

2016-18

Playing Rule Approved Motions



Rule 2.6 Situation 3

Addition of goaltender pads as required goaltender equipment for Pee Wee and above.

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE: For the players' safety and to be consistent with the note that states that in levels higher than peewee, the player cannot return to the game as a player after receiving goaltender privileges.

QUESTION:

Can the player be given the full goaltender's privileges even though he is not wearing full goaltender's equipment?

ANSWER:

*YES, as long as the player wears the mandatory goaltender equipment (**For Pee Wee and above, goaltender pads are mandatory**) as covered by the rules, helmet, proper facial protection and stick. Rule 3.3 (c), Rule 3.5 and 3.6.*

NEW

Note: Once a player has been given full goaltender's privileges, he cannot return to the game as a player, but must remain classified as a goaltender, even though the regular goaltender is back playing in the game.

Rule 3.6 Situations 1,4,5 & 6

Remove the reference to throat protectors under rule 3.6 Situations 1, 4, 5 & 6.

If a player loses his helmet, facial protector, ~~throat protector~~, or his chinstrap becomes undone while play is in progress,

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE: Officials are to handle players not wearing or not wearing properly a BNQ approved throat protector specifically under rule 3.6 (f) - one team warning and then subsequent infractions are misconduct penalties. The previous rules were in contradiction with rule 3.6 (f) which states:

“The wearing of a BNQ approved throat protector is compulsory for players registered in minor and female hockey. When a player *fails to wear* or properly wear a throat protector *at any time* on the ice during the game, the team shall receive one warning and any subsequent infractions...”

Rule 5.3 (d) Linesmen

2016-18 Change:

Rule 5.3 (d): Linesmen shall point out the offender and report to the Referee at the first stoppage, their version of any infraction of the rules which calls for a Minor, Bench Minor or double Minor penalty, as well as any infraction which calls for a Major or Match Penalty or any conduct calling for a Bench Minor, Misconduct, Game Misconduct or Gross Misconduct, for rules:

Added the following rule references:

- *Rule 3.2(b) and 3.2(d) and Rule 3.2(e) - Broken Sticks*
- *Rule 7.4 (b) – Tripping / Slew footing*
- *Rules 9.2(e), 9.2(f) and 9.2(i) – Harassment of Officials*
- *Rules 9.8(c) and 9.8 (d), and – Throwing Stick or Object*
- *Deleted reference to Rule 10.15(e). - Rule no longer in rule book*

Rule 7.3 (b) Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

2016-18 WORDING: Unless the puck is in the goal crease area, a player of the attacking side may not stand in the goal crease. If the puck should enter the net while such conditions prevail, the goal shall not be allowed. **However, if an attacking player is in the goal crease but does not interfere with the goaltender and another attacking player (who is outside the goal crease) scores, the goal shall be allowed provided that the player who is in the goal crease does not attempt to play the puck, interfere with the play, obstruct the goaltender's view or his movements.**

Interpretation: A goal may be scored while an offensive player is standing in the goal crease before the puck enters the crease, providing he/she does not interference with the goaltender by obstructing the goaltender's view of his/her movements.

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE: Promote offense by not cancelling a goal without any direct consequence on the play.

Rule 7.4 (b) Tripping

Slew Footing: The action of tripping a player by knocking a player's skates out from behind with a kicking or leg dragging motion.

Revision to 7.4 (b)

- NEW**
- (b) A player who slew foots an opponent shall be assessed a double minor penalty and game misconduct if he is standing still while committing the foul. Should the player be moving (skating) or if an injury results from the infraction, the player shall be assessed a match penalty. A match penalty shall be assessed to any player who attempts to injure or deliberately injures an opponent with a slew foot.

If the offending player is not moving and slew foots an opponent they are to be assessed a 2+2 and GM. If the offending player is skating, or if an injury results from a slew foot (moving or not moving) the offending player is to be assessed a Match penalty.

Rule 10.2 (a)

2016-18 WORDING: The players taking the face-off shall stand squarely facing their opponents' end of the rink, approximately one stick length apart ***with the toe of the blade on the ice***

... When the face-off takes place at any of the face-off spots in the end zones, the players taking part in the face-off shall take their positions so that they will stand squarely facing their opponents' end of the rink... The sticks of both players facing-off shall have *the toe of the blade* touching within the designated white area...

What changed: Removed that players must have the full blade of their stick flat on the ice and have made it acceptable for just the toe of the blade to be on the ice.

Rule 10.4 Situation 12

2016-18 WORDING: A goal is scored. However, the back of the net is lifted when the puck crosses the red line. Is the goal allowed?

- YES, if the net is still in/on its moorings.