



FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL
LACROSSE

Men's Indoor Lacrosse

Rule Interpretations and Casebook - 2007

SECTION 1 – THE FLOOR RULE - THE PLAYING SURFACE

1.1

What is the procedure when you find problems with the arena, e.g. improper lines, signal or Timing device malfunction, arena size?

What is the procedure when you find painted lines at the bench area are not of equal length and are longer than the bench area?

Answer

All problems with the arena or equipment should be detailed in the Crew Chief's game report.

Notify the home team and have them attempt to remedy the situation before the game begins.

Ensure both teams are aware of any unresolved issues before game begins.

Reference

Rule 1

Rule 1 (e)

Any free standing posts, beams or Plexiglas supports must be padded. The official shall request padding before the game continues. This should be checked prior to game, and game should not start with dangerous items exposed.

1.2

How is it determined what bench a team uses and what goal are defended in the first quarter?

Answer

The home team has the choice of ends and must warm-up and start the game using the bench closest to that end .In all disputes of benches or goals to defend, the referees shall determine who has which bench and who defends which goal.

1.3

Who uses which Penalty Box?

A team shall occupy the penalty bench at the same end of the box as their Players Bench.

SECTION I – THE FLOOR RULE 7 – TEAM BENCHES

7.1

What is the penalty for having too many non-playing personnel on the team bench?

Answer

At no time are teams allowed to have more than 18 players, a head coach and five (5) non-playing personnel on the bench. The crew chief will inform the Head Coach to comply with the appropriate number of personnel on the bench. If after such warning has been given the individual does not leave or returns to the team bench, a bench minor will be assessed.

Reference

Rule 7 (b)

SECTION II - TEAMS RULE 9 – COMPOSITION OF TEAMS

After a stoppage to administer a penalty a team does not have the correct number players on the floor what should a referee do?

Answer

In this situation, it is the Referee's duty to inform the offending team of the mistake so that they can make the necessary corrections. If after this warning it is obvious to the referee that the team is intentionally delaying a two-minute bench minor will be assessed.

Reference

NLL issued memo

SECTION II – TEAMS RULE 10 – CAPTAIN OF TEAM

10.1

A Captain leaves his player's bench to protest an Official's ruling. Should he be penalized?

Answer

Yes. A Captain, Alternate Captain or any other player who leaves his player's bench to protest an official for any reason may be assessed a Misconduct penalty in addition to a Minor penalty under Rule 62(b). The only exception to this rule involves a Captain or Alternate Captain leaving bench to make a legal appeal to the Referee, e.g. request for a measurement. However, any protest which could follow a measurement would not be covered by this exception.

Reference

Rule 10(c)

Rule 62(b)

10.2

What penalties would be assessed to a player who:

Protests his own penalty?

Protests a teammate's penalty?

Answer

A Minor penalty (NOTE: If he persists, he shall be assessed a Misconduct also.)

Further persisting shall result in a game misconduct penalty.

A Misconduct penalty shall be assessed.

Reference

Rule 62(b)

See also Situation 62.3

10.3

The Referee wishes to convey a message to the bench, but no Captain or Alternate Captains are on the floor. What is the procedure?

Answer

A Captain may be invited from the bench to discuss the matter with the Referee. Alternatively, the Referee may choose a player on the floor to convey the message. In all cases, the Referee should attempt to discuss with only one individual at a time. When properly used, this procedure will be of great help in speeding up the game.

NOTE #1: If the Referee has cause to go to both benches, please deliver the message to both benches. If it is required to go to one bench only, then visit the appropriate bench.

NOTE #2: Only the Captain, when invited to do so, shall have the privilege of discussing any point relating to the interpretation of rules. A Minor or Misconduct penalty may be applicable.

Reference

Rule 10(c) and 62(b)

SECTION II – TEAMS RULE 11 – PLAYERS IN UNIFORM

A team is made up of 18 players, two of which must be designated Goalkeepers, dressed and ready to play as a Goalkeeper at the start of the game. During all games not more than (18) players including the goalkeepers shall be permitted. A list indicating the names and numbers of all 16 players and 2 goaltenders in the lineup plus other eligible players and goalkeepers must be handed to the Official Scorer and Crew Chief 30 minutes before the game and no change, with the exception of an injury or sickness during warm up, shall be permitted in the list or addition thereto. Should an injury/sickness occur during warm up the club must notify the Crew Chief before the end of the formal warm up in order for an eligible replacement to be made at that time. The opposing club shall be immediately notified by the Crew Chief and allowed line up change(s) not to exceed the original clubs changes at that time. The Crew Chief shall notify the Official Scorer of any line up changes.

During the game the Official scorekeeper notes a discrepancy in the players listed on the gamesheet and brings it the attention of the Referee's.

What should the Referee's do in this situation?

Answer

In this situation, it is the Referee's duty to ensure the ineligible player is removed from the game and the club shall not be able to substitute another player on its roster.

If a goal is scored when an ineligible player is on the floor, the goal will be disallowed.

11.4

Team A has twice changed goalkeepers in the game. Neither change was the result of an injury. The Referee believes the goalkeeper changes are being used for stalling or delay purposes. What call or procedure should be followed?

Answer

The referee should inform the Coach that goalkeeper changes, for delay or stalling purposes, will not be tolerated and a Bench Minor penalty may result.

SECTION II – TEAMS RULE 13 – CHANGE OF PLAYERS

13.1

Who is responsible for the calling of illegal change of players and TOO MANY MEN?

Answer

The Technical Referee is responsible for the illegal change of players and TOO MANY MEN on the floor penalty. 2- minute benches minor for Too Many Men. Note 1- When the Referee's notice that in a settled situation a team has too many men on the floor, not caused as a result of the change of players, either Referee may assess the appropriate penalty. 2- minute benches minor for Too Many Men. Rule 48 d)

Reference

Rule 48 d)

13.2

What is to be done when a team continually leaves the door to the players' bench open?

Answer

The referee shall give one warning the offending team. If the situation continues bench minor shall be assessed.

Reference

NLL issued memo

SECTION II – TEAMS RULE 14– INJURED PLAYERS

4.1

A goalkeeper is injured must he be removed from the game?

Answer

The trainer may come on to the floor to tend to an injured goalie. If the injury is serious or 45 seconds expire from the referees acknowledgement of the injury and the trainer entering the floor the goalie must be replaced by a substitute without any undue delay and no warm-up shall be permitted for the substitute goalie. The trainer must not waste time while entering floor, if the trainer does the 45 seconds can be started by the referee. The referee closest to the bench will keep the time. He is to ensure proper notification of time remaining is given.

14.2

Starting goalie is penalized and sent to the penalty box. While serving penalty the substitute goalie is injured and can not continue.

Answer

Original goalie returns, a runner serves the remaining penalty time. Need to be aware of teams doing this intentionally and assess an un-sportsmanlike conduct penalty if abused. Team chooses who will serve penalty

14.3

Starting goalie is injured and unable to continue, substitute goalie is penalized with a major or misconduct.

Answer

Substitute goalie remains in game. Runner serves the goalies major or misconduct and a penalty shot is awarded to the non-offending team. Penalty shot administration stays the same.

Reference

NLL issued memo

14.4

A player received a Major penalty and is injured on the same play. Must he be replaced by a substitute player at the penalty bench?

Answer

It is not necessary to place a substitute player at the penalty bench to replace a player who has been assessed a Major penalty and who has been injured or expelled from the game. In such cases; the substitute player shall proceed to the penalty bench prior to the expiring of the Major penalty; and during a stoppage in play; from where he shall be entitled to legally return to the floor. In the case of Minor or Match penalties, however, the offending player must be immediately replaced at the penalty bench.

Should the team neglect to designate a player to serve the player, and the penalty terminates without a substitute at the penalty bench, the team in would not be entitled to make a player substitution from its players' bench until the following stoppage of play and would continue to play shorthanded until a stoppage. Any infraction would require a Bench Minor penalty for "illegal substitution".

Reference

Rule 14(d)

SECTION III – EQUIPMENT RULE 15 – THE BALL

After checking the balls provided by the home team it is found that some are white, some are orange and some are red and are not approved by the NLL?.

Answer

The NLL requires that approved balls must be used for all NLL games. The balls shall contain the

WILC/ILF logo and signature of the WILC/ILF Rules Committee. If non NLL approved balls are used the crew

chief shall note the ball issue in his game report. The crew chief is not to assess a penalty for this

situation. If multiple colored balls are all that is available you are to use one color at a time and

notify both benches and goalkeepers before a change is made.

Reference

RULE 15

SECTION III – EQUIPMENT RULE 17 – LACROSSE STICK CONSTRUCTION

17.0

If after a stick check request the stick is found to be legal, who will serve the penalty?

Answer

Either the Captain or assistant Captain of team requesting the measurement will serve the penalty.

Reference

Rule 17(f).

17.1

A team scored on in overtime requests an immediate stick check. Should the official grant the request?

Answer

No. Stick measurement request following a goal in overtime will not be granted.

Reference

Rule 17(f).

17.2

During the stick check the referee turns the stick to the 90 degree position and the ball rolls up the rail and does not come out of stick until almost at the 180 degree position. Is this stick illegal?

Answer

The ball is not allowed to roll on the rail of the stick and come out at the head end. This is considered an illegal stick. Mechanics for stick check. Crew Chief shall measure the stick, check pocket for depth, and perform the dislodgement test. Exact procedure is to place the ball in the pocket rotate stick so the head is perpendicular to the floor, the ball at this point should be resting in the neck part of the stick, the stick is rotated open faced toward the floor. When the stick is somewhat parallel with the floor the ball should come out. This check is for a pinched stick or one that is strung to prevent the ball from exiting the stick.

Note 1: If a stick is found to be illegal the player using the illegal stick will be penalized two (2) minutes.

Note 2: Should any goal scored with an illegal stick during the last "live ball" offensive possession. The goal shall be disallowed.

Note 3: Provided the goal is disallowed, the minor penalty will not be imposed and the ball is awarded to the goalie of the non-offended team.

Reference

Crew Chief Conference call 2004

SECTION III – EQUIPMENT RULE 18 – PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PADS

18.0

What is meant by firmly attached as it pertains to the chinstrap?

Answer

Interpretation of 18 d) shall be the two finger rule. No more than two fingers should be able to slide between the chin and the chin strap.

Reference

NLL issued memo dated 2/5/04

18.1

What procedure is followed when a referee notices a player's equipment that may be improper during the game such as loose chin strap, goalie jersey hiked up at the elbow instead of at the wrist, undergarment extending below the jersey hemline, etc.

Answer

During a stoppage of play, the referee is to indicate to the player the equipment problem. The player must immediately tighten his chinstrap, pull down his jersey (whatever the case may be) and is allowed to remain on the floor. Emphasis is that this is a real quick equipment fix for the player.

Should this happen again with the same player, and the same equipment in the same game, the player shall leave the floor and substitute must take his place. This should be mentioned in your game report so WILC/ILF can address.

Reference

Crew Chief's conference Competition Committee approved.

SECTION III – EQUIPMENT RULE 20 – GOALTENDER EQUIPMENT

Note: Goaltenders are allowed to wear only WILC/ILF approved equipment. The WILC/ILF will supply each referee a list of approved equipment prior to the start of the season.

20.0

It is noticed during an equipment inspection that the goalie is wearing WILC/ILF approved equipment however it has been altered or modified. What is the ruling if equipment measures within specifications?

Answer

No penalty is assessed and goaltender is allowed to continue.

Note: If goaltender is measured and is illegal than a 2 min un-sportsmanlike penalty and a game misconduct is administered.

Reference

NLL issued memo issued March 25, 2004

20.1

After a request for goaltender equipment inspection has been made and before the measurement can be made it is noticed the goaltender attempts to adjust his padding. What is the proper penalty?

Answer

If goalie is measured and is found to be legal he will receive an un-sportsmanlike conduct penalty and the requesting team will not be penalized. If the goalie is measured and found to be illegal he will receive a 2 minute minor (illegal equipment), a 2 minute un-sportsmanlike conduct and a game misconduct.

Reference

Crew chief conference call 3/3/04

20.2

What is the proper procedure to use when a goaltender equipment measurement request is made by a head coach?

Answer

Goaltenders will only be measured at the stoppage of play between quarters. There is one exception to this and that is if the goalie is removed from the floor the game must be stopped and measurement done. The Crew Chief and assistant referee will request the goalie and both team captains to leave the floor and proceed to a location where the measurement will take place. (This measurement should be done in the tunnel or in referee room. By no means shall it be done where any fans or others can monitor it.) Goalies shall be measured in the typical position that a goalie uses (Goalie ready position).

The captains shall inform the Coaches as to the findings and floor strength. The officials returning to the floor shall consult with the other official and explain his findings. The Crew Chief shall then report the penalty to the Official Scorer.

Reference

Clinic discussion and Crew Chief conference call

20.3

What procedures should be used for a pre-game goalie inspection?

Answer

It is recommended that one team rep accompany the goalie to the referee locker room immediately following warm-ups. Each goaltender will be measured and have information recorded on a sheet to be submitted by the Crew Chief. No penalties will be given at this time it is just informational for goalie and WILC/ILF. It is the goalkeeper's responsibility to fix equipment if it measures illegal. No goalie will be allowed to enter game until he has been measured and is deemed to be legal by a NLL referee or a WILC/ILF Official. Note: If a goalie still is not legal once the game has commenced he can only be measured again between quarters.

Reference

NLL issued memo dated 1/22/04

SECTION III – EQUIPMENT RULE 21 – EQUIPMENT INSPECTION**21.0**

NOTE #1: A request for a stick measurement shall be limited to one request per Team during the course of any stoppage of play and must be made by the head coach or captain.

NOTE #2: Altered uniforms of any kind, e.g. Velcro inserts, over-sized jerseys, etc. will not be permitted. Any player or goalkeeper not complying with these Rules shall not be permitted to participate in the game.

NOTE #3: At random during the season, goalkeepers' and players' equipment shall be checked by WILC/ILF staff.

Reference

Rule 17(f)

21.1

A request for a goalie equipment inspection is requested in the fourth quarter.

When is the goalie measured?

Answer

If the goalie does not leave the game there will be no equipment check done unless the game goes into overtime.

Reference

Rule 21 (c)

SECTION IV – OFFICIALS RULE 23 - REFEREES**23.0**

What procedure should a referee use anytime a goal is disallowed or the goal light was lit in error?

Answer

There should be no quick restarts and the referee shall have it announced over the public address system as to why the goal was disallowed..

Reference

Rule 23(f).

23.1

What is the proper timeframe and content of a Referee's game report?

Answer

The Crew Chief shall file his game report within 36 hours from completion of game or by 3:00 PM Monday. The report should contain pertinent **facts** regarding game. The WILC/ILF Rules Committee may request a game report earlier than the above timelines.

Others in the officiating crew upon request of the WILC/ILF may have to file a game report also.

Crew Chiefs are to call the Vice President of Operations or the Director of Officials immediately after the game to report any game incidents such as game misconducts, match penalties, and /or any unique situations that occurred during the game or post game. A separate Incident report will need to be filed in all the above circumstances.

Reference

NLL issued memo dated November 12, 2004

SECTION V – TIME FACTORS RULE 27 – LENGTH OF GAME

27.0

Late in the game, a referee delays blowing his whistle to ensure that a proper penalty exists.

Should time be added on the clock for the time it took the referee to ensure the penalty existed?

Answer

No, time would not be placed back on the clock any other time during the game. Time can be added if after the officials whistle has blown the clock continues to run and there is clear evidence that time has elapsed.

Reference

Clinic discussion 2004

27.1

The following mechanics shall be used in the in the last seconds of the quarter.

Crew Chief – Shall convene with crew during a time out or stoppage of play to remind crew of their duties. Crew Chief shall position himself in the spot he feels is mostly likely to have to make a controversial call. If a situation arises convene with the assistant referee and technical referee to gather information prior to utilizing the minor officiating crew. If needed utilize the minor officiating crew, which includes the official timekeeper, 30 second shot clock operator and goal judges to determine any malfunction of the game clock, 30 second clock/horn and the red light goal indicator, period over green light & horn.

The Crew Chief shall overrule another officials' call of a goal scored (rule 42) or goal not counted (rule 43) based upon clear visual or mechanical evidence by himself or the third official.

Renders the final decision to team captains.

Lead Official - Perform regular mechanics. Determine goal scored as per Rule 42 and goal not counted as per Rule 43. Assist in determining the sequence of the green light on/horn sounding, red light on and goal scored as per Rule 42.

Trail Official - Perform regular mechanics. Determine goal scored as per Rule 42 and goal not counted as per Rule 43. Assist in determining the sequence of the green light on/horn sounding, red light on and goal scored as per Rule 42.

Technical Officials Responsibilities - Watch benches for line change and the goalie being pulled. Watch game clock and listen to re-start whistle to assure the clock has been re-started at the appropriate time. On a whistle to stop play make sure the clock has been stopped properly.

SECTION V – TIME FACTORS RULE 31 – 30 SECOND SHOT RULE

31.0

A shot is taken from behind the goal line extended, does the 30-second shot clock reset?

Answer

No. When a shot is initiated with both feet behind the goal line extended and either hits the goalie or the goal post, the 30 – second shot clock shall not be reset.

Note: The pertinent issue is where the player's feet were last in contact with the floor. If the feet are behind the goal line extended at the time the shot is taken, the shot clock does not reset. If a foot or both feet are even with the goal line extended when the shot is taken, the shot clock resets.

Reference

Rule 31 (j).

31.1

Is the shot clock reset after the administration of a time serving penalty?

Answer

Yes, the shot clock is reset on all time serving penalties.

Reference

Rule 31 (j).

SECTION V – TIME FACTORS RULE 33 – BACK COURT VIOLATION

33.0

Is this rule intended to be similar to the Basketball over and back?

Answer

Yes. Teams must keep the ball in their offensive half after gaining possession. If the ball is caused to go into the defensive half of the field (across the centerline) for any reason other than a shot on goal it shall be a back-court violation if the ball was not last touched by the Defensive team. In all situations the team that last touched the ball shall determine if a backcourt violation occurred ... defensive team last touched ... free ball ... offensive team last touched ... violation ... let play continue to determine advantage

Note: the referee shall use the silent play on technique during an over and back violation to allow the offended team an opportunity to have a quick scoring opportunity

33.1

What player action would indicate possession after a face-off to establish the over and back line?

Answer

In order for a player to have been deemed to have possession he must have had the ball in the pocket of the stick. Batting the ball does not constitute possession and will not affect the over and back situation.

Reference

Crew Chief conference call and clinic discussion

SECTION VI – TIMEOUTS RULE 34 – TIMEOUTS

34.0

How many team timeouts does a team get per half?

Answer

Teams will receive one team timeout per half.

NOTE: There will be two promotional timeouts per quarter. These will be at the first stoppage in

play after the 10 and 5 minute mark of each quarter. The only exception is a timeout will not be

taken after a goal has been scored. The timeout will be delayed until the next stoppage that

does not involve a goal being scored.

Reference

NLL Directive discussed on Crew Chief conference call 1/5/04

34.1

A goalie calls for a timeout while in his crease where does the ball start when play resumes?

Answer

After a timeout the ball will not be started in the crease but lateral to the goal. The ball cannot be passed back to the goalie when play is restarted.

Reference

Crew Chief Conference call

34.2

What is the mechanic that the referees are to use when calling a timeout?

Answer

The referee shall repeat the signal for both benches indicating which team called the timeout and point to location of where the ball will be placed back in to play. This is to avoid confusion and ensure the coaches get the appropriate players on the floor.

Reference

Crew Chief conference call 2/11/04

Note: The following is the timeout mechanic for less than sixty seconds remaining in a period

Technical Referee – shall be on the look out for a possible timeout signal from the player's bench. Once the technical referee has checked the line changes, he shall make visual contact with the player's benches in anticipation of a team timeout. The technical referee's primary responsibility shall remain in the assessment of player substitutions.

Trail Referee- May be able to assist the technical referee on recognizing a team timeout and stopping play. Should the trail referee be on the bench side during the request, it is anticipated that he may be able to hear the timeout request from the player's bench.

Should the trail referee be on the opposite side of the player's bench, he will be cognizant of a possible team timeout and will periodically glance to each bench when possible.

Lead Referee – may be able to assist the crew with recognizing a team timeout and stopping play. During dynamic play and while the lead referee is on the bench side and passing bench, he may be able to recognize a team timeout request.

SECTION VI – TIME FACTORS RULE 35 – OFFICIAL'S TIMEOUT

What procedure is used when a goalie asks for an equipment timeout?

Answer

The referee should verify the equipment needs repair and stop play when it will not affect a scoring opportunity. After stopping play the goalie will have 30 seconds to either have the equipment repaired or be substituted for. The equipment manager can either come on the floor or the goalie can go to the player bench. The 30 seconds shall be timed by a referee and shall start when the goalie begins repair. The referee that is timing shall give verbal counts to the goalie at 15 and 10. If the equipment is not repaired in 30 seconds the goalie must leave game. If the repair takes longer than 30 seconds the team will receive a delay of game penalty.

These following scenarios for the above situation

A team can request a timeout up to the 29 second mark but will not be granted one at the 30 second mark

A team must make the change of goalies in a manner as to not delay the game. The referee can assist this situation by telling the substitute goalie to begin getting ready during the stoppage for equipment repair in case he is needed.

If the team receives a delay of game penalty the goalie can remain in game if equipment is repaired and the goalie is ready for play at the conclusion of the administration of the penalty

If the team decides to switch goalies at the 29-second mark it will be allowed as long as it is done in a timely manner.

Reference

Comp Committee 01/06/04

SECTION VI - PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 36 – FACING AT CENTER

36.0

As a face-off is taking place and the face-off man is attempting to win the draw and pick up the loose ball an opposing player body checks said player, what is the appropriate call?

Answer

A minor, major or match depending on the severity shall be administered. While in a vulnerable position the face-off players cannot be body checked.

SECTION VI - PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 41 – BALL CAUGHT IN LACROSSE STICK OR EQUIPMENT

41.0

If during a face-off the ball becomes stuck in the back of the stick of the face-off man what is the proper call?

Answer

The referee shall blow the play dead and award the ball to the other team. This is a technical turnover.

Reference

Crew Chief Conference call

SECTION VI _ PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 42 – GOAL SCORED

AWARDED GOALS

In what circumstances can a goal be awarded?

Answer

Rule 42

If a goalie or defensive player intentionally moves the goal to thwart a scoring opportunity, the plane of the goal does not move, it is a goal providing the ball goes through the plane of the goal.

Rule 91

If the opposing goalie has been removed and a player or returning goalie throws or shoots any part of his stick or any other object at the ball or ball carrier, or if the ball carrier is fouled from behind, thereby being prevented from having a clear shot on an open net a goal shall be awarded the attacking team.

If when the opposing goalie has been removed from the floor, a player of the side attacking the unattended goal is interfered with by a player or goalie who shall have entered the game illegally, the referee shall immediately award a goal to the non-offending team.

If when the goalie has entered the game illegally in this situation and makes a save at anytime during the delayed penalty situation then a goal will be awarded to the offended team.

Rule 99

When the opposing goalie has been removed, a member of the defending team or anyone on the bench, deliberately throws or shoots any part of the stick or any other object at the ball or ball carrier having a clear shot on an open net, a goal shall be awarded.

Rule 100

A goal shall be awarded to the attacking team when, with the opposing goalkeeper removed, a defending player trips or otherwise fouls a player in control of the ball who has no defending player to pass, thus denying him a reasonable scoring opportunity.

Awarded Goal

During a penalty shot a goalkeeper attempts to stop a Penalty Shot by throwing his stick or any object, what is the appropriate call?

Answer

A goal shall be awarded

SECTION VI - PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 43 – GOAL NOT COUNTED

43.0

Should a goal be allowed in the following situations?

A. Ball is kicked, with a distinct kicking motion, by an attacking player and goes directly into the opponents net?

B. Ball is kicked, with a distinct kicking motion, by an attacking player and deflects off a defending player and enters the net?

C. Ball is kicked, with a distinct kicking motion, by an attacking player and deflects off the defending goalkeeper and enters the net?

D. Ball is kicked, with a distinct kicking motion, and deflects off an official and enters the net

Answer

No goal for all the above situations. A B C D

Reference

Rule 43 (g)

43.1

An attacking player has the ball in his stick in front of the opponent's goal, but is unable to shoot in a normal manner. He deliberately kicks his stick which knocks it into the goal. Is the goal valid?

Answer

No, as the kicking action by the player caused the goal.

Reference:

Rule 43

43.1

An attacking player contacts the ball with his foot, or glove and directly puts the ball into the goal. It is obvious that the player did not commit this act with intent. Should the goal be allowed?

Answer

Off the foot.

Yes, unless the ball is kicked, using a distinct kicking motion; If so no goal

Off the glove. Yes. A clear deflection off the glove is a good goal.

Note: A player is not allowed to bat or direct the ball into the net off his glove, if so the goal would be disallowed.

Reference:

Rule 43 (g) and (h)

43.2

A player deliberately throws his stick into the goal when the ball is stuck in the pocket, is this a legal goal?

Answer

No. When a stick is inadvertently or deliberately tossed into the goal with the ball, no goal shall be awarded.

Reference

Rule 43(i).

43.3

As a player is taking a shot the head of his stick comes off, if the ball was to go in the goal would it count?

Answer

No, the head of the stick needs to be attached to the handle. The Head is a distraction to the goaltender and a goal will not be allowed and the ball will be awarded to the goaltender to restart play.

Reference

Crew Chief Conference call

43.4

A shot is taken from behind the goal line extended and the ball enters the net, is it a goal?

Answer

No. When a shot is initiated with both feet behind the goal line extended and enters the net the goal will not be allowed.

Note: The pertinent issue is where the player's feet are last in contact with the floor. If the feet are behind the goal line extended at the time the shot is taken, the goal should be disallowed. If a foot or both feet are even with the goal line extended when the shot is taken, the goal would count ... this of course assumes no entry into crease prior to ball entering goal line.

Note: Any goals scored shall not count and possession shall start in the crease with the goaltender.

Reference

Rule 43 (b).

SECTION VI – PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 45 – GOALKEEPER

PRIVILEGES

45.0

The ball is loose in the crease and an offense player while attempting to play the ball makes

incidental contact with the goalkeeper, is this legal or illegal?

Answer

Legal – An offensive player may reach in to the crease and play a loose (uncovered by goalie or goalie's stick) ball. Incidental contact is allowed and the play should be allowed to be continued. If in the opinion of the referee the contact was deliberate and minor, minor interference can be called and the ball awarded to the goalie. If it was deliberate and excessive a two minute minor may be called.

Note: The intent of this rule is to give the offensive team an opportunity to make a play "on the ball" while it is loose in the crease. As long as he is playing the ball and it is not excessive let the play continue.

Reference

Comp Committee 2004

45.1

A player is standing in front of crease as the goalie is making an outlet pass and without making

contact with the goalie deflects or intercepts pass, is this legal or illegal?

Answer

Legal – A player may at anytime stand in front of the crease and attempt to disrupt the outlet pass of a goalkeeper. This is considered a good defensive play and shall not be penalized.

Reference

Interpretation understanding

45.2

A player bats a loose ball back to the goalie that is standing in his crease is this legal or illegal?

Answer

Illegal – No player is allowed to deliberately direct a ball back to a player that is in his crease. The words, “deliberately direct” are to mean any act in the judgment of the referee that a player uses the crease to gain an advantage is illegal.

Reference

2004 clinic discussion

45.3

A player directs the ball back to a player/goalie that is in the crease, knowing he cannot catch the ball and the goalkeeper bats the ball in to the corner, is this legal or illegal?

Answer

Illegal – When a ball is deliberately directed back to the crease any contact by the player/goalie that is in the crease is not allowed and will be deemed a turnover.

Reference

Clinic 2004

45.4

While standing in the crease a defensive player reaches out and picks up a ball that is outside the crease is this in and out?

Answer

No. A player may either scoop the ball or rake the ball as long as the motion is continuous and he does not direct it to another player in the crease. If defender's stick is outside the crease while attempting to gain possession, it is legal to check his stick.

45.5

Ball has been directed back to the crease area by a defensive player the goalie allows the ball to roll through the crease and out the other side, when the ball leaves the crease he then picks the ball up while he is still in the crease. Is this legal?

Answer

No. This is considered to be in and out as the ball was directed back to the crease and the goalie played the ball while he was in the crease. The goalkeeper can exit the crease to obtain possession but cannot re-enter or re-direct the ball back through the crease area.

45.6

A defensive player directs the ball back toward the crease area. It hits an offensive player and enters the crease can the defensive team play the ball?

Answer

Yes, once the ball hits the offensive player it is no longer considered to have been directed back in the crease.

45.7

The ball is directed back to the crease the ball either rolls through or past the crease and hits the boards before it returns to crease where the goalie plays the ball. Is this legal?

Answer

No. This is considered back in since no offensive player made contact with the ball and a defensive player touched the ball in the crease.

SECTION VI – PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 46 – GOAL CREASE VIOLATIONS

46.0

A defender is in the crease with the ball and an opposing player attempts to intercept a pass with stick-on-stick contact. Is this legal?

Answer

Contact in this situation is legal if the stick is outside the crease. If the stick is inside the crease then it is a two minute penalty for interference.

Reference

Rule 46 (e)

46.1

A defender is in the crease with the ball and an opposing player checks the stick which is outside the crease. Is this legal?

Answer

Yes

Reference

Rule 46 (e)

46.2

An offensive player runs through the crease and is the first to pick up a loose ball, is this legal?

Answer

If an advantage was gained this would result in a technical violation. If a shooter steps in the crease after a shot the play should be allowed to continue.

Reference

Rule 46

46.3

An offensive player is in the crease as his teammate shoots and scores a goal. Does the goal count?

Answer

No, the offensive player is not allowed to be in the crease as a goal is scored.

Reference

Rule 46 (a)

46.4

An offensive player is in the crease due to being interfered with by a defender while a goal is scored. Does the goal count?

Answer

The goal will be allowed and the minor penalty would be wiped out.

Reference

Rule 94(c)

SECTION VI – PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 48 – SPECIAL SUBSTITUTION

48.1

During play a delayed penalty for illegal substitution is called. During this delay a player goes to the bench and then realizes that the penalty is for illegal substitution and returns to the floor.

What penalty/penalties should be assessed?

Answer

Only the original penalty for illegal substitution shall be assessed. One penalty shall be assessed per player over the legal number. Should the team send an extra player into the action, an additional penalty for un-sportsmanlike (bench minor), or a second Too Many Men shall be assessed. The number of penalties assessed should equal the number of violations.

SECTION VI – PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 50 – POSSESSION/SLOW WHISTLES
50.0

During a delayed penalty what causes the play to be blown dead so the penalty can be administered?

Answer

Note: "Completion of play by the team in possession in this Rule means that the ball must have come into possession and control of an opposing player or has been "frozen". This does not mean a rebound off a goalkeeper, the goal or the boards, or any accidental contact with the body or the equipment of an opposing player. During a delayed penalty a shot taken shall rebound off the Goalkeeper and or goal post the 30-second shot clock shall reset. The Referee shall signal a reset of the 30-second clock with hand/arm already in the air. It should be an obvious lower arm whirling motion. This will prevent any confusion with the signal for a scoring of a goal.

Reference

Rule 50.

50.1

During a delayed penalty the ball is rolling toward the open net of the team that has been offended, what is the proper call?

Answer

The referee shall not allow a team to score on themselves during this situation. The referee shall blow the play dead and administer the penalty if there is a chance of the ball entering the net.

Reference

Crew Chief conference call

SECTION VI – PLAY OF THE GAME RULE 51–PENALTY SHOT

51.0

What four (4) specific conditions are required to award a Penalty Shot for a player being fouled from behind?

Answer

The attacking player must be in possession and control of the ball;

The infraction must have been committed from behind;

The player in possession and control must have been denied a reasonable chance to score, The player in possession and control must have had no opposing player between himself and the goalkeeper.

Reference

Rule 100(b)

51.1

In what other circumstances can a Penalty Shot be awarded?

Answer

There are a number of situations which, without reuniting all the conditions set out above, require the assessment of a Penalty Shot. They are:

Rule 46

When a defensive player, other than the goalkeeper, deliberately falls on the ball that is within his crease and in front of the goal line extended. When a player, other than a goalkeeper, picks up the ball with his hand from the floor or catches a ball in the air while he is within his goal crease and the ball is in front of the goal line extended.

Rule 51

When a bench minor penalty is assessed for "illegal substitution" (too many men) and the penalty cannot be served in its entirety within regulation time. This means that there is less than two minutes remaining in the game or at anytime in overtime a penalty shot will be awarded. This applies to either the offensive or defensive team.

If a team is already down two (2) men and is assessed an additional time penalty to a third player there will be a penalty shot. At no time will team play with less than three runners on the floors.

Rule 75

When the goal post is deliberately dislodged by a goalkeeper or a player in the course of a "breakaway"

When a minor penalty is assessed to a player or goalkeeper for deliberately displacing the goal and the penalty cannot be served in its entirety within regulation time, or when it is assessed at any time during an overtime period.

Rule 91

When a player in control of the ball and having no defending player between himself and the goalkeeper is interfered with by a stick, part of a stick or any other object thrown or shot by any member of the defending team (including those on the players' or penalty bench). A player who returns, through a Timekeeper's error and checks an opponent, who was on a breakaway, will result in a Penalty Shot being awarded.

When a player deliberately throws or shoots a stick or any other object at the ball in his defending zone.

When a player who has illegally entered the game interferes with) an attacking player that has no opponent between himself and the goalkeeper, a penalty shot will be awarded. The infraction may occur any where on the floor.

Note: In the above rule interference does not mean contact. If the action of the defender causes for any reason the attacker to have to alter his attempt to score a penalty shot should be administered.

Rule 100

When a player in control of the ball and having no other opponent to pass than the goalie, is tripped or otherwise fouled from behind, preventing a reasonable scoring opportunity, a penalty shot will be awarded.

51.3

The Referee has awarded a Penalty Shot. What procedure is followed?

Answer

MECHANIC PROCEDURE FOR PENALTY SHOT

- (1) Have the name of the person designated to attempt the shot announced;
- (2) The shot will begin at the center face-off circle.
- (3) Require that all players withdraw to the sides of the floor and in front their own players' bench.
- (4) The Crew Chief positions himself at the goal line on the side of the shooter's stick and positions the assistant Referee on the opposite side of goal.
- (5) The Technical Referee while at face-off circle will instruct the player to proceed with his shot by blowing his whistle.
- (6) At the conclusion of a penalty shot play will be restarted with a face-off at center, regardless if a goal was scored or not.

51.3

How does the Referee determine who should be allowed to take a Penalty Shot?

Answer

The player fouled will take the shot unless he is injured, then a player who was on the floor at the time of the foul will take the shot. Rule 61(b) NOTE: The official may consult with the Official Scorer to assist in identifying the player to take the shot. If a penalty shot is awarded and there is no specific individual fouled (examples illegal substitution, falling on ball in crease, picking up ball in crease, and third penalty) then any member of the offended team may take the penalty shot.

51.4

A Penalty Shot is awarded. In taking the shot, the player shoots the ball, which hits the goal post or the cross-bar, rebounds off the goalkeeper and enters the goal. Is the goal valid?

Answer

Yes, the goal will count

Reference

COMPETITION COMMITTEE VOTE

51.5

During a Penalty Shot, the following situations occur:

- (a) The goalkeeper commits an infraction worthy of a Minor penalty which causes the shot to fail.
- (b) The goalkeeper commits an infraction worthy of a Major penalty which causes the shot to fail.
- (c) The player attempting the shot is injured as a result of an infraction committed by the goalkeeper, worthy of a Major penalty and a game misconduct.
- (d) The goalkeeper throws his stick at the ball carrier.

What penalty, if any is assessed each case?

Answer

- (a) No penalty but shot is taken over.
- (b) Major penalty to the goalkeeper. Goalie proceeds to serve penalty and shot is taken over.
- (c) Major penalty and game misconduct to the goalkeeper. The goalie is removed from the game.
The penalty Shot shall be taken over by a player designed by the team and chosen among those on the floor at the time of the original infraction.
- (d) The goal is automatically awarded.

51.6

Team A has been awarded a Penalty Shot. Team B requests a stick measurement. What is the procedure if the player taking the shot refuses to surrender his stick to be measured?

Answer

The Penalty Shot would not be permitted and a Misconduct penalty would be assessed.

51.7

A Penalty Shot is awarded due to a Team B player throwing his stick at a Team A player in his defending zone. The Team B player is later assessed an Un-sportsmanlike Conduct Minor penalty for disputing the Referee's decision. The Penalty Shot is successful. Is the Un-sportsmanlike Conduct Minor penalty washed out by the goal?

Answer

No The penalty shot is administered to restore a scoring opportunity only. If multiple penalties occur they need to be administered.

51.8

A player on Team A trips a Team B player from behind while he is on a breakaway, and the Referee signals a delayed Penalty Shot. During the delay, another Team A player is assessed a Minor penalty for slashing. What is the procedure is used?

Answer

A penalty shot is awarded for the trip. The player receiving the minor penalty for slashing must enter the penalty bench to serve the penalty.

Reference

COMPETITION COMMITTEE

51.9

A Penalty Shot is signaled against Team A for a specific violation of a Rule. While the Referee signals a delayed Penalty Shot, a player on Team A throws his stick at the ball carrier, and the Referee awards an additional Penalty Shot to Team B (commits an infraction calling for a second Penalty Shot). What is the procedure?

Answer

Team B would be awarded two Penalty Shots – no more than one goal can be scored or awarded at a single stoppage. If the first Penalty shot is successful, then the second shot will not be taken.

51.10

During a Penalty Shot, another ball is thrown onto the floor from the stands. What is the procedure?

Answer

The shot should be allowed to continue with the legal ball. If, however, in the Referee's judgment, the player taking the shot and/or the goalkeeper are visibly distracted by the second ball, play may be stopped and the shot taken over.

51.11

Team A has been awarded a Penalty Shot. A ball (or any other object) is thrown from the offending team's player's bench. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

The shot should be allowed to continue. If unsuccessful, the offending team should be assessed a Bench Minor penalty as well as a Misconduct penalty to the offender and the shot should be taken over.

51.12

Team A is short-handed by reason of a Minor penalty. During this penalty, a Team A player fouls a Team B player who was on a breakaway, causing a Penalty Shot to be awarded to Team B. If the Team B player scores during the Penalty Shot, is the Minor penalty being served by Team A terminated?

Answer

Scoring a goal on a penalty shot does not release penalties. The player committing the minor penalty that caused the penalty shot will enter penalty box and serve a two minute minor and the current two minute minor is terminated. Floor strength is 4 on 5.

51.13

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?

Answer

No, the penalty shot restores the original scoring opportunity. The player committing the minor penalty that caused the penalty shot will enter penalty box and serve a two minute minor and the current two minute minor is terminated. Floor strength is 4 on 5.

Note: The appropriate Minor (or Major) penalty shall be assessed for the delayed penalty originally calling for the Penalty Shot.

51.14

Teams are playing 5 on 5. Team A is called for Too many men. During the delay a Team A player takes down from behind the shooter with no one between him and the goalkeeper. How are penalties administered?

Answer

Team B is awarded a penalty shot for the foul from behind on a breakaway. Minor for Too many men will be served. Floor strength is 4 on 5.

Reference

Comp Committee 2006

51.15

Teams are playing 5 on 4 with Team A serving a minor. Team A is called for Too many men (delayed). During the delay a Team A player takes down from behind the shooter with no one between him and the goalkeeper. How are penalties administered?

Answer

Team B is awarded a penalty shot for the foul from behind on a breakaway. Minors for Too many men and the take down from behind will be served and minor that was on the clock will be released. Floor strength is 3 on 5. First in first out applies. One penalty must be released due to the penalty shot being awarded.

Reference

Comp Committee 2006

51.16

Teams are playing 5 on 4 with Team A serving a major with no goals attached to it. Team A is called for Too many men (delayed). During the delay a Team A player takes down from behind the shooter with no one between him and the goalkeeper. How are penalties administered?

Answer

Team B is awarded a penalty shot for the foul from behind on a breakaway. Due to the current penalty on the clock being a major with no goal attached, one of

the two new minors penalties will be canceled (Captains choice) and one will be served. Floor strength is 3 on 5.

Reference

Comp Committee 2006

51.17

Teams are playing 5 on 3 with Team A two men down serving minors. Team A player takes down from behind the shooter with no one between him and the goalkeeper and during the **delayed penalty Team A is called for Too many men. How are penalties administered?**

Answer

Team B is entitled to two penalty shots. The first shot is awarded for the take down (player that was fouled and if this shot is unsuccessful then the penalty shot for Too many men will be taken (by anyone). Only one goal can be scored on this stoppage. The penalties for the take down and the Too many men will serve and the two minors that were currently on the clock will be released. Floor strength is 3 on 5. First in first out applies.

Reference

Comp Committee 2006

51.18

Teams are playing 5 on 4 with Team A serving a minor. Team A player takes down from behind the shooter with no one between him and the goalkeeper and during the delayed penalty a goal is scored. How are penalties administered?

Answer

The goal by Team B will wipe out the need for the penalty shot. The minor that is currently on the clock will be released by the goal and the delayed penalty will enter the penalty box to serve the minor. Floor strength is 4 on 5. First in first out applies.

SECTION VII – PENALTIES RULE 52 – TECHNICAL PENALTIES

52.0

What technical penalty signals is a referee to use throughout the game?

Answer

Signals for crease violations, moving pick, thirty second shot clock expired, loose ball push, minor interference and withholding ball from play (use the point of the arm in the direction the ball will be going after restart for minor interference). Do not give a hold signal on a technical penalty.

Reference

Crew Chief calls and clinic discussion

52.1

After a technical penalty where is the ball put back in to play?

Answer

The ball will be whistled back in play with a quick restart. A player from the offended team may quickly pick up the ball after a technical violation, if this is done the referee is to blow whistle to restart play regardless of the location of the ball in relation to where the violation occurred. The player prepared to put the ball in play needs to be stationary and will at no time be allowed to have a running start with the ball. If there is no offensive player readily available to put the ball back in to play then the ball will be sent back to the goalie of the offended team.

There are two locations on the floor that the ball will not be placed back in to the play during these situations. They are as follows:
If the infraction is in front of the player's benches or the ball rolls in front of the benches, the ball will be brought to opposite side of center before whistle will be blown.
Should the ball travel all the way down to the opposite end of the floor e.g. missed shot, missed pass, etc and the ball ends up within a thirty foot arc of the goal the offended team is attacking play will not be restarted until the ball is brought outside the arc.
Reference
Focus call 2004 and Competition Committee

SECTION VII – PENALTIES RULE 53 – MINOR

PENALTIES

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

NOTE: When play is not actually in progress and a violation is committed by any player, the same penalty shall apply as though play was actually in progress.

NOTE: A detailed explanation of penalty situations and administration is located at the end of this book. A penalty matrix is also included.

NOTE: When play is restarted after a time serving penalty the ball shall be put in play as follows:

When play is stopped to assess a time serving penalty in the non offending team's offensive end the ball will be put in play on the penalty box side, five yards from dasher boards and five yards from centerline in the offensive end of the floor.

When play is stopped to assess a time serving penalty in the non-offending team's defensive end the ball will be put in play on the penalty box side, five yards from dasher boards and five yards behind the centerline in the defensive end of the floor.

SECTION VII – PENALTIES RULE 54 – MAJOR PENALTIES

54.0

With five minutes remaining in regulation two penalties are assessed at the same time. A major penalty is called against Team A player and a minor penalty called against Team B player. How are the penalties administered?

Answer

1. The player on Team B will serve the minor penalty.
2. The three-minute differential (time between a major and a minor penalty) shall be served as a major penalty and will be recorded on the penalty clock as a three (3) minute penalty. This will be a two goal releasable penalty.
3. Team player A will serve the full five (5) minutes. Team A must put a replacement player in the penalty bench prior to the expiration of the three- minute penalty.
4. All penalties do carryover in to the overtime period if time remains in their penalties.

Reference

Rule 54 (d)

Note: For the second major penalty in the same game to the same player, the player (including goalkeeper) shall be ruled off the floor for the balance of the

game, he must be replaced in the penalty box before the expiration of the (5) minute major penalty. No substitution shall take place from the bench during live play. If a substitution takes place from the bench the offending team shall receive a bench minor penalty for illegal substitution. When a player receives his second Major penalty, the player shall be assessed a Major plus a game misconduct.

SECTION VII – PENALTIES RULE 56 – MATCH

PENALTIES

56.0

Who serves the penalty when a Match penalty is called?

Answer

A substitute player must serve the penalty. He will serve the entire 5 minutes and this penalty is not two goal releasable. The player that received the penalty will be removed from the game.

Reference

Rule 56 (a)

SECTION VII – PENALTIES RULE 61 – GOALKEEPERS PENALTIES

61.1

When a goalie is assessed a ten (10) minute misconduct penalty, does the goalie serve the penalty?

Answer

Yes. The goalie must serve the penalty.

Note: When a goalie is assessed a minor and a ten (10) minute misconduct penalty at the same time, any player on the team shall immediately enter the penalty bench to serve the minor penalty.

Reference

Rule 61(e).

SECTION VII – PENALTIES RULE 62 – UN-SPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

62.0

What penalties are assessed a Coach involved in an altercation with a player on the floor?

Answer

The coach is removed from the game and the player is assessed either a Misconduct or a Game Misconduct penalty. No time to player if involved with Coach/ Manager /Trainer.

Reference

Rule 55(b)-Coach

Rule 79(c)-Player

62.1

A penalized player persists in disputing an official's decision. What sequence should be used in assessing penalties to the offending player?

Answer

The minor penalty for Un-sportsmanlike Conduct under Rule 62(b) must first be assessed, followed by a Misconduct and a Game Misconduct penalty, if he persists.

Reference

Rule 62(b).

62.2

While proceeding to his dressing room, a player verbally abuses an official. This occurs:

(a) at the end of a period; or

(b) at the end of the game.

In what order will the penalties be assessed if the player persists?

Answer

(a) A Minor penalty for Un-sportsmanlike Conduct followed by a Misconduct and a Game Misconduct penalty if the player persists.

(b) A Gross Misconduct penalty.

NOTE: Where a Coach or other non-playing personnel commits this infraction, the penalties would be:

(a) A Bench Minor penalty followed by removal from the game if he persists and assess a Game

Misconduct under Rule 62 – Abuse of Officials and other Misconduct.

(b) Gross Misconduct and a report to the WILC/ILF Rules Committee.

Reference

Rule 62(b)

See also Rules 62(j) – 62(l)

62.3

A player on Team A has received a penalty. What additional penalties should be assessed if a teammate of the penalized player challenges or disputes the ruling?

Answer

A Misconduct penalty should be assessed to the teammate of the penalized player.

Reference

Rule 62(b)

62.4

What penalties would be assessed if:

(a) A player on Team A is assessed a penalty and enters the penalty bench, but leaves the bench to dispute a Referee's decision?

(b) Same as above, but the player argues with the Referee and then participates in an altercation with a player on Team B?

Answer

(a) The player on Team A would be assessed his original penalty, plus a Minor penalty for Un-sportsmanlike Conduct, a Game Misconduct penalty and an automatic one (1) game suspension.

(b) The player on Team A would be assessed his original penalty, plus a Minor penalty for

Un-sportsmanlike Conduct, a Major penalty for fighting, a Game Misconduct penalty, and an automatic one (1) game suspension. The player on Team B would be assessed any penalties warranted for his participation in the altercation.

Reference

Rule 62(b.)

See also Rule 91

62.5

What penalties should be assessed in the following situations?

(a) A player bangs his stick against the boards to protest an official's decision?

(b) A Coach bangs a stick against the boards to protest an official's decision?

(c) A player or Coach bangs a stick against the boards to get the Referee's attention?

Answer

(a) A Misconduct penalty should be assessed.

(b) A Bench Minor penalty should be assessed.

(c) No penalty should be assessed. Any player or non-playing personnel who bangs the boards with

any object to get the attention of an on-ice official to inform him that the clock has not started, a net is off its moorings, etc. might not be normally assessed a penalty unless that reason is making a travesty of the game.

Reference

Rule 62(c).

62.6

What penalty should be assessed to:

(a) a player;

(b) a coach;

who makes an obscene gesture to any person?

Answer

(a) Appropriate minor or bench minor under Rule 62 (a) and (b)

Note: Immediate ejection from game under Game Misconduct, Rule 92 (a).

(b) A Bench Minor penalty should be assessed, and the Coach or other non-playing Club official should be removed from the bench, by assessing a Game Misconduct re: Rule 92(c), Rule 62(j)

(no PA announcement).

Reference

Rule 92

62.7

A player interferes with the Timekeeper or goal judge. What penalty is assessed?

Answer

The Referee would impose as appropriate a Minor for Un-sportsmanlike Conduct or a Bench Minor penalty, in addition a Misconduct or a Game Misconduct penalty may be imposed, based on the severity of the action. In the case of any physical abuse of the minor officials an automatic game misconduct will be imposed.

Reference

Rule 62 (l)

62.8

A player is fouled and in an attempt to ensure a penalty will be called, embellishes his fall. Since the player was fouled initially, should he be assessed a penalty for embellishment under the “diving” rule?

Answer

Yes, this penalty for “Un-sportsmanlike Conduct – Diving” is applicable whether the actions of the opponent are penalized or not.

Reference

Rule 62(0)

62.9

Following a stoppage of play, one player lightly bumps or touches an opponent, who then makes an action that is clearly an attempt to draw a penalty. What action should be taken by the

Referee?

Answer

This action would be penalized as Un-sportsmanlike Conduct – Diving.

NOTE: A concerted effort must be exercised in an attempt to demonstrate that the attempt to draw a penalty would be penalized.

Reference

Rule 62(o)

**SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 64 – ATTEMPT
TO INJURE**

64.0

A player on Team A viciously slashes a Team B player around the neck area. What penalties may the referee impose?

Answer

*The referee has several options, the most serious being:
The player shall receive a Match penalty for Attempt to Injure or Deliberate Injury of Opponents.*

NOTE: Contacting an opponent with a stick, above the height of the shoulders must result in A Major for High Sticking, or a Major and a Game Misconduct, or a Match penalty.

Reference

Rule 64,87, or 97

See also Rule 64 & 75.

64.1

A player from Team A deliberately shoots the ball into the Team B. players' bench attempting to injure an opponent. What penalty would be assessed?

Answer

A Match penalty for attempt to injure would be assessed.

Reference

Rule 64

NOTE: If the Team A player did not shoot the ball in an attempt to injure but more in an inciting manner, first a minor for un-sportsmanlike conduct, then a Game Misconduct, if warranted, would be assessed under Rule 62(g).

The sequence of penalties are Minor, Misconduct, and Game Misconduct.

**SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 67 –
BOARDING**

67.0

A player in possession of the ball is in close proximity to the boards, running with the ball. He is being closely pursued by an opponent. In an attempt to elude his opponent, the ball carrier turns sharply toward the boards to make a U-turn. The opponent collides with the ball carrier, throwing him heavily into the boards. What penalties, if any, are assessed?

Answer

A Minor, Major or Major plus Game Misconduct for boarding should be assessed depending on the degree of impact with the boards. In certain cases a Match penalty might be imposed.

Reference

67.1

Rule 67, Rule 71

NOTE: Although Rule 71 states that a player intentionally turning his body to create contact with his back will not result in a penalty being assessed, the ball carrier has the right to go anywhere on the floor and defenders must use caution in the vicinity of the boards. Strong officiating judgment must be used here.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 68 –

BROKEN STICK

Note: A PLAYER WHO HAS LOST OR BROKEN HIS STICK MAY ONLY RECEIVE A STICK AT HIS OWN PLAYERS' BENCH OR BE HANDED ONE FROM A TEAMMATE ON THE FLOOR. A MINOR PENALTY SHALL BE IMPOSED FOR AN INFRACTION OF THIS RULE.

68.0

(a) A player at the penalty box hands his stick to a teammate on the floor who has broken his.

What penalty is assessed?

(b) A goalkeeper's stick is thrown on the floor from the players' bench. What penalties would be assessed if a player or the goalkeeper picks up the stick?

(c) A goalkeeper breaks his stick and a teammate, on the players' bench, throws a stick onto the floor (playing surface). A player picks it up and delivers/slides it to the goalkeeper.

What penalties would be assessed?

(d) A player breaks his stick and a teammate, on the players' bench throws a stick onto the floor (playing surface) to him. The player picks up the stick. What penalties would be assessed?

Answer

(a) Minor penalty to the player taking the stick.

(b) If a player or goalkeeper picks up the stick, only the Bench Minor penalty, Rule 68(c).

(c) Assess a Bench Minor penalty to the player of the team throwing the stick onto the floor, Rule 68(c). Do not assess a penalty to the player picking up the stick or the goalkeeper for receiving a stick from a teammate,

(d) Assess a Bench Minor penalty to the team of the player for throwing the stick onto the floor. Rule 68(c)

68.1

A goalkeeper breaks his stick. While play is in progress, a teammate proceeds to his players' bench, picks up a goalkeepers' stick, but while returning toward the goalkeeper, throws or slides the stick on the floor to the goalkeeper. Is this legal?

Answer

Yes. Note: A penalty would be assessed if through the player's action the stick interferes with the movement of the ball or the ball-carrier in the defending zone. In that case, a Penalty Shot would be assessed under Rule 99. Also, if the player participated in the play while holding two sticks, he would be assessed a Minor penalty.

Reference

Rule 68, and Rule 99

68.2

A player taking his goalkeeper a replacement stick decides to slide the stick to his goalkeeper.

The goalkeeper is unable to pick the stick up due to the oncoming rush by the attacking team.

The goal stick remains in the crease area and the ball is eventually prevented from entering the net as a result of hitting the goal stick. Should a penalty Shot be awarded?

Answer

No Penalty Shot would be awarded as the player did not throw the goalie stick at the ball or the ball carrier. As well, there would be no penalty issued to the goalkeeper as he is not deemed to have piled the stick in front of his net.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 69– BUTTENDING

69.0

What penalty, if any, should be assessed to a player who makes a gesture with the butt-end of his stick, without making contact with his opponent?

Answer

A Major penalty shall be assessed to this player as this is to be considered as an attempt to butt-end an opponent.

Reference

Rule 69.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 70 – CHARGING

70.0

A player on Team A makes unnecessary contact with Team B's goalkeeper. In retaliation, a Team B player shoves the Team A player to the floor. What penalties should be assessed?

Answer

Whenever possible, the Referee should try to penalize more severely the player originally hitting the goalkeeper. If both teams were penalized equally, players would continue to charge goalkeepers knowing that the other team is likely to retaliate and thus off-set the original penalty.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 71 – CHECKING FROM BEHIND

71.0

A player on Team A cross-checks, pushes or charges a player on Team B from behind in open floor, who is unable to defend himself. What penalty should be called?

Answer

A Minor or a Major or a Major and Game Misconduct may be imposed.

Reference

Rule 71 (a) and Rule 71 (e)

71.1

A player from Team A is in possession of the ball along the boards. He sees an opponent about to check him, so he turns his back to create contact with his back. Should the Referee assess a Checking from Behind penalty to the player applying the check?

Answer

Possibly, even though the Team A player put himself into this position intentionally and was aware of the impending hit, and, despite placing himself in this vulnerable position, this does not necessarily provide immunity to the player applying the check to do so illegally. Other infractions may apply.

NOTE: If an opponent is near the boards and is bent over or is in a position that he is unable to support himself and gets launched or blasted in to the boards a five minute major shall be assessed.

Reference

Crew Chief Conference call 3/3/04

Rule 67

See also Rule 70 and Rule 71

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 74– CROSSCHECKING

74.0

A player cross-checks an opponent from behind and injures the player. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

The player may be assessed a Minor, a Major penalty, or a major and a Game Misconduct. The intent and force would dictate what penalty would be administered.

Reference

Rule 74(a)

Rule 74 or a Match penalty, Rule 76.

74.1

What penalty would be called on player who cross-checks his opponent above the height of the shoulders?

Answer

A Minor or a Major, or a Major and a Game Misconduct, or a Match penalty (Rule 64 – Attempt to Injure or Rule 76- Deliberate Injury) will be called on the player committing this act.

Reference

Rule 74 (b)

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 75– DELAYING THE GAME

75.1

A goal net has been dislodged from its moorings. Must play be stopped immediately?

Answer

No. The official may stop play immediately if the team whose goal had been dislodged has possession of the ball. If the goal of the non-offending team has been deliberately dislodged by an opponent, the whistle will be delayed until the offending team gains possession of the ball.

NOTE: A goal may be scored at one end of the floor while the net at the other end has been dislodged, provided that the team being scored upon is the team responsible for dislodging the net at the other end of the floor.

Reference

Rule 75.

75.2

A goalkeeper makes a save and the ball bounces in the air; the goal keeper bats the ball into the stands. Should a penalty be assessed?

Answer

No, this is not deemed to be a deliberate act. The intent of the action must be considered.

75.3

A goal is deliberately displaced by a defending player, as an attacking player is shooting the ball into an open net. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

The Referee may have several options namely: Minor penalty, Penalty Shot, Awarded Goal.

1. If no shot is made, the Referee would assess a Minor penalty.

2. If there was not enough time remaining on the clock, or by reasons of penalties imposed the penalties cannot be served in their entirety, a Penalty Shot will be awarded.

3. If the attacking player should shoot the ball and it crosses the goal line between the normal positions of the goal posts, the Referee shall award a goal.

Reference

Rule 75 (c)(d) and 42 (c).

75.4

With less than four minutes remaining in the game, the Referee signals a Minor penalty to #8 of Team A for Slashing. During this delayed calling of the penalty, this same Team A player (#8) deliberately displaces his goal. How does the Referee handle this situation?

Answer

The Delay of Game penalty for deliberately displacing his goal cannot be served in its entirety due to insufficient time remaining (due to the Minor penalty being imposed for Slashing), so a Penalty Shot must be awarded. The player would enter the penalty box to serve the Minor penalty for Slashing.

Reference

Rule 75(c).

75.5

An offensive player deliberately throws the ball down to his defensive zone with time remaining on the 30-second clock. Should a penalty be assessed?

Answer

Yes. Teams shall not deliberately throw the ball down to their defensive zone for "stalling" purposes to allow their defensive unit on the floor.

Reference

Rule 75(b).

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 76– DELIBERATE INJURY OF OPPONENTS

76.0

A player wearing tape or other material on his hands is involved in a fight on the floor. No injury results. Both players are assessed a Major penalty for their actions. However, the fight resumes in the penalty bench where the player with tape injures his opponent. What penalties are assessed?

Answer

1. For their involvement on the floor, both players were assessed Major penalties.
2. For fighting in the penalty bench, the player with tape on his hands, who injures his opponent will be assessed a Match penalty under Rule 76 – Deliberate Injury of Opponents and Misconduct or a Game Misconduct penalty under Rule 79(c) – Fisticuffs (off the playing surface).

NOTE: The Match penalty (five (5) minutes) assessed will be the only time penalty assessed for his involvement in the fight off the floor. The opponent will receive a Misconduct or a Game Misconduct penalty for his involvement in the second altercation off the floor.

Reference:

Rule 76, 79 c)

76.1

A player with tape hands injures an opponent in a fight. During the same fight, he is also called for head-butting his opponent. What penalties are assessed and how are they announced?

Answer

The Referee must assess a Match penalty for injuring the opponent with tape on his hands. A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed to the player for Head-Butting his opponent.

If the player injured his opponent as a result of the head-butt, a second Match penalty would be assessed. Announce all penalties assessed.

Reference

Rule 76, Rule 80

76.2

What actions might constitute deliberate injury of opponents?

Answer

Deliberate injury can result from:

- swinging of stick
- hitting player into boards from behind
- deliberate elbow
- deliberate butt-end
- deliberate spear
- deliberate cross-check
- deliberate head-butt
- deliberate kick
- deliberate knee
- deliberate shooting of ball at opposing team member on or off the playing surface (floor)
- deliberate knocking of opponent into post or cross-bar of net
- continuing to punch a player should he be injured in a fight
- hitting opposing player's with taped fists
- biting an opponent
- eye gouging

NOTE: See also Rule 64 – Attempt to Injure.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 79 – FIGHTING

An instigator of an altercation shall be a player who by his actions or demeanor demonstrates any/some of the following criteria: distance traveled; gloves off first; first punch thrown; menacing attitude or posture; verbal instigation or threats; conduct in retaliation to a prior game incident. Any player, who initiates a fight with a facemask on against an opponent who already has his facemask off will be deemed an instigator.

79.1

What penalty should be assessed to a player, including a goalkeeper, who instigates a fight?

Answer

The player will be assessed a Minor penalty for instigating the fight, a Major penalty for fighting (plus an additional Game Misconduct penalty).

Reference

Rule 79 – Competition Committee Ruling, May, 2000.

79.2

Player A and Player B agree to an altercation and are about to fight. Before starting to fight, however, player B removes his sweater. What penalties are assessed?

Answer

Both players would receive fighting Major penalties. Player B would also receive an Un-sportsmanlike Conduct penalty and a Game Misconduct, as he removed his sweater prior to participating in an altercation.

Reference

Rule 79.

79.3

Player A instigates an altercation with Player B. Player B removes his sweater and retaliates. What penalties are assessed?

Answer

Player A receives a Minor penalty for instigating a fight (plus an additional Game Misconduct), and a Major penalty for fighting, if warranted. Player B is assessed an Un-sportsmanlike Conduct Minor penalty, a Major penalty for fighting and a Game Misconduct for removing his jersey prior to an altercation.

Reference

Rule 79(a)

79.4

Player A removes his sweater and instigates an altercation with Player B. What penalties would he be assessed?

Answer

Player A would receive an Un-sportsmanlike Conduct Minor penalty (removing his jersey), a Minor penalty (instigating), a Major penalty (fighting), along with one Game Misconduct penalty (removing jersey prior to an altercation) and a Game Misconduct penalty (being the instigator). If two Game Misconduct penalties are applicable, announce one Game Misconduct penalty only.

Reference

Rule 79(a).

NOTE: If both players remove their jerseys prior to an altercation, they would both receive a Minor penalty for Un-sportsmanlike Conduct and a Game Misconduct.

79.5

What penalties should be assessed if, during an altercation on the floor, another player on the floor becomes involved in a separate altercation with an opponent seated at his players' bench?

Answer

Both players must be assessed a Misconduct or Game Misconduct penalty under Rule 79. The instigator of the fight would receive a Game Misconduct penalty, in addition to a Minor penalty, while the other player would receive a Misconduct or Game Misconduct penalty (based upon his degree of participation). This is in addition to the penalties deserved for fighting and the additional Game Misconduct penalty to each player for fighting after the original altercation.

Reference

Rule 79 (a), (b), (c), and (f)

79.6

What penalties should be assessed if, during an altercation on the floor, players not involved in the altercation will not go immediately to their players' bench or defensive end when instructed by the referee?

Answer

A bench minor or misconduct penalty may be assessed to the offending player(s) at the discretion of the Referee. Failure to comply with the instructions of the referee will also result in a Club fine of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.

Reference

Rule 79(e).

79.7

What penalties should be assessed to a player who is the first to intervene in any altercation already in progress?

Answer

The Game Misconduct penalty can be assessed to the first player to intervene in any altercation in progress.

NOTE: There is no "third man in" penalty when a Match penalty is being imposed in an altercation. However, additional fights away from the original altercation could be subject to the application of the "third man in" penalty.

Reference - Rule 79(d).

79.8

If both players remove their jerseys in preparing to fight, (fight never materializes) what penalties would be assessed?

Answer

Both players would be assessed an Un-sportsmanlike Conduct penalty and a Misconduct penalty.

Reference

Rule 79(a)

79.9

What penalties would be assessed if prior to a face-off to start the period (or game): (a) A Team A player instigates a fight with Team B player?

(b) A Team A player and a Team B player mutually agree to drop their gloves and begin fighting?

Answer

(a) Team A player would be assessed a Minor penalty for instigating the fight, a Major penalty for fighting, a Game Misconduct penalty for being the instigator and a second Game Misconduct penalty (he will be also automatically be suspended). His team would be subject to a \$500. Fine. The Team B player would be assessed a Major penalty for fighting.

NOTE: This incident would also be reported to the WILC/ILF immediately following the game.

(b) Both the Team A and Team B players would be assessed a Major penalty a Major penalty for fighting and a Game Misconduct penalty (and an automatic suspension).

NOTE: Both teams would be subject to the \$500 fine and the incident would be reported to the WILC/ILF immediately following the game.

Reference

Rule 79(g).

79.10

Late in the game, with specific personnel changes made by one or both teams; immediately following a face-off, a fight ensues. What is the Referee to do?

Answer

Assess the appropriate penalties for fighting, and report the entire incident to the WILC/ILF.

79.11

A player is the instigator of a secondary altercation. Is he subject to the same penalty assessment as he would be if he was the instigator of the primary altercation?

Answer

A player who is the instigator of any altercation in the game will be assessed the appropriate Minor penalty (instigator) and the Game Misconduct penalty, and for the situation noted above, an additional Game Misconduct penalty for being assessed a Major penalty for fighting after the original altercation.

NOTE: If one player is clearly identified as being the instigator of the secondary altercation, the automatic Game Misconduct penalty may be waived for the opposing player.

Reference

Rule 79(f)

**SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 81 –
HOLDING**

81.0

Player A1 and B1 are pursuing a loose ball and B1 grabs the arm of A1 causing A1 to lose his balance. Is this a technical foul?

Answer

No. This is a minor penalty for holding.

Reference

Rule 81(c).

81.1

Player A1 grabs player B2(who has possession of the ball) with his free hand. What penalty shall be assessed?

Answer

A minor penalty for holding shall be assessed. A player will also be assessed a holding penalty for holding and pushing with the free hand while checking.

Reference

Rule 81(d).

81.2

With one hand on the stick, Player A3 grapes his stick over the shoulder of player B5 who has possession of the ball, causing player B5 to slow his progress. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

A minor penalty for holding.

Reference

Rule 81(e).

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 83 – HOOKING

83.0

A player from Team A is flagrantly hooking from behind causing him to be thrown to the floor and clearly injured. What penalties are assessed?

Answer

A Major penalty for hooking and a Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed. A report to the WILC/ILF must be submitted immediately following the game. Player will be automatically fined one hundred dollars (\$100).

Reference:

Rule 83 b.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 85 INTERFERENCE/ILLEGAL BODY CHECKING

85.0

A player on the floor is interfered with by an opponent at his players' bench who is not readily identifiable. What is the procedure?

Answer

IF the player could be identified, he would be assessed a Minor penalty for interference. If no player can be identified, a Bench Minor penalty should be assessed.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 87 – HIGH STICKING

87.0

A player crosschecks an opponent in the head, what penalty shall be assessed?

Answer

A major penalty or major and game misconduct may shall be assessed.

Reference

Rule 87(a).

SECTION VIII– PLAYING RULES RULE 88 - KICKING A PLAYER

88.0

What penalty would be assessed in the following situations:

a. During an altercation, a player kicks or attempts to kick an opponent?

b. During an altercation, a player kicks an opponent, causing an injury?

Answer

a. The player would receive a Match Penalty for Attempt to Injure

b. The player would receive a Match Penalty for Deliberate injury of an Opponent.

Reference:

Rule 88

See also Rule 64 and 76

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 90- INTERFERENCE BY/WITH SPECTATORS

90.0

The fans have littered the floor with debris. This clearly causes a delay of the game, in order to have the “trash” cleared by arena personnel. What is the Referee to do in order to control this type of situation?

Answer

Have the PA announcer make the appropriate announcement, referring to the possibility of a Bench Minor penalty to the home team for delay of the game. Clean it up as soon as possible and get the game restarted. If this situation is repeated after it has been cleaned up, issue a delay of game penalty to the home team. (Bench Minor penalty that any player may serve)

NOTE: It is not the intent to penalize for fans celebrating milestones or special occasions. If by chance multiple celebrations for different players or accomplishments occur in the same game they will be treated a separate incidents.

Reference:

Rule 90 (c)

90.2

A fan throws an object at a player with a “clear-cut” breakaway, striking the player and causing him to fall. What call would the Referee make?

Answer

Using “common sense” and taking into consideration the rule pertaining to fans littering the floor (Minor Penalty), the Referee would award a Penalty Shot to the player who was fouled.

Reference:

Rule 90

90.3

A player throws a water bottle at a spectator. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

A Gross Misconduct penalty should be assessed and a report immediately following the game to the WILC/ILF Rules Committee.

Reference:

Rule 90 b.

NOTE: When a stick is thrown into the spectator area, also refer to Rule 99c.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 91 - LEAVING THE PLAYERS’ OR PENALTY BENCH

91.0

Play is stopped to assess a penalty to B23 for checking A11 from behind. A9, who was on the bench at the stoppage, comes on the floor during a line change. What penalties would be assessed in the following situations:

a. As B23 is being removed from the floor by the referee, A9 says something to him. B23 then punches A9 and they start a fight.

b. Both teams send players onto the floor for a change prior to B23 being removed from the floor. The player’s from the previous shift are also on the floor and one of them intercepts B23 and starts to fight him.

Answer

a. B23 would be deemed the instigator of the fight and therefore A9 would not be subject to Rule 91 – Leaving the Players’ or Penalty Bench. B23 would be assessed a minor penalty for instigating, both players would be assessed Fighting Major penalties and B23 would be assessed a Misconduct or a Game Misconduct penalty for being the instigator of the altercation (Rule 79 (a)), plus the Major and Game Misconduct penalty for checking from behind

b. The onus is on the players coming on to the floor from the bench. They must not get involved in an altercation. If they do they will be subject to Rule 91.

91.1

Team B’s goalkeeper has been removed for an extra attacker. A player on Team A has no opposition between himself and the open goal. What penalty should be assessed in the following situations:

a. A stick is thrown by a defending player on the floor preventing a shot on the open goal?

b. A player on Team B leaves his players’ bench and interferes with the Team A player, preventing a shot on the open goal?

Answer

a. Award Goal

b. Award Goal

Reference:

Rule 99(a), Rule 91(j)

91.2

As the horn sounds to end the period an altercation breaks out between A33 and B22. What penalties should be assessed in the following situations:

- a. The players from Team A (home team) jumps over the boards but remains at their bench and do not get involved?**
- b. Same as above but Team B also decides to jump over the boards but also remains at their bench and do not get involved?**
- c. The players from Team A jumps over the boards and moves toward the altercation to stand and watch?**
- d. Team A jumps over the boards and two of the player get involved in the altercation.**
- e. A Team B player is serving a penalty and leaves the penalty bench as the horn sounds to end the period, but does not get involved in the altercation.**
- f. Same as above, but the player leaves the penalty bench and goes directly to the altercation and intervenes?**

Answer

- a. When the horn sounds players must stay on their benches. The referee may impose a minor penalty at his discretion. See Rule 91 g).*
- b. No penalties would be assessed, yet the player(s)/team may be subject to – Start of the Game and Periods.*
- c. No penalties would be assessed, but if the players refused to leave the area after being warned by the referee, their team and their coach would each be fined \$500 dollars under Rule 91 and a bench minor and misconduct penalty.*
- d. The first player to jump over the boards and become involved in the altercation would be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty and a one game suspension, plus any other penalties received in the altercation. The second player would be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty and a one game suspension, plus any other penalties received in the altercation (see Rule 91(a)).*
- e. No penalty would be assessed (SEE RULE 91 (f)) Player to remain in penalty Box.*
- f. In this case, the player would receive a Game Misconduct penalty and a game suspension –Rule 91(b). He is to be assessed and additional Game Misconduct penalty – Re: 79- Fisticuffs (First to intervene in an Altercation) See these are in addition to any other penalties incurred.*

91.3

A fight breaks out between A2 and B25. Soon a second fight breaks out between A18 and B11. A referee puts A2 in the penalty bench. The referee then moves to the other altercation. His partner is unable to get B25 to the penalty bench. What penalties should be assessed in the following situations:

- a. A2 leaves the penalty bench and fights B25 again?**
- b. A2 leaves the penalty bench and fights another player?**
- c. As a result of A2 leaving his penalty bench, B39 leaves his players' bench?**
- d. Both A2 and B25 are put in the penalty bench. When the referee move to the other altercation both players jump out of the penalty benches and fight each other again?**
- e. A2 is to be ejected from the game and a referee takes him to the exit at the end of the floor. A2 then returns to the floor and intervenes in the second altercation. (The player was off the Floor)**

Answer

- a. A2 would be assessed a Major penalty for leaving the penalty bench early, a Major penalty for the original fight. He would also be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty and a one game suspension for leaving the penalty*

b. bench during an altercation (Rule 91), plus an additional Major penalty for the second fight. B25 would receive two Major penalties (one for each fight), plus at the Referee's discretion, a Game Misconduct penalty

c. A2 would be assessed the same penalties as in example (a) above.

d. Both A2 and B39 would receive a Game Misconduct penalties and a one game suspension [Rule 91(a-c)], plus any additional penalties incurred in the altercation.

e. Both A2 and B25 would receive a Major penalty (Rule 79a.), a Major penalty plus Game Misconduct penalty (Rule 79f.), a Minor penalty (Rule 91), and one game suspension (Rule 91b.)

f. In addition to his original Major penalty and Game Misconduct. A2 would receive a second Game Misconduct penalty for continuing an altercation

91.4

ALL players who leave the players' bench or penalty box shall be assessed an automatic game misconduct.

Reference

Rule 91(b).

after being ordered by an official to stop. A one game suspension would apply to A2 in this situation. A report would be sent to the WILC/ILF office (See Rule 91p.)

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 92 – OBSCENE OR PROFANE LANGUAGE OR GESTURES

92.0

A14 and b17 get into a shoving match while both are on the floor and the play is in progress. The situation does not require penalties and the players separate and move up the floor. B17 goes to his players' bench where his substitute (B20) comes on the floor and goes directly to A14 and instigates a fight. What penalties are assessed?

Answer

A14 would be assessed a Major penalty for fighting. B20 would be assessed a Minor Penalty for instigating the fight, a Major penalty for fighting, and a Game Misconduct for instigating.

Reference:

Rule 79a.

92.1

What penalty should be assessed to a player who makes an obscene gesture, anywhere in the arena, before, during, or after the game?

Answer

A Game Misconduct penalty would be warranted along with a report to the WILC/ILF Rules Committee.

Reference:

Rule 92(a)

92.2

What penalties should be assessed to a player who makes an obscene gesture to an official from the players' bench?

Answer

Bench Minor penalty, Game Misconduct penalty, automatic suspension and a report to the WILC/ILF Rules Committee.

Reference:

Rule 92 (a)

See also Rule 62 (h)

92.3

What penalty should be assessed if a player uses profane language towards an opposing player or Coach?

Answer

A Misconduct penalty under Rule 92. If the infraction occurs within the vicinity of the players' bench then a Bench Minor penalty shall be imposed. If the player is attempting to incite an opponent with such conduct, a Misconduct penalty could be assessed under Rule 62, with a Game Misconduct penalty imposed if his actions continue. If the coach uses profane language, his team will receive a Bench Minor penalty and shall be removed from behind the bench.

Reference:

Rule 92

See also Rules 62 (g), (h), and (i).

92.4

What penalty should be assessed to a player who uses profane language toward and official:

a. In dispute of a ruling?

b. For general abuse?

Answer

a. Minor penalty. If he persists, the offending player may receive a Misconduct or Game Misconduct penalty. If the dispute relates to a teammate's penalty, a Misconduct penalty is automatically assessed.

b. Misconduct penalty.

Reference:

Rule 62(b)

See also Rules 62(a) and 93 (b)

92.5

What penalty should be assessed to a Coach who makes an obscene gesture towards:

a. A spectator?

b. An official?

Answer

In both cases, a Bench Minor penalty is assessed. Under Rule 92, the coach is removed from behind the bench. Rules 62 (h), (i), and (j) allow for the removal of the coach and the assessment of a Game Misconduct penalty.

Reference:

Rule 92

See also Rules 62 (h), (i), (j)

92.6

What penalty should be assessed to a Coach or Club Executive who uses profane language to any person?

Answer

A Bench Minor penalty should be assessed under Rule 92. Rule 62 should be used if the coach persists in such conduct, making it necessary to remove him from the bench. (Game Misconduct penalty)

Reference:

Rule 92

See also 62

92.7

What penalty would be assessed to a player or coach or team personnel, who uses racial slurs to an opponent?

Answer

If an official hears a player making a racial remarks or taunts, the Referee is instructed to immediately assess a Gross Misconduct penalty to the offending player or Coach. This type of violation calls for immediate ejection from the game, an automatic fine and a mandatory WILC/ILF review, pursuant to Rule 57.

Reference:

Rule 55 c) , Rule 57

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 93 – PHYSICAL ABUSE OF OFFICIAL 93.0

A player physically abuses an official. What is the procedure for assessing the proper penalties?

Answer

A Game Misconduct penalty shall be assessed immediately. The Referee shall notify the coach of the team involved that the penalty is being assessed under Rule 93.

Immediately after the game, the Referee, in consultation with other officials (and, if present, the Supervisor), shall decide whether it is a category I, category II, or a category III offense. Videotape may be used in determining the proper category. All pertinent information regarding the application of Rule 93 should be included on the official penalty sheet EXCEPT which category offense has been applied. The WILC/ILF office should be notified immediately after the game of the details of the incident and of the category applied. In addition, a written report to the WILC/ILF office shall be completed in detail, including explanations for the application of Rule 93 and for the category chosen. The WILC/ILF office will notify the team involved of the decision by the next day.

Reference:

Rule 93

93.1

A Coach physically abuses an official. What is the proper procedure?

Answer

Any Club Executive, Manager, Coach, or Trainer who holds or strikes an official shall be automatically suspended from the game and ordered to the dressing room. A substantial fine and suspension shall be imposed by the WILC/ILF Rules Committee.

Reference:

Rule 93

93.2

A player spits on or at an official. What action should be taken by the Referee?

Answer

Minor penalty for un-sportsmanlike conduct and a Gross Misconduct penalty plus an automatic two (2) game misconduct will be imposed and any further action the WILC/ILF Rules Committee deems necessary.

Reference:

Rule 93(a) Category I

See 62 (o) – Gross Misconduct and two game suspension

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 94- PROTECTION OF THE GOALIE

94.0

An attacking player initiates contact with the goalkeeper, inside or outside the goal crease, in a fashion that would warrant a penalty (e.g. "runs" the goalkeeper).

Answer

Appropriate penalty (Minor and/or Major and a Game Misconduct) and subject to additional sanction as appropriate, pursuant to Rule 57 – Supplementary Discipline.

Reference:

Rule 57

94.1

What call should be made when an attacking player has been interfered with and is in the crease while a goal is scored?

Answer

Goal shall stand, however a delayed penalty should have been called for the interference. This penalty would be reported and wiped out by the goal.

Note: the intent of this rule is to keep defensive players taking advantage of fouling to wipe out a goal.

The following situations deal with a shooter making contact with goaltender while attempting to score. In all cases where it is difficult to determine who initiated contact the referee should consider the protection of the goaltender a priority.

NOTE: While applying this rule you must determine who initiated the contact. If the shooter has initiated the contact the rule of thumb should be; the goal will be disallowed, if contact occurs due to the shooter being interfered with before the goal is scored then the goal shall not count and if contact occurs after the goal is scored then the goal shall count. If a goalie solely initiates contact without attempting to make a save and contact is made the goal will count if ball crosses goal line prior to the shooter making physical contact with the goal crease.

94.2

What call should be made if a shooter dives towards the crease and contacts the goalkeeper who is attempting to make a save.

Answer

A penalty minor/major/ match to the diver and no goal shall result.

94.3

What call shall be made if a player (shooter) dives towards the crease and contacts the goalkeeper while attempting to score, and legal contact is made by a defender that forces the shooter in to the goaltender?

Answer

A penalty minor/major/ match to the diver and no goal shall result. (apply note above 45.8)

94.4

What call should be made if the shooter dives towards the crease and contacts the goalkeeper (avoidable) while attempting to score and illegal contact is made by a defender?

Answer

A penalty minor/major/ match to the diver, plus a minor/major/match to the defender shall result. The goal shall count if the ball has crossed the goal line before contact with the goaltender occurred.

94.5

What call should be made if the shooter dives away from the crease and does not contact the goalkeeper while attempting to score, and legal contact is made by a defender pushing the diver into the Goalkeeper?

Answer

The goal shall stand if ball has crossed the goal line before the contact was made. No penalty to either team.

94.6

What call should be made if the shooter dives away from the crease and does not contact the goalkeeper while attempting to score and illegal contact is made by a defender that causes the shooter to make contact with the goalie?

Answer

A minor/major/match to the defender shall result, and the goal shall stand if ball crosses goal line before contact with goaltender.

94.7

What call should be made if the shooter, after shooting continues into the crease and contacts the goalkeeper while attempting to score? The Goalkeeper has time and distance between the shot and the shooter making contact on him and the interference came well after the goal is scored.

Answer

The goal shall stand and penalty for interference to the shooter.

94.8

What call should be made if the shooter, after shooting player continues into the crease and contacts the goalkeeper while attempting to score, but illegal contact is made by a defender causing the shooter to contact (unavoidable) the Goalkeeper?

Answer

The shooter should attempt to avoid the Goalkeeper, however if contact is unavoidable then no penalty shall be assessed to him. The goal shall stand if ball crosses goal line before contact with goaltender and a penalty shall be assessed to the defender. If a goal is scored the minor penalty shall just be reported with no time served as it occurred prior to the scoring of the goal. A major/match shall be handled in the appropriate manor.

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 95 – REFUSING TO START PLAY

95.0

What procedure should be followed when a team refuses to start play while the teams are on the floor?

Answer

1. Warn the Captain of the offending team and allow 15 seconds within which to resume play.
2. If at the end of the 15 seconds the team still refuses to play, assess a Bench Minor penalty to the offending team.
3. If this scenario must be repeated, the Referee is to notify the Coach of the offending team that the team has been fined the sum of \$1,000.
4. Remove the coach of the offending team from the players' bench.
5. If the team still refuses to play, the Referee shall declare the game be forfeited to the non-offending club.

Reference:

Rule 95

95.1

What procedure should be followed when a team is in their dressing room but refuses to go onto the floor to start play?

Answer

1. Bench Minor penalty
2. Allow 5 minutes.
3. Game forfeited.
4. Fine to the Coach, Manager, or Club Executive responsible for the delay.

Reference:

Rule 95

**SECTION VIII– PLAYING RULES RULE 96 –
ROUGHING**

96.1

A player on Team A scores a goal and a player on Team B commits any foul, should a penalty be assessed to Team B even though it has just been scored on?

Answer

Yes. The goal scorer is usually in a vulnerable position, and any form of check must be penalized immediately. A penalty may be imposed by the Referee for fouls committed after the goal.

Reference:

Competition Committee

**SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 97 –
SLASHING**

97.0

A player swings at an opponent with his stick with his hands close together (i.e. baseball bat style). What penalty(s) should be assessed if:

- a. No injury results?
- b. The opponent is injured?

Answer

- a. A Match penalty for Attempt to Injure
- b. A Match penalty for Deliberate Injury of an Opponent.

Reference:

Rule 64, Rule 76

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 98 –

SPEARING

98.0

A player in front of his own goal hits the back of an opponent's leg with a spearing action. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

A Major penalty and a Game Misconduct.

Reference:

Rule 98 (B)

98.1

A player makes a spearing motion towards an opponent, but makes no contact. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

A Major penalty will be assessed to any player who attempts to spear an opponent.

Reference:

Rule 98 (a)

98.2

While attempting to body check an opponent, player makes a spearing motion or positions the point of the stick for the purpose of intimidation, but makes no contact. What penalty should be assessed?

Answer

The note for Rule 98 states that a Major penalty is to be assessed on a player who spears an opponent and does not make contact.

References:

Rule 98(a)

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 99 – THROWING A STICK

99.0

What penalty should be assessed to a player in his own defensive zone, who shoots or throws a stick or any other object in the general area of the attacking ball carrier?

Answer

Allow the play to be completed and if a goal is not scored, a Penalty Shot will be awarded to the attacking team.

Reference:

Rule 99(a)

99.1

Team A has pulled their goalkeeper for an extra attacker. The Team B player is in possession of the ball and has a clear shot at an “open net”. A player on team A’s bench or penalty bench throws or shoots a stick or any other object which:
a. Interferes with the movement of the ball or ball carrier, or b. In no way interferes with the movement of the ball or ball carrier.

What penalty should be assessed in each situation?

Answer

a. Award a goal.

b. A Bench Minor penalty.

Reference:

Rule 99(a) and/or (b)

99.2

While the goalkeeper has been removed to the players’ bench and someone throws or shoots a stick or any other object onto the floor, at the ball carrier, what penalty is applicable?

Answer

If a player has an opportunity to have a clear shot at an “open net” a goal shall be awarded.

Reference:

Rule 99

99.3

While the goalkeeper is on the floor, and a member of the defending team throws or shoots a stick or any other object onto the floor in his defending zone at the ball carrier, what penalty is applicable?

Answer

The Referee shall allow the play to be completed and if a goal is not scored, a Penalty Shot shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

Reference:

Rule 99

99.4

A player throws or shoots a stick or any other object (nowhere near the ball carrier) in any zone.

What penalty would be assessed?

Answer

A Minor penalty for interference would be assessed.

Reference:

Rule 99(b)

SECTION VIII – PLAYING RULES RULE 100-

TRIPPING

100.0

An attacking player is fouled from behind on a breakaway and the Referee signals a Penalty Shot.

A teammate of the attacking player picks up the ball and continues the breakaway. A stick is then thrown from the defending team's bench, which prevents the second player from getting a shot on goal. What penalties are assessed?

Answer

Only one goal will be permitted at any one time. In this case the Referee will be prepared to award a second Penalty Shot, if they do not score on the first one awarded. Both Penalty Shots are awarded to restore lost scoring opportunities. The Bench Minor penalty for throwing an object onto the floor from the players' bench is also assessed in this situation.

Reference:

Rule 62 (K)

See also Rule 99 (a)

MISCELLANEOUS SITUATIONS

101

A player on the attacking team bats the ball forward with his hand. The ball strikes a defending player and deflects into the goal. Should the goal be allowed?

Answer

No. A goal cannot be scored by an attacking player who bats the ball and it is deflected into the net off any player or goalkeeper.

102

A player closes his hands on the ball, takes a step to avoid a check from an oncoming opponent, and then drops the ball and plays it. Is this legal?

Answer

No. This will result in a technical turn-over to the opposing team.

MISCELLANEOUS SITUATIONS

103

Team A player falls on the ball in his crease to get a stoppage in play. The ball is entirely in the crease, but the player is (except for his hand) outside the crease. Should a Penalty Shot be awarded?

Answer

(a) A Penalty Shot should be awarded to the non-offending team

(b) If the player intentionally covers the ball, the Penalty Shot must be awarded. However, if there is no intention on the part of the defending player and the ball is shot under him, no penalty should be assessed.

Reference

Rule 46 (i)

104 BALL OUT OF BOUNDS OR UNPLAYABLE

Team A is shorthanded by a Minor penalty. A Minor penalty is signaled against Team B in its attacking zone. In order to allow time to run out in its own penalty, Team A intentionally avoids playing the ball in its own zone.

Answer

The Referee will stop play and assess a Minor penalty to Team B.

Reference:

Competition Committee

105

The ball is shot on the back of the goal by an attacking player. What procedure does the Referee employ?

- a. The goalkeeper uses his stick to freeze the ball on the back of the net?***
- b. The defending player does not play the ball but prevents an attacking player from doing so?***

Answer

In both cases if the ball is not played the referee is to blow his whistle and award ball to the defensive team.

106 TIED GAME

During the two-minute rest period between the fourth quarter and overtime, a penalized player joins his teammates at the players' bench. What, if any, penalty should be assessed?

Answer

No penalty should be assessed, but the penalized player must return to the penalty bench immediately.

NOTE:

- a. The Referees should be alerted to the movement of this player. He must return to the penalty bench immediately***
- b. He is subject to any penalties he may incur during this time.***

THEORY FOR PENALTY ADMINISTRATION AND MINOR AND MAJOR PENALTY EXPIRATION CRITERIA

- 1.) CANCEL AS MANY PENALTIES AS POSSIBLE.**
- 2.) CANCEL IN A WAY TO MAKE THEM ONLY ONE PLAYER SHORT.**
- 3.) CANCEL IN A WAY TO AVOID TAKING AN EXTRA PLAYER OFF THE FLOOR.**
- 4.) ALL COINCIDENTAL MAJOR PENALTIES WITH MATCHING MINORS ARE OFFSETTING. SUBSTITUTION OFF BENCH TO FLOOR. NO TIME ON CLOCK.**
- 5.) ALL COINCIDENTAL MAJOR PENALTIES WITH NON-MATCHING MINORS REQUIRE SUBSTITUTION IN PENALTY BOX.**
- 6.) FIRST IN FIRST OUT. LEAST AMOUNT OF PENALTY TIME RELEASED FIRST.**
- 7.) IF A GOAL HAS BEEN DEDUCTED FROM A MAJOR YOU MUST CONTINUE TO WORK ON MAJOR.**

8.) PENALTY SHOTS – WORK ON ONE PENALTY PER SHOT REGARDLESS IF A GOAL IS SCORED OR NOT. IF TEAMS ARE A FULL STRENGTH OR ONLY SERVING MAJOR PENALTIES THE PENALTY THAT CAUSED THE PENALTY SHOT WILL BE RELEASED. IF TEAM IS SERVING MINOR PENALTIES ONE OF THOSE PENALTIES WILL BE RELEASED AND PENALTY THAT CAUSED PENALTY SHOT WILL BE ADMINISTERED.

9.) PLAYER RECEIVING A MAJOR PENALTY MUST SERVE THE PENALTY TIME IN ITS ENTIRETY. IF RELEASED BY TWO GOALS SUB WILL COME FROM BENCH.

10.) IF A PLAYER WHO HAS INCURRED PENALTY TIME WHICH RESULTS IN A SUBSTITUTE FROM THE BENCH TO SERVE A PORTION OF HIS TIME THEN THE PLAYER WILL ONLY REMAIN IN THE PENALTY BOX FOR THE BALANCE OF TIME THE SUB IS NOT SERVING.

11.) MATCH PENALTIES – SUBSTITUTE MUST SERVE PENALTY. IT IS FULL TIME SERVED REGARDLESS OF NUMBER OF GOALS SCORED.

12.) MINOR PENALTY RELEASE AFTER GOAL IS THE TEAM SCORED AGAINST SHORT-HANDED? ARE THEY SERVING A MINOR PENALTY ON THE CLOCK? IF THE ANSWER IS YES TO BOTH OF THE ABOVE THEN YOU ARE TO DELETE THE MINOR PENALTY WITH THE LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME ON THE CLOCK. GOALS WILL NOT AFFECT COINCIDENTAL PENALTIES BEING SERVED.

13.) WHEN A MAJOR AND MINOR PENALTY ARE ASSESSED AT THE SAME TIME TO A TEAM OR PLAYER THE MINOR SHALL BE SERVED FIRST.

14.) WHEN A MINOR PENALTY IS ALREADY SERVING TIME IN THE PENALTY BOX AND A DELAYED PENALTY IS BEING ASSESSED AGAINST THE SAME TEAM AND A GOAL IS SCORED THE EXISTING MINOR PENALTY IS RELEASED AND THE DELAY PENALTY ENTERS PENALTY BOX TO SERVE THE PENALTY THAT WAS ON DELAY.

15.) WHEN COINCIDENTAL MINORS ARE ASSESSED AND NO OTHER PENALTIES ARE BEING SERVED THEN TEAMS WILL PLAY FOUR ON FOUR. PENALTIES TIME WILL BE ON CLOCK

1.

TEAM “A” TEAM “B”

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:30

A-1 RETURNS, LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME LEFT ON THE PENALTY CLOCK.

2.

TEAM “A” TEAM “B”

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

B-1, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

B SCORES @ 5:30

A-1 RETURNS SINCE HE HAS THE LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME LEFT

3.

TEAM “A” TEAM “B”

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH IS 4 ON 4. PLAYERS RETURN TO FLOOR WHEN PENALTY TIME EXPIRES.

4.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00 B-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

PENALTIES TO A-1 AND B-1 ARE TO BE SERVED AND TEAMS PLAY 4 ON 4. (REFERENCE RULE 53 e). A-2 AND B-2 ENTER PENALTY BOX AND SUBSTITUTE GOES ON FLOOR. FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 4 ON 4. A-1 AND B-1 RETURN WHEN PENALTY TIME EXPIRES. A-2 AND B-2 SERVE FULL TWO MINUTES AND RETURN AT FIRST STOPPAGE.

5.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:30

A-1 RETURNS. A-2 AND B-1 COINCIDENT PENALTIES THEY WASH. FLOOR STRENGTH IS 5 ON 5.

6.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH IS 5-5. THEY ARE RELEASED ON NEXT DEAD BALL AFTER 4:00 PENALTY HAS EXPIRED.

7.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

B-3, 2 MIN. 4:00

PENALTIES ARE OF EQUAL TIME. THUS FLOOR STRENGTH WILL REMAIN THE SAME. PLAYERS COME BACK ON DEAD BALL SITUATIONS WHEN THEIR PENALTY TIME HAS EXPIRED.

8.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:30

GOAL OFF THE MINOR (major starts)

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:45

1st GOAL OFF THE MAJOR

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:50

2nd GOAL OFF THE MAJOR SUB FOR A-1 RETURNS TO THE FLOOR FROM THE PLAYERS BENCH

IF PLAYER GETS A 2 + 5 MIN. PENALTY, THE MINOR WILL BE SERVED FIRST AS SET OUT IN THE PENALTY EXPIRATION CRITERIA IN THE CASEBOOK. NO SUB IS REQUIRED IN THE PENALTY BENCH FOR TEAM A.

9.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:30

A-1 RETURNS

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:45

1ST GOAL OFF MAJOR

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:50

2ND GOAL OFF MAJOR A-2 RETURNS

2 PLAYERS 2 + 5 MINOR SERVES FIRST

10.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

DELAYED PENALTY ON A-2

TEAM B SCORES ON DELAY

@ 5:30

A-1 RETURNS. TEAM WAS SHORTHANDED. A-2 SERVES NEW 2 MIN. FOR THE DELAYED PENALTY.

11.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 4:30

1ST GOAL OFF MAJOR

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:30

2ND GOAL OFF THE MAJOR. WHEN ONE GOAL COMES OFF THE MAJOR, THE NEXT GOAL WILL AS WELL. A-2 STILL IN BOX FOR ONE GOAL.

A-1 MAJOR PENALTY EXPIRES WHEN 2ND GOAL SCORED AT 5:30

12.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

B-3, 5 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH SHALL STY AT 5 ON 5. PENALTIES EQUAL SAME AMOUNT OF TIME. PLAYERS JUST SERVE TIME.

13.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 + GAME 4:00 B-1, 5 + GAME 4:00

A-2- SERVES 2 MIN. FOR A-1 MINOR. FLOOR STRENGTH IS 4 ON 5

14.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 + 5 + GAME 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A SUBSTITUTE PLAYER ON TEAM-A MUST ENTER THE PENALTY BOX

TO BE RELEASED. PLAYER CAN'T ENTER THE GAME FROM THE BENCH. A-1 GAME (OUT). B-1 SERVES 5 MIN. AND RETURNS ON DEAD BALL. FLOOR STRENGTH 4 ON 5.

15.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

PENALTIES CANCEL OUT. FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 5-5. PLAYERS RELEASED ON NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES.

16.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

PENALTIES CANCEL OUT. FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 5 ON 5. PLAYERS RELEASED ON NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES.

17.

TEAM "A" TEAM "A"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH IS 4 ON 5. TEAM "A" CAPTAIN HAS CHOICE WHICH PLAYER RETURNS FIRST.

18.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

TEAM "B" SHORTHANDED 5 ON 4. TEAM B HAS CHOICE TO CANCEL EITHER B-1 OR ONE PENALTY OFF B-2.

19.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

TEAM "B" WILL PLAY SHORTHANDED 5 ON 4 DUE TO THE EXTRA MINOR. ANY PLAYER MAY SERVE THE EXTRA MINOR UNLESS PENALTY IS TO A GOALIE, WHICH THE REPLACEMENT MUST BE A PLAYER WHO WAS ON THE FLOOR.

20.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

B-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

TEAM "B" RESUMES PLAY ONE MAN DOWN FOR FOUR MINUTES. FLOOR STRENGTH IS 5 ON 4. B-1 WILL SERVE PENALTY TIME IN ORDER TO PLACE TEAM "B" ONLY ONE MAN SHORT.

21.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:30

TEAM-B SCORES @ 5:00

COINCIDENTAL MINORS AT 4:00 CAUSE TEAMS TO PLAY 4 ON 4. A-2 CAUSES TEAM A TO PLAY SHORTHANDED WHEN GOAL SCORED A-2 RETURNS. THE COINCIDENT MINOR PENALTIES TO A-1 AND B-1 CAN NOT BE RELEASED BY RULE 53.

22.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES @ 5:10

A-1 RETURNS. THE PENALTY TO TEAM "A" WITH THE LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME SHALL BE RELEASED.

23.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

B-1. 2 MIN. 4:00

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-2, 5 MIN. 5:00

TEAM-B SCORES @ 5:30

A-1 RETURNS. LEAST AMOUNT OF PENALTY TIME.

24.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2MIN. 4:30 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-2. 5 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:30

NO ONE RETURNS, ONE GOAL OFF MAJOR. MINOR PENALTIES ARE COINCIDENTAL. TEAM A IS SERVING MAJOR AND A TWO GOAL RELEASABLE IS APPLIED. FLOOR STRENGTH 3 ON 4

25.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. (DELAYED) 4:30

TEAM-B SCORES DURING

DELAY

DELAYED MINOR ON A-2 IS CANCELED. CO-INCIDENTAL MINORS CAN NOT BE RELEASED. TEAMS WERE AND WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY 4 ON 4. PLAYERS A-1 AND A-2 WILL RETURN AFTER THEIR PENALTY TIME EXPIRES.

26.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN 4:05 B-1, 2 MIN 4:30

A-2, 2 MIN DELAYED

TEAM B SCORES

DELAYED MINOR ON A-2 IS CANCELED. TEAMS WERE AT EVEN STRENGTH WHEN GOAL IS SCORED THUS DELAYED MINOR IS CANCELED

27.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN 4:05

A-2, 2 MIN DELAYED

TEAM B SCORES

DELAYED MINOR ON A-2 IS CANCELED. A-1 SERVING MAJOR WITH NO GOALS ATTACHED THUS DELAYED MINOR IS RELEASED.

28.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN 4:05

TEAM B SCORES 4:30

1 ST GOAL OFF MAJOR

A-2, 2 MIN DELAYED

TEAM B SCORES 6:05

MAJOR TO A-1 IS TERMINATED. A-1 STAYS IN PENALTY BOX UNTIL FIRST STOPPAGE AFTER 9:05. SUBSTITUTION FROM BENCH. MINOR TO A-2 ENTERS BOX TO SERVE PENALTY. ONCE MAJOR IS BEING WORKED ON YOU MUST CONTINUE WITH IT

29.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES 4:30

1ST GOAL OFF A-2 MAJOR

TEAM B SCORES 4:50

TEAM-A BACK AT FULL STRENGTH 5 ON 5.

ALL PLAYERS SERVE REMAINING PENALTY TIME. THEY WILL BE RELEASED ON NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTY TIME.

30.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

B-1, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-2, 5 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:10

PENALTY TO A-1 EXPIRES. PLAYER RETURNS TO THE GAME. A-2 IS STILL TWO-GOAL RELEASABLE.

31.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:00

1 GOAL OFF A-1 MAJOR

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:30

B-1, 2 MIN. 5:40

TEAM B SCORES 5:50

SECOND GOAL COMES OFF A-1 MAJOR.

HIS SUBSTITUTE WOULD ENTER GAME. FLOOR STRENGTH BACK TO 4 ON 4. A-1 SERVES REMAINING PENALTY TIME AND WILL BE RELEASED ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF HIS PENALTY TIME. ONCE A GOAL HAS BEEN ELIMINATED FROM A MAJOR PENALTY THE NEXT GOAL SCORED AGAINST THE SAME TEAM SHORTHANDED SHALL TERMINATE THE MAJOR PENALTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXAMPLES OF COINCIDENT MINOR/MAJOR/MATCH PENALTIES. ALL PENALTIES OCCUR AT SAME STOPPAGE TIME.

32.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 5 ON 5. BOTH PLAYERS SIT THE FULL PENALTY. PLAYERS MAY RETURN ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTY.

33.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, (2) + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH IS 4 ON 5. TEAM "A" SENDS PLAYER TO SERVE THE MINOR PENALTY. A-1 AND B-1 SIT FOR FULL FIVE MINUTES AND CAN RETURN ON NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES.

34.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

ALL PENALTIES CANCEL. FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 5 ON 5. ALL PLAYERS ENTER PENALTY BOX AND MAY RETURN ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES.

35.

TEAM "A" TEAM B"

A-1, 5 + (5) + GAME 4:00 B-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-1 EJECTED. TEAM-A MUST SUBSTITUTE FOR A-1 BEFORE THE PENALTY EXPIRES AND HIS EXTRA MAJOR PENALTY IS A TWO GOAL RELEASABLE. B-1 SERVES FULL FIVE AND IS RELEASED ON NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING FIVE-MINUTE PENALTY.

36.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, (2) + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM-A SENDS PLAYER TO THE BOX TO SERVE MINOR TO A-1. ALL OF THE PLAYERS SERVE FULL FIVE AND ARE RELEASED ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES. IF A SUB SERVES EXTRA TIME ON THE CLOCK, WE WILL REDUCE THE TIME THE OTHER PLAYER SITS. A-1 SERVES ONLY 5 MINUTES IN THE PENALTY BOX NOT 7 MINUTES.

37.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 5 ON 5. BOTH PLAYERS SERVE SEVEN MINUTES IN PENALTY TIME AND CAN BE RELEASED ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES. A-1 AND B-1 SERVE 7 MINUTES IN THE PENALTY BOX.

38.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

B-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM-B SHORTHANDED 5 ON 4 FOR FIVE MINUTES (TWO GOAL RELEASABLE). IF TWO GOALS SCORED SUBSTITUTION CAN RETURN TO THE GAME. ALL PLAYERS MUST WAIT TILL THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES.

39.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, (2) + 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH IS 5 ON 4. TEAM-B MUST SEND A PLAYER TO THE BOX TO SERVE THE EXTRA MINOR PENALTY TO B-1. A-1 AND B-1 SERVE THE FULL SEVEN MINUTES AND CAN RETURN ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES. A-1 AND B-1 SERVE 7 MINUTES IN THE PENALTY BOX.

40.

TIME "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH REMAINS 5 ON 5. PLAYERS SERVE THEIR FULL PENALTY TIME. THEY MAY RETURN ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATIONS OF THEIR PENALTIES.

41.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, (2 + 2) + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-2, (5) + 5 + GAME 4:00

TEAM A SERVE THE TWO MINORS AND TEAM B WILL SERVE THE EXTRA FIVE MINUTES. THUS 4 ON 4 FOR FOUR MINUTES THEN 5 ON 4

FOR ONE MINUTE. A-3 SUB FOR FOUR MIN, B-3 MUST SUB FROM PENALTY BOX ON EXPIRATION OF MAJOR PENALTY.

42.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 + (2+ 5) MIN. 4:00

A-2, 5 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 5 + 5 + GAME 4:00

A SUBSTITUTE PLAYER ON TEAM-B MUST ENTER THE PENALTY BOX TO BE RELEASED B-3 SERVES 7 MIN. FOR B-1. A-1,A-2 & B-1 SERVE TIME IN THE PENALTY BOX. B-2 GAME (OUT). MINOR PENALTY IS SERVED FIRST. FLOOR STRENGTH IS 5 ON 4. CANCEL AS MANY PENALTIES AS POSSIBLE TO AVOID TAKING EXTRA PLAYER OFF FLOOR.

43.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, (2) MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00 B-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

TEAM-A IS SHORTHANDED 4 ON 5 FOR THE EXTRA MINOR.

**A-1 MUST SERVE THE EXTRA MINOR. THE OTHERS ARE RELEASED ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR PENALTIES. MOTTO AVOID TAKING AN EXTRA PLAYER
EXAMPLES OF GOALS SCORED AGAINST A SHORTHANDED TEAM.**

44.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES 4:30

FIRST MINOR TERMINATES AND THE SECOND MINOR BEGINS AT 4:30.

45.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:30

TEAM B SCORES 5:50

TEAM B SCORES 5:30, A-2 MINOR PENALTY CANCELLED. TEAM B SCORES 5:50, ONE GOAL OFF A-1 MAJOR PENALTY. REFERENCE, SEE RULE 53 – MINOR PENALTY EXPIRATION CRITERIA.

46.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:30

A-1 FIRST PENALTY TERMINATES STILL 3 ON 5.

A-1 WOULD ONLY HAVE .30 SECONDS REMAINING ON THE FIRST MINOR.

TEAM B SCORES 6:30

A-2 PENALTY TERMINATES, HE HAD THE LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME LEFT .30 SECONDS ON HIS PENALTY. FLOOR STRENGTH 4 ON 5. A-1 HAS .60 SECONDS REMAINING ON HIS MINOR.

47.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2+ 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:30

A-2 PENALTY EXPIRES AND RETURNS. A-1 STILL 3 GOAL RELEASABLE.

NOTE: BOTH PENALTIES ASSESSED AT THE SAME STOPPAGE OF PLAY, A-2 IS RECORDED AS THE FIRST PENALTY.

TEAM B SCORES 6:30

A-1 MINOR HAS EXPIRED.

1 GOAL OFF THE MAJOR PENALTY

48.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

MINOR SERVES FIRST

A-2, 2 MIN. 8:30

TEAM B SCORES 9:30

A-2 RETURNS (LEAST AMOUNT OF TIME LEFT ON PENALTY). MAJOR TO A-1 IS LEFT TO SERVE. NO GOALS ARE ATTACHED AND A-1 IS RELEASED AT 11:00.

49.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES 4:30

A-2, 2 + 2 MIN. 5:00

TEAM B SCORES 5:30

MAJOR PENALTY TO A-1 TERMINATES. TEAM SENDS SUBSTITUTE BACK ON FLOOR FOR A-1. A-1 WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE FULL FIVE MINUTES OF HIS MAJOR AND MAY BE RELEASED ON THE NEXT DEAD BALL FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF HIS MAJOR. A-2 DOUBLE MINOR IS STILL A TWO GOAL RELEASABLE PENALTY.

50.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 + 5 MIN. 4:00

MINOR SERVES FIRST MAJOR STARTS AT 6:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:30 DELAY MINOR TEAM B SCORES 4:30 DURING DELAY

A-2 GOES INTO THE PENALTY BOX.

GOAL COMES OFF MINOR A-1 MAJOR PENALTY STARTS.

TEAM "A" IS SHORT-HANDED 3 ON 5 FOR BOTH BALANCE OF A-1 MAJOR AND THE A-2 SUBSEQUENT MINOR.

TEAM B SCORES AT 5:30

A-2 MINOR TERMINATES

51.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:30 DELAY MINOR

A-3, 2 MIN. 4:30 DELAY MINOR

PENALTY SHOT FOR TEAM B. MINOR TO A-1 IS TERMINATED.

A-2 AND A-3 SERVE PENALTIES.

52.

IF A GOALIE IS ON THE BENCH AND A DEFENDING PLAYER DELIBERATELY DISPLACES HIS OWN NET, FOULED FROM BEHIND (TRIPPING) IN ANY WAY WITH NO DEFENDER BETWEEN HIM AND THE GOAL AN AUTOMATIC GOAL WILL BE AWARDED TO THE NONOFFENDING TEAM.

REFERENCE RULES 75 C) AND RULE 42 C).

53.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-3, 2 MIN. 5:00 DELAY MINOR

MINOR ON A-2 IS TERMINATED. A-3 SERVES

54.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 4:30

A-3, 5 MIN. 5:00 DELAY PENALTY

TEAM "A" THREE MEN DOWN RESULTING IN A PENALTY SHOT.

A-2 MINOR PENALTY IS CANCELLED. A-3 DELAYED MAJOR PENALTY IS SERVED.

INDOOR LACROSSE RULES DO NOT ALLOW "STACKING" OF PENALTIES, A TEAM CAN NOT BE THREE MEN DOWN.

55.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 5 MIN. 4:00

TEAM B SCORES 4:15

A-2, 2 MIN.* 4:30**

A-3, 5 MIN. 5:00 DELAY PENALTY

TEAM "A" THREE MEN DOWN RESULTING IN A PENALTY SHOT.

SECOND GOAL OFF A-1 MAJOR. SUBSTITUTE FROM BENCH. A-3 DELAYED MAJOR PENALTY IS SERVED.

INDOOR LACROSSE RULES DO NOT ALLOW "STACKING" OF PENALTIES, A TEAM CAN NOT BE THREE MEN DOWN. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER A GOAL IS SCORED ON A PENALTY SHOT.

56.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1 2 MIN 4:00 B-1 2 MIN 4:00

FLOOR STRENGTH 4 ON 4

A-2 5 MIN 4:15

A-3 5 MIN 5:15

**TEAM B RECEIVES PENALTY SHOT (TEAM A THREE MEN DOWN)
COINCIDENTAL**

**MINOR PENALTIES CAN NOT BE RELEASED AND THERE IS
NO GOAL ATTACHED TO THE MAJOR PENALTY.**

**TEAM B WILL RECEIVE ONE PENALTY SHOT. A-2 PENALTY TIME IS
REMOVED FROM CLOCK. HE CONTINUES TO SERVE FULL FIVE
MINUTES OF MAJOR. TEAM A SUBS FROM BENCH. A-3 PENALTY TIME
GOES ON CLOCK. FLOOR STRENGTH IS 4 ON 3.**

57.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. DELAY

A-2, 2 MIN. DELAY

TEAM B SCORES

EITHER MINOR TO A-1 OR A-2 TERMINATES. (CAPTAINS CHOICE)

58.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. DELAY

A-2, 5 MIN DELAY

TEAM B SCORES

MINOR TO A-1 WIPED OUT. A-2 SERVES MAJOR.

59.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-2, 5 MIN DELAY

TEAM B SCORES

NATIONAL LACROSSE WILC/ILF 2006

**A-1 HAS ONE GOAL TAKEN OFF MAJOR. A-1 SERVES FULL FIVE
MINUTES. IF GOAL IS SCORED TEAM SUBSTITUTES AND A-1 IS
RELEASED AT FIRST STOPPAGE AFTER PENALTY TIME EXPIRES.**

60.

TEAM "A" TEAM "B"

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. DELAYED

TEAM B SCORES

A-1 MINOR TERMINATES. A-2 GOES TO PENALTY BOX TO SERVE MINOR

61.

TEAM A TEAM B

A-1, 2 MIN 4:00 B-1, 5 MIN 4:00

**BOTH PLAYERS WILL ENTER BOX AND PENALTY TIMES WILL GO ON
THE CLOCK. PLAYER FOR TEAM A WILL SERVE TWO MINUTES,
PLAYER FOR TEAM B WILL SERVE FIVE MINUTES. TEAMS WILL PLAY
FOUR ON FOUR. AFTER THE TIME EXPIRES IN A-1 PENALTY THE
REMAINING THREE MINUTES FOR B-1 IS TREATED AS A TYPICAL TWO
GOAL RELEASABLE MAJOR PENALTY.**

62.

TEAM A TEAM B

A-1, 2 MIN. 4:00 B-1, 2 MIN. 4:00

A-2, 2 MIN. 5:00 B-2, 2 MIN. 5:15

A-3, 2 MIN. 5:30 B-3, 5 MIN. 5:30

PENALTIES TO A-1 AND B-1 ARE TO BE SERVED AND TEAMS PLAY 4 ON 4.

(REFERENCE RULE 53e). A-2 AND B-2 ENTERED PENALTY BOX AT

DIFFERENT TIMES AND THE TEAMS ARE PLAYING 3 ON 3. A-3 AND B-3

TIMES ARE NOT MATCHING. BOTH PLAYERS ENTER THE PENALTY BOX

TO SERVE THEIR TIMES. BOTH TEAMS WOULD BE 3-MEN DOWN.

PENALTY SHOT FOR TEAM A, AND A PENALTY SHOT FOR TEAM B.

A-2 AND B-2 ARE RELEASED PRIOR TO THE PENALTY SHOTS. THE

TEAMS SHALL RESTART PLAY 3 ON 3.

National Lacrosse League Penalty Option Chart

Rule #	Rule	Minor	Major	10 minute	Game Mis.	Match	P. Shot	A. Goal
10c	Captain Of The Team	yes		continued	continued			
12c	Coaches	yes		no	continued			
13b note	Change Of Players	yes						
17f	Stick Construction	yes						
20c	Goaltender Equip.	yes						
48	Special Substitution	yes						
51d	Penalty Shot						review	
62	Abuse Of Officials	yes		yes	yes			
63a	Adjustment Of Equip.	yes						
64	Attempt To Injure				yes	yes		
67	Boarding	yes	yes		yes			
68	Broken Stick	yes						
69	Butt-Ending		yes		yes	yes		
70	Charging	yes	yes		yes			
71	Check From Behind	yes	yes		yes			
72	Clipping	yes	yes		yes			
74	Cross-Checking	yes	yes		yes			
75	Delaying The Game	yes	yes				yes	yes
76	Deliberate Injury					yes		
77	Elbowing	yes	yes		yes			
78	Face masking	yes	yes		yes			
79	Fisticuffs	yes+ 2min	yes		yes	yes		
80	Head-Butting		yes		yes	yes		
81	Holding	yes						
82	Holding The Stick	yes						
83	Hooking	yes	yes		yes			
85	Interference	yes	yes		yes			
87	High Sticking	yes	yes		yes			
88	Kicking A Player					yes		
89	Kneeing	yes	yes		yes	yes		
91	Leaving Bench/Box	yes			yes		yes	yes
92	Obscene/Profane	yes		yes	yes			
93	Physical Abuse ref.				yes			
94	Protection/Goalie	yes	yes					
96	Roughing	yes+ 2min	yes		yes			
97	Slashing	yes	yes		yes			
98	Spearing		yes		yes	yes		
99	Throwing The Stick	yes		yes	yes		yes	yes
100	Tripping	yes					yes	yes

Minor Penalties: 2 minutes unless terminated early by a short handed goal.

Coincidental minors with no penalty time on the clock, shall cause both teams to play short handed.

Major Penalties: 5 minutes unless terminated early by 2 short-handed goals.

Offender shall serve the full 5-minute portion in the penalty box.

10 minute Misconduct: Offender shall serve the full 10-minute portion in the penalty box.

Game Misconduct: Suspension of the player for the balance of the game.

Gross Misconduct: Suspension of the player for the balance of the game.

Match Penalty: Suspension of the player for the balance of the game.

Substitute shall serve the full 5-minute portion in the penalty box regardless of number of goals scored.