



USA LACROSSE

Instructor Notes



RULE 4 PART 3: The Goal Area

- The presentation takes a deeper look into the goal as it pertains to Rule 4
- 30-60 min



Instructor Notes

RULE 4 - THE GOAL AREA

WHERE THE ACTION OCCURS!

- Most important area of the field
- It is always the primary responsibility of at least one official
- How we handle calls in this area will set the "temperature" of the game



RULE 4 – THE GOAL AREA

- Goals determine wins and losses
- This is a critical area on the field and you need to be fully prepared to officiate the goal area well



Instructor Notes

THE GOAL CREASE

KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT



Officials
Responsibilities
Settled
Situations



The Goalie



Play around the
Crease



Teams Change
Goals at the
end of each
Quarter!



PRESENTATION TITLE HERE

3

THE GOAL CREASE

- 9' radius
- Goalie's domain to perform his functions
- Only the goalie has full goal-crease privileges
- Rules have changes and ONLY the goalie can legally stop shots



Instructor Notes

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

TRUST YOUR PARTNER TO COVER HIS AREA

Lead

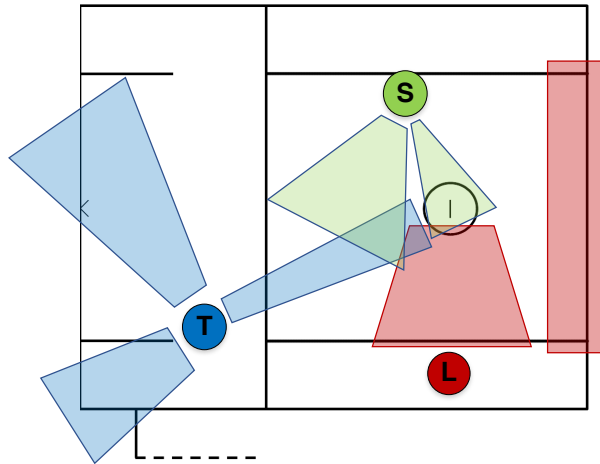
- Goal
- End Line

Single

- Shooter
- Goal

Trail

- Substitutions
- Over and Back
- Shooter



AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Lead Official:

- Goal is primary responsibility
- Positioned roughly a step or two above or below GLE
- Covers the end line on contested plays'

Single Official:

- Watches the shooter for late hits
- Moves toward the goal if the Lead official moves to the end line
- Can assist with crease violations on a tight play

Trail Official:

- Watches for contested substitutions
- Makes the over and back call if necessary
- Covers the far goal

Note: The pre-game should be clear on each responsibility, but the most important is that the Trail official watches the shooter on every shot.



Instructor Notes

GOAL CREASE PRIVILEGES

KNOW THE RULES – MAKE THE CALLS

- Goalkeeper has privileges and protections within the goal-crease IF...
- He maintains continuous contact using at least one foot with the interior of the goal crease.
- Non-goalkeepers DO NOT have goal-crease privileges



GOAL CREASE PRIVILEGES

A properly equipped goalkeeper has the following privileges and protections within the goal-crease, so long as he maintains continuous contact using at least one foot with the interior of the goal crease:

- A goalkeeper may stop the ball in any manner with his crosse or body while in the crease area.
- He may block or bat the ball away with his hand, but he may not catch the ball with his hand.
- No opposing player may make contact with the goalkeeper or the portion of his crosse that is within the goal crease area, regardless of whether the goalkeeper has the ball in possession.
- When the goalkeeper is in the crease, any portion of the goalkeeper's crosse extended outside the crease, is subject to being stick checked, except when the ball is in his crosse.
- A goalkeeper or any player on the goalkeeper's team may receive a pass while in the crease.
- While in possession of the ball, no opposing player shall make contact with the goalkeeper or his crosse.
- Other players do not have the same protections as goalkeepers.



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- Opposing players can check non-goalkeepers when they have the ball and are located in the crease but may not enter the crease



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GOAL CREASE PROHIBITIONS

KNOW THE RULES – MAKE THE CALLS

- The movement of players into and out of the goal-crease area is restricted
- Offensive players have certain restrictions on play around the crease
- Only a properly-equipped goalkeeper may play with the intent to stop a shot within the crease
- If a defensive player enters the crease with the perceived intent of stopping a shot it is a 1 minute Non-Releasable for Illegal Equipment



GOAL CREASE PROHIBITIONS

- No offensive player may enter the crease at any time.
- Offensive players can reach their stick into the crease to collect a loose ball but must not make contact with the goalkeeper or the goalkeeper's crosse.
- A goalkeeper or a defender may not exceed four seconds with possession of the ball in their crease.
- No defensive player, other than a properly equipped goalkeeper, can enter their crease with the perceived intent on blocking a shot or acting as a goalkeeper.
 - Defensive players are allowed to be in or pass through the crease to but never to block a shot.
 - Officials will stop play as soon as they notice the situation except if a ball is already in flight on a shot.
 - If a shot is in flight, it shall be allowed to come to its natural conclusion before stopping play.
 - A violation will result in a 1 minute Non-Releasable foul for Illegal Equipment.



Instructor Notes

CREASE VIOLATIONS

BIG CALLS THAT SHOULD BE MADE BIG

- Confidence is the key to making a crease violation call
- Don't hesitate and make a strong, decisive call that everyone can hear
- Know the dive rules



CREASE VIOLATIONS

- Offense cannot physically touch the crease (crosse does not count, may reach in to play a loose ball)
- Offense cannot touch the goal (with body or crosse)
- Offense may not dive into the crease



Instructor Notes

GOALKEEPER INTERFERENCE

GIVE THE GOALIE A CHANCE TO DO HIS JOB

- Possession interference is rare in today's game
- Most goalie interference calls occur during loose ball situations
- Know the rules about the goalie's stick being in or out of the crease when the ball is loose.



Class
Discussion
Questions



GOALKEEPER INTERFERENCE

- Offense cannot touch the goalkeeper's body or crosse while the goalkeeper and his crosse is inside the crease
- A goalie's crosse may be checked if outside of the cylinder and the ball is loose
- A covered ball by the goalie's stick outside the crease is NOT considered possession

Discussion item:

- Why is goalkeeper interference a play-on when he has possession and not a flag down?
- This is a rare technical foul with possession that does not result in a flag on the offending team. Think of it as any offensive violation with the crease or the goalkeeper always turns the ball over to the defense. The "play-on" allows the defensive team an opportunity to preserve a fast break opportunity, and if they are unable to capitalize due to a bad pass or losing the ball they still retain the ball due to the violation.



Instructor Notes

SCORING

KNOW THE RULES

A goal is scored when:

- Loose ball passes from the front entirely over the goal line.
- A goal will be allowed if the shot was released before the end of the period.
- Goalie with possession loses possession behind goal line

Class
Discussion
Questions



SCORING

Discussion item:

How can the ball be propelled into the Goal?

- Shot
- Kicked
- Batted
- Deflected



GOAL NOT SCORED

END OF PERIOD

A goal is NOT scored when:

- The horn has sounded to end the period before a shot has been released
- The horn has sounded after the shot has been taken but the ball is touched by an offensive player after the horn has sounded



GOAL NOT SCORED

Under the following circumstances a goal will not count!

- A shot is released **AFTER** the end of the period
- A shot is released **BEFORE** the



end of the period but one of the following incidents occurs after the end of the period

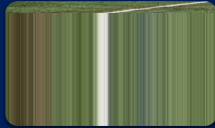
- The ball makes contact with any member of the attacking team or his equipment
- The ball is touched by any player of either team other than the defending goalkeeper after hitting the goalkeeper or his equipment, goal posts or crossbar



Instructor Notes

GOAL NOT SCORED

FOULS



Attacking team foul



Scorer's crosse is found illegal prior to the following faceoff



Contact is made with the goalie, goalpost or goal net



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GOAL NOT SCORED

- A player from the attacking team commits a foul.
- The goal scorer's crosse is found to be illegal before the restart of play.
- After one of the officials has sounded the whistle for any reason.



Instructor Notes

GOAL NOT SCORED

DIVE PLAYS

- Diving is NOT the same at all levels.
- Under NFHS rules, a player may NOT, under any circumstances land in the crease after leaving their feet prior to or during the shot.
- If a player is contacted illegally, a goal cannot count, and the penalty shall be assessed.
- If a player is contacted legally, it shall be a turnover



Class
Discussion
Questions



GOAL NOT SCORED – DIVE PLAYS

- An attacking player, in possession of the ball and outside the crease, dives or jumps (becomes airborne of his own volition), prior to, during, or after the release of the shot and lands in the crease.
- An attacking player may legally score a goal and touch the crease area, provided the ball enters the goal before the contact with the crease, and his feet are grounded before, during, and after a shot.

CLASS DISCUSSION:

- Discuss the difference between a dive and a grounded shot
- Discuss lead/single responsibilities for feet and push calls.



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