



## CANADIAN AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

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### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** CAWA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Melissa McKenzie, Domestic Development Manager  
**DATE:** December 1, 2005  
**SUBJECT:** 2005-2006 Rule Book Amendments

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Recent amendments have been made to the published 2005 – 2006 Rule Book. The complete rule book with the amendments included is available online at [www.wrestling.ca](http://www.wrestling.ca). The French version of the revised rule book will be available online shortly.

#### **Page 6 CAWOA: National Clinicians**

The list of National Clinicians has been revised to include Officials, Kelly Delanoy (AB), Ed Zinger (ON) and David Finch (ON) and Pairing Masters, James Booth (SK) and Sue Perkins (ON).

#### **Page 16 ARTICLE 14: Duration of the Bout and Intermission (b)**

Has been changed from:

b) Bantam and Cadet matches will consist of a best two out of three periods 1.5 minutes in length with an intermission of 30 seconds in between each period.

To:

b) Bantam and Cadet matches will consist of a best two out of three periods 2 minutes in length with an intermission of 30 seconds in between each period.

#### **Page 17 ARTICLE 16: Clinch (i, ii, iii)**

Has been changed from:

- i. The wrestler that loses the disc toss, is considered the disadvantaged wrestler and must offer one leg for his opponent to grasp. The wrestler places this leg forward inside the centre circle, with the foot flat on the mat. The disadvantaged wrestler is only allowed to place his/her hands on the back of the opponent.
- ii. The wrestler that wins the disc toss, is considered the advantaged wrestler. They must grasp the forward leg of the opponent with two arms and:
  - a) Allow the opponent to keep his/her foot on the mat;
  - b) Stay on his/her feet (may not place one or two knees on the mat);
  - c) Use the grip in which he/she grasps his/her own wrist with the other hand (i.e. the right wrist with the left hand) behind and above the knee of the opponent;
  - d) Place his/her head either inside or outside of their opponent's thigh.
- iii. The official has the obligation to physically adjust the wrestlers so that the wrestlers adopt the correct clinch start position. When the advantaged wrestler has assumed the correct clinch position, the referee may blow the whistle to begin. The referee is not obliged to wait for the disadvantaged wrestler to place his/her hands on the opponent's back.
- iv. If one of the wrestlers refuses the correct clinch position, then they must be penalized with a caution and their opponent receives one point.

To:

- i. The wrestler that loses the disc toss, is considered the disadvantaged wrestler and must offer one leg for his opponent to grasp. The wrestler places this leg forward inside the centre circle, with the foot flat on the mat and body in an upright position. The disadvantaged wrestler must place his/her hands on the back of the opponent.
- ii. The wrestler that wins the disc toss, is considered the advantaged wrestler and can choose which leg his/her opponent must present. They must grasp the forward leg of the opponent with two arms and:
  - a. Allow the opponent to keep his/her foot on the mat;
  - b. Stay on his/her feet (may not place one or two knees on the mat);
  - c. Clasp his/her hands in any fashion, as long as the grasp is hand to hand behind the knee of the opponent. Grasping the wrist with one hand is forbidden
  - d. Place his/her head either inside or outside of their opponent's thigh.
- iii. When the advantaged wrestler has assumed the correct clinch position and the defensive wrestler places his/her hands on the back on the offensive wrestler, the referee may blow the whistle to begin action.
- iv. Any deviation from this procedure will result in the wrestler at fault being warned. A second deviation from this procedure by the same wrestler will result in the wrestler being penalized with a caution and the opponent receiving one point. The scoring of this point will end the period.

**Page 18                      ARTICLE 16: Clinch Procedure in Greco-Roman Wrestling**  
**Clinch Position in Greco-Roman Wrestling**

The following sections have been added:

**Clinch Procedure in Greco-Roman Wrestling**

- a) Each 2 minute period in Greco wrestling consists of the first minute being wrestled from a standing neutral start position.
- b) At the end of the first minute, action is stopped unless one wrestler is in a danger position, in which case the period would continue.
- c) The wrestler who has scored the most points or is ahead on the tie breaking criteria at the end of the first minute, or if there is no score the winner of a coin toss, will take the advantage position in a par terre clinch.
- d) The advantaged wrestler must score within the next 30 seconds. If the advantaged wrestler does not score, he will receive a caution and the opponent will receive one point.
- e) Unless a wrestler is in the danger position at the end of the 30 seconds, the bout is stopped and the advantage position for a par terre clinch start is reversed for the final 30 seconds. If a wrestler is in the danger position at the end of the first 30 seconds, the bout continues to the end of the period with no second par terre clinch situation.
- f) If more than one infraction is committed by a wrestler despite a verbal warning and the wrestler at fault is the top wrestler he will be penalized with a caution and the opponent will be awarded one point. Wrestling is resumed in the standing position. The top wrestler must still score a point within the remaining clinch time or he will be cautioned again and his opponent awarded another point. If the wrestler at fault is the bottom wrestler he will be penalized a caution and the opponent will be awarded two points. Wrestling is resumed in the clinch position. The top wrestler is not penalized and no point is awarded if the he does not score within the remaining clinch time.

**Clinch Position in Greco-Roman Wrestling**

- a) A 50cm wide rectangle will be placed inside the center circle of the mat and touching the circumference of the center circle at the four (4) corners.
- b) The defensive wrestler must place his hands on two corners (50cm apart) and must place his knees on the other two corners (50cm apart). The defensive wrestler must position his body such that his torso, thighs and lower legs form a perfect four.
- c) The offensive wrestler may place two feet or one foot and one knee on the lines of the rectangle, but no part of his feet or knee may cross past the line of the rectangle.

- d) The hands of the offensive wrestler must circle his opponent simultaneously in a reverse waist lock and be clasped, hand to hand, without delay. The offensive wrestler must not push the par terre wrestler with his knees, lower legs, arms, hands, nor feet.
- e) The par terre wrestler must remain static until the referee blows the whistle to begin.
- f) The referee will blow the whistle to begin immediately upon seeing the offensive wrestler clinch correctly.
- g) If one of the wrestlers does not assume the correct clinch position or performs an infraction, he will be warned, and if this is repeated, he will be cautioned. If it is the offensive wrestler (standing) at fault his opponent will receive one (1) point. If it is the defensive wrestler (par terre) at fault his opponent will receive two (2) points (see Clinch Procedure for Greco-Roman Wrestling, part f).

**Page 22      ARTICLE 20: Wrestling Near the Edge and In the Zone (f)**

Has been changed from:

(f) ...The opponent of the wrestler who touches out of bounds first will receive 1 point unless the officiating team deems the action went out of bound due to the obvious 'pushing' action of his opponent in which case the offending wrestler will receive a caution for fleeing the hold and his opponent will receive one point.

To:

(f) ...The opponent of the wrestler who touches out of bounds first will receive 1 point. Should the officiating team deem the action went out of bounds due to the obvious 'pushing' action of his opponent from the centre of the mat to the protection area or from behind and into the protection area the offending wrestler will receive a caution for fleeing the hold and his opponent will receive one point. If the officiating team determines that the wrestler entering the protection area is fleeing the mat that wrestler will receive a caution and his/her opponent will receive a point.

**Page 35 - 37      PART SEVEN: Written Protests**

Has been changed to:

1. Protests should be restricted to technical calls, not judgement calls.

The decision of the protest committee involving the re-scoring of match is final and cannot be re-protested.

The following are considered judgement calls on the part of the officiating team and cannot be successfully protested:

- fleeing the mat (e.g. Was the wrestler pushed or did they flee?)
- fall
- effort throw (e.g. was it high enough?)
- brutality
- referees whistle (e.g. Should the referee have blown the whistle?)
- missed throw (e.g. Was it a "bail out" or a legitimate attempt?)
- danger position call where the angle of exposure is questioned (Was it 80 or 90 degrees?)

Protests based on technical errors are allowable. Some examples include:

- technical errors, e.g.;
  - Scoring or not scoring relative to the clock,
  - Scoring or not scoring relative to the referee's whistle,
  - Referee and judge's score not recorded on score sheet,
  - Duration of the match.
- action started in par terre or standing (i.e. 2 vs. 3 points)
- out of bounds (e.g. Did the offensive wrestler's foot touch out of bounds before points were scored?)
- Initiation (Counter/Counter Attack)
- points awarded to the wrong wrestler

The video must show conclusively that the score of the match was technically incorrect and the entire match must be available for review.

Where the organising committee's cameras fail for any reason, as judged by the protest committee, one alternate camera angle per competitor, specific to the protest, can be accepted.

2. Within 30 minutes of the completion of the bout, the provincial/territorial team leader or coach must submit a written protest accompanied with a fee of \$100.00 cash. At all National Championships this protest should be filed with the Domestic Development Manager or National Program Director. Other tournaments the protest should be filed with the head official.
3. Usually, the Protest Committee shall consist of the Head Official, a CAWA designated individual (i.e. CAWA Executive Committee member) and a neutral coach, however, this may differ for local tournaments. No member should have any conflict of interest in reviewing the protested bout.
4. The Protest Committee shall:
  - a) Determine if the protest is acceptable (i.e. a technical call and not a judgement call)
  - b) Discuss and inform the coaches that the match is under protest and that both athletes are to remain in the competition area.
  - c) Have the announcer note that a match at that weight class is under protest.
  - d) Notify the head PM.
  - e) If necessary, the head official may consult the three officials who refereed the match.
  - f) If necessary, review the videotape of the match. The videotape must contain the entire match to be admissible.
  - g) Attempt to resolve the protest within 30 minutes of its receipt, and it must be resolved prior to the continuance of other bouts that may be affected by the decision.
  - h) Have the announcer note the decision of the protest.
5. Protest Review Outcomes:
  - a) If the protest committee concludes that the protested situation was called and scored appropriately, then they shall reject the protest and declare it unsuccessful. The score on the bout sheet shall remain the official result and the entire bout will not be reviewed.
  - b) If the protest committee concludes that the protested situation was called or scored inappropriately, then they shall review and re-score a) the period then b) the entire match. The decision of the protest committee involving the re-scoring of the match is final and cannot be re-protested.
    - i. Where the result of the re-scored period or match results in the losing wrestler winning more periods than their opponent or results in a tie score in periods won, the protest committee must make a decision regarding procedure between the two following options;

**Match Ending Situation:** If the protest results in the losing wrestler winning the match, and the protested scoring action would have ended the match, the decision is reversed, and the losing wrestler is declared a winner (no wrestling in a two minute protest period). These situations include:

- In the period there should have been a 6 point differential, a pin, a 5 point throw or two 3 point actions by the same wrestler, and combined with winning a previous period would have ended the match.
- A pin that should have been called or there should have been three cautions awarded.
- In overtime - the losing wrestler should have outscored the opponent (break the tie).

Wrestling a two minute protest period - If the protest results in the losing wrestler winning the match but the scoring action would have not ended the match, then it is re-wrestled in a single two minute protest period. Therefore, regardless of whether or not the number of

periods has now been changed to 1-1 or 2-1, sudden death overtime will take place. The two minute protest period in a protested match should be completed as soon as possible after the decision of the protest committee to wrestle in overtime is made public.

A time period of five minutes should be given to each wrestler to prepare for the two minute protest period. Examples:

- The losing wrestler should have won or tied in regulation time.
- In overtime - the score should have been tied.

- ii. Where the result of the re-scored match does not result in the losing wrestler earning more points than their opponent or results in a tie score, the protest committee will rule that the protest is considered unsuccessful. The official score sheet is modified to correct the error but nothing further is done.

6. Special Circumstance;

- a) An illegal action occurs in a scoring sequence that is missed by the officials and then protested. The scoring sequence from the point of the illegal action does not count. The re-scoring of the match must still result in a change in the winner or a tie for the protest to be successful.
- b) A fall results from an illegal action that is missed by the officials and then protested. If the review of the match is successful, then you go directly to a two minute protest period (i.e., Greco Roman - illegal touch on the legs results in a fall)
- c) If there is a fall in the third period, the first and second periods cannot be protested, with the exception of match ending situations.

7. Protest Fee

- a) When a protest is successful and results in a match ending situation or a two minute protest period, the protest fee will be returned to the coach/team leader.
- b) If a specific call is protested and results in changing the outcome, the protest fee will be returned to the coach/team leader even if the protest is not ultimately successful due to a review of the remainder of the match.
- c) Where the protest is declared unsuccessful, the governing authority for that event shall retain the protest fee and its use shall be determined by the appropriate policy. In the case of National Championships, CAWA shall retain the protest fee and direct it towards the "Quest for Gold" program.

NOTE: All CAWA arranged video footage is the property of the CAWA and shall be handled and kept by the association representative.

*FILA Note: FILA have eliminated any form of protest procedure in favor of instant video replay.*