
Northern California Women's Hockey League

Policy Guide and Rule Book

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Introduction

Welcome to the Northern California Women's Hockey League!

This Policy Guide and Rule Book was developed to provide the policies and rules of the NCWHL.

NCWHL Charter

The Northern California Women's Hockey League, or NCWHL, is a recreational ice hockey league formed with the following objectives:

- ◆ To provide women of all abilities a place to play ice hockey with and against other women.
- ◆ To promote women's ice hockey in the San Francisco Bay Area.
- ◆ To promote good sportsmanship.

One of the NCWHL's main charters is for the game of hockey to be played more for the fun of playing than to emphasize winning. Good sportsmanship is expected at all times. Keep in mind that at all times each player represents the NCWHL and in that respect they should keep the league objectives in mind when participating in league events.

NCWHL Board of Directors

Any reference to the "Board" shall mean the League President, Vice-President or President Elect, Treasurer, Secretary, and Division Coordinators. The Board is elected prior to the summer season by a majority vote of NCWHL members in attendance at the general membership meeting. Board members must be at least 18 years of age to hold office. The Board has the authority to set league fee structure, approve payment of invoices associated with the rinks, scorekeepers, USA Hockey registration, uniforms, officials, and other league sanctioned expenses.

With a majority approval, the Board may authorize advance payment for merchandise for the NCWHL to sell, as well as local tournament ice rental reservations. Changes to league policies hereby stated in this book, and those that are otherwise implied, require a review period for general membership so that comments can be provided to the Board. The Board, within the best of their abilities, will review issues and comments within 7 days. At the end of the review period, the Board may decide to hold a general membership meeting and approve the changes based on the comments received. The Board has the final authority to make changes and amendments to all policies in an effort to keep the league running efficiently.

Please keep in mind that the NCWHL is managed and administered by a group of volunteers who dedicate many hours of their time and effort to manage the NCWHL for the women of the Bay Area. With this in mind, please remain constructive in your suggestions and criticisms of the league, and any issue that you may have with the NCWHL. Every effort is made to accommodate all issues, and all issues are dealt with in a timely fashion.

In that same vein, feel free to give back to the NCWHL by volunteering some of your time and energy to keep this league running as smoothly as possible.

Points of Emphasis

The NCWHL is committed to eliminating unnecessary body contact away from the puck, checking from behind, boarding and violent stick infractions.

All on-ice officials are directed to penalize, in all instances, infractions that fall into the injury potential category. These infractions include boarding, charging, checking from behind, cross checking, elbowing/kneeing, high sticking, roughing and slashing. This includes slashing a goalie after she has covered the puck. Special emphasis is also placed on unnecessary body contact to players who are not in possession and control of the puck, and any body contact that results in the opponent being thrown into the boards or to the ice with excessive force.

The NCWHL encourages clean play at all levels and remains committed to supporting the decisions of the on-ice officials where players are penalized for the infractions noted above. Finally, the NCWHL is a non-checking, non-fighting hockey league. Fighting in the NCWHL will result in expulsion from the league.

Part I. League Policies

NCWHL League Policies

The following chapter covers all NCWHL league policies. Additional policies may be distributed on a periodic basis. All new board members shall review the NCWHL policy guide and rulebook at the first board meeting.

Conduct at the Rink.

NCWHL players are expected to conduct themselves in a courteous manner when dealing with any rink personnel. Players are expected to follow all rink policies including use of locker rooms and cleanliness upon leaving the rink. Remember if you use a dressing room, LEAVE IT CLEAN!

Rink lobbies are to be considered public places, and nudity in rink lobbies is prohibited. Misbehavior at league events reflects on the NCWHL and may make future ice rentals difficult to obtain. Players acting inappropriately may be asked to resign from the league.

Minimum Age Limit.

All players participating in the NCWHL are to be 13 years or older before the season starts. All players under the age of majority shall be bound by the USA Hockey rules regarding protective equipment for that age group.

Payment of Fees.

Registration and payment deadlines are established in order to assess ice needs and to sign contracts for ice time. Fees paid to the League are obligated in order to provide a solvent, efficiently run hockey league. Players are to pay in full prior to the start of any season. Only players who are officially registered with the NCWHL and have paid fees are eligible to play in regulation games. Any player placed on a team or playing in any game shall be required to pay the fee for player placements, regardless of their participation, and their entire season fees. Any player owing money from prior seasons shall not be allowed to play in any subsequent season, until such time as all owed and current fees are paid in full.

Split Season Charges

If splitting the season with another player in the NCWHL, both parties must pay the player placement and administration fees and then split the charges for the remainder of the season between them.

Pickup and Clinic Fees

Pick up games and league sponsored clinics are not included in the regular season fees. Fees to participate in these events are determined each season.

Refunds.

The NCWHL is under no obligation to provide a refund. Refunds requested prior to the start of the season will be considered based on, but not limited to, the financial status of the league, number of other refunds requested and proximity to the start of the season. No refunds will be given to any player for player placement, regardless of participation, administration fees and USA hockey registration.

After the season starts, refunds will not be granted, even for reasons of injury, pregnancy or resignation from the league. No refunds will be given to players expelled or suspended from the league as a result of disciplinary action.

Credits.

League credits will be issued to players for reasons of injury and pregnancy. The player will not receive any funds. The NCWHL will keep a credit for the individual for one year, to be used for season registration only. The credit will be pro-rated to the date the league treasurer was informed in writing. No credit will be issued to any player for player placement fees, regardless of participation, administration fees and USA hockey registration. No credit will be issued to players expelled or suspended from the league as a result of disciplinary action.

Player Placements.

Placements occur before each season in the Spring and Fall. Spring placement evaluations are required for all players at all levels. Fall placement evaluations are limited to players new to the league, players who have not been placed in the previous 12 months, and players requesting placement in a new division.

All players should attend all placement sessions. If a player who requires placement cannot attend any placement session, it is her obligation to contact the designated placement coordinator to make arrangements for alternative evaluations. This is considered an excused absence. If a player who requires placement misses a placement session without prior arrangements for alternative evaluations, she may be placed at the discretion of the placement committee. Any player missing all sessions, excused or not, will be placed at the discretion of the placement committee.

Players Splitting a Season.

The NCWHL approves of two players in the same division splitting a season. Each individual in a split must pay for placement sessions, regardless of participation, the administration fees, USA hockey registration, and jersey and sock fees, if required. The individuals splitting a season participate as one person, except for pickups, practices and league sponsored clinics. Only one

individual of the split can participate on any NCWHL ice surface at a time, as a player or substitute. The other individual of the split can participate in practices for that season's pickup fee.

If players aren't placed within the same division, the split does not exist. Refunds or credits will consist of the registration minus placement session fees, administration fees, USA hockey registration fees, and must be requested in writing.

Team Formation.

Prior to the start of each season, a committee designated by the Board shall form teams from all registered players. Reasonable effort shall be made to establish team parity, allow for car pooling, and accommodate players requesting to play with one or two specific players. Remember all player requests cannot always be accommodated.

The Board will review, for possible approval, players requesting to participate in the league after the season commences. No additional players will be accepted into the league after May 31st for the summer season or after October 31st for the winter season.

Players in Uniform.

League players are required to wear the NCWHL uniforms. Players who have not yet received their jerseys are encouraged to borrow jerseys from other league members. See Rule 203 for more information.

Illegal Players.

Any player who is not registered with USA Hockey shall not play in any NCWHL game, practice, pickup or league sponsored clinic. Any player who is not registered with the NCWHL as a member of the team playing (except substitute players) shall be deemed an illegal player. Players who arrive after the game commences are required to check-in with the scorekeeper and will be considered illegal players until they do. No illegal players may play in any NCWHL game.

A team which suspects an illegal player is playing on the opposing team must report it to the officials any time prior to the referee(s) signing the score sheet. If the player is found to be illegal, that team shall forfeit all games where the illegal player was used. This issue may be appealed to the Board if resolution is not achieved.

Captains.

Each team shall elect a captain and a co-captain at the beginning of each season. Captains are responsible for conveying information to each team member such as League announcements, rescheduled games, etc. Captains are also responsible for providing the team roster, including substitute players and goalies, to the scorekeeper prior to the start of the game and checking accuracy of score sheets immediately following the game. The Captain makes the decision regarding substitute skaters (see the section on "Substitute Skaters"). The Captain shall be in

charge of collecting substitute fees from the substitute skaters, if required. The Captain, or the designated alternate in the absence of the Captain, shall be authorized to speak to the referees during the game concerning matters of rule interpretation only. See "Rule 102 Captain of Team".

Substitute Skaters.

All substitute skaters must be registered with the NCWHL in the season in which they are substituting. The Substitute skater must pay a fee as determined by the NCWHL for each game in which they substitute. The Captain shall collect this fee in cash or check, made payable to the NCWHL (to be given to the league treasurer). Substitute skaters are not required for any game. The Captain has the authority, and may at her discretion, arrange for subs, up to the total number of players on the team roster, not including the goalie. See "Rule 101 Composition of Teams".

Substitute skaters may come from within the same or lower division. A substitute skater may not be an individual already on the team's roster (i.e., the second individual in a split). Substitute skaters shall make every effort to wear an NCWHL jersey and socks and are encouraged to borrow jerseys from league members, if required.

Substitute Goalies.

The goalie coordinator arranges substitute goalies for teams missing a goalie. Substitute goalies are obtained in the following order:

- ◆ NCWHL goalies from the same division
- ◆ NCWHL goalie at lower division level
- ◆ NCWHL goalie at any division level
- ◆ NCWHL skater with goalie equipment to play in goal
- ◆ non-NCWHL goalies from comparable division
- ◆ non-NCWHL goalie at any division level

Only when all known female goalies (or volunteers) from all divisions equal, higher or lower have been exhausted, or in a game time emergency situation can male goalies be utilized. Any male playing goal in the NCWHL should be a beginner goalie, or someone who does not normally play goal.

If a goalie is not found in time for a game or to replace an injured goalie, the team is left with an empty net. The team may have 6 players on the ice but one cannot act as goalie in the goal crease. No player without goalie equipment shall be afforded any goalie privileges.

All substitute goalies must be USA hockey registered. Substitute goalies shall not be assessed a fee.

Coaches.

The NCWHL provides, to the best of its ability, each team with a coach. The League does not pay coaches. Coaches are expected to observe league policy, especially regarding good sportsmanship. The NCWHL reserves the right to dismiss any coach for violating league policy.

Scorekeepers.

The NCWHL provides scorekeepers, to the best of its ability, for each game. These individuals are paid for keeping time, score and penalties for each NCWHL game. Team captains must provide scorekeepers with a team roster including all players in uniform, substitute skaters and goalies. Scorekeepers provide copies of the completed score sheets to each team captain and the scorekeeper coordinator. Also see “Rule 506 Official Scorer.”

Division Separation.

At this time, the NCWHL categorizes the league into the following divisions:

- ◆ Beginner: Green Division
- ◆ Intermediate: Red Division
- ◆ Upper Intermediate: Maroon Division
- ◆ Advanced: Blue Division

Injury Reporting

Injuries are an unfortunate part of sport. USA Hockey provides supplemental medical and dental insurance beyond what your own insurance covers. Information on USA Hockey supplemental insurance coverage is available from USA Hockey by calling 719-576-USAH or from any Board member. Read and understand your coverage. Inform your division coordinator **within 24 hours** of the injury if you think you need to use USA Hockey supplemental insurance. She will instruct you on how to proceed with reporting the injury in order to assure that you are covered.

Part II. Rules

USA Hockey Rules

The NCWHL plays ice hockey using the USA Hockey rules for Women/Girls. The following section represents the modifications that the NCWHL has made to the USA Hockey Rule Book. You are encouraged to review the USA Hockey Rule Book. A complete copy of the text can be found on the web at: <http://www.usahockey.com/coaches/rulemain.htm> or by calling 719-576-USAH.

Zero Tolerance

In an effort to make ice hockey a more desirable and rewarding experience for all participants, USA Hockey has instructed the Officiating Program to adhere to certain points of emphasis relating to sportsmanship. This campaign is designed to require all players, coaches, and officials, team officials and administrators to maintain a sportsmanlike and educational atmosphere before, during, and after all USA Hockey sanctioned games. Thus, all On-Ice Referees must implement the following points of emphasis.

Players

A minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct [Zero Tolerance] shall be assessed whenever a player:

- ◆ Openly disputes or argues any decision by an official
- ◆ Uses obscene or vulgar language at any time, including any swearing, even if it is not directed at a particular person.
- ◆ Visually demonstrates any sign of dissatisfaction with an official's decision.

Any time that a player persists in any of these actions, the player shall be assessed a misconduct penalty. A game misconduct penalty shall result if the player continues such action.

Coaches and Team Officials

A bench minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct [Zero Tolerance] shall be assessed whenever a coach or team official:

- ◆ Openly disputes or argues any decision by an official
- ◆ Uses obscene or vulgar language in a boisterous manner to anyone at any time.
- ◆ Visually displays any sign of dissatisfaction with an official's decision, including standing in the bench doorway with the intent of inciting the officials, players or spectators.

Any time that a coach or team official persists in any of these actions, a game misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

Officials

Officials are required to conduct themselves in a businesslike, sportsmanlike, impartial and constructive manner at all times. The actions of an official must be above reproach. Actions such as “baiting” or inciting players or coaches are strictly prohibited.

On-Ice Officials are ambassadors of the game and must always conduct themselves with this responsibility in mind. For more information, see “Rule 601 Abuse of Officials and Other Misconduct”, in the section on Playing Rules.

NCWHL Rules

Rule 203 Players in Uniform

In addition to USAH Rule 203(d):

Players who have been issued league jerseys must wear the appropriate league jersey while on the ice and participating in a game (including warm-ups, intermissions and post-game handshakes). For a violation of this rule, the player will be assessed a 10 minute game misconduct. Having served her penalty, she may then participate in the game provided she wears an appropriately colored jersey. Goalies are exempt from this rule, but should wear an appropriately colored jersey if her league jersey is not available.

Rule 304 Protective Equipment

Elaboration of Rule 304(b):

All players must wear HECC approved hockey helmet and full facemask for all games, warm-ups and practices, including pickups and clinics. The helmet strap must be properly fastened at all times. On-ice coaches, clinic leaders and assistants do not need to wear full gear.

Rule 403 Major Penalties

Replaces USAH Rule 403 (a) and (b):

If a player receives a major penalty for fighting, another player shall serve the penalty on their behalf and the offending player shall be expelled from the NCWHL.

Rule 404 Misconduct Penalties

In addition to USAH Rule 404 and 410(c):

The referee may impose a gross misconduct penalty on any player who displays “gross misconduct” of any kind. Any player incurring a gross misconduct shall be suspended for the

balance of the game, as well as receiving a two game suspension. The case shall then be reviewed by the Board for further disciplinary action.

Rule 405 Match Penalties

Replaces USAH Rule 405(c) and 410(c):

Any player receiving a match penalty for Attempt to Injure, Deliberate Injury to an Opponent, or Head Butting shall be expelled from the NCWHL.

A player receiving any other match penalty shall receive a one game suspension and the case will be reviewed by the Board for further disciplinary action.

Rule 501 Appointment of Officials

Replaces USAH Rule 501:

(a) The NCWHL shall appoint officials for each game. There shall be two referees and one scorekeeper. The league standard for officiating in the NCWHL is the “two-man” referee system. Therefore, each referee assumes the duties of both linesman and referee. The league, at its option may use the “three-man” system as prescribed by USA Hockey.

(b) All NCWHL on-ice officials shall be currently registered and affiliated with USA Hockey.

Rule 506 Official Scorer

Replaces USAH Rule 506 and 507:

The game scorekeeper shall be responsible for recording all goals, assists and penalties for a given game. Along with these duties, the scorekeeper shall run the time clock at the game, and check that all penalties are registered correctly as well as informing a penalized player information on time served.

Rule 609 Delay of Game

In addition to USAH Rule 609:

Line changes that take too long as determined by the Referee are considered a delay of game and will be called. This penalty will result in a 2 minute penalty and a power play for the opposing team.

Rule 613 Fisticuffs (Fighting)

Replaces USAH Rule 613:

The NCWHL is a no-fighting hockey league. Fighting in the NCWHL will result in expulsion from the league.

Rule 615 Gross Misconduct

Replaces USAH Rule 615:

Original jurisdiction in any hearing resulting from a gross misconduct penalty assessed under "Rule 601 Abuse of Officials and Other Misconduct" shall reside with the Board.

Rule 620 Icing the Puck

Modifies USAH Rule 620(a):

Icing will be called from the blue line for Green and Red divisions and from the red line for the Maroon and Blue divisions.

Rule 627 Passes

Replaces USAH Rule 627(a):

"Two-line" passes will be legal in all divisions.

Rule 637 Time of Match

Replaces USAH Rule 637(a):

The maximum time allowed for a game shall be three 15 minute periods of actual play with a rest intermission between periods of one minute duration. At the referee's discretion, some or all of the 3rd period may be converted to a running clock in order to ensure completion of the game within the specified time slot.

Rule 638 Tied Games

Replaces USAH Rule 638(a):

If, at the end of regulation play, the game results in a tie, an overtime period may be played if adequate time remains in the ice time slot. The overtime period shall consist of a 5 minute sudden death period.

Appendix A. Situations

The following section deals with common scenarios and how the rules of hockey apply to them. Each question is followed by a reference to the specific USA Hockey rule which applies in the situation as well as a detailed explanation.

Q1: A team arrives with only five players, but is willing to play the entire game shorthanded. Should the game be played?

A1: No. "Rule 201 Composition of Teams". A team is defined as having six players. If a team cannot put six players on the ice at the start of the game, or if a team is reduced to less than four players due to injuries or penalties, the team is not considered a "team" and must forfeit the game.

Q2: Is a team allowed to play with six players and no goalkeeper?

A2: Yes. "Rule 203 Players in Uniform". In the NCWHL, you can opt to play the game with no goalkeeper. However, the additional player does NOT receive goalkeeper privileges.

Q3: Are players, other than goalkeepers, bound by the 10 foot minimum distance to the players bench when they are substituted for by another player?

A3: No. "Rule 205 Change of Players". On a player change, when the retiring player or players are at the bench and out of play, the new or substitute player can enter the playing surface. Players are not allowed a 10-foot minimum. **The 10-foot minimum is for a goalie substitution only.** When in the course of a player substitution, either player entering or returning from the playing surface deliberately plays the puck in any manner, or makes physical contact with an opponent while both players are on the ice, the infraction of "too many men on the ice" shall be called.

Q4: In the course of making a substitution and while play is in progress, the puck accidentally strikes the player entering the game while the retiring player is still on the ice. Has the infraction of the rules occurred?

A4: No. "Rule 205 Change of Players". If the puck accidentally strikes either players in the process of a change, play must continue without a penalty, provided that the player who was struck by the puck makes no attempt to play the puck until the player change is complete.

Q5: The Referee stops play for an apparent injury to a player. If the player recovers, and she is not injured, can she remain on the ice?

A5: No. "Rule 206 Injured Players". When the Referee stops play because she believes an injury requires attention, but there ends up being no injury, the rule still applies. The injured player, that is the player that caused the referee to blow her whistle for stoppage of play, must leave the ice.

Q6: A player loses her helmet, and/or facemask during play. What options does she have?

A6: The player must replace the lost equipment immediately. "Rule 304 Protective Equipment". A player must replace the lost equipment before getting further involved in play or must skate directly to the bench. For a violation of this rule, a minor penalty shall be imposed. Also, a player MUST wear her helmet while seated on the bench, in the penalty bench, or near the playing ice surface. The Referee shall give the player an initial warning for a violation of this rule. If the behavior persists and the equipment is not replaced, a 10-minute misconduct shall be issued to that player. If the player momentarily removes her helmet to wipe out the facemask, or adjust a strap, etc.; this is okay. This adjustment must be brief and not prolonged.

Q7: Are there any instances in which a bench minor penalty has to be served by a player on the ice at the time of the infraction?

A7: No. "Rule 402 Minor Penalties". The only time a player from the ice must be designated to serve a penalty, other than her own, is when a penalty is assessed to a goalkeeper. See also NCWHL Rule 403.

Q8: A player is assessed a minor penalty for tripping and does not proceed immediately to the penalty bench because she is disputing or challenging the call with the Referee. Should any additional penalties be called?

A8: Yes. "Rule 601 Abuse of Officials and Other Misconduct". In addition to the original tripping penalty, the player must be assessed a minor penalty for Unsportsmanlike Conduct. A misconduct penalty for failure to proceed directly and immediately to the penalty bench would also apply in similar situations, except those involving a player who is not proceeding directly to the penalty bench clearly because she is protesting the call of a Referee.

Q9: A goalkeeper or player bangs her stick on the glass after a disputed goal. Is a penalty assessed?

A9: Yes. "Rule 601 Abuse of Officials and Other Misconduct". Any time a player or goalkeeper bangs or breaks her stick on the glass, boards or goal posts, she must receive a misconduct penalty. If the player does this in protest of an official's decision a minor and a misconduct penalty shall be imposed.

Q10: May a player on the ice carry two sticks, one which was obtained from the her bench, so that she can give one to a teammate who has lost or broken her stick?

A10: Yes. "Rule 605 Broken Stick". As long as the player does NOT participate in the play, she may carry a replacement stick to a teammate. If she does participate in play, she will be given a penalty for playing with more than one stick. Also, a player on the penalty bench may not hand her teammate a stick if hers is broken, nor may anyone on the bench throw a stick across the ice to a player whose stick is broken.

Q11: What does the word "participate" mean when referring to a player who participates in play with a broken stick?

A11: Participate shall mean playing or attempting to play the puck, an opponent, or continuing in any action that directly affects the play. "Rule 605 Broken Stick". A player can carry her broken stick to the bench only if she is in the immediate vicinity of the bench when the stick is broken, if she is completely out of the flow of the game, and if she does so quickly and promptly. If, on the other hand, a player has to skate a long distance to get to her bench (e.g. from one end of the ice to the other), she must drop the stick at once or shall be penalized for her actions. If the player is completely unaware that her stick is broken, the on ice officials and her teammates should verbalize as much as possible to bring to her attention that she has a broken stick. The Referee shall give a certain amount of latitude to that player, but the player is ultimately responsible for her actions on the ice. The intent of the player who is carrying the stick and the safety of all players shall always be the determining factor when making this judgment.

Q12: Can a goalkeeper play with a broken stick?

A12: Yes. "Rule 605 Broken Stick"

Q13: A player, taking a face-off, although on side, is deliberately delaying getting set for the face-off. Should the Official conducting the face-off, after a short time, drop the puck with only one of the players ready?

A13: Yes. "Rule 611 Face-Offs". The Official will exhaust every possibility in an effort to get the player to line up. But if the attempt is obvious, the Official has the right to drop the puck to get play started. If the player persists in this behavior, the Official can opt to throw the player out of the face-off circle, asking for a replacement center, or charge the player with a minor penalty for Delay of Game.

Q14: Which team's center must place the stick first on the ice for any face-off conducted at the center ice face-off spot?

A14: The visiting team's center must place her stick on the ice first. "Rule 611 Face-offs". In all face-offs not conducted along the center red line, the attacking team's center must be the first to place her stick on the ice. The player does not have to have the entire blade of the stick on the ice, but need only have a part of the blade on the ice for the face-off.

Q15: The puck is in the goal crease. A defending player, lying on the ice outside the crease, places her hand on the puck and pulls it out of the crease and into her body, thereby causing a stoppage of play. Does this situation call for a penalty shot?

A15: Yes. "Rule 612 Falling on the Puck" and Note. The location of the puck at the instant it is covered or held is the determining factor as to whether or not a penalty shot is to be awarded. If the player bats or scoops the puck out of the crease and into her body, only a minor penalty would be assessed to the player so doing.

Q16: Should a player be given a penalty who accidentally hits her opponent over the head with her stick as she is falling to the ice.

A16: Yes. "Rule 617 High Sticks". The player must be assessed a high sticking penalty, even if she has just been shoved down by a player(s). Such players are still expected to have their sticks under control at all times.

Q17: The puck is shot from the behind the blue line (red line for upper intermediate and advanced divisions) and continues toward the opposing team's goal line. An opposing player coasts toward the puck or turns away before the puck crosses the goal line. Is icing still in effect?

A17: No. "Rule 620 Icing the Puck" and Note. The opposing team must make every effort to play the puck before it crosses the goal line. Icing shall be nullified should the Official feel the opposing team (except the goalkeeper) was able to play the puck.

Q18: A player has both skates completely in the Attacking Zone the instant the puck complete crosses the blue line. Is she off-side?

A18: Yes. "Rule 626 Off-Sides". It is the position of the player's skates at the instant the puck enters the Attacking Zone that determines off-sides.

Q19: A player is playing the puck along the boards with her skates or stick, but not advancing the puck in an attempt to obtain a stoppage. What should the Referee do if it continues?

A19: Initially the Referee should verbally alert the player to advance the puck. If, after approximately three seconds, no attempt has been made to advance the puck, the Referee shall stop play and assess a minor penalty for delaying the game. "Rule 629 Puck Must be Kept in Motion" and "Rule 609 Delaying the Game".

Q20: For a slashing penalty to be assessed, must stick contact be made with the opposing player?

A20: No. "Rule 633 Slashing". If the object of a slashing motion is to intimidate an opponent or to actually try to strike her, stick contact need not be made in order for a penalty to be assessed. Any time a player maliciously or recklessly slashes an opponent's stick, the major penalty must be assessed.

Appendix B. Glossary

The following section defines the terms commonly used in hockey.

Additional Player:

An example of an additional player includes: a player serving the minor or major portion of a penalty for a player who has also been assessed a misconduct penalty, a player serving the minor penalty time to a player who was also assessed a co-incident minor or major penalty.

Altercation:

Any physical interaction between two or more opposing players resulting in a penalty or penalties being assessed.

Body Checking:

A body check is one in which a player checks an opponent who is in possession of the puck, by using her hip or body from the front, diagonally from the front or straight from the side and does not take more than two fast steps in executing the check. Body checking is done with the trunk of the body (hips & shoulders) and must be above the opponent's knees and below the neck.

Body Contact:

Contact that occurs between opponents during the normal process of playing the puck provided there has been no overt hip; shoulder or arm contact to physically force the opponent off of the puck.

Break-Away:

A condition whereby a player is in control of the puck with no opposition between the player and the opposing goal, with a reasonable scoring opportunity.

Butt-Ending:

The condition whereby a player uses the shaft of the stick above the upper hand to jab or attempt to jab an opposing player.

Coach:

A Coach is a person primarily responsible for directing and guiding the play of her/his team. Also responsible for the conduct of the players before, during and after a game.

Creases:

Goalkeepers: Areas marked on the ice in front of each goal designed to protect the goalkeepers from interference by attacking players.

Referees: Area marked on the ice in front of the Penalty Timekeeper's seat for the use of the Referee.

Cross-Checking:

When a player, holding her stick with both hands, checks an opponent by using the shaft of the stick with no part of the stick on the ice.

Delayed Off-side:

A situation where an attacking player has preceded the puck across the attacking blue line, but the defending team has gained possession of the puck and is in a position to bring the puck out of their Defending Zone without delay or contact with an attacking player.

Deflecting the Puck:

The action of the puck contacting any person or object, causing it to change direction.

Directing the Puck:

The act of intentionally moving or positioning the body, skate or stick so as to change the course of the puck in a desired direction.

Face-Off:

The action of an official dropping the puck between the sticks of two opposing players to start play. A face-off begins when the Referee indicates its location and the officials take their appropriate positions. The face-off ends when the puck has been legally dropped.

Fisticuffs:

The actual throwing of a punch (closed fist) by a player which makes contact with an opponent.

Game Suspension(s):

When a player or Coach receives a game suspension(s), s/he shall not be eligible to participate in the next game(s) that were already on the schedule of that team before the incident occurs.

Goalkeeper:

A goalkeeper is a person designated as such by a team who is permitted special equipment and privileges to prevent the puck from entering the goal.

Head-Butting:

The physical use of one's head in the course of delivering a body-check (head first) in the chest, head, neck or back area, or the physical use of the head to strike an opponent.

HECC:

The Hockey Equipment Certification Council is an independent organization responsible for the development, evaluation and testing of performance standards for protective ice hockey equipment. To date, there are standards for facemasks, helmets and skate blades.

Heel of the Stick:

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

Hooking:

The action of applying the blade of the stick to any part of an opponent's body or stick and impeding her progress by a pulling or tugging motion with the stick.

Injury Potential Penalties:

Injury Potential Penalties include: Butt-Ending, Checking from Behind, Head-Butting, Spearing, Board Checking, Charging, Cross-Checking, Elbowing/Kneeing, High Sticking, Holding the Facemask, Slashing and Roughing.

Last Play Face-Off:

The location at which the puck was last legally played by a player or goalkeeper immediately prior to a stoppage of play.

Off-Ice (Minor) Official:

Officials appointed to assist in the conduct of the game including the Official Scorer, Game Timekeeper, Penalty Timekeeper and the two Goal Judges. The Referee has general supervision of the game and full control of all game officials, and in case of any dispute, the Referee's decision shall be final.

Penalty:

A penalty is the result of an infraction of the rules by a player or team official. It usually involves the removal from the game of the offending player or team official for a specified period of time. In some cases the penalty may be the awarding of a penalty shot on goal or the actual awarding of a goal.

Player:

Member of a team physically participating in a game. The goalkeeper is considered a player except where special rules specify otherwise.

Possession of the Puck:

The last player or goalkeeper to make contact with the puck. This includes a puck that is deflected off a player or any part of her equipment.

Possession and Control of the Puck:

The last player or goalkeeper to make contact with the puck and who also propels the puck in a desired direction.

Proper Authorities (proper Disciplinary Authority):

The immediate governing body of the team or teams involved.

Protective Equipment:

Equipment worn by players for the sole purpose of protection from injury. Recommended equipment should be commercially manufactured.

Shorthanded:

Shorthanded means that a team is below the numerical strength of its opponents on the ice. When a goal is scored against a shorthanded team the minor or bench minor penalty which terminates automatically is the one which causes the team scored against to be 'shorthanded'. Thus if an equal number of players from each team is each serving a penalty (s) (minor, bench minor, major or match only), neither team is "shorthanded"

Slashing:

The action of a striking or attempting to strike an opponent with a stick or of swinging a stick at an opponent with no contact being made. Tapping an opponent's stick is not considered slashing.

Spearing:

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

Substitute Goalkeeper:

A designated goalkeeper on the Official Scoresheet who is not then participating in the game.

Substitute Player:

A substitute player can be one of the following: a player serving a goalkeepers penalty, a player serving the penalty(s) for a player who was injured, a player serving her team's bench minor penalty.

Team Official:

A person responsible in any degree for the operation of a team, such as a Team Executive, Coach, Manager or Trainer.

Time-Out (Curfew definition)

A curfew game is one in which the game must end by a certain time of day. Conversely, a non-curfew game is one which will be played to clock time conclusion, regardless of how long the game lasts.