



Thank you Officials for your time and effort! We know that this may be your first time refereeing a wheelchair sport and we are thankful that you are here! We have adapted the Field Lacrosse rules to our wheelchair version so, for the most part; if it is illegal in the field game, it is illegal in the wheelchair version.

Here are a few common issues that we encounter that may be confusing:

We use a Traditional Faceoff, but about head high. All midfielders release with the whistle while defense/attack must stay behind the blue line until possession is established.

Body contact must occur in front of the axles with both hands together while holding the crosse. Behind the axle would be considered a push in the back and the severity of the foul will be up to your discretion.

Any check initiated with the Crosse must occur above the waist, below the shoulders and in front of the axle with the intention of dislodging the ball. Contact outside of this area is up to your discretion whether it is incidental or worthy of a penalty.

Off ball contact of any kind is not permitted. The level of penalty is up to your discretion but should be escalating.

Moving screens are not permitted. The level of penalty is up to your discretion but should be escalating.

Holding is not permitted. The level of penalty is up to your discretion but should be escalating.

Off sides rules are in effect. Each team must have two players in the offensive end and three players in the defensive end. Field off sides rules apply.

In the event a player is knocked over and unable to right themselves, the game should continue until possession is lost, if there was possession. Similar to when a penalty flag is thrown. If no possession, play will continue until possession is obtained, at which time, play shall be suspended. If player is down in a scrimmage area –immediate whistle. Once play is stopped the ball will be awarded using the alternating possession rule.

There may be players sitting in the sub box, and sometimes the ball will roll into that area. Should the ball roll under a player in the sub box the play will be stopped and the ball awarded using the alternate possession rule.

Sometimes the ball will get stuck in a chair or on the lap of a player. If this occurs play will be stopped immediately and the ball awarded using the alternate possession rule.

Once again, thank you! Please see the following pages for further explanation of the above referenced rules. See you on the court!



Officials Reference Guide

Rule 1, Section 10, Art. 1c (pg. 11) - **PROHIBITED EQUIPMENT AND RELATED ITEMS**

Equipment worn by the goalkeeper that exceeds the normal equipment worn by court players except for a chest protector, throat protector or shin/knee guards.

Rule 4, Section 4, Art. 2 (pg. 25) - **POSITIONING OF OTHER PLAYERS BEFORE A FACEOFF**

When the whistle sounds to start play, the players in the center zone outside the Faceoff Circle shall be released. All other players are confined to their areas until a player of either team has gained possession of the ball, the ball goes out of bounds, the ball crosses either Blue Line or a whistle stops play for a time-serving foul. Players designated in the center zone area and players designated behind the Blue Lines may not interchange positions before possession has been called.

Rule 4, Section 7, Art. 2 (pg. 28) - **BALL CAUGHT IN CROSSE OR EQUIPMENT**

If the ball is caught in a player's uniform, wheelchair or equipment other than his crosse, play shall be suspended immediately, and the ball shall be awarded according to the alternate-possession rule.

Rule 4, Section 10, Art. 1 (pg. 30) – **OFFSIDE**

A team is considered offside when it has fewer than two players in its offensive half of the court (between the Red Line and the end wall).

Rule 4, Section 10, Art. 2 (pg. 30) – **OFFSIDE**

A team is considered offside when it has fewer than three players in its defensive half of the court (between the Red Line and end wall).

Rule 4, Section 14, Art. 1 (pg. 31) – **BODY CHECKING**

Body checking of an opponent in possession of the ball or within three yards of a loose ball, from the front or side above the waist and below the neck, is legal. Body checking includes legal contact with the wheelchairs of two or more players.

Rule 4, Section 16, Art. 1 (pg. 32) – **OFFENSIVE SCREENING**

Stationary and motionless offensive screening of an opponent is legal.

Rule 5, Section 3, Art. 4 (pg. 40) – **ILLEGAL BODY CHECK**

Body checking of an opponent by a player, in which contact is made above the shoulders of the opponent. To be legal, such a body check shall be below the neck, and both hands of the player applying the body check shall remain together and in contact with his crosse. If a player who is



about to be body checked turns his back in such a manner to make what started to be a legal check appear illegal, no foul is committed by the player applying the body check. The initial contact shall determine whether a body check is legal.

Rule 5, Section 4, Art. 1(PG. 40) – **CHECKS INVOLVING THE HEAD/NECK**

A player shall not initiate contact to an opponent's head or neck with a cross-check, or with any part of his body (head, elbow, shoulder, etc.). Any follow through that contacts the head or neck shall also be considered a violation of this rule.

Rule 6, Section 3, Art. 1 (pg. 45) – **HOLDING**

A player shall not impede the movement of an opponent using his wheelchair or by grabbing any portion of an opponent's chair or his crosse.

Rule 6, Section 3, Art. 2d (pg. 45) – **HOLDING**

Hold or pin an opponent's crosse against the body of the opponent with his crosse.

Rule 6, Section 3, Art. 2h (pg. 45) – **HOLDING**

Use the stick against the body or wheelchair of an opponent to “leverage” himself to turn into a play or to gain a positional advantage.

Rule 6, Section 4, Art. 1 (pg. 46) – **ILLEGAL OFFENSIVE SCREENING**

No offensive player shall move into and make contact with a defensive player with the purpose of blocking a defensive player from the man he is playing, nor shall the offensive player hold his crosse rigid or extend his crosse rigid to impede the normal movements of the defensive man. If contact is made between offensive and defensive players as a result of the offensive player's setting a screen, the offensive player shall be stationary before the contact occurs.

Rule 6, Section 7, Art. 1 (pg. 51) - **INTERFERENCE**

A player shall not interfere in any manner with the free movement of an opponent, except when that opponent has possession of the ball, the ball is in flight and within 3 yards of the players, or both players are within 3 yards of a loose ball.

Rule 6, Section 9, Art. 1 (pg. 51) – **PUSHING**

A player shall not thrust or shove an opponent from the rear with the arms or the wheelchair. A push is exerting pressure after contact is made and is not a violent blow. Pushing is permitted from the front or side when an opponent has possession of the ball or is within 3 yards of a loose ball. In this case, pushing shall be done with either closed hand, shoulder or forearm, and both hands shall be on the crosse.