



Rule Emphasis – 2018 Winter Season

All Casebooks and All Grades

RULE 144 – HOLDING

A player who removes one or both hands from their stick or extends a limb to impede the movement of an opponent or in any other way to prevent him from skating freely while in possession of the puck will be immediately penalised under this rule.

RULE 146 – HOOKING

A player who raises his stick parallel to the ice and makes contact with an opposing player will immediately penalised under this rule. A player who executes or attempts a stick lift that is of a significant violent nature that one or both sticks become parallel to the ice will immediately penalised under this rule. A player who makes contact with an opposing player's glove in any manner will be immediately penalised under this rule.

RULE 150 – INTERFERENCE

A player who removes one or both hands from their stick, or extends a limb, to obstruct or prevent an opponent without possession of the puck from skating, receiving a pass, or moving about the ice freely will be immediately penalised under this rule.

Midget Casebook

In IHNSW Midgets the focus of the body check at all times must be to separate the opponent from the puck.

The principles of body checking in IHNSW Midgets are:

- Only the trunk (hips to shoulders) of the body shall be used to deliver a body check.
- The check must be delivered to the trunk (hips to shoulders) and directly from in front or the side of the opponent.
- Players will be held accountable for acts of an intimidating or dangerous nature and use of excessive force, defined as force that is clearly much greater than that required to separate the opponent from the puck.
- Differences in size and weight are not mitigating reasons for illegal contact.

Players MUST be penalised for the following acts:

- Running or jumping into the opponent to deliver a check.
- Accelerating through a check for the purpose of punishing the opponent.
- Skating a great distance for the purpose of delivering a check with excessive force.
- The use of the forearm or hands to deliver a check.

Officials are advised to 'police' the use of excessive force in keeping with the state of the game, in particular a dominant score line late in the game reduces the tolerance for hits of excessive force.

ECSL Casebook

ECSL is the premium competition in the NSW State program, as such players, coaches and team officials are expected to act in an according manner. Abuse of Officials will not be tolerated, and officials are encouraged to penalise immediately all attempts by a player or team official to usurp the power of an on-ice official, demean or degrade an on-ice official, call into question the integrity or ability of an on-ice official, or physically confront an on-ice official.

Any player, coach or team official who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language directed to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink that is or could be heard by a member of the public attending the game will be immediately assessed appropriate penalties under IIHF RULE 168 – Unsportsmanlike Conduct.



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Pee Wee Casebook (Coming 2019)

Effective immediately slapshots are ALLOWED in Pee Wee hockey commencing 2018 Winter Season

Senior Casebook

RULE 119 – BOARDING

A Minor (2') penalty CANNOT be awarded for this penalty in senior hockey, any player assessed a penalty for boarding will receive either a Major (5') and Automatic Game Misconduct (20') or a Match (25').

RULE 123 – CHECKING FROM BEHIND

A Minor (2') & Misconduct (10') penalty CANNOT be awarded for this penalty in senior hockey, any player assessed a penalty for Checking from Behind will receive either a Major (5') and Automatic Game Misconduct (20') or a Match (25').

RULE 124 – CHECKING TO THE HEAD OR NECK

A Minor (2') & Misconduct (10') penalty CANNOT be awarded for this penalty in senior hockey, any player assessed a penalty for Checking to the Head or Neck will receive either a Major (5') and Automatic Game Misconduct (20') or a Match (25').

RULE 143 – HIGH-STICKING

A player who carries his stick or any part of it, in a manner that may be considered dangerous, in the vicinity of an opponent's head or neck will be immediately penalised under this rule.

Incidental Contact

In occasions where incidental contact off the puck takes place between two or more players, any player deemed able to have avoided the contact should be penalised appropriately under IIHF Rule 150 – Interference, a lack of skating ability does not mitigate this rule.

In occasions where contact is incidental and totally unavoidable officials are advised to strictly adhere to the following IIHF Rules:

RULE 116 – ABUSE OF OFFICIALS iii. Misconduct Penalty ('10) 1. A player who challenges or disputes the ruling of an on-ice official;

RULE 168 – UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT i. Minor Penalty ('2) 1. An identifiable player who commits a violation of the rules of sportsmanship, fair play, and respect will be assessed a minor penalty. 2. An identifiable player who uses obscene, profane, or abusive language directed to any person on the ice or anywhere in the rink will be assessed a minor penalty.

Game Misconduct vs Match Penalty

UNLESS OTHERWISE CLARIFIED IN APPLICABLE CASE BOOK OR IIHF RULE, recklessly endangering a player (infraction being of a violent nature) or an infraction resulting in an injury should be Major and Game Misconduct where rules allow, only if BOTH factors are present should a Match Penalty be called.



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Equipment Rules

Please note the following applicable IIHF rules:

RULE 31 – FACIAL PROTECTION & MOUTH GUARD

- iv. Male players born after December 31, 1974, must wear, as a minimum, a visor.
- v. All female players must wear a helmet with cage.
- vi. All skaters in the age category Under-18 must wear a cage constructed in such a way that neither the puck nor a stick blade can penetrate it.
- vii. Skaters are not allowed to wear a coloured or tinted visor.
- ix. All skaters in the age category Under-20 must wear a mouth guard.

RULE 35 – NECK AND THROAT PROTECTOR/SKATER

- i. All players who are 18 years and younger, regardless what event or tournament they are participating in, must wear a neck and throat protector.

and the following applicable IHNSW Handbook rule:

- All Male players in Senior B Divisions MUST wear a half or full cage/half or full visor when on the ice.

All of the above rules are enforceable under IIHF Rule:

RULE 128 – DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT

- i. A referee can prohibit the use of any player equipment he feels might cause injury.
- ii. The team of a player who participates in game action with illegal equipment will first be issued a warning by the referee. Failure to comply with the warning to adjust, replace, or secure any equipment as per the referee's instructions will mean any player from that team subsequently violating rules for dangerous equipment will be assessed a misconduct penalty.

Interpretations

Squirts, Peewee's Bantams & Midgets - All players must wear a full cage or full visor, all players must wear Neck and Throat Protectors. Mouth Guards are NOT mandatory for players in these ages grades.

Players Under 18 playing in Seniors & Women's - All players must wear a full cage or full visor, all players must wear Neck and Throat Protectors.

Players Under 18 playing in ECSL - All players must wear a full cage or full visor, all players must wear Neck and Throat Protectors. All players must wear a mouth guard

Players Under 20 playing in ECSL - All players must wear a mouth guard regardless of other facial protection worn

Players Under 44 playing in ECSL - All players must wear, as a minimum, a visor.

Senior Male Players - All players in Senior must wear a half or full cage/half or full visor when on the ice.

Senior Female Players - All players must wear a full cage or full visor