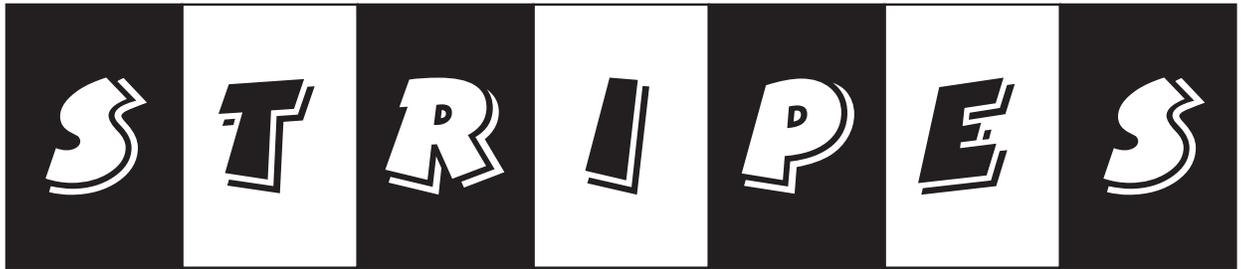




113 W. University Parkway, Baltimore, MD 21210 • 410-235-6882



The official newsletter of the Men's Division Officials Council

Welcome to the MDOC Newsletter!

This is the first edition of the MDOC Newsletter, which will be published on a varied schedule, with a goal of once every one to two months during the season and every two to four months in the off season. It will be published in electronic format only and e-mailed to all MDOC members.

The frequency of publication will depend largely on how much material is submitted, and that depends on you. Please feel free to submit:

- Game situations and rules questions.
- Articles about officiating principles.
- Articles about specific men's officials.
- Photos and graphics relevant to officiating.
- News from your area.

- Articles about training techniques or programs.
- Articles about recruiting techniques.
- Quiz questions.
- Amusing anecdotes about officiating.
- Humor pieces, jokes, and cartoons.
- Letters to the editor.

In short, if it has to do with men's lacrosse officiating or will be of interest to most men's lacrosse officials, send it in. The more material we receive, the more frequently we'll publish.

All submissions we use will be credited, and—for feature articles and significant contributions that we use, or even for several smaller ones—we'll send you a "Stripes" T-shirt.

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E-mail

Electronic mail is the primary method that US Lacrosse and the MDOC use to contact you, and having a valid e-mail address on file is the only way to receive this newsletter. If your e-mail address changes, be sure to let us know by e-mailing membership services at epiper@uslacrosse.org

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Online testing for NCAA and NFHS rules

There are two online tests available for US Lacrosse Men's Officials this year, one for COC officials (covering NCAA rules) and one for all MDOC officials (covering NFHS rules). You can login, read about the tests, download the tests, or take the tests at:

tinyurl.com/y6b4l9

COC Rules Test

Now in its third year, the annual COC test is open online to all current COC officials. The test, based on 2007 NCAA rules and mechanics, will be open until January 31, 2007, at which time the Membership Department will send the test results to the District Governors.

You will need to have your membership number to login to the testing site. To obtain your membership information, go to: <https://secure.uslacrosse.org/m.cfm>.

This year's test is 100 questions and you will have one chance and 90 minutes to complete it once you enter the actual test; a passing score is 80. The computer will prompt you to ensure you don't enter the test until you are ready to complete it. The Training Committee strongly recommends logging in, downloading the test, working out your answers, then officially taking the test on the computer when you are ready. The

test is compatible with standard internet browsers for both PC and Macintosh computers.

If you experience technical difficulties, please e-mail sportdevelopment@uslacrosse.org. Please allow enough time to complete the test before the deadline in the event that you should experience technical difficulties.

NFHS Rules Test

For the second year, MDOC officials looking to brush up, review, and generally improve their officiating knowledge at the NFHS level may take a multiple choice rules test absolutely free. The test emphasizes the difference between NCAA and NFHS rules, so it is particularly useful to officials who work games under both rule sets.

The test will remain open through the spring with monthly results sent to District Liaisons to the Training Committee (DLTCs) and District Governors. Participants may take the test as often as they wish for learning purposes. The test is not timed and may be downloaded before taking.

There is no set "passing score" for the NFHS test. However, local lacrosse officials associations may choose to use this test for their high school officials and set a minimum score.

Game Management

Part I



by Harold Buck

This is the first in a series of articles about game management in men's lacrosse. It will eventually be adapted for use with the US Lacrosse Level 1 and 2 Training Manual. If you have additional suggestions or ideas about game management, please send them to lax.ref@comcast.net

One of the most important aspects of officiating is game management, which refers to the techniques officials use to keep the game running smoothly, cleanly, and without incident. To a large degree, experienced officials manage the game based on instincts and “feel,” which can't easily be taught. However, there are many principles of game management that can be taught.

Assigning

Good game management begins with good assigning. When officials are assigned to a game they aren't prepared to handle—for whatever reason—it's a recipe for an out-of-control game. Thus, before making an assignment, the assignor must be sure to consider:

- The experience level of the officials.
- How close the game is likely to be.

- The importance of the game.
- The skill level of the teams involved.
- Whether the teams involved have a “history” with each other.
- Whether the teams involved have a “history” with one or more of the officials in the crew.
- Whether the officials have any ties to either of the teams involved.
- The dynamics or personalities of the officials in the crew.
- The historical conduct of the coaches.

Most assignors are faced with the difficult task of covering too many games with too few officials, so they sometimes feel pressured to assign officials to games beyond their level of experience. This must be resisted at all costs: it is far better to tell the teams that a game cannot be covered and that it must be rescheduled than to use officials who, in the assignor's judgment, aren't ready. When officials are forced into a game beyond their level of ability, it usually results in a bad experience and often results in the officials quitting, exacerbating the officials shortage.

A good rule of thumb is that—except in the case of an extraordinarily gifted new lacrosse official, such as an experienced official from another sport or an experienced lacrosse player who quickly digests the rules and mechanics—a first- or second-year official should never work a Varsity game with another first- or second-year official. In some cases, pairing a third-year official with a first- or second-year official may be appropriate, especially late in the season, but in general the youngest officials should work games with the most experienced officials whenever possible.

As a new official, you might not know which games are likely to be trouble, but you'll very quickly learn who the experienced officials are and who the teams with a “reputation” are. If you are assigned a game that you don't feel comfortable taking, it is better to discuss it with your assignor than to walk into a bad situation.

Finally, a good assignor should know the newer officials well enough to know who is ready to start handling more challenging games. Pairing an up-and-coming official with a strong veteran for a challenging game is both a reward for the newer official and a chance for him to learn how to manage a difficult game, since until you get a

chance to apply it, most of game management is just theory.

Pre-game

What you do in the twenty minutes before the game can have a tremendous impact on your game management. Showing up to the field with plenty of time to spare in a neat, clean uniform, carrying yourself professionally as you inspect the field, introduce yourself to the coaches, and conduct your coach's certifications all create the feeling that you know what you're doing. The coaches come to expect this routine, and if you deviate from it they will start out questioning your abilities before you make a single call.

It is also important to establish a rapport with the table personnel. Give them as much information and instruction as they can handle, because a smooth-operating table area goes a long way in game management. There are printed guidelines for timers and scorers available on the US Lacrosse MDOC Resources Page (tinyurl.com/yj7x5k) which serve as a "cheat sheet" to help them stay on track; giving these to the table personnel often helps. In any case, make sure they know to call you over if they are unsure about anything.

Take the time to make sure the table is equipped with a working horn and a timing device. If there is a visible scoreboard, find out if the clock will be used and if it has an automatic horn for the end of the period. If not, be clear with the timer about the procedure for the end of the period.

Ideally, you will get to the game early enough to check the field thoroughly. However, no matter how rushed you are, you must check the goals before the opening face-off. It's best to check them 20 minutes or so before the game so the home coach has time to fix them if necessary, then check them again right after the coin toss to make sure there are no balls left in the goal and no new holes. If you don't check and there is a questionable goal and a hole in the net, one of the coaches is going to be furious.

What you do in the twenty minutes before the game can have a tremendous impact on your game management.

The pre-game period is also a time for officials to communicate with each other. At higher levels, the pre-game may last an hour or more; at lower levels, it may consist of talking for a few minutes in the parking lot before taking the field. One of the first things to decide on a crew is where the crewmembers are going to officiate. Would the inexperienced official feel better working the far side of the field the entire game? How about in the closing minutes of a tight game? Do you want the experienced official on the bench side? The officials should also review mechanics, discuss any new

rules interpretations, and determine if there are any special circumstances that they need to consider.

Face-offs

There are a few situations involving face-offs that offer good examples of how you can manage the game.

Before the face-off, make certain you have the correct number of players in the correct areas. You are required to do this by the rules, and if you let a face-off begin without the correct number of players on the field you can't hope to keep the game settled when the ball is live. Some crews assign a crewmember to count the same team all game; other crews count both teams all through the game. In any case, never start play through a "stop" sign from one of your partners.

On any face-off, be absolutely certain that there is possession before announcing it and winding your arm. If a player scoops the ball and has it immediately checked out of his stick—even if you could technically have called possession—let the play continue. You're far better able to manage a ground-ball situation with six players fighting for the ball than with 12 (or 18, if the ball is at midfield).

Once a face-off has commenced, all crew members should feel free to make a call in the scrimmage area even if it is "in front" of a fellow official, as often the face-off official is focusing on the ball and not the

push or other foul.

Also, be sure to watch for cheap shots on the face-off. A wing midfielder is not allowed to “line up” one of the face-off men from 20 yards away and take him out; to do so is unnecessary roughness.

Finally, you’ll eventually face a situation late in a tight game where one team scores with only a few seconds left in the game. If the game has been contentious, the face-off man on the losing team may be looking to get in a cheap shot on the final face-off. One possibility is to allow the face-off to take place and penalize the cheap shot if it happens; you can have it recorded in the scorebook, an— if you deem it to be flagrant misconduct—you can eject the player even though the game is over (which will likely result in a suspension). Another possibility is to talk to the players before the face-off, reminding them that the game will be over in a few seconds and to help you out by not forcing you to eject anyone, and then penalize if a cheap shot occurs.

The problem with these approaches is that there is the potential for some ugliness (a cheap shot and an ejection) or a lot of ugliness (a bench-clearing brawl after the horn). In this case, it may make sense to talk to the winning coach, voice your concern, and let him know that if he wants to delay the game (thus awarding possession to the opponents and avoiding the face-off) in order to protect his players you’ll understand. If he wants his player to face-off as usual, that’s the coach’s right and his decision.

Mechanics

Employing proper mechanics is another important part of game management. The standard lacrosse mechanics are designed to put you in position to make the correct call. While there may be times when you deviate from these mechanics, it should only be done for a specific reason and not just because you are lazy, out of shape, or just not paying attention.

Coaches and players can tell when you’re out of position to make a

If the official is in the right position to make the call and sells the call, it’s much harder for the coaches and players to debate it.

call even though most of them couldn’t tell you where you were supposed to be. When an official calls—or doesn’t call—a crease violation from 25 yards away, or he calls an end line out-of-bounds on shot while standing on the goal-line extended instead of after chasing the play, the official erodes the confidence that the players have in that official’s calls, and that impacts game management.

On the other hand, if the official is in the right position to make the call and sells the call, it’s much harder for the coaches and players to debate it. For example, on a

close call of a goal or a non-goal due to a crease violation, an inexperienced official might give a soft whistle, jog in from 25 yards away, and give a half-hearted goal signal, which just encourages the defensive team’s coach to argue that it wasn’t a goal. However, when the experienced official blasts his whistle, sprints in from 5 yards away and emphatically signals “no goal; crease violation” there isn’t going to be much argument, even if the play was so close the call could have gone either way.

Similarly, contested end line calls should have an official there, on the end line, making the call. If you do make a long-distance call, run in several yards while blowing the whistle so when you announce the call you are nearer the infraction. Always hold your direction-of-play signal for a beat or two: it takes that long for the table and the coaches to find you and see the direction you’re pointing.

Thanks to the crew from the LacrosseForums.com Lacrosse Rules and Officiating forum, who provided numerous suggestions for this article. Special thanks to Eric Evans and Rod Korba, who provided numerous suggestions and revisions to an earlier draft.

US Lacrosse and the MDOC

US Lacrosse is a large organization, and many officials are somewhat unclear about how it is structured. This is complicated somewhat by the number of acronyms that are constant floating about. This article explains the ones that matter most to officials.

First of all, US Lacrosse is broken into two divisions: the Men's Division and the Women's Division. Within the Men's Division is the Men's Division Officials Council, or MDOC; this is the group that deals with all issues affecting men's officials. The mission of the MDOC is to support the promotion of amateur lacrosse by:

- Providing men's officials nationwide for all levels of play.
- Providing training, services and representation for all men's officials nationwide at all levels of play.
- Providing all men's officials nationwide a forum in which to raise and address their ideas and concerns.

The MDOC has an executive committee (with a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a past president), which is elected in the fall of odd numbered years; it takes office the following January and serves a two-year term. It also has district governors from each of the 11

districts and committee chairs from a number of operations committees and standing committees. Together, these individuals form the MDOC Board of Governors (BOG).

The district governors handle duties such as: membership compliance (dues, test, clinic attendance); coordination of preseason clinic logistics; district communication; distribution of manuals, directories, patches; and resolution of problems or concerns involving the district membership. District governors serve a two-year term, with governors from even-numbered districts being elected in the fall of even years and from odd districts in odd years.

The MDOC standing committees include the:

- Awards & Recognition Committee.
- Ethics Committee.
- Insurance Committee.
- Liaison with Women's Division Officials Council Committee.
- Nominating Committee.
- Rules Interpretation Committee.
- Training & Certification Committee.

The MDOC operations committees include the:

- Youth Officials Committee (YOC).
- Scholastic (High School) Officials Committee (SOC).
- Collegiate Officials Committee (COC).
- Post-Collegiate Officials Committee (PCOC).
- International Officials Committee (IOC).

Future issues of the newsletter will feature news items submitted from the various districts and occasional reports from the various committees. A current listing of all of the MDOC executives, district governors, and committee chairs—including contact information—can be found at:

tinyurl.com/y6qz89

Overheard

Player: Hey, ref, how much time this quarter?

Official: Fourteen minutes.

Player: Is that the time played so far or the time remaining?

REFFING SHORTS

MDOC Resources Page

The MDOC has recently established a resources web page at "tinyurl.com/yj7x5k". This page will house a number of documents designed to be helpful to men's officials, with more to come in the future. It currently has:

- Timer directions for NCAA and NFHS.
- Scorer directions for NCAA and NFHS.
- Certification cards.
- Score cards.

Other documents will be posted as they become available, including the lists of NFHS versus NCAA rules differences (both the short list and the complete list) and a curriculum guide for use with the US Lacrosse Level 1 and 2 Training Program. If you have documents that you think would be appropriate for this page and you would like to share them, please e-mail "lax.ref@comcast.net".

2007 NCAA Rules posted

The 2007 NCAA Rule Book has been posted at tinyurl.com/yykqhj in Adobe .PDF format. This can be downloaded for free, viewed via computer, and printed. To view and print the file, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which can

be downloaded—also for free—from www.Adobe.com.

By using the proper print options, it is possible to expand the pages so they fill 8.5-inch by 11-inch sheets, making the type larger and easier to read. It can also be printed double sided by first using the option to print odd pages only, then flipping the pages over and printing again, this time printing even pages only and reverse order.

Another advantage of the .PDF version is that it can be searched, which is helpful when you remember there is a rule or an A.R. covering a certain situation but you can't find it.

The NFHS does not currently make its rules available online in.pdf format, but there is a searchable version at tinyurl.com/ujumf

Election results

The results of the recent MDOC elections for 2007–2008 are:

MDOC District Governors

District 2: Jim O'Hara
 District 4: Charles Baber
 District 6: Rob Quinn
 District 8: Clint Bond
 District 10: Gary Alabaster

YOC Executive Board:

President: Rod Korba
 V.P.: Jim Manahan
 Secretary: Paul Espinosa
 Treasurer: Wayne Sanford
 At-Large: Bob Schulte

SOC Executive Board

Chair: Harold Buck
 Vice Chair: Skip Spensieri

Secretary: Pete Weaver
 Treasurer: Buzz Lynn
 At-Large: C. Bond/Scott Rayburn

COC Executive Board

President: John Hill
 V.P.: Hans Witttelsberger
 Secretary: Eric Evans
 Treasurer: Butch West
 At-Large (USILA): Kevin O'Leary
 At-Large (MCLA) JD Doyle
 Past President: Steve Miller

Web contacts

The US Lacrosse Website provides a link for requesting information about becoming a men's official. From February 10, 2006, through January 4, 2007, there were 172 inquiries. By district, we had:

D-1 (31)	D-7 (2)
D-2 (12)	D-8 (6)
D-3 (25)	D-9 (6)
D-4 (37)	D-10 (12)
D-5 (17)	D-11 (1)
D-6 (23)	

We also received the following e-mail, which may lead to the creation of a District 12:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Nigerian chess player with an ELO FIDE rating of 2263, i have been oppurtuned and priviledged to represent my country at several chess olympiads and other international tournaments both within and outside Nigeria amongst are the chess olympiads in Elista, Kalmykia (1998), Bled, Slovenia (2002), Mallorca, Spain (2004) and the just concluded Turin, Italy (2006), i have achieved results against higher rated players. The peak of my achievement so far in chess was my Gold medal

winning effort at the last All Africa games in 2003, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria.

I have also taught chess in various capacity both at the local and international level.

Lately, i developed a sudden interest in the sport of LACROSSE which i closely watch and monitor on Eurosport in this regards i will like to learn and know more about the sport and hopefully start up a training centre for lacrosse in Nigeria, thereby increasing its popularity and am sure people are going to like it here in Nigeria because i believe it's a spectator friendly sport.

Thanks in the hope of hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully, Olape Bunmi

NB- Incase you may want to send me some journal and brochure with regards to LACROSSE my postal address: 5, OLUMEGBON ROAD, SURULERE, LAGOS, NIGERIA.

Follow-up contacts were made and, to make a long story short, MODC and COC dues for 2008 are expected to quadruple to cover the money lost.

Recruiting and Retention

Many lacrosse officials associations have difficulty recruiting and retaining enough officials to cover the games in their areas. In order to help with this issue, US Lacrosse has developed a "Recruiting and Retention Playbook," which is available as a free download from www.uslacrosse.org/pdf/rrplaybook.pdf

The Question

In each issue of the newsletter, there will be a question for MDOC officials. The best responses will be published in the next issue of the newsletter. You can also e-mail questions you'd like to see asked here. Please e-mail all submissions to lax.ref@comcast.net with the subject line "The Answer."

What is the most interesting thing you've ever penalized—or wish you'd penalized—with an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty?

Lacrosse rules quiz #1

This lacrosse rules quiz contains 5 questions, listed from very easy to extremely hard. If there are different answers for NCAA and NFHS, give both. As is the usual convention in the rule books, A1 represents a player from attacking Team A and B1 from defending Team B. Answer as completely as possible, accounting for all possibilities. Take your best shot, then check your answers and your score.

1. Team A has possession in its offensive end, and A1 is attempting to get open while being pursued by B1. A2 sets up in a stationary position with his crosse tucked in to his body, and after A1 runs past him, A2 leans to his right and contacts B1. Ruling? (3 points)
2. Loose ball outside the crease. Goalkeeper B1, in his crease, reaches out of the crease to clamp the ball, and while he is drawing back A1 checks a portion of B1's crosse which is inside the crease. Ruling? (5 points)
3. A1 and B1 are fighting for a loose ball near the special substitution area; both are within 5 yards of the ball. A1 is standing with one foot out of bounds when he checks B1's crosse, then he touches the ball. A1 then steps in bounds with both feet and scoops the ball. Ruling? (7 points)
4. A1 fires a shot, which is saved by goalkeeper B1. While B1 maintains possession in the crease, A2 steps into the crease. Ruling? (10 points)
5. Loose ball in front of the crease. A1 and B1 are attempting to substitute off the field at the same time. A1 steps off the field just ahead of B1, but B2 does not yield his position on the sideline to allow A1 to step off the field as well. A1, realizing that B2 is in his way, lowers his shoulder and body checks B2 to the ground. Ruling? (15 points)

Answers on page 11.

Online Forums

One of the amazing things about the internet is that it provides online communities for people with almost every interest, no matter how specialized, and lacrosse officiating is no different. There are a number of online discussion groups covering lacrosse rules and officiating, which are a great place to ask rules and mechanics questions, hear about tricky game situations from other officials' games, to get breaking lacrosse officiating news, and to engage in other discussions about officiating. These forums include:

The LacrosseForums.com "Lacrosse Rules and Officiating Forum," at "<http://www.lacrosseforums.com/forumdisplay.php?s=&f=86>" or "tinyurl.com/ybvc4p". This is the premiere forum of its kind, with roughly 25,000 messages posted on 2,000 different topics. There are a large number of knowledgeable posters on the forum, and the interplay between experienced officials, newer officials, and players leads to lively discussions. All levels of lacrosse rules and officiating are discussed—including youth and box—but the discussion focuses on NFHS and NCAA rules.

The "Lacrosse Rules and Officiating Forum" at CollegeLax.com is primarily concerned with NCAA rules, although it is less active.

Most discussion forums allow anyone to read the messages posted, but in order to post new

messages you must register and supply a valid e-mail address. Also, most discussion forums are moderated, which means that people can post whatever they want, but if people post inappropriate material it is removed and—in extreme cases—the poster is temporarily or permanently banned. This results in a better overall user experience, since you aren't forced to sort through the off-topic messages and spam that permeate unmoderated sites.

Some points of discussion forum etiquette:

- Be sure to search before you ask a question. Very often, someone else has already posted the same question, so by searching you keep people from having to answer the same questions over and over.
- When answering rules questions, be prepared to quote rules to support your position. If you're giving opinions about how the rules should be—and there's plenty of that!—make it clear that you're offering opinion.
- Don't make posts that don't contribute anything to the discussion (e.g., "I agree," "Me too!").
- Use the "quote" feature to quote all or part of the message you're replying to. If you don't, and can be difficult for people to figure out what you're talking about.

James "Ace" Adams Sportsmanship Award

The following teams won the 2006 James "Ace" Adams Sportsmanship Award:

District 1
Maine Maritime Academy

District 2
Binghamton University

District 3
Lehigh University

District 4
Georgetown University

District 5
St. Leo University

District 6
Wittenberg University

District 9
Montana State University

District 11
Whitman College

According to a Binghamton University press release from 2005, "The award is named for the former Army and Virginia head coach and National Lacrosse Hall of Fame member, who was renowned for both his positive sideline demeanor as well as the exceptional character his teams displayed. The selections were based on the sportsmanship and accomplishments of the coaching staff, players and fans."

New fee schedules for COC officials

Men's Collegiate Lacrosse Association

Game Fees for 2007

A Division MCLA fee for a 3-person crew - \$125 each

A Division MCLA fee for a 2-person crew - \$150 each

B Division MCLA fee for a 3-person crew - \$115 each

B Division MCLA fee for a 2-person crew - \$140 each

Game Fees for 2008 and 2009. All game fees per official shall increase \$5.00 in 2008 and an additional \$5.00 in 2009.

Travel. Travel compensation for officials who drive to games and arrive as a driver at a game site:

2007—Total roundtrip travel minus 30 miles times 90% times IRS mileage rate

2008&2009—Roundtrip IRS mileage Zip code to Zip code minus 30 miles

Officials who do not arrive as driver at the game site shall be compensated for travel in accordance with the MDOC/MCLA Mileage Chart, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof. Officials are encouraged whenever practicable to attempt to travel to games together. *NOTE:* If an official travels part of the way to a game site in his own car but does not arrive at the game site as the driver of a car, the official shall not be compensated as a driver but instead shall be compensated based upon the mileage chart.

MDOC/MCLA Mileage Chart for non-drivers

25-49 miles (50-99 roundtrip) — \$15.00 payment

50-74 (100-149 roundtrip) — \$25.00

75-99 (150-199 roundtrip) — \$35.00

100-124 (200-249 roundtrip) — \$55.00

125-149 (250-299 roundtrip) — \$65.00

150-174 (300-349 roundtrip) — \$80.00

175-199 (350-400 roundtrip) — \$90.00

200+ (400+ roundtrip) — \$100.00

Additional Compensation. All officials shall receive a per diem of \$75 if travel is more than 200 miles one way. An additional \$20 shall be paid for all weekday games that face off before 3:00 p.m., except for games that are played on national holidays.

NCAA Division I

Game Fees

For 2007, \$232 per official. Game fees shall increase in 2008 & 2009 based on the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Travel 2007-2009: IRS mileage ZIP code to ZIP code.

Per diem 2007: 100-124 miles one way \$10.00

125-149 miles one way \$20.00

150-174 miles one way \$30.00

175-199 miles one way \$40.00

over 200 miles one way \$90.00 or hotel room provided by Institution plus \$50.00

Per diem 2008&2009: 100-124 miles one way \$15.00

125-149 miles one way \$25.00

150-174 miles one way \$35.00

175-199 miles one way \$45.00

over 200 miles one way \$90.00 or hotel room provided by Institution plus \$50.00

NCAA Divisions II and III

Game fee:

2007 - \$145.00

2008 - \$150.00

2009 - \$155.00

Travel:

2007 – Total round trip travel minus 30 miles times 90% of the IRS mileage rate.

2008 – IRS mileage ZIP code to ZIP code.

2009 – IRS mileage ZIP code to ZIP code.

Per diem: 2007-2009: If travel is over 200 miles one way \$90 or a hotel room provided by the institution plus \$50.00

NCAA Divisions I, II and III. An additional \$20.00 shall be paid for all weekday Division I, II and III games that face-off before 3:00 p.m. All tolls paid.

Lacrosse rules quiz answers

When scoring your quiz, give yourself the number of points in parentheses for each component of the correct answer. If you only officiate under NCAA or NFHS rules, score only based on answers that are correct under the rule set you use. If you use both rule sets, you need to give both answers to get full marks.

1. Immediate whistle. (1 pt.)
 Illegal offensive screen by A2. (1 pt.)
 Award possession to Team B, at the spot where the ball was or outside the attack area. (1 pt.)
2. This is loose-ball goalkeeper interference, so there is a play-on (1 pt.).
 If B1 (or another Team B player) gains possession before the play-on ends, the play-on is over (1 pt.).
 If a Team A player gains possession, or if several seconds pass with no possession, blow the whistle (1 pt.).
 Award the ball to Team B (1 pt.) outside the attack area, 20 yards laterally to the goal (1 pt.).
3. A1 is guilty of illegal procedure for participating while out of bounds (2 pts.)
 There is a play-on for the loose-ball technical foul (1 pt.)
 The play-on ends when (a) A1 touches the ball from out of bounds (NCAA rules; see Rule

4 A.R. 38) (b) for sure when A1 gains possession of the ball, but not entirely clear if it ends when A1 touches the ball from out of bounds (NFHS rules) (1 pt.)

Possession is awarded to Team B (1 pt.)

Player awarded possession must be at least 5 yards from the special substitution area (1 pt.)

Since the whistle was blown for a technical foul, no horn is permitted (1 pt.)

4. There is a technical foul on A2 for the crease violation (1 pt.)

There is a play-on for the technical foul even though there is possession (2 pts.)

If the goalie completes an outlet pass, the play-on is over (1 pt.)

If the goalie runs the ball out of the crease, the play-on is over (1 pt.)

If the 4-second count expires, or if the goalie fails to complete an outlet pass, blow the whistle. (2 pts.)

This is a crease violation with possession in the crease, so award a free clear to Team B (NCAA Rule 7-11, paragraph 2; NFHS Rule 7-11 Art. 2) (3 pts.)

5. Illegal procedure (substitution infraction) on B2 for failure to yield his position (2 pts.)

This is a loose-ball foul, so it's a play-on (1 pt.)

Personal foul by A1 (illegal body check, unnecessary roughness, or unsportsmanlike conduct, depending on your interpretation of the hit) (1 pt.)

Whistle for the personal foul by the team entitled to possession (1 pt.)

Since these fouls both occur during the same live ball, they are simultaneous fouls (2 pts.)

Since the team entitled to possession (Team A), committed a personal foul, all players involved will serve penalty time (see NCAA Rule 7-6-b-2-(b) and A.R. 16; NFHS Rule 7-6-3-b-2). A1 serves 1:00 to 3:00, and B1 serves 30 seconds even though B1's foul was initially a loose-ball foul (4 pts.)

By rule NCAA Rule 7-2-d (NFHS 7-2-1-d), the first 30 seconds of both penalties are non-releasable (along with the rest of A1's penalty if you declared it a USC) (2 pts.)

Since Team B accrued less overall penalty time, Team B is awarded possession (2 pts.)

Scoring:

- 40 Rules interpreter
- 35–39 COC Referee
- 30–34 COC Official
- 25–29 COC Rookie
- 20–24 High School Referee
- 15–19 High School Official
- 10–14 JV Official
- 6–10 Youth Official
- 0-5 Sign up for Level I training course

District Governor Reports

If you have a news item or announcement for your district, please submit directly to your district governor, who will send them to the newsletter as a single report from the district.

District 1

MA, ME, NH, RI, VT, CT
 Dave Pinciario
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District 1 was well represented at the 2006 NCAA and MDIA National Championship weekends in May. Current COC Secretary Eric Evans (Putney, VT) was the field judge on the Division I national championship game UMASS/Virginia. Mike Infantino (Burlington, CT) was the field judge on the Division III national championship game Dowling/LeMoyne. Don Phelan (Medford, MA) was the referee on the MDIA national championship game Colorado State/Colorado.

District 1 held their annual officials evaluation day at the Bourke/Corcoran Play Day at Endicott College in Beverly, MA, in October. From that evaluation day, three officials elevated themselves to full COC status for the upcoming 2007 season. Those officials are Rob Broxton (Belchertown, MA), Steve Small (Lyme, NH), and Matt Reed (Sudbury, MA).

District 1 will hold their annual

COC Clinic on Sunday January 28, 2007, at the Post Athletic Center on the campus of Endicott College in Beverly, Mass. The clinic will run from 8:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. with Mike Pressler, the Head Coach of Bryant University, as the guest speaker.

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A Referee went to heaven. On arriving at the Pearly Gates, St Peter asked him if he had done anything wrong in his life. He replied that he was officiating the NCAA Division I Championship Game and in overtime he called a slash. "But," he said, "it wasn't really a slash." St Peter said to him, "When was this?" The Referee looked at his watch and said "About 35 seconds ago."