

Summary of Changes to Appear in the 2013-14 Box Rulebook

Rule 3 – The Players’ Bench

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 which opens inward into the bench and shall be large enough including seats or benches to accommodate a team. Except when a player is entering or exiting the bench, the doors shall be closed and latched. Failure to do so shall result in the assessment of a bench minor penalty. In the exchange area, any penalty under this rule shall also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

Changed to

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ADDED

SITUATION 4 – Rule 3

- ? Should A1 be assessed a game misconduct penalty if he/she commits a penalty infraction against ball-carrier B1, or when both players are competing for a loose ball, while in the exchange area?
- A No, because neither A1 nor B1 are in the act of making a player exchange. The penalty against A1 should be assessed in the normal manner.

Rule 7 – The Ball

The balls used in all matches shall conform to CLA standards and be approved by the CLA.

Changed to

The balls used in all **CLA sanctioned events, games and practices** shall conform to CLA standards and be approved by the CLA.

ADDED

SITUATION 2 – Rule 7

? What happens if you arrive at a game and the game balls do not conform to the approved ball list as published by the CLA?

<http://cla.pointstreaksites.com/view/cla/about-42/equipment>

A The game shall be played with the available balls and a report shall be forwarded to the appropriate governing body.

Rule 11 – Headwear

SITUATION 1 – 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 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 Referees for dangerous equipment.

First Offence – 10-minute misconduct penalty.

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.

Changed to

SITUATION 1 – Rule 11

? How must a players' chinstrap(s) be worn?

A Chinstrap configuration must meet the safety standards set by the CLA Equipment Committee pursuant to Section 12 of the CLA Operations Manual. All approved chinstraps must be tightened to allow no more than 1 finger space between the players' chin and chinstrap. The use of lace, string, or tape is not acceptable as a chinstrap. Chin cups must make continuous contact with the chin at all times during play. Players/goalkeepers participating on the floor without a properly configured helmet, chinstrap and/or chin cup shall be assessed a two-minute penalty for illegal equipment.

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).
- Cat-eye masks that are not CSA Approved. See examples on page 15.

Changed to

SITUATION 3 – Rule 11c

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- Any peaked helmet with a peak that protrudes beyond the mask more than ½ inch (1.27 cm).
- Cat-eye masks that are not CSA Approved.

Rule 12(i) – Goalkeepers' Equipment

*NOTE: Equipment number sizing by age category/division can be found in Appendix A-1 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. Appendix A-2 will be effective April 1, 2010 for Junior to Major and effective April 1, 2012 for Minor Lacrosse.*

Changed to

*NOTE: Equipment number sizing by age category/division can be found in Appendix A of this rulebook. All age category/division equipment **MUST** conform to the body.*

SITUATION 2 – 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.

Changed to

SITUATION 2 – Rule 12

? How is a goaltender equipment examination request made?

A Any request to examine a goalkeepers' equipment must be made by a captain or alternate captain while on the floor. The request may only be made during a stoppage in play, and the goaltender to be examined must be on the floor at the time of the request. The request must be made to examine one article of the goalkeeper's equipment:

- Legs pads
- Pants
- Chest/arm protectors
- Gloves

NOTE: The goalkeeper's jersey is subject to examination under Situation 3 – Rule 12.
The goalkeeper's helmet is subject to examination under Rule 11.

ADDED

SITUATION 3 – Rule 12

? What criteria is used when Team A requests a measurement of one section of equipment worn by Team B's goalkeeper under Situation 2 – Rule 12?

A Any goalkeeper equipment examination shall consist of all of the following:

- Measurement on the requested article of equipment as per Appendix A.
- A visual inspection of conformity on the requested section of equipment as per the referee's discretion.
- A visual inspection of added/modified equipment to the requested section of equipment.

DELETED

SITUATION 4 – Rule 12i

? How is a goalkeeper equipment request made?

A 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.

DELETED

Rule 16 – Goalkeepers

- (c) Except for the purposes of defending against a penalty shot any substitute goalkeeper entering the game for the first time shall be permitted a warm-up not exceeding two minutes and must remain in the crease until play resumes.

Rule 17 – Non-Playing Personnel

ADDED

- (d) At the conclusion of all periods, all playing and non-playing team personnel shall proceed to their respective dressing rooms without making any verbal contact, of any kind, with the referees. During their return to the playing floor, at the beginning of all periods, all playing and non-playing team personnel will not make verbal contact, on any kind, with the referees. If verbal contact, of any kind, is made a minor penalty will be assessed to the offending person. If verbal contact is made a second time in a game, by the same team, the Head Coach will be assessed a Game Misconduct. A team captain will always have the right to exercise his privilege of discussing a referee's call, during a break in play, under Rule 15 [b].

Note: Any referee who does not enforce this rule, as stated above, by approaching any team personnel during these times, as stated above, will be reported in writing to the appropriate governing body and league Commissioner by the General Manager of either team.

This rule will apply to all lacrosse above Midget.

Rule 30 – Attempt to Injure

A match penalty shall be assessed to any player/goalkeeper who attempts to injure an opponent, official, coach, manager or trainer and a report shall be forwarded to the appropriate governing body. In the exchange area, any penalty under this rule shall also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

Changed to

Rule 30 – Reckless and Endangering Play

A match penalty shall be assessed to any player/goalkeeper who in their conduct acts in a reckless manner that endangers an opponent, official, coach, manager or trainer and a report shall be forwarded to the appropriate governing body. In the exchange area, any penalty under this rule shall also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

SITUATION 4 – Rule 30

- ? What is the procedure if you notice a combatant wearing a ring during an altercation?
- A Any player involved in an altercation who is wearing rings, tape or any other material shall be assessed a match penalty.

Changed to

SITUATION 4 – Rule 30

- ? What is the penalty if you notice a combatant wearing a ring during an altercation?
- A Any player involved in an altercation who is wearing a ring, tape or any other material on any part of the hand shall be assessed a match penalty. In addition, any player involved in an altercation while wearing tape, an arm or wrist brace, or any other material distal to the wrist shall be assessed a match penalty. Any player who intentionally removes tape or any other material from their wrist after an altercation but before examination of the referee shall be assessed a match penalty.

Rule 45 - Fighting

- (a) A major penalty shall be assessed to any player/goalkeeper who fights. A goalkeeper penalty shall be served by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction. In the exchange area, any penalty under this rule shall also be assessed an additional game misconduct penalty.

NOTE: *In Minor Lacrosse, a game misconduct shall also be assessed to any player who fights. A goalkeeper penalty shall be served by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction.*

- (b) If there is an instigator or clear aggressor in a fight, a game misconduct plus any other penalties shall be assessed to the offending player(s).
- (c) A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who restarts a fight after once being separated.

NOTE: *This does not apply to a player/goalkeeper defending himself/herself.*

- (d) A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player/goalkeeper involved in fighting off the playing surface.
- (e) Should a fight start on the floor, those players not involved will immediately move to their respective benches. Should a fight start near the players' bench(s), those players not involved will move to their respective goal creases. Should a fight break out near the goal crease, the goalkeeper will also move to his/her players' bench. Failure to do so will result in the offending player(s)/goalkeeper(s) being assessed game misconduct penalties.

NOTE: *This includes between periods and the end of the game.*

- (f) A game misconduct penalty plus any acquired penalties shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who incites and/or instigates an altercation during a stoppage in play.

SITUATION 1 – Rule 45b

- ? What are the definitions of Instigator and Aggressor of a fight?
- A Instigator: The player who clearly throws the first punch. In order to determine the initial punch, the Referee should have viewed the players for several seconds prior to the fight.
- Aggressor: Any player, who continues to fight after the Referees have attempted to separate fighters, attempts to restart a fight or refuses to stop fighting after being so instructed.

SITUATION 2 – Rule 45b

- ? Does an Instigator penalty have to be assessed in a one-person fight?
- A No. It may be called only if the Referee has a view of the players involved several seconds prior to the fight starting and is assured that the non fighting player did not start the fight.

NOTE: A game misconduct is assessed for being an instigator or aggressor.

SITUATION 3 – Rule 45d

- ? What is the call if a player gets into a physical altercation with non-playing bench personnel?
- A Assess both the player and the other bench personnel a game misconduct and complete a special incident report.

SITUATION 4 – Rule 45d

- ? What is the call if a player at the players' bench, penalty bench or on the floor is receiving verbal abuse from a spectator and he/she:
- swings his/her stick at a spectator and misses.
 - swings his/her stick at a spectator and hits him/her.
 - climbs into the stands but does nothing.
 - climbs into the stands and fights.
- A In all cases assess a game misconduct to the player and complete a special incident report.
- Ensure that the spectator is removed.

SITUATION 5 – Rule 45f

- ? What is the call if a player incites and/or instigates an altercation during a stoppage in play?

A The game misconduct may be called only if the Referee(s) have a view of the players involved several seconds prior to the altercation starting. Assess only the player who incites or instigates the altercation. Avoid assessing both players a game misconduct.

Changed to

- (a) A major penalty and game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player/goalkeeper who fights. A goalkeeper penalty shall be served by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction. The major penalty must be served in its duration.
- (b) If there is an instigator or clear aggressor in a fight, a major penalty and a game misconduct plus any other penalties shall be assessed to the offending player(s). Where an instigator or clear aggressor penalty is assessed the non-offending player shall not receive a game misconduct under 45 (a).
- (c) A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who restarts a fight after once being separated.
NOTE: *This does not apply to a player/goalkeeper defending himself/herself.*
- (d) A game misconduct penalty shall be assessed to any player/goalkeeper involved in fighting off the playing surface.
- (e) Should a fight start on the floor, those players not involved will immediately move to their respective benches. Should a fight start near the players' bench(s), those players not involved will move to their respective goal creases. Should a fight break out near the goal crease, the goalkeeper will also move to his/her players' bench. Failure to do so may result in the offending player(s)/goalkeeper(s) being assessed game misconduct penalties.

NOTE: *This includes between periods and the end of the game.*

SITUATION 1 – Rule 45b

? What are the definitions of instigator and aggressor *penalties*?

A **INSTIGATOR:** The instigator to a fight shall be defined as the player who, by his/her own actions or demeanor, demonstrates at least one of the following criteria: distance traveled in order to begin fighting; gloves off first; first punch thrown; substitution directly from bench in order to begin fight; menacing attitude or posture; verbally inciting or instigating another player; gestures or threats; conduct in retaliation to a prior game incident.

NOTE: Not all fights will have a clear instigator. An instigator penalty should only be assessed when the referee is certain that at least one of the defined criteria has been committed by the offending player/goalkeeper.

AGGRESSOR: Any player who continues to fight after the Referees have attempted to separate fighters, attempts to restart a fight or refuses to stop fighting after being so instructed.

NOTE: Aggressor penalties should be called in a one-sided fight as well as when the player continues after being directed and clearly refuses to stop fighting. If both players are still willing combatants, then the aggressor should not be called.

SITUATION 2 – Rule 45a

? What penalty(s) are assessed to two player/goalkeepers' involved in a fight.

A Both player/goalkeeper(s) will be assessed a 5 minute major for fighting and a game misconduct, plus any other penalties assessed.

SITUATION 3 – Rule 45b

? What penalty(s) will be assessed to Team A player/goalkeeper who is the clear instigator/aggressor in a fight with Team B player/goalkeeper?

A The "clear" instigator/aggressor player/goalkeeper will receive a 5 minute major & game misconduct for the instigator/aggressor (Rule 45 b), 5 minute major & game misconduct for fighting (Rule 45a), and a game misconduct for 2 major penalties (Rule 77c).

The intent of this new rule is to ensure the Clear instigator/aggressor is penalized for starting the fight or continuing to fight after being clearly directed to stop by the officials.

SITUATION 4 – Rule 45a and Rule 45b

? During a fight which Team A player/goalkeeper is the clear instigator/aggressor, Team B player/goalkeeper fights back to protect themselves. What penalties will be assessed?

A The clear instigator/aggressor will receive a 5 minute major & game misconduct for the instigator/aggressor (Rule 45b), 5 minute major & game misconduct for fighting (Rule 45a), and a game misconduct for 2 major penalties (Rule 77c). Team B player/goalkeeper will receive a 5 minute major for fighting (Rule 45b).

The intent of this rule is to protect the player/goalkeeper who is just defending themselves and is not a willing combatant in the fight. Officials need to be diligent to ensure the willing combatants are assessed the Game Misconduct under Rule 45a for fighting.

SITUATION 5 – Rule 45a and Rule 45b

? Team A player/goalkeeper attacks a Team B player/goalkeeper and starts to throw punches and fights with the Team B player/goalkeeper who does not fight back. As the officials try to break up the one-sided fight, the Team A player/goalkeeper does not stop

and keeps throwing punches and continues to fight. What penalties are assessed to the Team A player/goalkeeper?

A Team A player/goalkeeper will be assessed the penalties under Rule 45 a and b for being the clear instigator. The Team A player/goalkeeper will be assessed the 5 minute major & game misconduct for the instigator (Rule 45b), 5 minute major & game misconduct for fighting (Rule 45a), and a game misconduct for 2 major penalties (Rule 77c). The Team A player/goalkeeper will then be assessed the 5 minute major & game misconduct for the aggressor (Rule 45b).

In total the Team A player /goalkeeper will have three(3) majors and 4 game misconducts due to their actions.

The intent of this situation is to show that a player/goalkeeper can receive both an instigator and an aggressor penalty under Rule 45b. Officials need to be diligent to ensure the one-sided fights are broken up quickly, however also need to ensure the clear instigators and aggressors in fights are penalized.

SITUATION 6 – Rule 45a and Rule 45b

? A player/goalkeeper from Team A instigates an altercation with a player/goalkeeper from Team B. Initially, the player from Team B does not defend himself/herself but eventually begins to fight back. Once the officials intervene, the player/goalkeeper from Team B does not cease fighting and continues to land punches on the Team A player (who has ceased fighting). What penalties should be assessed?

A Team A Player/goalkeeper: 5 minute instigator & game misconduct (Rule 45b), 5 minute fighting & game misconduct (Rule 45a), , plus additional game misconduct for 2 major penalties (Rule 77c).

Team B Player: 5 minute fighting (no game misconduct as this player defended themselves) (Rule 45b), 5 minute aggressor & game misconduct (Rule 45b), additional game misconduct for 2 major penalties (Rule 77c).

The intent of this rule situation is to show the penalty results for the player/goalkeeper who instigates a fight and what the player/goalkeeper would receive who becomes the aggressor in a fight and what penalties are assessed.

SITUATION 7 – Rule 45a-b

? What penalties are assessed to two players who willingly engage in a fight (no instigator) and B1 becomes the clear aggressor based on the definition?

A A1 is assessed a major for fighting and a game misconduct under rule 45A. B1 is assessed the Major for Fighting and a Game misconduct under rule 45A. B1 will also be

assessed the Major for being the Aggressor and the Game Misconduct along with the additional Game Misconduct for having 2 majors in a game.

NOTE: The wording under Rule 45B, which would remove the game misconduct for A1 when there is an instigator, would not be imposed here as both are clearly willing combatants. The intent of the Aggressor penalty is to ensure the clear aggressor in a fight is penalized, which this situation covers.

SITUATION 8 – Rule 45d

- ? What is the call if a player/goalkeeper gets into a physical altercation with non-playing bench personnel?
- A Assess both the player/goalkeeper and the non-playing bench personnel a game misconduct, complete a special incident report and forward it to the appropriate governing body.

SITUATION 9 – Rule 45d

- ? What is the call if a player/goalkeeper at the players' bench, penalty bench or on the floor is receiving verbal abuse from a spectator and he/she:
- Swings his/her stick at a spectator and misses.
 - Swings his/her stick at a spectator and hits him/her.
 - Climbs into the stands but does nothing.
 - Climbs into the stands and fights.
- A In all cases assess a game misconduct to the player/goalkeeper and complete a special incident report and forward it to the appropriate governing body. Ensure that the spectator is removed.

Rule 50 – High Sticking

- (a) A minor or major penalty shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who checks an opponent in such a way that contact is made between his/her stick and the opponent's neck, face or helmet. A goalkeeper penalty shall be served by a player who was on the floor at the time of the infraction. In the exchange area, any penalty under this rule shall also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

NOTE: *Incidental contact with the helmet should be disregarded.*

- (b) If a player/goalkeeper while being legally checked deliberately ducks, so as to cause the stick of an opponent to strike him/her on the head or neck, no penalty shall be assessed.

Changed to

- (a) A minor or major penalty shall be assessed to a player/goalkeeper who checks an opponent in such a way that contact is made between his/her stick and the opponent's neck, face or helmet.
- (b) If a player/goalkeeper while being legally checked deliberately ducks, so as to cause the stick of an opponent to strike him/her on the head or neck, no penalty shall be assessed.

NOTE: *Incidental contact with the helmet should be disregarded.*

MINOR PENALTY – The referee, at his discretion may assess a minor penalty, based on the degree of violence of the check, to a player or goalkeeper who high sticks an opponent.

MAJOR PENALTY – The referee, at his discretion must assess a major penalty, when moderate contact is made with the stick on helmet/neck, or on top of shoulder/ collar bone. A check that initially hits the shoulder pad and makes moderate contact or significant deceleration prior to contact on head/neck area should be assessed as a major penalty.

GAME MISCONDUCT – The referee, at his discretion may assess a major penalty and game misconduct, when excessive and partial to full extension of arms and/or solid contact with stick

above shoulder on neck/ head. A check that glances off the shoulder pad with minimal deceleration should be assessed as a major penalty and a game misconduct.

MATCH PENALTY – The referee, at his discretion, may assess a match penalty if, in his judgment, the player or goalkeeper was reckless or endangering his opponent by high sticking.

Rules 30,33,35,37, 38a,40,42,45a,46a,50a,51, 52,57,59,64a,65, 67,69a,71a,72a,73

In the exchange area, any penalty under this rule shall also be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

DELETED

Appendix A-1

DELETED

Appendix A-2 re-named Appendix A

Note added to Appendix A

An MA/AMA may apply for an exception to this Rule by submitting a CLA Player Safety Form, including a photo of the goalie wearing the regulation equipment, so that it illustrates the problem, to the Equipment Review Committee Chair for who will make a decision on the request. An exception may only be granted on the basis that it is necessary for player safety. There is no appeal from that decision.

Appendix H – Women’s Box Rules

ADDED

Appendix I – Net Specifications

ADDED