

**Minutes of the 2019 World Lacrosse General Assembly
12-13 August 2019
Holiday Inn Waterfront Peterborough
Peterborough, ON, Canada**

Monday 12th August 2019

Call to Order 9:05AM by Sue Redfern (SR), President

- 1. SR welcomed all delegates, observers, and guests and clarified the logistics for the meeting.**

- 2. Delegates, observers, and guests were released to the scheduled workshops**
 - a. Game Disciplines/Blue Skies Working Group Future Program
 - b. Game Safety Issues

The General Assembly (GA) business meeting was reconvened at 1:50PM

Quorum declared:

With 29 Full Members present at the commencement the meeting was declared as being quorate. The attendance list is included with the minutes.

3. President's Opening Remarks:

The GA was informed that all Full Member delegates in attendance at the GA would be allowed to vote. Notice to all World Lacrosse Members was given that going forward, in accordance with the Bylaws, only those Members that had registered 30 days prior to the GA would be permitted to vote.

Steph Migchelsen (SM), President of the European Lacrosse Federation (ELF) read a statement informing the GA that ELF had no involvement in what was reported to be block vote. SM recognized both the WL Board and staff and thanked them for their service.

SR advised that she was proud of the achievements of both Board Members and Staff and whilst new appointments were predominately North American commented that they were the best people for the identified roles.

SR reported on the postal vote count regarding changing the organization's name from Federation of International Lacrosse to World Lacrosse. Votes received were as follows:

Total votes – 17
In Favor – 13
Against – 4
Number of Board Members that voted – 0

The three new WL Board members were introduced:

Sean Gibson, Athletes Commission Chair
David Ryan, Independent Director
Peter Guber, Independent Director (not present at the meeting)

SR commented that Peter Guber had limited ability to attend Board meetings but had considerable linkages in Los Angeles which would be beneficial to WL. WL Members were encouraged to form their own Athletes Commissions.

4. Minutes of the last General Assembly (July 2018)

Acceptance of the Minutes was proposed by USA and seconded by Netherlands and **carried** with 30 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions. Board members did not vote on this item.

In matters arising from the minutes two items were raised:

- a) **Further detail requested on the Loan made to Israel Lacrosse. Action: RB**
- b) That actions in the minutes should be highlighted.

5. New Member

Development Director Bob DeMarco (BDM) announced that Ghana had met all requirements for associate membership and that the application had been approved by the Development Committee and the Board.

Motion to agree the application proposed Japan and seconded by Italy

Motion carried with 30 votes in favor, none against, no abstentions and 1 Board Member voting

6. ANNUAL REPORT

Jim Scherr (JS), CEO, reviewed the Annual Report that was distributed. A copy can be found at www.worldlacrosse.sport. He also introduced the World Lacrosse Playbook. JS provided an update to the World Lacrosse Strategic Plan advising of the overall funding expectation over the next 6 years and Key Objectives would be to Grow, Build and Lead. He noted that the web site was being updated, a Director of Events would be appointed and that more attention was needed on social media considerations.

7. AUDITED FINANCIALS 2018

The Audited Accounts for 2018 had previously been sent out to the membership. Approval of the Audited Accounts was proposed by Scotland and seconded by Japan. There were 27 votes in favor of approval and 2 abstentions. Board Members did not vote on this item. **Approved.**

8. Constitution/Governance Changes

SR addressed the meeting regarding the concerns of non-transparency and not following the constitution and bylaws. A proposal from Jakob Grossehagenbrock (JG), Germany, and Michael Kennedy (MK), Ireland, was outlined for a working group to be formed that would review WL governance. The proposed working group would consist of a minimum of one (1) representative of each Continental Federation with governance experience. The working group would propose revisions to governance documents for WL to be considered at the 2020 General Assembly.

In supporting the proposed working group, a proposal to withdraw all but the following document changes was put forward.

Proposal:

“To withdraw all but the following World Lacrosse document changes:

Constitution:

- a) Approval of name change in all documents
- b) Change in voting powers of Legal Counsel to become non-voting
- c) Removal of the (voting appointed) OVC Director for the Board entirely
- d) The ability of the GA to remove a member of the Board
- e) Changes in the Secretary General’s role in relation to Finance, to become oversight whilst operations move to the staff function under the CEO.

Bylaws:

- a) Changes to allow new members to become members of the CF and WL at the same time.
- b) Addition of a potential new world event discipline to allow whatever the outcome of the Blue Skies working group to move forward”

On a straw poll on this there were 27 in favor, 1 against and 4 abstaining, No Board Members took part in this poll.

Timescales were outlined as being:

- Governance documents will be circulated to membership by the working group by March 1, 2020.
- Feedback will be required by May 1, 2020
- Final documents to be presented at the 2020 GA.

Constitution Changes:

Ron Balls (RB) introduced the documentation changes

8.1 Motion proposed by Germany and seconded by Belgium

“To accept the name change postal vote and to update the governance documents replacing Federation of International Lacrosse (FIL) with World Lacrosse (WL).”

Germany then proposed an amendment to the motion, seconded by Ireland

“Including the names change, delete note in 1.2 (which referred to the abbreviation of World Lacrosse being WL) because it becomes superfluous.”

The amendment was agreed and then the **amended motion was carried** with 29 votes in favor, none against and 1 abstention.
No Board members voted on this motion.

8.2 Motion proposed by Germany and seconded by Belgium

“Approve the submitted proposal to change the voting powers of Legal Counsel (6.1.3 a) from ‘voting’ to ‘non-voting’.”

The **motion was carried** with 26 votes in favor, none against and 3 abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion.

8.3 Motion proposed by France and seconded by United States

“Approve the proposal removing the OVC Director (6.1.3) position from the WL Board.”

The **motion was carried** with 26 votes in favor, none against and 3 abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion.

8.4 Motion proposed by Ireland and seconded by Germany

“To defer the changes related to termination of Directors / Board Members (14.2) to the new WL Governance Working Group.”

The **motion was carried** with 27 votes in favor, 1 against and 2 abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion.

All other Board proposals for changes were deferred to consideration by the proposed Governance Working Group

Bylaw Changes:

8.5 Motion proposed by Germany and seconded by Japan

“Approve the co-membership (new members joining WL and the Continental Federation at the same time 1.4/ 1.5 and Appendix A) proposal as submitted.”

An amendment to the motion was proposed by Ireland and seconded by Netherlands to

“Defer this change to the new WL Governance Working Group.”

The amendment was agreed and then the **amended motion was carried** with 16 votes in favor, 4 against and with 10 abstentions.
1 Board member voted on this motion.

8.6 Motion by Belgium and seconded by Switzerland

“Approve the addition of 11.5 to permit additional disciplines.”

The **motion was carried** with 29 votes in favor, none against and 1 abstention.
1 Board member voted on this motion.

All other Board proposals for changes were deferred to consideration by the proposed Governance Working Group

New Policies

8.7 Gender Equality and Diversity

England asked if the comments previously submitted on the draft had been taken into account. RB advised that this had not as he had no knowledge of the comments, they had been sent to others in WL and had not been copied on.

In discussion it was confirmed that the policy as presented did not cover all that was needed but provided a good start.

Motion to accept the document proposed by Hong Kong and seconded by Scotland

The **motion was carried** with 28 votes in favor, 1 against and 1 abstention.
1 Board member voted on this motion.

8.8 Gender Determination Guidelines

It was noted that this was the start of a longer process and that going forward some oversight of the testing would be necessary.

Motion to accept the document proposed by Germany and seconded by Switzerland

The **motion was carried** with 26 votes in favor, none against and 5 abstentions.
1 Board member voted on this motion.

8.9 Event Naming

Motion to accept the document was proposed RB and seconded by BDM

The **motion was carried** with no dissenting votes.
1 Board member voted on this motion.

8.10 Whistle Blower Policy

Noted that in the longer term a 3rd party independent reviewer should be considered.

Motion to accept the document proposed by Germany and seconded by Netherlands

The **motion was carried** with 31 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions.
1 Board member voted on this motion.

9. MAJORITY VOTING

Motion proposed by Australia and seconded by England

“To paddle vote and record motions during the 2019 World Lacrosse General Assembly.”

The motion **was carried** by 30 votes in favor and none against and no declared abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion.

10. Rule Changes – Women

The changes were presented by Don Blacklock and are detailed beginning on page 16.
Noted that those Full Members with Women’s programs in place were entitled to vote (Women’s Sector)

10.1 Motion proposed by New Zealand and seconded by Japan

“To approve women’s rule change #2 as submitted.”

An amendment to the motion was proposed by Spain and seconded New Zealand as follows:

“Keep 11m arc and remove two hanging hashes.”

The amendment was agreed and the amended motion **was carried** with 20 votes in favor, 1 against and 6 abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

10.2 Motion proposed by Scotland and seconded by Spain

“To approve women’s rule change #3 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 22 votes in favor, 5 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

10.3 Motion proposed by Hong Kong and seconded Japan

“To approve women’s rule change #4 as submitted.”

An amendment to the motion was proposed by Switzerland and seconded by Canada to:

“Remove the wording alternate position.”

The amendment was agreed and the amended motion **was carried** with 19 votes in favor, 9 against and no abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

10.4 Motion by Germany and seconded by Switzerland

“To approve women’s rule change #5 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 26 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

10.5 Motion by Wales and seconded by New Zealand

“To approve women’s rule change #6 as submitted.”

The **motion failed** to be carried having 13 votes in favor, 13 against and with 1 abstention

No Board members voted on this motion.

10.6 Motion proposed by Switzerland and seconded by Israel

“To approve women’s rule change #7 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 21 votes in favor, 6 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

10.7 Motion proposed by Wales and seconded by Israel

“To approve women’s rule change #8 as submitted.”

The **motion failed** to be carried having 13 votes in favor, 11 against and with 3 abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion

10.8 Motion by Czech Republic and seconded by China

“To approve women’s rule change #9 as submitted.”

An amendment was proposed by Wales and seconded by Korea

“Change the ‘will’ to ‘can’.”

The amendment was agreed and the amended motion **was carried** with 23 votes in favor, 5 against and 1 abstention.

2 Board members voted on this motion.

10.9 Proposed Rule #10 was not voted on at this time.

10.10 Motion by Germany and seconded by Switzerland

“To approve women’s rule change #11 as submitted.”

Howie Borkan (HB), Legal Counsel, advised members that they may be held responsible if one of their athletes sustain an eye injury and they were aware that eye protection could have prevented the injury.

An amendment was proposed by Belgium and seconded by Hong Kong

“Change the wording to ‘The wearing of eye guards that comply with certification of requirement of any country or standard is recommended for all players excluding the goal keeper.’”

The amendment was agreed and the amended motion put to the vote. This **failed to be carried**, with voting as follows: 17 votes in favor, 14 against and 2 Abstentions.

7 Board members voted on this motion.

10.11 Motion by Scotland and seconded by Netherlands

“To approve women’s rule change #12 as submitted.”

The **motion failed** to be carried having 17 votes in favor, 10 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion

Meeting adjourned at 6:55PM.

Tuesday 13th August 2019

Day 2 of the 2019 General Assembly was opened at 8:30AM by Sue Redfern.

Quorum declared Tuesday, August 13:

With 33 Full (voting) members present the meeting was declared as being quorate. .

11. Rule Changes – Indoor

The proposed changes were introduced by DB.

The listing of proposed changes begins on page 64.

Noted that that those Full Members with Indoor programs in place were entitled to vote (Indoor Sector)

11.1 Motion by Germany and seconded by Slovakia

“To approve the following indoor rule changes as submitted:

Rule # 1, Rule #2, Rule #6, Rule #7, Rule #11, Rule #13, Rule #14, Rule #15, Rule #16, Rule #17, Rule #19, Rule #20, Rule #21, Rule #22, Rule #23, Rule #24, Rule #25, Rule #26, Rule #27, Rule #28, Rule 29, Rule #30, Rule #35, Rule #36, Rule #37, and Rule #38.”

This **was carried** with 20 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions declared.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

11.2 Motion by Germany and seconded by Scotland

“To approve indoor rule change #3 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 20 votes in favor, 1 against and no abstentions declared.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

11.3 Motion by Netherlands and seconded Slovakia

“To approve indoor rule change #4 as submitted.”

An amendment was proposed Hong Kong and seconded by Switzerland to

“Add shorts.”

The amendment was agreed and the amended motion **was carried** with 19 votes in favor, 1 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

11.4 Motion by Scotland and seconded Netherlands

“To approve indoor rule change #5 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 12 votes in favor, 6 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

The following proposed changes were not considered at this time

Rule #8 / Rule #9 / Rule #10.

11.5 Motion by: Germany and seconded by Scotland

“To approve indoor rule #12 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 20 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

11.6 Motion by Hong Kong and seconded by Slovakia

“To approve indoor rule change #18 as submitted.”

An amendment was proposed by Switzerland and seconded by Germany to:

“replace 1 step with 3 steps.”

The amendment **was not carried** with voting as follows: 9 votes in favor, 6 against and 3 abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion.

A vote on the original motion was proposed by Slovakia and seconded by Israel

This was carried with 18 votes in favor, 2 against and no abstentions

1 Board member voted on this motion

11.7 Motion By Scotland and seconded by Netherlands

“To approve indoor rule #31 as submitted.” noting that “fragrant” should read “flagrant”

This **was carried** with 18 votes in favor, 2 against and no abstentions

1 Board member voted on this motion

11.8 Motion by Canada and seconded by Scotland

“To approve indoor rule #32 as submitted.”

The **motion failed** to be carried having 4 votes in favor, 15 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion

11.9 Motion by Switzerland and seconded by Canada

“To approve indoor rule #33 as submitted.”

The **motion failed** to be carried having 3 votes in favor, 15 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion

11.10 Motion by France and seconded by Canada

“To approve indoor rule #34 as submitted.”

The **motion failed** to be carried having 3 votes in favor, 15 against and 1 abstention.

1 Board member voted on this motion

11.11 Motion by Germany and seconded by Austria

“To approve indoor rule #39 as submitted.”

This **was carried** with 20 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions
1 Board member voted on this motion

DB advised that the new Indoor Rule Book is in process of being prepared.

12. World Lacrosse 2019 Women's U19 World Championship Report

SR thanked Canada for hosting a wonderful event.

Beth Stone (BS), WL Event Lead for the 2019 Women's U19 World Championship, reported the following:

- 22 teams
- 426 athletes (approximately)
- 57 umpires, 16 off field technical delegates, assessors and mentors
- 81 games were played in 10 days
- 9 new countries competed
- 200,000 hits on TV
- Hydration Policy in place with monitoring via wet bulb thermometers.

Challenges:

- 2 locations for play and housing
- Distance from Toronto International Airport
- Distance and transportation from venue to venue
- Warmup fields were further away than desired
- Online registration system available later than desired
- Late withdrawal by Uganda resulting in schedule and ranking issues

Pros:

- Fields were fantastic
- Fields close to dorms – locker rooms managed well
- Peterborough citizens and volunteers were amazing

BS thanked the workers and volunteers of the event.

Competition Director, Fiona Clark, and Event Lead, Beth Stone, were recognized and thanked for their work at the Women's U19 World Championship.

13. Event Presentations

World Lacrosse 2020 Men's Under 19 World Championship – Limerick, Ireland

Michael Kennedy (MK), Local Host Committee lead, reported the following:

- Dates: July 9-18, 2020
- A new logo has been created
- Currently, 19 teams have registered
- Abby Conference and Events has been signed and will help provide day trips and extended stays
- World Festival team registration is €350
- 2020 General Assembly information will be available early next year
- Practice fields will be available before and during event
- 12 options available for accommodations and food packages

- Busses will be available for transportation, along with taxis
- Every player will have his own bedroom
- All games will be streamed

World Lacrosse 2021 Women's World Championship – Towson, MD, USA

Kim Rogers (KR), Local Host Committee lead, reported the following:

- Dates: July 7-17, 2021
- Four international airports nearby (closest 40 minutes)
- Main stadium has seating for 10,000
- Four additional fields
- Multiple options for accommodations

World Lacrosse 2022 Men's World Championship – Coquitlam, Canada

Fiona Clark presented the report on behalf of Cliff Pascas.

- Dates: July 14-23, 2022
- Core Host Committee board of directors have been selected
- Key, high-level, volunteers have been selected
- Consultation is occurring with a firm for designs on temporary seating to increase the stadium from 2,000 to 6,000+ seats
- In process of evaluating marketing firms
- Website development is ongoing
- Hosting agreement with CLA is in process

Glenn Morley (Australia) questioned why each World Event had offered the view that this was an area that should be standardized using common domain names and using the WL web site. This would be looked at by Darryl Seibel, WL Communications and Branding Officer. Action: DS

14. Blue Skies Working Group

Steve Stenersen (SS) presented the Blue Skies Report on behalf of the Blue Skies Working Group.

14.1 Motion by Canada seconded by Germany to:

“Authorize the creation of new men's and women's lacrosse disciplines based on the trial rules outlined as recommended by the Blue Skies Working Group.”

The motion was **carried** with 32 votes in favor, none against and 1 Abstention.
1 Board member voted on this motion

14.2 Motion by Japan and seconded by Peru to:

“Empower the World Lacrosse Technical Committee to draft and circulate proper rules sets for each new discipline by December 31, 2019, so that further trials can be conducted by World Lacrosse members and related stakeholders, draft rules can be further refined, and final rule sets can be considered by the membership at the 2020 World Lacrosse General Assembly in Limerick, Ireland.”

The motion was **carried** with 32 votes in favor, none against and 1 Abstention.
1 Board member voted on this motion

15. Budget

RB referred to the 2019 Budget that had previously been sent to membership and following comments received a further more detailed copy had been placed on the WL web site and hard copies made available. In the presentation he covered:

- Prime donor funding received over the period 2017-19
- Expected prime donor funding for 2020 and 2021
- Reforecast for 2019
- Regional support over the year to date
- Provisional budget forecasts for 2020 and 2021
- Expected “bottom line” position over the 2019-21 period
- Total Funds

In discussion queries were raised over delays in providing the budget submission to the memberships (some delays in Board member submissions and Board agreement), not following the precise wording of the Constitution (referring to 2-4 year budget periods) and monthly reporting.

JS referred to the Strategic Plan, covering finances for the forward period covering 7 years which had been agreed at the General Assembly in 2018.

RB referred to the establishment of a Finance and Audit Committee which would address points raised.

Motion proposed by Germany and seconded by Belgium

“To approve the 2019 World Lacrosse budget via postal vote with the results available within 30 days.”

The motion was **carried** with 26 votes in favor, none against and 6 Abstentions.
1 Board member voted on this motion

Motion by Australia and seconded by France

“World Lacrosse to continue operating during budget postal vote.”

The motion was **carried** with 31 votes in favor, none against and no Abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion

16. World Lacrosse Governance Working Group (GWG)

Michael Kennedy (MK) advised of discussions held over the past few days on issues related to transparency of WL operations, concerns of a number of members and seeking a positive way forward with the set- up of a Working Group to address the various points. The intent would be to complete the work for presentation to the 2020 General Assembly.

Continental Federations (CFs) and member National Governing Bodies would be asked to nominate people to sit on the GWG,
Points of concern were raised by Peru, Hong Kong and Korea in terms of terms of reference and representation and these would be addressed following the GA.

SR thanked MK for the presentation and the work undertaken in a short space of time.

At 12:17 p.m. Sue Redfern vacated the chair and Steve Stenersen (SS) took over the chair.

17. Nominations/Elections

SS reported on the newly created Nominations Committee which consisted of Seraphine Aelterman, Kat Loh, Bob DeMarco, and Yuske Sasaki.

He advised that there were three positions up for election with six nominees that are all considered qualified. The three positions are President, Technical Director, and Secretary General. All three positions would take office from September 1, 2019.

The GA was reminded that all full members in good standing and Board members are eligible to vote and a simple majority dictates the victor.

The policy on how to vote for a position with more than two candidates was reviewed.

The order of voting would be: President, Technical Director, and Secretary General.

Each candidate was allowed to present for five minutes.

A quorum was once again declared with 33 full members present. The three scrutineers were Steph Migchelsen, Raymond Fong, and Dana Dobbie.

Motion by Belgium and seconded by China to:

“Approve scrutineers as presented.”

The motion was **carried** with 33 votes in favor, none against and no Abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion

17.1 President Election

Each of the three candidates addressed the meeting in an order decided by a draw

John Urban addressed the meeting outlining his thoughts for WL going forward involving having a comprehensive integrated plan with concentration on member services.

Mariano Flores Leyes was unable to be present but had forwarded a video where he advised of how he would move WL forward.

Sue Redfern addressed the meeting commenting on the progress made over the past two years including IOC Recognition, increased donor funding and an increase in staff numbers to positively move WL forward. A further period was required to achieve the goals set out in the Strategic Plan. In the wider sporting world having a female President was a distinct advantage.

The outcome of the initial vote was over 85% of the votes cast were in favor of Sue Redfern

Given the results of the vote SS the suggested that the Bylaw requiring a second vote be waived

Motion by Scotland seconded by Germany

“Waive the Bylaw requiring a second ballot”

The motion was **carried** with 33 votes in favor, none against and no Abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion

Sue Redfern was duly elected as President for a further 4 years

Motion by Slovakia seconded by Belgium to:

“Destroy presidential election ballots.”

The motion was **carried** with 32 votes in favor, none against and no Abstentions.

1 Board member voted on this motion

17.2 Technical Director Election:

Both candidates addressed the meeting

Barbara Zelenay set out her plans for the Technical area with a focus on Officiating

Don Blacklock reviewed the progress made over the past two years commenting on the harmonizing, where possible, between the different disciplines and strengthening the Committee and sub-committee structure.

Don Blacklock secured a majority of the votes cast and was duly elected for a further 4 years.

Motion by Switzerland and seconded by Ireland:

“Destroy presidential election ballots.”

The motion was **carried** with 32 votes in favor, none against and no Abstentions.

No Board members voted on this motion

17.3 Secretary General:

In addressing the meeting RB had advised that noting the time periods of office he had wanted to step down for a year in 2016. He had been persuaded by the Board that this was not required or necessary and the Board made the decision at the October 2016 meeting that with the restructure effective 2017 that the clock would be reset.

SS informed the GA that RB had served 11 years on the World Lacrosse Board. The World Lacrosse Constitution states that the maximum, uninterrupted length of service, is 12 years. The WL Nominations Committee recommended that RB be voted in for one (1) year with a special request to extend three (3) years. The WL Nominations Committee recognized that this does go against the WL Constitution.

Motion by Israel and seconded by Spain to:

“Accept the recommendation, for the position of Secretary General, as presented by the WL Nominations Committee.”

The motion was **not carried** there being 21 votes in favor, 12 against and 3 Abstentions

4 Board members voted on this motion.

**A two-thirds majority is needed for all Constitutional changes/amendments.*

During discussion, it was brought out that the WL Nominations Committee had a split vote regarding the failed recommendation. SS did not believe he could overrule the committee’s decision. It was also brought out that the WL Nominations Committee considered recommending a 1-year term.

Motion by Scotland seconded by Germany to:

“Approve a one (1) year term for Ron Balls as Secretary General of World Lacrosse.”

The motion was **carried** with 27 votes in favor, none against and 4 Abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion

Ron Balls declared the Secretary General for one year.

18. Other Business

The dates of the next World Lacrosse General Assembly are July 19-20, 2020 (Sunday and Monday).

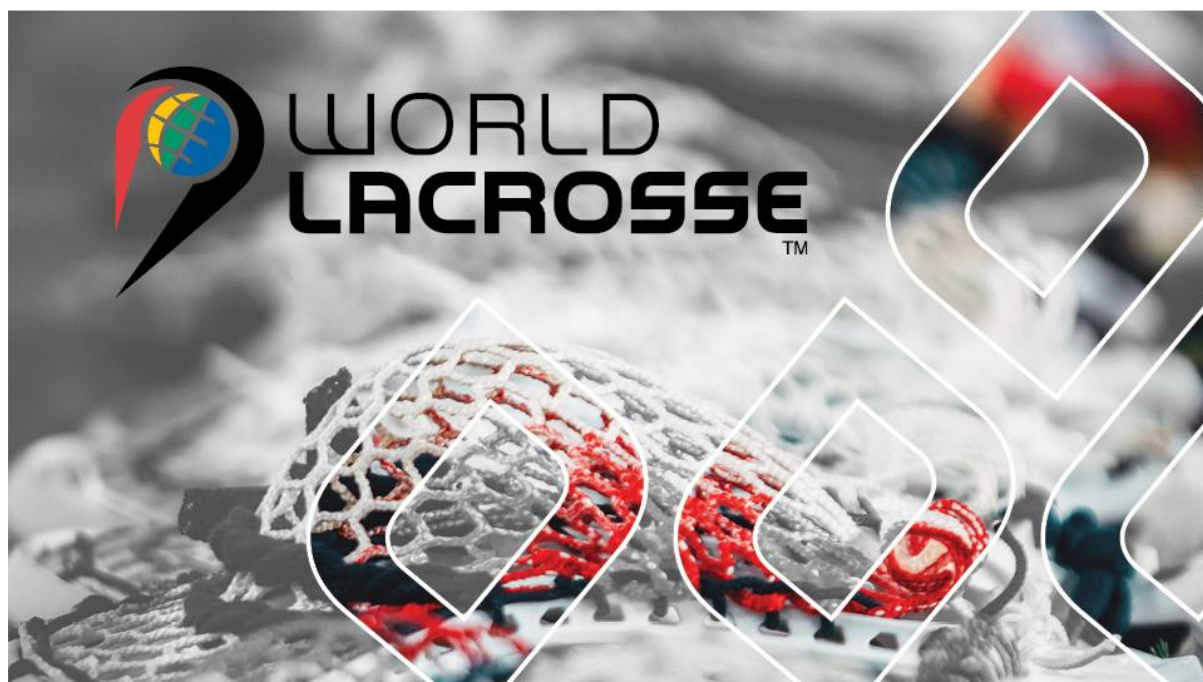
Motion by Germany seconded by Ireland

“Move to close the meeting.”

The motion was **carried** with 33 votes in favor, none against and no Abstentions.
No Board members voted on this motion

Meeting closed at 14.06

Members were invited to participate in one of the two available workshops for the remainder of the afternoon and in the end the decision was taken that only one would run which was led by Mark Coups of England Lacrosse.



**Women's Lacrosse
2019 Rule Change Proposals
(Updated from Original June 16, 2019)**

**General Assembly
Peterborough, Ontario Canada
August 2019**

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Introduction

This document contains the rule change proposals for review, consideration and approval by the members at the General Assembly August 2019 – Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

Women’s Rules Committee Composition		
Jan Jackson	World Lacrosse Chair, Women’s Rules Committee	Australia
Paul Mollison	High Performance Director	Australia
Cheryl MacNeil	International Umpire / Canadian Umpire-In-Chief	Canada
Eri Shinoki	International Umpire	Japan
Stephen Taylor	World Lacrosse Chair Women’s Officiating	Canada
Sean Gibson	World Lacrosse Chair Athletes Commission	Ireland

The Women’s Rules Committee were asked to recognize the historic past and honor the traditions of women’s lacrosse but understand that success depends on embracing the future. The Rules Committee identified opportunities to provide increased player and officials safety, pace of play and where possible without losing the “uniqueness” of women’s lacrosse they looked to harmonize the rules with those of Men’s and Indoor Lacrosse to simplify the journeys for players, officials and fans alike.

Suggested changes came from the Women’s Rules and Officiating Committees’, and the Board of Directors. The Committee considered changes which would increase appeal to a wider audience, or how the rules could be simplified in order that they are easier to understand and translate to languages other than English, as well as how they could be more easily applied in the context of a game. These tenets will continue to be the recurring themes that will shape rule changes into the future.

As such there are a number of changes to be considered at this GA, some of which are minor and do not have a material impact to the playing of the game, whilst others can be considered more major in nature and will require some changes to how the game is played and officiated. Each proposed rule change shows the current rule, rationale for change and the proposed wording of the new/revised rule. For two of the suggested changes, additional reading materials can be found in the appendix to support the recommendation. Please consider this information as you formulate your eventual decision. The wording of the rules has not been edited to reflect the recent organizational change from “FIL” to “World Lacrosse”. This will be done when the rules have been agreed and the new Rule Book is published.

To simplify voting at the General Assembly, a number of proposals may be consolidated and voted on at the same time. Rule changes which may be considered as “major” changes will be voted on individually. Members will be advised at the General Assembly of the suggested approach and can advise if they would like to address individual rules which can then be voted on separately.

When approved, the changes with a few exceptions will take effect from January 1, 2020, where at such time all World Lacrosse approved competitions shall use these rules. As we look to harmonize rules across the game, some of the proposals if passed will only take effect if a corresponding rule change is agreed when the equivalent rule change is brought forward at the 2020 General Assembly when the Men’s rules are to be next reviewed. A implementation summary can be found in Appendix 3.

Member nations are free to implement rules that best suit their domestic competitions; however, it is advised that members shall consider the integrity of the game and the safety of players and officials when making any changes to the approved World Lacrosse Rules.

We thank you in advance for your interest and involvement in helping to shape rules to grow and develop lacrosse now, and into the future. Should you have any questions or require further clarification in the first instance please contact Brent Nowicki – World Lacrosse Rules Chair bnowicki@worldlacrosse.sport.

Don Blacklock
World Lacrosse
Technical Director
dblacklock@worldlacrosse.sport

Rule Change Proposal #1	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	1 F	Field Markings	Common Restraining Line Women & Men's Field Move Restraining Line from 25m to 22m in conjunction with proposal from Men's Field to move Restraining Line from 18m to 22m

Present Rule:

- F. Restraining lines will be marked at each end of the field, 25 meters up field from each goal line. These solid lines will extend across the full width of the field. The 25 meters is measured from the back edge of the goal line to the front/midfield edge of the restraining line.

Proposed Change:

- F. Restraining lines will be marked at each end of the field, 22 meters up field from each goal line. These solid lines will extend across the full width of the field. The 22 meters is measured from the back edge of the goal line to the front/midfield edge of the restraining line.

Diagram 1 – Field Markings – 22m Restraining Line

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented in 2020 prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #2	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	1 H Diagram 2	Field Markings	11m fan

Present Rule:

H. Directions for marking the 11 Meter Area and the Marking Area. (Diagram 2)

1. Locate D, a point on the center, back edge of the goal line. Using point D as the center, draw a circle with a radius of 3 meters measured from point D to the outside edge of the goal circle. Lightly mark lines AB and DB as shown.
2. Using point D as the center, lightly draw a semicircle with a radius of 11 m measured from point D to the outside edge of the semicircle. Mark point G (perpendicular to the center of the goal line at D).
3. Connect A to B and extend this line to the 11 meter semicircle. Mark point C on each side as shown. (Lines BC are at a 45° angle to the goal line extended; $\angle EBC = 45^\circ$)
4. Draw a hash mark 31cm in length at point G. This hash mark will be perpendicular to the center of the goal line and bisected by the 11 meter semicircle at point G. Make 3 additional hash marks on the semicircle every 4 meters on each side of point G. There will be a total of 7 hash marks as shown.
5. At point H, 11 meters from the center of the goal circle on the goal line extended, draw 2 additional 15cm marks that are perpendicular to the goal line extended. (These marks are not hash marks but indicate where the 11 meter semicircle would intersect the goal line extended if the semicircle was drawn as a solid line.) This entire semicircle is called the “11 Meter Area”.
6. Mark the curve of the arc with a solid line from C to C. Mark each side of the arc with a solid line from B to C. This smaller enclosed area is called the “Marking Area”. The ‘pie’ shaped area, $\angle HBC$, is referred to as “11 Meters Outside the Marking Area”.
7. Measurements:
 A-G = 14.0m B-C = 8.65m D-H = 11.0m
 A-C = 12.85m D-G = 11.0m D-E = 15.0m
 A-B = 4.2m D-C = 11.0m $\angle EBC = 45^\circ$

Proposed Changes:

Change 11 Meter Fan

H. Directions for marking the 11 Meter Fan Area. (Diagram 2) – (New Diagram to be provided in the updated rule book)

1. Locate D, a point on the center, back edge of the goal line. Using point D as the centre, draw a **semicircle with a solid line** and a radius of 11 meters measured from D to the outside edge of the semicircle to **intersect the goal line extended** at point H. This entire semicircle is called the 11m meter fan and designates the maximum distance for calling obstruction of the free space to goal. It also defines the part of the advantage flag area above/in front of the goal line extended (Diagram 2).
2. Mark point G perpendicular to the center of the goal line at D.
3. Draw a hash mark 31cm in length at point G. This hash mark will be perpendicular to the center of the goal line and bisected by the 11 meter semicircle at point G. Make **2** additional hash marks on the semicircle every 4 meters on each side of point G. There

will be a total of 5 hash marks.

4. Measurements:

D-H = 11.0m D-G = 11.0m

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented following the 2019 FIL General Assembly prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #3	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	1 22	Field Markings Advantage Flag	Removal of 15m fan Redefining Advantage Flag area without 15m fan

Present Rule:

I. 15 Meter Fan:

Using point D as the center, draw a semicircle with a solid line and radius of 15 meters measured from D to the outside edge of the semicircle. This entire semicircle is called the “15 Meter Fan” and intersects the goal line extended at point E, as shown. The 15 meter fan designates the maximum distance for calling obstruction of the free space to goal. It also defines the part of the advantage flag area above/in front of the goal line extended. (Diagram 2)

RULE 22: ADVANTAGE FLAG

- A. The Advantage Flag is a held whistle for a major foul committed by the defense when the attacking team is on a ‘scoring play’ within 15 m of goal. A scoring play is a continuous effort by the attacking team to move the ball toward goal to complete a shot.
 - 1. The advantage flag area includes the 15 m fan and the playing area behind the goal that runs 12 m deep and 15 m to each side of the center of the goal line.
- B. The umpire will raise a yellow flag when the attack is on a scoring play within the advantage flag area and the defense commits a major foul against an attack player with the ball, or an attack player without the ball. The flag will remain raised as long as the attack retains possession of the ball and moves toward goal to complete a shot.

Proposed Changes:

- 1. Remove 15 Meter Fan marking.

2. Rule 22 Advantage Flag

Rule 22 Advantage Flag

- A. The Advantage Flag is a held whistle for a major foul committed by the defense when the attacking team is on a ‘scoring play’ **inside the 11m area**. A scoring play is a continuous effort by the attacking team to move the ball toward goal to complete a shot.
 - 1. The advantage flag area includes the playing area behind the goal that runs 12 m deep and **11 m** to each side of the center of the goal line.
- B. The umpire will raise a yellow flag when the attack is on a scoring play within the advantage flag area and the defense commits a major foul against an attack player with the ball, or an attack player without the ball. The flag will remain raised as long as the attack retains possession of the ball and moves toward goal to complete a shot.

Justification:

Support FIL’s work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented following the 2019 FIL General Assembly prior to 2021 Women’s World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #4	2018-19 W Field - 1		Descriptor
Change	11.C 16	Duration of Play -Throw	Free Movement Alternate Possession

Present Rule:

C. The umpire’s whistle starts and stops play. When the whistle sounds to stop play, all players, except for the goalkeeper when she is inside the goal circle, must **stand** and may not move until the whistle sounds to resume play unless the player is able to self-start (Rule 13.D). The game begins at the sound of the umpire’s whistle at the opening draw. The game is restarted with a draw after a goal is scored and following every quarter intermission. In some instances, the game begins with a throw or a free position, or at the spot of the ball on a ‘dead ball’ time out.

Proposed Change:

C. The umpire’s whistle starts and stops play. When the whistle sounds to stop play, **all players can move**. The game begins at the sound of the umpire’s whistle at the opening draw. The game is restarted with a draw after a goal is scored and following every quarter intermission. In some instances, the game begins with **alternate possession** or a free position, or at the spot of the ball on a ‘dead ball’ time out.

Justification:

Support FIL’s work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented after FIL 2019 General Assembly, prior to 2021 Women’s World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #5	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	13 C.2 15 D.1, E, F, G	Self Start - 2m inside boundary	Include ball out of bounds

Present Rule:

C. Self Start Following a whistle for a major or minor foul outside the 15m Advantage Flag area, the player who is awarded the free position may continue to play when both her feet are stationary on the ground and the ball is in her Crosse, without waiting for an additional whistle.

The offending player must immediately move 4m behind for the major foul or 4m away to the side for the minor foul to the player taking the free position indicated by the umpire. Any other player/s within 4m must move 4m away from the foul indicated by the umpire. All other players must stand.

The player who has been awarded the free position may self-start following the umpire's signal of the foul and the umpire's awarding the free position.

The option of self-starting is administered at the spot of the foul. However, if the ball is within playing distance (a stick and a half length away approx. 2m) from the player who is awarded the free position she may pick up the ball and self-start.

If the ball is outside the playing distance of the foul, the player who has been awarded the free position and the ball must return to the spot of the foul for the self-start. If the spot of the foul cannot be determined, the umpire shall indicate the location for the free position. If the umpire has to reset the free position, the umpire's whistle will restart play.

If the player who has been awarded the free position chooses to self-start, then defensive players may play her immediately following the self-start. If any player moves prior to the player who has been awarded the free position self-start, this is a false start and shall be penalized at the spot of the ball. Repeated false starts, delays in moving 4m by the defense, or self-starts by the attack beyond the playing distance of the foul will result in a delay of game penalty (Rule 23.D.1&2).

Self start is not an option when:

1. the game clock is stopped;
2. the ball is out of bounds including the side and end lines;
3. there is a restraining line violation;
4. there is an illegal draw;
5. major or minor fouls occurring in the 15m Advantage Flag area including offensive and goal circle fouls.

Proposed Change:

C. Self Start Following a whistle for a major or minor foul outside the 11m area, the player who is awarded the free position may continue to play when both her feet are stationary on the ground and the ball is in her Crosse, without waiting for an additional whistle.

The offending player must immediately move 4m behind for the major foul or 4m away to the side for the minor foul to the player taking the free position indicated by the umpire. Any

other player/s within 4m must move 4m away from the foul indicated by the umpire. All other players must stand.

The player who has been awarded the free position may self-start following the umpire's signal of the foul and the umpire's awarding the free position.

The option of self-starting is administered at the spot of the foul. However, if the ball is within playing distance (a stick and a half length away approx. 2m) from the player who is awarded the free position she may pick up the ball and self-start.

If the ball is outside the playing distance of the foul, the player who has been awarded the free position and the ball must return to the spot of the foul for the self-start. If the spot of the foul cannot be determined, the umpire shall indicate the location for the free position. If the umpire has to reset the free position, the umpire's whistle will restart play.

New para. 5

When the ball is out of bounds, including the side and end lines, the player awarded the ball will place the ball in her Crosse and stand 2m inside the boundary from the spot where the ball went out of bounds and can self start. All opponents must give the player awarded the ball at least 1m free/clear space (stick/body and feet).

If the player who has been awarded the free position chooses to self-start, then defensive players may play her immediately following the self-start. If any player moves prior to the player who has been awarded the free position self-start, this is a false start and shall be penalized at the spot of the ball. Repeated false starts, delays in moving 4m by the defense, or self-starts by the attack beyond the playing distance of the foul will result in a delay of game penalty (Rule 23.D.1&2).

Self start is not an option when:

1. the game clock is stopped;
2. there is a restraining line violation;
3. there is an illegal draw;
4. major or minor fouls occurring in the 11m area including goal circle fouls.

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented following 2019 FIL General Assembly, prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #6	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change / New Rule	16 15.D. 3 15.F	Throw	Remove Throw Rule and replace with Alternate Possession

Present Rule:

- A. Two opposing players stand with their feet and crosses at least 1 m apart. Each player stands nearer the goal she is defending and faces in toward the playing area. The umpire stands between 6 and 8 meters from the players and simultaneously blows the whistle and tosses the ball in a short high arc towards the players so they can catch or otherwise play the ball as they move in toward the game.

A throw is administered at or near the incident and/or the spot of the ball when play was stopped, except that all throws must be taken at least 15 m from the center of the goal line, 4m inside the boundary and 4m away from the restraining lines. No other player may be within 4m of the two players taking the throw.

If the throw is inaccurate or is not touched by either player, it must be repeated.

- B. A throw is taken when:
1. The ball goes into the goal off of a non-player, including an umpire. The two nearest opponents will be awarded a throw on the goal line extension at least 15 m from the center of the goal line. (Rule 14.C.1)
 2. The ball goes out of bounds following a shot or a deflected shot, and two opponents are equally distant (stick or feet) from the ball where it crosses the boundary. (Rule 15.E)
 3. Following a shot, the ball deflects out of bounds off an umpire's body. (Rule 15.E.3)
 4. It cannot be determined which team caused the ball to go out of bounds. (Rule 13.C.3)
 5. There is an incident unrelated to the ball and neither team has possession of the ball. (Rule 13.C)
 6. The game is restarted after an incident related to the ball, neither team has committed a foul, and neither team has possession of the ball. (Rule 13.C.2,3)
 7. The ball lodges in the clothing of a field player or umpire.
 8. Two opponents foul simultaneously (major/major or minor/minor) (Rule 17.B.5)

Guidance: *If fouls are not equivalent, i.e. major and minor, the major foul will be penalized.*

9. The attacking team fouls, major or minor, during a scoring play/raised advantage flag, a throw will be taken beyond 15 m, level with the goal line extension. (Rule 22.C.4)
10. The ball goes directly out of bounds from a draw. The throw will be awarded 4 m inside the boundary from where it went out of bounds and 4m away from the restraining line. (Rule 15.F)

Proposed Change:

Replacing this rule with a possession arrow, which can be determined at the coin toss involving the captains, will help to remove subjectivity and umpire error. The throw can often be considered as an unfair process.

New Rule

At the pre-game meeting with the captains, the team that wins the coin toss will be able to choose either the end they want to defend in the first quarter, or the first possession after any of the events listed a) to i) below have occurred.

After the initial possession is awarded, the possession will then alternate. Alternate possession is continuous through any overtime period (not reestablished at the coin toss that takes place prior to the first overtime period). The Head Umpire, Table Official and Table, will keep the record of alternate possession. If there is a discrepancy between the Head Umpire and Table official / table personnel, then the Head Umpire's record governs. A visible possession arrow is optional, but not required.

The alternate possession shall be taken by the two opponents closest to the foul/incident. No other players may be within 4m of the player awarded the alternate possession.

If the alternate possession would be awarded outside of the 15m fan, it is taken where the incident or foul occurs that caused play to stop except that no alternate possession is taken within 4m of the boundaries. The opponent will stand 4m to the side of her opponent.

If the alternate possession would be awarded inside of the 15m fan and below the goal line extended, it shall be awarded at the closest dot and her opponent will stand 4m away to the side.

If the alternate possession would be awarded inside the 15m fan and above the goal line extended (including the goal circle), it shall be awarded at the closest 11m mark on the goal line extended. Her opponent will stand 4m away to the side.

Note: Only the team that is awarded the alternate possession may call a timeout.

Note: If the team awarded the alternate possession commits a subsequent foul before the free position has been administered, that team will lose possession and its right to call time out.

Alternate possession occurs when:

- a) The ball goes into the goal off a non-player.
- b) The ball goes out of bounds as the result of a shot or deflected shot, and two opposing players are equally near the ball.
- c) It cannot be determined which team caused the ball to go out of bounds.
- d) There is an incident unrelated to the ball, and players are equidistant from the ball.
- e) A ball lodges in the clothing of a field player or umpire.
- f) A ball that goes out of bounds directly off the draw.
- g) Two players commit offsetting fouls (major and/or minor), or after the attacking team fouls during an advantage flag situation.
- h) The game is restarted after any incident related to the ball when neither team has possession and two opposing players are equally near the ball, unless the incident has been caused by a foul.
- i) The game is stopped for any reason not specified in the rules and possession cannot be determined.

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented following the 2019 FIL General Assembly.

Rule Change Proposal #7	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	18	A.2 defensive Player in the Goal Circle	Defensive player allowed in the goal circle

Present Rule:

2. With the following exceptions, no other players are allowed to enter or have their feet, body or Crosse on, or over the goal circle line at any time.
 - a. On a shot, the attack shooter may follow through with her Crosse over the goal circle line, but her feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line. The attack's shooting motion must be initiated from outside the goal circle; therefore the shooter's Crosse must be outside the goal circle when she receives a pass from a teammate to attempt or complete a shot.
 - b. On a shot, only the player/s directly marking/defending the attack shooter may reach into the goal circle with their Crosse/s to block the shot or check the shooter's Crosse. The defender/s feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line.

Proposed Change:

2. With the following exceptions, no other players are allowed to enter or have their feet, body or Crosse on, or over the goal circle line at any time.
 - a. On a shot, the attack shooter may follow through with her Crosse over the goal circle line, but her feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line. The attack's shooting motion must be initiated from outside the goal circle; therefore the shooter's Crosse must be outside the goal circle when she receives a pass from a teammate to attempt or complete a shot.
 - b. On a shot, only the player/s directly marking/defending the attack shooter may reach into the goal circle with their Crosse/s to block the shot or check the shooter's Crosse. The defender/s feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line.
 - c. The defensive player/s may move through the goal circle.

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented following the FIL 2019 General Assembly, prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #8	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	19.B	Restraining Line Penalties	Major Foul - defender off side when opponents have possession of the ball below their restraining line

Present Rule:

1. If the attack is offside and a goal is scored, the goal will not count. (Rule 14.C.12)
2. When a team is offside, the penalties for both attack and defense offside are the same, and the free position is set relative to the spot of the ball when offside is called.
 - a. If the ball is in the 15 m fan or anywhere inside the goal circle when the violation occurs, the opponent nearest to the top center of the 15 m fan will be awarded the free position. The nearest player on the team that was offside will move 4m away to the side of the player awarded the ball. The offside player or the teammate nearest to the restraining line will move back outside.
 - b. If the ball is outside the 15 m fan or below the goal line extended when the offside violation occurs, the free position will be awarded to the nearest opponent at the spot of the ball at least 11 m from the center of the goal line and 4m inside the boundary. The closest player on the offside team will move 4m away to the side of the player awarded the ball. The offside player or the teammate nearest the restraining line will move back outside.

Guidance: *The side to which a player must move for the free position is determined by her field position and relationship to the opponent awarded the ball when the offside was called.*

- c. Whenever an offside violation is penalized and the goalkeeper is outside the goal circle and has not fouled, the goalkeeper may return to the goal circle for the free position.
3. If players from both teams are offside, the offside players will move back outside and a throw will be taken at or near the spot of the ball when play stopped, at least 15 m from the center of the goal line, 4m from the boundary and 4m from the restraining line. (Rule 16.A)

Guidance: *The goalkeeper checks an attack player's arm as she attempts a shot on goal; the ball goes wide and out of bounds. The trail umpire immediately blows her whistle because an attack and a defender are both offside. To resume play, the offside players will move back outside, and the major foul will be penalized. The attack free position will be awarded on the nearest 11m hash mark in line with the foul, and the goalkeeper must move 4m behind. The goal cage will remain empty. (Rule 17.B.5)*

- a. If the defense is offside, and play ends with a major foul by the attack (no advantage flag/scoring play), penalize the major foul to resume play. If play ended with a minor foul by the attack, a throw will be awarded beyond 15 m level with the goal line extended.
4. If the defense is offside during an attack scoring play/raised flag, and the scoring play ends with a major or minor foul by the attack, the fouls are offsetting. To resume play, the offside player will move back outside and a throw will be awarded beyond 15 m level with the goal line extended. (Rules 16.B.9 & 22.C.4)
5. When play ends with an out of bounds call (no foul) and a player is offside, penalize the offside to resume play.
6. When an ineligible/illegal player is both on the field and offside remove the player and penalize the offside to resume play.

Proposed Change:

1. If the attack is offside and a goal is scored, the goal will not count. (Rule 14.C.12)
2. When a team is offside, the penalties for both attack and defense offside are the same, and the free position is set relative to the spot of the ball when offside is called.
 - a. If the ball is in the **11 m area** or anywhere inside the goal circle when the violation occurs, the opponent nearest to the top center of the **11 m area** will be awarded the free position. The nearest player on the team that was offside will **move 4m behind** the player awarded the ball. The offside player or the teammate nearest to the restraining line will move back onside.
 - b. If the ball is outside the **11 m area** or below the goal line extended when the offside violation occurs, the free position will be awarded to the nearest opponent at the spot of the ball at least 11 m from the center of the goal line and 4m inside the boundary. The closest player on the offside team will move **4m behind** the player awarded the ball. The offside player or the teammate nearest the restraining line will move back onside.
 - c. Whenever an offside violation is penalized and the goalkeeper is outside the goal circle and has not fouled, the goalkeeper may return to the goal circle for the free position.
3. If players from both teams are offside, the offside players will move back onside and an **alternate possession** will be taken at or near the spot of the ball when play stopped, at least **11 m** from the center of the goal line, 4m from the boundary and 4m from the restraining line. (Rule 16.A)

Guidance: *The goalkeeper checks an attack player's arm as she attempts a shot on goal; the ball goes wide and out of bounds. The trail umpire immediately blows her whistle because an attack and a defender are both offside. To resume play, the offside players will move back onside, and the goalkeeper major foul will be penalized. The attack free position will be awarded on the nearest 11m hash mark in line with the foul, and the goalkeeper must move 4m behind. The goal cage will remain empty. (Rule 17.B.5)*

- a. If the defense is offside, and play ends with a major foul by the attack (no advantage flag/scoring play), **alternate possession** to resume play. If play ended with a minor foul by the attack, a **major foul** will be awarded beyond **11 m** level with the goal line extended.
4. If the defense is offside during an attack scoring play/raised flag, and the scoring play ends with a major or minor foul by the attack, the fouls are offsetting. To resume play, the offside player will move back onside and an **alternate possession** will be awarded beyond **11 m** level with the goal line extended. (Rules 16.B.9 & 22.C.4)
5. When play ends with an out of bounds call (no foul) and a player is offside, penalize the offside to resume play.
6. When an ineligible/illegal player is both on the field and offside remove the player and penalize the offside to resume play.

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented following FIL 2019 General Assembly, prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #9	2018-19 W Field Please See additional support documentation in Appendix #1		Descriptor
Change	Rule 3 Appendix G	The Crosse Manufacturers Specifications	Creating a unified Crosse rule to support the growth of the game

Present Rules:

RULE 3: THE CROSSE

Full Crosse specifications are in Appendix G Manufacturer's Specifications. Only those aspects of the Crosse specifications that are necessary and useful for umpires, coaches and players during a game are included below.

All Field Crosses:

The primary intent of the field Crosse specifications is to ensure that the ball moves freely within all parts of the head and pocket so that the ball may be dislodged from a Crosse without an excessively forceful check. A Crosse that has been altered in such a way as to give an unfair advantage to a player is illegal.

1. The head of the field Crosse will be constructed of wood, plastic, fiberglass, nylon, leather, rubber, gut, and/or any other synthetic material.
2. The head of a field Crosse will be triangular in concept. (Appendix G, Diagrams 12 & 13)
 - a. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head must continually increase from the center of the bridge or ball stop to the widest point at the top of the head. At the widest point at the top of the head, the inside width between the walls of a plastic/molded head Crosse will be 16cm minimum and 15cm to 16cm for a wooden Crosse.
 - b. There may be no protrusions or outcroppings on the inside surface of the sidewalls. The sidewalls may not be lined with any additional material.
3. The shaft of the field Crosse will be 'nominally' straight and may be constructed of wood, metal alloy or other composite material. The Crosse will not have sharp or protruding parts or edges and will not be dangerous to players in any way.

Guidance: A **bent* shaft may only be used with the heads that are specifically designed to accommodate them. *Bent* shafts are head and manufacture specific.*

- a. Recessed metal screws with rounded heads will be used to attach the head of a plastic molded head Crosse to the shaft.

The butt ends of all shafts will have an end cap, be taped or sanded smooth, if wood.

4. The overall length of the field Crosse will be 0.9m / 90cm minimum to 1.1m / 110cm maximum. End caps are included when measuring the overall length of a Crosse.

Guidance: *Junior players who are under the age of 15 may use a Crosse shorter than 0.9 m to allow it to fit comfortably along the length of the player's arm.*

5. The pockets of all field crosses will be strung with 4 or 5 longitudinal leather and/or synthetic thongs and 8 to 12 knots/stitches of cross lacing. Mesh pockets are not allowed.

- a. Longitudinal leather or synthetic thongs shall be 0.3 to 1.0 cm wide. Each thong must be made of one material (leather, synthetic leather or nylon cord) and run the full length of the head. A second material may be used in close proximity to the scoop and the ball stop to allow attachment of each thong to the head. Thongs must be attached to the head through holes in the scoop and at the ball stop. The thongs at the ball stop must extend 5.1 cm beyond the ball stop. Thongs must be evenly spaced along the length and across the width of the head. Loose ends of thongs may not be woven back up through the pocket of the Crosse. (Appendix G, Diagram 12).

- b. Cross-lacing in a traditionally strung pocket is defined as 8 to 12 knots/stitches, where two strings intertwine at a common place on a thong and evenly spaced diamonds. (A 'diamond' is the shape formed between longitudinal knots on a thong and horizontal knots.)

c. Cross-lacing in a pre-manufactured detachable pocket is defined as 8 to 12 evenly spaced pocket nylon laces that are sewn or traditionally woven between evenly spaced longitudinal thongs. Extra lengths of sidewall nylon ties must be cut to 4 cm maximum.

d. Pockets must be attached to the head of the Crosse through pocket stringing holes and must be attached in one of the following ways. The pocket must be anchored along the bottom of the bottom rail of the sidewall of the head, or the pocket nylon cord must run through the stringing holes parallel to the top and bottom of the bottom rail of the sidewall, i.e. similar to sewing stitches. The distance from the bottom of the side wall to the bottom of the stringing hole must not be more than 1.0 cm.

Guidance: *A pocket may not be attached to the head of a Crosse along the top of the bottom rail of the sidewall.*

Decorative holes/spaces, between the top and bottom sidewalls that give structure to the sidewalls and the head, may not be used as stringing holes.

6. Field crosses will have no more than two separate shooting/throw strings. Shooting/throw strings will not be rolled or coiled more than twice between each thong. Flat hockey or boot laces may not be used as shooting/throw strings.

a. Both shooting/throw strings must be attached to the side wall in the upper third of the head, or the top shooting/throw string must be attached to the sidewall in the upper third of the head, and the bottom shooting/throw string may be an “inverted U” in shape and must be attached to the sidewall in the upper one-half of the head, as measured from the top, outside edge of the scoop. (Appendix G, Diagram 16)

7. The field Crosse meets specifications if:

a. It complies with the criteria in this rule and the Manufacturer’s Specifications for field crosses as approved by the FIL (Appendix G).

b. The top of the ball, when dropped into the pocket of a horizontally held Crosse, must be visible and remain above the top of the entire wooden or plastic sidewall wall after reasonable force with one hand has been applied to and released from a ball.

c. The ball must move freely within all parts of the head and pocket, both laterally and along its full length. The ball must not become wedged between the walls under the guard or the bridge of a wooden Crosse, or in the ball stop, or under the walls of a plastic/molded head Crosse. The ball must easily fall out of the pocket of the Crosse when the Crosse is turned upside down.

8. At any time during play, an umpire may take time out to inspect the pocket of a field Crosse, or any player on the field may request an umpire to inspect the pocket of an opponent’s Crosse. If, at any time during play, the ball becomes lodged in a field player’s Crosse, the Crosse no longer meets specifications. The umpire will take time out to remove the illegal Crosse to the scorer’s table.

To resume play, the opponent nearest to the ball will be awarded a free position for a minor foul. (Rule 20.A.13, 14, 15).

APPENDIX G: MANUFACTURER’S SPECIFICATIONS

The Crosse

A. All Field Crosses

The primary intent of the field Crosse specifications is to ensure that the ball moves freely within all parts of the head and pocket so that the ball may be dislodged from a Crosse without an excessively forceful check.

A Crosse may be deemed illegal, even though it meets all technical specifications, if, in the opinion of the FIL Women’s Rules Committee, its design is an obvious attempt to circumvent the intent of the rules.

A Crosse that has been altered in such a way as to give an unfair advantage to a player is illegal.

1. The head of the field Crosse shall be constructed of wood, plastic, fiberglass, nylon, leather, rubber, gut, and/or any other synthetic material.

2. The shaft of the Crosse shall be constructed of wood, metal alloy, or other composite material, and it must be ‘nominally’ straight. An exception is that a shaft may deviate up to,

but not more than, 10 degrees from straight at the end of the shaft that is within 6.5cm from the ball stop when the shaft is attached to the head.

Guidance: A 'bent' shaft may only be used with the heads that are specifically designed to accommodate them; 'Bent' shafts are head and manufacture's specific. Heads designed for use with a 'bent' shaft will not be legal when mounted/attached to a straight shaft. Heads designed for use with a straight shaft will not be legal when attached to a bent shaft.

a. Recessed metal screws with round heads shall be used to attach the head of a plastic/molded head Crosse to the shaft. The butt ends of all shafts must have an end cap, be taped, or if wood, be sanded smooth. The Crosse shall not have sharp or protruding parts or edges and shall not be dangerous to players in any way.

3. The overall length of the Crosse shall be 0.9m /90cm minimum to 1.1m /110cm maximum. End caps are included when measuring the overall length of a Crosse.

Guidance: Junior players who are under the age of 15 may use a Crosse shorter than 90cm/0.9m to allow the Crosse to fit comfortably along the full length of the player's arm.

4. To determine compliance with the line measurement specifications in Rule 26, all measurements shall be made to the nearest 0.01cm. The allowed deviation from the standard is 0.09cm.

Guidance: If the maximum specified length for a particular measurement is 5.5cm, then a measurement of 5.59cm passes and 5.60cm does not. If the minimum specified length for a particular measurement is 5.5cm, then a measurement of 5.41cm passes and 5.40cm does not.

5. The unstrung head and the shaft of a field Crosse shall lie within a 5.5cm horizontal plane. (Diagram 11)

a. At the bridge or the ball stop, the top edge of the bridge or ball stop must be at least 1.3cm above the center line of the shaft.

b. The top edge of the sidewall must not be more than 0.6cm below the center line of the shaft.

c. The top edge of the sidewall must not drop below the center line of the shaft prior to 5.7cm as measured from the center of the bridge or ball stop.

Guidance: To determine the 5.5cm horizontal plane of the head, place the Crosse on a table with the open pocket facing up so that the long axis of the shaft is horizontal/parallel to the floor. Depending on the shape of the head, it may be necessary to support the shaft so it is horizontal. With the shaft horizontal and the lowest part of the head in contact with the table, no part of the head, as defined from the ball stop to the outside edge of the Scoop, shall be more than 5.5cm above the table.

6. The overall length of the head, as measured from the center of the Bridge or Ball stop (where the top, back edge of the stop pad meets the plastic) to the top outside edge of the scoop, shall be 25.4cm minimum to 30.5cm maximum. With the open pocket facing up, all length measurements are taken along the center line of the shaft.

7. The overall outside width of the head of the Crosse when measured at the widest point at the top of the head must be 18cm minimum to 23cm maximum. With the open pocket of the head facing up, all width measurements are taken on a line that is perpendicular to the extension of the shaft.

8. Sidewall stringing holes: Pockets must be attached to the head of the Crosse through pocket stringing holes and must be attached in one of the following ways. The pocket must be anchored along the bottom of the bottom rail of the sidewall of the head, or the pocket nylon cord must be attached through the stringing holes and run parallel to the top and bottom of the bottom rail of the sidewall, i.e. similar to sewing stitches. The distance from the bottom of the side wall to the top of the stringing hole must not be more than 1.0cm. Decorative holes/spaces, between the top and bottom sidewalls that give structure to the sidewalls and the head, may not be used as stringing holes. (see photos in Appendix A)

9. The entire Crosse (strung head and shaft) shall not weigh more than 567g.

B. The Wooden Field Crosse

1. The head of a wooden field Crosse is defined to consist of four parts: the Bridge, the Wooden Sidewall, the Guard, and the Scoop. (Diagram 12)
 - a. The bridge is the woven ball stop of a wooden Crosse. The height of the bridge shall be 5.1cm maximum to 3.2cm minimum.
 - b. As measured from the center of the bridge to the midpoint of the head, the actual height of the wooden sidewall shall be 4.5cm maximum to 3.2cm. From the midpoint of the head, the height of the sidewall may taper toward the scoop.
 - c. The guard is the soft woven wall of the head. The height of the guard shall be 7cm maximum to 3.2cm minimum.
 2. The head shall be triangular in shape. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head must continually increase as measured from the center of the bridge to the widest point at the top of the head.
 - a. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 3.2cm from the center of the Bridge, shall be 6.7cm to 7.6 cm and the outside width of the head shall be 7.6cm to 10.1cm.
 - b. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 5.1 cm from the center of the Bridge, shall be 7cm minimum.
 - c. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 7.6cm from the center of the Bridge, shall be 8cm minimum. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 10.2cm from the center of the Bridge, shall be 9cm minimum.
 - d. The inside width between the walls at the widest point at the top of the head shall be 15cm to 16cm.
- C. Plastic/Molded Head Crosse (Diagram 14)
1. The head of the plastic/molded head field Crosse is defined to consist of four regions: the Throat, the Ball Stop, the Sidewall, and the Scoop. (Diagram 12)
 - a. The ball stop is the center inside curved plastic wall of the head at the throat. The wall of the ball stop must not deviate by more than 7° from perpendicular to the long axis of the shaft. The height of the ball stop shall be 5.1cm maximum to 3.2cm minimum. To determine Crosse compliance with angular measurement specifications in FIL Rule 26, all measurements and calculations will be made to the nearest 0.01°. The allowed deviation from the standard is 0.44°.

Guidance: *If the maximum specified angle is 7°, then a particular measurement of 7.44° passes and 7.45° does not.*

 - b. Stop pads shall not be more than 0.5cm thick. With the open pocket of the head facing up, the stop pad shall not vary in thickness from the top to bottom of the ball stop. Stop pads may have slightly raised or inset lettering as long as the perceived goal is artistic design/advertising. The surface of the stop pad must not in any way interfere with the free movement of the ball within the pocket or effect ball retention.
 - c. The stop area ends, and the sidewalls begin as measured 3.4cm from the center of the ball stop. The sidewalls end, and the scoop area begins at the widest point at the top of the head.
 - i. From the beginning of the sidewall at 3.4cm to the midpoint of the head, as measured from the center of the ball stop to the top of the scoop, the actual height of the sidewalls shall be 4.7cm maximum to 2.8cm minimum. From the midpoint of the head, the height of the sidewalls may taper toward the scoop.
 - ii. There may be no protrusions or outcroppings on the inside surface of the sidewalls. The sidewalls may not be lined with any additional material.

Guidance: *While no outcroppings or protrusions of any kind are allowed on the sidewalls of a Crosse, outcroppings are allowed on the scoop and the ball stop areas as long as *all* other FIL Crosse dimension and shape requirements are met, and the outcroppings have only aesthetic function and do not affect the free movement of the ball in the pocket.*
 2. The head of the Crosse shall be triangular in concept. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head must continually increase as measured from the center of the ball stop to the widest point at the top of the head. (Diagram 13)

- a. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 3.2cm from the center of Ball Stop, shall be 6.7 cm to 7.6 cm and the outside width of the head shall be 7.6 cm to 10.1 cm. The radius of the ball is 3.2cm.
- b. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 5.1cm from the center of the Ball Stop shall be 7.0cm minimum.
- c. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 7.6cm from the center of the Ball Stop, shall be 7.7cm minimum.
- d. The inside width between the walls at the widest point at the top of the head, shall be 16cm minimum.

Guidance: *The inside width between the sidewalls is measured by determining the minimum distance between projections of the sidewalls onto a horizontal plane. This can be performed by measuring the outside distance between two vertical rods.*

3. At all points along the sidewall, the following formula shall be used to determine the maximum slant/angle the sidewalls may deviate from vertical. (Diagram 15)
 - a. With the open pocket of the head facing up, measure the vertical height of the sidewall at any point. Then find the difference in the width between the top and bottom edges of the sidewall at that point.
 - b. At all points, the difference between the top and bottom widths divided by the vertical height of the sidewall, must be less than or equal to 0.50.
- D. The Pockets of all Wooden or Plastic/Molded Field Crosses:
 1. The pocket of all field crosses shall be strung with 4 or 5 longitudinal leather and/or synthetic thongs and 8 to 12 knots/ stitches of cross lacing. Mesh pockets are not allowed.

Guidance: *When plastic “zip-ties” are used to attach pocket nylon to thongs, all sharp edges must be sanded/filed smooth.*

- a. Longitudinal leather or synthetic thongs shall be 0.3cm to 1.0cm wide. Thongs must not touch, and ‘nominally’ must be evenly spaced along the length and across the width of the head. Loose ends of thongs may not be woven back up through the pocket of the Crosse and during play must be secured to the shaft of the Crosse. Each thong must be made of one material (leather, synthetic leather or nylon cord) and run the full length of the head. Thongs must nominally be the same width along their full length. A second material may be used in close proximity to the scoop and the ball stop to allow attachment of each thong to the head. Thongs must be attached to the head through holes in the scoop and at the ball stop. The thongs at the ball stop must extend 5.1cm beyond the ball stop. Thongs must be evenly spaced (not bunched) along the length and across the width of the head. The thongs at the ball stop must extend 5.1cm beyond the ball stop.

Guidance: *Definition of ‘nominally’: a very small quantity or degree; synonyms: negligibly, slightly, and meagerly. Therefore, thongs may taper a bit near the ball stop and scoop so they easily fit through the holes.*

- b. Cross-lacing in a traditionally strung pocket is defined as 8-12 knots/stitches, where two pocket nylons intertwine at a common place on a thong and creates evenly spaced (not bunched) diamonds. (A ‘diamond’ is the shape formed between longitudinal knots on thongs and horizontal knots).

Guidance: *Count the numbers of stitches on the first thong inside the head on both sides of the head.*

- c. Cross-lacing in a pre-manufactured detachable pocket is defined as 8-12 evenly spaced nylon laces that are sewn or traditionally woven between evenly spaced longitudinal thongs. Extra lengths of sidewall nylon ties must be cut to 4cm maximum.
- d. The nominal diameter of the shooting/throw string and sidewall nylon cord shall be 0.3cm maximum. The nominal diameter of pocket nylon must be less than 0.3cm.
 - i. Field crosses shall have no more than two separate shooting/throw strings. Shooting/throw strings shall not be rolled or coiled more than twice between each thong. Flat hockey or boot laces may not be used as shooting/throw strings.
 - ii) Both shooting/throw strings must be attached to the sidewall in the upper third of the head, or the top shooting/throw string must be attached to the sidewall in the upper third of the head, and the bottom shooting/throw string may be an “inverted “U” in

shape and must be attached to the sidewall in the upper two-thirds of the head, as measured from the top, outside edge of the scoop. (Diagram 16)

e. All components of the pocket shall be integral, either by tying or by stitching. In no case shall components be slid over the shooting/throw strings, cross lacings or thongs. This rule prohibits the use of beads, tubing, or similar items on any part of the pocket.

Guidance: *No additional material of any size or shape may be used in the place of traditional knots.*

2. The combined height of the sidewall and the depth of the pocket containing the ball must be less than 6.4cm, the diameter of the ball. The top of the ball, when dropped into the pocket of a horizontally held Crosse, must be visible/ seen and remain above the top of the entire wooden or plastic sidewall after reasonable force with one hand has been applied to and released from a ball.

3. The ball must move freely within all parts of the head/pocket both laterally and along its full length. The ball must not become wedged between the walls, under the guard or the bridge of a wooden Crosse or in the ball stop or under the walls of a plastic/molded head Crosse. The ball must easily fall out of the pocket of the Crosse when the Crosse is turned upside down.

Guidance: *The following are examples that, either alone or in combination, might cause a lack of free ball movement in the head/pocket:*

- Shooting/throw strings that are not interwoven with the cross lacings and thongs and are allowed to sit on top of these other stringing areas,
- Thongs that are raised above the plane of the pocket,
- Thongs made from a sticky/tacky substance or this type of substance added to the thongs.

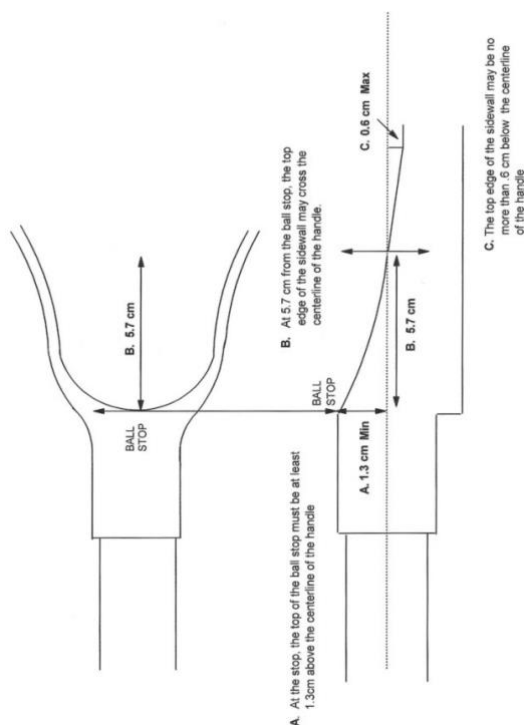


Diagram 11 Offset Specification within 5.1cm Horizontal Plane App G A.5

PLASTIC/MOULDED HEAD CROSSE

WOODEN CROSSE

Thongs evenly spaced across width/along length of head

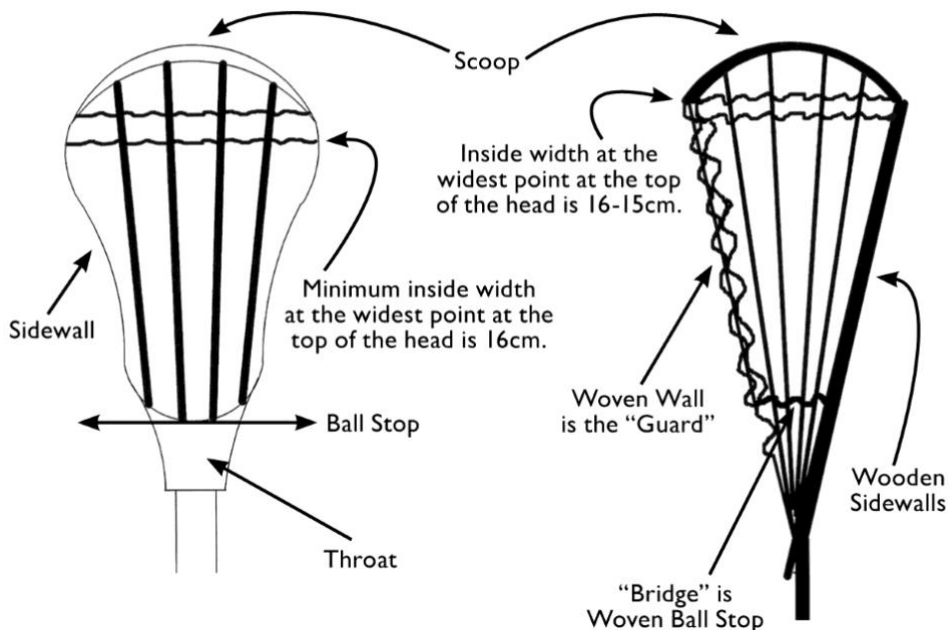


Diagram 12 Parts of Field Crosses

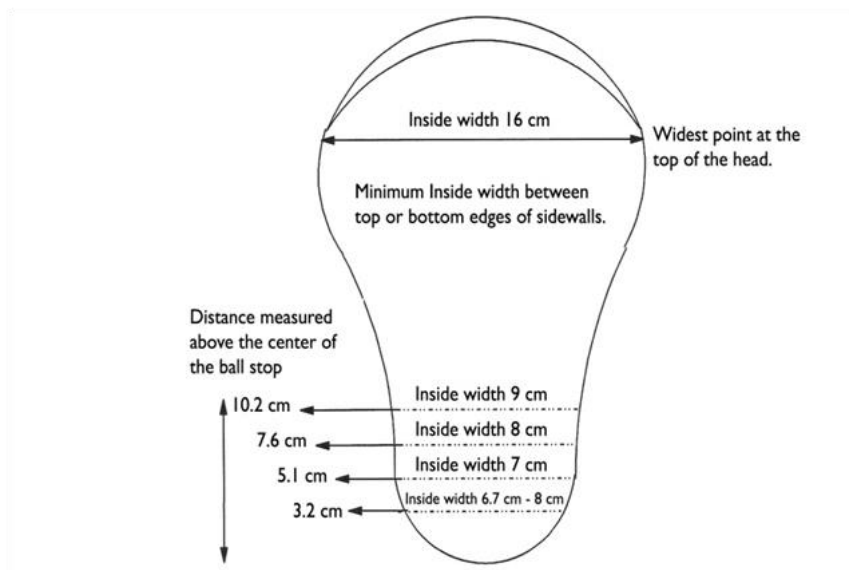


Diagram 13 Triangular in Concept

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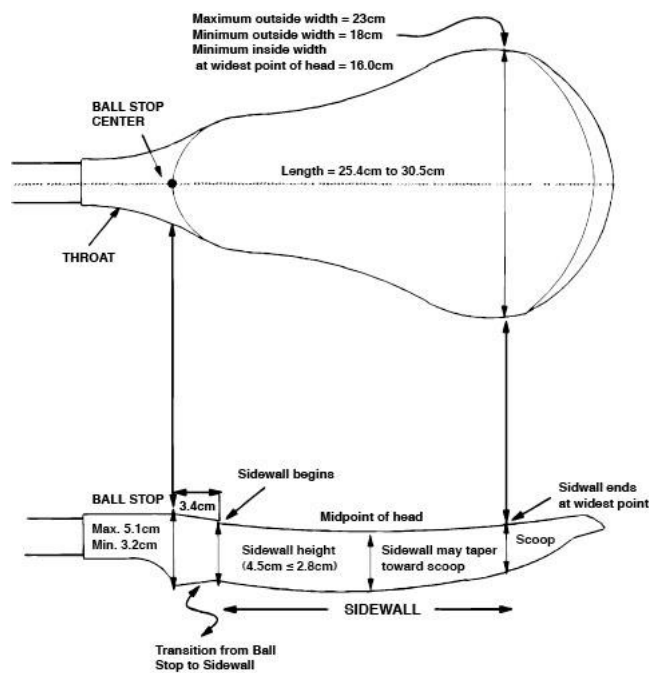


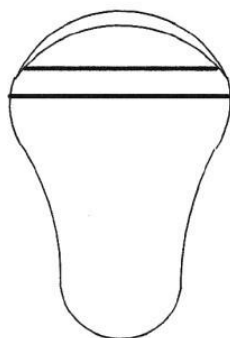
Diagram 14 Plastic/Molded Head Specification



$$\frac{\text{Bottom Width} - \text{Top Width}}{\text{Vertical Sidewall Height}} < 0.50$$

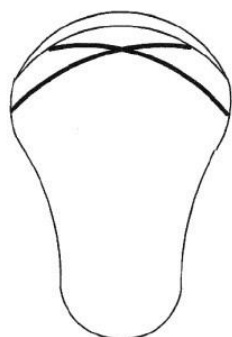
Diagram 15 Cross Section of Unstrung Head

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Two separate horizontal throw strings; both attached in upper third of the head

Two separate curved throw strings; both attached in upper third of the head; may not be thick/rolled at point where they cross.



Two separate throw strings; One horizontal across upper third of the head; one inverted "U" in upper one-half of head.

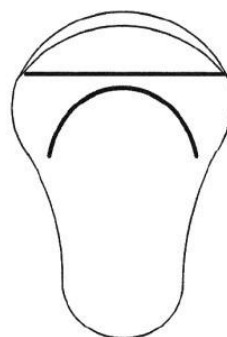


Diagram 16 Shooting/Throw Strings

E. The Goalkeeper's Crosse

1. The Crosse shall be constructed of wood, plastic, fiberglass, nylon, leather, rubber, gut, and/or any other synthetic material.
2. The shaft of the Crosse shall be straight and may be constructed of wood, metal alloy, or other composite material. Recessed metal screws must be used to attach the head to the shaft. The butt end of the shaft shall have an end cap, be taped or sanded smooth, if wood. The Crosse shall not have sharp or protruding parts or edges and shall not be dangerous to players in any way.
3. The overall length of the Crosse shall be .9 m /90 cm minimum to 1.35 m/135 cm maximum.
 - a. To determine compliance with linear measurement specifications, all measurements shall be made to the nearest 0.01cm. The allowed deviation from the standard is 0.09cm (Rule 26.A.4)
4. The unstrung head and the shaft of a goalkeeper's Crosse shall lie within a 7.6cm horizontal plane. (See Rule 26.A.4 Guidance to determine the horizontal plane.)
 - a. No part of the head shall pass beyond a plane 2.5cm above the center line of the shaft and/or 5.1 cm below the center line of the shaft.
 - b. The top edge of the sidewall shall not be more than 0.6 cm below the center line of the shaft.
5. The head shall have a maximum length of 42 cm. The length of the head is measured from the center of the bridge or ball stop (where the back top edge of the stop pad meets the plastic) to the top outside edge of the scoop. With the open pocket of the head facing up, all length measurements are taken along the center line of the shaft.

6. The height of the bridge or ball stop of a goalkeeper's Crosse shall be 5.4cm maximum to 3.2 cm minimum. The plastic wall of the ball stop must not deviate by more than 10° from perpendicular to the long axis of the shaft.
7. The sidewall begins as measured 3.4cm from the center of the Bridge or the Ball Stop. The actual height of the wooden sidewall of a wooden Crosse and the plastic sidewalls of a molded head Crosse shall be 5.1 cm maximum to 2.54 cm minimum. The height of the woven wall of a wooden goalkeeper's Crosse shall be 7 cm maximum. The sidewall ends at the widest point at the top of the head.
8. The entire head of the Crosse shall be triangular in concept. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head must continually increase as measured from the center of the bridge or the ball stop to the widest point at the top of the head. With the open pocket of the head facing up, all width measurements are taken between the plastic or woven and wooden sidewalls on a line that is perpendicular to the center line of the shaft. (Rule 26.C.2, Guidance)
 - a. When measured 5.1cm from the center top edge of the Ball Stop, the inside width between the sidewalls of a plastic/ molded head Crosse shall be 13 cm to 17 cm. The maximum outside width of the head shall be 20cm.
 - b. When measured 10.2 cm from the center top edge of the ball stop, the inside width between the sidewalls of a plastic/ molded head Crosse shall be 18.5 cm to 22.5cm. The maximum outside width of the head shall be 26cm.
 - c. When measured 15.3 cm from the center top edge of the ball stop, the inside width between the sidewalls of a plastic/ molded head Crosse shall be 23 cm to 26 cm. The maximum outside width of the head shall be 30 cm.
 - d. At the widest point of the head, the inside width between the walls of the head of the Crosse shall be 28.5 cm to 30.5 cm
9. The pocket of the Crosse may be strung traditionally with 6 or 7 longitudinal leather or synthetic thongs and 8 to 12 stitches of cross-lacing or MAY BE MESH.
 - a. The goalkeeper's Crosse may have more than two shooting/ throw strings and flat hockey/boot laces may be used as shooting/throw strings. There are no restrictions regarding the design or placement of shooting/throw in the pocket of the Crosse.
10. The depth of the pocket containing the ball may be unlimited except that the ball must move freely within all parts of the head both laterally and along its full length. When the Crosse with the ball in it is held at eye level with the long axis of the stick vertical to the ground, more than half of the ball must be seen above the ball stop
11. The Crosse (strung head and shaft) shall not weigh more than 773g.

Guidance: *The intent of the rules governing the head design of a goalkeeper's Crosse is to disallow crosses where excessive widths of plastic are added to the sidewalls to increase the surface area of the head.*

F. The **Goal and Goal Netting** (Rule 2 & Diagrams 4 & 5)

G. **The Ball** (Rule 4)

The ball will be solid, smooth Elastomer and may be any solid color. For FIL tournaments, the color of the ball must be solid yellow.

1. The circumference of the ball will not be less than 20 cm or more than 20.3 cm.
2. The ball will weigh not less than 142 grams or more than 149 grams. It must have a bounce of not less than 1.1 m and not more than 1.3 m when dropped from 1.8 meters onto a hard wooden floor at a temperature of approximately 18°C to 23°C.

NOTE: All FIL approved women's crosses are evaluated in a certified laboratory for compliance to written measurement and pocket design standards. The test facility will accept pre-production models (also known as SLAs or rapid proto-types) for evaluation; however, only preliminary approval will be granted if the pre-production model meets all specifications. Final approval will be contingent on a final product model being submitted to the laboratory, evaluated and meeting all specifications. Once the test facility has determined that a Crosse meets all the specifications in Appendix G, a report will be sent to the FIL, and the stick will be listed on the FIL web site as approved immediately for international play. Once a stick, head and/or pocket, is approved at the laboratory, it may not be sold as a FIL approved

stick if it had been altered in any way. The laboratory will send the FIL Women's Sector Rules Committee Chair copies of the approval documents for the head and pocket, if it has been submitted and evaluated for approval. The laboratory will attach photos of the side, the front and the back of the head with a pocket attached. If a pocket has been approved, photos of the approved pocket attached to a head must also be included.

Exception: For all FIL Women's World Events, players may use only those crosses and pockets that have been evaluated and approved by the laboratory three months (90 days) prior to the scheduled first day of play.

Specifications for all equipment are reviewed annually and modified periodically by the FIL rules committee. The FIL will endeavor, when possible, to provide advance notification of changes to equipment specifications to the manufacturers of Crosse equipment known to the FIL.

However, the FIL reserves the right to change any equipment specifications at any time, if, in its sole discretion, the FIL deems the changes to be in the best interest of the sport of women's lacrosse.

The FIL shall have no liability for any consequence deriving from the choice of equipment used by players; any defects it may have, or for alterations made to the Crosse by players after the stick (head and pocket) is manufactured.

Proposed Changes:

Rule 3.5

The pockets of all field crosses will be strung with 4 or 5 longitudinal leather and/or synthetic thongs and 8 to 12 knots/stitches of cross lacing. **Mesh pockets are allowed.**

Rule 3.6

Field crosses will have no more than two separate shooting/throw strings. Shooting/throw strings will not be rolled or coiled more than twice between each thong. **In a mesh pocket, the allowance is one coil per diamond of mesh.** Flat hockey or boot laces may not be used as shooting/throw strings.

Appendix G A.5

The unstrung head and the shaft of a field Crosse shall lie within a **6.55cm** horizontal plane. (Diagram 11)

Rule 3.5.d and Appendix G A.8

Pockets must be attached to the head of the Crosse through pocket stringing holes and must be attached in one of the following ways. The pocket must be anchored along the bottom of the bottom rail of the sidewall of the head **unless they are made of mesh**, or the pocket nylon cord must run through the stringing holes parallel to the top and bottom of the bottom rail of the sidewall, i.e. similar to sewing stitches. The distance from the bottom of the side wall to the bottom of the stringing hole must not be more than 1.0 cm.

Appendix G C.1.a

The ball stop is the center inside curved plastic wall of the head at the throat. The wall of the ball stop must not deviate by more than 7° from perpendicular to the long axis of the shaft. The height of the ball stop shall be **6.55cm** maximum to 3.2cm minimum.

Appendix G C.2

The head of the Crosse shall be triangular in concept. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head must continually increase as measured from the center of the ball stop to the widest point at the top of the head. (Diagram 13)

- a. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 3.2cm from the center of Ball Stop, shall be 6.7 cm to 8.0cm and the outside width of the head shall be 7.6 cm to 10.1 cm. The radius of the ball is 3.2cm.
- b. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 5.1cm from the center of the Ball Stop shall be 6.8cm minimum.
- c. The inside width between the sidewalls of the head, as measured 7.6cm from the center of the Ball Stop, shall be 7.4cm minimum.
- d. The inside width between the walls at the widest point at the top of the head, shall be 16cm minimum.

Appendix G C.3.b

At all points, the difference between the top and bottom widths divided by the vertical height of the sidewall, must be less than or equal to 0.65.

Appendix G D.1.d

The nominal diameter of the shooting/throw string and sidewall nylon cord shall be 0.3cm maximum. The nominal diameter of pocket nylon shall be 0.3cm maximum, unless fused mesh is utilized to attach the pocket to the head of the stick.

Appendix G E.8.d

At the widest point of the head, the inside width between the walls of the head of the Crosse shall be 28.5 cm to 30.5 cm. The maximum outside width of the head shall be 33 cm.

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To promote the growth of the game by providing manufacturers with one set of rules.

Rule Change Proposal #10	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	18	Goal Circle Rules	Common timings with men and indoors Reduce length of time the ball is allowed in the Goal Circle from 10 seconds to 5 seconds

Present Rule:

RULE 18: GOAL CIRCLE RULES AND PENALTIES

A. Goal Circle Rules

2. Only one player, either the goalkeeper or the deputy, an unprotected field player, is allowed inside the goal circle at any one time. A ball touching or resting on any part of the goal circle line belongs to the goalkeeper or the deputy.
3. With the following exceptions, no other players are allowed to enter or have their feet, body or Crosse on, or over the goal circle line at any time.
 - c. On a shot, the attack shooter may follow through with her Crosse over the goal circle line, but her feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line. The attack's shooting motion must be initiated from outside the goal circle; therefore the shooter's Crosse must be outside the goal circle when she receives a pass from a teammate to attempt or complete a shot.
 - d. On a shot, only the player/s directly marking/defending the attack shooter may reach into the goal circle with their Crosse/s to block the shot or check the shooter's Crosse. The defender/s feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line.
4. When inside the goal circle, the goalkeeper:
 - a. Must move the ball out of the goal circle within 10 seconds after the ball has entered the goal circle.
 - b. May stop the ball with her hand, body and/or her Crosse. If she catches the ball, she must put the ball in her Crosse and proceed with the game.
 - c. Must remove a ball lodged in the goal netting, her clothing or pads, and place it in her Crosse and proceed with the game.

Guidance: *The Umpire may signal time out to assist the goalkeeper with dislodging the ball from her clothing, equipment or the goal netting. The 10 second count will begin at the whistle to restart play.*

- d. As the defense is in possession of the ball when it enters the goal circle, the goalkeeper or the deputy may play the ball with any part of their body while inside the goal circle as long as the ball leaves the goal circle within 10 seconds.
- e. May reach outside the goal circle with her Crosse and bring the ball back into the goal circle provided no part of her body is **grounded** outside the goal circle. (Rule 24 Definitions)

Guidance: *From inside the goal circle, the goalkeeper or the deputy may, with one or both feet, step or stand on the goal circle line. As long as her feet are touching any part of the goal circle line, she is considered to be inside the goal circle. In the process of bringing the ball back into the goal circle, it is a minor foul if the goalkeeper covers the ball with her Crosse and in doing so prevents an opponent from making a play on the ball. (Rule 20.A.2)*

5. The Deputy:

- a. May only enter or remain in the goal circle when her team has possession of the ball.
 - b. Must immediately leave the goal circle when her team loses possession of the ball. A player/team is not in possession of a loose ball that is outside the goal circle, on the ground or in the air.
 - c. May enter the goal circle to play a rolling or low bouncing ball however, the deputy may never enter the goal circle to defend any shot, including a bounce shot.
 - d. Must move the ball out of the goal circle within 10 seconds after the ball has entered the goal circle.
 - e. While inside the goal circle, must remove a ball lodged in the goal netting or her Crosse, place it in her Crosse and proceed with the game.
6. After a goalkeeper or the deputy moves the ball out of the goal circle within 10 seconds, the ball must not return to her team's goal circle until the ball has been played. **Played** refers to an action whereby the ball leaves a player's Crosse and is touched by another player, or her Crosse is checked Crosse to Crosse by an opponent. (Rule 24 Definitions)
- a. If the goalkeeper passes the ball from inside the goal circle to another player, the ball has been played.
 - b. If the goalkeeper moves out of the goal circle with the ball in her Crosse, she may not return the ball to her goal circle until it has been played.
 - c. If the goalkeeper gains possession of the ball outside the goal circle, she may return the ball to the goal circle for one 10 second count.

Guidance: *The goalkeeper is inside the goal circle when she saves a shot on goal; the 10 seconds count begins. While she is looking for an open teammate, her Crosse with the ball in it is hanging outside the goal circle. As the 10 seconds count is about to expire, an opponent legally checks the goalkeeper's Crosse but is unsuccessful in dislodging the ball. The goalkeeper quickly pulls her Crosse with the ball in it back into the goal circle and passes the ball to an open teammate. **LEGAL:** the ball was outside the goal circle when the goalkeeper's Crosse was played, checked Crosse to Crosse by an opponent.*

7. When both feet of the goalkeeper or the deputy are completely outside the goal circle:
- a. She loses all of her goalkeeping privileges.

Guidance: *When the goalkeeper is completely outside of her goal circle, she is not exempt from obstructing the free space to goal.*

- b. She may only re-enter the goal circle without the ball.
- c. She may throw the ball into the goal circle and then follow it into the goal circle.
- d. She must return to the goal circle to play the ball that is inside the goal circle.

B. Goal Circle Fouls

1. Field players:

- a. On a shot, the attack shooter and the defender/s immediately marking the shooter must not step on or over the goal circle line. No other field players are allowed to enter or have their feet, body or Crosse on or over the goal circle line at any time.
- b. The shooter must not receive a pass or initiate a shot when her Crosse is inside the goal circle
- c. During and immediately following the shot, the attack shooter must not illegally interfere with the goalkeeper or defender/s immediately marking her. Defenders must

not illegally interfere with the attack shooter.

Guidance: *Defenders who have legally established their position near the goal circle before the shot must not be penalized for illegal contact caused by the attack shooter or one of her teammates.*

- d. Defenders must not push the shooter into the goal circle or in any other way illegally interfere with the shooter or the shot.
 - e. The deputy must not illegally enter or remain in the goal circle.
2. The goalkeeper or the deputy must not:
- a. Allow the ball to remain inside the goal circle for longer than 10 seconds. Once the goalkeeper or the deputy moves the ball out of the goal circle, her team must not return the ball to their goal circle until it has been played by another player.

Guidance: *The umpire will use a visible, hand chopping motion to count each second that the ball remains in the goal circle.*

The umpire will count from 1 to 10, and when necessary, will count the last 5 seconds out loud.

- b. Reach outside the goal circle with any part of her body to play an aerial or ground ball while she is inside the goal circle. (Rules 20.A.4, 21.A.20)
- c. Rake the ball into her goal circle when any part of her body is completely grounded outside the goal circle. (Rule 20.A.2)
- d. Throw any of her equipment to another player.
- e. When outside the goal circle, step on the goal circle line or back into the goal circle if she has possession of the ball.

Guidance: *The goalkeeper straddles the goal circle line to pick up a ground ball and steps back into the goal circle. ILLEGAL: the goalkeeper was grounded. To resume play, the goalkeeper remains at the spot of the foul (inside the goal circle), and the attack is awarded a free position for the goal circle foul 15 m on the goal line extended.*

C. Penalties for Goal Circle Fouls

1. With two exceptions below, when the defense commits any goal circle foul, the attack will be awarded a free position at the 11 m mark on the goal line extended that is nearest to the foul and the defender will be placed 4m behind on the 15m fan. Unless it is the goalkeeper, the player who fouled will move 4m behind where the 15m fan intersects the goal line.
 - a. Whenever the goalkeeper commits a goal circle foul, she remains at the spot of the foul and if she was in or partially inside the goal circle, she remains inside the goal circle for the free position.
 - b. When the deputy is illegally in the goal circle the umpire must immediately stop play. The free position is awarded to the attack player nearest to the center 11m hash mark when play stopped. The deputy will move 4m behind the attack player with the ball and the marking area will be cleared. The goalkeeper must NOT return to the goal circle until play resumes at the whistle.
2. When the attack commits a goal circle foul, the goalkeeper or the deputy will take the free position inside the goal circle. If a goal was scored, the goal will not count. Before play resumes, all players must move **1 m** away from the goal circle.

Guidance: *If the goalkeeper is completely outside the goal circle when the attack commits a goal circle foul, the defense player closest to the goal circle, which may or may not be the goalkeeper, shall take the free position inside the goal circle.*

An attack player in front of the goal receives a pass from a teammate who is behind goal. The attack player's Crosse is inside the goal circle when she receives the pass; she shoots and scores. *ILLEGAL* no goal, the attack is penalized for a goal circle violation. An attack shooter must receive a pass and initiate her shot from outside the goal circle.

D. When a major foul must be carded during goal circle play, the game will resume according to Rule 21.B.7 & 23.B. During a scoring play, the game will resume according to Rule 22.D.5.

Proposed Change:

RULE 18: GOAL CIRCLE RULES AND PENALTIES

A. Goal Circle Rules

1. Only one player, either the goalkeeper or the deputy, an unprotected field player, is allowed inside the goal circle at any one time. A ball touching or resting on any part of the goal circle line belongs to the goalkeeper or the deputy.
2. With the following exceptions, no other players are allowed to enter or have their feet, body or Crosse on, or over the goal circle line at any time.
 - a. On a shot, the attack shooter may follow through with her Crosse over the goal circle line, but her feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line. The attack's shooting motion must be initiated from outside the goal circle; therefore the shooter's Crosse must be outside the goal circle when she receives a pass from a teammate to attempt or complete a shot.
 - b. On a shot, only the player/s directly marking/defending the attack shooter may reach into the goal circle with their Crosse/s to block the shot or check the shooter's Crosse. The defender/s feet must not touch or cross over the goal circle line.
3. When inside the goal circle, the goalkeeper:
 - a. Must move the ball out of the goal circle within **5** seconds after the ball has entered the goal circle.
 - b. May stop the ball with her hand, body and/or her Crosse. If she catches the ball, she must put the ball in her Crosse and proceed with the game.
 - c. Must remove a ball lodged in the goal netting, her clothing or pads, and place it in her Crosse and proceed with the game.

Guidance: *The Umpire may signal time out to assist the goalkeeper with dislodging the ball from her clothing, equipment or the goal netting. The **5** second count will begin at the whistle to restart play.*

- d. As the defense is in possession of the ball when it enters the goal circle, the goalkeeper or the deputy may play the ball with any part of their body while inside the goal circle as long as the ball leaves the goal circle within **5** seconds.
- e. May reach outside the goal circle with her Crosse and bring the ball back into the goal circle provided no part of her body is **grounded** outside the goal circle. (Rule 24 Definitions)

Guidance: *From inside the goal circle, the goalkeeper or the deputy may, with one or both feet, step or stand on the goal circle line. As long as her feet are touching any part of the goal circle line, she is considered to be inside the goal circle. In the process of bringing the ball back into the goal circle, it is a minor foul if the goalkeeper covers the ball with her Crosse and in doing so prevents an opponent from making a play on the ball. (Rule 20.A.2)*

4. The Deputy:

- a. May only enter or remain in the goal circle when her team has possession of the ball.
 - b. Must immediately leave the goal circle when her team loses possession of the ball. A player/team is not in possession of a loose ball that is outside the goal circle, on the ground or in the air.
 - c. May enter the goal circle to play a rolling or low bouncing ball however, the deputy may never enter the goal circle to defend any shot, including a bounce shot.
 - d. Must move the ball out of the goal circle within 5 seconds after the ball has entered the goal circle.
 - e. While inside the goal circle, must remove a ball lodged in the goal netting or her Crosse, place it in her Crosse and proceed with the game.
5. After a goalkeeper or the deputy moves the ball out of the goal circle within 5 seconds, the ball must not return to her team's goal circle until the ball has been played. **Played** refers to an action whereby the ball leaves a player's Crosse and is touched by another player, or her Crosse is checked Crosse to Crosse by an opponent. (Rule 24 Definitions)
- a. If the goalkeeper passes the ball from inside the goal circle to another player, the ball has been played.
 - b. If the goalkeeper moves out of the goal circle with the ball in her Crosse, she may not return the ball to her goal circle until it has been played.
 - c. If the goalkeeper gains possession of the ball outside the goal circle, she may return the ball to the goal circle for one 5 second count.

Guidance: *The goalkeeper is inside the goal circle when she saves a shot on goal; the 5 seconds count begins. While she is looking for an open teammate, her Crosse with the ball in it is hanging outside the goal circle. As the 5 seconds count is about to expire, an opponent legally checks the goalkeeper's Crosse but is unsuccessful in dislodging the ball. The goalkeeper quickly pulls her Crosse with the ball in it back into the goal circle and passes the ball to an open teammate. LEGAL: the ball was outside the goal circle when the goalkeeper's Crosse was played, checked Crosse to Crosse by an opponent.*

6. When both feet of the goalkeeper or the deputy are completely outside the goal circle:
- a. She loses all of her goalkeeping privileges.

Guidance: *When the goalkeeper is completely outside of her goal circle, she is not exempt from obstructing the free space to goal.*

- b. She may only re-enter the goal circle without the ball.
- c. She may throw the ball into the goal circle and then follow it into the goal circle.
- d. She must return to the goal circle to play the ball that is inside the goal circle.

B. Goal Circle Fouls

1. Field players:

- a. On a shot, the attack shooter and the defender/s immediately marking the shooter must not step on or over the goal circle line. No other field players are allowed to enter or have their feet, body or Crosse on or over the goal circle line at any time.
- b. The shooter must not receive a pass or initiate a shot when her Crosse is inside the goal circle
- c. During and immediately following the shot, the attack shooter must not illegally interfere with the goalkeeper or defender/s immediately marking her. Defenders must not illegally interfere with the attack shooter.

Guidance: Defenders who have legally established their position near the goal circle before the shot must not be penalized for illegal contact caused by the attack shooter or one of her teammates.

- d. Defenders must not push the shooter into the goal circle or in any other way illegally interfere with the shooter or the shot.
- e. The deputy must not illegally enter or remain in the goal circle.

2. The goalkeeper or the deputy must not:

- a. Allow the ball to remain inside the goal circle for longer than 5 seconds. Once the goalkeeper or the deputy moves the ball out of the goal circle, her team must not return the ball to their goal circle until it has been played by another player.

Guidance: The umpire will use a visible, hand chopping motion to count each second that the ball remains in the goal circle.

The umpire will count from 1 to 5, and when necessary, will count the last 5 seconds out loud.

- b. Reach outside the goal circle with any part of her body to play an aerial or ground ball while she is inside the goal circle. (Rules 20.A.4, 21.A.20)
- c. Rake the ball into her goal circle when any part of her body is completely grounded outside the goal circle. (Rule 20.A.2)
- d. Throw any of her equipment to another player.
- e. When outside the goal circle, step on the goal circle line or back into the goal circle if she has possession of the ball.

Guidance: The goalkeeper straddles the goal circle line to pick up a ground ball and steps back into the goal circle. **ILLEGAL:** the goalkeeper was grounded. To resume play, the goalkeeper remains at the spot of the foul (inside the goal circle), and the attack is awarded a free position for the goal circle foul 15 m on the goal line extended.

C. Penalties for Goal Circle Fouls

1. With two exceptions below, when the defense commits any goal circle foul, the attack will be awarded a free position at the 11 m mark on the goal line extended that is nearest to the foul and the defender will be placed 4m behind on the 15m fan. Unless it is the goalkeeper, the player who fouled will move 4m behind where the 15m fan intersects the goal line.
 - a. Whenever the goalkeeper commits a goal circle foul, she remains at the spot of the foul and if she was in or partially inside the goal circle, she remains inside the goal circle for the free position.
 - b. When the deputy is illegally in the goal circle the umpire must immediately stop play. The free position is awarded to the attack player nearest to the center 11m hash mark when play stopped. The deputy will move 4m behind the attack player with the ball and the marking area will be cleared. The goalkeeper must NOT return to the goal circle until play resumes at the whistle.
2. When the attack commits a goal circle foul, the goalkeeper or the deputy will take the free position inside the goal circle. If a goal was scored, the goal will not count. Before play resumes, all players must move 1m away from the goal circle.

Guidance: If the goalkeeper is completely outside the goal circle when the attack commits a goal circle foul, the defense player closest to the goal circle, which may or may not be the goalkeeper, shall take the free position inside the goal circle.

An attack player in front of the goal receives a pass from a teammate who is behind goal. The attack player's Crosse is inside the goal circle when she receives the pass; she shoots and

scores. *ILLEGAL* no goal, the attack is penalized for a goal circle violation. An attack shooter must receive a pass and initiate her shot from outside the goal circle.

D. When a major foul must be carded during goal circle play, the game will resume according to Rule 21.B.7 & 23.B. During a scoring play, the game will resume according to Rule 22.D.5.

Justification:

To quicken up the game and to maximise the time the ball is in play.

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented in 2020 prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #11	2018-19 W Field		Descriptor
Change	6	Uniforms and Equipment Please See additional support documentation in Appendix #2	Compulsory eye guards

Present Rule:

RULE 6: UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

- A. With the exception of the goalkeeper, all team members must be dressed uniformly. The goalkeeper's shirt must be the same color as her team's top and must be worn over her chest and any shoulder/ arm pads. The bottom of her uniform must be the same predominant color of her team's kilt or shorts, or be a solid dark color.
- B. Each player's uniform shirt must be numbered identically on the front and back. Each team member will have a different number and the color of the numbers must clearly contrast with the color of the shirts. If a team wears a patterned shirt, the numbers must be superimposed on a solid, clearly contrasting color block background.
 - 1. Numbers must be a solid block font. Numbers on the center front of the shirt must be at least 15cm tall, and numbers on the center back of the shirt must be at least 20cm tall. For FIL Tournaments, numbers 1 to 40 only are permitted on team shirts. (Appendix B)
- C. All visible garments worn on the field are considered to be part of the team uniform. All visible garments worn under the kilt or shorts must be the same predominant color as the kilt/shorts, or be one solid dark color. All visible undergarments worn under the uniform shirt must be the same predominant color as the uniform shirt. All players wearing visible undergarments must be dressed in the same solid color.

Guidance: *This ruling does not apply to medical sleeves.*

- D. Players must wear shoes with plastic, metal, leather or rubber cleats/studs. Spikes are not permitted. Regardless of their composition, the exposed surface of all studs/cleats must be smooth. Players may also wear flat soled shoes.
- E. All players, including the goalkeeper, must properly wear a professionally manufactured intra-oral mouth guard that fully covers the upper teeth. The mouth guard shall be of any readily visible color other than colorless or white and must not have graphics of teeth. Mouth guards must not be altered to decrease protection and field players must remove protruding tabs.

Close-fitting gloves, nose guards, and eye guards may be worn. Field players are not permitted to wear headgear or face masks.

 - 1. Players choosing to wear eye guards may only wear eye guards that comply with all safety aspects in FIL Rule 6.G.

Guidance: *Eye guards worn during an FIL contest must comply with the safety aspects listed in Rule 6, or meet certification requirements of any country, organization or standard. However, the FIL does not guarantee the safety of the eye guard to the player wearing them or other players. The FIL does not monitor the safety or effectiveness of any eye guards, such as the ability to withstand impact from a ball or a Crosse, nor does the FIL review or approve the certification process of any country, organization or standards organization.*

A player may wear prescription glasses or sunglasses, and shatter resistant frames/lenses are strongly recommended.

- 2. Additional protective devices warranted on genuine medical necessity will be evaluated

before the game and may be worn provided the umpires agree that the equipment is not dangerous to other players. All protective devices must be close fitting and padded where necessary and must not be of excessive weight.

- F. Players may wear securely taped medical alert jewelry with information clearly visible and close fitting cloth sweat bands. They must remove any other soft jewelry, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and watches. Wedding rings and religious/ceremonial jewelry must be taped securely to the player or be removed. Flat barrettes or hair slides are legal. Hats/visors with soft neoprene brims may be worn. A hijab may be worn, preferably a sports hijab. The umpire may rule any hair or body decoration as dangerous to the player or to others and remove it from the field of play. If applicable, the player will be penalized for a minor foul.

Guidance: *Sweat bands must not be worn to cover illegal jewelry.*

The goalkeeper must wear a chest or body pad, a helmet with a chin strap that must be fastened, a facemask, and an attached throat protector. The distance that the throat protector hangs from the helmet must be less than the diameter of the ball. In addition to the attached throat protector, a wrap-around type throat protector may be worn.

1. The goalkeeper may wear padded gloves, shoulder/arm pads and leg pads. All padding must fit securely and not increase the width of the goalkeeper's body beyond the thickness of the padding.

The maximum thickness of padding is 3 cm. Padded gloves must be tied securely at the cuff and must not have any webbing.

- G. No equipment, including protective devices, may be used unless it complies with Rule 6, Manufacturer's Specifications [Appendix G](#) and the umpires agree that the equipment is not dangerous to other players.

Proposed Change:

RULE 6: UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

- E. All players, including the goalkeeper, must properly wear a professionally manufactured intra-oral mouth guard that fully covers the upper teeth. The mouth guard shall be of any readily visible color other than colorless or white and must not have graphics of teeth. Mouth guards must not be altered to decrease protection and field players must remove protruding tabs.

1. All players, excluding the goalkeeper, must wear eye guards that comply with the certification requirements of any country, organization or standard.

Guidance: *Eye guards worn during an FIL contest must comply with the safety aspects listed in Rule 6. However, the FIL does not guarantee the safety of the eye guard to the player wearing them or other players. The FIL does not monitor the safety or effectiveness of any eye guards, such as the ability to withstand impact from a ball or a Crosse, nor does the FIL review or approve the certification process of any country, organization or standards organization.*

A player may wear prescription glasses or sunglasses, and shatter resistant frames/lenses are strongly recommended.

Close-fitting gloves and nose guards may be worn. Field players are not permitted to wear headgear or face masks.

Additional protective devices warranted on genuine medical necessity will be evaluated before the game and may be worn provided the umpires agree that the equipment is not

dangerous to other players. All protective devices must be close fitting and padded where necessary and must not be of excessive weight.

- F. Players may wear securely taped medical alert jewelry with information clearly visible and close fitting cloth sweat bands. They must remove any other soft jewelry, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and watches. Wedding rings and religious/ceremonial jewelry must be taped securely to the player or be removed. Flat barrettes or hair slides are legal. Hats/visors with soft neoprene brims may be worn. A hijab may be worn, preferably a sports hijab. The umpire may rule any hair or body decoration as dangerous to the player or to others and remove it from the field of play. If applicable, the player will be penalized for a minor foul.

Guidance: *Sweat bands must not be worn to cover illegal jewelry.*

The goalkeeper must wear a chest or body pad, a helmet with a chin strap that must be fastened, a facemask, and an attached throat protector. The distance that the throat protector hangs from the helmet must be less than the diameter of the ball. In addition to the attached throat protector, a wrap-around type throat protector may be worn.

1. The goalkeeper may wear padded gloves, shoulder/arm pads and leg pads. All padding must fit securely and not increase the width of the goalkeeper's body beyond the thickness of the padding.

The maximum thickness of padding is 3 cm. Padded gloves must be tied securely at the cuff and must not have any webbing.

- G. No equipment, including protective devices, may be used unless it complies with Rule 6, Manufacturer's Specifications Appendix G and the umpires agree that the equipment is not dangerous to other players.

Justification:

To acknowledge that while women's lacrosse is a relatively safe sport, the use of protective eyewear prevents the rare, but catastrophic, eye injury.

To be implemented in 2020 prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Rule Change Proposal #12	2018-19 W Field	Descriptor	
Change	Scoring 14.B - 2 nd paragraph	Delete	Remove need for a mandatory stick check on the goal scorers stick

Present Rule:

14: SCORING

- B.** A goal is scored when the whole ball passes completely over the whole goal line, between the goal posts and under the crossbar from in front, the ball having been shot or propelled from an attack player's legal Crosse, or from a defender's Crosse or body.

A player who scores a goal must immediately drop her Crosse, or hand her Crosse to the nearest umpire to allow the umpire to confirm it is legal. A player must not adjust the thongs of her Crosse after an umpire requests to inspect her Crosse.

Proposed Change:

- B.** A goal is scored when the whole ball passes completely over the whole goal line, between the goal posts and under the crossbar from in front, the ball having been shot or propelled from an attack player's legal Crosse, or from a defender's Crosse or body.

Justification:

Support FIL's work within the Technical sector to simplify and unify rules.

To be implemented in 2020 prior to 2021 Women's World Championship.

Appendix 1 – Rule Change #9 – Manufacturer Stick Specifications

Currently, World Lacrosse stick standards are different from those that are utilized for US Lacrosse and NCAA competitions. World Lacrosse has received considerable feedback from players and coaches around the world enquiring if the women's stick specifications could be harmonized to one standard. We understand that some Member Nations have already elected to allow US Lacrosse "approved sticks" for their domestic competitions that would not be legal for World Lacrosse play. The Board of Directors recognize the advantages that might be gained with a harmonised approach including:

- It is easier for players and parent to purchase a stick anywhere in the world knowing that it can be used for any women's competitions (subject to member nations internal rules)
- Simplifies international programme development efforts as sticks will be more widely available
- Allows the latest technology and innovations in stick design and manufacturing to be used
- Introduces the use of mesh pockets in addition to traditional stringing
- Simplified supply chains for stick manufacturers
- The current World Lacrosse standard falls within the current standard being used and therefore sticks can continued to be used for World Lacrosse competitions

Concerns were raised by the Women's Rules Committee about moving to a harmonized standard. These included:

- The sticks seem to be able to "hold" the ball better. This may require more vigorous checking to dislodge the ball, with the potential for causing more injury.
- The speed of the ball would increase upon release from the stick
- As a result of more vigorous checking and increased ball speed, players may then elect to wear equipment to protect from injury
- Sticks and pockets would no longer need to be "approved" through laboratory testing
- World Lacrosse would not control its "own" stick standard

World Lacrosse is extremely concerned with player safety and reviewed the above concerns by consulting with the stick manufacturers, Bioengineering Laboratory, The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University and Rhode Island Hospital and US Lacrosse to review the approach they took to address player safety when this standard was introduced two years ago. US Lacrosse invest significant resource ensuring the game is played safely and that players are not put at unnecessary risk. Bruce Griffin, US Lacrosse's Director, Center for Sport Science, Catlin Kelly, US Lacrosse Women's Game Senior Manager and Trey Crisco, Director Bioengineering Laboratory, The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University and Rhode Island Hospital were asked their opinions on the above and offered the following opinion:

It is generally held that rules in sports serve two purposes, fairness of competition and safety of the athletes. There is a question as to whether these rule changes will negatively impact player safety in a measurable way. In general, there is no scientific evidence that these changes would result in a measurable difference in ball speed or dislodgement force ("hold"). Given no difference in these measures, there would be no measurable difference in player safety as related to these proposed revisions.

The performance differences (e.g., shot speed) in the two existing crosse specifications (US and FIL) is likely not measurable, even with the state-of-the-art technology (Crisco et al., 2009). Other considerations, such as weather, the ball, and primarily player skill would have been demonstrated to have a larger impact on stick performance, and hence the risk of injury. The revisions presented in this proposal limit the scope of the specifications to safety and remove both technical and aesthetic criteria and focus solely on a performance standard.

The two safety concerns that have been raised about this proposal relate to increased shot speed and increased “hold” or relative difficulty of dislodging the ball from the crosse.

There is not a reliable, repeatable measurement method for hold, and attempts to create one over the years have not been successful. Hold could be impacted by pocket material, crosse dimensions, or a combination of both. There are a very large number of these combinations, as each pocket available can be used with each head available. We postulate that even if a measurement method were developed, the differences presented by each of the equipment rules changes would have a minimal impact on hold, and thus would not result in any significant effect in player safety.

Shot speed is measurable and is most accurately accomplished with 3-D optical motion tracking systems and sufficient sampling rates. (e.g. (Crisco et al., 2009)). The large number of possible combinations of pockets and heads even within the existing rules make it challenging to catalog shot speed across these combinations at a reasonable cost. Historical dimensional differences and pocket material both can impact on shot speed (Livingston, 2006; Livingston et al., 2003). Dimensional differences between the two current standards are measurable in the laboratory. However, there is no evidence that these specific differences in dimensions would have an effect on shot speed.

The differences in the dimensions (with exception for Section 5 discussed below) between USL and FIL would not have any measurable difference on shot speed or on hold. For example:

- USL allows a deviation from the standard of 0.10 cm (Section 4) while FIL (Section 4A) allows a deviation of 0.09 cm. The difference of **0.01 cm (0.004 inches)** is not measurable with any relevant scale in sports equipment technology.
- The above would also apply to the maximum ball stop height. USL maximum is 6.55 cm (Section 13) and FIL specifies a maximum of 5.5 cm; a difference that is **0.8%** of the ball diameter. Even with the state-of-the-art sports equipment technology, this difference in allowance would have no measurable effect on shot speed or on hold.

For horizontal plane allowance (Section 5), the USL allowance is 6.55 cm, while the FIL allowance (Section A5) is 5.50 cm. This **1.05 cm (0.41 inches)** is **approximately 16%** of the ball diameter. As described above, the effect of this difference in head dimension on the ability to hold a ball is unlikely to be measurable because of the lack of rigorous scientific approach to do so. The effects on shot speed, however are not clear to me. Based upon the findings of our previous study (Crisco et al., 2009), I postulate that higher shot speeds are associated with the ability to keep the ball within the head prior to release. In other words, as a player shoots from wind-up to release, stick speed continually increases. Thus, the longer the ball can be held in the head, for a given release angle, the higher the shot speed. On the scale of the other differences in this review in dimensions, say <1%, it would be extremely unlikely to have an effect. In this case, at 16% of ball diameter, I am uncertain of the effect the difference in this dimension would have on shot speed.

My thoughts on evaluating the effects of the horizontal plane dimension on shot speed:

- a) One approach would be a theoretical analysis. This would be a novel approach and so would require developing appropriate mathematical models. Validation of the models, if desired, may require a study similar to that outlined below.
- b) The other approach would be a shooting study with players and both head models (USL and FIL). We have previously performed several similar studies, so the experimental methodologies are well-developed. A critical assumption, for which I don't have enough knowledge of to assess, is that the pocket and all shooting strings would need to be identical in both the USL and FIL so that the only experimental design parameters that differ between the two heads is the horizontal plane dimensions. Additionally, I estimate that if there are differences in shot speed between the FIL and USL heads, the mean difference would have to be greater than ± 2.5 mph (1.1 m/s) in order for us to detect the difference.

When considering player safety, it would be appropriate to consider other equipment rules changes that would have a more likely have greater impact. The first would be changing the ball specification to something similar to the NOCSAE specification, at least with respect to compression measured by Compression-Displacement (C-D) and Coefficient of Restitution (COR). In mathematical and laboratory studies, that have examined the risk of injuries as a function of ball properties, the findings have consistently demonstrated that a harder ball (increased C-D number) is associated with an increase in the risk of injury (Crisco et al., 1997; Heald and Pass, 1994; Hendee et al., 1998). Recent changes in these specifications, particularly to CD have resulted in a significantly safer ball, based upon these studies. The former range of the NOCSAE specification was a C-D at 25% displacement within 195 ± 15 lbs. This was reduced to 130 ± 20 lbs. resulting in a reduction in impact forces when being struck by a ball by approximately 50% (unpublished lab results). The balls that meet this NOCSAE standard have been demonstrated by NOCSAE to not increase the risk of penetration in tests for a goalie facemasks, nor field player goggles.

A second consideration to positively impact player safety through equipment rules would be removing the allowance for wood sticks and shafts. The mass of these crosses and components exceeds that of more recent crosse and shaft materials that are primarily plastics, aluminum alloys, and carbon fiber by approximately 30%. Crosses on hand weighed as follows, recent lightweight products, between .358 kg and .318 kg, while the all wood products weighed, between .46 kg and .42 kg. Shafts made from aluminum compared to wood weighed .163 kg compared to .216 kg. Reducing the mass of the stick and shaft, would proportionally reduce the impact force from a check, and hence the risk of injury.

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World Lacrosse is very confident in the work that US Lacrosse has previously undertaken, and continues to do so, and trusts that players will not be put at additional risk by adopting a harmonized approach to stick standards. Our Chief Medical Officer will work with our members to understand player injuries in more detail at international and domestic competitions to determine if there is any future correlation with sticks and player safety. We will continue to consult with the industry and US Lacrosse to ensure that World Lacrosse continues to benefit from having one stick standard.

Appendix 2 - Eyewear**POSITION ON EYE PROTECTION IN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S LACROSSE****Karen M. Sutton, M.D.****Chief Medical Officer, Federation of International Lacrosse****March 11, 2019**

Eye protection in women's lacrosse should be mandated to help protect the athletes from ocular, orbital and nasal injuries ranging in severity from minor to catastrophic. The solid rubber ball in women's lacrosse may travel up to 60 mph. Incidents of sight-impairing injuries and orbital fractures have been noted. US Lacrosse mandated protective eyewear in the women's game for all levels of play in 2005. Studies have shown the significant decrease in eye and nose injuries in women's lacrosse with the inclusion of eye protection in the form of goggles.

A study conducted by Waicus, prior to eye protection collected data from 667 players and 34 intercollegiate teams and concluded that 125 eye injuries were reported. Fifty-three women sustained injuries requiring medical attention and 23 athletes missed 1-5 days of athletics and 9 athletes missed greater than 5 days of athletics. Four athletes (4.8%) reported residual problems from an eye injury sustained while playing lacrosse.(1)

Lincoln et al performed a prospective study on boys and girls high school lacrosse (507,000 athlete exposures) and women's and men's college lacrosse (649,573 athlete exposures) prior to the implementation of protective eyewear. Prior to protective eyewear, women's lacrosse had higher rates of head, face and eye injuries at both the high school and collegiate levels resulting from stick or ball contact. High school girls in their study sustained 7 facial fractures from ball-to-body contact. Collegiate women sustained 32 facial fractures from ball contact, 18 fractures from stick contact and 10 lacerations from stick contact. The authors supported US Lacrosse's mandate of protective eyewear for females at all levels of play based on the study results.(2)

In a study of female high school lacrosse athletes pre- and post-eyewear protection, Lincoln et al concluded that the use of protective eyewear in women's lacrosse was associated with a reduction in the number of head, face and eye injuries.(3)

In conclusion, female athletes are at risk for experiencing head, face and eye injuries if protective eyewear is not implemented. Studies reinforce the need to mandate protective eyewear in women's lacrosse.

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There has been anecdotal instances of injury to women's players within domestic play of some of our members. World Lacrosse is very confident in the work that US Lacrosse has previously undertaken, and continues to do so in this area, World Lacrosse believes that players will be safer playing with goggles than without.

Karen will work with our members to review player injuries in more detail at international and domestic competitions to better understand player safety and will be on hand at the World Championship and General Assembly to discuss this and any other area of player safety or medical requirements.

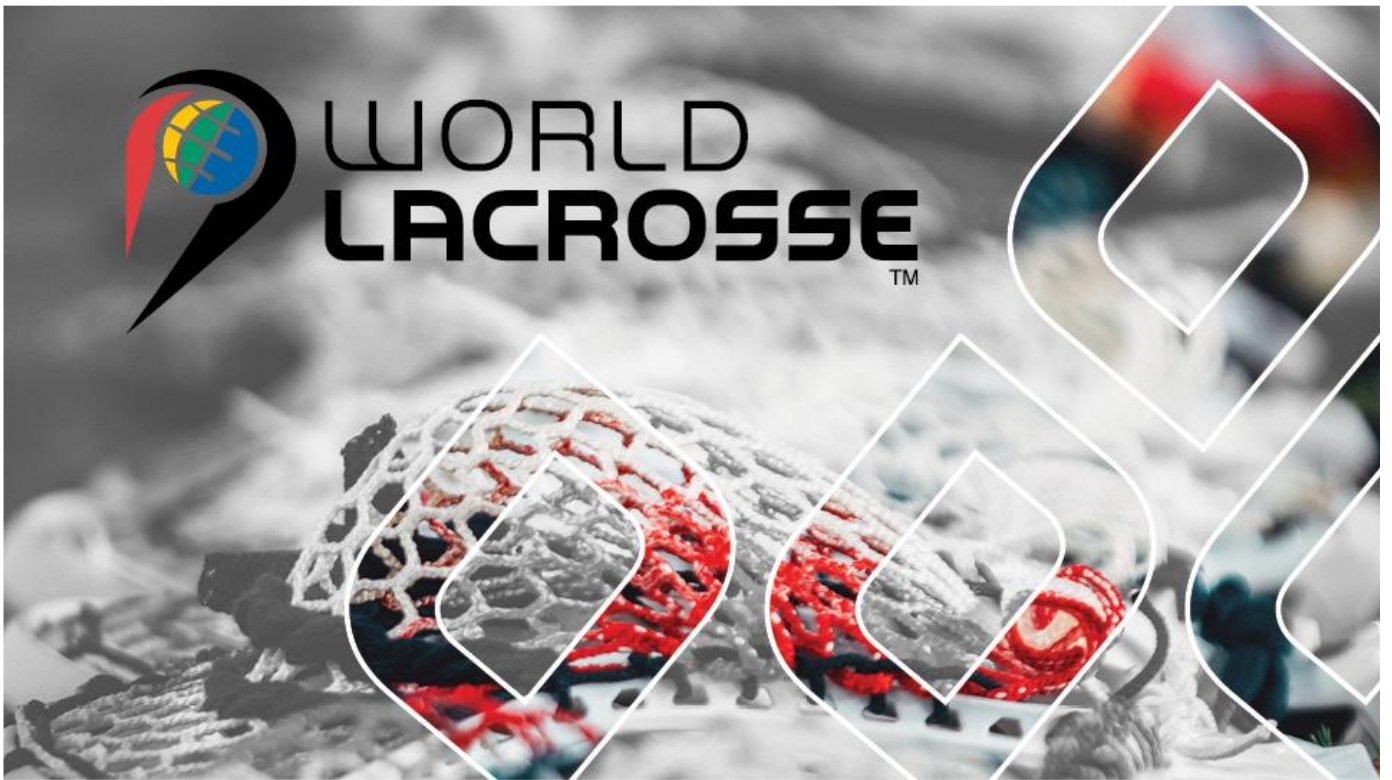
Appendix 3 – Implementation Schedule

The schedule below outlines when any rules that are passed will take effect. Members are free to implement rules based on domestic requirements.

Rule Change Proposal #	Rule Description	Notes	Suggested Implementation
1	Field Markings – Restraining Line	Will come in effect if and when the men’s game approve the moving of their lines at the General Assembly July 2020	Jan 1, 2021
2	Field Markings		Jan 1, 2020
3	Field Markings Advantage Flag		Jan 1, 2020
4	Duration of Play Throw		Jan 1, 2020
5	Self Start – 2m Inside Boundary		Jan 1, 2020
6	Throw		Jan 1, 2020
7	Defensive Player in the Goal Circle		Jan 1, 2020
8	Restraining Line Penalties	Will come in effect if and when the men’s game approve Alternate Possession at the General Assembly July 2020	Jan 1, 2021
9	The Crosse – Manufacturers Specifications		Jan 1, 2020
10	Goal Circle Rules -		
	Restraining Line Penalties – Alternate Possession	Will come in effect if and when the men’s game approve Alternate Possession at the General Assembly July 2020	Jan 1, 2021
10	Goal Circle Rules - Reduce length of time the ball is allowed in the Goal Circle from 10 seconds to 5 seconds	Will come in effect if and when the men’s game approve to chance the crease count from 4 to 5 seconds at the General Assembly July 2020	Jan 1, 2021
11	Uniforms & Equipment – Eye Guards		Jan 1, 2020
12	Scoring 14.B – Remove need for a mandatory stick check on the goal scorers stick		Jan 1, 2020

Document Change History

Date	Changes	Pg Num
16-06-19	To correct errors in grammar, incorrect rule information and measurements	
	Change all mentions of World Cup to World Championship	Various
	Update incorrect measurement information – Appendix #1	41-43
	Rule Change #5 - 15m changed to 11m	11
	Rule Change #8 - 15m changed to 11m	16
	Rule Change #11 - Goggles changed to Eye Guards	37





Indoor Lacrosse 2019 Rule Change Proposals

**General Assembly
Peterborough, Ontario Canada
August 2019**

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Introduction

This document contains the Indoor Lacrosse rule change proposals for review, consideration and approval by the members at the General Assembly August 2019 – Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

The Indoor Rules Committee was not seated at the time, so a working group was created and approved by Don Blacklock – Technical Director.

Working Group Composition		
Tom Sutton	Working Group Chair / Men’s Officiating Chair	USA
Sean Gibson	Chair – Athletes Commission	Ireland
Greg Hart	RIC – 2017 European Box Lacrosse Championship	Canada
Christian Geschke	Men’s Rules Committee Member	Germany
Brent Columbe	Men’s Indoor Official	Canada
Brent McCauley	2019 WILC Referee-In-Chief	Canada
Kevin Forrester	World Lacrosse /NLL Referee	USA
Poly Polacek	World Lacrosse Indoor Referee	Czech Rep

The Indoor Rules Working Group were asked to recognize the historic past and honor the traditions but understand that success depends on embracing the future. The Working Group identified opportunities to provide increased player and officials safety, pace of play and where possible without losing the uniqueness of indoor lacrosse they looked to harmonize the rules with those of Men’s and Women’s Lacrosse to simplify the journeys for players, officials and fans alike. The Indoor Rules Working Group considered rules that have been adopted in the past two years by the North American professional National Lacrosse League and Canadian Lacrosse. Where considered complimentary to the “international game” these have been put forward for approval. They considered changes which would increase appeal to a wider audience, or how the rules could be simplified in order that they are easier to understand and translate to languages other than English as well as how they could be more easily applied in the context of a game. These tenants will continue to be the recurring themes that will shape rule changes into the future.

As such there are a number of changes to be considered at this GA, many of which are minor and do not have a material impact to the playing of the game, whilst others can be considered more major in nature and will require some changes to how the game is played and officiated. Each proposed rule change shows the current rule, rationale for change and the proposed wording of the new/revised rule. The wording of the rules has not been changed to reflect the recent organizational change from FIL to World Lacrosse. These changes will be made when the 2020 Rule Book is updated and published. Please ignore Rule Changes numbered **8/9/10**, as these are redundant having been previously approved by the membership in a postal vote in 2018 and have only been maintained here for numbering and tracking purposes.

To simplify voting at the General Assembly, a number of rules may be consolidated and voted on at the same time. Rule changes which may be considered as “major” changes will be voted on individually. Members will be advised at the General Assembly of the suggested approach and can advise if they would like to address individual rules which can then be voted on separately.

When approved, the changes will take effect from January 1, 2020, where at such time all World Lacrosse approved competitions shall use these rules. Member nations are free to implement rules that best suit their domestic competitions; however, it is advised that members shall consider the integrity of the game and the safety of players and officials when making any changes to the approved World Lacrosse Rules.

We thank you in advance for your interest and involvement in helping to shape rules to grow and develop lacrosse now, and into the future. Should you have any questions or require further clarification in the first instance please contact Brent Nowicki – World Lacrosse Rules Chair bnowicki@worldlacrosse.sport or myself.

Don Blacklock
World Lacrosse
Technical Director
dblacklock@worldlacrosse.sport

Rule Change Proposal #1	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 1.2.1	Goal mooring system	Eliminate requirement of mooring device and add orange as possible goal post color

Present Rule:

GOAL DIMENSIONS - Each goal shall consist of two vertical posts (goal posts) joined by a rigid top crossbar. These goal posts shall be four feet, nine inches (4' 9") apart, and the top crossbar shall be four feet (4') from the playing surface, all inside dimensions. The goals shall be centered relative to the width of the playing surface. The goal posts and the goal line shall be placed twelve feet (12') from the end of the enclosure, the end boards. The goal posts and crossbar shall be made of one and one half-inch (1 ½") metal pipes, also measured as two-inch (2") nominal outside diameter, and must be painted red. A magnetic net mooring system should be used for all games.

Proposed Change:

GOAL DIMENSIONS - Each goal shall consist of two vertical posts (goal posts) joined by a rigid top crossbar. These goal posts shall be four feet, nine inches (4' 9") apart, and the top crossbar shall be four feet (4') from the playing surface, all inside dimensions. The goals shall be centered relative to the width of the playing surface. The goal posts and the goal line shall be placed twelve feet (12') from the end of the enclosure, the end boards. The goal posts and crossbar shall be made of one and one half-inch (1 ½") metal pipes, also measured as two-inch (2") nominal outside diameter, and must be painted red or orange.

Justification:

Elimination of magnetic mooring requirement, This is not practical for majority of games. This was a carryover to conversion to align with NLL rules. Too much additional cost for benefit. Added orange as possible goal post color.

Rule Change Proposal #2	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 1.3	Width of goal crease line	Width of goal crease line between 2 inches and 5 inches.

Present Rule:

GOAL CREASE DIMENSIONS - A circle, known as the goal crease, shall be plainly marked around each goal. Mark the goal crease by using the midpoint of the goal line as the center of a circle around that point with a radius of nine feet, three inches (9' 3") to the outside edge of the goal crease circle. The circle shall continue until it reaches a point of intersection with a straight line that runs parallel with the goal line one foot (1') from the point of the base of the goal. The width of the goal crease line shall be five (5") inches.

The base of the goal crease shall then run in a straight line parallel to the end boards (Appendix 1, FIL Regulation Crease Area).

Proposed Change:

GOAL CREASE DIMENSIONS - A circle, known as the goal crease, shall be plainly marked around each goal. Mark the goal crease by using the midpoint of the goal line as the center of a circle around that point with a radius of nine feet, three inches (9' 3") to the outside edge of the goal crease circle. The circle shall continue until it reaches a point of intersection with a straight line that runs parallel with the goal line one foot (1') from the point of the base of the goal. The width of the goal crease line shall be a minimum of two (2") inches but no more than five (5) inches. The area of the goal crease may be painted a solid color other than white

The base of the goal crease shall then run in a straight line parallel to the end boards (Appendix 1, FIL Regulation Crease Area).

Justification:

This aligns with the CLA and most possibly with the other arenas around the world in regard to the 2 inch line.

Rule Change Proposal #3	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 1.4.1	Goal Net Color	Color of goal netting

Present Rule:

NETS MESH- The poles, posts, and crossbars shall be fitted with a cone shape netting of not more than one and one half inch (1 ½ ") mesh. Nets must be adjusted so as to permit the ball to pass completely through the imaginary plane of the goal at any place. The mesh netting must fit the goals loosely so the ball will hit the mesh and remain inside the goal line. All goal nets will be black mesh. Home club shall supply only black repair string to the referees.

Proposed Change:

GOAL NETTING- The poles, posts, and crossbars shall be fitted with a cone shape netting of not more than one and one half inch (1 ½ ") mesh. Nets must be adjusted so as to permit the ball to pass completely through the imaginary plane of the goal at any place. The netting must fit the goals loosely so the ball will hit the netting and remain inside the goal line. Home club shall supply repair string to the referees. It is a recommendation to use black netting

Justification:

There is a great deal of goal mesh that is white. Makes it easier to comply and makes black netting a recommendation.

Rule Change Proposal #4	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 3.1.4	Official's uniform	Addition of helmets and visor as Referee required equipment

Present Rule:

UNIFORM – The referees shall all wear similar uniforms. For all FIL events and those recognized and or approved by the FIL, including but not limited to the FIL World Indoor Lacrosse Championship, the referees shall wear:

- Long sleeve, vertical black and white striped shirt; or
- Short sleeve, vertical black and white striped shirt; and
- Black long trousers with black socks; and
- Black belt; and
- Black athletic shoes.

For all FIL events and those events recognized and or approved by the FIL, including but not limited to the FIL World Indoor Lacrosse Championship, the FIL board must approve variations to the above uniform.

Proposed Change:

UNIFORM – The referees shall all wear similar uniforms. For all FIL events and those recognized and or approved by the FIL, including but not limited to the FIL World Indoor Lacrosse Championship, the referees shall wear:

- Long sleeve, vertical black and white striped shirt; or
- Short sleeve, vertical black and white striped shirt; and
- Black long trousers with black socks; and
- Black belt; and
- Black athletic shoes; and
- Black helmet with visor

For all FIL events and those events recognized and or approved by the FIL, including but not limited to the FIL World Indoor Lacrosse Championship, the FIL board must approve variations to the above uniform.

Justification:

This is the current FIL practice is for officials to wear helmets with visors for safety issue.

Rule Change Proposal #5	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 3.2.2	Referee Duties	Referee protocol during and after game

Present Rule:

HEAD REFEREE DUTIES - The Head Referee shall have general supervision of the game and have full control of the game referees, minor officials, players, and non-playing team personnel during the game, including stoppages; and in case of any dispute, his decision will be final. The referees shall remain on the floor until all players have proceeded to their locker rooms at halftime and the end of the game.

Proposed Change:

HEAD REFEREE DUTIES - The Head Referee shall have general supervision of the game and have full control of the game referees, minor officials, players, and non-playing team personnel during the game, including stoppages; and in case of any dispute, his decision will be final. The referees shall remain on the floor until all players have proceeded to their locker rooms at halftime and at the end of game unless, the referees have reason to believe there is a potential for a confrontational situation with the referee crew.

Justification:

The referees should not be subject to additional abuse by players and coaches. Authority is limited due to game being over and ability to penalize.

Rule Change Proposal #6	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 3.2.5	Reporting of penalties	COMMUNICATION OF GOALS & PENALTIES

Present Rule:

COMMUNICATION OF GOALS & PENALTIES - The referees shall announce to the Official Scorer or Penalty Timekeeper all penalties, and for what infractions such penalties are imposed

Proposed Change:

COMMUNICATION OF PENALTIES - The referees shall announce to the Official Scorer or Penalty Timekeeper all penalties, and for what infractions such penalties are imposed

Justification:

This rule only pertains to penalties removed reference to goals

Rule Change Proposal #7	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 3.2.7 iv)	Game report	Postgame reporting requirement for different types of penalties called

Present Rule:

iv) Every infraction assessed as a major, a match, a game misconduct, or a gross misconduct

Proposed Change:

iv) Every infraction assessed as, a match, a game misconduct, or a gross misconduct

Justification:

FIL not requiring the need to report all majors. Just severe penalties will be reported

Approved 2017 Rule #8 – No Vote Required	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 4.2.1	Disregard Number of players on game day roster	Active player numbers for game from 16 runners and 2 goaltenders to 18 runners and 2 goaltenders

Present Rule:

Proposed Change:

Justification:

This rule was passed by postal vote after the 2017 GA. Included only for record

Rule Change Proposal #9 – No Vote required	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule	Disregard Duplicate	Disregard this was a duplicate submission of rule change #8

Present Rule:

Proposed Change:

Justification:

This was a duplication of rule proposal #8. Submitted just for consistent numbering.

Rule Change Proposal #10 – No Vote Required	2019 M Indoor	Descriptor
	Disregard	

Rule Change Proposal #11	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
New Section	Rule 4.2.6	Initial goal to defend established	Establishment of which goal teams will defend at start of game

Present Rule:

New - No current rule

Proposed Change:

GOALTENDERS POSITION IN QUARTERS - Goaltenders shall be in the goal closest to their players bench in the first and third quarters and at the goal farthest to their respective benches in the second and fourth quarters

Justification:

Defines what ends the teams will start the game defending. Removes all other possible scenarios and eliminates confusion.

Rule Change Proposal #12	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 4.5.1	Jersey requirement	Remove requirement of name having to be on Jersey

Present Rule:

NUMBER AND NAME ON JERSEY - Each player and goalkeeper listed on the club's roster shall wear an individual identifying number at least ten inches (10") high on the back of his. All players of each team shall be dressed uniformly with, as a minimum, matching jerseys and shorts.

Proposed Change:

NUMBER ON JERSEY - Each player and goalkeeper listed on the club's roster shall wear an individual identifying number at least ten inches (10") high on the back of his. All players of each team shall be dressed uniformly with, as a minimum, matching jerseys and shorts. A players name can be added to back of jersey if desired

Justification:

Is it not necessary to have name on Jersey. Added cost that can be avoided

Rule Change Proposal #13	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 5.1.1	Pregame procedure for balls	Describes where balls need to be delivered to prior to contest

Present Rule:

APPROVED BALL - The balls shall have a smooth surface and be a solid color. Specifications are a solid rubber ball measuring between 7.75 inches (19.69 centimeters) and 8.00 inches (20.32 centimeters) in circumference, and 5.00 ounces (141.75 grams) to 5.25 ounces (148.84 grams) in weight. The home team shall supply the game balls to the Head Referee one (1) hour prior to game time and continue to supply as required. The ball in use at the end of the game shall become the property of the winning team

Proposed Change:

APPROVED BALL - The balls shall have a smooth surface and be a solid color. Specifications are a solid rubber ball measuring between 7.75 inches (19.69 centimeters) and 8.00 inches (20.32 centimeters) in circumference, and 5.00 ounces (141.75 grams) to 5.25 ounces (148.84 grams) in weight. The home team shall supply the game balls to the official scorer area 30 minutes prior to game time and continue to supply as required. The ball in use at the end of the game shall become the property of the winning team

Justification:

Balls need to be at scorer's table. This will eliminate the need for arena personnel to locate the officials

Rule Change Proposal #14	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 6.2.2	Awarding of ball incidental penalties	Describes what to do with while awarding ball for restart

Present Rule:

POSSESSION AFTER MINOR PENALTY - Possession goes to the team fouled, unless the penalty occurs prior to the start of a quarter or overtime period or after the whistle has sounded denoting the scoring of a goal. In these cases the play restarts with a center face-off. If the penalties are simultaneous, possession shall be awarded to the team with the lesser penalty time, or, if penalty times are equal, the ball shall remain with the team in possession at the time of the first infraction.

Proposed Change:

POSSESSION AFTER MINOR PENALTY - Possession goes to the team fouled, unless the penalty occurs prior to the start of a quarter or overtime period or after the whistle has sounded denoting the scoring of a goal. In these cases the play restarts with a center face-off. If the penalties are simultaneous, possession shall be awarded to the team with the lesser penalty time, or, if penalty times are equal, the ball shall remain with the team in possession at the time of the first infraction, however if ball was loose then a faceoff will restart play.

Justification:

Further clarification of what to do while awarding the ball.

Rule Change Proposal #15	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 6.2.3	Second in-home to serve penalty	Defines goalie can't serve penalty for another player

Present Rule:

BENCH MINOR PENALTY - A Bench Minor penalty involves the removal from the floor of one player from the offending team for a period of two (2) minutes. The designated in-home player shall serve the penalty time. Should the in-home player already be serving a penalty, the coach shall designate a player from his team to serve the bench minor penalty

Proposed Change:

BENCH MINOR PENALTY - A Bench Minor penalty involves the removal from the floor of one player from the offending team for a period of two (2) minutes. The designated in-home player shall serve the penalty time.
Should the in-home player already be serving a penalty, the coach shall designate another player (a runner only) to serve the bench minor.

Justification:

Clarification that a goalie can't be player to serve penalty when in home unavailable

Rule Change Proposal #16	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 7.16.4	Player serving penalty for injured player	Clarification of when in home will serve penalty

Present Rule:

PLAYER INJURED AND PENALIZED

if a penalized player has been injured, he may proceed to the dressing room without the necessity of taking a seat in the penalty box. If the injured player receives a minor penalty, the penalized team shall immediately put the in-home player in the penalty box and the in-home shall serve the penalty without change.

If the injured player receives a major penalty, the penalized team shall place the in-home player in the penalty box immediately.

Proposed Change:

PLAYER INJURED AND PENALIZED

If a penalized player has been injured, he may proceed to the dressing room without the necessity of taking a seat in the penalty box. If the injured player receives a penalty, the penalized team shall immediately put the in-home player in the penalty box and the in-home shall serve the penalty without change.

Justification:

Improve consistency and repeated wording removed

Rule Change Proposal #17	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 7.16.6	Injury stoppage	Clarification of when to stop play during injury and how ball is to be awarded for restart of play

Present Rule:

STOPPAGE OF PLAY DURING A PLAYER INJURY - When a player is injured such that he cannot continue to play or go to his bench, the play shall not be stopped until the injured player's team has secured possession of the ball. If the player's team is in possession of the ball at the time of injury, play shall be stopped immediately unless his team is in a scoring position. In the case where it is obvious that a player has sustained a serious injury, the referee may stop the play immediately. When the referee has stopped play due to an injured player, such player must be substituted for immediately, except for a goalie, and the injured player may not return until the next non-technical stoppage of play. When the referee has stopped play and an injury occurs during the course of the stoppage, should the injury to the player result in further delay of restarting the game that injured player must be substituted immediately, except for a goalie, and the injured player may not return until the next non-technical stoppage of play.

Proposed Change:

STOPPAGE OF PLAY DURING A PLAYER INJURY When a player is injured and, in the opinion of a referee:

- the injury is serious; or
 - there is bleeding or blood evident; or
 - there is risk of further injury to the player or other players';
- then play shall be suspended immediately.

Otherwise, the referee shall delay the sounding of his whistle as follows:

- i) If the attacking team is in possession of the ball and, in the opinion of the referee any imminent scoring play has been completed.
- ii) If the ball is loose, then the referee shall delay the sounding of his whistle until possession is secured and, in the opinion of the referee any imminent scoring play has been completed.

Justification:

Defines what is to occur if the either team gains possession not just injured player's team and what to do when ball is loose. Also reduces duplicate verbiage that is covered in other rules in this section.

Rule Change Proposal #18	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Addition	Rule 7.2.3	Faceoff violation	Defines faceoff violation if ball is carried from faceoff circle on back of stick. Enhances free ball movement during faceoff.

Present Rule:

New - Section of the rule will be added

Proposed Change:

If a player gains possession on a faceoff with the ball in the reverse side of his stick, and fails to move, rake or direct it (to a teammate or himself) and takes more than one step a faceoff violation has occurred and the ball will be awarded to the non-offending team.

Justification:

To encourage a player to draw on the faceoff and not hinder the free ball process that is preferred.

Rule Change Proposal #19	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 7.16.7	Award possession after injury	Defines shot clock timing when play is stopped for injury

Present Rule:

POSSESSION ON RESTART AFTER INJURY - if play is stopped by reason of an injury to a player, the ball will be given to the team in possession and the shot clock shall remain as it was when play stopped. If there is no possession, a faceoff will occur.

Proposed Change:

POSSESSION ON RESTART AFTER INJURY - if play is stopped due to injury to a player, the ball will be given to the team in possession and the shot clock shall remain as it was when play stopped. If there is no possession, a faceoff will occur and on possession the shot clock will reset.

Justification:

Reduce wording and identify shot clock will reset after a faceoff.

Rule Change Proposal #20	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 7.5.1	10 Second count	Defines player positioning relating to 10 second count

Present Rule:

Being across the centerline means both feet must be in the offensive half of the floor, they may not touch the centerline

Proposed Change:

Being across the centerline means both feet of a player in possession of the ball must be in the offensive half of the floor, they may not be touching the centerline or if a loose ball crosses the line.

Justification:

Better define definition of gaining the offensive end.

Rule Change Proposal #21	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.1.6	Substitution deception	Rule is not needed. Teams can use the change area of benches as long it is not illegal substitution.

Present Rule:

SUBSTITUTION DECEPTION - teams cannot use the bench or substitution area to deceive the opposing team. This is a technical foul and lose of possession.

The referee at his discretion may assess an illegal substitution minor penalty.

Proposed Change:

Delete section

~~SUBSTITUTION DECEPTION – teams cannot use the bench or substitution area to deceive the opposing team. This is a technical foul lose of possession.~~

~~The referee at his discretion may assess an illegal substitution minor penalty.~~

Justification:

Remove entire rule. No need for this rule. If it is not an illegal substitution they can do whatever they want in the change area. Removes confusion for referees. Also aligns with NLL

Rule Change Proposal #22	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.1.7	Touching the ball	Defines a player (non-goalie) is not allowed to touch ball with hand during play

Present Rule:

THUMBING THE BALL - during a live ball a player may not touch the ball with his hand, including "thumbing the ball" while cradling. The exception applies to the goalie while in the crease. The gloved hand grasping the stick handle is considered part of the stick.

Proposed Change:

TOUCHING THE BALL - A player may not touch the ball with his hand (including "thumbing the ball") during live ball. The exception applies to the goalie while in the crease and the gloved hand of any player that is grasping the stick handle.

Justification:

This change defines that a player (non goalie) cannot touch ball during play with his free hand. In current rule no mention of touching ball just thumbing.

Rule Change Proposal #23	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.1.8 & 8.1.9	Withholding ball from play	Combination of rules that describe withholding the ball from play

Present Rule:

8.1.8 LYING ON BALL OR TRAPPING BALL - a player not:

Lie on the loose ball; or

Trap it with his stick longer than necessary for them to gain possession and pick it up in one continuous motion; or

Withhold the ball from play in any manner.

8.1.9 WITHHOLDING THE BALL FROM PLAY - a player in possession of the ball who holds his stick against any part of their body is withholding the ball from play.

Proposed Change:

COMBINE 8.1.8 and 8.1.9

8.1.8 WITHHOLDING THE BALL FROM PLAY - a player shall not withhold the ball from play in any manner such as:

Lie on the loose ball ; or

Trap it with his stick longer than necessary for them to gain possession and pick it up in one continuous motion; or

hold his stick against any part of their body while in possession of the ball.

8.1.9 Delete in entirety

Justification:

All examples in rules 8.1.8 and 8.1.9 are withholding the ball. Combined for clarity no need for separation.

Rule Change Proposal #24	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
New	Rule 8.1.1 3	Offensive interference	Technical foul for illegal offensive interference

Present Rule:

NEW

Proposed Change:

8.1.13 NEW - OFFENSIVE INTERFERENCE - Any minor interference by an offensive player on their opponent such as: holding of stick; or knocking stick out of their hands. If action is severe a time served foul can be assessed

Justification:

Rulebook did not allow for a technical violation for this type of foul.

Rule Change Proposal #25	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.10.1	Crease violation	Better defines crease violation

Present Rule:

Any attacking player who violates the privileges of the goalie and/or crease area is subject to crease violations. The crease line is considered inside the crease.

Proposed Change:

A crease infraction occurs if members of either team violate the privileges as described in rule 8D. The result of infractions can range from a technical turnover to time served penalties. The crease line is considered inside the crease.

Justification:

Better defines what a crease infraction is.

Rule Change Proposal #26	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.10.3	Attacking player first to touch	Consistently defines a player using the crease to gain an advantage

Present Rule:

ATTACKING PLAYER FIRST TOUCH/INTERFERE AFTER SHOT ON GOAL - If an attacking player by his own momentum, after taking a shot on goal or making a pass, steps into the crease and then immediately out, he is not in violation of the goal crease area provided the attacking player is not the first to touch the ball and does not directly interfere with any opposing player who is attempting to pick up the ball. However, if the ball is touched by the goaltender, then the attacking player who has left the crease may be the next to touch the ball.

Proposed Change:

ATTACKING PLAYER FIRST TOUCH/INTERFERE AFTER SHOT ON GOAL - If an attacking player by his own momentum, after taking a shot on goal or making a pass, steps into the crease and then immediately out, he is not in violation of the goal crease area provided the attacking player is not the first to touch the ball and does not directly interfere with any opposing player who is attempting to pick up the ball.

Justification:

This statement adds confusion. It should not matter if goalie touches the ball or not if a player uses crease to gain advantage.

Rule Change Proposal #27	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.11.1	Goalkeeper Privileges	Wording changed to better explain goalie privileges with Emphasis on the protection of goalie while in the crease

Present Rule:

Only a designated goalkeeper as recorded in the official scorebook/game sheet has the privileges of the goalkeeper and crease area. Should there be six (6) players from the same team on the floor (outside of the crease) without a designated goalkeeper, then no one has the privileges of the goal, goalkeeper and/or the crease.

Within his own goal crease area, the designated goalkeeper may stop or block the ball in any manner with his lacrosse stick or body. He may block, catch, pickup, or bat the ball away with his hand. The goalkeeper or defending player after gaining control of the ball has four (4) seconds to either pass the ball or vacate the crease. When a goaltender leaves the goal crease area he loses all goaltender privileges and protection of the crease. Should the goalie proceed up the floor with the ball, he may be checked like any other player. However, he cannot be “charged” or “slashed”, or unnecessarily roughed up. Likewise, the referee has been alerted to penalize the goalie for illegal actions both in and out of the crease

Proposed Change:

The privileges of the goalkeeper are intended to protect the goalie from injury and afford him the opportunity to perform the functions of a goalkeeper without interference by his opponent. Violation of this rule will result in a penalty ranging from a change of possession up to awarding of a penalty shot. Only a designated goalkeeper as recorded in the official scorebook/game sheet has the privileges of the goalkeeper and crease area. Should there be six (6) players from the same team on the floor (outside of the crease) without a designated goalkeeper, then no one has the privileges of the goal, goalkeeper and/or the crease. Within his own goal crease area, the designated goalkeeper may stop or block the ball in any manner with his lacrosse stick or body. He may block, catch, pickup, or bat the ball away with his hand. The goalkeeper or defending player after gaining control of the ball has four (4) seconds to either pass the ball or vacate the crease.

When a goaltender leaves the goal crease area he loses all goaltender privileges and protection of the crease. Should the goalie proceed up the floor with the ball, he may be checked like any other player. However, he cannot be “charged” or “slashed”, or unnecessarily roughed up.

Justification:

Better defines that crease is the goalie's area and within it he is to be protected and there is a need to protect them

Rule Change Proposal #28	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.11.2	Contact with the goalkeeper	Reduce wording in this rule due to it being covered in another rule

Present Rule:

CONTACT WITH GOALIE IN THE CREASE – The referee, at his discretion, shall assess appropriate penalty(s) for interference when contact with the goalkeeper, or his stick, when the goalkeeper is in the goal crease area, with the exception of rule 8.12.3, “Contact Initiated By Goalie”.

If the goalie has two feet in the crease and possession of the ball in his stick and both stick and ball are outside of the crease, he may not be checked.

If a defender makes contact with the goalie’s stick while the goalie still has possession of the ball during an outlet pass, while the goalie is in his crease (deemed two feet in his crease), the defender will receive a minor penalty for goaltender interference.

If the ball is clamped outside the crease circle by the goalie, a player may rake under the goalie’s stick.

Proposed Change:

CONTACT WITH GOALIE IN THE CREASE – If the goalie has two feet in the crease and possession of the ball in his stick and both stick and ball are outside of the crease, he may not be checked.

If a defender makes contact with the goalie’s stick while the goalie still has possession of the ball during an outlet pass, while the goalie is in his crease (deemed two feet in his crease), the defender will receive a minor penalty for goaltender interference.

If the ball is clamped outside the crease circle by the goalie, a player may rake under the goalie’s stick.

Justification:

The portion struck out is a repeat of another rule.

Rule Change Proposal #29	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.13.1	illegal body check	Emphasis on player safety of a defenseless player

Present Rule:

It is illegal to body check an opponent from behind, above the shoulders or below the waist. It is legal to body-check an opponent in possession of the ball from the front or side, above the waist and below the shoulder. It is legal to body check an opponent while the player leave his feet to shoot, pass, or catch the ball or otherwise engage legally in offensive play provided contact is legal as outlined above, and there are no other violations and the check is not into the boards.

Proposed Change:

It is illegal to body check an opponent from behind, above the shoulders or below the waist. It is legal to body-check an opponent in possession of the ball from the front or side, above the waist and below the shoulder. It is legal to body-check an opponent while the player leaves his feet to shoot, pass, or catch the ball or otherwise engage legally in offensive play provided contact is legal as outlined above, and there are no other violations and the check is not into the boards. **Officials shall consider positioning of players when contact is initiated, specifically whether the player being checked is in a vulnerable and defenseless position, which many include a players' head being down or unaware of an impending hit, significant distance travelled by the player making the hit. An appropriate penalty for illegal body checking shall be assessed based on the severity of the illegal contact.**

Justification:

PLAYER SAFETY - this aligns with many other sports. Player safety is of utmost importance.

Rule Change Proposal #30	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.13.5	Contact on fast-breaking opponent	Emphasis on player safety of a defenseless player

Present Rule:

CONTACT ON FAST BREAKING OPPONENT - a goalie or player must give a fast-breaking opponent the opportunity to take one step to gain composure after receiving the ball, before body contact is allowable.

Proposed Change:

CONTACT ON FAST BREAKING OPPONENT - a goalie or player must give a fast-breaking opponent the opportunity to gain composure after receiving the ball before body contact is allowable. **Officials shall consider positioning of players when contact is initiated, specifically whether the player being checked is not in a vulnerable or defenseless position, which many include a players' head being down or unaware of an impending hit, significant distance travelled by the player making the hit. An appropriate penalty for illegal body checking shall be assessed based on the severity of the illegal contact.**

Justification:

PLAYER SAFETY - this aligns with many other sports. Player safety is of utmost importance.

Rule Change Proposal #31	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.20.1	Contact to head or neck	Emphasis on player safety. A match penalty will be assessed when a player fragrantly strikes an opponent.

Present Rule:

GAME MISCONDUCT - A major penalty and a game misconduct shall be assessed to a player who with force strikes another player in the head and/or neck. The actions of the player shall be deemed as egregious conduct. Criteria for this penalty shall include some of the following but is not limited to:

no attempt to play the ball; or

Leaving your feet to inflict more force; or

An upwards motion as opposed to a horizontal motion; or

Significant distance traveled and weight transfer; or

The location of contact and the level of vision of the players involved.

Proposed Change:

MATCH PENALTY A match penalty shall be assessed to a player who with force strikes another player directly in the head and/or neck. The actions of the player shall be deemed as fragrantly striking. Criteria for this penalty shall include some of the following but is not limited to:

no attempt to play the ball; or

Leaving your feet to inflict more force; or

An upwards motion as opposed to a horizontal motion.

Justification:

PLAYER SAFETY - this aligns with many other sports. Player safety is of utmost importance. A match penalty carries a GM

Rule Change Proposal #32	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.23.4	Instigator Penalty	Change instigator penalty to a minor instead of major. This will reduce the effect on team for one player.

Present Rule:

INSTIGATOR PENALTY ASSESSMENT - A player who is deemed to be the instigator of a fight shall be assessed the fight penalties plus the instigator penalties, all of which are:

A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for fighting; and

A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for instigator; and

A game misconduct for 2 major penalties; and

An automatic one game suspension for the team's next game.

Proposed Change:

INSTIGATOR PENALTY ASSESSMENT - A player who is deemed to be the instigator of a fight shall be assessed the fight penalties plus the instigator penalties, all of which are:

A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for fighting; and

A 2 minute minor, for instigator; and

An automatic one game suspension for the team's next game.

Justification:

Severe team penalty for one individual's actions. Reflection of appropriate discipline for this action. In FIL rules the fighter assessed an GM automatically. There is no need to assess additional majors to the same player. So player is assessed a 5 minute major and GM for fighting and then the additional two for instigator.

Rule Change Proposal #33	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.23.6	Aggressor Penalty	Change aggressor penalty to a minor instead of major. This will reduce the effect on team for one player.

Present Rule:

AGGRESSOR PENALTY ASSESSMENT - A player who is deemed to be the instigator of a fight shall be assessed the fight penalties plus the aggressor penalties, all of which are:
 A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for fighting; and
 A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for aggressor; and
 A game misconduct for 2 major penalties; and
 An automatic one game suspension for the team's next game.

Proposed Change:

AGGRESSOR PENALTY ASSESSMENT - A player who is deemed to be the aggressor of a fight shall be assessed the fight penalties plus the aggressor penalties, all of which are:
 A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for fighting; and
 A 2 minute minor, for aggressor; and
 An automatic one game suspension for the team's next game.

Justification:

Severe team penalty for one individual's actions. Reflection of appropriate discipline for this action In FIL rules the fighter assessed an GM automatically. There is no need to assess additional majors to the same player. Player is assessed a 5 minute major and GM for fighting and then the additional two for aggressor.

Rule Change Proposal #34	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.23.7	Instigator Aggressor	Change instigator and aggressor penalties to a minor instead of major. This will reduce the effect on team for one player.

Present Rule:

PENALTY IF BOTH INSTIGATOR AND AGGRESSOR - A player who is deemed to be both the instigator and an aggressor of a fight shall be assessed the fight penalties plus the instigator penalties plus the aggressor penalties, all of which are:

- A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for fighting; and
- A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for instigator; and
- A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for aggressor; and
- A game misconduct for 2 major penalties; and
- An automatic one game suspension for the team's next game.

Proposed Change:

PENALTY IF BOTH INSTIGATOR AND AGGRESSOR - A player who is deemed to be both the instigator and an aggressor of a fight shall be assessed the fight penalties plus the instigator penalties plus the aggressor penalties, all of which are:

- A 5 minute major and game misconduct, for fighting; and
- A 2 minute minor for instigator; and
- A 2 minute minor, for aggressor; and
- An automatic one game suspension for the team's next game.

Justification:

Severe team penalty for one individual's actions. Reflection of appropriate discipline for this action. In FIL rules the fighter assessed an GM automatically. There is no need to assess additional majors to the same player. Player is assessed a 5 minute major and GM for fighting and then the additional four minutes for instigator and aggressor.

Rule Change Proposal #35	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.23.8	Unwilling Combatant	If a player is an unwilling combatant they should not be assessed a penalty for fighting

Present Rule:

UNWILLING COMBATANT - At the discretion of the referee, the game misconduct penalty shall be waived for an unwilling combatant in the fight, if the opposing player was clearly the instigator of the incident.

Proposed Change:

UNWILLING COMBATANT - If player has been defined by rule as an unwilling combatant he is not to receive a fighting penalty but may be subject to other penalty types.

Justification:

Unwilling combatant by definition of rule 8.23.1 did not participate in a fight so there should be no major for fighting and game misconduct penalty assessed.

Rule Change Proposal #36	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.23.1 1	Fighting	Clarification of equipment removal during a fight.

Present Rule:

EQUIPMENT REMOVAL PRIOR TO OR DURING A FIGHT PENALTY ASSESSMENT - A player who removes his equipment prior to or during a fight on his own accord shall be assessed a minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct. Any combination of the jersey removal and equipment removal will result in a minor penalty being assessed

Proposed Change:

EQUIPMENT REMOVAL PRIOR TO OR DURING A FIGHT PENALTY ASSESSMENT - A player who removes his equipment prior to or during a fight on his own accord shall be assessed a minor penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct. Any combination of the jersey removal and equipment removal will result in one minor penalty being assessed. This is not to include helmet or gloves.

Justification:

Clarification that equipment means other than helmet and gloves.

Rule Change Proposal #37	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule 8.30.2	Abuse of Officials	Abuse of Officials changed from Game Misconduct to a Gross Misconduct penalty that requires a review by NGB

Present Rule:

GAME MISCONDUCT - Any player assessed a physical abuse of Officials penalty shall be assessed a game misconduct.

Proposed Change:

GROSS MISCONDUCT Any player assessed a physical abuse of Officials penalty shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct.

Any player assessed a physical abuse of Officials penalty for making deliberate contact with a referee will be reviewed by the NGB to determine the appropriate discipline for this type of severe penalty. This situation is serious and should at a minimum be considered for suspension for the remainder of the season.

Justification:

Serious action by player. Demonstrates lack of respect. Consistent with the NLL

Rule Change Proposal #38	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
New	Rule 8.30.3	Abuse of Officials	Added Abuse of Officials penalty as a Gross Misconduct that requires a review by NGB

Present Rule:

NON-PLAYER STRIKING AN OFFICIAL - Any Club Executive, Manager, Coach or Team Staff who holds or strikes a referee or minor official, shall be automatically suspended from the game, ordered to the dressing room. A bench minor will be assessed against the offending team. The Head Referee shall report the incident on the game sheet or special incident report.

Proposed Change:

GROSS MISCONDUCT Any non-player assessed a physical abuse of Officials penalty shall be assessed a Gross Misconduct.

Any Club Executive, manager, Coach or Team Staff (non-player) assessed a physical abuse of Officials penalty for making deliberate contact with a referee will be reviewed by the NGB to determine the appropriate discipline for this type of severe penalty. This situation is serious and should at a minimum be considered for suspension for the remainder of the season.

Justification:

Serious action by non- players associated with a team. Demonstrates lack of respect. Consistent with the NLL

Rule Change Proposal #39	2019 M Indoor		Descriptor
Change	Rule Appendix E	FIL World Event Rules	Added discipline for Abuse of Officials penalty at World Championship event

Present Rule:

When playing in a FIL world championship event any player or team personnel who is administered a major penalty for fighting shall receive the penalties as detailed in this rulebook. In addition, they shall not participate in any remaining games their team plays in that FIL world championship.

Not participating in the game includes but is not limited to:

- Shall not be listed on the game sheet;
- Shall not dress in the team uniform;
- Shall not be on the playing surface for the game or the team warmup;
- Shall not be in the team bench area for the game or the team warmup;
- Shall not be on the floor or bench area for any ceremonies or presentations after the game.

The event Discipline Committee shall automatically review any incident resulting in the administration of a major penalty for fighting and further penalties and sanctions may be administered as a result of the findings of the event Discipline Committee.

Proposed Change:

When playing in a FIL world championship event any player or team personnel who is administered a major penalty for fighting or gross misconduct for abuse of officials shall receive the penalties as detailed in this rulebook. In addition, they shall not participate in any remaining games their team plays in that FIL world championship.

Not participating in the game includes but is not limited to:

- Shall not be listed on the game sheet;
- Shall not dress in the team uniform;
- Shall not be on the playing surface for the game or the team warmup;
- Shall not be in the team bench area for the game or the team warmup;
- Shall not be on the floor or bench area for any ceremonies or presentations after the game.

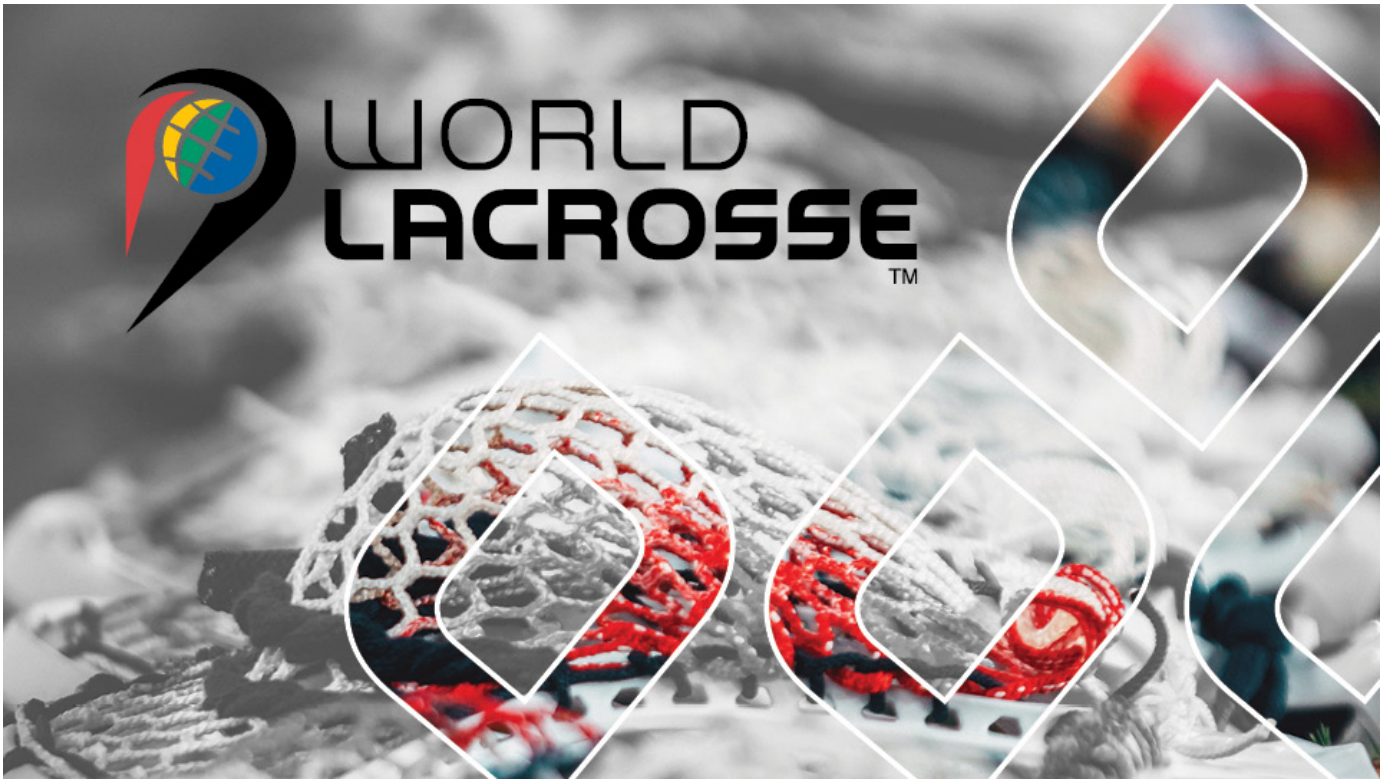
The event Discipline Committee shall automatically review any incident resulting in the administration of a major penalty for fighting and further penalties and sanctions may be administered as a result of the findings of the event Discipline Committee

Justification:

There was no mention of discipline for abuse of officials.



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2019 World Lacrosse General Assembly Attendees

<u>Member</u>	<u>Voting Delegate</u>	<u>Observer</u>
Argentina	Seth Mahler	
Australia	Glenn Morley	Paul Mollison (Day 1)
Austria	Mariette Gedding	
Belgium	Alexandre Joos de ter Beerst	
Canada	Jason Donville	Jane Clapham
China	Morgan Banaszek	Raymond Fong
Czech Republic	Jana Hlavsová	
Denmark	Jared Jensen	
England	Sallie Barker	Mark Coups
Finland	Maegan McCrory	
France	Stephen Stamp	
Germany	Jakob Grossehagenbrock	
Greece		Jason Pereles
Haudenosaunee	Oren Lyons	Kathy Smith
Hong Kong	Edwin Leung	Jenifer Marrosu
Ireland	Michael Kennedy	
Israel	Scott Neiss	
Italy	Lou Scott	
Jamaica	Althea Martin Ridsen	Khadene Bennett-Mitchell
Japan	Yusuke Sasaki	Yamagiwa Naoki
Korea	Ryan Park	
Latvia	Ryan Dutkus	
Mexico		Diego Baldivia Rodriguez; Daniela Eppler
Netherlands	Jasper van der Horst	
New Zealand	Roger Snow	Damon Jakeman
Norway	Tone Sparby	
Peru	Katherine Loh	
Puerto Rico	Miguel Lozada	Francelyn Lowmaster
Scotland	Lorna Powell	Rob Powell

Slovakia	Brian Witmer	
Spain	David Morris	
Switzerland	Ian Schoch	
Chinese Taipei	Sarah Lin	Kinson Wan; Tim Kwan
Turkey	Marla Lundy	
US	Ann Kitt Carpenetti	Kim Rogers
Wales	Remington Steele (Day 1); Paul Mollison (Day 2)	
APLU		Won Jae Park
ELF		Steph Migchelsen
Board	Sue Redfern	
Board	Steve Stenersen	
Board	Ron Balls	
Board	Fiona Clark	
Board	Don Blacklock	
Board	Bob DeMarco	
Board	David Ryan	
Board	Howard Borkan	
Board	Sean Gibson	
Staff		Jim Scherr
Staff		Darryl Seibel
Staff		Kim Bartkowski
Staff		TJ Buchanan
Staff		Aimee Dixon
Staff		Ashton Rogers
Advisor		Andrew Craig
Advisor		Markus Kecht
Committee		Rick Mercurio
Committee		Jan Jackson
Committee		Stephen Taylor
Committee		Beth Stone
Athletes Commission		Dana Dobbie