

## VOLUME 4

## CALLS FROM THE REFEREE - TECHINICAL \& MINOR FOULS

Last edition of Lax IQ we covered personal or major fouls (the more serious infractions). This edition will cover the less serious infractions resulting from technical or minor fouls.

## TECHINCAL FOULS - BOYS

## Penalty:

A technical foul can result in a change of possession if the ball is loose when the foul occurs, your team has possession, or your team is entitled to possession. If the opposing team has the ball it will result in a 30 second penalty.

Push: Pushing a player down from behind.
Illegal Offensive Screen: An offensive player may not move to block or impede a defensive player from blocking the player he is trying to defend. A player may stand motionless in a vertical position and have a defensive player make contact without a penalty.

Crease Violations/Goalie Interference: Stepping into the opponents crease or making contact with the goalie inside of his assigned crease.

Illegal Procedure: This is the catchall call of lacrosse. Doing anything that is outside of the proper play of the game. i.e. Playing without a stick, playing from out of bounds, moving too early on a faceoff, having too many players on the field.

Conduct Foul: This is the lesser version of an unsportsmanlike conduct and is solely at the discretion of the official. Usually, this penalty will be used for improper behavior of a lesser severity. Talking back to an official, exchanging heated words with the opposing team, etc.

Hold: Impeding an opposing player's movement by grabbing or withholding him.
Offsides: Is often misunderstood and is one of the hardest calls for a referee to make. It is much easier to see onside/offsides from the stands and benches than it is on the field. Teams may not have MORE than the allotted number of players on each half of the field. They ARE allowed to have fewer. Any player can run anywhere on the field, but the proper number of players must be maintained on each side of the field.

| Division | \# of Players <br> on Field | Max Offensive Players | Max Defensive Players |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U9 | 7 v 7 <br> U1 | 4 players $~ 2 ~ A t t a c k, ~ 2 ~ M i d f i e l d ~$ <br> $6 ~ p l a y e r s ~=~ 3 ~ A t t a c h, ~ 3 ~ M i d f i e l d ~$ | 5 players $~=~ 2 ~ D e f e n s e, ~ 2 ~ M i d f i e l d, ~ 1 ~ G o a l i e ~$ <br> 7 players $~-~ 3 ~ D e f e n s e, ~ 3 ~ M i d f i e l d, ~ 1 ~ G o a l i e ~$ |

Ward or Warding Off: A player in possession of the ball may not use his free hand or arm to hold, push, or control the direction of the movement of an opponent's crosse or body when applying a check. A player with both hands on his stick may not use his hand or arm to push the body of the player applying a check.

Interference: A player cannot interfere with the free movement of an opponent unless that opponent has possession of the ball, the ball is in-flight and within 5 yards of the opponent, or both players are within 5 yards of a loose ball.

## MINOR FOULS - GIRLS

## Penalty:

For minor fouls, the defender is moved four meters away in the direction from which she approached the player. For minor fouls committed within the 12 -meter fan or Critical Scoring Area (CSA), the fouled player is moved to the nearest spot on the fan and is granted an indirect free position (must pass before scoring).

Cover: Players cannot guard (or "cover") a ground ball with her foot or crosse of stick.
Offsides: Is often misunderstood and is one of the hardest calls for a referee to make. It is much easier to see onside/offsides from the stands and benches than it is on the field. Teams may not have MORE than the allotted number of players over the restraining line. They ARE allowed to have fewer. Any player can run anywhere on the field, but the proper number of players must be maintained behind the restraining line. The restraining line does change as the players advance to middle school divisions. In middle school, the restraining line moves to the 30 yard line instead of the midfield (or 50 yd line). So defensive players can advance all the way to the offensive team's 30 yard line and attackers can play defense (or ride) all the way to the other team's 30 yard line.

| Division | \# of <br> Players <br> on Field | Max Offensive Players | Max Defensive Players | Restraining <br> Line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| U9 | 6 v 6 | 4 players = 2 Attack, 2 Midfield | 4 players = 2 Defense, 2 Midfield | Midfield <br> U11 <br> 7 v 7 |
| 4 players = 2 Attack, 2 Midfield | 5 players = 2 Defense, 2 Midfield, 1 Goalie | Midfield |  |  |
| U13/U15 | 12 v 12 | 7 players = 4 Attack, 3 Midfield | 8 players = 4 Defense, 3 Midfield, 1 Goalie | 30 yard line |

Middie Back - If a defender crosses the restraining line with the ball, a midfielder must stay back in order to maintain the correct number of defensive players on the defensive side of the field. You will hear players yelling "Middie Back" to tell a midfielder to stay on the defensive side of the field in order to avoid an offsides penalty.

Holding: Where a player impedes the movement of an opponent or the opponent's stick.
Interference: When a player interferes with the free movement of an opponent who is not in possession of the ball. Is often called when a player does not remain completely still when setting a pick.

Pushing: Occurs when a player shoves an opponent from behind.
Stalling: Occurs when a team intentionally holds the ball, without going towards the goal, with the intention of running time off the clock.

