they returned to the surface.

(e) When a player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone is interfered with by a player of the opposing team who shall have illegally entered the game, or by a player or team official on the players' or penalty bench, the Referee shall award a Penalty Shot to the non-offending team.

(f) Any team official who goes on the floor after the start of the game, without the permission of the Referee, shall be assessed, at the discretion of the Referee, a Bench Minor or a Game Misconduct penalty. If a Game Misconduct penalty is assessed, the team official shall be ordered to the dressing room for the remainder of the game and the Referee shall submit a report in full detail to the President, who may assess further penalties.

(g) If a penalized player returns to the floor from the penalty bench before their penalty has expired, (either by their own error or the error of the Penalty Timekeeper), any goal scored by their own team while they are illegally on the floor shall not be allowed. All penalties assessed either team shall be served as regular penalties.

(h) If a player shall illegally enter the game from their own players' bench, any goal scored by their own team while they are illegally

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on the floor shall not be allowed. All penalties assessed either team shall be served as regular penalties.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 70 (d)(e)*

QUESTION: *What would happen if a player who enters the game illegally from the penalty bench, by reason of the Timekeeper's error, checks a player who has a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone?*

ANSWER: *A Penalty Shot would be awarded. The Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench before the expiry of a penalty would not be applied and the player would simply return to the penalty bench to serve the amount of time remaining in the penalty when they left the bench (even if a goal is scored on the Penalty Shot).*

SITUATION 2 *Rule 70 (d)(e)*

QUESTION: *What penalty would be assessed to a player who on their own, leaves the penalty bench before the expiry of their penalty, and checks a player who has a breakaway, in the neutral or attacking zone?*

ANSWER: *Award a Penalty Shot. The player leaving the penalty bench early would be assessed a Minor penalty to be served after their original time is up.*

SITUATION 3

In the case of Situation 2, let us assume that the player scores on the breakaway. The remainder of the original Minor penalty would be washed out, but the Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench early and the Minor, Major or Match penalty (originally calling for the Penalty Shot) would still be assessed.

SITUATION 4

In the case of Situation 2, let us assume that the penalized team is two players shorthanded. One player (#4) has 1:00 remaining in their Minor penalty and the other player (#13) has 1:30 remaining in their Minor penalty. Player #13 leaves the penalty bench early and checks an opposing player who is on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone.

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RULING: (a) If they score - #4's penalty would expire on the goal and #13 returns to the penalty bench to serve the remainder of their original Minor penalty, is assessed an additional Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench early and a Minor or Major penalty for the infraction that would have originally called for a Penalty Shot.

(b) If they do not score - Award a Penalty Shot and #13 returns to the penalty bench to serve the remainder of their original Minor penalty and is assessed an additional Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench early.

SITUATION 5 Rule 70 (b)

QUESTION: A player of Team "A" leaves the players' bench during a fight. They are the first player to leave a bench. They get into a fight with an opposing player already involved in the fight. What penalties would be assessed?

ANSWER: The player who leaves the players' bench would receive a double Minor for being the first player for leaving the bench, plus a Game Misconduct, as well a Major penalty and an additional Game Misconduct, under Rule 59 (a) - Fighting and Roughing. They would also be assessed a third Game Misconduct for taking part in another fight during the same stoppage of play, under Rule 59 (c). The player would also receive an additional Minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench before their time expired. The original two players who were fighting would both receive Majors and Game Misconducts for fighting. The player who becomes involved in the second fight would receive a second Major and Game Misconduct for the second fight. Finally, they would be assessed a third Game Misconduct for becoming involved in a second fight during the same stoppage of play, under Rule 59 (c) - Fighting and Roughing.

Note: When a situation arises that warrants the assessment of multiple Game Misconducts to a player, officials must ensure that each one is assessed and recorded on the Official Game Report,

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but have only one Game Misconduct per player announced on the P. A. system.

SITUATION 6 *Rule 70 (d)*

If a player serving a Misconduct comes on the floor before their penalty has expired, they would receive a Minor penalty. Put a player in the box to serve the Minor penalty immediately and delay the Misconduct for 2 minutes. After the Minor is over, the balance of the Misconduct can be completed.

SITUATION 7 *Rule 70 (a), (b), &(d)*

Where the first player to leave a bench comes from the penalty bench, they shall be assessed 2 plus 2 plus 2, plus a Game Misconduct, plus any other penalties they may be assessed under the rules. They receives a double Minor and Game Misconduct for being the first player to leave the penalty bench, plus another Minor for leaving before their penalty expires. If the benches empty, Rule 59 (a)(5) would not apply, however the officials should make every attempt to get the players back to their respective benches.

SITUATION 8

An incident occurs on the floor where a player is assessed a Match penalty. During that stoppage of play, the benches clear during a fight on the floor. How many penalties will be served?

RULING: *Rule 70 (c) - Note 1 stipulates that a maximum of 5 players per team may be assessed a Game Misconduct during one stoppage of play, for violations of*

Rule 70 (b)(c). This would then apply. In addition, the Match penalty would be assessed and served in the normal manner, regardless of the number of Game Misconducts already assessed a team. The player receiving the Match penalty may or may not be one of the players assessed a Game Misconduct.

Note: *In situations where players leave the bench during a fight on the floor, and the maximum of 5 players per team are assessed Game Misconducts for violations of Rule 70 (b)(c), it is still possible to assess Minor, Major, Misconduct, Game Misconduct (for an infraction to any rule other than Rule 70 (b)(c)), Gross Misconduct or Match penalties to players other than those included in the "maximum of 5 ejections" category.*

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SITUATION 9 Rule 70 (c) - Note 1

This Note stating that a maximum of 5 players per team may be assessed a Game Misconduct for violations of Sections (b) and (c) of this rule, may be applied more than once a game.

SITUATION 10 Rule 70 (c) Note 2

This Note states that six players on a team may be assessed a Game Misconduct when only one team is clearly identified as the first to leave the bench.

Note: *When all 12 players on the floor (5 players on the floor plus the two goaltenders) are fighting, and only one team leaves the bench, or where a team is clearly identified as the first to leave the bench, then a sixth Game Misconduct (and the associated double Minor) would be assessed that team. The penalty would be to the player who was first to leave the bench.*

SITUATION 11 Rule 70 (f)

Where a Manager or Coach is ordered to the dressing room, it is sufficient if they are away from the bench and not directing the team in any manner and in no way bothering the officials. This means they do not have to stay in the dressing room.

SITUATION 12 Rules 70 (d)(g)

If the Timekeeper or Penalty Timekeeper permits a player to return to the floor before their time has actually expired, this error must be corrected during the first stoppage of play following the actual time when the penalty should have expired. If the error was not discovered until after play resumed following this stoppage (and the actual penalty time had expired), then no adjustment shall be made if the error was discovered at a later period of time. The player will not be required to serve the unexpired time. All goals scored by their team shall count. If the error is reported during this first stoppage of play, the player would be required to serve the unexpired time (amount of time remaining in the penalty when the player left the bench), and any goal scored by their team while they are illegally on the floor shall not be allowed.

EXAMPLE A:

A player of Team "A" received a Minor penalty at 8:30. At 7:00, due to a Timekeeper's error, the player left the box. At 6:30, the penalty would have been up. Team "A" scored at 5:45 with the player on the floor. This is the first stoppage of play since the Timekeeper's

Rule 70. Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench

error and this error is immediately brought to the attention of the Referee.

RULING: *The goal would be allowed, as the actual penalty time was up when the goal was scored, but the player would be required to return to the penalty box to serve their remaining 30 seconds.*

EXAMPLE B:

A player of Team "A" received a Minor penalty at 8:30. At 7:00, due to a Timekeeper's error, the player left the box. Team "A" scored at 6:40. At 6:30 the penalty would have been up. When Team "A" scored at 6:40, which was the first stoppage of play, the error was discovered.

RULING: *Since the player of Team "A" was illegally on the floor, as there was still time remaining in their penalty, the goal would not be allowed and the player would be required to return to the penalty box to serve the 30 seconds that they had not served previously.*

EXAMPLE C:

A player of Team "A" received a Minor penalty at 8:30. At 7:00, due to the Timekeeper's error, the player left the box. At 6:40, Team "A" scored and at 6:30 the actual penalty time should have expired. At 5:50, the next stoppage of play, the Timekeeper's error was discovered and reported to the Referee.

RULING: *The goal shall not be allowed and the player shall be required to go back to the penalty box to serve the 30 seconds remaining in their penalty. The reason for this ruling is that the stoppage of play at 5:50 is actually the first stoppage of play following the actual time when the penalty should have expired. The goal at 6:40 was not actually the first stoppage of play.*

SITUATION 13 *Rule 70 (g)*

If a player leaves the penalty bench before their penalty time has expired and that player is fouled in any manner, the appropriate penalty shall be assessed and the player would return to the penalty bench. The only exception would be that no Penalty Shot or Goal may be awarded in this situation, as a goal may not be scored by their team, while the penalized player is illegally on the floor.

Rule 70. Leaving the Players' or Penalty Bench

SITUATION 14 Rule 70 (g)

Where a player has left the penalty box through their own error before their penalty has expired, any goal scored by their team shall be disallowed and the appropriate penalty assessed. This would hold true even if the goal was scored after the regular time for the penalty has expired and the player could have legally been on the floor. In essence, it is to be regarded as a delayed penalty.

SITUATION 15

QUESTION: *Where a player returns to the floor from the penalty box through their own error, before their penalty has expired and the other team scores a goal while they are still illegally on the floor. Does the goal count and would it cancel the penalty?*

ANSWER: 1. The goal would count.
2. The goal would cancel the unexpired penalty. The player would still have to go back to the penalty box to serve the penalty for leaving the penalty box too soon.

SITUATION 16 Rule 70 (a)

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

EXAMPLE:

On a stoppage of play, Team A8 comes off the players' bench on a player change. Before play resumes they become involved in a fight with Team B6.

QUESTION: *What penalties are assessed if:*

- i. Team A8 initiates or instigates the fight and both players fight.*
- ii. A fight takes place with both players being willing participants.*
- iii. A fight takes place with Team B6 being the instigator.*

RULING: *As follows:*

- i. A8 double Minor plus Game Misconduct for leaving players' bench for purpose of starting a fight, plus Minor for instigator, plus fighting Major + Game Misconduct. B6 receives a fighting Major plus Game Misconduct.*
- ii. A8 would not receive the instigator Minor. All*

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other penalties would remain the same as in (i) above.

iii. A8 would only receive a fighting Major and Game Misconduct. B6 would receive a Minor for instigator, plus a fighting Major plus Game Misconduct.

SITUATION 17

With 1:20 remaining in the second period, two players, one from each team, are assessed Minor penalties (coincidental). They are sent to their respective dressing rooms without incident. With 3 seconds left in the game, a fight breaks out on the floor and one of the players that left with 1:20 remaining, comes back on the floor and gets involved in the fight(s).

QUESTION: *What is the ruling?*

ANSWER: *This must be regarded as a special situation and therefore reported as such to the President. However, the player returning to the floor could still accumulate time penalties. There are a number of interesting possibilities:*

- 1. In all cases where a penalized player returns to the floor from the dressing room (or after having been escorted off the floor to go to the dressing room) during a fight on the floor, that player shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct plus any other penalties they may incur.*
- 2. If they were the first player to come on the floor they would be assessed a double Minor penalty plus a Game Misconduct for being the first player off the bench, plus a Gross Misconduct (as indicated in (1) above), plus any other penalties that they incur.*
- 3. Should a non-penalized player return to the floor from the dressing room during a fight on the floor, they would be considered as a player coming off the players' bench and penalized accordingly.*

Rule 71. Physical Harassment of Officials

(a) Any player or team official who intentionally touches, holds or pushes a Referee or Off-floor Official before, during or after a game

Rule 71. Physical Harassment of Officials

shall be assessed a Match penalty and shall be reported to the President by the Referee.

(b) Any player or team official who deliberately strikes, trips or body checks a Referee or Off-floor Official before, during or after a game shall be assessed a Match penalty and shall be reported to the President by the Referee. Such player or team official may be suspended for one year or more.

(c) Any player or team official who threatens or attempts to strike a Referee or any Off-floor Official before, during or after a game shall be assessed a Match penalty and shall be reported to the President by the Referee.

SITUATION 1

QUESTION: *A player in the penalty box grabs a Time-keeper or any Off-floor Official. What penalty is to be assessed?*

ANSWER: *A Match penalty must be assessed.*

SITUATION 2

This Rule and Rule 47 - Harassment of Officials and Other Misconduct - shall both apply whenever a stand-by Official has been appointed to a game and where that Official has been harassed or molested by any player or team official.

Rule 72. Off-sides

(a) Players of the attacking team must not precede the ball into the attacking zone.

Note 1: A "Floating Blue Line" exists in ball hockey. Once the attacking team legally crosses the opponent's blue line with the ball, the blue line is eliminated, and the attacking zone is now the area from the centre red line in. The terminology used when a team has legally gained control of the attacking zone eliminating the blue line is "THE BLUE LINE IS SET".

Note 2: A player actually propelling the ball who shall cross the line ahead of the ball, shall not be considered off-side, providing they are actually in possession and control of the ball with one foot in the neutral zone before crossing the blue line.

Rule 72. Off-sides

(b) For violation of this rule, play shall be stopped, and the face-off shall be in the neutral zone at the face-off spot nearest the attacking zone of the offending team or at the origin of the attempted pass, as covered by the rules.

(c) The position of the player's feet, and not that of their 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 inside edge of the determining blue line involved in the play.

Note 1: A player is on-side when either of their feet are in physical contact with, or on their own side of the line at the instant the ball completely crosses the outer edge of that line, regardless of the position of their stick.

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

(d) If a player legally carries or passes the ball from the neutral zone back into their own defending zone while a player of the opposing team is in such defending zone, the off-side shall be ignored and play shall continue.

(e) If an attacking player(s) precedes the ball that is shot, passed or deflected into the attacking zone by a teammate, or deflected into the attacking zone by a defending player; but a defending player is able to play the ball, the Referee shall signal a delayed off-side. The Referee shall drop their arm to nullify the off-side violation and allow play to continue if:

- (1) the defending team passes or carries the ball into the neutral zone, or
- (2) all attacking players in the attacking zone (at the time the ball crosses the blue line) clear the attacking zone by making foot contact with the blue line.

If the ball is shot on goal, during a delayed off-side, the play shall be allowed to continue under the normal clearing the zone rules. Should the ball enter the net in this situation, either directly or off the goaltender, or a player or official on the floor, the goal shall not be allowed as the original shot was off-side. If any attacking player

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touches the ball or attempts to gain possession of a loose ball while the ball is still in the attacking zone, the Referee shall stop play.

Note: The attacking zone must be completely clear of attacking players before a delayed off-side can be nullified with the ball still in the attacking zone.

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

Note: The Blue Line remains set until:

- i) An attacking player has propelled the ball out of bounds that results in the face-off occurring outside the blue line.
- ii) The ball is propelled across the centre red line. In all cases noted, the Blue Line has to be "RESET".

SITUATION 1

A player has one foot on the blue line and one foot over the blue line at the instant the ball completely crosses the blue line. NO OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 2

A player has both feet back of the blue line and their stick over the blue line at the instant that the ball completely crosses the blue line. NO OFFSIDE.

SITUATION 3

A player has one foot above the blue line (over top but not touching) and one foot over the blue line at the instant the ball completely crosses the blue line. OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 4

A player has one foot back of the blue line and one foot over the blue line at the instant that the ball completely crosses the blue line. NO OFFSIDE.

SITUATION 5

A player has both feet over the blue line, but the ball is still on the blue line. Potential OFF-SIDE but not until the ball completely crosses the blue line.

Rule 72. Off-sides

SITUATION 6 Rule 72 (a) Note 2

This is intended to mean that one foot should be touching the blue line or in the neutral zone with the player having possession and control of the ball before preceding and propelling the ball into the attacking zone.

SITUATION 7 Rule 72 (a) Note 2 & 72 (a)

A player with both feet over the blue line receives a pass from a teammate. They stop the ball with their stick before the ball crosses the line, then pulls it over the line. OFF-SIDE - the player must have control of the ball with one foot touching the blue line or in the neutral zone, for the propelling the ball rule to be applicable. If this player then comes back, puts one foot on the blue line, they may then precede and propel the ball into the attacking zone.

SITUATION 8 Rule 72 (a) Note 1

An attacking player has both feet over the blue line. A teammate in the neutral zone shoots the ball. The ball hits an opponent, deflecting off their body or stick, then the ball crosses the blue line. DELAYED OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 9 Rule 72 (d)

An attacking player has both feet over the blue line. An opposing player has possession of the ball in the neutral zone. This player now shoots or passes the ball back into their defending zone while the attacking player is still in the zone. NO OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 10

The ball is in the possession of the attacking team in the attacking zone. The ball is passed back to the centre line. The ball comes half out over the center line (half on the line and half over the line) then is shot deep in the zone again. NO OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 11

An attacking player crosses the blue line with the ball. Once the ball crosses the blue line the zone is set.

SITUATION 12

An attacking player or defending player in the attacking zone shoots the ball out over the centre red line. The attacking player or players, must come back, put one foot (at least) on the blue line and keep the foot on the line until the ball completely crosses the line again. NO OFF-SIDE will then be the call.

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SITUATION 13 Rule 72 (a) Note 1

A defending player shoots the ball out over their defending centre red line. It then deflects off another defending player back into their defending zone while an attacking player is in that zone. DELAYED OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 14 Rule 72 (a) Note 2

An attacking player straddling the attacking blue line takes a pass on their stick in the neutral zone. They then brings the foot which was in the neutral zone over the line while the ball is still on their stick in the neutral zone. They then pull the ball over the blue line. NO OFF-SIDE.

SITUATION 15

A player has one foot over the blue line and one foot back of the blue line in the neutral zone. The foot in the neutral zone is in the air and not on the floor at the instant the ball crosses the blue line. OFFSIDE.

SITUATION 16

QUESTION: *The ball is shot by a player from behind the centre red line. A teammate precedes the ball across the attacking blue line. The Referee signals a delayed off-side. The back Referee is signaling a potential flooring. The ball continues on down the floor crossing the goal line. Assuming the attacking player did not clear the zone, which infraction is called, off-side or flooring?*

ANSWER: *Flooring.*

SITUATION 17

For off-sides, the face-off should take place on the side of the floor closest to where the ball crossed over the blue line. This refers to situations where the ball is carried into the attacking zone causing an off-side.

SITUATION 18

When a penalty is over, the Penalty Timekeeper should open the penalty box door. Even though the player coming out of the box would be off-side, the fact that they may wait until the ball crosses the blue line to come on the floor would not change the fact that

Rule 72. Off-sides

they are still off-side. As soon as the Penalty Timekeeper opens the penalty box door, the player is considered on the floor.

SITUATION 19

When a player comes on the floor from either the players' or penalty bench in their attacking zone, thereby preceding the ball in their attacking zone, the off-side will apply. Should the ball cross the blue line before the player actually gets on the floor, the play shall be legal and no off-side shall be called. As explained in Situation 18 of this rule, in the case of a player getting on the floor after serving a penalty, such player shall not be entitled to wait in the penalty box until the ball has crossed the blue line. Once their time has expired, the player shall be considered on the floor for the purpose of this rule.

GUIDELINES FOR DELAYED OFF-SIDE SITUATIONS

1. The attacking zone must be completely clear of all players before the off-side is nullified.
2. An attacking player in the attacking zone cannot come out and make foot contact with the blue line and go back into that zone while a teammate is still there and the delayed off-side still in effect.
3. Attacking players who were not off-side when the delayed off-side went into effect, must wait until the delayed off-side is nullified before they can go into their attacking zone.
4. If the ball is shot from behind the center red line (a flooring situation) with attacking players in their attacking zone, and the ball is not able to be played by a defending player before it crosses the goal line, then the flooring call would be made in lieu of the off-side.

SITUATION 20

No goal may be scored on a delayed off-side by the offending team while the delayed off-side is still in effect, unless the defending team shoots or puts the ball in their own net without action or contact by the offending team (as in a delayed penalty situation).

QUESTION: *A team shoots the ball in the direction of the goal and the delayed off-side goes into effect (the Referee raises their arm) but before the ball gets to the goal, the offending team clears*

Rule 72. Off-sides

the zone and the Referee drops their arm. When the ball enters the goal the Referee's arm is down. Does the goal count?

ANSWER: No.

SITUATION 21 Rule 72 (f)

For the purpose of this rule the following guidelines apply when determining an "Intentional Off-side". The play shall be considered an "Intentional Off-side" when:

- 1. A player deliberately plays the ball in a delayed off-side situation, knowing that he is off-side.*
- 2. A player deliberately carries the ball into the attacking zone when he knows that players from his team are in an off-side position. When this occurs, play shall be stopped immediately, and the ball shall be faced-off at the end zone face-off spot, in the defending zone of the offending team.*

SITUATION 22

A delayed off-side is signaled by the Referee. Attacking players A5 and A8 leave the attacking zone into the neutral zone ("tagging up"). Attacking player A10 leaves the floor inside the attacking zone and goes into their players' bench. The ball is still in the attacking zone.

QUESTION: *What does the Referee do?*

ANSWER: *The Referee would drop their arm thereby nullifying the delayed off-side provided that the substitute for player A10 does not enter the attacking zone until such time as the delayed offside has been nullified (the instant the zone is completely free of attacking players). If the substituting player enters the zone before the Referee lowers their arm, the delayed off-side would remain in effect. Flooring.*

Rule 73. Passes

(a) The ball may be passed by any player to a player of the same team within any one of the three zones into which the floor is divided without incurring an off-side penalty.

Rule 73. Passes

(b) A pass shall be considered to have been completed if the ball so passed contacts any part of the stick, body or foot of a player on the same team.

(c) A player anywhere in their own half of the rink is eligible to receive a forward pass from a teammate, provided they are on-side and they may also play the ball passed into the attacking half of the floor, provided the ball precedes the player completing the pass over the blueline.

(d) If an attacking player passes the ball backwards towards their own goal from the attacking zone, an opponent may play the ball regardless of whether or not they (the opponent) was in the same zone at the time the ball was passed.

Note: The position of the ball, and not the position of the player's feet, is the determining factor in deciding from which zone the pass was made.

Rule 74. Ball Must Be Kept in Motion

A Minor penalty shall be assessed for Delay of Game, any player who deliberately holds the ball against the boards or any part of the goal in any manner, unless they are being checked by an opponent.

Note: Referees must determine the offending player and enforce these rules quickly.

SITUATION 1

Team A is already shorthanded when another delayed penalty is signaled against Team A. Team B, wishing to have a stoppage of play, pushes the ball towards a Team A player who refuses to play the ball. The Referee shall not stop the play as the defending Team A is not in violation of this rule.

Rule 75. Ball Out of Bounds or Unplayable

(a) When the ball goes outside the playing area or strikes obstacles above the playing surface, play shall be stopped. The resulting face-off shall be where the ball last touched a player, their feet or stick, or an official, except when otherwise stated in the rules.

Rule 75. Ball Out of Bounds or Unplayable

(b) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player who delays the game by deliberately shooting, batting or throwing the ball outside the playing surface of the rink. The resulting face-off shall be at the spot where the offense occurred, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

(c) If the ball is shot on the back of the net and comes off without any delay or, if a player or goaltender knocks the ball off the back of the goal netting without unnecessary delay, play shall continue. If the ball is frozen between opposing players or cannot be removed from the back of the net, the Referee shall stop play and the face-off shall take place at a location covered by the rules.

Note: Existing rules are adequate to deal with the situation regarding play in the attacking zone, but officials should be alerted to move the face-off into the neutral zone in every case where it is the action of the attacking players which has caused the stoppage, even though they may not be actually freezing the ball themselves.

(d) A Minor penalty shall be assessed a goaltender who deliberately drops or throws the ball on the goal netting to cause a stoppage of play.

(e) *NEW* As a result of the ball being shot out of play or becoming unplayable with the zone set, play will be stopped and the ensuing face off will take place with the zone remaining set, regardless of which team caused the stoppage.

NOTE 1: With the zone set, if the ball is propelled, deflected, or becomes unplayable outside the blue line of the attacking zone, the zone will remain set, but the ensuing faceoff will take place at one of two faceoff locations outside the attacking blue line closest to where the ball was last touched.

NOTE 2: With the zone set, if the ball is propelled, deflected, or becomes unplayable inside the attacking blue line, the ensuing faceoff will take place at one of two endzone faceoff locations, inside the attacking zone closest to where the ball was last touched.

Rule 75. Ball Out of Bounds or Unplayable

NOTE 3: Notwithstanding the previous, referees must penalize any player of either team who deliberately shoots, bats, throws, or delays the game for a purpose of a stoppage, as per Rule 55 (a) Note 3 – Delay of Game.)

SITUATION 1 *Rule 75 (c)*

The ball is shot from behind the net and goes under the base plate or through the goal netting to a position in front of the net. In this case, play shall be stopped and the face-off shall take place at a spot covered by the rules.

SITUATION 2 *Rule 75 (c)*

If the ball becomes lodged on the back of the net, players are now given an opportunity to play the ball off the net. Quite often, the goaltender, a defenseman or an attacking player can do this without delay. This is an acceptable practice. However, if this is not possible given a reasonable opportunity, the Referee should stop play.

Rule 76. Ball Out of Sight and Illegal Ball

(a) At any time where the Referee loses sight of the ball, play shall be stopped. The resulting face-off shall be at the point where play was stopped, unless otherwise stated in the rules.

(b) If while play is in progress, a ball other than the one legally in play appears, the play shall not be stopped but shall continue with the legal ball until the play then in progress is completed.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 76 (b)*

Where a second ball appears on the floor, allow play to be completed if the second ball in no way affects the legal ball. Stop play when the play has been completed, unless one of the officials picks up the second ball.

Note 1: *When possible, officials should make every attempt to pick up the second ball in order that play may continue.*

Note 2: *If a player deliberately shoots the second ball at an opposing player in possession and control of the legal ball, assess a Minor penalty for interference under Rule 66. If the player in possession and control of the legal ball is on a breakaway in the*

Rule 76. Ball Out of Sight and Illegal Ball

attacking or neutral zone and the second ball is shot at them, this gesture shall be considered as fouling from behind and Rule 85 (d) - Tripping, shall apply, meaning that a Penalty Shot shall be awarded against the offending team if the player on the breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone was prevented from having a clear shot on goal.

Rule 77. Ball Striking Official

Play shall not be stopped if the ball touches an official anywhere on the rink, except when the ball is deflected directly off an official into the goal or out of the playing area.

(a) If a team is withdrawn from the floor and fails to return and start play, or if being on the floor, fails to start play within TWO MINUTES after being ordered to do so by the Referee, the game or series shall be suspended. The team officials and/or players of the team which are responsible for any of these actions may be suspended for one year or more from the date of the infraction. The Referee shall report full details of the incident to the President. If a team, after being ordered to return, does return to start play, then a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct shall be assessed to the Coach for Delay of Game. If this infraction occurs in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or anytime in overtime, a Penalty Shot (in addition to the Major penalty and a Game Misconduct) shall be awarded against the offending team's coach, as stated in Rule 55 (e) - Delay of Game.

Rule 78. Refusing to Start Play

(a) The commencement of the two-minute warning and the reason for such warning shall be announced over the public address system, on the instructions of the Referee.

(b) If a team is withdrawn from the floor or fails to go on the floor, or being on the floor, fails to start play a SECOND TIME within the same game after being ordered to do so by the Referee, the two-minute allowance shall not be granted, and the game will be officially suspended. The team officials and/or players of the team which are responsible for any of these actions may be suspended for one year or more from the date of the infraction. The Referee shall report full details of the incident to the President.

Rule 78. Refusing to Start Play

Note: Should the offending team be on the floor surface, the order shall be given in person by the Referee. If the offending team is not on the floor, the Timekeeper, on the instruction of the Referee, will convey the order to the offending team. The order may be given to any player or team official of the offending team.

(c) If a team fails to present itself at the time and place appointed to play any game, the game shall be awarded to the opposing team, unless such failure is caused by an unavoidable accident or unforeseen contingency. The team official and/or players responsible for any of these actions shall be reported to the President by the Referee, giving full details of the incident.

(d) A player or team official who refuses to leave the bench or playing area after they have been assessed a Game Misconduct penalty, Game Ejection, Gross Misconduct or Match penalty, TWO MINUTES AFTER BEING ORDERED TO DO SO BY THE REFEREE, the game or series shall be suspended. The team officials and/or players of the teams which are responsible for any of these actions may be suspended for one year or more from the date of the infraction. The referee shall report full details of the incident to the President.

IF THE PLAYER OR TEAM OFFICIAL AFTER BEING ORDERED TO LEAVE, DOES LEAVE THE BENCH OR THE FLOOR DURING THE ALLOTTED 2 MINUTES, then a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct shall be assessed to the Coach for Delay of Game. If this infraction occurs in the last two minutes of regular playing time, or anytime in overtime, a Penalty Shot (in addition to the Major Penalty and a Game Misconduct) shall be awarded against the offending team's, as stated in Rule 55 e - Delay of Game.

Rule 79. Slashing

(a) *NEW* A 2-minute minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who impedes or seeks to impede the progress of an opponent by “slashing” with their stick.

(b) A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty will be assessed to any player who injures an opponent with a “slash”.

Rule 79. Slashing

(c) A “slashing” penalty shall be assessed any player who swings their stick at an opponent (whether out of range or not) without actually striking them, or who, on the pretext of playing the ball, makes a wild swing at the ball with the objective of intimidating their opponent.

Note: Any player who takes a careless golf-like swing at the ball, whether the player makes contact with the ball or an opponent within a sticks length of the offending player, is to be penalized under this rule.

(d) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately attempts to injure or deliberately injures an opponent with a slash.

Rule 80. Spitting

(a) A Match penalty shall be assessed any player or team official who deliberately spits on or at an opponent, official, team official or spectator. The Referee shall report full details of the incident to the President.

(b) A Minor penalty will be assessed to any player or team official who deliberately spits on the playing surface.

SITUATION 1

Where a team official has been removed from the bench and ordered to the dressing room for a spitting infraction, the offending team would be required to place a player on the penalty bench to serve the 5-minute time penalty. Where the team official was assessed a minor penalty for spitting, the offending team would be required to place a player on the penalty bench to serve the 2-minute time penalty.

In either case, that player would have to be selected from the players on the floor at the time of the infraction.

Rule 81. Start of Game and Periods

(a) The game shall commence at the time scheduled by a face-off in the centre of the rink. It 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

Rule 81. Start of Game and Periods

presentation, unless consented to reasonably in advance by the Visiting Team.

(b) To start the game, at the beginning of each period (including any overtime periods) and following the scoring of a goal, the Referee shall conduct a face-off at the centre floor spot.

(c) Home teams shall have the choice of goals to defend at the start of the game. See Rule 9 (e).

(d) At the beginning of each period, only the players taking part in the actual face-off shall be allowed on the floor. All other players not taking part in the face-off shall go directly to their benches. For an infraction of this rule, a Bench Minor penalty for delay of game shall be assessed the offending team.

(e) At the end of each period, all players must remain on their respective players' or penalty bench until directed off by the Referee. The Visiting team shall leave the floor first, unless otherwise directed by the Referee. Failure to comply shall result in a Bench Minor penalty. Any unusual circumstances shall be reported to the President. A Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to the coach of any team that fails to comply with this rule at the end of the game if an altercation that results in penalties of any kind is either in progress as the game ends, or begins after the game has ended.

SITUATION 1 Rule 81 (d)

This section would not apply when teams come on the floor for their pre-game warm-up and stay on the floor for the start of the game. The Referee would simply blow their whistle and the players would then go to their benches. Likewise, do not apply the rule during the time lapse between the periods and the start of the first overtime period, unless the teams leave the floor and go to their dressing rooms.

SITUATION 2 Rule 81 (d)

Where this rule is applied at the beginning of a period, this entails that NO player change can take place before the ball is dropped to start the period. The players on the floor must be the ones starting the period, unless a penalty is assessed at that time which will make a team short-handed.

Rule 81. Start of Game and Periods

SITUATION 3 *Rule 81 (e)*

Where one or both teams have players in the penalty box at the end of the period, they must remain in the box until directed by the Referee to leave. The player(s) would be released with their respective teams.

SITUATION 4 *Rule 81 (e)*

Although this rule is not intended to prevent a team from showing enthusiasm for a victory at the conclusion of the game, the Referee, could inform both benches to follow this procedure. Failure of the team(s) to comply should be reported to the President.

Rule 82. Throwing Stick or Object

(a) Where any player of the defending team, including the goaltender, deliberately throws their stick or any part thereof, or any other object at the ball or ball carrier in the 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 attacking team. If a goal is scored, the Penalty Shot shall not be awarded.

(b) A Minor penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately throws their stick or any part thereof or any other object at the ball or ball carrier in any zone, except when such act has been penalized by the awarding of a Penalty Shot or a Goal.

(c) A Minor penalty for Throwing a Stick / Object (as applicable) shall be assessed any player who deliberately throws their stick or any part thereof, or any other object in any zone, but not at the ball or ball carrier.

(d) A Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who deliberately throws a stick or any part thereof or any object, outside the playing area.

EXAMPLES:

1. If a player had possession of the ball in the neutral zone and an opposing player who is located in any one of the defending, neutral or attacking zones throws their stick or any other object at the ball or ball carrier, the penalty to be assessed would be a MINOR PENALTY, except when such act has been penalized by the awarding of a Penalty Shot as in example (c) below.

Rule 82. Throwing Stick or Object

II. If a player has possession of the ball in their attacking zone and an opposing player who is located in any one of the defending, neutral or attacking zones throws their stick or any object at the ball or ball carrier, a PENALTY SHOT would be awarded.

III. If a player has possession of the ball in the neutral zone and an opposing player who is located in any one of the defending, neutral or attacking zones throws their stick or any other object at the ball or ball carrier, and during the time elapsed between the actual throwing, shooting, or kicking of the stick/object, and the time when it actually reaches the ball or ball carrier, the ball has reached the attacking zone, award a Penalty Shot.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 82 and Rule 36 (a) - Awarded Goals*

A goal shall be awarded to the attacking team if a stick or any part thereof or any other object is thrown by a defending player at an opponent in control of the ball on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, preventing a shot at the open goal.

Note: *An open goal is defined as one from which the goaltender has been removed for an additional attacking player*

SITUATION 2

A goaltender throws their stick at the ball in their own defending zone. The ball is not in the possession of an attacking player and was last in possession of a defending player.

QUESTION: *What player of the non-offending team would be awarded the Penalty Shot?*

ANSWER: *Any player of the non-offending team who was on the floor at the time of the infraction could take the shot, as stipulated in Rule 35 (c).*

SITUATION 3

QUESTION: *Can a player kick a stick that is on the floor back to their goaltender or another teammate without being assessed a penalty?*

ANSWER: *Yes - provided the kicked stick does not interfere with the play or an opposing player. (This is consistent with the guidelines for shooting a stick back to a teammate as described in Rule 51 Situation 5).*

Rule 82. Throwing Stick or Object

SITUATION 4 Rule 82

A stick is thrown to a player on the floor by a teammate who is also on the floor. The player picks up the stick.

RULING: *Assess a Minor penalty to the player throwing the stick and assess a Minor penalty for “illegally receiving a stick”, to the player who picks up the stick.*

SITUATION 5

Where a player throws their stick at an opposing player, whether or not they have the ball, assess a Minor penalty for Throwing the Stick (or Penalty Shot as appropriate). If the opposing player is injured by the thrown stick, assess the guilty player a Major penalty and Game Misconduct for Interference. A Match penalty may be assessed if, in the opinion of the Referee, there was either deliberate attempt to injure or deliberate injury. See Rule 66 (e).

SITUATION 6 Rule 82 (a)(b)

Where a stick is thrown by a defending player in the neutral zone and another stick is thrown at the ball or ball carrier by a defending player in their defending zone, a Minor penalty shall be assessed and a Penalty Shot shall be awarded. Should the player fouled score on the Penalty Shot, the Minor penalty shall still be assessed for the first infraction in the neutral zone.

SITUATION 7

The goaltender is out of the goal (in the corner or on their way to the bench) and a stick is thrown at the loose ball by the defending team. Such a situation would call for a Minor penalty or a Penalty Shot depending on the location of the ball when the stick is thrown.

QUESTION: *Since the goaltender is out of the net, do you award a goal?*

ANSWER: *No, the determining factor in whether a goal is awarded is the substitution of the goaltender. If the goaltender is anywhere on the floor and no substitute has replaced them, then only a Minor penalty or a Penalty Shot would be called.*

Rule 83. Tied Game

(a) If at the end of regulation time, the score is tied and overtime is to be played, the following shall take place:

Rule 83. Tied Game

- (1) The teams will not change ends.
- (2) The ball shall be faced-off at centre floor and the play shall continue with a ten-minute sudden victory overtime period.
- (3) If the score is still tied after the sudden victory ten-minute overtime period, the teams would take the normal between-period break and return to play ten minute sudden victory periods. The teams will now change ends.

(b) Any overtime period shall be considered part of the game, and all unexpired penalties shall remain in force.

(c) If either team declines to play in the necessary overtime period or periods, the game shall be declared a loss for that team.

Note 1: Members and leagues may make their own rules regarding overtime for games under their jurisdiction.

Note 2: Games may end in a tie, unless a winner must be determined, in which case overtime will be played.

Note 3: Where the organizers of a tournament or league decide to employ a shoot-out to break a tie at the end of regulation play or any overtime period, the following

- (1) Shoot-outs shall consist of a best of 5 formats with teams taking alternate shots
- (2) If still tied after 5 shooters from each team have shot, then teams shall alternate shots in a sudden victory format
- (3) The home team has the choice of shooting first or second in the shoot-out
- (4) Teams will defend the same nets as at the end of regulation or any played overtime
- (5) The procedure governing the taking of the shot shall be as set out in Rule 35 (penalty shots)
- (6) No player may shoot more than once until the entire game roster of their team (aside from goaltenders) has been exhausted
- (7) Players serving any type of penalty which has not expired at the conclusion of regulation time or overtime, shall not be eligible to participate in the shoot-out

Rule 83. Tied Game

(8) Prior to taking a shot, players shall turn their back to the scorekeeper so their number may be properly recorded

(9) Ineligible shooters:

(d) If the referee becomes aware before the shot has commenced that the player about to take the shot is ineligible to take the shot for any reason, the referee shall allow the coach to substitute another player;

(e) If the referee becomes aware after the shot has commenced or has been completed, that the player taking the shot was ineligible to take the shot for any reason then the result of the shot will be considered "no goal" and no substitute shooter will be permitted;

(f) For the purposes of this rule, the shot is deemed to commence when the referee blows their whistle to signal for the player to proceed with the shot.

Rule 84. Time of Game

(a) Three periods of actual playing time with a two-minute intermission between each period will be the time allowed for each game.

(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) Teams shall change ends after the completion of each regulation period and each overtime period (except as stated in Rule 83 (a)(1)).

(d) If any unusual delay occurs within five minutes before the end of the first or second period, the Referee may order the next regular intermission to be taken immediately. The balance of the 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.

(e) ***NEW* Each team shall be permitted to take one time-out of thirty seconds during the course of the game.** This time-out must be taken during a normal stoppage of play. Any player designated by the Coach may indicate to the Ref

Rule 84. Time of Game

eree that their team is exercising their option, and the Referee will report the time-out to the Game Timekeeper who shall be responsible for signaling the termination of the time-out.

Note 1: All players, including goaltenders, on the floor at the time of the time-out, will be allowed to go to their respective benches.

Note 2: Both teams may take their respective time-outs during the same stoppage of play. However, once a team has called their time-out, the second team must indicate their intentions to take a time-out during the same stoppage of play before the initial 30 seconds are over.

Note 3: Player requesting a time-out must be on the floor. The player's number must be recorded on the game sheet.

***NEW* Note 4:** Each team will be allowed to take one time out over the course of overtime. This includes teams who have previously used their one allocated time out during regulation time.

TIME-OUT GUIDELINES

- 1. Each team may have one thirty second time-out per game.**
- 2. *NEW* Each team will be allowed to take one time-out over the course of overtime, including teams who may have previously used their allocated timeout during regulation time.**
3. Both teams may take their time-out during the same stoppage of play.
4. All players including goaltenders may go to their respective benches during the time-out.
5. The Referee must advise the Timekeeper of the time-out and the Timekeeper will indicate when the time-out is over.
6. The Referee should allow the calling of a time-out at a stoppage of play, at any time up to the point where the referee blows the whistle during the line change procedure. Once the whistle is blown, the face-off must occur and the request for a time-out will not be granted.

Rule 84. Time of Game

7. After the time-out, the line change procedure shall re commence.

Rule 85. Tripping

(a) A Minor penalty or, at the discretion of the Referee, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who trips an opponent. If injury results, a Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

Note: A penalty shall not be assessed if, in the Referee's opinion, a player is unquestionably hook-checking the ball and obtains possession of it, thereby tripping the ball carrier.

(b) *NEW* A double minor penalty, or at the discretion of the Referee, a Match penalty based on the degree of violence of impact with the floor shall be assessed any player who uses their feet to knock an opponent's feet out from under them with a kicking or leg dragging motion from behind ("slew footing"). "A match penalty shall be assessed to any player who injures an opponent with a slew foot"

Note: If a player in the process of falling or sliding along the floor, hits or knocks the ball from their opponent's stick prior to making actual body contact, the tripping shall be called.

(c) Where a player uses their stick, knee, hand, foot, arm or elbow in any manner or falls or slides along the floor directly in the path of the ball, causing the ball carrier to trip and lose possession of the ball, a penalty shall be assessed.

Note: If a player in the process of falling or sliding along the floor, hits or knocks the ball from their opponent's stick prior to making actual body contact, the tripping action shall be called.

(d) When a player in control of the ball on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone, is tripped or otherwise fouled from behind and thus prevented from having a clear shot on goal, having no other opponent to pass other than the goaltender, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team. Nevertheless, the Referee shall not stop play until the attacking team has lost control of the ball to the defending team.

Rule 85. Tripping

Note: “Control of the ball” shall be defined as the act of propelling the ball with the stick, the foot(s) or the glove(s). If, while it is being propelled, the ball shall touch the person, stick or foot of another player or should hit the goal post or go free, the player shall be deemed no longer in control. The intention of this rule is to restore a good scoring opportunity which has been lost by reason of the foul, and therefore, where there is no reasonable scoring chance lost by reason of the foul, a Penalty Shot should not be awarded.

SITUATION 1 *Rule 85 (d)*

CLARIFICATION: *The words “otherwise fouled” shall include throwing a stick or any other object at the ball or ball carrier, or again shooting any object at the ball or ball carrier or a player without helmet chasing a player on a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone.*

SITUATION 2

QUESTION: *A player has a breakaway in the neutral or attacking zone and is fouled from behind. They then get up and take a clear unimpeded shot on goal. Should a Penalty Shot be awarded if the goal is not scored?*

ANSWER: *No. A penalty for tripping would be assessed if a goal is not scored.*

SITUATION 3 *Rule 85 (a)(b)*

The tripping rule is also to be used to penalize any act of taking out an opponent’s feet, such as slew footing, submarining, or diving at an opponent’s feet which results in the player being knocked off their feet.

Rule 86. Head Contact

a) A 2-minute Minor Penalty shall be assessed to any player who accidentally contacts an opponent in the head, face or neck with any part of the player’s body or equipment other than the stick.

b) *NEW* A double minor penalty or a Major Penalty plus a Game Misconduct penalty at the discretion of the Referee and based on the degree of violence of impact, shall be assessed to any player who intentionally contacts an opponent in the head, face or neck

Rule 86. Head Contact

with any part of the player's body or equipment other than the stick.

c) A Major Penalty plus a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed any player who injures an opponent under this Rule.

d) A Match Penalty shall be assessed to any player who deliberately attempts to injure or deliberately injures an opponent under this Rule.

Note: Contact to an opponent in the head, face or neck with a stick is to be penalized under the appropriate stick penalty.

CLARIFICATIONS ON HEAD CONTACT

Referees should be aware of the tragic consequences of head injuries and concussions and strictly enforce this rule. It is the responsibility of players, team officials and Referees to make every attempt possible to reduce the incident of this frightful injury. Team officials can teach players legitimate methods of checking an opponent, while players can be educated to the dangers of head contact. The Referee has the responsibility to penalize players who contact an opponent to the head. If the Referees are consistent and strict in calling infractions that may lead to concussions, then along with the cooperation of the players and team officials, these types of fouls and the chances of players suffering such injuries can be significantly reduced.

A fight is still to be called a fight, not Head Contact.

Referees are to strictly enforce penalties that call for infractions as a result of low hits.

Rule 87. Diving/Embellishment

A Minor penalty for Unsportsmanlike Conduct shall be imposed on a player who attempts to draw a penalty by their actions (diving). This penalty may be assessed with or without a foul to the opposing team at the discretion of the Referee.

Rule 87. Diving/Embellishment

RATIONALE: this rule has been called for a number of years under other sections of the rulebook, but this now allows it to be a specific rule.

Note: This rule covers two different types of actions, both of which are penalized with a minor penalty which is recorded as “Unsportsmanlike Conduct”. “Diving” refers to the act of attempting to draw a penalty when no infraction has occurred. This will result in only a penalty for diving being assessed.

The second type of action is often referred to as “embellishment”. This covers a situation where an infraction occurs but the player who is fouled attempts to make the infraction look worse than it really is to “sell” the call or to get the referee to assess more than a minor penalty. In this circumstance, it is appropriate to assess a minor penalty for the initial infraction and a coincidental minor for unsportsmanlike conduct for the embellishment.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REFEREE ON REPORTS

NOTE: Although a Canada Ball Hockey Association representative will be assigned to all inter-member play-off series and even if that person may wish to handle the situation or themselves report the incident; the Referee is still required to verbally report to the Canada Ball Hockey Association representative.

As the Referee, common courtesy dictates that you notify this representative that your instructions are also to notify the Canada Ball Hockey Association Office.

GAME SHEETS

Local member Game Report forms will be used for inter-member play-off games. Upon completion of the game the Official Game Report should be faxed to the local Canada Ball Hockey Association affiliate.

RULES

Only Canada Ball Hockey Association rules and rule interpretations shall apply and be used in inter-member play-off games. It is most important that Referees do not apply local member rules or interpretations.

STAND-BY REFEREES

For all inter-member play-off games, an official shall be appointed, whose responsibilities include:

- a) Replace, in case of injury, the Referee.
- b) Supervise the pre-game warm-up and report to the Referee in charge of the game any incidents requiring the assessment of penalties. Only the Referee in charge of the game shall actually assess the penalties.
- c) Be at the arena half-hour before the game.
- d) Assist an Off-floor Official, if such assistance is requested by the Referee or Off-floor Official.
- e) Be aware of any incidents that may occur off the floor or following the completion of the game and report such incidents to the referees in charge of the game who may assess the appropriate penalties as required.

**INSTRUCTION TO REFEREES ON REPORTS
OFFICIALS'
VERBAL AND WRITTEN REPORTS**

Please note that all items of a disciplinary or security nature shall be fully reported to the Canada Ball Hockey Association and/or provincial organization, for possible supplementary discipline. Items to be reported include:

- All Match penalties
- All Gross Misconduct penalties
- All Game Misconducts
- Any other incident or misconduct that may involve disciplinary action - including Rule 47
- Any incident or problem that may affect the proper playing of the game (e.g. crowd control)

The procedure to be followed by the Referee involves both a verbal and a written report. The reason why a verbal report is necessary is because a decision may sometimes have to be made in a short period of time, and the written report might not have reached us by then.

A. VERBAL REPORT

For all verbal reports, the Referee is required to get in touch with the Referee-in-Chief no later than the following day.

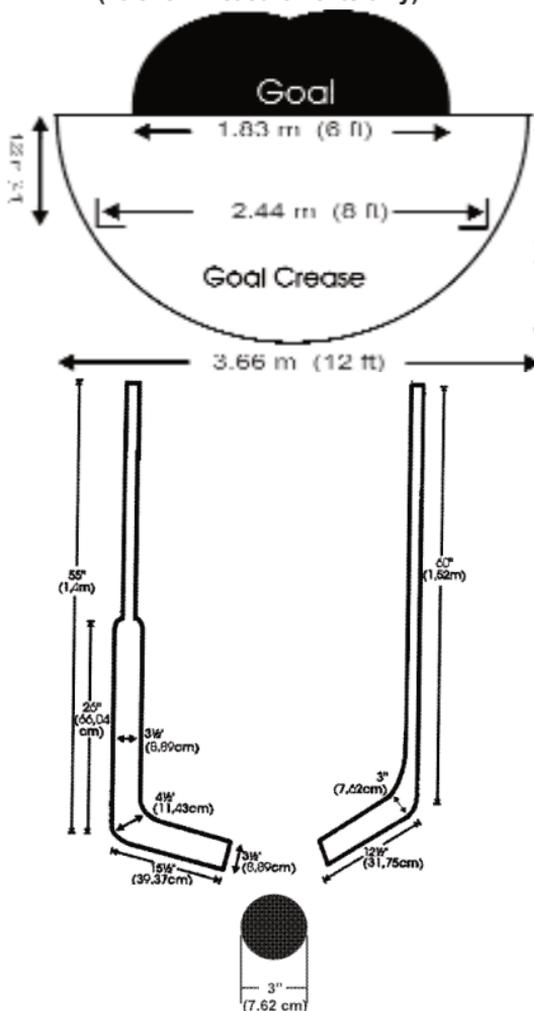
B. WRITTEN REPORT

Following the verbal report, the Referee shall also send a legible written report of the incident to the provincial Referee-in-Chief, or disciplinary chair.

APPENDIX A

GOALTENDER'S STICK, PLAYER'S STICK AND BALL (Rule 21, 26)

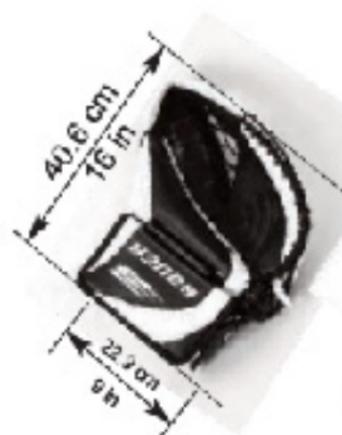
Goaltender's Stick,
Player's Stick and Ball
(To show measurements only)



Exception of Minors (age 10 years of age and younger) and below where it may weigh no less than 113.4 g (4 ounces) and must be clearly identified.

APPENDIX B

GOALTENDER'S GLOVES AND PADS (Rule 23)

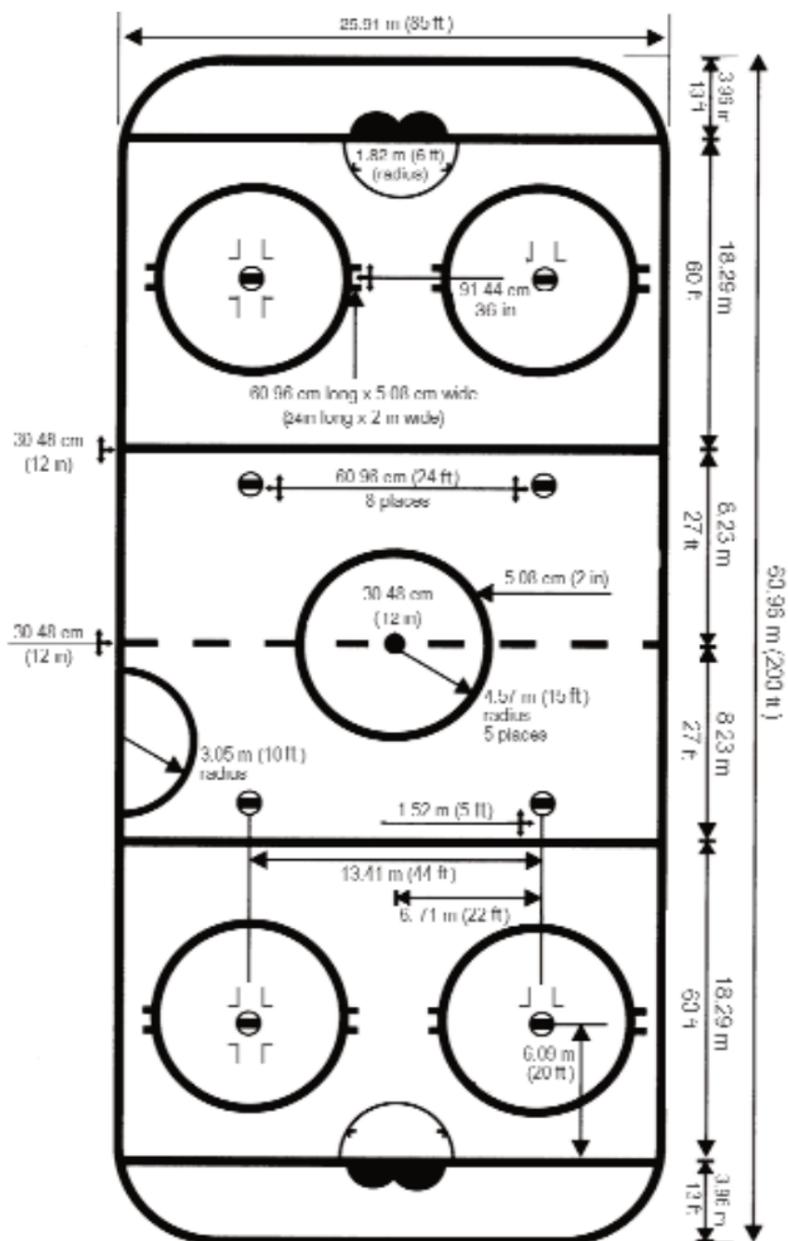


Circumference maximum
122 cm (48 in)



APPENDIX C

ILLUSTRATIONS THE RINK AND FLOOR MARKINGS



APPENDIX D

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFF-FLOOR OFFICIALS

Off-floor Officials are to be treated with courtesy at all times by players and team officials.

Off-floor Officials are under the general supervision of the Referee for the playing of each game.

Off-floor Officials should follow the instructions as stated in the Canada Ball Hockey Association Rule Book with reference to Timekeepers, Official Scorer and Goal Judges. They will save themselves from many unpleasant incidents if these instructions are followed.

Off-floor Officials shall refrain from criticizing the work of any other official at any time. The Penalty Timekeeper should keep the Penalty Bench free of spectators; should there be any trouble in this respect, report the matter to the Referee.

Off-floor Officials should be at their respective positions a few minutes prior to the start of the game and subsequent periods.

When the Official Scorer obtains the team line-ups, they shall obtain the name and number of the Captain and Alternate Captain(s) of each team. This information shall be given to the Referee prior to the start of each game. If the Official Scorer encounters any difficulty in obtaining the team line-ups, they shall report this to the Referee.

Following the completion of the game, the Official Scorer shall sign the Official Game Report and also see that it is signed by the Referee. The Report should then be sent to the appropriate member or league office.

APPENDIX E

DUTIES OF TEAMS OR RINK MANAGERS RELATING TO RINK CONDITIONS:

To provide well lighted and heated dressing rooms for the competing teams and Officials.

To provide sanitary toilet and shower in each dressing room.

To provide a suitable sound device for the use of the Game Timekeeper during the game.

To reserve a bench for each team and a bench for the penalized players, Timekeepers and Official Scorer.

To assist in having each game start on the advertised hour.

To see that unauthorized people are not allowed on the floor during the game.

To be responsible for the proper markings of the floor surface according to the Canada Ball Hockey Association Rules.

To keep the goal nets and goal lights in good order.

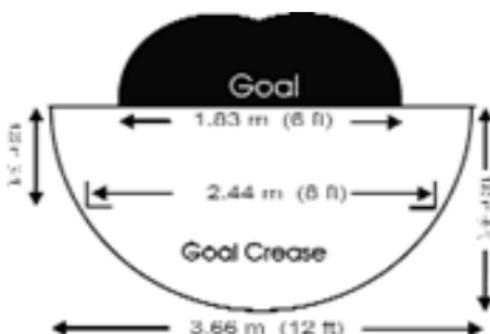
To check and maintain the timing device in good working order.

To, if possible, supply a doorman for the entrance to the Officials' dressing room.

To make certain that first-aid kits and stretchers are available.

APPENDIX F

GOAL CREASE (Rule 5)



A semi-circle six feet 1.83 m (6') in radius and two inches (5.08 cm) (2") in width shall be drawn using the centre of the goal line as the centre point. In addition an "L"-shaped marking of five inches (12.7 cm) (5") in length (both lines) at each front corner will be painted on the floor. The location of the "L"-shaped marking is measured by drawing an imaginary four foot (1.22 m) (4") line from the goal line to the edge of the semi-circle.

Goal Netting

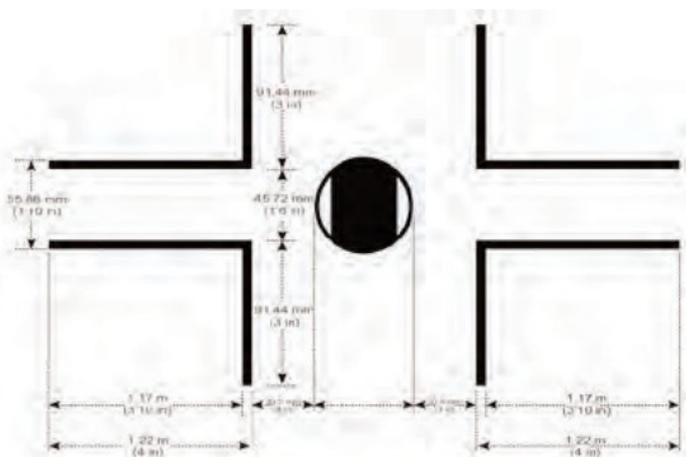
There shall be attached to each goal frame a net of approved design made of white nylon cord which shall be draped in such manner as to prevent the ball coming to rest on the outside of it, yet strung in a manner that will keep the ball in the net.

A skirt of heavy white nylon fabric or heavyweight white canvas shall be laced around the base plate of the goal frame in such a way as to protect the net from being cut or broken. This skirt shall not project more than 2.54 cm (one inch) above the base plate.

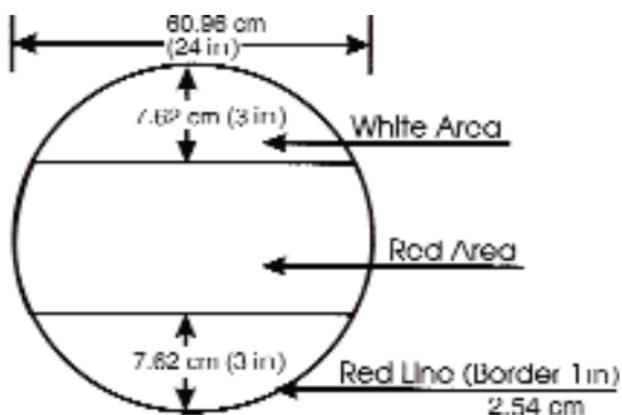
NOTE: The frame of the goal shall be draped with a nylon mesh net so as to completely enclose the back of the frame. The net shall be made of three-ply twisted twine (0.33 cm (0.130 inch) diameter) or equivalent braided twine of multi filament white nylon with an appropriate tensile strength of 318 kgs (700 pounds). The size of the mesh shall be 6.35 cm (2 1/2 inches) (inside measurement) from each knot to each diagonal knot when fully stretched. Knotting shall be made as to ensure no sliding of the twine. The net shall be laced to the frame with medium white nylon cord no smaller in size than No. 21.

APPENDIX G

FACE-OFF RESTRAINING LINES



NEUTRAL AND END ZONE



CROSS REFERENCE

This Cross Reference is designed to help you quickly locate various situations or specific rule applications. Consult rule for exact application.

A

Attacking player(s) entering & attacking zone on gatherings	57(j)
Attacking players causing & stoppage in attacking zone	75(c) Note
Awarded goal with goaltender on floor	35(b)

B

Bench Minor Penalties	
• Team officials/players on bench	9(d)
• Change of players	19(e)(g)
• Injured players	20(e)
• Unsustained measurement	Section Three
• Helmet on bench	24(b) (Note 4)
• Harassment by team official	47(b)
• Unidentified abuse	47(c)
• Banging stick	47(i)
• Delay of game	55(a)
• Failure to place correct number of players on floor	55(f)
• Objects thrown from bench	66(c)(d)
• Start of game and periods	81(d)
• End of periods	81(e)

C

Checking goal nets	41(r)
Choice of ends	9(e), 81(c)
Closing hand on the ball	61(a)
Colour conflict with sweaters	26 Note
Contact after the whistle	27(b) Note 2, 59(g)

D

Delay of Game	
• Captain or alternate leaving players' bench	18(f)
• Player changes	19(e)
• Injured goaltender	20(b)
• Injured player	20(g)
• Adjustment of equipment	48(c)

CROSS REFERENCE

D

Delay of Game	
• Goaltender going to players' bench	51 (e)
• Goaltender removing helmet	24(c)
• Start of game and periods	81(d)
Delay with less than 5 minutes in period	84(d)
Deliberate illegal substitution	19(f)
Deliberately freezing the ball	55(a) Note 3, 61(b), 74(b)
Deliberately shooting ball away from official	47(b)(3)
Deliberately shooting ball out of bounds	75(b)
Disallowed Goals	
• Batted ball	61(e)
• Deflected ball off Referee	57(i), 60(e)
• High Stick	62(e)
• Ineligible player	70(g)(h)
• Kicked ball (directly or off goaltender)	69
Dispute regarding time	46(d)
Disputed goals	41(e)
Double Minors	
• First to leave players'/penalty bench during fight	70(b)

E

End of Period Procedure	81(e)
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F

Face-off Locations	
• Delayed penalty - non-offending team causes stoppage	39(b)
• Premature substitution for goaltender	19(f)
• When play is stopped immediately when match penalty being assessed	39(d)
• Point players past top of circle	57(j)
• Disallowed Goals	60(h)
• Ball directed with glove	61 (d)(e)
• Contacting ball with high stick	62(d)
• Error on flooring call	65(f)
• Error on off-side pass call	73(e)
• Stoppage due to spectators	67(b)

Cross Reference

G

Game Ejection - 3 Penalty Rule	32(a)
Gathering	57(j)
Goaltender Situations	
• Charged in crease	52(b)
• Checked outside crease	52(b) Note, 66(b) Note
• Cross-checked in crease	54(c)
• Deliberately dislodging net	35(b), 36(c), 55(c)(d)
• Deliberately freezing the ball	61 (b)
• Drop kicking ball	37(f)
• Going to players' bench	48(c), 51(e)
• Interfered with or impeded	52(b), 66(b)
• Leaving crease during a fight	37(c)
• Leaving crease to freeze ball	58(b)
• Loss of helmet	24(c)
• Participating in play beyond centre red line	37(e)
• Penalties served by teammates	37(a)
• Premature substitution	19(f) Note 3
• Removal of facemask when requested by Referee	23(d)
• Shooting ball out of play	55(a)
• Throwing ball forward	61 (b) Note
• Throwing stick or object	35(b), 36(a)(2), 82
• Using a players' stick	51(c)
• Wearing helmet and facemask on players' bench	24(b) Note 4

H

Hand Pass - Batted Ball	61(d)
Helmet worn in offset position	24(d)

I

Flooring Procedures	65(a)
Illegal Equipment	23 (c), 24(e)(g)
Illegal Substitution	19(f)
Ineligible Player	16 (b) 2, 70 (g)(h)
Instigator or aggressor penalty	59(a)(1)

Cross Reference

N

Number of players required to start game	16(a) 16 Situation 3
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O

Overtime	83
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P

Penalized Player on Penalty Bench	
• Assessed a Bench Minor penalty	47(i) Note
• Causes interference	66(c)(d), 70(e)
• Injured	20(e)(f)
• Leaving penalty bench during a fight	70(b)(c)
• Leaving penalty bench prematurely	70(d)(g)
• Remaining in penalty bench	28(b) Note, 28(d)(e), 65(a) Note 2
• Wearing helmet and facemask	24(b) Note 4
Penalty Shot infractions	
• Calling for a Major or Match penalty	35(h)
• Dislodging net	55(d)
• Falling on, holding, gathering into body, or picking up ball while ball is in crease	58(c), 61(c)
• Interference by player or team official	70(e)
• Last two minutes of regular playing time	55(e)
1) Deliberate Illegal Substitution	19(f)
2) Deliberate knocking of net from its position	55(c)
3) Removal of Protective Equipment	24(c)
4) Refusing to start play	78(a)
• Throwing stick	82(a)
• Tripped or fouled from behind	85(d)
Physical abuse towards officials	71
Player losing helmet	24(c)
Player(s) leaving players' bench to discuss rules or deliver instructions	18(f), 55(b)
Players on floor to start periods	81(d)
Players remaining on benches at end of period	81(e)
Players retiring to their benches during a fight	59(a)(5)
Pre-game warm-up	16(g)(h)
Premature substitution	19(f) Note 3

Cross Reference

R

Refusing to designate a player to serve penalty	27(c)
Refusing to leave bench or playing area	78(e)

S

Slew Footing	85(b)
Stick Measurement	
• Before penalty shot	35(i)
Suspended Players	16(h)

T

Team Officials	9(c)
Throwing Stick or Object	
• From players/penalty bench	66(c) (d)
• On the floor	36(a)(2), 82(a)(b)
• Outside playing area	82(d)
Time-out Guidelines	84(f)
Two or more balls on floor	76(b)

U

Unidentified person committing an infraction	29(b), 47(c)
Unsportsmanlike conduct	47(a) (h)

V

Visiting Team	
• First to leave floor	81(e)
• First to place playing line-up on floor	19(d)(g)
• First to place stick down on face-offs	57(a)
• First to take position on penalty bench	27(d)

W

Wearing helmet and facemask on players' bench	24(b) Note 4
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