



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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*The tightened standards of these CLA Rules of Emphasis will definitely enhance the quality of the game, facilitate better skills development for the players and provided everyone involved with a more satisfying Lacrosse experience. Officials are expected to implement these published Rules of Emphasis consistently, no matter the time of game, the score on the on-floor or floor strength of the teams. Coaches are expected to teach their players appropriate standards of all Rules and to show support for all aspects of the rules emphasis initiative at the team level.*

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**RULE 3 - THE PLAYERS' BENCH**

**RULE 9 - THE UNIFORM**

**RULE 11 - HEADWEAR**

**RULE 12 - GOALKEEPER'S EQUIPMENT**

**RULE 13 - PLAYER'S EQUIPMENT**

**RULE 38 - CHECKING FROM BEHIND**

**RULE 43 - FACE-OFFS**

**RULE 60 - LEAVING THE PLAYERS' BENCH/PENALTY BENCH**

**RULE 64 - SLASHING**



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### **RULE 3 - THE PLAYERS' BENCH**

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The box shall be provided with two uniform players' benches. The players' benches shall be on the same side of the playing surface, opposite the penalty bench, and shall be physically separated from each other. Each players' bench shall have a door at each end and shall be large enough including seats or benches to accommodate a team.

#### **SITUATION 1**

? What happens when one team continually leaves the door to the players' bench open or unlatched?

A If the door is open, give one warning. On the second and subsequent occurrences, assess a bench minor.

A If a player is checked through an unlatched door, assess a bench minor (no warning)

#### **SITUATION 2**

? Who has the choice of Players' Benches and Goal to defend?

A The home team has the choice of ends and must start the game using the bench closest to that end.

In all disputes of benches or goals to defend, the referees shall determine who has which bench and who defends which goal.



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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### **RULE 3 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

*What happens when one team continually leaves the door to the players' bench open or unlatched? If the door is open, give one warning. On the second and subsequent occurrences, assess a bench minor. This is a safety issue and must be enforced.*

*This applies to a team pulling their Goalkeeper toward the end of the game for an extra attacker and the bench door is left open with the Goalkeeper half in and half out of the bench. The goalkeeper has never completely left the floor. This is a violation by the offensive team; possession shall be awarded to the non-offending team. Rule 36a)*

*Many things may happen when a Goalkeeper is pulled for an extra attacker. Review on the following pages: Rule 60 h) can happen on every line change and Rule 60 i) when the Goalkeeper is removed from the floor for an extra attacker.*

<h3><b>RULE 9 – THE UNIFORM</b></h3>
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(a) Each team shall wear distinctive and matching uniforms. Each player shall have conspicuous numbers, not less than 25.4 cm (10") in height on the back, and not less than 15.24 cm (6") on the front or upper arms of the sweater. The Captain/Alternate Captain(s) shall have a 10.16 cm (4") letter "C"/"A" on the front of their sweater. Numbers appearing on helmets, gloves, shoes, etc., shall correspond with the number on the player's sweater and on the official score sheet.

(b) Where colours of opposing team sweaters conflict, the home team shall change to sweaters of a distinctive colour.

(c) For C.L.A. semi-final and final matches, the traveling team shall provide sufficient notification of their team's colours.

(d) All equipment worn by a player, other than the gloves, kneepads or headgear, shall be worn under the uniform.

(e) All players taking part in a pre-game warm up shall be dressed in a matching team uniform including helmets, facemask and gloves.

### **RULE 9 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

*Players Sweater only a minor penalty if a there is a subsequent occurrence.*

*Rule 9 d) All equipment worn by a player, other than the gloves, kneepads or headgear, shall be worn under the uniform*



## Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008

### RULE 11 - HEADWEAR

(a) All players (including goalkeepers) shall wear suitable and approved helmets for lacrosse. All players on one team shall wear helmets of the same colour.

(b) (i) All helmets shall have NOSCAE or CSA approval with a chinstrap that is properly secured during play. Any player other than the ball-carrier, whose helmet becomes dislodged, must immediately remove themselves completely from active play until they put on and secure their helmet. If the ball-carrier's helmet becomes dislodged, the referee shall stop play immediately. The player is replaced and play resumes with no change in possession or the 30-second clock. Any infraction of this section shall result in a minor penalty.

(ii) CSA approved helmets must remain in manufacturer's original condition including earpieces. Players making modifications to CSA approved helmets shall result in a minor penalty and a game misconduct.

(c) All players shall wear suitable facemasks for Lacrosse as specified in the CLA Safety and Equipment Policy. Players participating on the floor without an approved facemask shall be assessed a two-minute minor and a game misconduct.

#### SITUATION 1 - Rule 11b

? Does a player who has lost his/her helmet and has a breakaway have to pass or shoot immediately?

A NO. Play is stopped immediately and the player is replaced with no change in possession or the 30-second clock unless a penalty is to be called on the stoppage.

#### SITUATION 2 - Rule 11b

? What should you do if the goalkeeper's helmet becomes dislodged?

A Anytime the defensive goalkeeper's mask or helmet becomes dislodged or comes off, stop play immediately. If the attacking team has possession, restart play with possession to that team. In all other cases restart play with a face off. If this is intentional by the goalkeeper, assess a minor penalty. If a Goalkeeper on the floor intentionally removes any of his/her protective equipment while an opposing player is on a breakaway, award a penalty shot and assess a Gross misconduct.  
(The minor penalty would be nullified by the penalty shot).

#### SITUATION 3 - Rule 11c

? What constitutes an approved helmet?

A All players must wear an approved helmet and an approved facemask .

The following are not approved:

- Football type masks of any type.
- Any peaked helmet with a peak that protrudes beyond the mask more than ½ inch (1.27 cm)

The following types of helmets and masks are approved:

- Those approved under the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standard for Ice Hockey or National Organizing Committee for Safety in Athletic Equipment (NOSCAE) standard for Lacrosse and unaltered from manufacturers' form. These must also meet the safety standards set by the CLA Equipment Committee pursuant to Section 12 of the CLA Operating Policy The objective of this rule is to eliminate facial and dental injuries. If there is any doubt as to the safety of a facemask or helmet, rule it illegal as per rule 11 C.

#### SITUATION 4 - Rule 11a

? How must a player's helmet be worn?

A All players' helmets shall have a chinstrap that must be properly secured. The use of lace, string, or tape is not acceptable as a chinstrap. An external mouth guard worn on the chin is neither a chinstrap, nor an



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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acceptable piece of equipment to be used as a replacement for a facemask. If a player elects to wear an external mouth guard, it must be securely fastened to the helmet. A chinstrap will be required in addition to the external mouth guard. During the pre-game inspection, all equipment shall be inspected by the officials for dangerous equipment. First Offence – 10-minute misconduct.

**NOTE:** All approved chinstraps must be tightened to allow no more than 1 finger space between the player's chin and chinstrap. This is a safety issue and must be enforced.

### **RULE 11 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

*All helmets shall have NOSCAE or CSA approval with a chinstrap that is properly secured during play. Any players other than the ball carrier, whose helmet becomes dislodged, must immediately remove themselves completely from active play or until they put on and secure their helmet. If the ball carrier's helmet becomes dislodged, the referee shall stop play immediately. The player shall be replaced and play resumes with no change in possession or the 30-second clock. The game restarts where the stoppage took place. Any infraction of this section shall result in a minor penalty. An Offensive or Defensive player playing without the ball is subject to being penalized for illegal equipment under this rule.*

*CSA approved helmets must remain in manufacturer's original condition including earpieces and chin straps. Players making modifications to CSA approved helmets shall result in a minor penalty and a game misconduct.*

*All approved chinstraps must be tightened to allow no more than 1 finger space between the player's chin and chinstrap. This is a safety issue and must be enforced. All approved chin cups must be tightened, secured and worn properly, it must make contact with the chin not under the chin. This is a safety issue and must be enforced.*

### **RULE 12 - GOALKEEPER'S EQUIPMENT**

(a) With the exception of the stick, all equipment worn by a goalkeeper must be solely constructed for the purpose of protection of the head or body, and must not include anything which would give the goalkeeper undue assistance in keeping goal. All designs and materials shall be approved by the CLA.

(b) The goalkeeper shall wear an approved facemask and throat guard.

(c) The goalkeeper shall wear approved gloves for lacrosse, not altered in any manner from the manufactured form.

**NOTE:** Trappers and blockers are not allowed.

(d) The goalkeeper shall be allowed the use of approved lacrosse leg guards, but at no time shall be allowed the use of felt or other material beyond the edge of the shin protector.

(e) The goalkeeper shall be allowed the use of approved chest, shoulder, arm pads, leg guards and pants. All this equipment must conform to the shape of the body and must not include anything which would give the goalkeeper undue assistance in keeping goal.

(f) The goalkeeper shall not be allowed the use of abdominal aprons or a sweater extending down the front of the thighs on the outside of the pants, below the crotch area. This prohibits the use of any type of material added to the team sweater.

(g) The goalkeeper shall be allowed the use of approved safety toed shoes.



## Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008

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(h) All protective equipment except gloves, headwear, shoes or leg guards, must be worn entirely under the goalkeeper's uniform.

(i) Examination of a goalkeeper's equipment shall be performed during the first stoppage in play after a request by the Captain/Alternate Captain. A minor penalty and a game misconduct shall be assessed to a goalkeeper using illegal equipment. Any player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction shall serve a goalkeeper penalty. A bench minor penalty shall be assessed to a team requesting the examination, provided that the equipment is legal. Bench minor penalties require the removal of any player on the offending team (other than the designated goalkeepers) without substitute for two minutes, unless terminated early by a goal.

**NOTE:** Equipment number sizing by age category/division can be found in Appendix A of this rulebook. Number 3 sizes for Junior and Senior will be measured prior to the game. All age category/division equipment **MUST** conform to the body. Number sizing for Minor Lacrosse will become effective for the 2009 season and beyond.

(l) A goalkeeper may not receive equipment thrown on the playing floor from any part of the box, but may receive equipment from a teammate without proceeding to the players' bench. A minor penalty plus a ten-minute misconduct penalty shall be assessed to a goalkeeper who receives equipment illegally under this rule. Time served penalties shall be served by any player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction.

### SITUATION 1 Rule 12f & 12i

? What do you do if the goalkeeper's sweater, with or without extension, hangs down below the crotch or has wings under the arms and could obviously aid in stopping the ball.

A Treat the sweater as illegal equipment if a request is made by the opposing team captain. Assess a minor penalty to the goalkeeper and ensure that it is corrected. There can be only one stick measurement, equipment examination or equipment measurement per stoppage in play".

### SITUATION 2 Rule 12i

A request to measure goalkeeper's equipment must be made by a captain or alternate on the floor. The request must also be for one specific piece of equipment.

**NOTE:** In examining the goalkeeper's equipment, be reasonable, but not too lenient. Any inspection of a goalkeeper's equipment in which a sweater has to be removed must be done in the officials' room and a captain or alternate from each team must be present during the equipment examination.

In Minor Lacrosse the referee shall request a carded member from each team be present when examining goalkeeper's equipment.

### SITUATION 3

1. Goaltenders shall be allowed to wear only one chest and one set of arm protector (pads).
2. These chest and arm protector (pads) may not be altered in any way from the manufactured form.
3. No additional padding of any sort may be sewn, taped, glued, or adhered or added to the chest and arm protector (pads) in any location on the chest and arm protector (pads).
4. Notwithstanding the above, is that it will be allowable to wear, in addition to an unaltered chest and arm protector (pads), a shoulder pad shell for protection purposes only.
5. This shoulder pad shell may not have added to it, in any way, additional padding. This shoulder shell must also conform to the shape of the goaltender's chest and arm protector (pads).
6. With the addition of this shoulder pad shell the goalkeeper chest and arm protector should not exceed three inches (3") (7.62 cm) measured from the skin.

### SITUATION 4 Rule 12b

? What constitutes a throat guard?

A It may be a separate approved throat guard or part of an approved molded face protector. An approved throat guard shall be worn.



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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### **RULE 12 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

*Goalkeepers Sweater only a minor penalty*

**Rule 12f)** The goalkeeper shall not be allowed the use of abdominal aprons or a sweater extending down the front of the thighs on the outside of the pants, below the crotch area. This prohibits the use of any type of material added to the team sweater.

**What do you do if the goalkeeper's sweater, with or without extension, hangs down below the crotch or has wings under the arms and could obviously aid in stopping the ball.**

**Treat the sweater as illegal equipment if the opposing team captain makes a request. Assess a minor penalty to the goalkeeper and ensure that it is corrected. There can be only one stick measurement, equipment examination or equipment measurement per stoppage in play”.**

<h3><b>RULE 13 – PLAYER'S EQUIPMENT</b></h3>
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(a) All players are required to wear protective gloves, shoulder and arm pads, and a back/kidney pad, which must be approved for lacrosse as specified in the CLA Safety and Equipment Policy. Players participating on the floor without all of the above equipment shall be assessed a two-minute minor and a game misconduct penalty.

b) The use of equipment made of metal or other material likely to cause injury is prohibited. Referees shall not allow the use of any equipment that in their opinion is liable to cause injury. Referees shall report to the appropriate governing body any case where dangerous equipment has been used.

**NOTE:** Players shall not be allowed to wear jewellery (e.g. rings, earrings, chains). Players wearing jewellery shall be assessed a two-minute minor and a game misconduct penalty.

**NOTE:** Items that identify a medical condition are exempt from this rule.

c) Examination of equipment shall be performed at the first stoppage in play after a request by the Captain/Alternate Captain. A minor penalty shall be assessed to a player using illegal equipment. A bench minor penalty shall be assessed to a team requesting examination of equipment provided the equipment is legal. Bench minor penalties require the removal of any player on the offending team (other than the designated goalkeepers) without substitute for two minutes, unless terminated early by a goal.

d) A player may not receive equipment thrown on the playing floor from any part of the box, but must obtain the equipment from his/her players' bench. A minor penalty plus a ten-minute misconduct penalty shall be assessed to a player who receives equipment illegally under this rule. Time served penalties shall be served by any player (other than the designated goalkeepers).

#### **SITUATION 1**

##### **Rule 13a**

**?** Can an official remove dangerous equipment on his/her own accord without a request?

**A** Yes he/she can and must! If a referee removes dangerous equipment, then no penalty shall be assessed unless there is a subsequent occurrence of the same equipment by the same player. In this case, a minor penalty must be assessed.





## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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### **SITUATION 2**

#### **Rule 13a**

? What happens when the opposing team requests an examination of equipment and it is found to be dangerous?

**A** Instruct the player to remove the dangerous equipment. No penalty shall be assessed. A report on the dangerous equipment shall be sent to the appropriate governing body. There can be only one stick measurement, equipment examination or equipment measurement per stoppage in play”.

### **RULE 13 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

***Rule 13 Situation #1 Can the official remove dangerous equipment (exposed equipment not worn under the uniform) on his/her own accord without a request? Yes he/she can and must! Instruct the player to remove himself or herself from play and to cover the dangerous equipment with the uniform. No penalty shall be assessed. If a there is a subsequent occurrence of the same equipment/sweater by the same player a minor penalty for illegal equipment must be assessed***

<h3><b>RULE 38 - CHECKING FROM BEHIND</b></h3>
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(a) A double minor or major penalty plus a game misconduct shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who at the discretion of the referee, based on the degree of violence of the impact, shall be assessed to any player who intentionally pushes, body-checks, illegally cross-checks or hits an opposing player from behind anywhere on the floor.

NOTE: In applying Rule 85(f) (play stopped when defense commits second infraction on a delayed penalty) the double minor counts as one infraction and for Rule 81 (Expulsions) the double minor counts as 2 penalties toward the five penalty limit.

(b) Where a player is high sticked, cross-checked, body-checked, pushed in any manner from behind into the boards or goal net, in such a way that the player is unable to protect or defend him/herself, a Match penalty shall be assessed.

#### **SITUATION 1**

? Can a check from behind ever be a possession call?

**A** No. Checking from behind is the most dangerous check in the game and is a mandatory penalty, regardless of severity. A deliberate check from behind near the boards or goal post will be a major or match penalty. A check from behind after a stoppage in play will be a major or match penalty.

### **RULE 38 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

**A double minor or major penalty plus a game misconduct shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who at the discretion of the referee, based on the degree of violence of the impact, shall be assessed to any player who intentionally pushes, body-checks, illegally cross-checks or hits an opposing player from behind anywhere on the floor. This is a safety issue and must be enforced.**



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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Where a player is high-sticked, cross-checked, body-checked, pushed in any manner from behind into the boards or goal net, in such a way that the player is unable to protect or defend him/herself, a Match penalty shall be assessed.

**Can a check from behind ever be a possession call?**

**No Checking from Behind is the most dangerous check in the game and is a mandatory penalty, regardless of severity. A deliberate check from behind near the boards or goal post will be a major or match penalty. A check from behind after a stoppage in play will be a major or match penalty.**

### **CHECKING FROM BEHIND**

- The objective is to prevent serious neck, back and spinal cord injuries
- The Referee standard is: "If you see it, you will call it!"
- This rule is to be strictly applied – Send a message! This is a safety issue and must be enforced.
- Do not substitute with a less severe penalty!
- CFB defined: intentionally pushes, body-checks, illegally cross-checks or hits an opposing player from behind
- Intensity of impact affects only the type of penalty assessed.
- Fouls involving minimal force = Minor + Minor
- Fouls involving greater than minimal force = Major plus GM, or Match penalty
- Tips for Coaches & Players
- Teach / use an angling approach so that the check is delivered from the side.
- Teach / show respect for one's opponent. Pass up on a hit to avoid CFB if necessary
- The aim must be to separate the ball from the ball carrier...Not to punish or intimidate the ball carrier!

### **RULE 43 - FACE-OFFS**

(a) All face-offs shall be conducted at the centre face-off circle.

(b) Players taking the face-off shall place the frames of their sticks flat along the playing surface at right angles to the length of the box. The open face of each player's stick shall face his/her goal, and his/her feet shall not cross the parallel lines at the face-off circle until the ball has left the 60.96 cm (2') face-off circle.

**NOTE:** During the face-off, the players' right shoulders must face or be closer to their own goal.

**NOTE:** In Tyke and lower divisions the persons taking the face-off are permitted to stand with their feet ON (not over) the parallel lines.

(c) The Referee shall place the ball on the floor between the players' sticks. Play shall start with a whistle. The two players are then permitted to gain possession of the ball by a straight draw backwards, but shall not touch their opponent's stick or the netted portion of their own stick with their hand. Stepping on or kicking their opponent's stick shall not be allowed.

**NOTE:** Draw motion must continue until both sticks clear the face-off dot.





## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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(d) If a player attempts to face-off in an illegal manner or moves his/her stick or gloves prior to the whistle, possession shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

(e) If a player fouls an opponent during a face-off, the appropriate penalty shall be assessed.

(f) If during a face-off a player falls on the ball, possession shall be awarded to the non-offending team. If during a face-off a player intentionally withholds the ball from play, possession shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

(g) When the ball is being faced-off, only the two players facing-off are allowed in the centre zone. If another player enters the centre zone before the ball leaves the 60.96 cm (2') face-off circle, possession shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

### **SITUATION 1 Rules 43d**

? What happens if a player pushes the netted portion of his/her stick inside out prior to taking the face-off?

A Instruct the player to correct the stick to its normal state. If the player does not comply, award possession to the non-offending team.

### **SITUATION 2 Rules 43, 39g, 31, 66b**

? What is the correct call if player A1 draws the ball straight back on a face-off. He/She then bats the ball with his/her stick:

- a) down the floor to his/her goalkeeper outside the crease.
- b) down the floor to his/her goalkeeper inside the crease.
- c) out of bounds.
- d) back over the 10-second line when his/her team is short handed.

A The call should be:

- a) The thirty-second clock starts when goalkeeper gets possession.
- b) Consider play as 'back in'.
- c) Possession to team B.
- d) Possession to team B.

### **SITUATION 3 Rule 43b**

? What is the procedure if one player delays placing their stick in position after being instructed to do so by the referee?

A Award possession to the non-offending team.

### **SITUATION 4 Rule 43g**

? How do you deter scrums at face offs?

A Award possession immediately to the non-offending team

### **SITUATION 5**

#### **Rule 43g**

? What is the call if players step into the centre zone prior the ball leaving the 2' (60.96 cm) circle?

A Award possession to the non-offending team.



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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### **SITUATION 6 Rule 43b**

? What is the procedure if a player shows up for a face-off with a modified stick (i.e. pinched head, double pocket, etc.)?

A Player shall be immediately replaced by a teammate who is on the floor and has a proper unmodified stick.

### **SITUATION 7 Rule 43c**

? When does the backwards draw finish?

A The backwards draw is finished when the head of the stick clears the centre dot.

### **SITUATION 8 Rule 43f**

? What happens if during a face-off the ball becomes lodged in the back of the centre's stick?

A Stop play and award possession to the non-offending team. Inform the center that he/she can no longer use that stick for face-offs.

## **RULE 43 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

Players taking the face-off shall place the frames of their sticks flat along the playing surface at right angles to the length of the box. The open face of each player's stick shall face his/her goal, and his/her feet shall not cross the parallel lines at the face-off circle until the ball has left the 60.96 cm (2') face-off circle.

In Tyke and lower divisions the persons taking the face-off are permitted to stand with their feet ON (not over) the parallel lines.

If a player attempts to face-off in an illegal manner or moves his/her stick or gloves prior to the whistle or the feet are placed on or over the line, possession shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

The Referee shall place the ball on the floor between the players' sticks.

Play shall start with a whistle. The two players are then permitted to gain possession of the ball by a straight draw backwards, but shall not touch their opponent's stick or the netted portion of their own stick with their hand. Stepping on or kicking their opponent's stick shall not be allowed. The draw motion must continue until both sticks clear the face-off dot.

### **Situation #1**

The Referee at the start of the game shall explain to the two face-off players at center that they must come in clean as stated in the rules above and that once the Referee removes his/her hand from the ball any violation that is not corrected prior to or after the hand is removed is a violation. The Referee shall at that time pick up the ball and award the ball to the non-offending team.



## Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008

### Situation #2

**The Referee on every face-off shall remind the players to have their feet behind the line and that they must draw the sticks past the face-off dot.**

### RULE 60 - LEAVING THE PLAYERS' BENCH/PENALTY BENCH

- (a) If a player/goalkeeper shall illegally enter the game from his/her own players' bench, any goal scored by his/her team while he/she or his/her substitute are illegally on the playing floor shall be disallowed.
- (b) No player/goalkeeper shall leave the players' bench or the penalty bench at the end of a period or at the end of a game until the Referee signals the bench to do so. A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to the first player/goalkeeper from each team and any non-playing personnel who leave the players' bench or the penalty bench prior to the Referee's signal.
- (c) No player/goalkeeper may leave the players' bench at any time during an altercation. A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to the first player/goalkeeper from each team and any non-playing personnel who leave the players' bench and go on the playing surface during an altercation. The Referee shall report any such incident to the appropriate governing body.
- (d) If a player leaves the penalty bench and goes on the playing floor before his/her penalty is fully served through an error of the Game Timekeeper, he/she shall return to the penalty bench to serve his/her unexpired time.
- (e) If a player leaves the penalty bench and goes on the playing floor before his/her penalty is fully served, by his/her own error, he/she shall be assessed a minor penalty. He/She shall also be required to serve his/her un-served time.
- (f) If a penalized player returns to the playing floor from the penalty bench before his/her penalty has expired, by his/her own error or the error of the Game Timekeeper, any goals scored by his/her team while he/she is illegally on the playing floor shall be disallowed.
- (g) Any penalized player who leaves the penalty bench while an altercation is in progress shall be assessed a minor penalty plus a game misconduct penalty. The Referee shall report the incident to the appropriate governing body. Time served penalties shall be served by any player (other than the designated goalkeepers).
- (h) If a ball-carrier, with no opposition between him/her and the opposing goalkeeper, is interfered with by a player/goalkeeper of the opposing team who entered the game illegally, he/she shall be awarded a penalty shot.
- (i) If the designated goalkeeper had been removed from the playing floor, and a player/goalkeeper of the side attacking the unattended goal or the ball is interfered with by a player/goalkeeper who shall have entered the game illegally, a goal shall be awarded to the non-offending team.

### SITUATION 1

If the game timekeeper permits a player to return to the floor before his/her time has actually expired, this error must be corrected during the first stoppage in play following the actual time when the penalty should have been completed. If the error was not discovered until after the play resumed following this stoppage, then no adjustment shall be made. All goals scored by his/her team prior to or after the expiry time of the penalty shall count. If the error is reported to a referee by the end of the first stoppage in play after the penalty expiry time, any goal scored by his/her team while he/she or his/her substitute was illegally on the floor shall be disallowed.



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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### **SITUATION 2 Rule 60a & e**

? Player A1 receives a minor penalty at 1:30. Due to a timekeeper's error the player leaves the penalty bench at 3:00. Team A scores at 3:45 (with that player on the floor). This is the first stoppage in play (since the penalty would have ended at 3:30) and it is brought to the referee's attention at this point.

A The goal is disallowed. The player would not serve any extra time.

### **SITUATION 3 Rule 60a & e**

? Player A1 receives a minor penalty at 1:30. Due to a timekeeper's error, the player returns to the floor at 3:00. At 3:20 team A scores with that player on the floor. The error was reported to the referee during the next stoppage at 3:50.

A The goal at 3:20 would be disallowed.

### **SITUATION 4 Rule 60b**

? If both benches clear during an altercation and the referees only note the first player off team A bench is he/she assessed a game misconduct?

A Assess the game misconduct to the appropriate player on team A and request the captain of team B to identify the first player off team B bench and assess him/her the game misconduct. If no player is identified, assess the game misconduct to the captain.

### **SITUATION 5 Rules 60c & 77**

? Player A1 receives a five-minute major in the first period. Player A1 then receives a second major at 9:00 of the second period. Neither the officials nor the timekeeper realize that it is the second major to the same player.

Team A scores at 17:00 of the second period. This situation is brought to the referee's attention at:

- a) the time of the goal.
- b) the end of the second period.
- c) at 15:00 of the third period.

A The proper call in all situations is:  
Allow the goal and assess the game misconduct.

### **SITUATION 6 Rule 60h**

? Team A has a player in the penalty bench and their goalkeeper is on the bench for an extra attacker. The penalized player returns to the floor prematurely and intercepts a pass, goes down the floor and scores. The situation is then brought to the referee's attention:

- a) that this was the timekeeper's error.
- b) that this was not the timekeeper's error.

A The proper call is:  
a) Disallow the goal. Penalized player returns to penalty bench to serve remaining time.  
b) Disallow the goal. Award a goal to team B. The penalized player returns to serve a minor penalty for leaving the penalty bench too soon. The awarded goal terminated the original penalty.

### **SITUATION 7 Rule 60 (c)**

Minor Lacrosse Only

All players who leave the players' bench during an altercation shall be assessed a Game Misconduct penalty in addition to any other penalties assessed. The first player off each bench shall be reported to the appropriate governing body.



## **Canadian Lacrosse Association Rules Emphasis 2008**

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### **RULE 60 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

**Rule 60 b) No player/goalkeeper shall leave the players' bench or the penalty bench at the end of a period or at the end of a game until the Referee signals the bench to do so. A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to the first player/goalkeeper from each team and any non-playing personnel who leave the players' bench or the penalty bench prior to the Referee's signal.**

**Rule 60 h). If a ball carrier, with no opposition between him/her and the opposing goalkeeper, is interfered with by a player/goalkeeper of the opposing team who entered the game illegally, he/she shall be awarded a penalty shot. Interfered with shall be defined as not allowing the ball carrier his/her original or intended path to the goal or touched in any manor by an illegal player.**

**Rule 60 i). If the designated goalkeeper had been removed from the playing floor, and a player/goalkeeper of the side attacking the unattended goal or the ball is interfered with by a player/goalkeeper who shall have entered the game illegally, a goal shall be awarded to the non-offending team. Interfered with shall be defined as not allowing the ball carrier his/her original or intended path to the goal or touched in any manor by an illegal player. Interfered with shall be defined as not allowing any team member his/her original or intended path to completed any intended Lacrosse play by an illegal player. Interfered with shall be defined as touching the ball in any manor by an illegal player.**

<h3><b>RULE 64 - SLASHING</b></h3>
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(a) A minor, major or match penalty at the discretion of the Referee shall be assessed to any player who slashes an opponent with the stick.

**NOTE:** If a player is assessed a major or match penalty under this rule, time must be served by any player (other than the designated goalkeepers). If a goalkeeper is assessed a minor, major or match penalty under this rule, time must be served by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction.

**NOTE:** Any player/goalkeeper who swings the stick at an opponent (whether in or out of range) shall be penalized for slashing.

**NOTE:** A player/goalkeeper may not strike an opponent with that portion of the stick not held between the hands. Stick-to-stick contact is allowed but hands (gloves) are considered part of the body and may not be touched.

(b) In addition to any penalties assessed, any player/goalkeeper who swings the stick at another player/goalkeeper during an altercation shall be reported to the appropriate governing body.

(c) A minor or major penalty shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who while in the process of shooting or passing, follows through with the stick and slashes an opponent. Should a goal be scored on the shot, the goal shall be awarded and the penalty assessed.

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**NOTE:** If a player is assessed a major penalty under this rule, time must be served by any player (other than the designated goalkeepers). If a goalkeeper is assessed a minor or major penalty under this rule, time must be served by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction.

**NOTE:** Unintentionally striking an opponent who is moving into the range of the follow through of a shot or pass should not be penalized.

### **SITUATION 1**

? Does a player have to hit an opponent to be penalized for slashing?

**A** NO. Any player who swings the stick at an opponent whether in or out of range shall be penalized for slashing.

### **SITUATION 2**

? Can a slash be called a Match Penalty?

**A** Any slash or swing with intent to injure shall be called under Rule 30 ATTEMPT TO INJURE.

### **SITUATION 3**

? How does a Referee judge a slash?

**A** Referee's are instructed to judge his/her call on the intent of swing. Not by the size or force of swing.

### **SITUATION 4**

? Can a player slash a non-ball-carrier?

**A** No. Non-ball carrying offensive players cannot be slashed in any way at any time.

### **SITUATION 5**

? When is a follow through slash not called?

**A** Any player unintentionally striking an opponent who is moving into the range of the follow through of a shot or pass shall not be penalized.

## **RULE 64 – CLARIFICATION & EMPHASIS:**

**Rule 64 a). A minor, major or match penalty at the discretion of the Referee shall be assessed to any player who slashes an opponent with the stick.**

**A player/goalkeeper may not strike an opponent with that portion of the stick not held between the hands. Stick-to-stick contact is allowed but hands (gloves) are considered part of the body and may not be touched. This is a safety issue and must be enforced.**



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### **SLASHING**

The following are slashing fouls that must be called when they occur:

- Swing of the stick intended to intimidate opponent, with or without contact
- Swing of the stick towards an opponent involving any significant degree of force, with or without contact
- Swing of the stick towards an opponent involving a baseball or golf type grip, with or without contact
- Swing of the stick that results in contact to vulnerable or unprotected areas (gloves/ hands, arms, wrist, knee, hamstring, calve, ankle, foot, back, ribs,) of an opponent, regardless of the degree of violence or force
- Aggressive use of the stick that is not a true attempt to dislodge the ball from the stick.
- This is a safety issue and must be enforced.

