

2018 MPSSAA BOYS LACROSSE QUIZ #1 - ANSWERS

HOW CLOSELY DID YOU READ THE 2018 RULE CHANGES AND INTERPRETATIONS?

1. ANSWER: 3 inches.
2. ANSWER: For some reason, the requirement of tape 6 inches down from the throat of the stick was omitted from Rule 4-3 (n.), found on page 32 in the 2017 rule book. Therefore, it has been my philosophy that if the NFHS rule book is silent, then we resort to the 2017-2018 NCAA rule, which does continue to mandate this 6-inch requirement as found under Rule 3-5 (b.) Mechanic #15, on page # 29.

Therefore, I would determine for the purpose of scoring the “correct” answer, either answer will suffice, however, for the sake of consistency both with past NFHS rules and present NCAA rules, that the 6-inch requirement continue to be enforced until a modification can be made or at least addressed by the 2019 NFHS Rules Committee.

3. ANSWER: FALSE – A working horn can either be hand held or part of the scoreboard. This year, more than any other, it is important to make sure there is a working horn, otherwise it is a technical foul which should be penalized as “illegal procedure”. (see also Rule 6-5 (s.) on page 71.)
4. ANSWER: TRUE, GOAL COUNTS - Just like Rule 1-9-1 where lack of a legal uniform or other required protective equipment (other than a mouthpiece) is penalized, it is considered that this non-conformity to the rules does NOT give the player an advantage in scoring the goal, so therefore in both of these cases, the goal will count. The only case where a goal would not count would be if the STICK of the SCORER is found to be illegal prior to the next face-off. Otherwise, unless the mouthpiece is stuck in the top of his helmet or absent altogether, it is safer for the official to ASSUME the mouthpiece “came out during play”. Regardless, Rule 1.9.1 SIT E cites that the goal still counts. If the referee is going to make this mouthpiece call, Rule 1-9-1, Sit B allows the official to stop play prior the goal being scored to administer a technical foul and award the ball to the opposing team. Better to get it before the goal is scored afterwards.

PHILOSOPHY: Better for the official to make the call before the goal is scored, otherwise it would be MY philosophy that I know it came out “as a result of the play”.

5. ANSWER: FALSE - Nowhere in rule 6-10 “STALLING” does it mandate the keeper be in the crease. As an aside, neither does the NCAA rule 6 b4 (p.70) require the keeper to be inside the crease. While it may be assumed, there is no such requirement. However, the official still needs to make a judgment that the offensive player was making what he or she constitutes as a shot for this rule to be applied. Under this rule, a goalie who leaves the crease to jump ride either a player bringing in the ball from out of bounds or to play a player during live play, it could be possible that the offensive player seeing an open goal, could take what the official considers to be a legitimate shot and conceivably terminate the stall warning by hitting the goalkeeper in his path.

PHILOSOPHY: I say don't look for trouble, nor try to impress you know the rule, but don't read into what is not in the rules.

6. Regarding the slow whistle technique, this year, as long as the team retains possession, they can now take it out of the attack goal area. TRUE/FALSE Rule 7-8

ANSWER: TRUE - As long as the ball does not hit the ground, under a “slow whistle,” a team can take the ball out of the attack goal area, UNLESS they are required by rule, such as they are leading by fewer than 4 goals during the last two minutes of the game or have been warned for stalling by the officials, which would then require the ball to remain in possession (off the ground) inside the attack goal area. (see Rule 7-8-2j)

7. ANSWER: FALSE - The old rule found in both the 2016 and 2017 rule books defined that the 2nd defensive foul had to occur while the ball was in the opponent’s attack goal area, but no longer. In the final two minutes of the game, if there is a 2nd defensive foul anywhere on the field of play, unless there is a SCORING PLAY IMMINENT, play is stopped and fouls administered.

PHILOSOPHY: This rule helps protect players where the score is lopsided at the end of the game and can lead to desperate measures by a losing team in an attempt to retrieve the ball, sometimes leading to unnecessary fouls.

8. ANSWER: FALSE - The NFHS rule book is silent on this CLARIFICATION, however the NFHS power point which addressed the 2018 rule changes addressed this issue. Likewise, the college rule book under scoring rules 4-10, 4-11, and 4-28 clarifies that a shot released PRIOR to the horn at the end of a period WILL result in a goal if it deflects off of a defensive player, but NOT off an offensive player.

PHILOSOPHY: Like basketball, a shot is a shot as long as it was underway PRIOR to the sounding of the horn.

9. ANSWER: TRUE - UNLIKE NCAA, where stalling CANNOT be called in a man down situation, NFHS permits a stall warning to be issued whenever the officials feel the team in possession is NOT attacking the goal EVEN when they are down a man. In your pre-game, please remember to communicate your signal to your partner(s) for an impending stall warning. It looks so much better when ALL officials come up with the signal at the same time.

10. ANSWER: FALSE - While the signal is essentially the same as in the crease call, it is somehow omitted from the NFHS rule book and referenced in the NCAA book under signal #16 as “Re-entry of the Crease or Over and Back”. The proper implementation of this signal is to be from side to side and over the head, as illustrated below.

PHILOSOPHY: GOOD signals can communicate good officiating! Practice them standing still and make eye contact with the table or into the camera and give with conviction, which helps sell the call, especially if it was a somewhat controversial call.

