

<b>Topic #1</b>	<b>Rule 13.A.1 - 13.A.4</b> Managing substitution permissions & restarts on the draw after a goal or quarter break
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no firm language in the rule book about when substitutions must cease when the draw is about to be set-up. Officials were told to do things one way in Towson at Worlds (hands on sticks at centre = no more substitutions or exchanges over a Restraining Line) but is this in conflict with Rule 14.A.1 "Each team may substitute an unlimited number of players at any time during the play or during a Dead Ball."</li> <li>Concerns from athletes that we should continue to allow substitutions once officials are working on the draw and maybe even allow players to cross Restraining Line so long as they never have more than 3 between the Restraining Line, but how to manage this practically as officials?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a draw, following a goal or at the start of a new quarter, officials are responsible for managing substitutions to ensure that play restarts with the correct number of players on the field.</li> <li>Teams should have no more than 3 players each between the Restraining Lines by the time the official indicates that the draw is <i>set</i>, by indicating "READY" (audible). At "READY", each Restraining Line becomes <i>locked</i>, meaning players may no longer cross ("exchange") from behind a Restraining Line to enter the midfield area, until:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"POSSESSION" is indicated, or</li> <li>"FREE BALL" is indicated, or</li> <li>A foul is signalled (by an official's whistle or Advantage signal).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Exchanges between players above and below the Restraining Lines are not permitted after "READY" (audible).</li> <li>If a team only has two players between the Restraining Lines, a third player may enter from the Substitution Area <i>at any time</i>, including following the official's indication of "READY" and before "POSSESSION" or "FREE BALL", so long as this third player is not an Illegal Player.</li> <li>If a team only has two players between the Restraining Lines, a third player may enter from behind a Restraining Line only until the official says "READY".</li> <li>A/B officials should continue to signal to the C official to hold setting the draw if players are actively substituting. They do so by extending a hand-up in the air.</li> <li>Officials should be aware of players trying to delay the game by delaying the start of the draw through slow substitutions.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 2</b>	<b>Rule 20.A.22 – 20.A.25</b> Three Seconds application
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should Three Seconds be an immediate whistle or only called "when impacting play"?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024 RELATED: Officiating Sub-Committee has confirmed the application of the Advantage Arm on Major and Minor fouls that occur within the Marking Area when the attack is <b>not</b> on a scoring drive. This may include off-ball Three Seconds calls or other major or Minor fouls occurring in the MA. See Topic # 14 below.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officials should call Three Seconds when it impacts play. This is a grey area, but officials should continue to call this rule the same way as was done previously when the Marking Area was 11m.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 3</b>	<b>Rule 13.A.4</b> Signal "Possession"
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirm, in writing, the correct officiating procedure for signalling that the ball has been possessed, or that players are released from behind the RL when the ball crosses a Restraining Line following a draw.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following a draw, players may no longer cross from behind a Restraining Line to enter the midfield area, until:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"POSSESSION", windmill right arm, is indicated, or</li> <li>"FREE BALL", windmill right arm, is indicated, or</li> <li>A foul is signalled (by an official's whistle or Advantage signal).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 4</b>	<b>Rule 12.A.6</b> Stop and Start Clock in the last 30 seconds of Q1, Q2, Q3 and 2 min of Q4
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will officials communicate to the score table when the clock should/should not stop in the last 30/2 min of quarters, given the changes to this rule?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rule 12.A.6:</b> The clock is stopped on the official's whistle within the last 30 seconds of quarters 1, 2 and 3 and the last 2 minutes of quarter 4 for:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any foul by the defense in their defensive AFA;</li> <li>And Restraining Line violations;</li> <li>In addition to all the times the clock regularly stops according to rule 10.B.[5].</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>For Reference: Rule 10.B.5:</b> Stop the clock on the official's whistle for all time-outs, injuries, warning cards, team time-outs or any other time the official signals that the clock must be stopped and restart the clock on the official's whistle accordingly.</li> <li>The official who blows their whistle to signal a defensive AFA foul, a Restraining Line violation, or a time-out, etc. under 30 seconds/2 minutes should be the one to signal that the clock should stop. This official should use the same visual signal as is used currently to indicate the clock should be stopped (two arms crossed overhead), but only one whistle is required. A double whistle with this signal typically indicates a card.</li> <li>The two officials who did not blow their whistles should check-in to ensure that the clock does stop. If possible, note the time the clock should have stopped at and if necessary, relay this information to the timekeeper. These two officials may also assist by reiterating the visual signal to the timekeeper in an appropriate manner.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 5</b>	<b>Rule 17.A. 13</b> Attack in the Goal-Circle
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion generally about diving or players trying to "get" a call or faking injuries around the Goal-Circle and interference/contact between an attacker and the goalkeeper. Is this something to include in the Officiating Manual?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance will be included in Officiating Manual.</li> <li>On a shot, the attacker is responsible for their own body and stick. They should not interfere with or make contact with the goalkeeper. As per Men's field interpretation, this would not apply to an attacker's stick making contact with the goalkeeper's stick on a shot when the goalkeeper is attempting to make a save.</li> <li>On a clear, the attack should not contact the goalkeeper's stick until the ball has left the goalkeeper's stick. An official may signal "Advantage" if there is contact prior to the ball leaving the goalkeeper's stick. For additional guidance, see Topic #9 in this document.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 6</b>	<b>Rules 19, Appendix A</b> Minor foul Officials Arm Signals
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current Rule Book indicates that, “All Minor fouls use the same signal. Hold one arm horizontally at shoulder height in the direction of play.” (APPENDIX A Officials’ Arm Signals). Is this what the Officiating Sub-Committee, Athletes and Coaches want?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intent of removing Minor foul signals in the current Rule Book was to reduce the number of signals that a new official must learn. However, there is a view that players and coaches want to know the specifically the nature of each foul.</li> <li>The direction signal should precede almost all Official’s arm signals. Exceptions include Shooting Space, card delivery, etc.</li> <li>Officials should show the direction signal + Minor foul arm signal specific to the foul (see Topic #7).</li> <li>A visual guide to Official’s Arm Signals will be included in the Officiating Manual.</li> <li>Future editorial update to Rule Book required to amend section on Minor foul signals in Appendix A, Official’s Arm Signals.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 7</b>	<b>Rules 19 &amp; 20, Appendix A</b> Minor and Major foul Officials Arm Signals
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many current Minor and Major fouls do not have a correlated arm signal. Does the Officiating Sub-Committee have plans to rectify this?</li> <li>In the current rule book it says in the official’s arm signals (Appendix A), that no signal for a Minor foul is shown; only a direction arm. Should this be followed?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A visual guide to Official’s Arm Signals will be included in the Officiating Manual. Missing descriptions are listed below. If in doubt with Appendix A in the Rule Book, follow the instructions in the Officiating Manual.</li> <li>All fouls will have an arm signal that will be shown by the official making the call. This includes Minor fouls. See Topic #6 for more.</li> <li>Block/Illegal Pick will use the standard hands-on-hips signal, familiar to players, coaches and officials in Women’s Field Lacrosse. Women’s Field is not currently adopting the Sixes and Men’s Field Illegal Pick signal.</li> <li>Signal/Foul Groupings will be clarified in the visual guide in the Officiating Manual.</li> <li>PROCEDURAL – Coincidental fouls: As per Sixes and Men’s Field, both hands behind head with elbows extended to the sides.</li> <li>MINOR – Create “Illegal Procedure” category that uses the same signal for the following fouls: Illegal Draw, Illegal Substitution, Illegal Equipment, Adjust Thongs of Crosse After Requested Stick Check, Illegal Crosse Request, Taking Part in the Game Without a Stick, Thrown Stick. As per current Women’s Field Illegal Draw Signal and as per Sixes and Men’s Field, roll your forearms once in a circular motion in front of you.</li> <li>MINOR – Delay of Game: Arms extended at 90° in front of you (similar to demonstrating a field goal in American football).</li> <li>MINOR – Goalkeeper Goal Score: Use the No Goal signal.</li> <li>MINOR – Hand Ball: As per the Sixes and Men’s Field signal, the official touches their shoulders, elbows extended to the side. This signal will also be used to refer to Rule 20.A.13.a <i>The goalkeeper, while fully outside the Goal-Circle, must not deliberately play the ball with any part of their body.</i></li> <li>MAJOR – “Illegal Contact” category, same signal for the following fouls: Illegal Contact, Illegal Stick to Body Contact, Illegal Body to Body Contact, Push. As per the current Women’s Field Illegal Stick to Body Contact foul signal, fist, one hand facing up, one hand facing down, are held horizontally at waist level. Extend arms forward in a pushing motion.</li> <li>MAJOR – Hooking: Hold 1 hand in a hook shape and lift fingers of other hand.</li> <li>MAJOR – Illegal Defending: The signal will be the same as a Goal-Circle violation.</li> <li>MAJOR – Misconduct: As per Unsportsmanlike Behaviour in Sixes and Men’s Field, arms stretched out to side at shoulder height, hands in fists.</li> <li>MAJOR – Dangerous Play: Similar to Unnecessary Roughness in Sixes and Men’s Field, salute with a closed fist, so to not be confused with Check to the Head.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 8</b>	<b>Rule 20.A.6</b> Dangerous Play
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North American and European interpretations of “Dangerous Play” seem to differ. In Canada, Major fouls that an official feels the need to upgrade because it is particularly <u>flagrant or dangerous</u> would be deemed a Dangerous Play. Ex. A dangerous Block is carded as Dangerous Play, and the Block signal is used to communicate the foul. In Europe, all Major fouls could be upgraded as cards as the official deems necessary. Ex. A card is awarded for a Block. How do we create consistency internationally in carding dangerous Major fouls?</li> <li>Depending on the interpretation, future updates to the Rules Book may be required to clarify application of cardable Major fouls. Including but not limited to the use of the term “dangerous” applying to non-cardable fouls. <i>If something is dangerous, should it automatically be carded?</i></li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – Rules & Officiating Sub-Committees
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dangerous Play is not always a cardable offense. It is a unique Major foul category. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An example of a cardable Major foul: Illegal Contact when judged to be a cardable offense – card as Illegal Contact.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Fouls that are judged to be dangerous/intentional/breakdown fouls may be carded, as per Rule 23.A.1.</li> <li>Fouls that are judged to be Major, but not definable within a specific Major foul category, may be called Dangerous Play (see the example from the Rule Book: 20.A.6.a).</li> <li>Fouls that are judged to be attempts at intimidating an opponent may be judged to be Dangerous Play.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 9</b>	<b>Rule 17.A.13.e</b> Attack “interference” with the goalkeeper, specifically on clears
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17.A.13 An attack player may play a ball within the Goal-Circle, but they <b>must not</b>: 17.A.13.e <b>Interfere with the goalkeeper or their Crosse in any way.</b> (11.A.7)</li> <li>Quantify what would be considered “interference”, specifically related to the clear.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interference entails any contact by the attacker’s stick to the goalkeeper’s stick when making an attempt to “mirror” the goalkeeper’s stick, intercept a clear, or make a stick check.</li> <li>Women’s Field officials should signal “Advantage” if interference is observed on a clear, before whistling, to give themselves the opportunity to look up field and ensure that the goalkeeper’s team would not be disadvantaged by resetting the foul with the goalkeeper inside the Goal-Circle for the Goal-Circle foul.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 10</b>	<b>Rule 17.A.2, 17.A.13</b> An attack player stick checks the goalkeeper while they are in possession of the ball inside the Goal-Circle (while not attempting to clear the ball)
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should this be an immediate whistle?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> ; implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the goalkeeper gains possession of the ball in the Goal-Circle (not on a clear), if they are stick checked, this should be an immediate whistle. The attack player who checked the stick should be penalized for a Goal-Circle violation, 1m to the side of the Goal-Circle on the GLE.</li> <li>On the clear, an official may signal “Advantage” when the attacker interferes with the goalkeeper’s stick, to ensure the ball has an opportunity to get to its intended target. If the ball does not get to the intended target, or if the team clearing the ball does not gain a distinct advantage through the clear, bring the ball back to the Goal-Circle and penalize the attack for the Goal-Circle violation, 1m to the side on the Goal-Circle on the GLE.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 11</b>	<b>Rule NA</b> Roles & Responsibilities of a Table Official
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should a note be added to the Officiating Manual regarding fouls occurring in the Shared Substitution Area?</li> <li>Is the Table Official permitted to call Major fouls, like a Block or Illegal Contact, in the Substitution Area?</li> <li>What are the larger responsibilities of the Table Official/4<sup>th</sup> Official?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>DISCUSSION NEEDED</b> - Defer to Officiating Sub-Committee for final decision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This has been sent to the Officiating Committee in each lacrosse discipline. World Lacrosse is working to develop a list of responsibilities for the 4<sup>th</sup> Official that is more consistent across disciplines. For now, the Table Official will have the same responsibilities as before the Substitution Area changed.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 12</b>	<b>Rule 13.A.9.g</b> “False Starts”
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule 13.A.9.g: [...] The player awarded the Free Position <b>will not be penalised for a self-start when this is not permitted</b>, or if they attempt to self-start from a position further than a playing distance from the spot of the foul.</li> <li>Rule 13.A.9.g.i: To resume play, the official will reset the Free Position and allow the player to self-start from the correct position, or resume play with a whistle if the self-start was not permitted. However, <b>repeated instances of self-starting when / where not permitted</b> as described previously will result in a delay of game penalty.</li> <li>Towson interpretation of this rule detailed that a player should not be penalized for Self-Starting when it is not permitted EXCEPT when an attack player who has a Free Position on a hash mark Self-Starts prior to the whistle (i.e. a “False Start”). In this instance, the ball was turned over to the attack. The current Rule Book does not support this interpretation.</li> <li>Section in yellow highlight is the specific point of contention for officials.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and reevaluate following U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a Free Position on the Marking Area line or Hash Mark, when the attacker who was fouled “false starts”/self-starts before the whistle, defer to Rule 13.A.9.g: [...] The player awarded the Free Position <b>will not be penalised for a self-start when this is not permitted</b> [...].             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.e. On a Free Position, the attacking player who was fouled and subsequently “false starts”/self-starts from the Marking Area line/Hash Mark before the whistle <b>may reset</b> and await the whistle. This is not an automatic turnover to the defensive team.</li> <li>As per Rule 13.A.9.g.i, repeated instances of self-starting when / where not permitted as described previously will result in a delay of game penalty.</li> </ul> </li> <li>On a Throw or at the Draw, see Rule 19.A.19: When a Self-Start is not permitted, players must not move before the whistle or feint or simulate a movement that causes an opponent to move before the whistle, during a draw or a throw; may also be carded.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.e. On the Draw: this should be penalized as a Minor foul per Rule 13.B.2 <b>Early Entry</b>: Entering the center circle during the draw, until the whistle is a Minor foul and will be called if the player or their team gains a clear advantage because of the violation. To restart play, a Free Position for a Minor foul will be awarded to the nearest player at the spot of the ball.</li> <li>i.e. On the Throw: A player who feints or goes early on the throw, moving before the whistle is blown, results in a <b>change of possession</b>. The ball will be given to their opponent who did not move early or who did not feint moving early during the Throw. As this is a change of possession, not a foul, the player with the ball is only entitled to 2m of clear space at the whistle restart. <b>Whistle Start</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>As per Rule 19.A.19, a player who feints, simulating a start to intentionally force an opponent to start early or self-start when not permitted, may be carded.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 13</b>	<b>Rule 17.A.17.b</b> Defender illegally in Goal-Circle when ball is above GLE
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When a defensive player moves through the Goal-Circle when the ball is ABOVE the GLE, possessed by the attacking team, should this be an immediate whistle or do we hold it. Obviously, if there is a Shooting Space, Three Seconds or another Major foul committed by that defender then these should be signalled as per usual.</li> <li>Particularly when the attacking team is not on a scoring drive, should this be ignored, Advantaged, signalled immediately or something else?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – Defer to Officiating Sub-Committee & Athletes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All three committees would prefer to input a rule amendment that permits defense to move through the Goal-Circle without restrictions defined by the location of the ball in relation to the Goal Line Extended.</li> <li>For now, flow of the game should be prioritized. Officials should rely on the Advantage direction signal (as this is not a Major foul and therefore not eligible to be flagged) when they observe this foul and it is not impacting play. If it is impacting the play or specifically leads to a Shooting Space or Illegal Defending call, there should be an immediate whistle.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 14</b>	<b>Rule 21.A.1</b> Advantage arm signal on non-scoring drive plays in the Marking Area
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule 21.A.1: The Advantage Flag is a held whistle for a Major foul committed by the defending team when the attacking team is on a Scoring Play inside the AFA.</li> <li>Does this mean that fouls occurring inside the Marking Area on a non-scoring play, for instance, as the ball is moving away from the Goal-Circle, are eligible to be Advantaged (direction arm)? If no advantage is gained, Free Position awarded on a hash mark, but in this instance, officials are not “guaranteeing” players a hash mark for the play.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – Defer to Officiating Sub-Committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fouls occurring inside the AFA/Marking Area&amp; AFA below the GLE on a non-scoring drive (for example, as the ball is moving away from the Goal-Circle) may be Advantaged (direction arm).</li> <li>Editorial guidance may be useful to ensure that the Advantage direction signal is understood to be always permitted on the field, including inside the AFA, when the ball is not on a scoring play. See “Held Whistle” Guidance in Rule 19.B. and Rule 20.B and Rule 21, Advantage Flag.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 15</b>	<b>Rule 6 and Appendix G</b> Stop Pad (Ball Stop) in Goalkeeper’s Crosses
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Stop pad</b> (Ball stop): the rule book currently does not indicate clearly enough that a stop pad/ball stop needs to exist for a stick to be legal, particularly in reference to goalkeeper’s crosses.</li> <li>Only the following is included in relation to a field crosse: <i>Appendix G C.1 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.</i></li> <li>In the past there has been a requirement for the existence of a stop pad/ball stop in all crosses. Is this requirement still valid/needed?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately, editorial update in future Rule Book.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarification has been included in the Officiating Manual.</li> <li>Future Rule Books must include an editorial update to clarify that a Ball Stop must exist in a Goalkeeper’s crosse for the crosse to be legal.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic # 16</b>	<b>Rule 6 and Appendix G</b> Goalkeeper’s Crosse Attached to the Head with a Metal Screw
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In neither Rule 6 or the Appendix G it is mentioned that the goalkeepers crosse should be attached with a metal screw to the head.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately, editorial update in future Rule Book.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Editorial update required in a future edition of the Rule Book. Add the following sentence to Rule 6 A.3.A.4.b to match the field crosse descriptor: Metal screws with rounded heads will be used (recessed) to attach the head of a plastic molded head Crosse to the shaft.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #17</b>	<b>Rule 20.A.2 Block, Rule 20.A.14 Illegal Pick</b> Block/Illegal Pick
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20.A.2 Block: A defender moves into the path of an opponent without giving the player the space &amp; time to stop and/or change direction</li> <li>20.A.14 Illegal Pick: A player must not set a moving or stationary pick that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is out of an opponent’s Visual Field (blind), <u>and</u></li> <li>Does not allow enough time or space for the opponent to stop or change direction and contact occurs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the moment the following case is not covered by the rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An attack player sets a pick that is <b>IN</b> the opponent’s visual field, but the opponent does not have enough time or space for the opponent to stop or change direction and contact occurs.</li> <li>Should this be no foul since they are on the attacking team and Illegal Picks are generally understood to be an offensive or neutral zone action?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>For an Illegal Pick both requirements: out of the visual field <u>and</u> does not allow enough time, need to be met. For a Block only the requirement: does not allow enough space &amp; time... is required. Is this intended?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Officiating Manual will describe the rules for Block &amp; Illegal Pick as being related. Future editorial review of the Block and Illegal Pick rules will most likely combine the two fouls, so the language is clear about the circumstances surrounding what constitutes a Block/Illegal Pick foul.</li> </ul>

**Topic #18** Rule 24 Definitions  
Goal-Circle & Marking Area

**Concern:**

- Is the Goal-Circle part of the Marking Area?
- In the rules the Marking Area excludes the Goal-Circle. In Rule 24 Definition of the Marking Area refers it to Diagram 8 which is shown below. Is this correct?



*Rules Sub-Committee Note: In the **Free Position Set ups in the August 27 Presentation** that the Rules Sub-Committee prepare, presented, and circulated, **we treated the entire Goal-Circle as if it is part of the Marking Area, including the part of the Goal-Circle which is below the Goal Line Extended (GLE)**. This was incorrect. Upon further review of the Rules, this decision has been amended to speed up and simplify foul set-ups based on where the foul occurs within the Goal-Circle (above or below the GLE).*

*An updated version of the August 27 Presentation will be circulated along with this document and the Officiating Manual to clarify via diagrams the specific foul set-ups associated with defensive Major and Minor fouls that occur inside the Goal-Circle with distinctions between fouls occurring ABOVE and BELOW the Goal Line Extended.*

**Status:** RULES SUB-COMMITTEE CONSENSUS REACHED – implement immediately.

- The Goal-Circle above the GLE is considered to be part of the Marking Area.
- The Goal-Circle below the GLE is considered to be part of the AFA below the GLE. It is not part of the Marking Area.
- This issue has been flagged for future editorial review as some foul set-ups require clarification.
- The diagrams in the August 27 document have been amended and additional slides added to clarify the foul set-ups above/below the GLE in the Goal-Circle. That updated presentation deck should be recirculated along with the Officiating Manual and this document.
- Moving forward:
  - Major or Minor fouls BELOW the GLE but in the Goal-Circle will be set-up on the nearest dot, as if they occurred below the GLE.
  - Major or Minor fouls ABOVE the GLE but in the Goal-Circle will be set-up along the Marking Area line or hash mark, as if they occurred inside the MA.
- A clarification is required from the August 27 presentation in relation to Major/Minor fouls that occur in the Goal-Circle below the GLE. During this presentation, a Minor foul occurring in the Goal-Circle below the GLE was shown to be set-up on the Marking Area line (slide 39). This is incorrect. The foul set-up should have been set at the nearest dot.
- Foul Set-Up references:
  - Reference Rule 19.B.9 for Minor fouls in the Marking Area (including the Goal-Circle above the GLE)
  - Reference Rule 19.B.8 Guidance for Minor fouls below the GLE in the AFA (including the Goal-Circle below the GLE)
  - Reference Rule 20.B.4 for Major fouls in the Marking Area (including the Goal-Circle above the GLE)
  - Reference Rule 20.B.5 for Major fouls below the GLE in the AFA (including in the Goal-Circle below the GLE)



<b>Topic #19</b>	<b>Rule 23 Warning Cards</b> Same Player, Two Cards Awarded before Restart of Play
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scenario from an earlier version of the Officiating Manual, Rule 23:</li> <li><u>Scenario 9</u>: A Blue player receives a Yellow Card for a Swipe. As they are exiting the field, they use derogatory language towards an opponent the official deems to be egregious. The official awards the Blue player a Red Card (not a Yellow/Red Card). <b>The Blue team will play down for a total of 10 minutes (not 12 minutes and not down two players for 2 minutes and then down one player for an additional 8 minutes). The Red card trumps the Yellow Card that was previously issued.</b></li> <li>Please confirm this is correct.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>RULES SUB-COMMITTEE CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately, clarify in Officiating Manual & update the scenario listed above.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The above scenario is incorrect. In this scenario, penalty time served should be 12 consecutive minutes total: the 2-minute foul followed by the 10-minute foul served, served by the same player who was awarded both cards.</li> <li>Updated for clarity in manual as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scenario 9: A Blue player receives a Yellow Card for a Swipe. As they are exiting the field, they use derogatory language towards an opponent the official deems is unacceptable. The official awards the Blue player a subsequent Yellow-Red Card for Misconduct. In this scenario, penalty time should be 7 consecutive minutes total: the 2-minute foul followed by the 5-minute foul served by the same player. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The table must understand that this will need to be recorded on the game sheet in a specific way to reflect that the fouls occurred during the same stoppage of play: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Y – 2 min – 10:01 to 8:01</li> <li>Y/R - 5 min (10:01) 8:01 to 3:01</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Topic #20</b>	<b>Rule 19 Body Ball</b> Advantage & Body Ball
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From an earlier draft of the Officiating Manual, RE: Body Ball:</li> <li><i>A player must not allow any part of their body to deliberately impede, accelerate or change the direction of the ball to <b>player’s or team’s advantage.</b></i></li> <li><i>There are specific guidelines for judging potential Body Ball fouls. These guidelines are included to give officials a common set of criteria by which to determine a Body Ball foul. <b>The Body Ball call tests an official’s ability to determine “advantage vs. disadvantage.” Keep in mind that a “No Call” is a <u>decision</u> by an official not to blow the whistle to stop play. The following are questions that officials must ask themselves to determine whether a ball played off a player’s body is a “distinct advantage” to that player or their team...</b></i></li> <li>Nathalie raised a question indicated below, based on the way the rule is written.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>RULES SUB-COMMITTEE CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Player must not allow any part of their body to deliberately impede, accelerate or change the direction of the ball.</li> <li>A Body Ball foul should be called regardless of whether the Body Ball was to a team or player’s advantage. It does not matter if a player does not gain a distinct advantage through the Body Ball so long as it was a deliberate body ball. When it is deliberate, it should be signalled as a foul. However, as a Minor foul, officials may hold their whistle (Advantage) to maintain the flow of the game when they observe a Body Ball that is about to be possessed or picked up by the team that did not foul.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #21</b>	<b>Rule 11.A.3 - 11.A.14</b> Attack Foul Nullifying a Goal
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two scenarios from a previous version of the Officiating Manual for Review:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Scenario 7: The ball carrier takes a shot on goal (no raised flag) and scores as their teammate commits a Major foul off-ball. The official deems the foul to not be cardable. The whistle to signify the off-ball foul sounded after the ball fully crossed the goal line. GOAL STANDS. Restart play at the centerline with a Draw with possession at centre and a player 4m to the side.</li> <li>○ Scenario 8: The ball carrier takes a shot on goal (no raised flag) and scores as their teammate commits a Major foul off-ball. The official deems the foul to be cardable. The whistle to signify the off-ball foul sounded after the ball fully crossed the goal line. GOAL STANDS. Award the card. Play will restart with a Major foul Free Position awarded to the team who was fouled at the centerline. Any opponent may serve the Free Position by going 4m to the side to restart play.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rule 11.A. should include a parameter that when an attacker commits a foul as they score a goal - the goal does not count. Also need to address the instance where an attacker’s teammate commits a foul that is not a part of the scoring play - should the goal be nullified?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following Hong Kong World Championships 2024.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “A goal is not scored when” (Rule 11.A.3-14) requires editorial update in a future edition of the rule book to clarify that attacking fouls that occur prior to the ball fully crossing the goal line will result in NO GOAL.</li> <li>• In the below scenarios, the foul occurs after the ball has fully crossed the goal line, so the goals will stand.</li> <li>• <u>Scenario 7</u>: The ball carrier takes a shot on goal (no raised flag) and scores as their teammate commits a Major foul off-ball. The official deems the foul to not be cardable. The foul occurred after the ball fully crossed the goal line. GOAL STANDS. Restart play at the centerline with possession at centre awarded to the centre of the team who was fouled. The centre player from the team who fouled goes 4m to the side. <u>Note</u>: the foul occurred <u>after the ball fully crossed the goal line</u>. If this cannot be fully established, and the officials are uncertain whether the foul occurred before or after the ball fully crossed the goal line, then this scenario will result in a NO GOAL. Officials should stop the clock and meet to discuss before making a decision.</li> <li>• <u>Scenario 8</u>: The ball carrier takes a shot on goal (no raised flag) and scores as their teammate commits a Major foul off-ball. The official deems the foul to be cardable. The foul occurred after the ball fully crossed the goal line. GOAL STANDS. Award the card. Restart play at the centerline with possession at centre awarded to the centre of the team who was fouled. The centre player from the team who fouled goes 4m to the side. <u>Note</u>: the foul occurred <u>after the ball fully crossed the goal line</u>. If this cannot be fully established, and the officials are uncertain whether the foul occurred before or after the ball fully crossed the goal line, then this scenario will result in a NO GOAL. Officials should stop the clock and meet to discuss before making a decision.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #22</b>	<b>Rule 21 Advantage Flag</b> “Neutral” Set-Up Following a Flagged Card When the Goalkeeper Makes the Save to End the Scoring Play
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21.B.7 If a defender commits a Major foul that must be carded when the Scoring Play ends with the goalkeeper making a save or a goal is not scored, the Free Position will be set up as described in Rule 21.B.2, 21.B.4 or 21.B.4.</li> <li>• See 20.B.4.a When the foul is committed by any player on the defending team (i.e. including goalkeeper): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Free Position is set on the Marking Area line, at the hash mark nearest to the spot of the foul.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When a goalkeeper makes a save to end a flagged play where a card will be issued, the foul set-up used to be where the 15m line met the GLE. Lines have since changed, but now the rules indicate that following a saved shot, the attacking team is entitled to a subsequent Free Position when a card is issued. The former ruling, which with our current field lines would put the “neutral” point of the set-up at the corner where the Marking Area line meets the GLE, did not give the attack two opportunities to score for the same foul.</li> <li>• Do we know why this was changed?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>RULES SUB-COMMITTEE CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rules committee will review for the next rules cycle in the context of creating a “double advantage” favouring the attacking team.</li> <li>• The Rule Book is clear. Defer to 21.B.7 as it is written in the Rule Book – restart will be set on the Marking Area line, at the hash mark nearest to the spot of the foul.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #23</b>	<b>Rule 17.A.1</b> Intentionally Not Playing the Ball in the Goal-Circle (Defense)
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-Second Count in G-C - Can the defensive team leave the ball loose in the Goal-Circle for an extended period of time?</li> <li>• Should the impetus be on the Defensive team to quickly clear the ball from the Goal-Circle?</li> <li>• When a ball becomes lodged, or is out-of-reach out of the attacking team, should the 5-Second Count automatically start once the ball is dislodged, even if the defense leaves the ball and chooses to not pick it up to run down the clock/waste time?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Related rules to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 17.A.4 When inside the Goal-Circle, the goalkeeper, or the defender must move the ball out of the Goal-Circle within 5 seconds of gaining Possession of the ball in the Goal-Circle.</li> <li>○ 17.A.10 The goalkeeper must remove a ball lodged in the goal netting, their clothing or pads, and place it in their Crosse and proceed with the game. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Guidance: The Official may signal time-out to assist the goalkeeper with dislodging the ball from their clothing, equipment, or the goal netting. The goalkeeper will start with possession and the 5-second count will begin at the whistle to restart play.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ 17.A.20 When inside the Goal-Circle, they must remove a ball lodged in the goal netting or their Crosse, place it in their Crosse and proceed with the game. (17.A.10)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the attacking team is <i>challenging for possession</i> of a loose ball in the Goal-Circle, meaning the ball is <b>accessible</b> to them to scoop up, then the 5-second count should <b>not</b> begin.</li> <li>• If the attacking team is not challenging for possession of a loose ball in the Goal-Circle, the defensive team should make a move to possess the ball. A loose ball in the Goal-Circle should not be seen as an opportunity for the defensive team to delay the game.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #24</b>	<b>Rule 19.A.11, 17.A</b> Goalkeeper Covering & Goalkeeper Possession in the Goal-Circle
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goalie covers the ball outside of the crease -&gt; Possible cover call if an opponent is also close.</li> <li>• Goalie covers the ball outside of the crease with no one around but outside the Goal-Circle – does the 5-Second count start?</li> <li>• Does Possession/5-second count only start when the goalie has the ball covered inside the crease or in their stick while they are grounded inside? If trapped by their stick and they are inside the Goal-Circle, but the trap is outside, should the possession count start?</li> </ul>
<b>Status</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Rule 17 POSSESSION IN THE GOAL-CIRCLE - 17.A.1 In the Goal-Circle the goalkeeper or a defender has possession of the ball if they have one or both feet Grounded in the Goal-Circle and             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ i. the ball is in their Crosse, or</li> <li>○ ii. the ball is in the Goal-Circle AND either in the pocket or trapped under the goalkeeper’s Crosse.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• When the goalkeeper has <i>possession</i> of the ball, the 5-second count should start.</li> <li>• When a goalkeeper Covers the ball (Minor foul) outside of the Goal-Circle and in doing so they are preventing an opponent from making a legal play on the ball, penalize the Minor foul.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #25</b>	<b>Rule 19.B.4, 19.A.4</b> Goalkeeper in Attacking Zone vs. Goalkeeper goal
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification required: Goalkeeper in Attacking Zone vs. Goalkeeper goal. If a goalkeeper is both in the attacking end and scores a goal, which Minor foul set-up takes precedence?             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 19.B.4 <i>If a goalkeeper is penalized for entering their team’s Attacking Area, they must move to the Midfield Area and 4m to the side of the nearest opponent, who will be awarded a Free Position on the restraining-line which the goalkeeper illegally crossed.</i></li> <li>○ Vs.</li> <li>○ 19.A.4 <i>Goalkeeper Goal Score: No goalkeeper can shoot or otherwise put the ball into the opposing team’s goal. -- Foul set-up would be at the 15m Marking Area for Minor foul.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• In either instance, is the fastest/simplest way to restart play to give the ball to the GK who was “scored” against?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>RULES SUB-COMMITTEE CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarified in Officiating Manual.</li> <li>• Officials should be aware of both rules, and if a goalkeeper moves into the <i>Attacking Area</i>, they should be penalized immediately. A missed application of Rule 19.B.4 is the only reason why these two foul set-ups would be in conflict with each other.</li> <li>• The Rules Sub-Committee will reevaluate a goalkeeper goal being a Minor foul during the next rules cycle.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #26</b>	<b>Rule 16</b> Goalkeeper Throws
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the goalkeeper permitted to take part in a throw? Are they at an unfair advantage given the size and added length of their Crosse?</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>RULES SUB-COMMITTEE CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Rule 17.A.18, when the goalkeeper is completely outside the Goal-Circle, they lose all of their goalkeeping privileges.</li> <li>• They are not currently restricted by any rule from participating in a Throw.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #27</b>	<b>Rule 19.A.7</b> Illegal Crosse – Broken Crosse
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does a stick that breaks or loses the head need to be dropped to the ground immediately and the player whose stick it was exit the field immediately? Can they carry their broken stick off the field so long as they do not engage in the play (in case the stick could be mended, and who is going to otherwise pick it up and take it off the field?).</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defer to Rule 19.A.7 A player must not take an active part in the game unless they are holding a legal Crosse.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance: A player changing sticks must exit the field through the substitution gate for the exchange.</li> </ul> </li> <li>As a player may not participate in a game without a legal Crosse, they should not drop an illegal or broken Crosse, but carry it with them to their team bench. At their team bench they may substitute with a teammate or exchange their broken/illegal Crosse with a legal Crosse before returning to the field.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #28</b>	<b>Rule 12.A.10</b> Restarts Following a Time-Out
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The player who was fouled and they stay on the field (no injury) but they or their coach request a time-out, do they have to be the one to restart with the ball? Does the person who fouled them (if no card) serve 4m behind/to the side, or can they be substituted during the time-out?</li> <li>The exception being if either of them were injured on the play and removed from the field.</li> <li>If there was a timeout called after a boundary ball, does the same apply? Ball goes out of bounds, #14 is identified as the closest player so they go to pick up the ball and bring it back in. They or their coach request a time-out. Can they be substituted for a teammate as there was no foul?</li> <li><b>Related - 14.A.1 Substitution</b> – suggest to amend this rule to dictate that subs are possible at any time <i>unless players are actively involved in a foul set-up (person who was fouled or committed the foul)</i> - if that is how the Rules committee rules in this matter.</li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When a time-out is called following a foul, play must be restarted with the individuals involved with the foul. The player who was fouled and their offender (4m behind/to the side) must restart play.</li> <li>Exception: if the player who was fouled was injured on the play, a substitute may take their spot for the restart.</li> <li>When a time-out is called following a boundary ball or water break restart, the player who was nearest to the ball when it went out of bounds or in possession of the ball when the water break was called MAY substitute prior to the restart. If a water break is signalled during a foul, the foul must be administered, and the players involved in the foul may not substitute before the play restarts.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic #29</b>	<b>Rule 3.B.a-c, Rule 19.A.5-9</b> Goal Scored with an Illegal Crosse – Restart Position
<b>Concern:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A defensive team requests an Illegal Crosse Inspection against a shooter <b>who scores a goal</b>. The Crosse is deemed to be illegal. Where does the play restart?</li> <li>• Rules to consider:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3.B.1.a At any time during play, an official may take time-out to inspect the pocket of a field Crosse.</li> <li>○ 3.B.1.b Any player on the field may request an official to inspect the pocket of an opponent's Crosse when their team has possession of a Dead Ball or directly after a goal is scored.</li> <li>○ 3.B.1.c If at any time during play the ball becomes lodged in a field player's Crosse, the Crosse no longer meets specifications. An official 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. (19.A.5, 19.A.8, 19.A.9)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>CONSENSUS REACHED</b> – implement immediately and review following the U20 World Championships in Hong Kong, 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Crosse inspection should occur at the spot where the attacker is standing when they are requested to drop their Crosse. As per Rule 3.B.1.a, the official should signal time-out before inspecting the Crosse. If the Crosse is deemed to be illegal, the goal will not count. Penalize as a Minor Foul at the spot where the Crosse was inspected. This could be in the MA (and if so, the set-up will be along the MA line, in line with the foul) or beyond the AFA, depending on how long following the goal the stick check was requested. The nearest opponent, who may or may not be the goalkeeper, will be given the ball, at the spot of the foul/Crosse inspection. The Illegal Crosse will be taken out of the game by the officials and the attacker whose Crosse was deemed illegal needs to get a new Crosse from the bench. The attacker then will go 4m to the side of the opponent awarded the ball. All other players must be 4m away. Whistle start.</li> </ul>