

D.I.C.S. Ultimate Frisbee – Hockey Edition Rules

The Field: A hockey rink.

Equipment:

Disc: The disc used during game play should be one of the official D.I.C.S. league Ultimate Discs which are USA Ultimate approved. Two standard sized hockey goals.

Shirts: Each player must wear their official D.I.C.S. jersey or bring one black shirt and one white shirt with them to the field. Once the teams are decided the player will wear the corresponding shirt to the team they have been selected to play on.

Length of Play: The play clock is set to 1 hour and 30 minutes at the beginning of the first game. The clock is continuous and will not be stopped during the course of play. Each mini game will be played up to 5 points. Once a team has scored 5 points they win the game. After a game two new team captains will be assigned and new teams will be picked. Playing will continue in this fashion until the play clock has stopped.

Coin Toss: The team captains shall have a coin toss to decide who gets first pick. The losing team in the coin toss will decide which color they want to be, receive disc first, and decide which end of the field they would like to start on.

Initiate Play: Play starts at the beginning of each game and after each goal with a “pull”, a player on the pulling team (defense) throws the disc toward the opposite goal line to begin play. Each time a goal is scored, the teams switch their direction of attack and the team that scored pulls to the opposing team. On a pull, players must remain on or behind their goal line (not cross the goal line) until the disc is released. A pull may not be made until a player on the receiving team indicates readiness to play by raising a hand. If the disc lands out of bounds on the pull, the team that gained possession may play the disc from anywhere on the field lateral to the location where the disc went out of bounds. The defense team cannot score a goal on the pull even if the disc goes into the net.

Scoring: Each time the offense throws the disc into the goal with the whole disc passing over the goal line, the offense scores a point. If the disc hits the ground prior to entering the goal no point will be awarded and it will be a turnover.

Movement of the Disc: The disc may be advanced in any direction by completing a pass to a teammate. Players may not run with the disc.

The Thrower: The person with the disc ("thrower") has ten seconds to throw the disc. The thrower must establish a pivot foot and may not change that pivot foot until the throw is released.

The Marker (Defense): Only one player may guard the thrower at any one time; that player is the “marker”. There must be at least one disc's diameter between the bodies of the thrower and the marker at all times. The marker cannot position his/her arms in such a manner as to restrict the thrower from pivoting. The defender guarding the thrower ("marker") counts out the stall count; a player in possession of the disc has 10 seconds to release a throw. The marker must be within 10 feet of the person with the disc before beginning the stall count. The stall count consists of the marker counting to 10 audibly at one second intervals (Examples: “stalling one, stalling two, stalling three . . .”, 1-1,000 count, or Mississippi count). If the thrower has not released the disc by the utterance of the word “10” it will result in a turnover. If this call is disputed,

the thrower gets the disc back with the stall count coming in at “stalling 8”. If the defense switches markers, the new marker must restart the count at one.

Goaltending/Crease Violation: Neither the Defense nor Offense may not enter the goal crease or travel over any portion of the crease.

The Receiver: After catching a pass, the receiver may take only the fewest number of steps required to come to a stop and establish a pivot foot. If offensive and defensive players catch the disc simultaneously, the offense retains possession.

Turnover: When a pass is not completed (e.g. out of bounds, dropped, blocked, intercepted, or stalled), the defense immediately takes possession of the disc and becomes the offense. If no effort is made to resume play on a change of possession due to a dropped or blocked disc the defensive team may play it as a delay of game by touching the disc while it is still on the ground and beginning an initial stall count to “10”. Once the disc is picked up by the offensive team the counter must restart their stall count.

Out-of-Bounds: A disc is out-of-bounds when it first contacts an out-of-bounds area or anything which is out-of-bounds, which would be anything outside of the rink or over the boards (player benches, penalty boxes, and announcer box). Below are the locations where play will resume after a disc has traveled out of bounds:

- If the disc travels out-of-bounds in one of the scoring zones then the opposing team will begin their throw from one of the faceoff circles nearest to where the disc went out.
- If the disc travels out-of-bounds in the neutral zone then the opposing team will begin their throw from the center rink faceoff circle.

Non-contact: No physical contact is allowed between players. Picks and screens are also prohibited. A foul occurs when contact is made.

Fouls and Violations: When a player initiates contact on another player a foul occurs. A violation is any other infraction of the rules. The closest person from the opposing team must call out the foul or violation. If the player committing the foul/violation disagrees with the call, they can contest. After a call, play stops and players remain stationary until the parties involved have resolved the call. If a call is not disputed, play resumes in a way simulating what most likely would have occurred without the infraction. Examples: 1) If a thrower was fouled while throwing and the pass was incomplete, the thrower gets the disc back from the point of the foul with a new stall count; or 2) If a thrower is fouled but the pass was completed then the receiver will continue with the play from the point of reception; or 3) If a receiver is fouled on a reception attempt and the pass is incomplete, the receiver gets the disc at the point that the foul occurred. If a call is disputed and the players cannot come to a resolution, the play is redone with each player returning to the position she/he occupied when the disputed infraction allegedly occurred.

Penalties: A goaltending penalty that prevents a point from being score will result in a penalty shot. The penalty shot will be taken from the top of the faceoff circles with both teams lined up parallel or behind the thrower. If the penalty shot is scored the point will be awarded and play will resume with a “pull”. If the shot is missed play will resume where the disc settles with the defensive team becoming the offense.

Self-Officiating: Players are responsible for their own foul and line calls. Players resolve their own disputes.

Spirit of the Game: Ultimate stresses sportsmanship and fair play. Competitive play is encouraged, but never at the expense of respect between players, adherence to the rules, and the basic joy of play.