

# ***PLAINVILLE INDOOR SPORTS ARENA***



# ***RULE BOOK***

11/27/2017

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# **PISA IS A BODY CONTACT & NON-CHECK LEAGUE**

An illegal body check is defined as when a player makes a deliberate physical contact with the opponent using overt hip, shoulder, arm or torso action. This includes physically impeding the opponent's progress for the purpose of physically forcing the opponent off the ball and with no effort to legally play the ball.

<b><u>PENALTIES:</u></b>	<u>Roller Hockey</u>	<u>Deck Hockey</u>
MINOR	= 1-1/2 minutes	1 minute
DOUBLE MINOR	= 3 minutes	2 minutes
MAJOR	= 3-1/2 minutes	2-1/2 minutes
MISCONDUCT	= 5 minutes	5 minutes
GAME MISCONDUCT	= Out of the Game	Out of the Game

**Numerical Strength** for roller hockey, changed by penalties during the course of a game, a team cannot play with any less than two skaters and a goalie. For Deck hockey the minimum amount of players is 3 players and a goalie. If a team cannot field the correct amount of players in these situations caused by too many penalties the game is over.

**Coincidental Penalties at the same stoppage:** For both roller and deck hockey, coincidental penalties at the same stoppage will not affect man power strength on the deck. The rule of thumb here is if the penalties for both teams evened out, then the man power strength on the rink is not affected. Examples:

- # 4 Blue and #7 Red receive matching minors at the same stoppage. Both players will serve their penalty time and wait for a whistle to stop play before returning to the game. Penalty times are not put on the scoreboard.
- #4 Blue receives 2 penalties while #2 Red and #5 Red receive one penalty each all at the same stoppage. All players will serve their penalty time and wait for a whistle to stop play before returning to the game.

For both roller and deck, if penalties at the same stoppage do not even out, the team receiving a power play must be granted that power play immediately. Example: #4 Blue receives 2 minor penalties and #7 Red receives one minor penalty at the same stoppage. The players will take their place in the penalty box, but the Blue team will have to put any non-penalized player into the box to serve the additional minor penalty assessed to #4 Blue. Play will resume with the Red team receiving a power play. Exception: Teams will never be forced to put a non-penalized player in the box that forces any team to go below numerical strength as per rule #14 above.

## **Non-coincidental Major Penalties:**

Should a player receive a non-coincidental major penalty and a game misconduct, the penalized team has the option not to put a player into the penalty box immediately. However, the team cannot return to full strength at the completion of the major penalty unless a player is in the penalty box and eligible to return to play. If there is no player in the penalty box at the expiration of the major penalty, the team must play a man down until the next stoppage of play. (If this were to happen in a deck hockey game, at the conclusion of the penalty the team is treated as if they are at full strength even though they may technically be a man down. Icing would be in effect for a team in this situation.)

**PISA Penalty Disqualification Rule:** Any player receiving 4 minor penalties, or 1 major or misconduct penalty and 2 minor penalties in the same game, will be immediately ejected and disqualified from that game and will receive an additional one game suspension to be served at the next game. If a player incurs three multiple penalty game suspensions in one session, they will be disqualified from play for the remainder of the season with no refund.

**All Penalties Signaled Will Be Assessed:** If a delayed call is being signaled against #4 Blue and a goal is scored by the opposing team, #4 Blue will be assessed the penalty on the score sheet but no time will be served. This penalty will count towards the PISA Penalty Disqualification Rule. The same will be done for any infraction that results in a penalty shot. The penalty will take place and the offending player will have a penalty recorded against them on the score sheet.

## **BOARDING /CHECK/CHARGE:**

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to player who skates/runs/jumps into an opposing player with the intent to make contact thus delivering a check or charge

- A.) A minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed to a player(s) if in the judgement of the referee contact is simultaneous and without intent for contact

### Major Penalty

A major penalty, game misconduct, and immediate ejection will result should a check be delivered with intent to injure

### **Play in front of the goal:**

As a sub-category of the checking/charging /cross checking penalties play in front of the goal deserves its own consideration to define allowable play in front of the net.

It is allowable to defend the front of the net to keep a team from scoring. Play in front of the net can get physical and this is acceptable until a point where it begins to exhibit the elements of the charging, checking, cross-checking, or interference penalties.

- A.) A player is allowed to use reasonable physical force in front of the net to steer an opponent away from advantageous scoring opportunities providing they use solid positioning and good judgement and **not thrusting/aggressive abrupt contact**
- a. A player must establish their position in front of the net prior to trying to move a player away from the net – skating/running/crashing into an opponent is considered a charge/check
  - b. Once a player has established position they can use their size/strength to move an opponent out of the net by “walk” a player away from the net using their body
    - i. Extreme or elaborate movements motions will make a player subject to penalty – play must remain fluid and natural
    - ii. Using the stick to create movement is acceptable providing the motion of the stick is not in a cross-checking fashion and is simply an effort to gain leverage – all high sticking rules and slashing rules still apply
    - iii. **Using hips or buttocks to establish position is allowable unless the motion is thrusting/aggressive thus causing abrupt contact and can easily escalate to inappropriate action.**

## **BROKEN STICK**

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who participates in play using a broken stick. If the player wishes to continue to be involved in the play they must drop the stick prior to participating in the play.

- A.) A broken stick is one that in the assessment of the referee is unsafe for play due to a crack, gouge, or other impairment to the stick that makes it dangerous to use
- B.) A player must drop their stick prior to using a replacement stick but if it can be done safely may bring the broken stick to the bench to keep it out of the playing area
- C.) No player may ever play with two sticks and a delay of penalty will result to any player attempting to do so
- D.) A player can receive a replacement stick from either the bench or a teammate may give up their stick and the stick must be handed over and may not be thrown or pushed across the playing surface to a teammate
- E.) A goalie who breaks their stick may retrieve a replacement stick from the bench or may have a teammate bring a stick to the goalie during play providing the player does not attempt to use the stick during the transition. A delay of game penalty will result to any player who does so.

## **CROSS CHECK:**

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who has both hands on their stick and uses it in an abrupt and/or thrusting motion to either deliver a check or gain separation from an opponent

### Major Penalty

A major penalty will be assessed to a player who intends to injure another player by delivering a cross-check.

## **DELAY OF GAME:**

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who causes a delay of the game through the following:

- A.) **INTENTINALLY** shooting the ball out of the rink – NO WARNING
- B.) Stepping on the ball for a prolonged period of time (accidental stepping on the ball will not be penalized unless the player then uses the opportunity to continue to press down on the ball)
- C.) Freezing the ball against the boards or any part of the net using any part of their stick or body
- D.) Refusing to start play when directed by the referee
- E.) Any player who loses a piece of equipment while in possession of the ball and does not adhere to the referee warning to retrieve the equipment.....CONTINUED

## DELAY OF GAME: continued

- G.) Goalie covering the ball outside of the acceptable zone for covering
  - a. The goalie is permitted to cover the ball behind the net as long as one foot is in the crease
  - b. The goalie can cover the ball from the crease to the face-off circle in a rectangular fashion and as long as the ball is in front of the goal line
  - c. Goalie is permitted to freeze the ball on the side of the goal or net assuming they are adhering to all other coverage rules
- F.) Goalie throwing the ball forward to a teammate – goalie will be given one warning per game
  - a. The goalie is permitted to throw the ball to the side of the crease in an area from an imaginary line from the corner of the crease to the face off dot in each zone
- G.) Goalie intentionally plays the ball either at or beyond the center line of the rink
- H.) Goalie intentionally drops their stick to cover the ball with their blocker hand – goalie will be given one warning

A Delay of game penalty will **NOT** be called in the following circumstances:

- A.) Two players simultaneously freeze the ball against the boards – a last played face-off will result
- B.) If the goalie shoots the ball out of the rink in an effort to play the ball
  - a. If it is deemed intentional then a delay of game penalty will be assessed

The following rules apply to a ball that ends up on either the back of the goal or the top of the goal:

- A.) If the ball lands on the back of the net and is not clearly played off of the net for a 3 second period of time regardless if the ball comes off the net and immediately goes back onto the net
  - a. A face-off will result and will be determined by who last played the ball onto the net
- B.) If the ball lands and settles on the top of the net play will be stopped immediately
  - a. A face-off will result and will be determined by who last played the ball onto the net – the goalie will not have been considered to cover the ball and automatic deep face off if they place their glove over the ball – last played will still apply

## ELBOWING:

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who deliberately uses their elbow to make contact with an opposing player.

A major penalty and a game misconduct will be assessed to any player who uses an elbow with an intent to injure an opposing player.

**EQUIPMENT:** All required equipment is listed in our house rules. If incorrect or missing equipment, player must leave game and cannot return until corrected.

**Loss of Equipment:** (during a game) if any player loses a piece of equipment (INCLUDING SNEAKERS/SKATES) and his team has possession of the ball there will be an immediate whistle (unless player in process of retrieving lost equipment) with no penalty assessed. All required equipment listed in our house rules are for safety purposes and must be worn at all times.

**GOALIE HOUSE RULE: Circle/Crease** The goaltenders crease is defined by the semi-circle area including all outline of red tiles directly in front of the goal and includes all the space up to the height of the crossbar. **No player** shall be allowed inside of the goalie's crease unless the ball precedes the player(s) into the crease. However, if there is no goalie in the crease then the crease rule does not apply.

a) Goalies can cover the ball behind the goal line but must be touching the goal crease in some way. Also the goalie can cover the ball up to the 1<sup>st</sup> face off dots. If the goalie covers the ball beyond this point a delay of game penalty will be assessed.

b) Goalies cannot **throw** the ball forward, only to the side. 1<sup>st</sup> time is a warning, 2<sup>nd</sup> time will be a delay of game penalty. However, a goalie can shove or push the ball forward as long as he does not pick it up or grasp it. It is illegal for a goalie to drop his stick. If in the opinion of the officials that a goalie stick is dropped on purpose (i.e. to cover or stop the ball), the goalie will receive a warning. If the stick is dropped again a second time, a delay of game minor penalty will be assessed.

## **HAND PASS OR HANDLING THE BALL WITH HANDS:**

A hand pass infraction will be called when a player uses their hand to pass or direct the ball. The hand pass may be waved off when:

- The player who committed the hand pass is the next one to possess the ball
- The opposing team possesses the ball

A hand pass infraction will result in a face off at the offending team's off-side face off location. If the hand pass is initiated deeper in the defensive zone than the off-side face off location, thus gaining ground, then the face-off will occur in the offending team's end zone.

- A.) Hand passes that begin and conclude all in the defensive zone are permitted
- B.) If a player catches a ball and intentionally throws to another portion of the rink will be assessed a delay of game penalty (see delay of game)
  - a. If a player catches the ball they need to put the ball to the surface in one smooth motion that does not detract from the natural flow of the play
  - b. Spinning with the ball is permitted as long as it is one smooth motion and does not constitute throwing the ball **AND THE PLAYER CANNOT GAIN ANY TERRITORIAL ADVANTAGE.**
- C.) If in the judgement of the referee a ball deflects off a player's hand and there was no intention of playing the ball with their hand and no intent to deflect the ball in a certain direction then no hand pass shall be called
- D.) Any hand pass directly on net will result in an immediate whistle and an off-side face-off will result.
- E.) An opposing team has no obligation to play a ball that is played with a hand pass
- F.) A minor penalty for delay of game shall be assessed to any player, other than a goalie, who picks the ball up from the rink with their hand(s) while play is in progress.

## HEAD-BUTTING:

Major Penalty Only – A player will be assessed a major penalty and a game misconduct for deliberately head-butting an opponent or attempting to head butt an opponent in any manner.

## HIGH STICK:

Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to a player when any part of the stick is above the shoulder and makes stick contact with an opposing player above their shoulder.

- A.) A high stick penalty will be assessed regardless of whether a player is in the act of shooting/passing and hits an opposing player above the shoulders with either a backswing or a follow through
- B.) A high stick penalty will be assessed if a player hits an opposing player regardless of the height of the other player
- C.) A high stick penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed if the player is in a position that they are lower to the ground and not in a regular upright/standing position **UNLESS** the act was deemed intentional and at which point a slashing call may be called and the offending player may be subjected to a major if deemed as an egregious act

Major Penalty

A major penalty will be assessed to a player when any part of the stick is above the shoulder and makes contact with an opposing player above their shoulder or even if contact is not made but the act is deemed intentional, threatening, or intimidating. A major penalty of this nature will be accompanied with a game misconduct and result in immediate ejection from the game.

**DRAWING BLOOD:** If a player draws blood of an opposing player due to a high stick but it is unintentional, non-threatening, or non-intimidating then the player will be assessed a major penalty but will not result in an automatic game misconduct

### **Non-Penalty High Stick Rules**

- A.) When the ball is played with any portion of the stick being above the shoulder the opposing team must **POSSESS** the ball prior to the offending player or a teammate from the offending team playing the ball or a play will be stopped and a face off deep in the offending team's zone will result
- B.) Any ball that goes directly on the opposing team's net will be an immediate stoppage and a face off deep in the offending team's zone will result (this includes a ball that is played with a high stick and deflects off a defender and goes on net as possession will not have occurred)
- C.) Any goal scored when the ball is played with any portion of the stick above the **SHOULDER** will be disallowed and a face off deep in the offending team's zone will result
- D.) When a ball is played with any portion of the stick being above the shoulder and leaves the playing surface of the rink the high stick rule will prevail and a face off deep in the offending team's zone will result

## HOLDING:

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed when a player impedes the progress of another player by holding the opposing player including the stick of the opposing player.

- A.) This includes when a player clamps on a stick of an opposing player with any part of their body intentionally – if in the judgment of the referee the stick is caught up in the jersey/equipment or otherwise not intentionally held by the player then no penalty will be assessed

### Major Penalty

A major penalty will be assessed to any player who intentionally holds or grabs any portion of the head/helmet area of an opposing player and a game misconduct penalty will also be assessed causing the immediate ejection of the offending player

## HOOKING:

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed when a player uses their stick to hook or tug at an opposing player to impede their progress or to prevent them from receiving a pass or gaining possession of the ball

- A.) A stick check (either a stick lift or stick press) is considered an allowable play and will not be considered a hook unless it is above the lower hand of the opposing player while carrying their stick
- a. A stick lift is when a player uses their stick to lift the opposing player's stick to prevent them from either gaining possession of the ball or successfully receiving a pass (a stick lift can be sustained by a player providing there is still a reasonable opportunity for the player to possess the ball – if the player who is having their stick lifted no longer has/or never had a reasonable chance to possess the ball then the player lifting the stick is then subject to an interference call)
    - i. Any attempt to sustain a stick lift that results in the player being thrown off balance and in the judgment of the referee is at the fault of the player attempting a stick lift is subject to a roughing or interference penalty
  - b. A stick press is when a player uses their stick to press down on an opposing player's stick to prevent them from either gaining possession of the ball or successfully receiving a pass (a stick press can be sustained by a player providing there is still reasonable opportunity for the player to possess the ball – if the player who is having their stick pressed no longer has/or never had a reasonable chance to play the ball then the player pressing the stick is subject to an interference call (a player performing a stick press also must use caution with the manner in which the stick press is initiated to ensure that they are not subjected to a slashing call)
- B.) A hook **WILL NOT** be assessed to a player for simply having their stick touch the glove of an opposing player unless it is deemed as an impediment to progress or meets the definition of a slash

### Major Penalty

A major penalty, game misconduct, and immediate ejection will be assessed to any player who in the judgement of the referee hooks a player with the intent to injure the player

## ICING (Deck Hockey Only):

Icing will be called and a face-off in the end zone of the offending team will occur when a player of a team shoots or hits the ball from behind the defending team's blue line and crosses the opposing team's goal line. Icing will not be called off if the ball goes through the crease or is playable by the goal tender.

- A.) Icing will be called-off if in the judgement of the referee a defensive player could have played the ball or could have caught up to a slow moving ball
  - a. There is no expectation that an opposing player can play the ball if the ball is lifted above the surface of the rink and/or the ball is at high velocity
- B.) Icing will be called-off if in the judgement of the referee a defensive player could have played the ball but they did not see the ball or were not paying attention to the ball
- C.) Icing will still be called if any player on the offending team took legal action such as a stick lift to ensure that a player was unable to play the ball
- D.) A teammate of an offending team HAS to actually touch/play the ball in order for icing to be negated and simply being in a position to play the ball does not negate the icing

## INTERFERENCE:

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who interferes with or impedes the progress of an opposing player in any manner that is not allowable by rule

- A.) Providing a screen and limiting the opportunity for a player to apply pressure
- B.) Making no attempt to play the ball during a face-off
- C.) A defending player who changes his skating lane or foot speed in an effort to obstruct their ability to play the ball
  - a. A player has a right to attempt to get to the ball or to make a play but has the responsibility of understanding lanes that they are entitled to – a minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed to a player when an opposing player is making an effort to create a lane they have limited or no access to (a common example is trying to squeeze by a player at the boards)
  - b. A player has a right to pursue the ball in a natural lane and at an angle of pursuit that may result in obstructing an opposing player based on player speed etc and a minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed to a player who is attempting to play the ball in their natural lane (a common example is when a player is pursuing the ball against a faster skater/runner that is behind them at a different angle of pursuit and no departure or deviation from their natural lane occurs)
  - c. If in the judgment of the referee a player makes any movement to deviate from their natural lane or purposely slows their speed to impede an opponent then the minor penalty will be assessed (naturally slowing down as nearing the ball to control possession is allowable)
  - d. A minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed to either player if in the judgment of the referee any collision as a result of an attempt to possess a loose ball is the result of a natural and reasonable effort to play the ball and size, strength, and/or advantageous positioning will not be a factor in assessing a penalty (common example two players skating/running towards each other in an effort to play a loose ball and collide) however if in the judgement of the referee either player used that opportunity to collide or impose unnecessary or increased force to the other player then that player is subject to a charge, rough, check, or any other appropriate penalty
- D.) Deliberately knocking the stick out of the hands of an opponent
- E.) Preventing an opponent who has dropped his stick or other piece of equipment from retrieving it..*CONTINUED*

## **INTERFERENCE: continued**

- F.) Shooting throwing or directing any object one the rink towards an opponent (e.g. dropped stick, glove, water bottles etc.)
- G.) Any player on the bench or penalty box that disrupts movement of the puck or an opponent
- H.) Any player who makes physical contact with stick or body with the goaltender in an effort to interfere with their movement
  - a. Any goal scored while an opposing player is in the crease shall be disallowed unless it is in the judgement of the referee that the player was forced into the crease by a defending player or the ball was in the crease prior to the player
    - i. A player must make an attempt to vacate the crease area if forced into the crease by a defending player and may not use this as an opportunity to remain in the crease
    - ii. A player must vacate the crease should the ball leave the crease area regardless of how quick the ball may vacate the crease and return to the crease – if a player is still in the crease the goal shall be disallowed regardless of any effort or attempt to vacate the crease or whether the player served as a disruption to the goalie
    - iii. The height of the crease is considered to be infinite and any ball in the air but in the defined crease area is considered in the crease
    - iv. If there is no goalie or the goalie is outside of the crease then there is no “in the crease” rule and an attacking player can be in the crease

## **KICKING:**

Major Penalty Only – A major penalty and a game misconduct will be assessed to any player who deliberately kicks or attempts to kick an opponent.

## **OFF-SIDES (Deck Hockey Only): Delayed Off-Sides**

An off-sides call will be made and an off-side face-off will result anytime an attacking team player touches the ball when any attacking player precedes the ball into the offensive zone distinguished by the center line of the rink.

- A.) If a defensive player INTENTIONALLY takes the ball back into his own defensive zone with an offensive player already across the center line, this is not considered an off-side. If the ball is caused to go back over the center line by the other team then a delayed off-side will be signaled.

## **INTENTIONAL OFF-SIDES:**

The following will be considered intentional off-sides and a face-off deep in the zone of the offending team will result:

- A.) When there is a shot on goal that originates at a time when a player is off-sides
  - a. Even if the player has cleared up prior to the goalie touching the ball or the ball entering the net if the player was off-side when the ball crossed the center line the play will be considered intentional off-sides
  - b. Regardless if the ball deflects off a defending player
  - c. If the ball is not considered a shot on goal and goes towards the goalie as either a result of attempted pass or non-shot on goal play then off-sides will not be called and play will be allowed to continue – UNLESS the ball goes into the goal as a result – No goal will be allowed as any result of a player being off-sides!
  - d. Off-sides will be waived if a goalie plays the ball and in the judgement of the referee the ball was going to be wide of the net
  
- B.) Intentional off-sides will be called when a player continues to either play when they have had ample warning in the judgement of the referee to be aware of the delayed off-side call and/or continue to pursue the ball or an opposing player regardless if they touch the ball or not.

## **ROUGHING:**

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who is unnecessarily physical or attempts to be unnecessarily physical to another player. These actions include but are not limited to:

- a.) Pushing
- b.) Shoving
- c.) Hands to the face
- d.) Unnecessary bodily contact when avoidable

### Major Penalty

A major penalty, game misconduct, and immediate ejection will result from any player who uses unnecessary roughness towards an opposing player with the intent to injure the player.

## **SLASHING:**

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to a player who swings their stick forcefully at either the stick or body of an opposing player whether contact is made or not. Any forceful or powerful chop with the stick on an opponent's body, the opponents stick, or near the opponents hands that in the judgement of a referee, is not an attempt to play the ball will be a penalty.

- A.) A minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed for non-aggressive stick contact to either the shins, pants, or stick of the opposing player
- B.) A slashing call will be assessed to any player who pokes at the glove of a goalie who has covered the ball regardless if the whistle has blown or not (**THIS IS NOT A PLAY TO THE WHISLTE SITUATION**)
  - a. A slash **WILL NOT** be called if the ball appears loose or if the timing of the contact is such that the ball was loose when a player began his attempt to play the ball and simultaneously or near simultaneously is covered by the goalie

### Major Penalty

A major penalty, game misconduct, and immediate ejection will result from any player who slashes an opposing player with the intent to injure the player

## **SPEARING/BUTT ENDING:**

### Major Penalty Only

A major plus a game misconduct penalty will be assessed to a player who pokes or attempts to poke, whether or not contact is made, an opponent with the point of the blade of their stick.

A major plus a game misconduct penalty will be assessed to a player who pokes or attempts to poke, whether or not contact is made, an opponent with the butt end of their stick.

## **THROWING STICK/OBJECT:**

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who throws or shoots a stick, object, or other equipment at the direction of the ball.

- A.) A penalty shot option will be awarded to a team when the action is done in the defending zone regardless of how it impacts the play
- B.) A goal will be awarded to a team if the infraction occurs while there is no goalie

A major penalty and a game misconduct will be assessed if the action of throwing or shooting a stick, object, or other equipment causes injury

## TRIPPING:

### Minor Penalty

A minor penalty will be assessed to any player who uses their stick or any portion of their body in an effort to trip an opposing player

- A.) A minor penalty can be assessed regardless if a player falls
- B.) A minor penalty will be assessed for any player who slides into another player
  - a. A minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed for a player who goes to their knees in an effort to block a shot or pass and has provided reasonable time for the opposing player to avoid the player
- C.) A minor penalty will be assessed regardless if the offending player gets the ball first or not – this is **NOT** an element of the tripping penalty
- D.) A minor penalty **WILL NOT** be assessed if in the judgment of the referee the player has:
  - a.) skated/stepped on the stick of an opposing player and the stick position was established
  - b.) ball carrier/player is attempting to skate/run through defenders with established positions and the defending players have no cause in a player tripping/falling
  - c.) ball carrier/player is skating/running in a manner that puts themselves off balance and a defending player does not bear the responsibility for a player tripping/falling (common example is a player skating hard to turn a corner in an effort to make a move and has put themselves on edge and at risk of easily being knocked off balance)

Major Penalty: A major penalty, game misconduct, and immediate ejection will result from any player who trips an opposing player with the intent to injure the player

## UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT:

A minor penalty will be assessed to either a player or a team when in the judgement of the referee a player(s) has conducted themselves in a manner that is not conducive to a sportsmanlike environment and culture of the rink. The referee will be granted broad latitude in making these assessments but examples of unsportsmanlike behavior includes but not limited to the following:

- A.) Verbal abuse of the officials
- B.) Verbal abuse of an opponent
- C.) Verbal abuse of a teammate
- D.) Using foul language
- E.) Taunting an opponent**
- F.) Taunting a spectator
- G.) Using deception overtly (calling out incorrect time left)
- H.) Any other act that is deemed unsportsmanlike

PISA promotes a culture of fair play and sportsmanship as part of their business model and in such once again has provided broad latitude to the referee and other identified officials to be able to ensure that the game is enjoyable for all participants. Where the referees will attempt to remain consistent the call for consistency can come from the players in that all actions should consistently be in the spirit of sportsmanship like behavior.

Major Penalty: Any situation where a minor penalty is possible if in the discretion of the referee the unsportsmanlike conduct is such that it warrants a major penalty, 5 minute misconduct, or a game misconduct due to the excessive nature of the action, the severity of the action, or the potential for escalation in the tone of the game of the action then the elevated penalty will be assessed.