

AYSO Region 10 Referee Course Plan

First Night

- U-6/U-8 1 Night Course
- U-6/U-8 Law Exam
- Receive Uniform
- End by 9:00ish

Second Night

- U-9/U-10 2nd Night
 - Referee & Assistant Referee Positioning, Free Kicks, Penalty Kicks, Offside, Fouls & Misconduct
- U-9/U-10 Law Exam
- Receive Uniform & Gear
- Begin 6:00 sharp, End by 9:30ish

Basic Referee Course

OBJECTIVES

Understand what to expect from U-10 players

Successfully manage pre-game duties

Know the parts of the field

Know the number of players in each age group

Recognize ball in and out of play

Basic Referee Course

OBJECTIVES

Understand method of scoring

**Know how to start,
when to stop
and how to restart play**

**Basic understanding of fouls,
misconduct and free kicks**

Basic Referee Course

OBJECTIVES

Understand basics of offside

Use appropriate signals

Manage post-game situations

Understand the AYSO Team concept

AYSO Philosophies

Open Registration

Balanced Teams

Everyone Plays

Positive Coaching

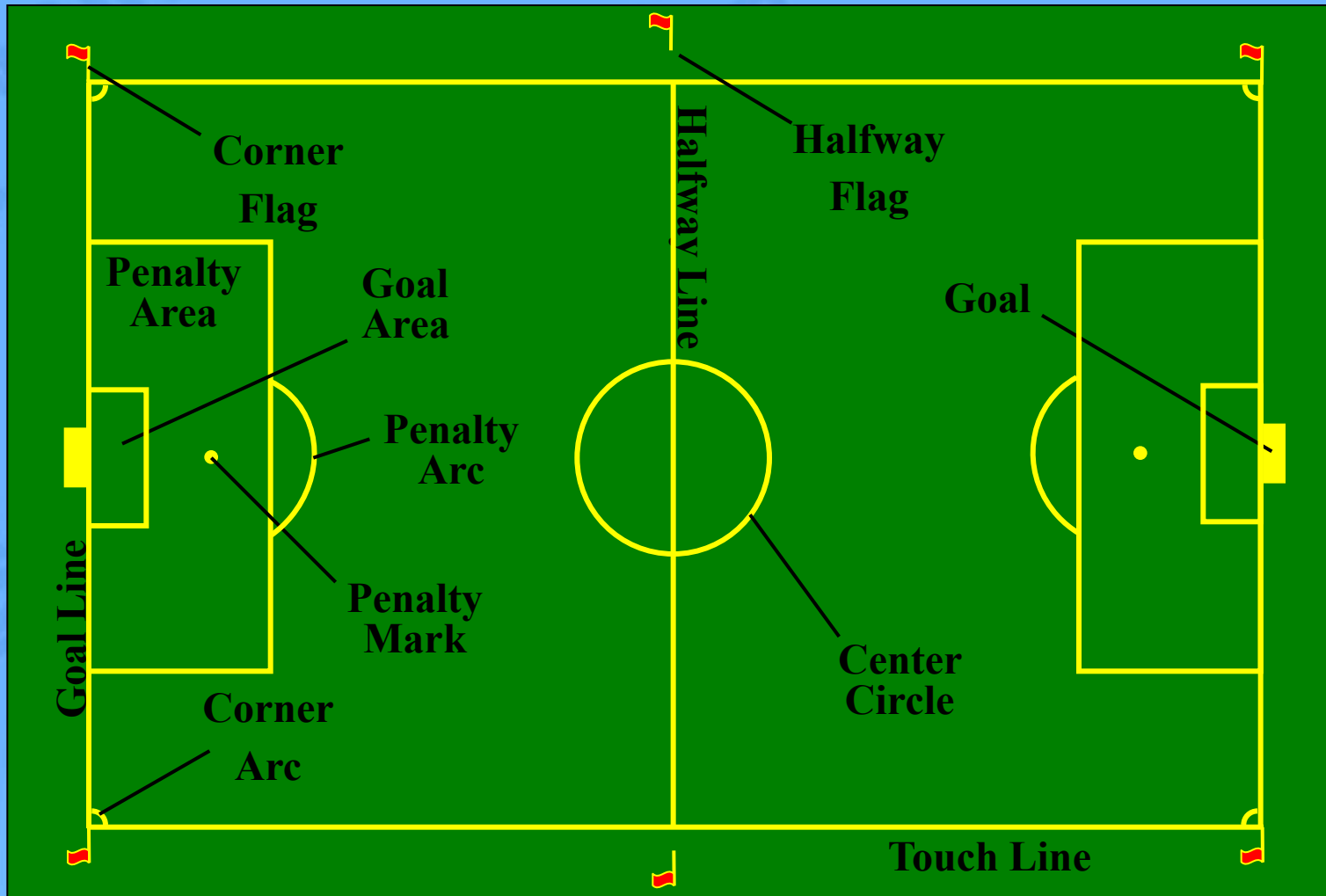
Good Sportsmanship

Player Development

Recap of 1st Night Course

- **Parts of the Field**
- **Pre-Game Duties**
- **Starting and Stopping the Game:**
 - **Kickoff, Goal, Ball out of Play, Injury, End of Period**
- **Restarting the Game:**
 - **Throw In, Goal Kick, Corner Kick, Free Kick, Dropped Ball**

Field of Play



Pre-game Duties and Activities

Brief Assistant Referees

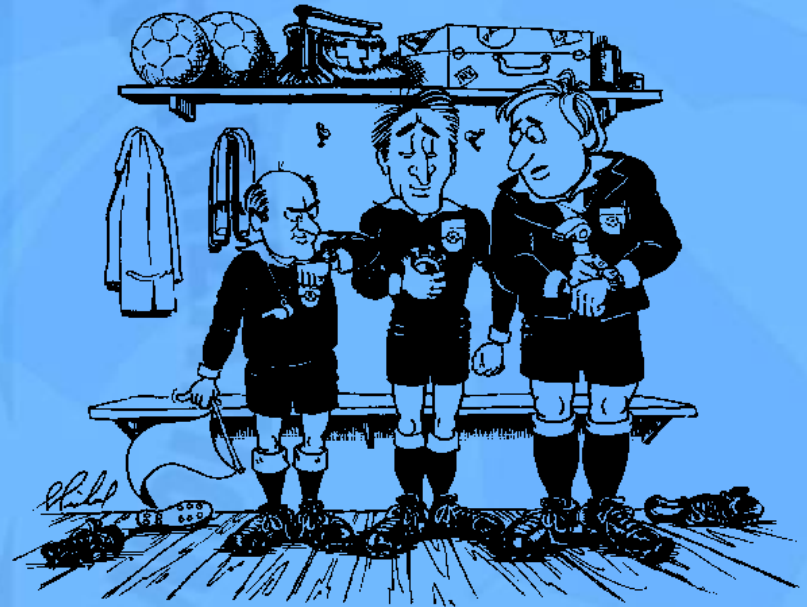
Neutral AR's

Assist not “Insist”

Work as a team

Follow standard signals

Discuss non-standard signals



Pre-game Duties and Activities

Club Linesmen:

Non-neutral

Explain expectations

Put at ease

Only call in/out of play

Raise flag straight up when ball has gone completely over the line.



Post-game Duties



Collect the game ball and return to owner.

Supervise team handshake

Complete lineup card and misconduct report (if any)

Congratulate referee team and seek feedback

- Maintained by Assistant Referees
 - Mark Goals Scored and Quarters NOT Played
 - Note who is the Keeper
 - Note if a player is injured or leaves game early
- Sportsmanship Points Awarded on back
 - Reviewed and Signed by Referee and both ARs
 - Placed in the “bin” at the field

Basic Referee Course 1.1 - Lesson 1

U-10 Players

Physical Characteristics

More interested in competitive activities

More interested in improving skills

Attention span is increasing

**May accept a physical touch,
but some will begin to reject it**

U-10 Players

Social/Emotional Characteristics

Group acceptance is important

Wants to be liked

Feelings are easily hurt

**May blame others
to explain their own mistakes**

Needs reinforcement

U-10 Players

Thought/Cognitive Characteristics

Can recall details with accuracy

**Can understand the concept
of cause and effect**

**Enjoys attention but their reaction to
praise may be more subdued**

Still takes what is said quite literally

Understanding Younger Players



**Implications for how
we officiate these games**

Fouls and Misconduct

OBJECTIVES:

Explain the two categories of fouls

**Cover fouls that occur
in younger players' games**

Introduce the concept of misconduct

A foul is an unsafe or unfair act:

- 1. Committed by a player**
- 2. Against an opponent**
- 3. On the field of play**
- 4. While the ball is in play**

All four elements must exist for the incident to be a foul.



Fouls are categorized into two types:

Direct Free Kick fouls

Indirect Free Kick fouls

**These categories are
named for the way
play is restarted**



Direct Free Kick fouls

There are 10

1. Kicks an opponent
2. Trips an opponent
3. Strikes an opponent

Even the attempt to commit any of these three actions is a foul.



Direct Free Kick fouls

There are 10

- 4. **Jumps at an opponent**
- 5. **Unfairly charges an opponent**
- 6. **Pushes an opponent**
- 7. **Tackles an opponent**



Direct Free Kick fouls

There are 10

- 8. Holds an opponent
- 9. Spits at an opponent
- 10. Handles the ball deliberately



Direct Free Kick fouls

1. Kicking or attempting to Kick an Opponent



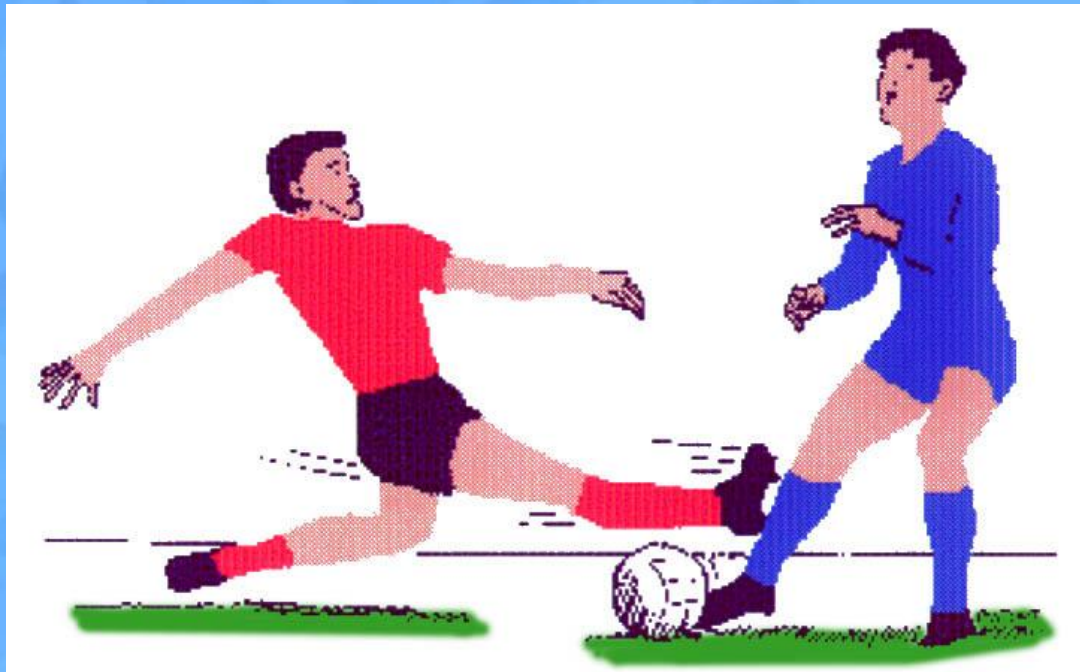
Direct Free Kick fouls

1. Kicking or attempting to Kick an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

1. Kicking or attempting to Kick an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

2. Tripping or attempting to Trip an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

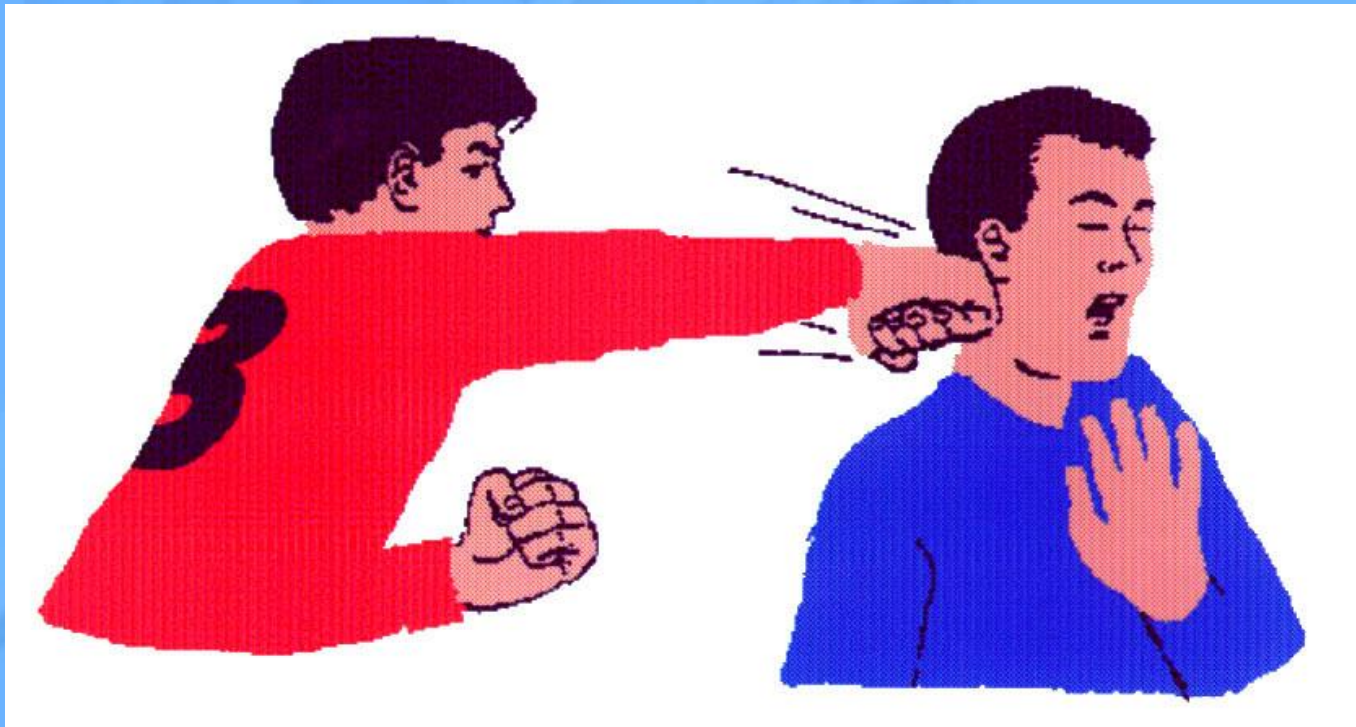
2. Tripping or attempting to Trip an Opponent

However, Tackler makes contact with ball first, player trips over ball or legs near ground –
Probably Not a Foul!



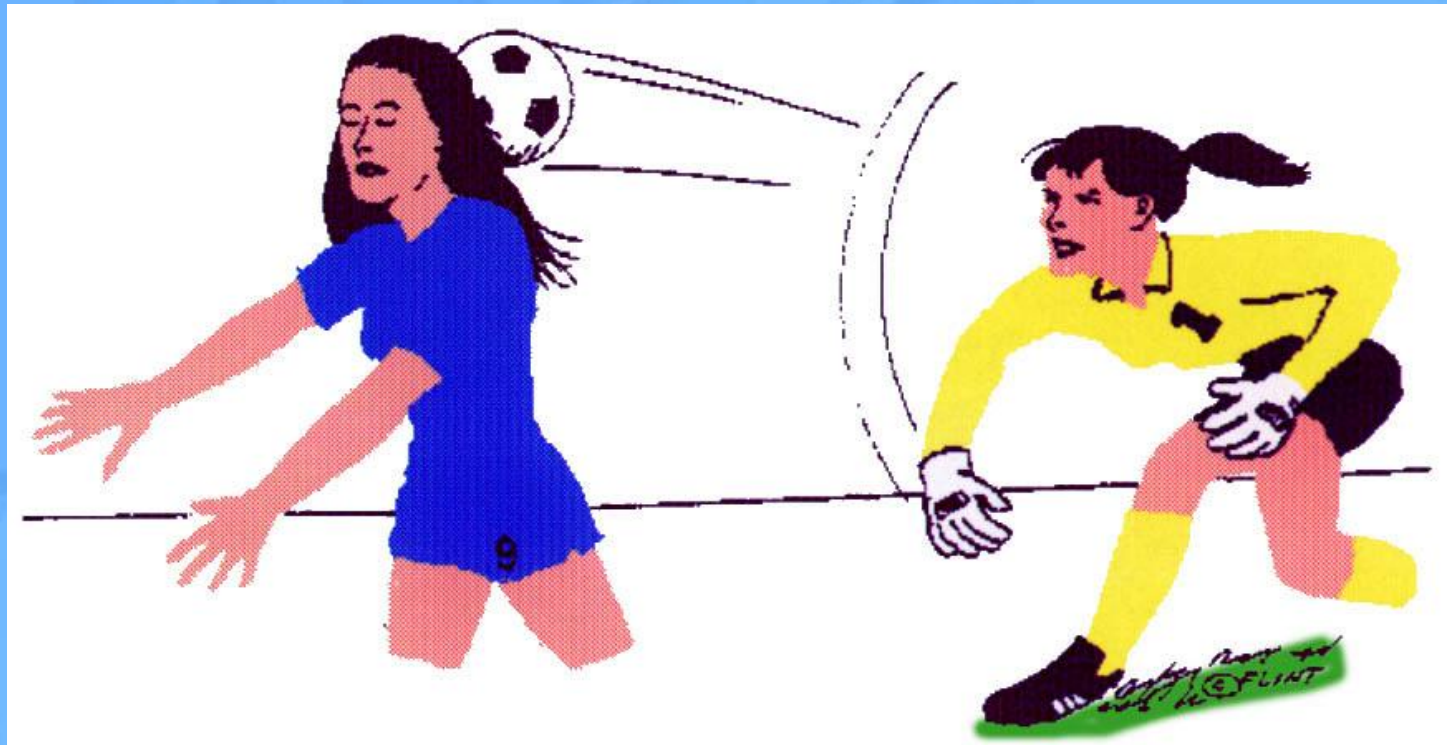
Direct Free Kick fouls

3. Striking or attempting to Strike an Opponent



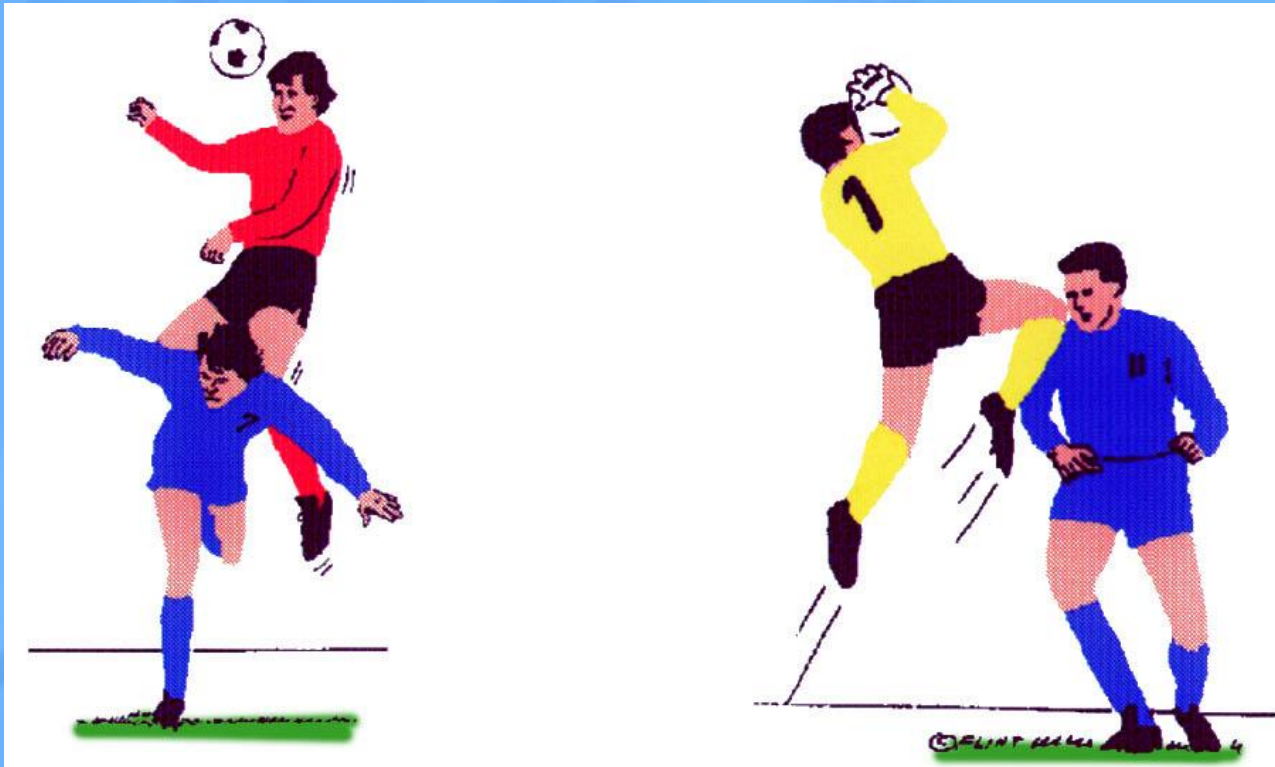
Direct Free Kick fouls

3. Striking or attempting to Strike an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

4. Jumping at or into an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

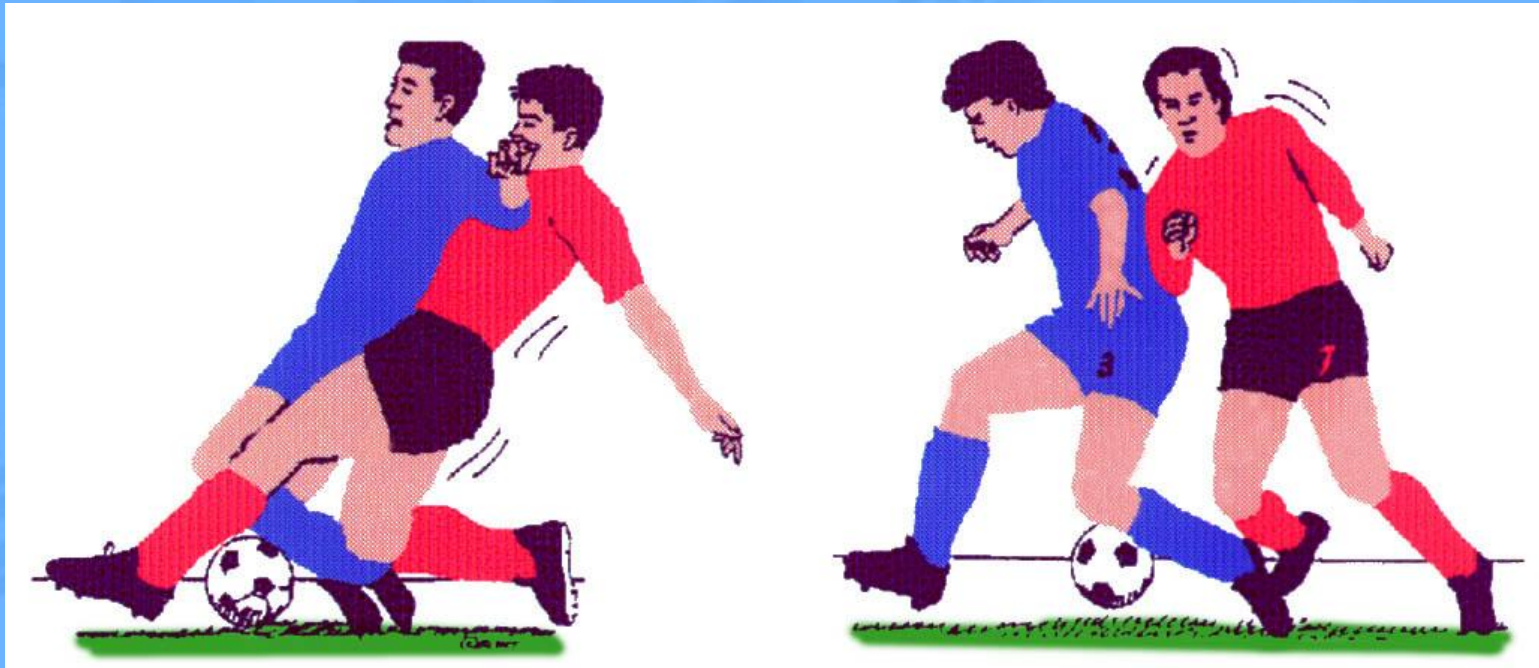
5. Unfairly charges an Opponent

**Slight,
Shoulder-to-
Shoulder
bump is fair**



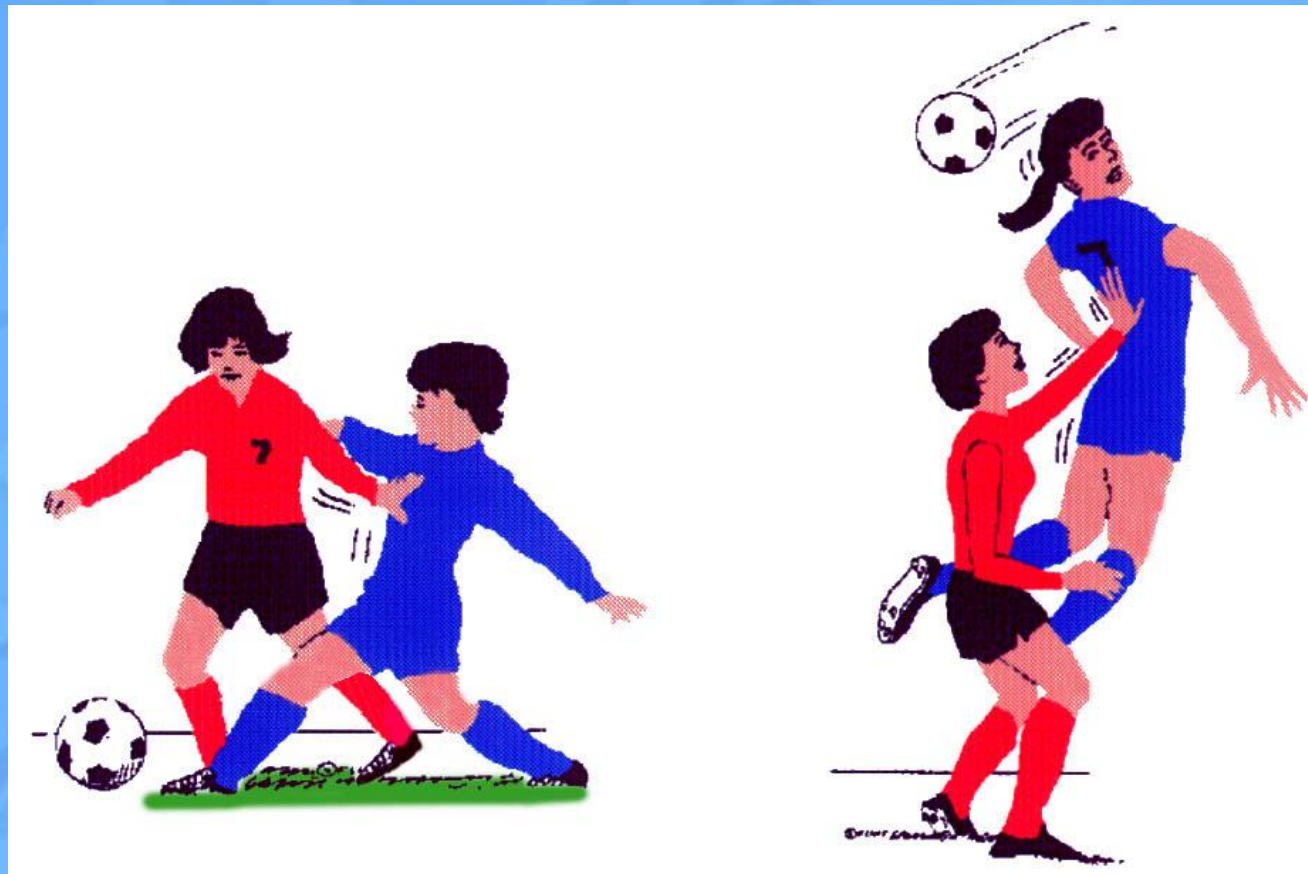
Direct Free Kick fouls

5. Unfairly charges an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

6. Pushes an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

7. Tackles an Opponent

Using one's legs carelessly, recklessly or with excessive force to get the ball.



Direct Free Kick fouls

8. Holds an Opponent



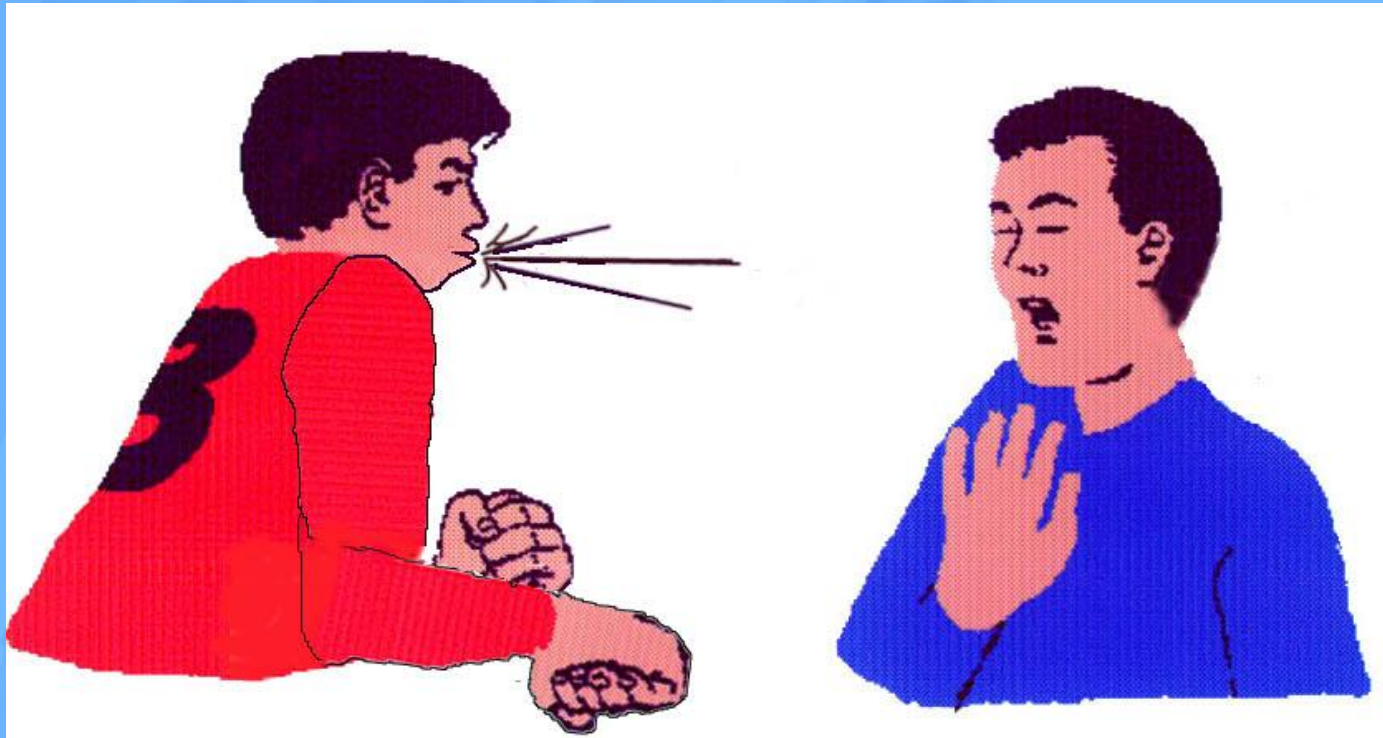
Direct Free Kick fouls

8. Holds an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

9. Spits at an Opponent



Direct Free Kick fouls

10. Handles the Ball Deliberately

**Did the Ball
just hit the
Hand,
OR
Did the Hand
move to touch
the Ball?**



Direct Free Kick fouls

Six of these fouls most commonly occur in U-10 and younger age groups:

- **Kicks an opponent**
- **Trips an opponent**
- **Pushes an opponent**
- **Holds an opponent**
- **Unfairly charges an opponent**
- **Handles the ball deliberately**

Indirect Free Kick fouls

There are 7

The first four pertain solely to the goalkeeper in his own penalty area...

- 1. Takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands, before releasing it from his possession**



Indirect Free Kick fouls

Goalkeeper in his own penalty area...



2. Touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player.

Indirect Free Kick fouls

Goalkeeper in his own penalty area...

- 3. Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate.**



Indirect Free Kick fouls

Goalkeeper in his own penalty area...



4. Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate.

Indirect Free Kick fouls

The remaining three pertain to all players:

- 5. Plays in a dangerous manner**
- 6. Impedes the progress of an opponent**
- 7. Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands**

Indirect Free Kick fouls

5. Plays in a dangerous manner

Towards
an
Opponent



Indirect Free Kick fouls

5. Plays in a dangerous manner

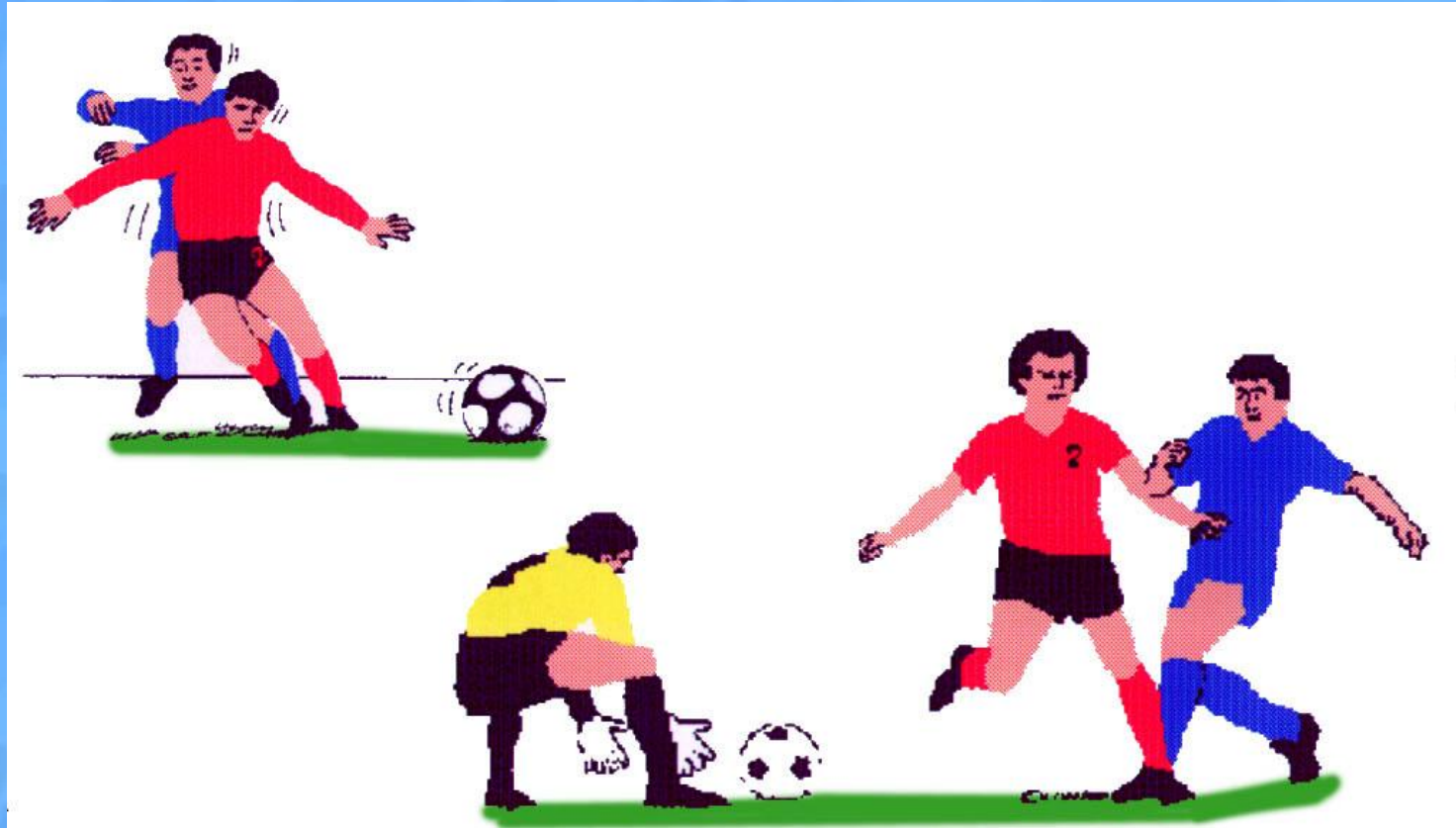
Towards
an
Opponent



Indirect Free Kick fouls

6. Impedes the progress of an opponent

When not
within
Playing
Distance



Indirect Free Kick fouls

7. Prevents the Goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands.



Indirect Free Kick

Two of these fouls most commonly occur in U-10 and younger age groups:

- **Plays in a dangerous manner**
- **Goalkeeper takes more than six seconds to put the ball into play**

Be prompt with the Dangerous Play call.
Don't be too ticky-tacky with the "six second" call

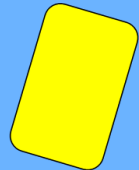
MISCONDUCT

Behavior that is in serious conflict with the spirit of the game and good sportsmanship

(Something that's very rare in the U-10 game)

Two types of Misconduct:

Those resulting in a Caution

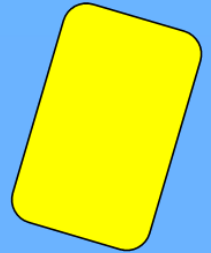


Those resulting in a Send-Off



MISCONDUCT

There are seven cautionable offences:



- 1. Unsporting behavior**
- 2. Dissent by word or action**
- 3. Persistently infringes the Laws of the Game**
- 4. Delays the restart of play**
- 5. Fails to respect the required distance on a corner kick, free kick or throw-in**
- 6. Enters/re-enters the field of play without permission**
- 7. Leaves the field of play without permission**

MISCONDUCT

There are seven send-off offences:



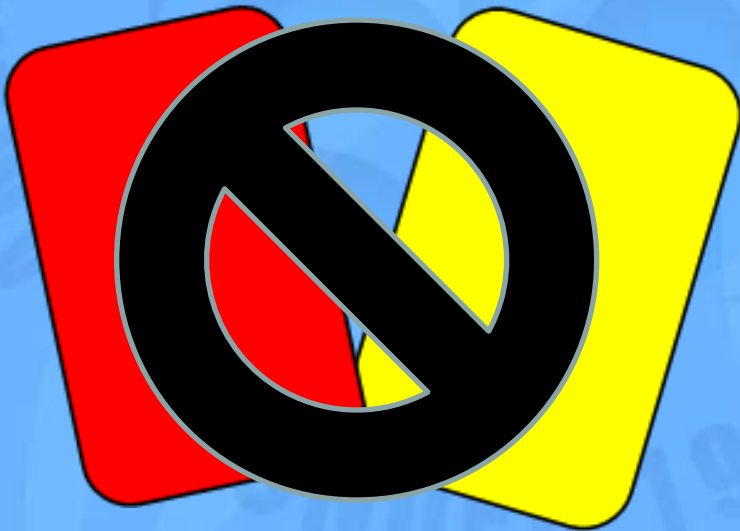
- 1. Serious foul play**
- 2. Violent conduct**
- 3. Spits at any person**
- 4. Denies a goal or obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball**
- 5. Denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by an offense punishable by a free kick or penalty kick**
- 6. Offensive/insulting/abusive language or gestures**
- 7. Receives a second caution in the same match**

**Misconduct is rare in U-10 games.
Referees should deal with it informally
without showing cards.**



Coaches and spectators can be warned and even dismissed from the game.

But they must never be shown the red or yellow card.



Checking for Learning

There are two types of fouls. Name them.

Direct Free Kick Fouls

Indirect Free Kick Fouls

Why are the fouls given these names?

They are named for the way play is restarted after the referee has stopped play because of the foul.

Checking for Learning

What are the six Direct Free Kick fouls most often seen in U-10 games?

Kicking an opponent

Tripping an opponent

Pushing an opponent

Holding an opponent

Unfairly Charging an opponent

Handling the ball deliberately

Checking for Learning

What are the two Indirect Free Kick fouls most often seen in U-10 games?

Dangerous Play

Goalkeeper takes more than six seconds to put the ball into play

Checking for Learning

**What kind of foul is:
Handling the ball deliberately?**

Direct Free Kick Foul

**What kind of foul is:
Pushing an opponent?**

Direct Free Kick Foul

Checking for Learning

What kind of foul is:

Playing in a dangerous manner?

Indirect Free Kick Foul

**If a player tries to hit another opponent but misses, the referee cannot call a foul.
(True/False)**

False. Even the attempt to strike an opponent can be a foul.

Checking for Learning

The ball bounces up and hits a player in the arm. Is this a foul?

No

A player that's lying on the ground kicks at the ball. No one else is near. Is this dangerous play?

No

Checking for Learning

The referee thinks a foul may have occurred but he's not sure. Should he stop play?

No

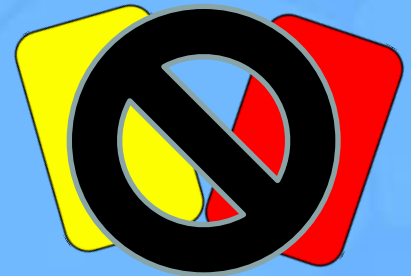
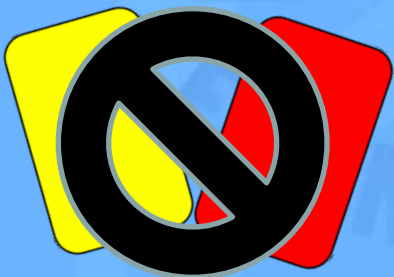
A U-10 player is guilty of one of the types of Misconduct. The player should be shown the yellow or red card. (True/False)

The referee has the *authority* to show the card, but should work together with the coach to resolve the matter without displaying a card.

Checking for Learning

A coach is behaving badly and the referee elects to dismiss the coach from the field. If the coach's conduct is terribly bad, the referee may show the coach the red card.

Cards are solely for the players.
Coaches/Spectators are NEVER
to be shown the cards.



Restarting the Game

FREE KICKS

A way to restart play when the Referee has stopped play because of a foul.

**There are two
types of free kicks:**

**Direct Free Kick
Indirect Free Kick**



Restarting the Game

Direct Free Kick (DFK)

**A goal can be scored directly from the kick
(against the opposing team)**

Indirect Free Kick (IFK)

**The ball must touch any other player before
a goal can be scored**

Restarting the Game

To signal an Indirect Free Kick, the Referee holds his hand straight up into the air.

The hand remains in this position until the ball either (a) touches any other player, or (b) goes out of play.



Restarting the Game

For all free kicks, the kicker may not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.



Note: If a free kick taken by the defending team in its own penalty area is touched a second time before the ball leaves the penalty area, the kick is retaken.

In most cases a Free Kick (both types) is:

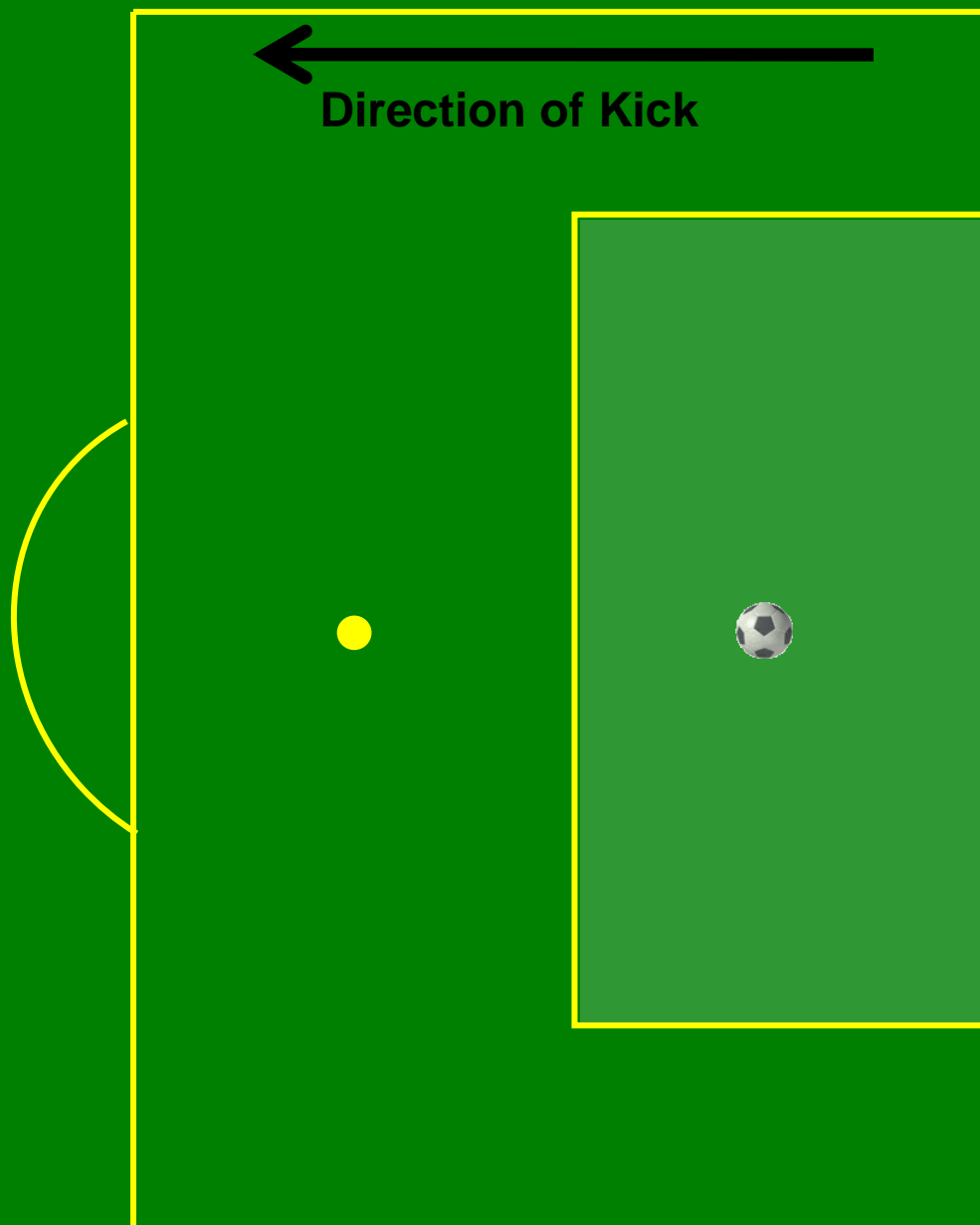
- **Taken from the location of the foul, and**
- **In play once it is kicked (with a kicking motion) and moves.**
- **All opponents must be 10 yds. from the ball.**

**But there are
some
exceptions.**



If a free kick of any type is awarded to the defending team in its own goal area, the ball can be placed anywhere in the goal area

The ball is in play once it leaves the Penalty Area into the field of play

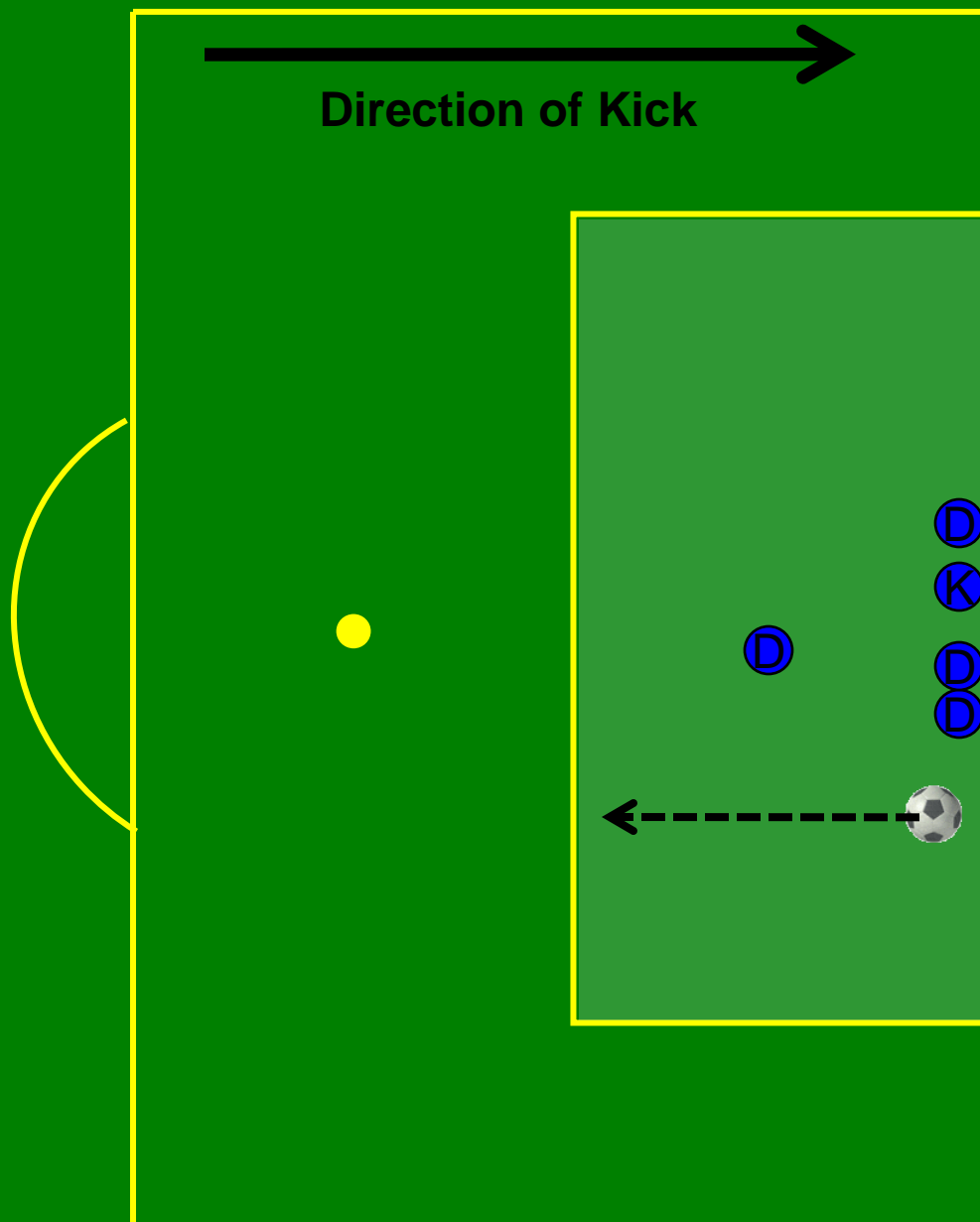


If an IFK is awarded to the attacking team in its opponent's goal area, the ball is moved out to the goal area line.

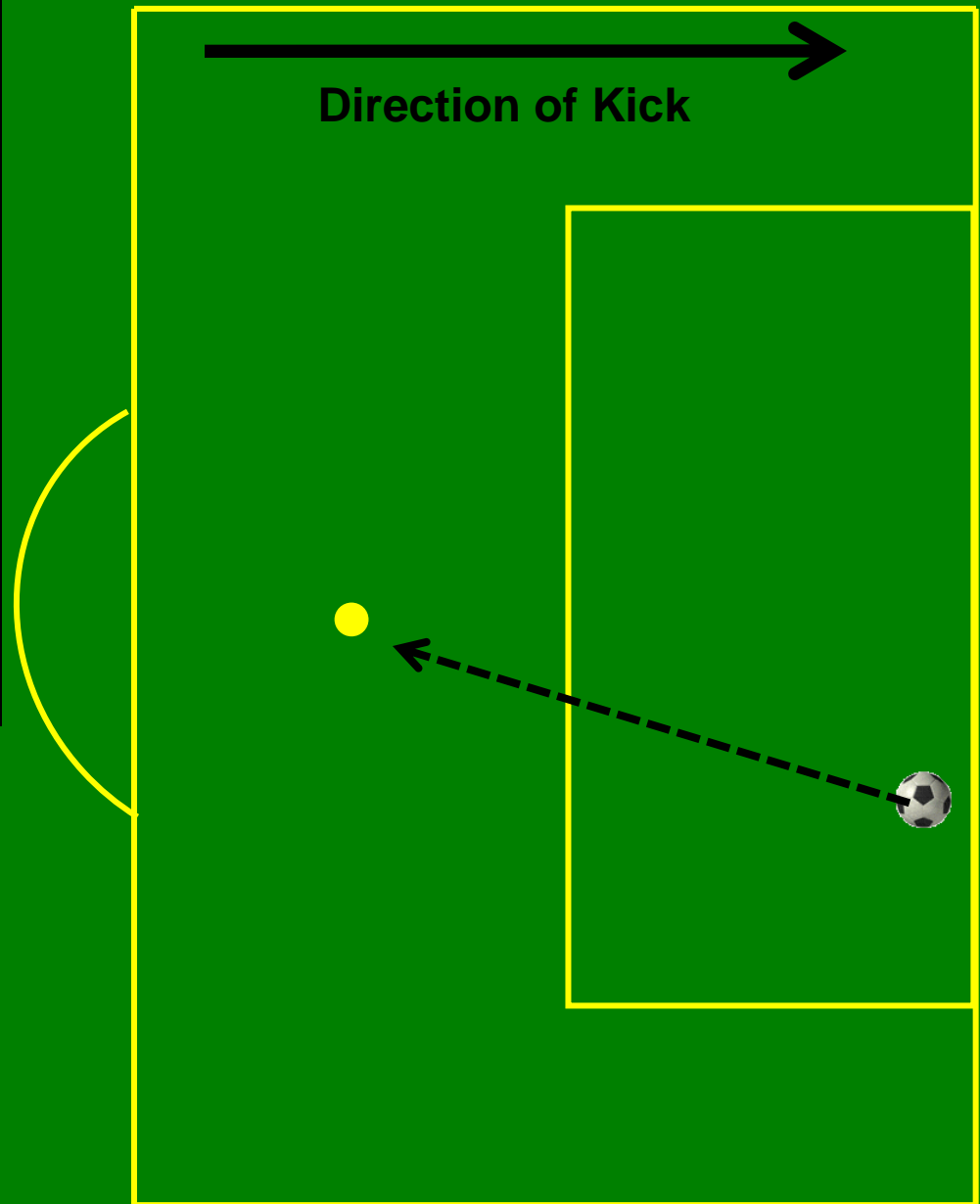
Defenders can be on Goal Line between Posts.

The ball is in play once it is kicked and moves.

Basic Referee Course 1.1 - Lesson 1



If a Direct Free Kick Foul is awarded to the attacking team in the opponent's penalty area, a penalty kick is awarded instead.



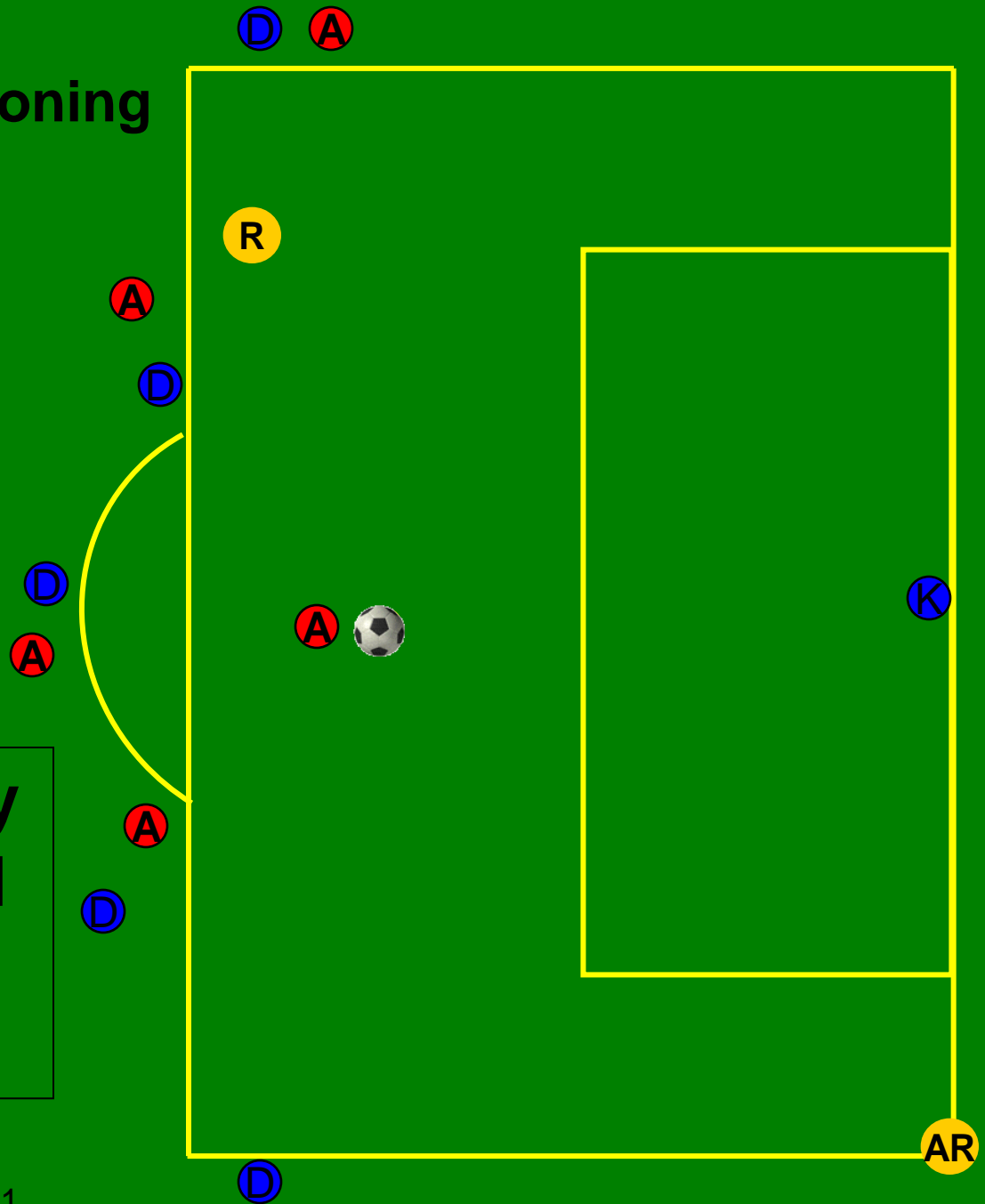
PENALTY KICK

(U-9/U-10 and above, only)

- **A penalty kick is awarded when a direct free kick foul has been committed by a team within its own penalty area.**
- **All players (other than the kicker and the goalkeeper) must be:**
 - **Outside the penalty area and penalty arc**
 - **Behind the ball**

Until the ball is played.

Penalty Kick Positioning



**The ball is in play
when it is kicked
and moves
forward.**

PENALTY KICK

(U-9/U-10 and above, only)

- **The goalkeeper must remain on the goal line (but can move side-to-side) until the ball is in play.**
- **The ball is in play once it is kicked and moves forward.**
- **The kicker may not touch the ball a second time until touched by any other player.**



Checking for Learning

What does this signal indicate?

Indirect Free Kick

What happens if an Indirect Free Kick by the Red team goes untouched into the Blue team's goal?

No goal, and restart with Goal Kick by Blue team



OFFSIDE

The Offside Law is the only law that restricts tactical positioning during *dynamic* play.

The offside law is intended to ensure that players earn the right to shoot on goal.

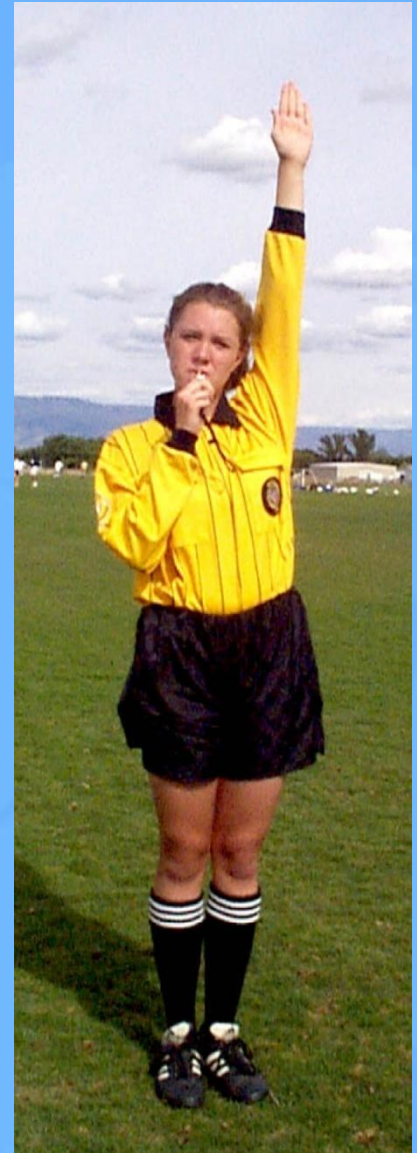


OFFSIDE

Elements of the offside infraction:

- 1.Position
- 2.Time of Judgment
- 3.Active Involvement

All three elements must be present or there cannot be an infraction



OFFSIDE

Offside Position

A Player is in an offside position if he is:

1. In the opponents' half of the field;
2. Closer to the opponents' goal line than at least two opponents; and
3. Closer to the opponents' goal line than the ball

All three elements must be present or the player is not in an offside position, and there cannot be an infraction

Offside Position

It is not an offence to be in an offside position

It just means that player is momentarily off his team.

He cannot interfere with play or any of the opposing players.

He cannot have any involvement in the match.

He's off his team.

OFFSIDE

Time of Judgment

Offside Position is judged at the moment the ball touches **or** is played by one of his team



OFFSIDE

Active Involvement

A player may be involved in active play by:

1. Interfering with play;
2. Interfering with an opponent; or
3. Gaining an advantage by being in that position (playing a ball that rebounds from the goalpost or defender).

OFFSIDE

Once all three of these conditions have been met:

POSITION

TIME OF JUDGMENT

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT

An offside infraction has occurred

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team from the place the infringement occurred.

OFFSIDE

Exceptions

There is no offence if a player receives the ball directly from:

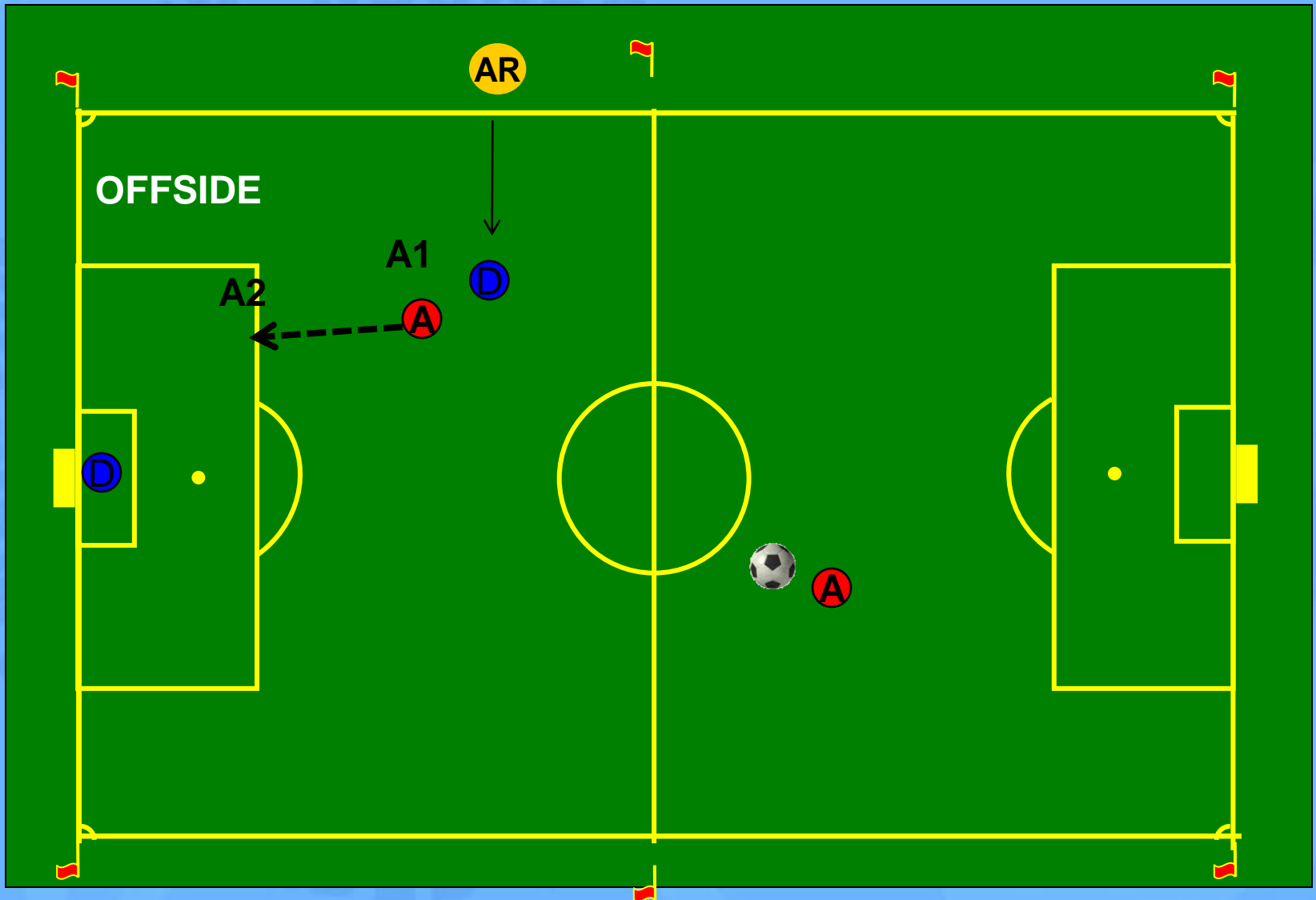
Goal Kick

Corner Kick

Throw-In

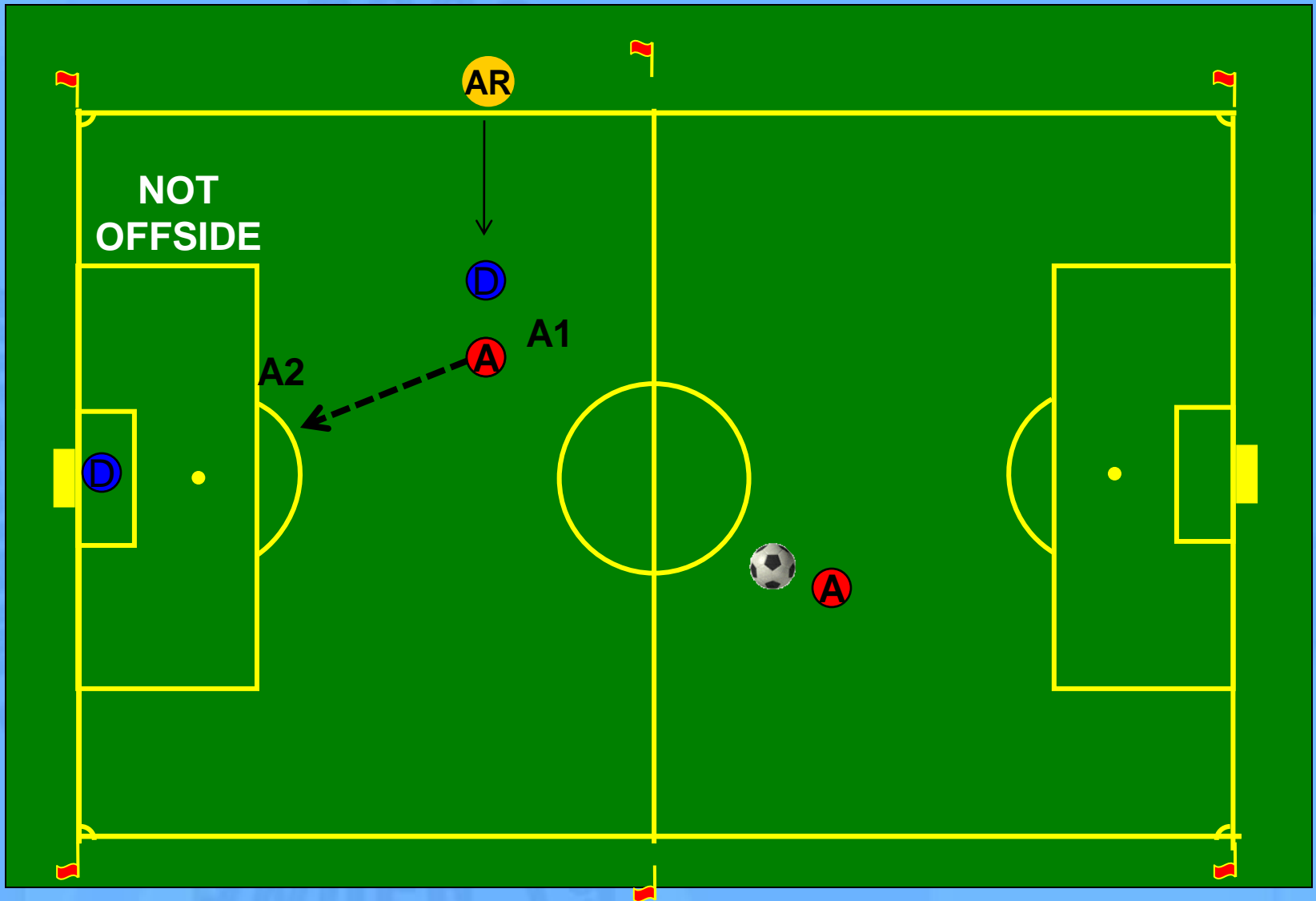
Scenario 1

← Direction of attack



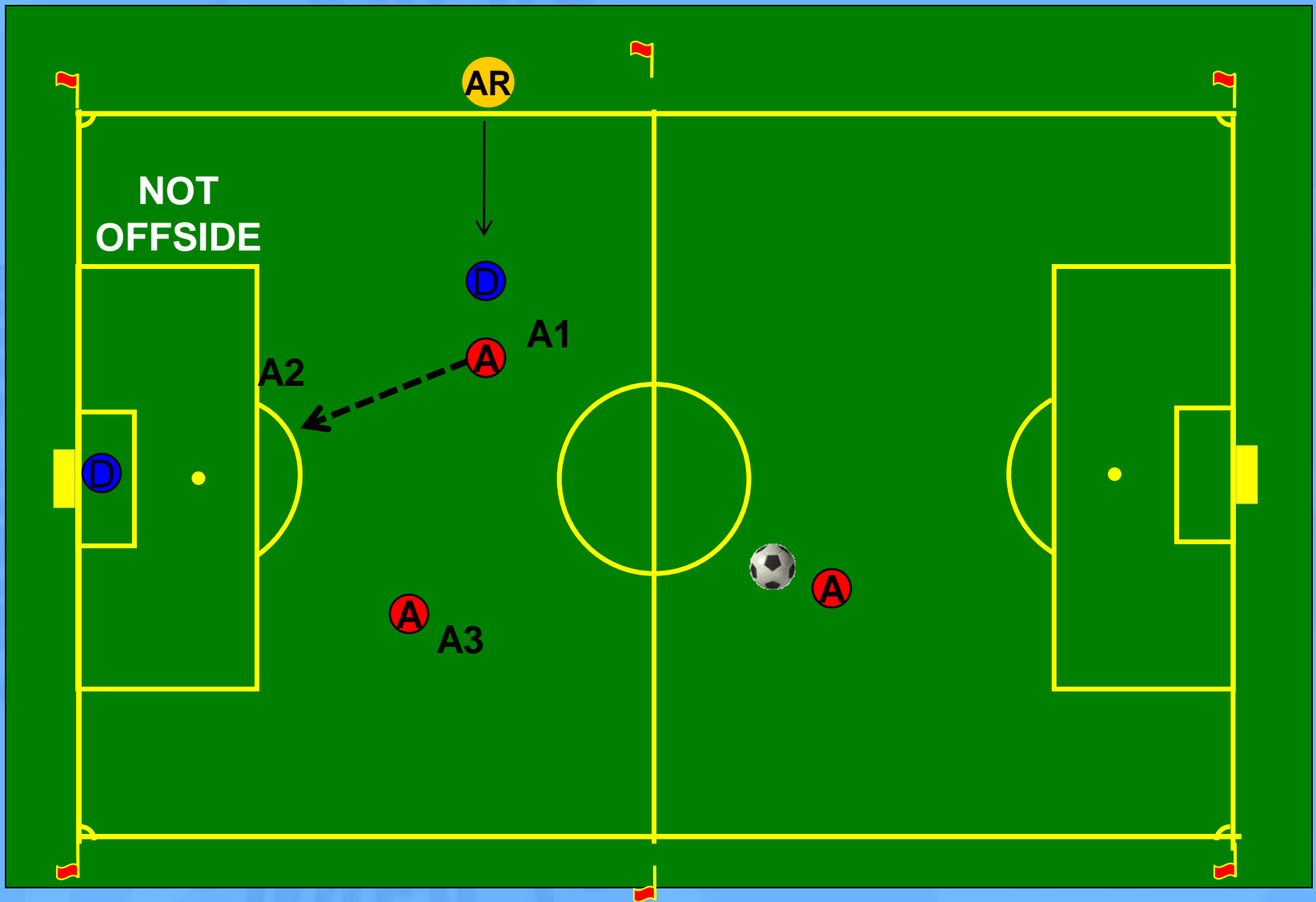
Scenario 2

Direction of attack



Scenario 3

← Direction of attack



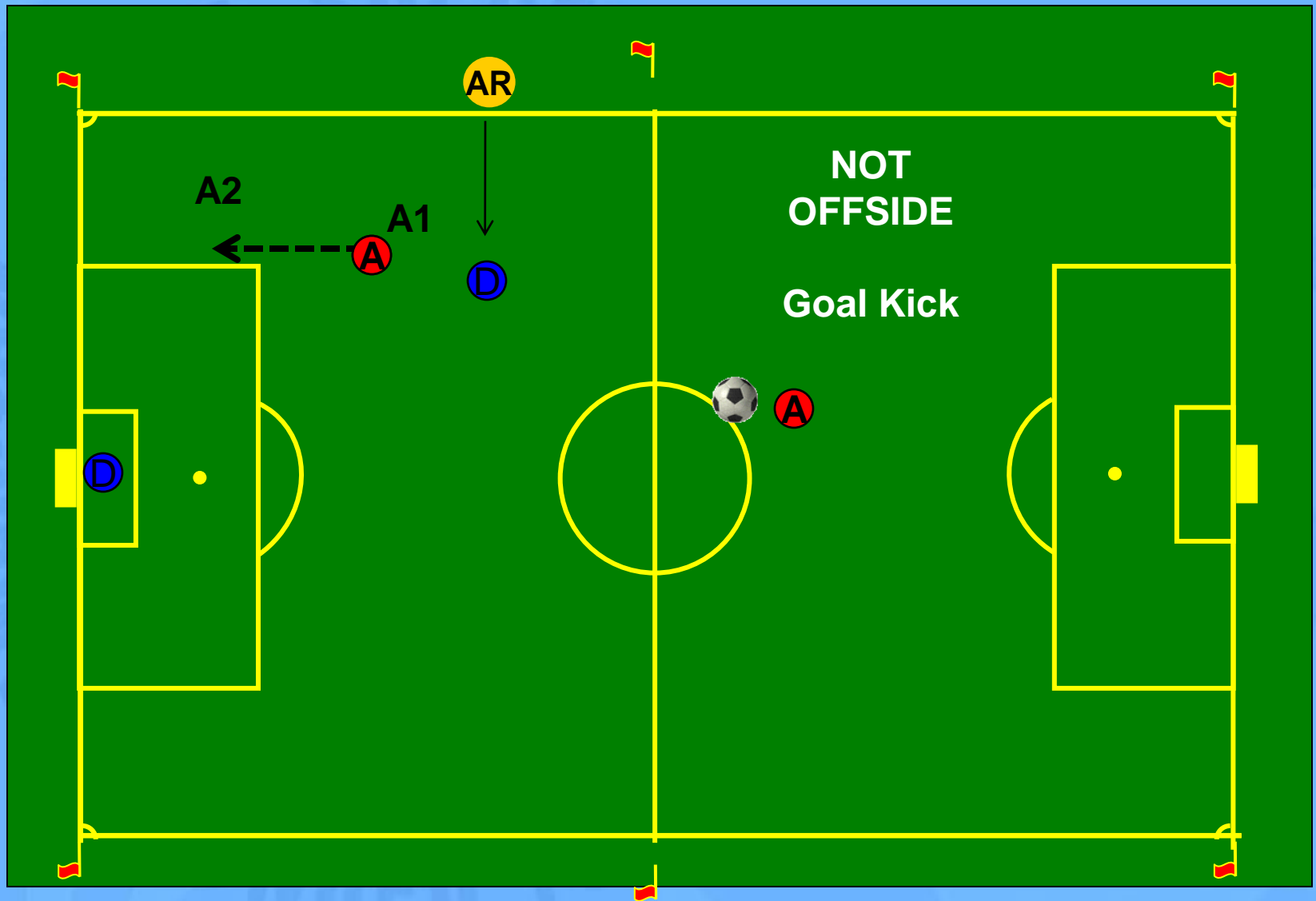
OFFSIDE

Assistant Referee Position

- Stay in one half of the field
- Even with the 2nd to last Defender or
- Even with the Ball if it is closer to the goal line
 - Follow the ball all the way to the goal line.

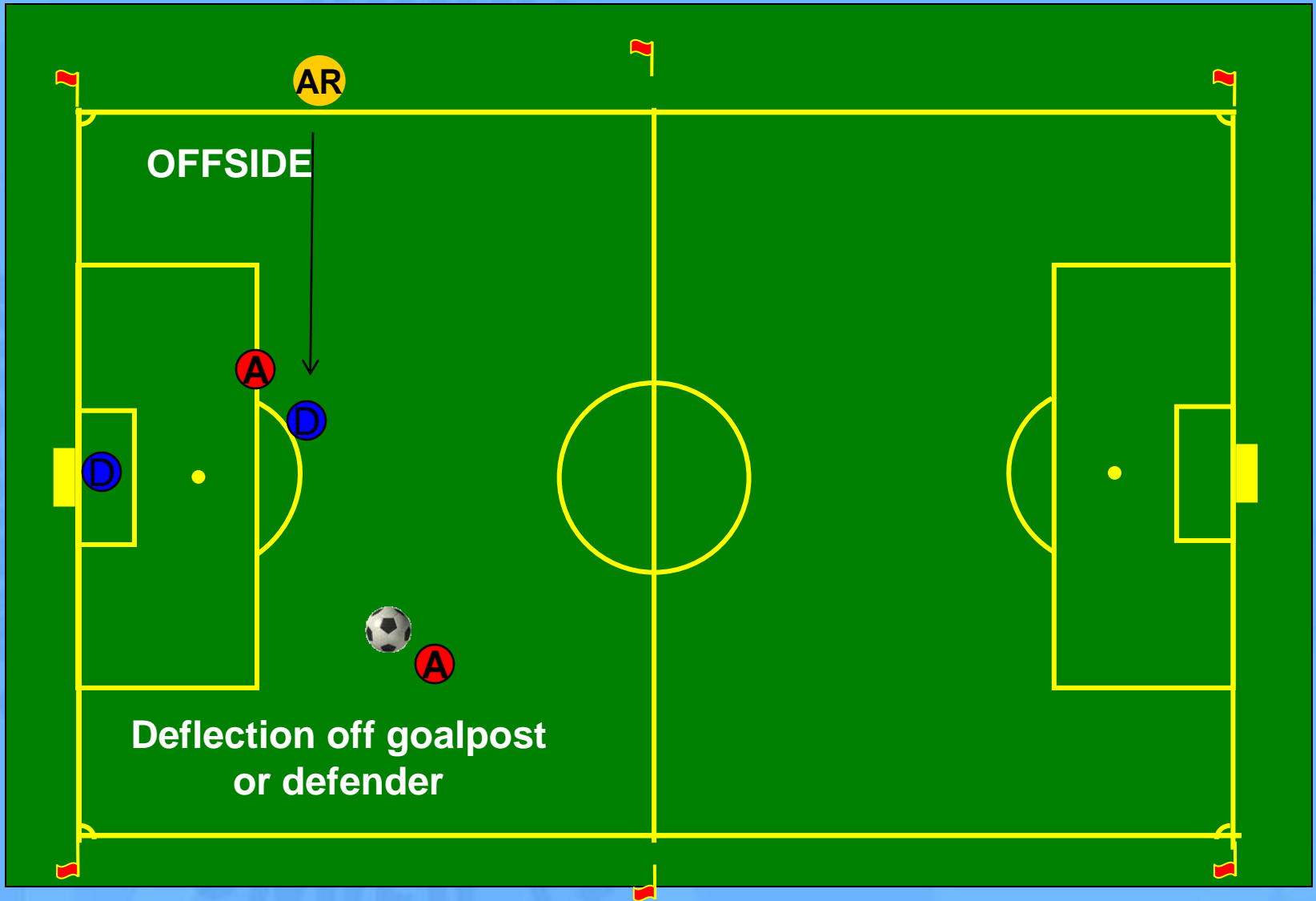
Scenario 4

← Direction of attack



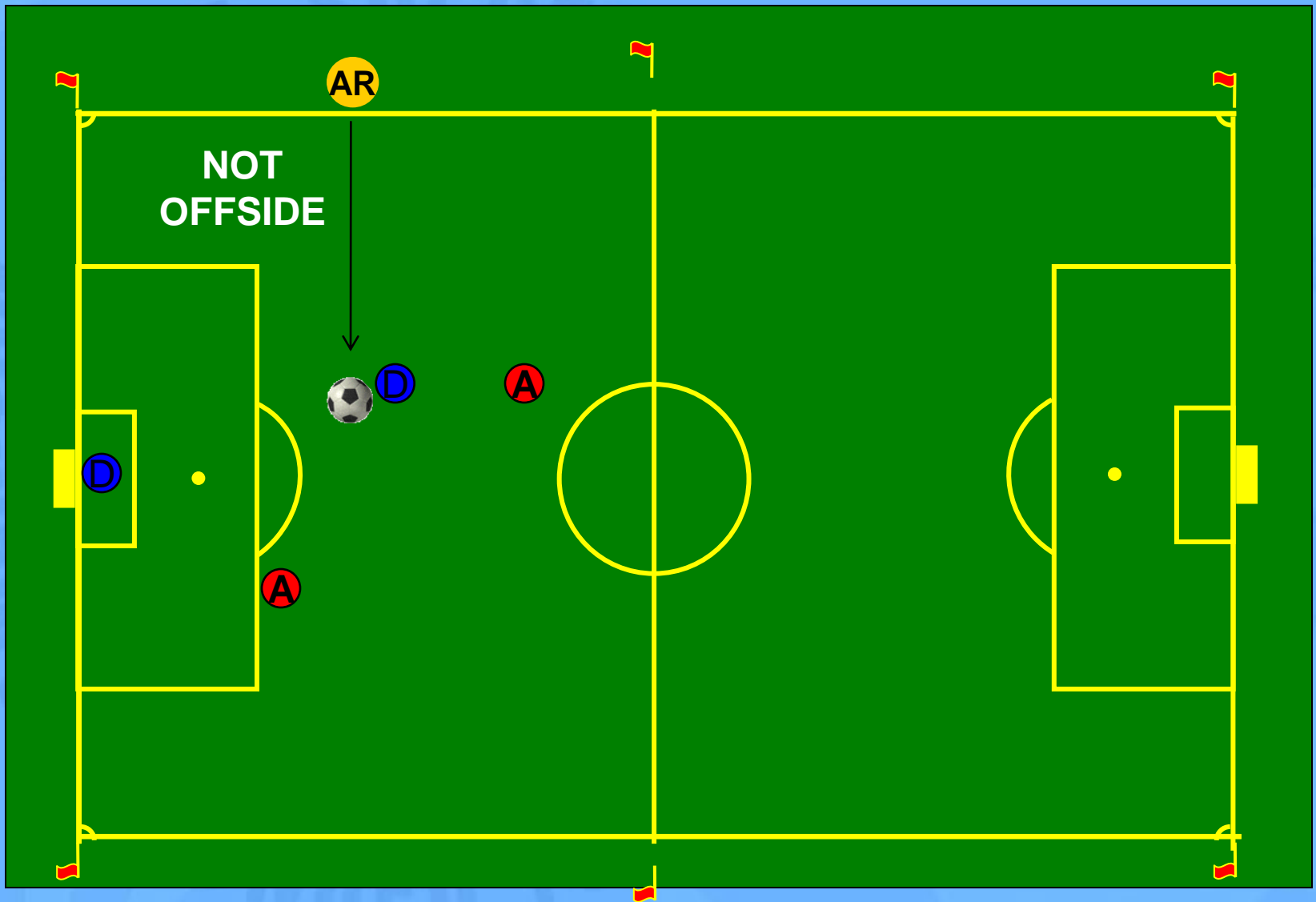
Scenario 5

← Direction of attack



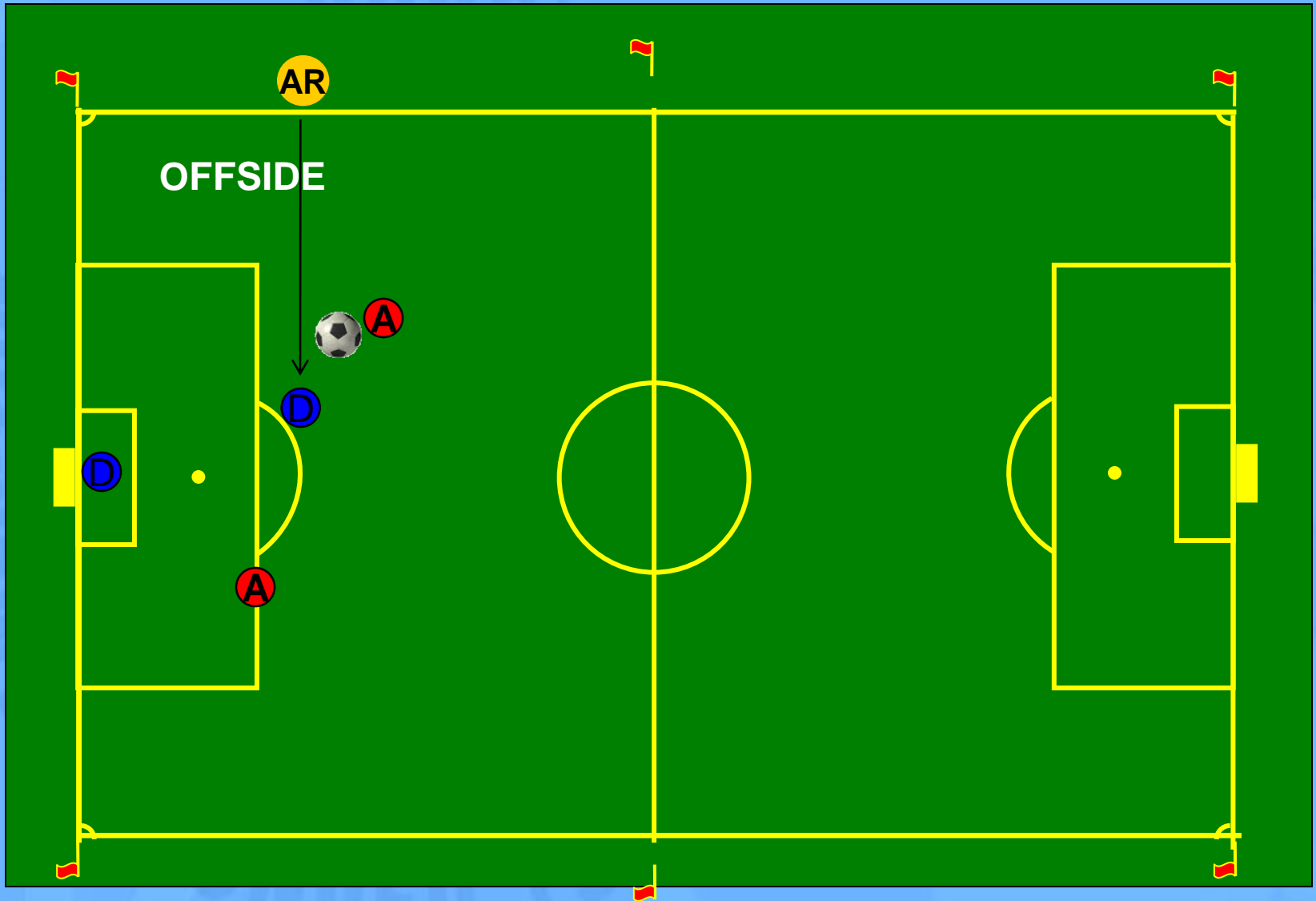
Scenario 6

← Direction of attack



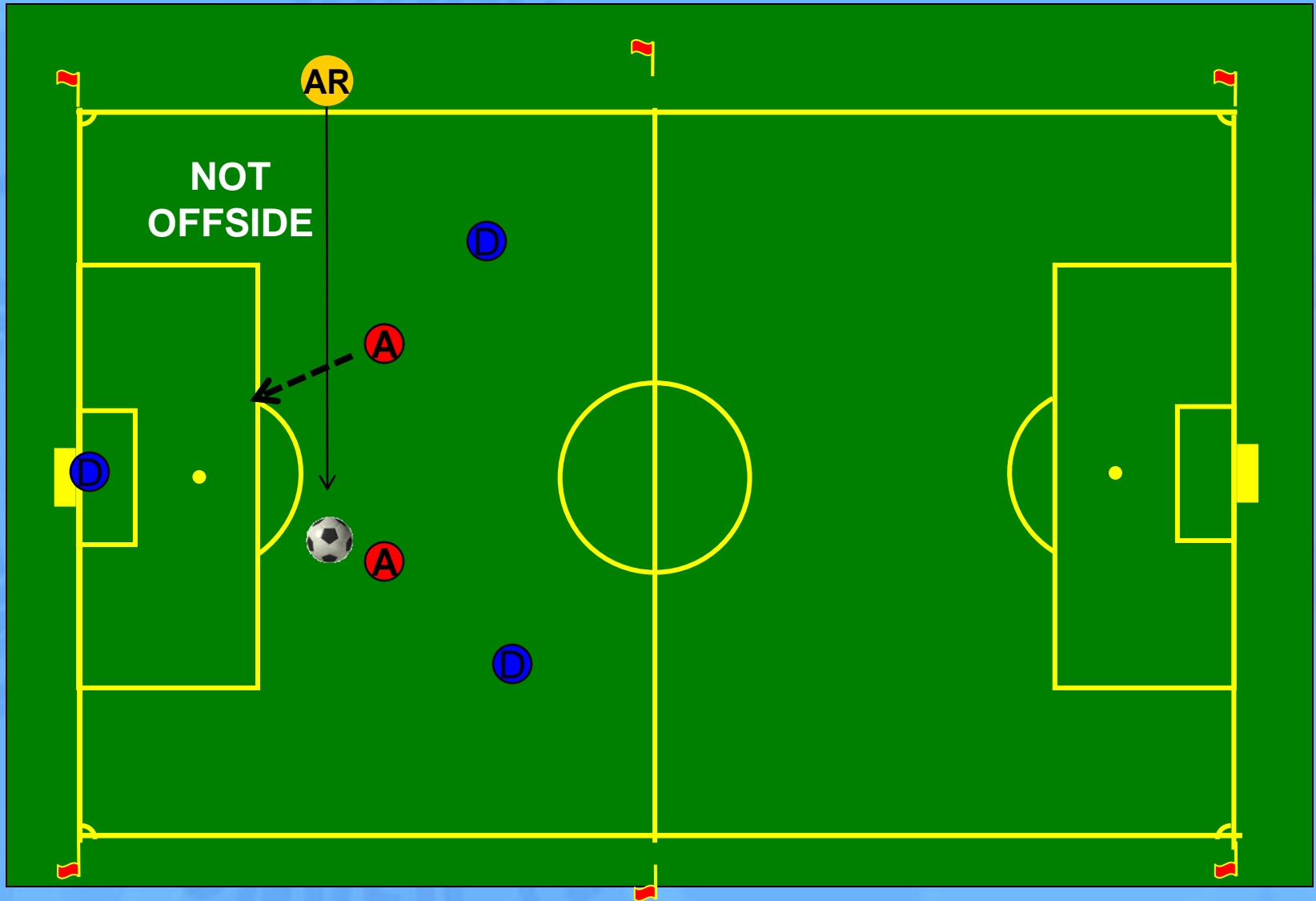
Scenario 7

← Direction of attack



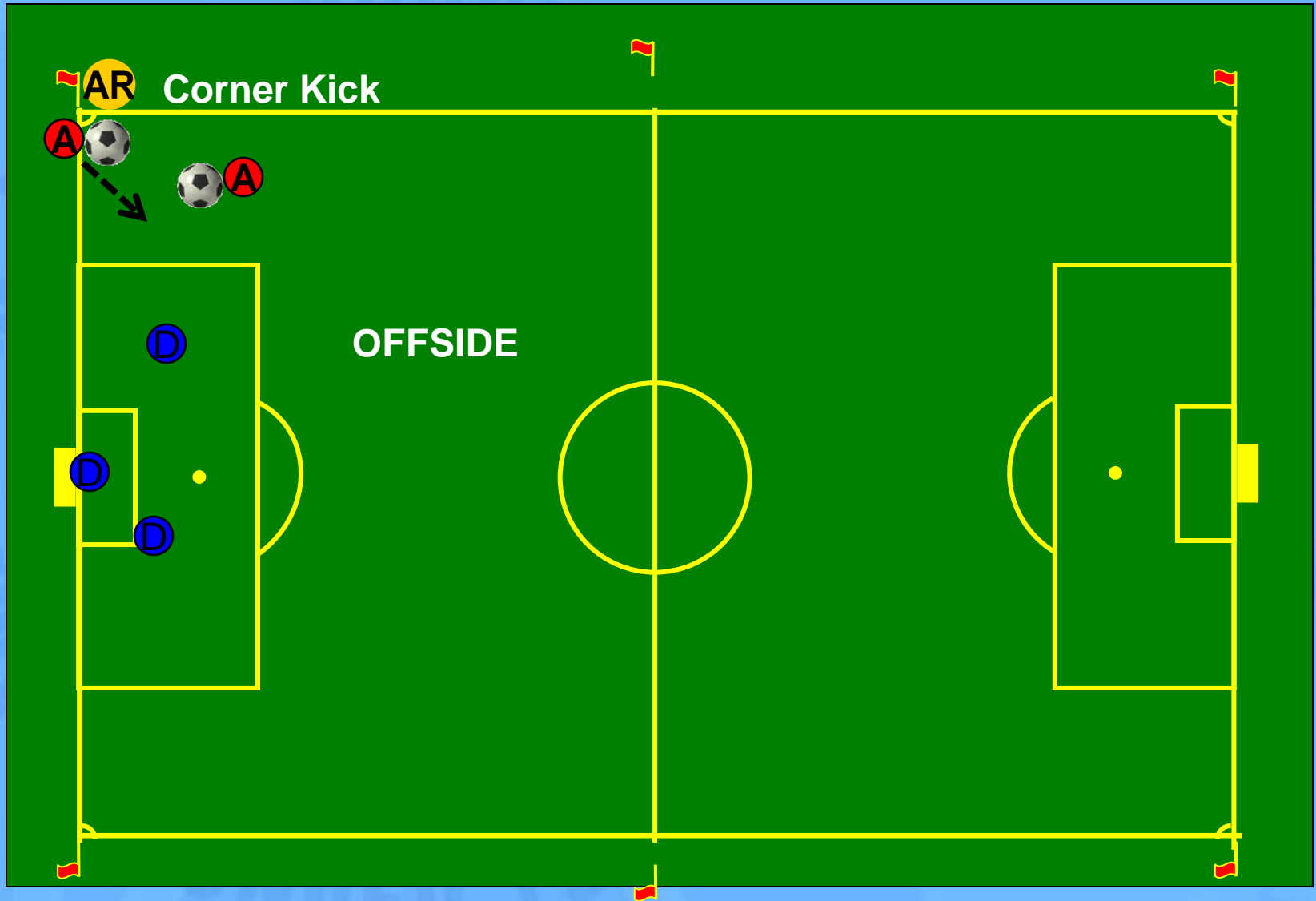
Scenario 8

← Direction of attack



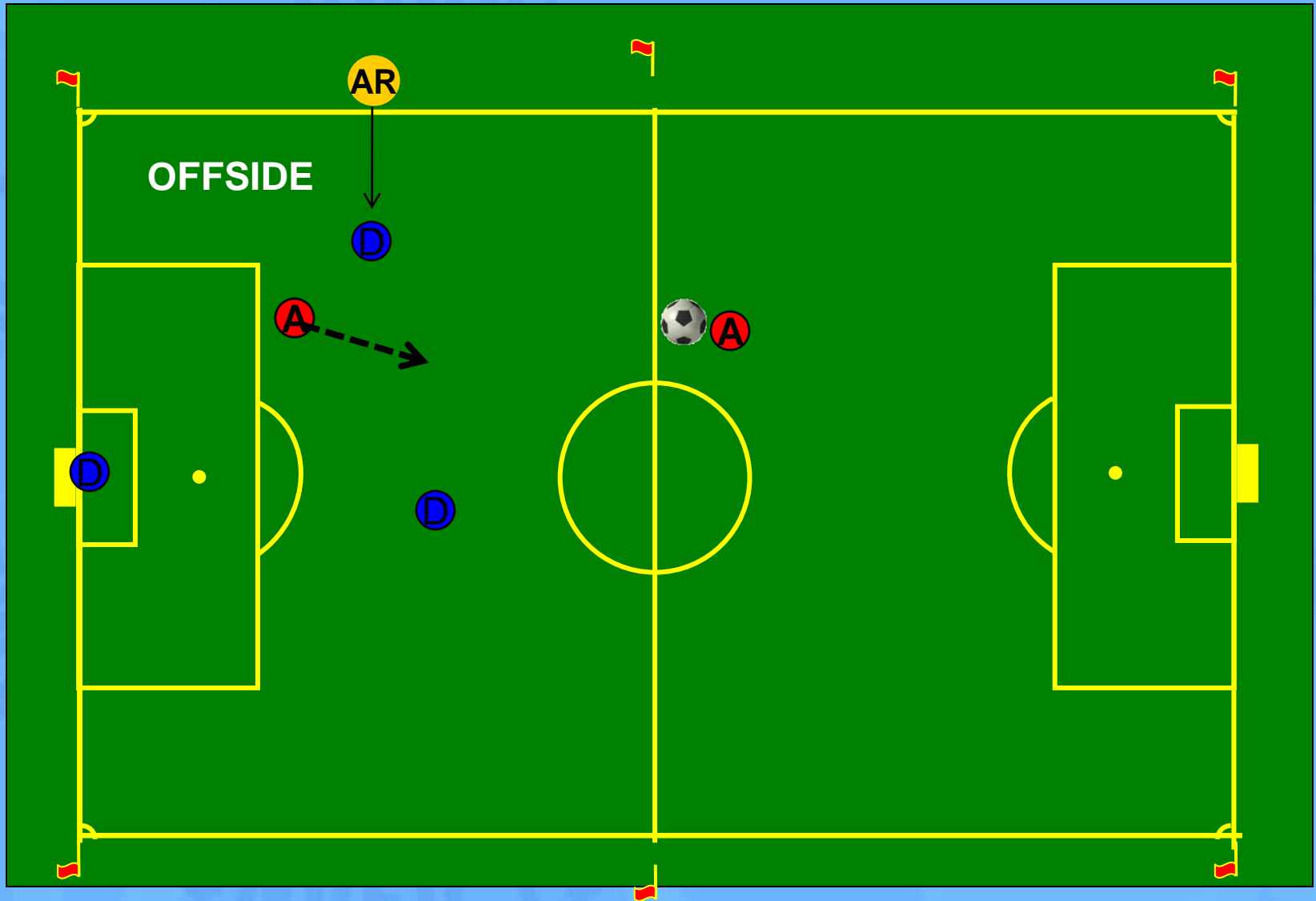
Scenario 9

← Direction of attack



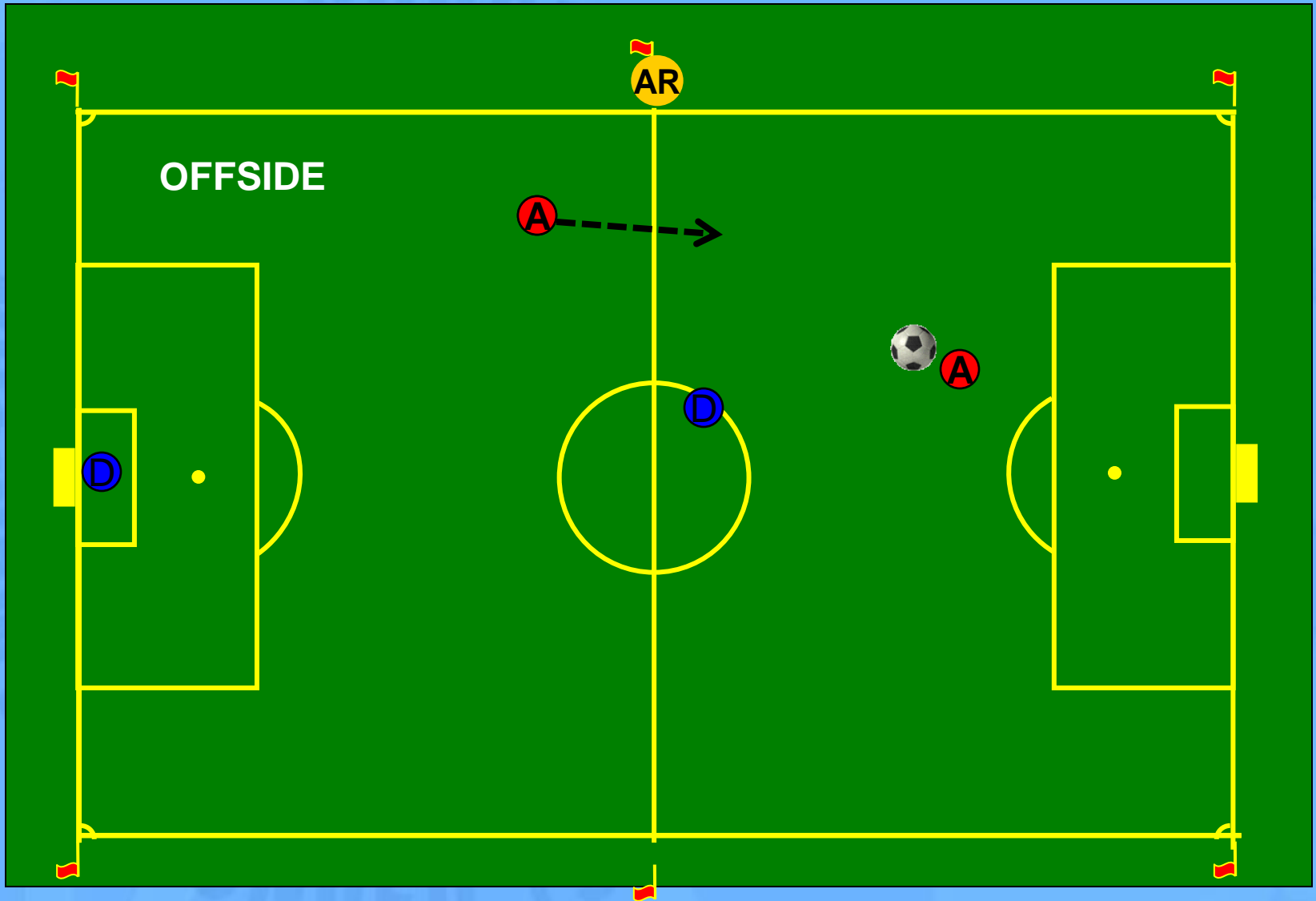
Scenario 10

← Direction of attack



Scenario 11

← Direction of attack



OFFSIDE

When is Offside considered “over”?

A player who was is an Offside Position may play the ball:

1. After it is controlled by the defense;
2. After it went out of play; or
3. After it was touched by a teammate – assuming that the player was not in an offside position at the time of the later touch

Remember: A player can do nothing to put himself onside.

Key Takeaways

It is not an offence to be in an offside position

Wait for Active Involvement before penalizing for offside

The player is not required to touch the ball for the offside to be penalized (he could be interfering with an opponent's vision or challenging for the ball)



Referee and Asst. Referee Mechanics



What are the Duties of the Referee ?

1. **Keep a record of the match**
 - a. **Timekeeper**
 - b. **Scorekeeper**
 - c. **Control substitutions**
 - d. **File a written report**
2. **Stop play for injury**
3. **Restart play when it has been stopped**
4. **Suspend/terminate a match for cause**



REFEREE COMMUNICATION / SIGNALS

Whistle



Voice



Hand



REFEREE DIAGONAL

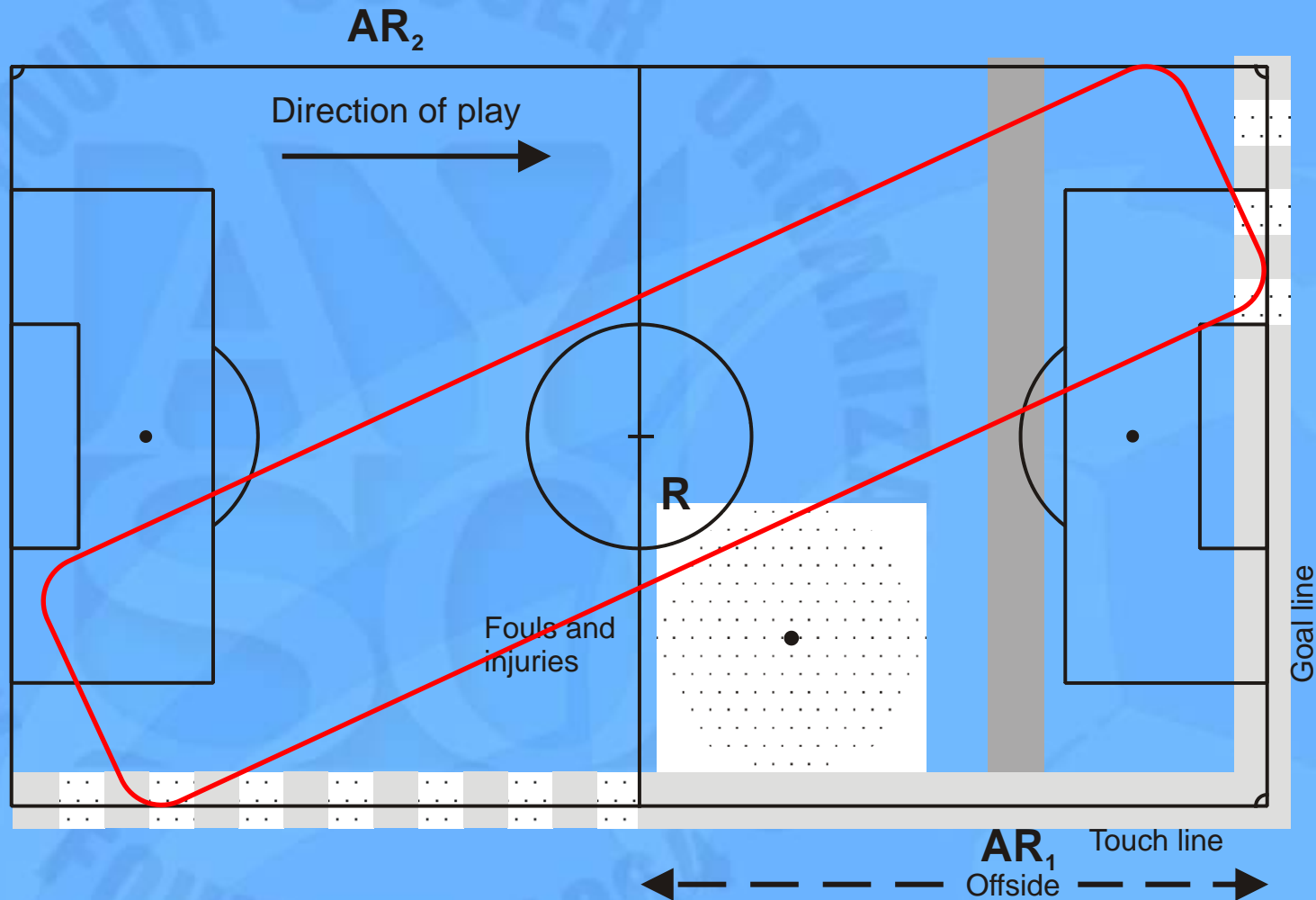


Diagram 1

REFEREE POSITIONING

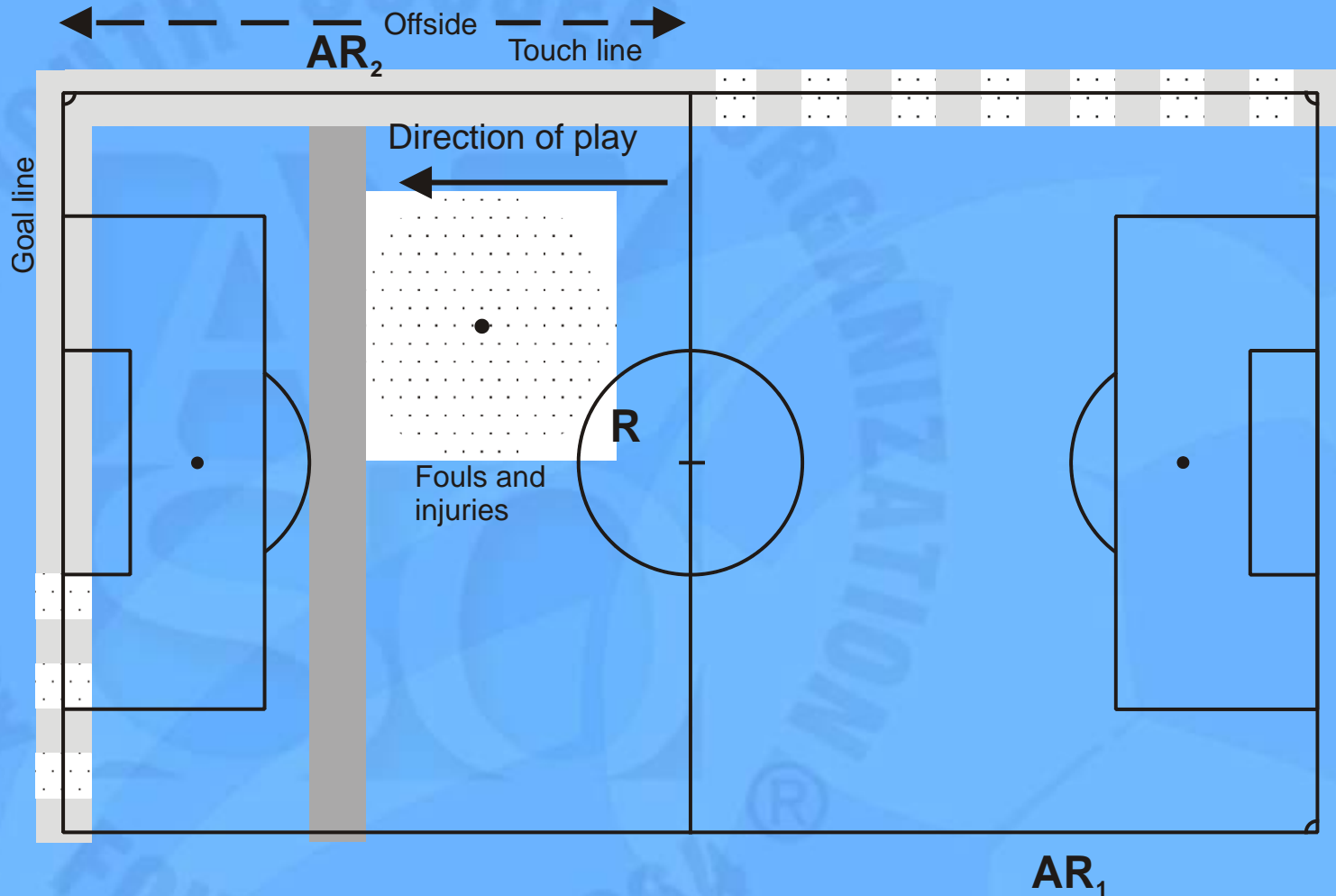


Diagram 2

The diagram illustrates a soccer field layout for a reinforcement learning environment. The field is represented as a blue rectangle with black lines for boundaries and the center circle. The left goal is on the left side, and the right goal is on the right side. A gray rectangular area, labeled R , is positioned in the left half of the field, near the left goal. This area is filled with a grid of small black dots, representing a region of interest or a specific state space. A black arrow labeled "Direction of play" points from the right half towards the left half, indicating the direction of play. The top boundary is labeled "Offside" and "Touch line" with a double-headed arrow. The bottom boundary is labeled "AR₁". The left boundary is labeled "Goal line". The right boundary is labeled "AR₂".

Basic Referee Course 1.1 - Lesson 1

ASST. REFEREE DUTIES AND SIGNALS

Neutral Assistant Referee:

- Indicate ball out of play
- Indicate which side gets throw-in, goal kick or corner kick
- Indicate when offside infringement has occurred
- Indicate when substitution is desired
- Assist the referee to control the game



ASST. REFEREE DUTIES AND SIGNALS

Club Linesmen

**Only indicate ball
in-and-out of play**



ASST. REFEREE DUTIES AND SIGNALS

FLAG SIGNALS:



- Throw-in
- Goal Kick
- Corner Kick
- Offside
- Goal
- Fouls
- Other

Key Takeaways

The Referee's role is to ensure the game is Fun, Fair and Safe

Assistant Referees assist the Referee

The referee team positions themselves to “box” play



Checking for Learning

Who determines when the half is over?

The Referee

Who makes the offside call?

The Referee

Checking for Learning

What method of communication by the Referee is most effective to say to the players “Stop playing – I saw a foul”?

The whistle

What is the Assistant Referee’s signal for a throw-in awarded to the attacking team?

Faces the field of play and raises the flag 45 degrees above the diagonal in his right hand, parallel to the touch line

Checking for Learning

What method of communication by the Referee is most effective to announce to the players to take a kickoff?

The whistle

What is the Club Linesman's signal for a throw-in awarded to the attacking team?

None. A Club Linesman can only indicate when the ball has gone completely out of play (by raising the flag straight up). He cannot indicate who gets the throw-in.

Law 5 Selected Referee Duties

- **If mistakenly blows whistle**
 - Say “my mistake” and restart play with a Dropped Ball
- **If announces a mistaken call, and realizes it immediately**
 - Can correct the mistake as long as play has not already been restarted
- **Solely determines the time remaining in the game**
 - Can blow the final whistle when the ball is out of play

**In AYSO,
It's about *more*
than the game !**

