

2016-18

Playing Rule Approved Motions



Rule 2.6 Situation 3

2014-16 WORDING: A team has only one goaltender dressed and he is injured during the course of the game. A player on the team is given the goaltender's stick, gloves, helmet and proper goaltender facial protection, but does not wish to wear the pads.

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 as covered by the rules, helmet, proper facial protection and stick. Rule 3.3 (c), Rules 3.5 and 3.6.

PROPOSED WORDING: For peewee level and up, include the pads as mandatory goaltender equipment.

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.*

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

2014-16 WORDING: If a player loses his helmet, facial protector, **throat protector**, or his chinstrap becomes undone while play is in progress,

(Situation 4) Note: This interpretation also applies to facial and **throat protectors**.

(Situation 5) Note: This interpretation also applies to facial and **throat protectors**.

(Situation 6) Note: This interpretation also applies to facial and **throat protectors**.

PROPOSED WORDING: **Remove** throat protectors from the notes in order to limit the situations to helmets and facial protectors.

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE: 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...”

The reference to THROAT PROTECTORS HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THESE SITUATIONS



Rule 5.3 (d) Linesmen

2016-18 Change:

Added the following rule references to Rule 5.3(d)

- *Rule 3.2(b) and 3.2(d) and Rule 3.2(e)*
- *Rules 9.2(e), 9.2(f) and 9.2(i)*
- *Rules 9.8(c) and 9.8 (d), and*

- *Deleted reference to Rule 10.15(e).*



Rule 7.3 (b) Interference/Protection of the Goaltender

2014-16 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. If an attacking player has physically interfered with the goaltender, prior to or during the scoring of the goal, the goal will be disallowed and a penalty for “interference with the goaltender” will be assessed and announced.

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.**

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



Rule 7.4 (b) Tripping

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.

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE: The players' safety, elimination of injuries, namely head injuries resulting from a fall without protection. We must eradicate dangerous and unprovoked gestures from the game.



Rule 10.2 (a)

2014-16 WORDING: ...The players taking the face-off shall stand squarely facing their opponents' end of the rink, approximately one stick length apart *with the full blade of the sticks flat 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.

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...



Rule 10.4 Situation 12

CURRENT WORDING: None (addition of a situation)

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.

