

NORTH AMERICAN POWERHOCKEY ASSOCIATION (NAPHA) OFFICIAL TOURNAMENT RULE BOOK

These rules are subject to revisions/change when deemed necessary.
Visit www.powerhockey.com for future revisions.

Rules updated as of July 1, 2010.

**Note: See updates of tournament rules and regulations of Section I (A (1), B (1 and 4), D (2));
Section IV (*B); Section V (E); Section VI (G); and Section XI.**

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Section I [Game Rules]

<u>A.</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A maximum of 12 active (dressed) players, and a minimum of seven is allowed on each team's roster. A maximum of three coaches and one extra helper (ex.: equipment manager, trainer, or water-person) is allowed on a team's bench. 2. A total of five players (including the goaltender) are required on the floor to play a game. No new players can be added to a team during the tournament.
<u>B.</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A team may only play one level 1 ranked player on the floor at a time. A level 1 or 2 ranked player can be considered a level 3, only if he/she tapes the stick (or uses a bracket or stick mount) to their chair (See player classifications in Section IX of the Rulebook). 2. A level 3 ranked player must be on the floor at all times, playing a forward or defensive position. 3. Goaltenders cannot be a level 1. A goaltender can be played by a level 2 or level 3. 4. In order to help referees monitor that each team meets the required minimum and maximum player levels allowed on the floor, some sort of marker system will be used. The marker will be a color or matching number (ex.: L1, L2, L3) that may be tied to the player's chair etc., and will not affect a player's ability to play the game. <u>Marker Colors</u>: Red = Level 1; White = Level 2; Yellow = Level 3. Markers must be placed so they are clearly visible.

<u>C.</u>	A team may make line changes (change players) at any time during the game. The player(s) coming into the game cannot come on the court until the player he/she is replacing is next to the team bench.
<u>D.</u>	<p>1. The game will begin with a face-off at the center face-off circle. The referee will place the ball at the center of the circle and blow the whistle to start play. After each period, teams (goaltenders) will change ends. In overtime, teams will remain on the end in which they began the third period. Each period will begin the same as the start of the game. After a goal has been scored, play will resume with a face-off at the center face-off circle.</p> <p>2. On all face-offs the ball will be placed on the floor at a mark designated by the referee. The stick blades of the players taking the face-off will be placed six inches on opposite sides of the ball. The home-team will have preference on every face-off as to which side of the ball they place their stick.</p>
<u>E.</u>	The referee will call a face-off if the ball becomes unplayable by rolling under a player's wheelchair, into a team's bench area, scorekeepers/timekeepers area, or into an unplayable area such as a hallway or bleachers. Players (except goaltenders) must attempt to move off the ball or play the ball, or risk getting a delay of game penalty (See minor penalties in Section VI of the Rulebook). The face-off will take place in the face-off circle closest to where the play was stopped. This includes resuming play after a penalty or a time-out has been called. If the ball was shot from beyond the center-line [half court] and becomes unplayable, the face-off will take place in the zone from where the ball was shot.
<u>F.</u>	A goal is scored when the ball completely crosses the goal line. A goal will not be allowed if the ball was kicked by an offensive player and as a result entered the goal either directly or after deflecting off any player including the goaltender. After a goal is scored, the clock will be stopped for one minute to allow for substitutions and the referee to report the goal and assist(s) to the scorekeeper. If a team is slow in returning to the face-off circle, the referee will issue a warning. If it happens again, a delay of game penalty will be called.
<u>G.</u>	The referee will call a face-off if there is a save/frozen ball by the goaltender. The whistle will be blown immediately (equivalent to a count of one-thousand-one) when the referee identifies/sees: (1) that the ball is under some portion of the goaltender's wheelchair from the rear tires to the front tires, is trapped securely between the goaltenders stick and a defenders stick, is trapped under a goalies footrests or feet, or trapped by the goalie on the outside of the goal; (2) when the ball is shot or rolls under the goaltender's wheelchair and clearly does not go into the net or roll away from the goaltender; (3) No player may reach (jab, poke, or swipe at the ball) under a goaltender's wheelchair from the rear tires to the front tires or at a ball trapped under the goaltender's footrests or feet to try to score a goal (assuming the goalie has some portion of his/her wheelchair within the goal crease). Any goal scored in this manner will be disallowed and a face-off will take place in the face-off circle closest to where the play was stopped. A referee will not call a save/frozen ball: (1) If a ball is just sitting, not trapped by a defenders stick on/against the goalies stick or rolling/sitting free in the crease uncovered by the goaltender. An offensive player may try to play the ball in this situation.

<u>H.</u>	<p>Players are not allowed to use their feet or hands to carry or hold the ball while it's in play, but they may use their feet to stop the ball. For example, if the ball rolls into the front of a player, he/she may stop the ball with their feet and direct it to their stick. But they are not allowed to kick the ball ahead of them, out of the goal crease, out of the zone, to a teammate, or away from an opposing player. All players (including goaltenders) will not be allowed to reach, kick, stretch or raise their legs in an effort to play or defend the ball.</p> <p>*If a goaltender attempts to play or defend the ball by reaching, kicking, stretching or raising their legs, a Penalty Shot will be awarded to the opposing team.</p>
<u>I.</u>	<p>An offensive player is OFFSIDE if their entire chair crosses the centerline prior to the ball. If the ball leaves the offensive zone, that team's players must clear the zone before the ball can be carried or shot back into the offensive zone. If the offside is whistled the face-off will take place in the offending teams zone at the face-off spot nearest the centerline. If an offensive player crosses the line before the ball, which is shot, passed or deflected, into the offensive zone, but a defending player is able to play the ball, the referee shall signal a DELAYED OFFSIDE. The offside violation will be nullified if all offensive players in the offensive zone clear the offensive zone by making chair contact with the centerline. The offensive zone must be completely clear of offensive players before a delayed offside can be nullified with the ball still in the offensive zone. During the delayed off-side, the referee shall stop play for the off-side violation if ANY offensive player touches the ball or attempts to gain possession of a loose ball while the ball is still in the offensive zone or forces the defending ball carrier further back in the offensive zone. *No goal can be scored on a delayed offside.</p>

Section II [Playing Area]

<u>A.</u>	<p>The playing area for electric wheelchair hockey games will be the surface of a gymnasium, approximately the size of a basketball court. If there is any question as to the playing area, it must be brought to the attention of the officials before the start of the game.</p>
<u>B.</u>	<p>The tournament officials will provide the nets used for goals. Generally the nets should measure approximately 6 feet [183cm] wide by 3 feet [91cm] high by 1-½ feet [46cm] deep. The goal crease should measure approximately 7 feet wide [along goal line] and extend 4 feet outward from goal line.</p>
<u>C.</u>	<p>On the playing surface there will be five face-off areas. One in the center of the court and one on each side of both nets positioned approximately halfway between the nets and centerline.</p>
<u>D.</u>	<p>If possible, the scorekeeper, timer, penalty area and team benches shall be on one side of the court.</p>
<u>E.</u>	<p>All coaches and players must stay in their team areas throughout the game.</p>

Section III [Equipment]

<p>A.</p>	<p>STICKS:</p> <p>All sticks must be made of a plastic (or composite material) handle, shaft, and blade. Wood or metal shafts are not allowed, nor are composite shafts with wood or metal in their composition. Goaltenders may use a goaltender style stick if they choose, but this stick must also follow the plastic or composite guidelines.</p> <p>*Maximum dimensions (height, length, width) for stick shafts and blades are as follows: 1.) A stick shaft length of 52 inches (132 cm) from the end of the shaft to the heel of the blade. 2.) The blade shall be approx. 10 inches (25 cm) from the heel to the end of the blade. The blade shall have a maximum height of 3 inches (7.5 cm) along its entire length. 3.) Goaltenders sticks blades shall be approx. 16 inches (40 cm) from the heel to the end of the blade. The blade shall have a maximum height of 4 inches (10 cm) along its entire length.</p>
<p>B.</p>	<p>STICK ADAPTATIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.) Dowel stick: A dowel may be inserted through the blade of the stick for players with a limited ability to stick-handle. The dowel should be made of plastic or similar material (the dowel can not be made of metal) and can not exceed more than 3 inches in length on either side of the blade and it cannot be more than ½ inch in diameter. Wood dowels will be allowed (as long as they meet the required measurements listed above), but that is the only part of the stick allowed to be made of wood, and it must be covered with tape for safety reasons. Dowel sticks are mainly used by players who fix (tape) the stick to their wheelchair (level 3 players), but other players can use this adaptation also.2.) T-Stick: Similar to the “dowel stick” function, this is when a larger piece of material (plastic) is affixed to each side (or put through the blade) of the stick blade to create a “T”. Currently we do not accept the European version of a “T-stick” which is quite large, but we will accept a North American version of a “T-Stick” following these standards; A “T-Stick” can only be made out of a standard acceptable hockey stick blade discussed above. The “T” or “Wings” can only extend 3 inches off of each side and cannot be higher than the blade of the stick. It must be of similar width. “T-Sticks” are mainly used by players who fix (tape) the stick to their wheelchair (level 3 players), but other players can use this adaptation also.3.) Curving: Curving of the stick is allowed, but the blade of the stick cannot wrap around/enclose more than 3/4 of the ball. *This allows a much greater curve than common ice hockey rules, but is allowed to give players more ball control, as it is much harder to stick handle with just one hand. Essentially, excessively curving the stick serves a similar function of a “dowel” stick.4.) A player may tape, the stick to their wheelchair (the blade must be placed in the front of the wheelchair's front wheel), or to their hand/arm/leg if they are unable to hold/grip the stick. Players are permitted to use brackets or stick mounts, as long as it places the blade in the front of the wheelchair's front wheel and does not prohibit the ball from

	<p>rolling under wheelchair. Material other than plastic or composite may be used to make a bracket or stick mount. No stick blade may be placed between the front and rear tires, obstructing passage of the ball through that area.</p> <p>*A team may challenge the legality of an opposition player's equipment (See minor penalties in Section VI of the Rulebook).</p> <p>*All objects/attachments considered dangerous must be covered (taped/padded).</p>
<u>C.</u>	<p>If a goaltender chooses to use a standard goaltender stick (larger/thicker blade), the stick must be taped/mounted/bracketed to the wheelchair as defined in Section III (B). Only goaltenders are allowed to use these types of large-bladed sticks. If a goaltender is moved to another position he/she must switch to a non-goaltender stick. A goaltender may use a “dowel” or “T-Stick” adaptation.</p>
<u>D.</u>	<p>All players must require the use of an electric (power) wheelchair in their daily life. Players who use only manual wheelchairs in their daily life will not be allowed to transfer from a manual wheelchair to an electric (power) wheelchair simply for the purpose of playing hockey.</p>
<u>E.</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No modifications shall be made to a wheelchair that will prohibit the ball from traveling underneath or around the chair. No stick blade may be placed between the front and rear tires, obstructing passage of the ball through that area. 2. Although there is no "official limit" on the speed of wheelchairs, alterations/modifications to increase the manufacturer's speed of a wheelchair, which clearly shows that chair to be excessively faster than all other chairs, is not allowed. Industry standard wheelchairs with industry standard speeds are acceptable. 3. For safety reasons, electric scooters/carts will not be allowed.
<u>F.</u>	<p>A hollow plastic ball (2" in diameter) with holes in it will be used as the official game ball.</p>
<u>G.</u>	<p>Participants are highly encouraged to wear protective gear such as a helmet, eye-wear, and leg, knee, arm or chest pads. However none of this is required. Any protective equipment used must overall fit to the individual's body. All types of padding may not excessively extend beyond the players various body parts. For example, a goaltender using some type of leg pad will not be allowed to have the padding extend beyond their feet or more than a couple of inches above their knee. All padding including the goaltenders padding may not be excessively thick.</p> <p>*As a general reference for acceptable leg, chest and arm padding, players should try to find equipment that could fit underneath their clothing (jersey, pants etc.). It is not a requirement to wear padding under clothing, but gives players an idea of what size of padding is acceptable. For example, goaltenders may NOT use ice hockey goalie pads such as large leg pads, arm blocker, goalie mitt etc.</p> <p>**The Player/tournament committee as defined in section X may disallow any protective gear at any time if they find the size of such gear to be excessive and unfair.</p>

	IMPORTANT NOTE: The Player Classification and Tournament Committee (See Section X of the Rulebook) may disallow ANY equipment from being used during tournament play at any time. If you have questions about possible equipment issues please bring them to tournament organizers attention as soon as possible.
<u>H.</u>	Team members must wear the same color/style jersey. The jersey should have a number that can be seen by the referee if necessary.
<u>I.</u>	Use of electronic devices for communication or assistance during game-play is banned. (For example: wireless headsets, helmet-radios, remote control wheelchair controls etc.)

Section IV [Timekeepers, Scorekeepers, and Referees]

<u>A.</u>	It is the Tournament Coordinator's responsibility to ensure that a timekeeper, scorekeeper, and referees are available and ready for each game.
<u>B.</u>	<p>Each game will consist of three fifteen-minute periods. Each period will be played on a non-stop [running-time] basis, except when a goal is scored.* The clock will be stopped for no more than one minute to allow for substitutions, and the referee to report the goal and assist(s) to the scorekeeper. The final five minutes of the third period will be played on a stop-time basis, meaning the clock will be stopped after each whistle [stoppage of play], if the score of the game is within three goals. Between each period there will be a two-minute break. After the break teams will switch playing ends. Each team will be allowed one time-out per game consisting of two minutes in length. A team may only call time-out during a stoppage in play. (For instance, when the ball becomes unplayable [out-of-play], after a goal is scored, or after a penalty has been called.) If the game goes to overtime, and a team has not used its time-out, the time-out will be carried over to the overtime period.</p> <p>*Penalties will be played on a stop-time basis, meaning the clock will be stopped after each whistle [stoppage of play], to keep teams from wasting time off the opposition's power-play. Stop-time will be used even if both teams have a player in the penalty box (coincidental penalties).</p> <p>*If schedule permits, stop-time will be used for entire game. This will be determined prior to the tournament.</p>
<u>C.</u>	The official game clock should be large enough and placed high enough so that the referees can see the clock from anywhere on the playing area.
<u>D.</u>	The timekeeper is responsible for keeping track of the time for each period, any time-outs, and the time for any penalties. The timekeeper must also instruct the penalized player when he/she may return to the game.
<u>E.</u>	The scorekeeper will record the time of each goal, the name and number of the player who scored the goal, and the name and number of the one (or two) player(s) who assisted on the goal. The scorekeeper is also responsible for recording any information regarding penalties.

<u>F.</u>	<p>It is the referees' responsibility to inform the timekeeper and scorekeeper of each goal, the name and number of the player who scored the goal, and the name and number of the one (or two) player(s) who assisted on the goal.</p> <p>*If a goaltender is hit in the face by the ball it is left to the referees' discretion whether there should be a stoppage of play. (For instance, if the goaltender is in physical distress as a result of the incident.)</p>
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Section V [Penalty Stipulations]

<u>A.</u>	If a goaltender receives a penalty, a teammate on the floor at the time of the penalty must serve it. The player serving the penalty will be chosen by the penalized team.
<u>B.</u>	A player serving a penalty must return to the playing area after completion of a penalty before he/she can be substituted.
<u>C.</u>	After three game misconduct's in one tournament a player may be subject to further penalty or removal at the discretion of the Tournament Committee.
<u>D.</u>	Any player or coach given a game misconduct must exit the playing area, and is banned from the gym for the remainder of the game.
<u>E.</u>	If a level 1 ranked player is serving a penalty, his/her team may NOT have a level 1 ranked player on the court until the penalty has expired. The level 1 ranked player serving the penalty is still considered to be on that line even though they are in the penalty box. If a level 3-ranked player is serving a penalty, the player is still considered to be on that line, and his/her team does not have to put another level 3 on the floor to replace the penalized player.
<u>F.</u>	If coincidental penalties are whistled/called (meaning one player from each team is called for a penalty), teams will play shorthanded [four-on-four].

Section VI [Minor Penalties]

<u>A.</u>	HOOKING: When a player places his/her stick around another player, player's stick, or wheelchair in attempts to stop or hold the player. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>B.</u>	BOARDING: Recklessly "riding" a player into the boards with excess. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>C.</u>	HOLDING: When a player, with his/her hands or wheelchair, impedes another player's progress by holding the player, player's stick, or the player's wheelchair. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>D.</u>	INTERFERENCE: Making contact with another player who does not have possession of the ball. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>E.</u>	UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT: Swearing, arguing or abusing other players, officials, or

	equipment. [Two-minute penalty.] See Section XI (Code of Conduct Policy).
<u>F.</u>	IN THE CREASE: No player except for the goaltender is allowed in the goal crease at any time, unless the ball goes into the goal crease first. Players may go into the goal crease if the ball is in there first, but must immediately attempt to exit the goal crease by driving through or backing out of the crease. Stopping/Parking any part of their wheelchair in the goal crease at any time will result in a two-minute penalty. If a player is trapped [boxed in, unable to back out or drive out] while attempting to exit the goal crease, a whistle is blown and a face off will occur at center court. Players are permitted to have their sticks in the goal crease only if the ball enters the goal crease first. If a player's stick is in the crease before the ball, a penalty will be called and any goal scored on that play would be disallowed. If any goal is scored when in violation of this rule, it will then be disallowed. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>G.</u>	BENCH MINORS: Can be called against players or coaches for abuse against officials or other players; or for too many level 1 players, or players in general, on the floor; or for not having a level 3 player on the floor. [Two-minute penalty.] See Section I (B/1-2) and Section XI (Code of Conduct Policy).
<u>H.</u>	RAMMING: A player may not deliberately run into another player with his/her wheelchair. A player may only "ride-off another player". Side-to-side contact only. Backing into another player as they pass by, using the front of a player's chair to make contact, or trying to push a player's chair out of the way is not permitted. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>I.</u>	DANGEROUS DRIVING: Referee may call this penalty if he/she deems that a player is driving dangerously or recklessly. This includes driving in reverse at a high rate of speed for more than two chair-lengths, or in a crowd (referees' discretion). A player is permitted to drive in reverse for more than two chair-lengths only if the player is attempting to get back on defense and is the lone defensive player in his/her zone. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>J.</u>	CHARGING: Deliberately hitting another player with a run of more than two wheelchair lengths. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>K.</u>	HIGH STICKING: No player (including goaltenders) shall purposely raise their stick above their shoulders to make contact with the ball or another player. A player may only raise their stick shoulder height while in the act of shooting/hitting the ball (including wind-up and follow-through). If the player's raised stick makes contact with an opposing player a penalty will be called. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>L.</u>	DELAY OF GAME: (1) A penalty will be called if the ball is under a player's chair and he/she makes no attempt to move off the ball or play the ball (this does not include goaltenders). (2) Goaltenders will be given a penalty if they repeatedly knock the goal net off the goal crease/goal line. (3) A penalty will also be called for taking too much time to return to the face-off circle after a goal, or other stoppage of play. (4) A penalty will be called if a player deliberately shoots the ball over the boards. For example, if a player trapped in their own zone dumps the ball over the boards (as a defensive strategy) to force a face-off. A penalty will be called if the player is not looking down court or facing down court trying to move the ball up court. [Two-minute penalty.]

<u>M.</u>	ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT: During a stoppage of play a team may ask the referee to examine a player's equipment to see if it is in violation of rules. If the player's equipment is illegal, the player will receive a penalty. If the equipment is found to be legal, the challenging team will receive a delay of game penalty. [Two-minute penalty.]
<u>N.</u>	THROWING/DROPPING STICK: A penalty will be called if a player deliberately throws, drops, or shoots a stick (or any other object) at the ball to prevent a goal, or a player from advancing with the ball. [Two-minute penalty.] If the player with the ball is advancing towards the goaltender with no defender between him/her and the goaltender, and a stick is thrown or shot at the ball, thus preventing a goal, a penalty shot will be awarded to the advancing player. If the player with the ball is advancing towards an empty net, and a stick is thrown, dropped, or shot at the ball, thus preventing a goal, the referee will award the advancing player a goal.
<u>O.</u>	SLASHING: Non-shooting motion contact with the hockey stick on another player's body. [Two-minute penalty.]

Section VII [Major Penalties]

<u>A.</u>	DRAWING BLOOD: If a player bleeds after a minor penalty, a major penalty is then assessed. [Five-minute player penalty.] At referees' discretion, penalized player may receive a game misconduct and be ejected from the game.
<u>B.</u>	SLASHING: Deliberate/Intentional contact with the hockey stick on another player's body or wheelchair. [Five-minute player penalty.] At referees' discretion, penalized player may receive a game misconduct and be ejected from the game.
<u>C.</u>	SPEARING: Using the blade of the hockey stick to spear another player. [Five-minute player penalty.] At referees' discretion, penalized player may receive a game misconduct and be ejected from the game.
<u>D.</u>	BUTT ENDING: Using the end of the hockey shaft to hit another player. [Five-minute player penalty.] At referees' discretion, penalized player may receive a game misconduct and be ejected from the game.
<u>E.</u>	ATTEMPT TO INJURE: At the officials' discretion, any conscious attempt to hurt another player. [Five-minute player penalty.] At referees' discretion, penalized player may receive a game misconduct and be ejected from the game.
<u>F.</u>	FIGHTING: Using body or wheelchair to fight with or injure another player. [Five-minute player penalty.] At referees' discretion, penalized player may receive a game misconduct and be ejected from the game.

Section VIII [Playoff Schedule]

<u>A.</u>	<p>Teams will play a round-robin format, meaning each team will play every other team once. Then the championship round will begin with the team finishing with the best record playing the team with the worst [second best record playing second worst etc.]. If there are an odd number of teams in the tournament, the bottom two teams will play each other to see who advances to play the top team. If there are ten or more teams, the teams will be divided into two pools/divisions. If possible, each team will play the other teams in its pool/division once. In the championship round, the top team in each pool/division will play the bottom team in each pool/division. This schedule may vary depending on the number of teams. See schedule provided by Tournament Organizers.</p>
<u>B.</u>	<p>If the score is tied at the end of regulation time, there will be a five minute overtime period. (There will be no overtime in round robin/pool play. Games will end in a tie.) The overtime period will be played on a non stop-time basis [as stated in Section IV/B.], with the first team to score winning. If the overtime period ends in a tie there will be a shoot-out. Each team is allowed three players [only two level 1's may be used, just as during the game] who will each shoot once. Teams will alternate [switch] after each shot. If at the end of the first rotation there is still a tie there will be a second shoot-out [in same order as the first] with the first team to score a goal winning. The goaltender that was in the net for the majority of the game must continue in net for the shoot-out. A goaltender may be substituted for, only if he/she has a mechanical problem with their wheelchair and was substituted for during the game. The goaltender may not be one of the players chosen to be one of the shooters in the shoot-out. The home team [higher seeded of the two teams] will have the option of being the first or second team to shoot. If both teams are seeded the same, a coin flip at the beginning of the game will determine which team is the home team.</p>

Section IX [Player Classifications]

<u>A.</u>	<p>Level 1 Players: A player who has the upper body strength to lift the stick and hit the ball a good distance and with speed. These players have the ability to shoot and pass the ball quickly and with velocity. These players can usually switch the ball easily from forehand to backhand (or vice-versa) allowing good ability to carry, control, and maneuver with the ball through/around other players. These are players who can reach in front, across, or possibly even behind his/her wheelchair with their stick relatively easily to bring the ball into their control or take it away from another player.</p>
<u>B.</u>	<p>Level 2 Players: This level ranges from (a) players who may be able to lift the stick and hit the ball with fair distance and speed, but lack the power and reaching ability as seen in a level 1, to (b) players who may rely on the strength/momentum of the wheelchair to shoot and pass the ball, and may be unable to easily lift and swing the stick. These players generally keep the stick on one side of their chair or hold the stick between their legs. They may or may not have the stick taped/attached to their hand/arm/leg.</p>

	<p>Level 2 players lack the ability to easily or effectively reach with their stick to more than one side of their chair/body. These players are able to carry and control the ball, but their limited ability to reach restricts their capability to maneuver with the ball through and around other players. A level 2 player will commonly not have the strength to easily or effectively use their backhand to shoot, control the ball, or pass the ball with force.</p> <p>*Important note: Many level 2 players will have the ability to shoot/pass the ball with their own strength and may be able to take the ball from another player. Unlike a level 1 player, these players are unable to easily reach out in front, behind, or across his/her wheelchair with their stick.</p>
<p><u>C.</u></p>	<p>Level 3 Players: A player who tapes/mounts/brackets the stick to the wheelchair, or can hold the stick, but rely almost entirely on the strength/momentum of the wheelchair to shoot, pass, and control the ball. They are very limited in physical ability/strength to maneuver with ball through/around other players, and are unable to reach with their stick.</p> <p>This classification system is based solely on physical strength. It does not take into account a player's knowledge in playing the game of PowerHockey™. It may be common for a level 2 or level 3 player to be more beneficial to a team due to their knowledge of the game.</p>

Section X [Player Classification and Tournament Committee]

<p><u>A.</u></p>	<p>The Player Classification and Tournament Committee will consist of one player from each team and one representative from the local tournament organizers (this person will be the chairperson of this committee). This committee does not make or change/modify Tournament Rules, but can handle major complaints on various issues, mainly disputes regarding a player's listed level. Teams will come with a roster, listing what they believe each of their player's level is according to the tournament rules. The committee will actually approve these ratings and potentially vote on changing a player's level. This will be done during the first two days of a four, (or more) day (game days) tournament or done during the first day of a three, (or less) day tournament.</p>
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Section XI [Code of Conduct Policy]

Good sportsmanship is viewed by the North American PowerHockey Association as a concrete measure of the understanding and commitment to fair play, ethical behavior, integrity and respect. An attitude of good sportsmanship should be upheld by all spectators, players and coaches no matter what their personal feelings or loyalties may be in any contest. The ideals of good sportsmanship, ethical behavior and integrity permeate our culture. The values of good citizenship and high behavioral standards apply equally to all that are involved in PowerHockey. In perception and practice, good sportsmanship shall be defined as those qualities of behavior, which are characterized by respect and genuine concern for others.

SPECTATORS

Spectators are asked to adhere to the following conduct policies:

- Display good sportsmanship by cheering in a positive manner and encourage fair play.
- Always RESPECT players, coaches and officials, regardless of the game score.
- No taunting or disturbing players, coaches, officials or other spectators by means of baiting, ridiculing, threat of physical violence or physical violence.
- No profanity and objectionable cheers or gestures towards anyone.
- No throwing of any object in the spectator's viewing area, player's bench, penalty box or on the playing surface.
- No entering the team bench area during games.

In the event of any conduct violations, the game will be stopped by on-court officials. The on-court officials will identify violators to the coaches and/or event staff for the purpose of removing spectators from the spectator's viewing and game area. The offending person(s) is banned from the gym for the remainder of the game. Once removed play will resume. Violators may be subject to further disciplinary action by the tournament organizers, including possible ban for the entire day of the event or the entire event. Any spectators that are banned will not be issued refunds. If a spectator refuses to leave the viewing area in a timely manner, the local authorities will be called.

PLAYERS

A minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct (Zero Tolerance) shall be assessed whenever a player:

- 1.) Openly and aggressively argues with an official over a call. Players are only allowed to *discuss* a call in a calm and respectful manner.
- 2.) Uses obscene or vulgar language in a boisterous manner to anyone at any time.
- 3.) Persistent visual demonstration of dissatisfaction with an official's decision. *A game misconduct shall result if the player continues such action after receiving one minor penalty for this type of violation.*

COACHES

A minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct (Zero Tolerance) shall be assessed whenever a coach:

- 1.) Openly disputes or argues any decision by an official. Coaches are only allowed to *discuss* a call in a calm and respectful manner.
- 2.) Uses obscene or vulgar language in a boisterous manner to anyone at any time.
- 3.) Persistent visual demonstration of dissatisfaction with an official's decision (including stepping onto court with intent of inciting the officials, players or spectators). *A game misconduct shall result if the coach continues such action after receiving one minor penalty for this type of violation.*