



Highlights of the Memorandum 2010

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Law 1 – The Field of Play

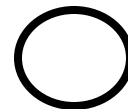
Current Text:

Goals

They [goalposts and crossbar] **may** be square, rectangular, round or elliptical in shape and must not be dangerous to players.

New Text: **must**

USSF Advice to Referees: No other shapes are permitted.





Law 5 – The Referee

Injured Players

General Ruling: if play is stopped for a serious injury or if, regardless of why play is stopped, the referee beckons medical personnel onto the field to assist an injured player,

- the player must leave the field and may not return until play has restarted and the permission of the referee is obtained
- the player may not receive treatment on the field (**use common sense with youth players**)



Law 5 – The Referee

Injured Players

New Text (in red below)

Exceptions to this ruling are to be made only when:

- a goalkeeper is injured
- a goalkeeper and an outfield player have collided and need immediate attention
- **players from the same team have collided and need immediate attention**
- a severe injury has occurred, e.g. swallowed tongue, concussion, broken leg

USSF Advice to Referees: The reference to “outfield player” (2nd bullet) is interpreted to include any field player from either team.



Law 5 – The Referee

Injured Players

New Text (in red below)

- Stretcher-bearers should only enter the field of play with a stretcher **following a signal from the referee**

USSF Advice to Referees: *The referee may permit the entry of medical personnel with or without stretcher-bearers at the same time, or may permit stretcher-bearers to enter the field after the entry of medical personnel, or may decide not to permit stretcher-bearers to enter at all if deemed not necessary*



Other Decisions of the IFAB

Law 1 – The Field of Play

Logos and Emblems

The IFAB reiterated that the reproduction, whether real or virtual, of representative logos or emblems of FIFA, confederations, member associations, leagues, clubs or other bodies is forbidden on the field of play, the goal nets and the areas they enclose, the goals, the flagposts and their flags during playing time.

Particular emphasis was placed on the fact that such logos may not be reproduced on corner flags.



Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

Procedure

Present Text

Feinting to take a penalty kick to confuse opponents is permitted as part of football. However, if, in the opinion of the referee, the feinting is considered an act of unsporting behavior, the player must be cautioned.

New Text

Feinting **in the run-up** to take a penalty kick to confuse opponents is permitted as part of football. **However, feinting to kick the ball once the player has completed his run-up is considered an infringement of Law 14 and** an act of unsporting behavior **for which** the player must be cautioned.



Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

USSF Advice to Referees:

- ***Kicker may feint during the run to the ball (but no delay or excessive direction changes)***
- ***Between the completion of the run to the ball and the actual kick, a feint is a violation of Law 14***
 - ***Example: clearly stopping and waiting for a reaction from the goalkeeper before kicking***
- ***Treat the same as other violations of Law 14***
 - ***Allow the kick to proceed***
 - ***If ball in the net, cancel goal and order a retake***
 - ***If ball not in net, IFK for opposing team where violation occurred***
- ***In either case, caution the kicker for unsporting behavior before restarting play***



Law 14 – The Penalty Kick

See - <http://www.ussoccer.com/News/Referee-Programs/2010/08/Penalty-Kick-Deception.aspx>



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Penalty Kick Deception


In 2010, the International Board provided a revised interpretation of actions by the kicker considered impermissible at the taking of a penalty kick (the same guideline also applies to a kick from the mark as well as to a penalty kick taken in extended time). According to the Board, feinting during the run to the ball is acceptable but, once at the ball, any deception or feinting is unsporting behavior and must be cautioned.

 Aug. 25, 2010

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In 2010, the International Board provided a revised interpretation of actions by the kicker considered impermissible at the taking of a penalty kick (the same guideline also applies to a kick from the mark as well as to a penalty kick taken in extended time). According to the Board, feinting during the run to the ball is acceptable but, once at the ball, any deception or feinting is unsporting behavior and must be cautioned.

Recently, USSF arranged for six video clips to be prepared which clarify the difference between these types of deception and what the correct referee action should be in each case. These six clips are joined with two others drawn from MLS games.

In all cases, it is important to remember that deception is simply another example of a player violating Law 14 (The Penalty Kick). Referees must treat deception the same way any other violation of Law 14 is handled – await the outcome of the kick and decide what to do based on whether a goal is scored or not.

Clip 1: an ordinary penalty kick with no deception. The ball is kicked into the net. Correct action is to count the goal and restart with a kick-off.

Presented by  at&t



The Fourth Official

Page 39 (bullet point 7) ... Laws of the Game

Present Text:

He must indicate to the referee when the wrong player is cautioned because of mistaken identity or when a player is not sent off having been seen to be given a second caution or when violent conduct occurs out of the view of the referee and assistant referees. The referee, however, retains the authority to decide on all points connected with play.

New Text:

He assists the referee to control the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. The referee, however, retains the authority to decide on all points connected with play.



Quiz for the Highlights of the Memorandum 2010 – print this page, answer the questions and bring to recertification.

Name _____

- 1. What is the memorandum?**
- 2. Where can the memorandum be found?**
- 3. How frequently is it issued?**