



OHIO SOUTH STATE REFEREE COMMITTEE
A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SOCCER FEDERATION



Advice to Referees

2009-2010 Changes

**Ohio South 2011
Referee Recertification Training**

Advice to Referees

At the end of this presentation the referee will understand the 3 changes to the laws made in the 2009 - 2010 Advice to Referees publication and why they are important.

Advice to Referees

The Advice to Referees is a collection of the Laws that have been modified or updated. It's a supplement for the Laws of the Game and an official statement of USSF interpretations of the Laws.

Officials must implement them to the fullest extent possible.

The following summarizes the **MAJOR** and **MINOR** Changes made in 2009-2010. There are still more changes deemed unimportant for most games. See

<http://www.usoccer.com/Referees/Referee-Development/Instructional-Materials.aspx> for all the changes.

LAW 5

5.4 Whistle is **required** for all ceremonial restarts

... after a goal

... at free kicks when wall is ordered back

... for a penalty kick

... after injury stoppage

... after yellow or red card issued

... after a substitution (only if the match has limited substitutions)

LAW 5

5.6 Advantage is strictly limited to infringements of Law 12 ... both Fouls and Misconduct

Throw-ins, offside and second touch violations are NOT subject to the application of advantage.

Such infractions may be “doubtful” or “trifling”, but they are not based upon applying advantage.

LAW 5

5.9 Injured players are required to leave the field when:

- 1) Referee stops play for a serious injury
- 2) Referee signals for anyone to enter the field to attend to an injury

Goalkeepers are exempt from this requirement.

LAW 5

- 5.13** After displaying a card and prior to play restarting the Referee can:
- ... rescind a card entirely
 - ... display card to additional player(s)
 - ... decide card should be given to a different player
 - ... display a different color card

LAW 5

5.13 A referee may issue a card after play has been restarted when:

... A player was shown a second yellow card, but was not sent off directly

... Misconduct observed by the AR who then raised and held the flag, which was not seen by the referee prior to allowing the restart.

LAW 5

- 5.13** If a player is shown a second yellow card, but is not immediately sent off
- ... any subsequent action by the player or the player's team is valid, during the time that the player should not have been in match.
 - ... If player's team scores a goal and the correction is made before play is again restarted, the goal must be cancelled.

LAW 5

5.17 The referee may send off a player or substitute for violent conduct after the game has been restarted if:

.... the AR had signaled the offense before the restart

LAW 5

5.19 Misconduct table deals with misconduct of team officials and anyone associated with the game including players and substitutes.

Table does not cover actions:

... by spectators

... by dismissed players

... committed during a stoppage
in play

LAW 5

5.19

ReStarts for Misconduct

Offense Committed	Against	Restart	Punishment
On Field By Player	Opponent	IFK at spot of misconduct	Caution
	Teammate	IFK at spot of misconduct	
	Substitute	IFK at spot where ball was	
	Referee, AR, 4th	IFK at spot of misconduct	
	Any Other person	Drop ball at spot where ball was	
On Field By Substitute	Opponent or Any Other Person	IFK where ball was	Caution
Off Field By Anyone	Opponent or Any Other Person	Drop ball at spot where ball was	Caution (Only Players or Substitutes)

LAW 6

6.4 A card for misconduct for serious foul play or violent conduct must be given at the next stoppage. Otherwise, the opportunity to punish the misconduct has passed, unless

.... the AR had signaled and maintained the signal despite it not being seen by the referee.

If referee then stops the game, the restart is an IFK where original offense occurred.

LAW 7

7.2 Any declaration of added time must be understood to be a **minimum estimate**

..... the referee **MUST** allow play to continue for at least the amount of time declared.

LAW 8

8.3 Referee's whistle to start the second half is an implied tacit acknowledgement that players wearing a goalkeeper jersey are the GKs of record.

In unlimited substitution play the referee need not be notified of a GK change at halftime.

LAW 11

- 11.1 Player is in an offside position when **in the opponent's half of the field**, nearer the opponent's goal line than the next-to-last defender, and ahead of the ball.

LAW 11

- 11.2 The need to keep track of the activities of a player judged to be in an offside position continues from when the ball was first touched by a teammate until some action on the field cancels the player's offside position status (See 11.14 ... Becoming Onside).

LAW 11

11.3 ... must make **contact with the ball** to gain an advantage

11.5 “Interfering with Play” must involve **actual contact with the ball**

Mere movement toward the ball cannot constitute “interfering with play”

LAW 11

- 11.7 when in doubt, keep the flag down and give the benefit of that doubt to the attacker
- 11.8 ... when leaving the field to avoid offside, the player needs to ask for the referee's permission to re-enter the field of play

LAW 12

12.2 **Seven (7)** actions require the referee to evaluate *how the act was committed* (tackling now included as one of these actions).

Three (3) actions for which the referee need only to decide *if the act occurred*.

LAW 12

12.6 Striking - Throwing an Object

... by an outside agent, restart is a drop ball.

... by a substitute, restart is an IFK

... by a player off the field, restart is an IFK if object is thrown at a teammate

all at the spot where the ball was located.

LAW 12

12.6 Striking - Throwing an Object

... by a player off the field, restart is an DFK, if object is thrown at an opponent on the field, at the location of the opponent.

If opponent is inside the thrower's penalty area, the restart is a penalty kick.

LAW 12

12.6 Aerial Challenges - Use of Elbow

Used as a "Tool" ... considered to be a foul if contact is made (caution may be warranted)

Used as a "Weapon" Red card is mandated.

LAW 12

12.6 Elbow Used as a "Tool"

- ... arm used for balance
- ... normal body movement
- ... no swing of arm INTO opponent
- ... opponent moves into arm/elbow
- ... arm/elbow was up before challenge initiated
- ... Not UP and IN - just UP

LAW 12

12.6 Elbow Used as a "Weapon"

- ... excessive force used
- ... safety of player is endangered
- ... hard surface INTO soft surface
- ... arm/elbow UP and In to opponent
- ... arm/elbow/hand swung toward facial region of opponent
- ... UP and IN - arm used as a battering ram

LAW 12

12.7 Referee must judge whether the foul of tackling an opponent is careless, reckless or involves use of excessive force.

Making contact with an opponent before the ball when making a tackle is a foul.

Making contact with the ball first does not mean that the tackle was fair.

LAW 12

- 12.16 Goalkeeper Possession is when:
- ... ball is held with both hands
 - ... ball is trapped between one hand and any surface
 - ... ball is held in outstretched open palm

- Goalkeeper Possession is maintained
- ... while bouncing ball on ground
 - ... while throwing ball into the air

LAW 12

12.16 Possession is given up if ball is thrown up in air and then hits the ground.

For the purpose of determining GK possession, the term "hands" includes contact with any part of the arm from fingertips to the shoulder.

While ball is in GK possession it may not be challenged for or played by an opponent in any manner.

LAW 12

12.25a

There can be no quick restarts after a caution or send-off.

The referee must use the whistle to restart.

LAW 12

12.25b Misconduct Offenses Off the Field

If a player has left the field **in the normal course of play** and commits an offense, the restart is a dropped ball where the ball was when play was stopped.

LAW 12

12.25b Misconduct Offenses Off the Field

If a player has left the field for the purpose of committing the offense, the restart is an Indirect Free Kick (IFK) where the ball was when play was stopped.

If player is to be cautioned for illegally leaving the field and then again for the misconduct offense, the result would be a send-off (two cautions).

LAW 13

13.5 Ball is in play when it has been kicked and moves

... needs be a a touch of the ball with the foot in a kicking or **dragging** motion

LAW 13

13.9 If the referee fails to give the correct signal for an Indirect Free Kick, **the IFK must be retaken** ... regardless of the original outcome.

Especially if kick results in a goal ... **the goal can NOT be counted**, whether it was kicked directly or indirectly.

LAW 14

14.13 Referee should not declare the kick to be completed until the ball is out-of-play or has ceased to move.

Penalty kick must be retaken if anything unfairly or illegally interferes with the movement of the ball to the goal.

KICKS FROM THE MARK

19.1 Once "Kicks from the Mark" begins and before a winner has been decided, the referee shall not abandon the game unless one of the teams is reduced to no players (through injury or dismissal).

FOREIGN OBJECTS ON FIELD

19.6 Deciding factors determining referee action:

- 1) An overall concern of player safety
- 2) Are objects sufficiently numerous to make playing surface unsafe
- 3) Will object cause confusion to players (ball or similar object)
- 4) Whether conditions are limited to one end of field and might disadvantage one team over another.

"NATURAL POSITIONS"

19.7 Players are expected to play the game using "natural position"... not squatting, sitting, laying down, etc.

Arms should be in "natural" positions, not raised to cover more space.

Women "naturally" raise their arms when seeking greater balance/stability.

Men "naturally" lower their hands/arms when seeking greater balance/stability

"NATURAL POSITIONS"

- 19.7 Players are "making themselves bigger" by using their hands/arms to:
- ... take away space and passing lanes
 - ... to impede an opponent

In a wall standing with arms linked or outstretched are unnatural positions for players.

"Standing" is the normal and traditional posture for any restart ... anything other than standing is not permitted.

LAW 1

- 1.3 The back edge of the goal post must align with the outer edge of the goal line

- 1.5 The area enclosed by the penalty arc is NOT part of the penalty area.

LAW 3

- 3.4 The referee **MUST** whistle to restart play after a substitution (as a practical matter only in games having limited substitutions)
- 3.10 If the referee stops play to deal with a substituted player (limited substitution) illegally entering the field, the restart is an IFK at place where ball was. A caution may also be warranted.

LAW 3

3.16 In some cases, the competition authority may allow fewer than seven (7) players for a team to **continue** to play But the minimum to begin play remains at seven (other than small-sided games)

LAW 3

3.19

<u>ReStarts for Entry/Re-Entry without Permission</u>		
WHO	Advice	What / Where
Substitute	3.18(c)	IFK where ball was
Player who left field with referee's permission	3.18(b) 3.19	IFK where ball was
Player who was ordered off the field	3.18(b) 3.19	IFK where ball was
Player who was sent-off or a substituted player (limited substitutions)	3.10	IFK where ball was
Any other person	3.10 3.18(a)	Drop Ball where ball was

LAW 5

- 5.1 The term “primary jersey” means only that *this is the color that all referees must have*. It does not mean that the gold jersey must be worn in preference to other colors.

LAW 5

- 5.1 Referee headgear is normally unacceptable, but due to conditions:
- ... local competitions where head protection or sun visors might be considered to be sensible
 - ... same for sunglasses.
 - ... if sunglasses are worn, they should be removed prior to any verbal communication with players or bench personnel.

LAW 5

5.4 Whistle is **NOT** needed to **restart** play:

- ... on a free kick
- ... for a goal kick
- ... for a corner kick
- ... for a throw-in

Whistle is **NOT** needed to **stop** play:

- ... for a goal kick
- ... for a corner kick
- ... for a throw-in
- ... for a goal

LAW 5

5.6 Practical Suggestion ... Try and avoid calling advantage:

... early in the match

... For fouls directly in front of team areas

... misconduct involving violence

LAW 5

5.6 Apply the four (4) Ps:

Possession ... by player or teammate

Potential ... continuing attack on goal

Personnel ... skill level of players
involved (offense &
defense)

Proximity ... distance to opponent's
goal

LAW 5

5.10 Recommended procedure regarding addressing conduct in technical area:

ASK

TELL

REMOVE

LAW 6

- 6.5 No offside signal should be given if AR is in doubt as to whether player is in offside position or involved in active play.
- 6.7 The 4th official may replace any official who is unable to continue.
- 6.9 An assigned reserve AR may only replace an AR who is unable to continue.

LAW 8

8.5 Simultaneous fouls, although extremely rare, restart is a dropped ball.

LAW 9

- 9.1 Play can be stopped for any infringement only by the referee's **whistle**

LAW 11

11.11

A defender who is legally off the field (without the referee's direction) is considered to still be in the game for the purpose of judging offside position.

Such a defender is considered to be on the touchline or goal line at the point closest to where the defender left the field.

LAW 12

12.26

The term “next stoppage”, when invoking disciplinary action against players, includes both instances in which the ball has left the field and any occasion when the referee has stopped play.

LAW 12

12.28.1 Unsporting Behavior

Player uses an artificial aid to unfairly assist play ... leaning on shoulders of a teammate, using article of clothing to avoid direct contact with ball, etc.

A substitute enters the field without referee's permission.

LAW 12

12.28.2

A substitute may be cautioned for dissent.

LAW 12

12.28.3 When a single opponent has become a target of fouls by multiple players, the Referee must recognize it and indicate that the pattern has been observed.

Any subsequent foul(s) against the targeted opponent must be cautioned for "unsporting behavior" (i.e. not persistent infringement).

LAW 12

12.28.6 If a “player” enters / re-enters the field illegally, i.e. without permission, the referee shall issue a caution for entering the field without the referee's permission.

If a “substitute” enters the field illegally, the referee shall issue a caution for unsporting behavior.

LAW 12

12.28.6 After a player has been instructed to leave the field to correct equipment, that player needs the referee's permission to return to the field.

If the player re-enters without permission, it is no longer considered to be a "mandatory" caution.

LAW 13

13.3 If referee decides to delay restart to enforce required distance, the referee must indicate to attackers that they may not restart until given signal (**whistle**) to do so.

An attacker who restarts **before whistle** should be verbally warned and upon repetition cautioned.

LAW 13

13.3 Referee needs to set the tone early on all free kicks.

Failing to deal with encroachment and interference early makes it more difficult to get proper distance in the critical areas of the field as the game develops.

LAW 13

13.4

Quick Free Kick (QFK)	Ceremonial Free Kick (CFK)
Whistle Foul	
Move Toward Spot of Foul	
Ensure Ball Properly Located	
Read Player's Intent & Move to Restart Position	Look for confirmation of ceremonial restart from attackers
Encourage kick by verbally managing opponents to prevent interference	
Team indicates they want a ceremonial restart	
Get To Ball	
Show "Wait for Whistle" Signal	
Move the Wall Back & Get 10 yards from Defenders in All Directions	
Move to Restart Position	
Whistle for Restart	

LAW 14

14.8 For the taking of a Penalty Kick in extended time, if a violation occurs and the required restart would be an Indirect Free Kick (IFK), the kick and the play are considered over.

LAW 14

- 14.9 Infringements by players on both teams may occur after the referee's **whistle**, but before the ball is in play. Referee should let kick proceed and then deal with violation accordingly.
- 14.10 Player who violates Law 14 again during the taking of the same penalty kick should be cautioned for persistent infringement.

LAW 15

15.4 If a throw-in is performed correctly, but fails to enter the field or touches the ground before entering the field ... the throw-in is retaken

If a throw-in is not performed correctly and also fails to enter the field, then a throw-in is given to the opposing team

On-line quiz for the Advice to Referees

Name (Print): _____

Please print this page, answer the questions and bring it with you to re-certification.

1. What is the Advice to Referees and where can it be found?
2. When should the referee restart the match with a whistle?
3. May the referee wear sunglasses?
4. What constitutes goalkeeper possession of the ball?