

WHICH A RESTART WHISTLE IS REQUIRED:	
Situation	Official
Start of each half	Trail
Kickoff after goal	Trail
Drop Ball	Trail
Goal Kick	Trail
Corner Kick	Lead
Penalty Kick	Lead
Free Kick	Lead
Throw-in	Official responsible for ruling on the legality of the throw.

This is annoying when it doesn't happen this way. Stick to this. Memorize!!

"Mechanics Session"

- (1) "Play-ons" vs. kicks in the defensive $\frac{1}{3}$. (no adv. \rightarrow going towards goal)
- (2) "Play-ons" on a shot. (A) Does he get a legitimate shot off? (B) off-balance shot, close to "Play-on" call?
- (3) Eye contact on subs. Telling your partner it's okay to go!!
- (4) "Off the ball coverage"
 - (A) impending service. (getting the push early.)
 - (B) in the box. (have it going out.) (100% sure foul in the box.) sell!!
- (5) Trail \rightarrow getting the "after" foul after the through ball. You can get the "play-on" (check out situation) A guy/gal on the ground and we don't know why!!
- (6) Don't paint yourself in a corner during the pre-game. Keep your promises!! Automatic 10 yds, etc. } creditability!!

Not the time to hear coaches mouth off

WHICH TEAM IS ALLOWED TO CALL A TIME-OUT?

EITHER TEAM

- \rightarrow AFTER A CARD (YELLOW OR RED)
- \rightarrow AFTER A GOAL IS SCORED
- \rightarrow AFTER AN INJURY TIME-OUT
- WHEN A DROP BALL IS CALLED

ONLY THE TEAM HAVING THE OFFENSIVE RESTART

- PENALTY KICK
- CORNER KICK
- GOAL KICK
- THROW IN
- DIRECT FREE KICK
- INDIRECT FREE KICK=

which

Get to Know Handling In Depth

Sometimes it is important to take a single subject and delve into it deeply. While almost any single unfair action (pushing, holding, jumping at) could receive that in-depth analysis, the committee chose handling.

There is guidance

Rule 12-2 says, "A player shall be penalized for deliberately handling, carrying, striking or propelling the ball with a hand or arm." Four play rulings follow. Rule 18q (definition) adds, "Deliberately playing the ball with one's hand or arm. The hand or arm must move toward the ball or the hand or arm must be carried in an unnatural position before an infraction of the rule can be charged."

From a written standpoint, that's all you have to go on.

More guidance

The easy guidance to remember is: "If the hand plays the ball" — offense; "If the ball plays the hand" — no offense.

If there is an offense, you know to award a direct free kick (Rule 12) or a penalty kick (Rule 14).

You are allowed to give a discretionary yellow card under Rule 12 if:

a. The player performed the handling for tactical purposes (break up an attacking play).

b. The player performed the handling in an attempt to score a goal.

You *should* give a red card (12-8-3d 1) if:

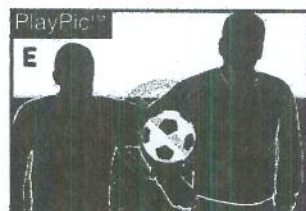
a. The player (other than the goalkeeper within his/her own penalty area) deliberately handles the ball



Driving the side of the shoulder into the ball would be a handling infraction (PlayPic A). If the ball hits the clavical and/or top of the shoulder, there is no infraction (PlayPic B).



Proper chest-trap technique does not involve catching the ball between the arms (PlayPic C). Proper execution has the ball pop onto the chest and deaden the ball so it falls to the player's feet (PlayPic D).



Illegally linking arms between separated bodies would lead to a handling call if the free kick were to contact the arms (PlayPic E). In PlayPic F, with players standing solidly in a wall, a ball might strike the arms without an infraction being whistled.



In PlayPic G, the shoulder is being moved forward to direct the ball to a teammate or into an open space — foul. In PlayPic H, the player is standing tall as the ball is driven into the arm — continue playing.



to prevent it from going into the goal. Give the red card even if the goal is scored.

Contact with the hand (including any part of the arm from the hand to below the shoulder joint) is often:

- Accidental (hit from

behind or while falling to the ground).

- Inadvertent (hand/arm held out slightly from the body for balance).

- Unavoidable (ball struck from so close that there is no time to avoid).

Contact with the ball that starts as not-an-offense can become an offense if the player subsequently takes unfair advantage of the contact to control the ball.

Factor this in

Frequently, the most surprised person in the whole stadium is the person whose hand/arm the ball struck. They meant to trap it with the instep — instead they got their foot two inches too low, the ball struck the ankle and popped up into their hand. That's not handling.

Two players jump straight up for a ball. Due to the bumping, neither gets a clean header and the ball slides off a neck to a shoulder to an arm. That's not handling.

There have been five quick, short passes. The defender has been looking to find her mark and turns to try to find the ball. She has basically corkscrewed into the ground and her arms are akimbo. There is a cross and the ball strikes her arm. That's not handling.

Many NFHS referees who also do U-8 and U-10 games are verbally rewarded by the parents for whistling every ball-to-hand contact. But you are not following the Laws on those U-10 games, just as you are not following the rules when you whistle that contact during an NFHS game. By rule, about half of the infractions whistled should not be whistled. Was it deliberate? Did the hand or arm move toward the ball? Without those pre-conditions, there should be silence instead of a whistle (well, OK, a few parental cries of "Hand ball, ref!"). □

#1 d. When an entry is taking place on a throw-in, a goal kick or a corner kick, the substitute(s) must have reported to the scorer (or official area) prior to the dead ball situation.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ MIDDLE SECTION OPEN SUBS

1/17/19. 4/13
 (1) consistent you!
 (2) 2nd half, partner as well!
 (3) common sense.

#2 IF AN OFFICIAL STOPS THE CLOCK TO ASSESS A POSSIBLE INJURY, DOES THAT MEAN THAT THE PLAYER MUST ALWAYS BE TAKEN OUT OF THE MATCH? NO

On-field free kicks are awarded from the infraction.....misconduct off-field from location of the ball.

INDIRECT



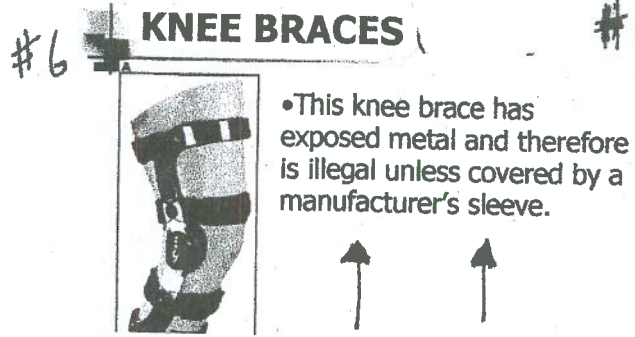
call out "play on" and, with an underswing of both arms, indicate a foul which was observed but shall go unpenalized because penalizing the offending team would give an advantage to the offending team. If the referee applies the advantage, which was anticipated but does not develop at that time, the referee shall penalize the original offense;

1. can still card later.
 2. whistles are key here.
 3. not "play!"

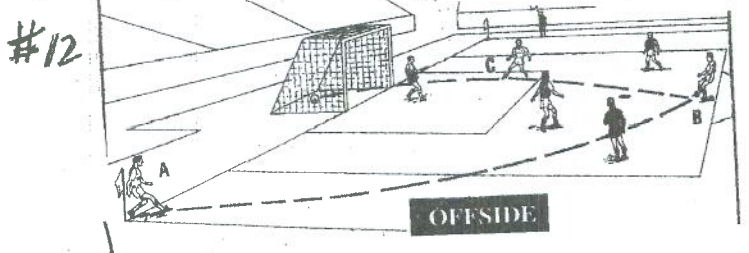
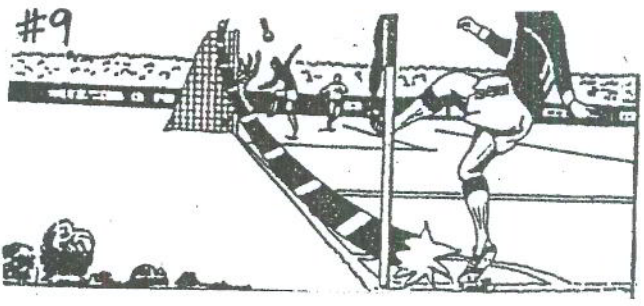
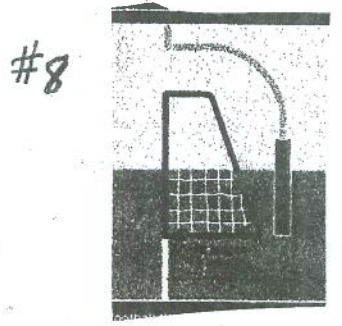
#4 If the ball fails to enter the field of play on a throw-in, the ball is awarded to the opponent at the spot of the infraction.

#5 Faking an injury or simulating a foul is considered unsporting conduct, which results in a yellow card.

(late in game.)



#7 SITUATION 18: At the start of the second half, the referee observes that player A3 who had played the first half properly equipped, is now wearing a watch. The game is stopped, the player is sent off the field and a yellow card is issued to the head coach. RULING: Correct procedure as long as this is the team's first illegally equipped penalty of the game. (4-3)



No offsides—goal kick, corner kick, throw-in, drop ball, own 1/2 of field, behind ball, or two opponents level or nearer the goal line.

#13 NOTE: If the player is being disqualified for a subsequent act of misconduct or taunting, referees will show the yellow card and the red card simultaneously in the same hand to indicate that substitution is allowed for the player receiving the red card under Rule 12-8-2.

#14 POISE
 The deliberate shunting aside of all fears arising from new and

CONFIDENCE
 Respect without fear. Confident not cocky. May come from faith in yourself