

GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

SEASON 2021-22



USA RUGBY



GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES / SEASON 2021-22



These Game Management Guidelines are created upon the principles and spirit of the game, to clarify Law application and to provide all rugby participants direction, and a foundation for the game to be played.

01 BREAKDOWN

06 ADVANTAGE

02 SPACE & OFFSIDE

07 BEFORE THE MATCH

03 SCRUM

08 ABUSE OF RUGBY PARTICIPANTS

04 TOUCH, LINEOUT & MAUL

09 CONCUSSION

05 FOUL PLAY

10 SEVENS

CONTACTS

USA Rugby Community National Office

Johnathan Atkeison
Jess Dombrowski
Jamie McGregor

General Manager, Community Rugby
Membership and Affinity Sr. Manager
Director, Training & Education
Referee Manager

jatkeison@usa.rugby
jdombrowski@usa.rugby
jmcgregor@usa.rugby

USA Rugby Community Board Representatives

Al Lucas
Bill Stevens
Michele Yarbrough

Director (Club Council)
Director (Youth & High School Council)
Director (Collegiate Council)
Vice Chair, Referee & Laws Committee

alucas@usa.rugby
bstevens@usa.rugby
myarbrough@usa.rugby

Referee & Laws Committee

Olivia Rogers
Elvy Asonye
Mark "Tigg" Handel

Chair
Communications Director
Chair, Match Management Working Group

referees@usa.rugby
referees@usa.rugby
laws@usa.rugby

Developed by USA Rugby with Advantage™

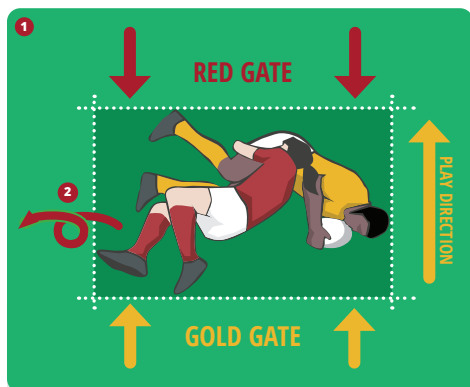
All Content and Design © 2021 USA Rugby & Advantage™ MODS

Some illustrations are sourced from World Rugby www.world.rugby/the-game/laws/home

Additional illustrations created by Advantage™

Cover Photo: © Nate Fournier

DISCLAIMER: The author assumes no liability whatsoever with the respect to the information contained herein. The information contained herein is for informational purposes only and is not intended in any way to supersede, replace, substitute for, or displace the laws, rules, and/or requirements of any officially sanctioned governing body of rugby union football, including but not limited to World Rugby, USA Rugby, and/or any applicable local geographic union with jurisdiction ("Governing Bodies"). Anyone who attempts to referee or officiate a rugby union match must be properly certified, physically fit, and trained as per the Laws of the Game, rules, and regulations of appropriate Governing Bodies. Rugby Union Football is a physically demanding sport as is the officiating of the sport. It is the responsibility of the referee and match organizers to ensure all match officials are physically fit and physically capable of performing all duties assumed therein.



BREAKDOWN ZONE & GATE 1

Create an imaginary rectangle, that is parallel to the touch lines and goal lines, to include the players involved in the tackle. The side of the rectangle on the side of the player's goal line, is their gate and the area that they must enter the tackle/breakdown zone.

TACKLER

- **Must release, move away, roll to either side 2, or get up**, all without impacting ball delivery or arriving players. **PK**
- Must not roll into oncoming opposition support players, or get to their feet in the opposition's gate area and interfere with arriving support players. **PK**
- Once on their feet must get inside, and/or come around through their gate before playing the ball. **PK**

TACKLER ASSIST

- **Must clearly release the ball carrier** - both hands off the ball and ball carrier's body in a clear action that is reasonable for the referee to see. **PK**
- The tackler assist must be in their gate, or move around the breakdown zone and enter through their gate, before playing the ball. **PK**
- Allowing players to not release until they get cleaned out may let them achieve their goal to slow down the recycle.

BALL CARRIER

- **Must release, place, or pass the ball. PK**
- Isolated ball carriers must not roll, crawl or re-position their body to prevent legal poaching. **PK**
- A roll with momentum may be allowed, but not multiple rolls.
- U19: Players may not use the squeeze ball technique.

GLOBAL TRIAL: 1 PLAYER PRE-LATCHED

One player may pre-latch on a ball carrier prior to contact. This player must observe all of the requirements for a first arriving player, particularly the need to stay on their feet.

GLOBAL TRIAL: JACKLER

The first arriving team-mate of the tackler at the tackle is the jackler. Clean outs which target or drop weight onto the jackler's lower limbs are not allowed. **PK**
Body roll without neck/head contact is still allowed ("gator roll").

JACKLER

- Jackler must not lean on their hands/elbows beyond the ball and then scoop the ball up or stand up with the ball. **PK**
- Jackler should only be rewarded if they clearly lift/pull the ball up.
- Jackler only has one chance at the ball. If the jackler is driven off the ball by the opposition then their opportunity to play the ball with their hands has ceased.

ARRIVING PLAYERS

- **May bind onto a player on the ground 3**, as long as they retain their weight on their feet.



- **May shift a defender** and go to ground as long as they are making the ball available.
- Must not lean on the ground or on players on the ground, sealing and preventing a contest. **4 PK**



- Must not drive/tackle players beyond the tackle/ruck. After more than 1m past, they must let go of opponents. **PK**

RUCK

- Neck roll (grabbing a player around the neck and pulling them to the ground) or charging into rucks leading with the shoulder, is illegal - see FOUL PLAY. **PK**
- Players must not kick the ball in a ruck, but may hook the ball back to their side. **PK**
- Unbound players must not step through or over the middle of a collapsed ruck. These players are in front of the last feet and are therefore offside. **PK**
- When the ball is clearly won and available to be played, the referee should call "Use it". Players have 5 seconds to play the ball. It is fine to remind the player one more time, "Use it now". If they don't then use it, it's a turnover scrum.

BALL OUT AT BREAKDOWN

- The ball is out when there are **no bodies over the ball**.
- Digging for the ball is not out.
- Hands on the ball or holding the ball when it is on the ground is not out. **Lifting the ball clear of bodies is out.**
- The player in the scrumhalf position may move the ball back with their foot. If the ball is available to be used, and they roll the ball back with their hands, the ball is out.
- The scrumhalf may not hold the ball and move it without lifting it (dummy/balk). **FK**
- The scrumhalf cannot be touched until the ball is clearly out of the ruck. The benefit of any doubt must go to the player in the scrumhalf position. **PK**
- A player on their feet over the ball at a tackle may pick up the ball as long as at least **one foot** is on their goal line side of the ball.
- A player in a ruck may unbind and pick up the ball as long as **both feet** are on their goal line side of the ball.

KICK-OFF/DROP-OUT

- At a kick-off, defenders need to be on or behind the 10-meter line.
- Following a penalty try, a quick kick-off cannot be taken until the receiving team are in position (behind their 10m line).

GLOBAL TRIAL: GOAL LINE DROP-OUT

Play is restarted with a goal line drop-out when:

- A player carrying the ball is held up in the in-goal so that the player cannot ground or play the ball.
- An attacking kick, other than a kick-off, restart kick, drop goal or penalty kick at goal, is grounded or made dead by the defending team in their own in-goal.
- An attacking player knocks on in the opponents' in-goal.

Play is restarted with a 22m drop-out when:

- An unsuccessful penalty kick at goal, or an attempted drop-goal is kicked through in-goal or goes into in-goal and is made dead.
- A kick in general play or a penalty/free kick is kicked dead through in-goal, and the opposition team chooses a drop-out.
- The ball is put into in-goal by an attacking player (not from a kick) and a defender gains possession of the ball and makes it dead.
- A kick-off or restart goes into in-goal and a defender does not make it dead immediately.

PENALTIES & FREE KICKS

- Penalties & Free kicks need to be taken correctly, and within close proximity (1m) of the mark, or behind it. At a scrum, the kick must not be taken alongside the scrum.
- If the kick is taken from the wrong mark they need to retake it from the correct mark.
- If the kick is taken with an incorrect kick, it is a turnover scrum.
- If a kick is awarded another 10m forward, the referee should walk to the new mark, and may advise defenders of the new offside line. Attackers can only start play once the mark is given.
- If taken quickly, defenders that are not back 10m have to keep retreating and must not take part in the game until they are 10m from the mark or a team-mate who was 10m from the mark moves in front of them.

LINEOUTS

- Backlines to remain 10m until the lineout is over. **PK**
- The lineout is over when:
 - The ball or a player in possession of the ball leaves the lineout, enters the area between the touch and the 5-meter line, or goes over the 15-meter line.
 - A ruck or maul forms and the feet of **all participants** move across the mark of touch.
- Backlines of the team throwing in, may advance before the ball crosses the 15m line in anticipation of a long throw.

SCRUM

- Both backlines must remain 5m from the hindmost point of the scrum (even when the scrum moves) until the scrum is over. **1 PK**
- The scrumhalf whose team has possession of the ball must have one foot in line with or on their side of the ball. They must not be in front of the ball obstructing the defensive scrumhalf. **PK**
- If the defensive scrumhalf starts at the put-in, then either:
 - They remain near to the scrum and must have both feet behind the ball, or
 - They retire to behind the last-foot offside line of the scrum **2** and may move laterally across the field.
- The defensive scrumhalf must not lean on the opposition scrum or move into the "pocket" **3 PK**
- Backrow players must not interfere with the defensive scrumhalf, holding them or changing their position to obstruct them. **PK**



TACKLE

- One player on their feet and over the ball creates offside lines through the hindmost point of tackle participants. **4**

RUCK/MAUL

- Offside lines are formed through the hindmost point of ruck/maul participants.
- Defending players close to the ruck must not have hands on the ground ahead of the offside line. **PK**
- Attacking players must not form an offside 'wall' when setting up a box kick. **PK**
- Players bound to the ruck or who set up together behind the last feet, must not actively obstruct opponents coming through to tackle the kicker or charge down the kick. **PK**

OFFSIDE IN FRONT OF KICKER

- Offside players who are advancing are reducing options for counter-attack by taking away space.
- Players in front of a team-mate who kicks the ball, must not move forward until they have been put onside by the kicker **5** or a team-mate **6** that was onside. **PK or SCRUM**
- Players in front of the kicker and within 10-meters **7** of where the ball lands or is played must actively retire until they are onside. **PK or SCRUM**
- Offside players cannot be put onside unless they are either standing still, or retreating out of the 10m zone as applicable.
- If the referee communicates to offside players to stop, players should stop and not just slow down until they are put onside.
- Offside players must not advance even when the ball looks like it will go into touch because a quick throw may be an option. **PK or SCRUM**



SET-UP

- **Safety is always the highest priority.**
- Make a mark. **Each Hooker's right foot to be left of the mark 1** to ensure space for each front row player.
- The referee must control the engagement process. Each of the following 3 calls should result in an action by the players. Stability is essential at each step of the process.
- The referee should be patient and not rush. If any part of the scrum set-up is not right, the referee should restart the process.

CROUCH

- All players' bodies should be straight, **2** and shoulders in line **3**.
- The height of the two packs must be the same.
- Loosehead's inside (right) shoulder needs to be in line with their hooker's left shoulder and must not be tucked under **4**, and the tighthead must not be angled in **5**.
- Only once all players are stable and balanced should the referee proceed with the next call.

BIND

- There must be a clear gap between teams, no pre-engagement. **FK**
- Players must support their own weight and not lean against their opponents with their head.
- Only once the scrum has settled and all players are balanced should the referee proceed with the next call.

SET

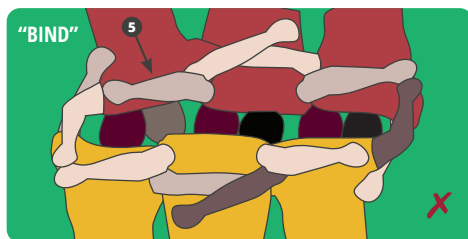
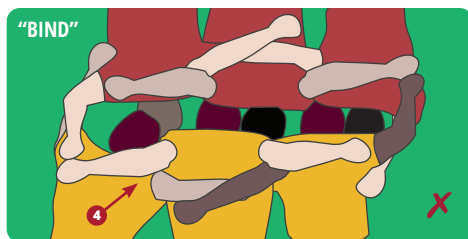
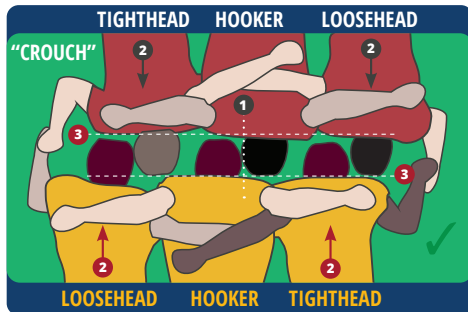
- **The scrum must be square and steady before the put-in.**
- No movement, wheel, step back, or early push. **FK**
- The scrumhalf may align their left shoulder on the middle line of the scrum, thereby standing a shoulder-width closer to their side of their scrum, but they should be square to the scrum and the ball put in straight.
- The scrumhalf should put the ball in without delay. **FK**

DURING THE SCRUM

- The hooker of the put-in team has to hook the ball. Their scrum must not push over the ball without a hook. **FK**
- **U19: The scrum can only be pushed 1.5m. FK**
- A legal wheel goes forward and through the opposition scrum. Only after both props have made a forward movement together and established dominance, will a team be allowed to wheel.
- A wheel that spins around at pace (usually on its axis, often initiated by the back five players) is illegal. **PK**
- If the scrum wheels through 90° (**U19: 45°**) without illegal actions, reset the scrum with the original team put-in.
- When the scrum is stationary, and the ball has been available to be played for 3 to 5 seconds, the referee should call "Use it". The referee should not take away an advantage of dominance from either team by rushing the call.

UNCONTESTED SCRUMS

- If a team does not have a front row player available that is suitably trained in the position required, uncontested scrums are ordered.
- All uncontested scrums must have 8 players per team.
- On all occasions of uncontested scrums, if you have a front row player available that is not suitably trained in the position required, they still need to come on and scrum in the front row.



REASONS A TEAM CANNOT PROVIDE A SUITABLY TRAINED FRONT ROW PLAYER	INJURY	YELLOW CARD	RED CARD	BLOOD SUB	FOUL PLAY
THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS THAT A TEAM IS ALLOWED ON THE FIELD	14	13	13	15	15
		ADDITIONAL PLAYER TO LEAVE THE FIELD			

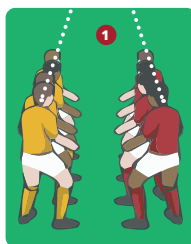


QUICK THROW

- Players must not prevent their opponents taking a quick throw by failing to release the ball, throwing it away or intentionally touching it. **PK**
- Players must not stand within 5m of the touch line and attempt to block a quick throw-in. **FK**
(The player throwing in must not deliberately target such a player to gain a free kick.)

LINEOUT SET-UP

- Non-throwing player in the 5m channel (2m x 2m), backlines 10m, receiver (if they choose to have one) 2m from the lineout.
- A large gap allows more structure, more room for the throw (a straight throw allowed in the space between player's heads from both teams **1**), and generally allows for cleaner ball.
- The throwing team sets the numbers, and the non-throwing team may have the same or fewer players in the lineout. **FK**
- **The throwing team does not need to inform either the referee or the opposition of their numbers.** It is the referee's responsibility to count the number of players in the lineout, and if possible, may warn the non-throwing team before sanctioning. **FK**
- The throwing team must not delay the formation of a lineout by forming a line or huddle away from the mark of touch. Players should be asked to move to form the lineout immediately.
- Players cannot walk-in and jump in one movement, there must be a clear pause. The referee may reset the lineout on the first occasion, then escalate if repeated.



DURING THE LINEOUT

- Receivers must not join until after the ball has left the thrower's hands **FK**, unless another lineout player simultaneously takes the receiver position (i.e. they switch) before the throw.
- If players change positions before the throw, they need to do so on the outside of team-mates and not into the gap. **FK**
- Players may not interfere with opponents or the lifters when the jumper is in the air. **PK**
- Players who lift or support a team-mate, must lower that player to the ground safely as soon as the ball is won by either team. **FK**
- Sacking (bringing the jumper to the ground by the upper body) may only be done after the jumper has landed and must be done immediately. **PK**

GLOBAL TRIAL: 50:22 A player, in their own half, kicks the ball indirectly into touch in the opposition's 22. Either the team did not take the ball into their half, or a tackle, ruck or maul took place within the half, or an opponent touched the ball within the half. This variation does not apply at a kick-off or any type of restart kick.

MAUL: ATTACK

- Attacking players must not move in front of the ball carrier to block opponents before the maul is formed. **PK**
- The 'ripper' (team-mate taking the ball from the jumper) must stay in physical contact with the jumper until the ball is transferred, and must not immediately shift lanes. No 'long transfer' of the ball from the lineout jumper to a player at the back of the maul. **PK**
- Players with the ball must not move/slide to the back of the maul. The ball can only be moved backwards hand-to-hand. **PK**
- The maul must remain in the same 'lane'. The ball-carrier must not detach from the maul when bound behind teammates to allow the maul to start moving forward again (commonly referred to as 'truck and trailer' or 'changing lanes'). **PK**

MAUL: DEFENSE

- Defenders must not enter the side of the maul. Defenders must travel through the middle of the maul, and must not move along the outside (often looks like a 'swimming' action). **PK**
- Defenders who join legally and are either caught up in the maul or have remained bound are entitled to contest the ball carrier. The referee must not call out such players, even though they may appear to be on the 'wrong' side.
- Defenders must not collapse the maul. This can be common in dynamic mauls and mauls close to the goal line. **PK**
- If defenders drop off or choose to unbind and leave the maul, what remains is still a maul. The attack may continue to drive forward in the same 'lane', and defenders must join from their side of the maul.

LINEOUT DEFENSE NOT ENGAGING IN MAUL

- Defense must not choose to not engage by stepping back, leaving the lineout as a group. **PK**
- Defense may choose to not engage by staying in the lineout and opening up a gap to avoid contact with opponents.
- If the attacking team keeps the ball with the front-most player in the huddle, they may move forward. Defenders may either engage to form a maul, or tackle the ball carrier.
- If the attacking team clearly transfers the ball behind the front-most player in the huddle, the referee must tell them to "Use it", which they must do immediately. If they don't, it is a turnover scrum.

MAUL: UNPLAYABLE

- If a ball carrier is held up and a maul forms, the referee should communicate "Maul" so everyone is aware that a maul has formed.
- In a dynamic situation, the referee should avoid calling "Maul" until the ball carrier is clearly held up. Until then the contest should be refereed as a tackle scenario if it goes to ground.
- A maul moving laterally is considered stationary.
- If a maul is stationary and it is unlikely the ball will emerge, the referee should call a turnover scrum to prevent players from charging into the maul. If the ball is clearly being moved with the purpose to play it away, allowing the attack a little more time is acceptable.
- If the ball carrier in a maul goes to ground, they must make the ball available immediately, otherwise a turnover scrum should be awarded.

05 GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES / FOUL PLAY



DANGEROUS PLAY

- Players must not engage in reckless or dangerous play.
- Dangerous tackling: Late, high, in the air, no arms, dump/spear tackle.
- Ball carrier must not lead with the forearm to the neck/head.

FOUL PLAY	SANCTION FRAMEWORK		
	RC	YC	PK
HEAD/NECK CONTACT	DIRECT HIGH FORCE	DIRECT LOW FORCE INDIRECT HIGH FORCE	INDIRECT LOW FORCE

WAS THERE FOUL PLAY?

- Intentional, Reckless, and/or Avoidable

DEGREE OF DANGER

- Direct/Indirect Contact
- High Force/Low Force

IS THERE MITIGATION?

- Sudden / significant drop in height or change in direction from ball carrier
- A late change in dynamics due to another player in the contact
- An effort to wrap / bind and having no time to adjust

FACTORS AGAINST MITIGATION

- Mitigation will not apply for intentional or highly reckless acts of foul play
- Open space and time to make a decision

OBSTRUCTION: DUMMY RUNNER and DEFENDER contact

- Was dummy runner in front of the ball carrier (i.e. not in a position to receive a pass)?
- Did the dummy runner initiate contact with the defender?
- If yes to either, and the defender could have legitimately made a play on the ball-carrier, then **PK**. If no, **PLAY ON**.

GLOBAL TRIAL: FLYING WEDGE

More than one team-mate must not latch/bind together with the ball-carrier, in any formation, before engaging the opposition. **PK**

CHALLENGE IN THE AIR

- If two players are contesting for the ball in the air, it is a "fair challenge" when both players are in a realistic position to catch the ball – determined by the timing and height of their jump.
- A player having their "eyes on the ball" is not sufficient.
- If it is a fair challenge, **PLAY ON**, if not **PK** (see table).

SAFETY

- If the referee believes a player has been seriously injured they should stop the game immediately.
- If an injured player is not in the way of the game and the player is being attended to by medical staff, play may continue.
- If medical staff attending to a player indicate that an injury is serious, the referee should stop the game.
- If play approaches an injured player on the ground, the referee should stop the game immediately.

- U19: Players may not fend an opponent in the face.
- U19: Tackling above the line of the armpits.

FOUL PLAY	MINIMUM SANCTION		
	RC	YC	PK
LATE, HIGH, or SHOULDER CHARGE	ALL THREE PRESENT	TWO of THREE PRESENT	ANY ONE PRESENT
NO ARMS CHOPPING TACKLE	DIRECT JOINT CONTACT LAUNCH AT LEGS	LOW FORCE	
HEAD or NECK: CHOKER, GRAB, or ROLL	CHOKING NECK ROLL & FOLLOW THROUGH	CHOKER & RELEASE NECK ROLL & RELEASE	ACCIDENTAL WITH IMMEDIATE RELEASE
LIFTING DUMP/SPEAR TACKLE	LIFTING PAST HORIZONTAL & LANDS ON HEAD/NECK	LIFTING PAST HORIZONTAL & LANDS ON BACK/SIDE	LIFTING PAST HORIZONTAL & BRINGING DOWN SAFELY
CHALLENGE IN THE AIR	NOT FAIR CHALLENGE & LANDS ON HEAD/NECK	NOT FAIR CHALLENGE & LANDS ON BACK/SIDE	NOT FAIR CHALLENGE WRONG TIMING
OVER THE SHOULDER SEATBELT TACKLE			LOW FORCE

REPEATED INFRINGEMENTS

- A team/player must not repeatedly infringe the laws. Repeated infringements can be:
 - A number of different infringements in a short period of time.
 - A pattern of similar infringements without a time limit (e.g. regular infringements inside the 22m area).
 - Repeated infringements by an individual without a time limit.

UNFAIR PLAY

- A player must not:
 - Intentionally infringe any law of the game. This is particularly relevant when a team is under pressure. Intentional infringements can result in a yellow card without any warning, depending on the blatant nature of the infringement.
 - Intentionally knock, place, push or throw the ball with an arm or hand from the playing area.
 - Do anything that may lead the match officials to consider that an opponent has committed an infringement.
 - Waste time.

INTENTIONAL KNOCK-ON

- Was there a reasonable expectation the player could regather the ball?
- If Yes, then scrum for the knock-on. If No, then **PK** for intentional knock-on.
- Intentional knock-on where there is a potential line break. **PK & YC**
- Intentional knock-on where there is a probable try scenario. **Penalty Try & YC**

06 GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES / ADVANTAGE



SCRUM

- For a 'scrum advantage' to accrue, the non-offending team needs to have gained **clear and real possession** mostly equivalent to that which they would get from a scrum.
- Best practice is for the team to have controlled possession, ball in hand (not during a pass) or ball secured and available at a tackle/ruck, before advantage is called over.
- If a team with scrum advantage kicks the ball, this does not **automatically** mean advantage is over. Advantage may or may not be over, depending on the scenario.
- If a team has a dominant scrum, the referee may allow their opponents a little more opportunity to gain scrum advantage.

PENALTY

- For a 'penalty kick advantage' to accrue, the non-offending team must gain either **tactical or territorial advantage** mostly equivalent to that of receiving the Penalty Kick.
- Best practice is to consider ball possession and control, field position, the temperament of the game, and the possibility that an advantage will accrue, before playing a penalty kick advantage.
- A penalty kick is a big advantage in itself as teams can kick long distances to touch or for goal.
- If a team is being dominated or is under pressure, an immediate penalty kick is often the better option, rather than forcing advantage.

07 GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES / BEFORE THE MATCH



"Relationships are built or broken one conversation at a time. Every conversation we have, we are either adding value to, or taking value away from a relationship."

- Stephen Light

Photo © Brian Jackson

ARRIVING AT THE MATCH

- The referee should arrive early, at least 1 hour before kick-off.
- The referee should check the ground (to be sure it is safe) and field markings.
- The team coaches and referee should introduce themselves to each other. The referee should arrange when the equipment check and pre-match briefing would best suit each team before their warm-up (within reason). Both the teams and the match officials should meet without disrupting the preparations and warm-up of either party.
- Each team should make clear to the referee how many substitutes they have and that they have the correct number of suitably trained front-row players.

PRE-MATCH BRIEFING

- **Keep it simple** - this is primarily an opportunity for the captain and referee to introduce themselves and build trust.
- Should include the referee, captain, front-row players and scrumhalves.
- The referee should outline the scrum engagement sequence and their expectations.
- The scrumhalf should be reminded to put the ball in without delay when the scrum is steady.
- The scrumhalf should be reminded that the mark for Penalties and Free Kicks is where the infringement occurred and not run towards the referee if they want to take a quick tap.
- If any party has any questions, they should be asked and answered appropriately.

CAPTAIN MEETING & COIN TOSS

- The referee should establish what color/name they will use for each team. A color is always preferable (select one unique to each team if possible).
- If the captains need to talk to the referee about an issue, they may do so only at stoppages, but not at Penalty/Free Kicks when the opposition may want to take a quick tap.
- The captains and referee should agree that the referee will communicate through the captains to get messages to their players, and in reverse any queries from players should come through their respective captains.
- The home team will toss the coin and the captain of the visiting team will call. The winner of the toss selects to kick off or choose and end. (Some inexperienced captains may ask to receive the kick off, which is not an option.) If the winning captain chooses an end, the opposing team must kick off. If the winning captain chooses to kick off, the opposing captain must choose an end.

THE MATCH

- If Assistant Referees are not assigned, each team must provide touch judges. The referee should introduce themselves to the touch judges, and instruct them on their duties.
- If the field has technical zones for teams, they should be used. If not, each team should be between the 10m and 22m, on the same side (teams must not be on opposite sides of the field).

08 GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES / ABUSE OF RUGBY PARTICIPANTS



VERBAL ABUSE

Verbal abuse directed at rugby participants should not be tolerated and the following process should be followed:

- The referee will walk to the sideline on the halfway line. Call the head coach to the halfway line, and instruct them to ask the identified person to refrain from their behavior. If the identified person is the head coach the referee addresses them directly or may ask the team captain to assist.
- On the second occasion the referee will request the identified person to be removed from the grounds.
- A zero tolerance approach should be applied and if the person refuses to leave the referee should request that team's captain to assist.
- Failing compliance the referee abandons the match.
- The referee restarts the game according to the latest stoppage and does not award a penalty due to the sideline behavior.
- Red and Yellow Cards must not be shown to non-players (coaches, water carriers, medical staff, etc.).
- The referee should report the incident to their local governing body.

SAFESPORT

- The safety of its members is of paramount importance to USA Rugby. USA Rugby has zero tolerance for abuse and misconduct. This includes not only on-pitch safety, but also off-pitch safety in any part of USA Rugby's programs.
- USA Rugby and the US Center for SafeSport require the reporting of sexual misconduct by or of any member of USA Rugby to the US Center for SafeSport Response and Resolution Office.
- USA Rugby strongly encourages reporting of both sexual misconduct and any other misconduct or abuse, which can be submitted here: <http://usa.rugby/usa-rugby-safesport/>
- Any questions about the USA Rugby SafeSport Program can be directed to the USA Rugby SafeSport Liaison officer, Johnathan Atkeison at jatkeison@usa.rugby or 720-263-2059.



09 GAME MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES / CONCUSSION



USA RUGBY CONCUSSION POLICY

- If a player shows symptoms of concussion before, during or after a match, that player must be removed from play immediately, not to return during that match. No Exceptions. There is no HIA (Head Injury Assessment) at community level, all matches are to be played under World Rugby's Recognise & Remove Policy.
- The player needs to be evaluated by appropriate medical staff. Best practice would be evaluation by a medical physician who has training in concussion evaluation and management. A player must do this before returning to play rugby in any form.
- If a concussion is diagnosed, that player must sit out of activity with full rest for the minimum guidelines listed below:
 - **Adults** - 1 week (seven full days) AND be symptom free before beginning the 5 day Graduated Return to Play Protocols. Not returning to contact rugby before GRTP fully complete and symptom free.

- **Youth** and HS players (18 and under) - 2 weeks (14 full days) AND be symptom free before beginning the 5 day Graduated Return to Play Protocols. Not returning to contact rugby before GRTP fully complete and symptom free.
- Once a player is cleared by a physician, they should be closely monitored for any lingering symptoms by coaches, parents, teammates and medical staff and be removed from play immediately if symptoms occur.
- For more information and resources, please visit: <https://www.usa.rugby/membership/concussions/>



LAW VARIATIONS

- Players have 30 seconds to kick conversions or penalty goals (both are drop kicks only).
- Yellow Cards are 2 minutes (playing time).
- The scoring team kicks-off following a score.
- The sanctions for kick-off infringements (in front of the kicker, not 10m, directly into touch, etc.) are Free Kicks and not scrums. **FK**
- Teams must form lineouts and scrums within 15 seconds. **FK**
- A front-row player must not intentionally kick the ball out of the scrum in the direction of the opponents' goal line. **PK**
- Unless alternate arrangements are made by match organizers, a team may nominate and use up to 5 replacements.

BREAKDOWN

- In sevens, there is an emphasis on quick ball and promoting fair contest.
- Tacklers must roll immediately and must not interfere with the ball. **PK**
- Tackled players must not roll, crawl or re-position their body to prevent legal poaching. **PK**
- Arriving players must enter correctly and stay on their feet. **PK**
- Legal dominance should be rewarded by the referee.

LINEOUT

- The non-throwing team must have a player in the 5m channel (2m x 2m). Some teams forget this player or prefer to have them stand in the backline, but this is not allowed. The referee should manage first before escalating to a sanction. **FK**

THROWING THE BALL AWAY

- Players must not throw the ball away:
 - Following the awarding of a Penalty Kick, to prevent a quick tap. **PK & YC**
 - Following the ball going into touch, to prevent a quick throw-in. **PK & YC**

INTENTIONAL KNOCK ON

- In sevens, every scenario is considered a 'potential line break'. Therefore, any intentional knock-on is sanctioned with a Yellow Card. **PK & YC**

ADVANTAGE

- Good ball with time and space, or a clear tactical opportunity usually means advantage has accrued. This often means a short advantage for both scrum and penalty kick advantages.
- In many cases, awarding a Penalty Kick is of greater benefit to the non-offending team than playing advantage.