

### **Memorandum 2011**





### Meeting held in Wales on March 5, 2011



### Law 1 – The Field of Play Interpretation – Field markings

#### **Present text**

Only the lines indicated in Law 1 are to be marked on the field of play.

#### **New text**

Only the lines indicated in Law 1 are to be marked on the field of play.

Where artificial surfaces are used, other lines are permitted provided that they are of a different color and clearly distinguishable from the lines used for football [soccer].

USSF Advice to Referees: The above guideline is simply a practical adjustment to the growing number of fields throughout the world which use the turf surface and which are marked for various sports other than soccer. The referee remains the final judge of whether the non-soccer markings interfere with the safe and enjoyable conduct of the game.



# Law 1 – The Field of Play Interpretation – Goals

#### New text:

The position of the goalposts in relation to the goal line must be according to the graphics below:

Squ	ıare	Rectangular	Elliptical	Round
Goal line				

#### Inside the Field

USSF Advice to Referees: The size of the goal (measured from the inside of the goal framework) must be consistent across all permissible goalpost shapes as well as in conformity with the dimensions mandated in Law 1.



# Law 2 – The Ball Replacement of a Defective Ball

#### Present text

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of the match:

- the match is stopped
- the match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the original ball became defective, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the replacement ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the original ball was located when play was stopped

#### New text

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of the match:

- the match is stopped
- the match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the original ball became defective, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the replacement ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the original ball was located when play was stopped

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during a penalty kick or during kicks from the penalty mark as it moves forward and before it touches any player or the crossbar or goalposts:

the penalty kick is retaken



### Law 2 – The Ball Replacement of a Defective Ball

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of the match:

- the match is stopped
- the match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the original ball became
  defective, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the
  replacement ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the original
  ball was located when play was stopped

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during a penalty kick or during kicks from the penalty mark as it moves forward and before it touches any player or the crossbar or goalposts:

the penalty kick is retaken

USSF Advice to Referees: The addition is not only a reasonable accommodation to the special circumstances of penalty kicks and kicks from the mark but also consistent with the general guideline that a penalty kick (or kick from the mark) must be retaken if anything illegally interferes with the movement of the ball on its path to the goal.



### Law 3 – The Number of Players Structural Amendment

#### **Present structure**

- Players
- Official competitions
- Other matches
- All matches
- Substitution procedure
- Changing the goalkeeper
- Infringements and sanctions
- Players and substitutes sent off

#### **New structure**

- Number of players
- Number of substitutions
  - Official competitions
  - Other matches
- Substitution procedure
- Changing the goalkeeper
- Infringements and sanctions
- Players and substitutes sent off

USSF Advice to Referees: changes in the arrangement of topics, no substantive changes to content. Review the new Law 3 in your 2011/2012 Lawbook.



# Law 3 – The Number of Players Interpretation: Extra persons on the field of play

**Present text** 

Outside agents
Team officials

If a team official enters the field of play:

**New text** 

Outside agents

Team officials

The coach and other officials indicated on the team list (with the exception of players or substitutes) are deemed to be team officials.

If a team official enters the field of play:

USSF Advice to Referees: USSF has previously advised referees that, in circumstances often seen in lower level matches, it is acceptable to consider <u>anyone</u> who is permitted in the technical area (other than players, substitutes, or substituted players) to be a team official for purposes of enforcing responsible behavior.



# Law 4 – The Players' Equipment Basic equipment

#### **Present text**

shorts – if undershorts are worn, they must be of the same main color as the shorts

#### **New text**

shorts – if undershorts or tights are worn, they must be of the same main color as the shorts

USSF Advice to Referees: The modification merely extends to tights the same requirement that previously had been specified for undershorts. The general principle is therefore confirmed that anything worn by a player under the shorts which extends visibly below the shorts must be of the same main color as the shorts.



# Laws 2 (The Ball) and 5 (The Referee) Interpretation

#### Law 2: Extra balls on the field of play (text removed)

If an extra ball enters the field of play during the match, the referee must stop the match only if it interferes with play. Play must be restarted by a dropped ball from the position of the ball when the match was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

If an extra ball enters the field of play during the match without interfering with play, the referee must have it removed at the earliest possible opportunity.

#### Law 5: Powers and duties (text added)

If an extra ball, other object or animal enters the field of play during the match, the referee must stop the match only if it interferes with play. Play must be restarted by a dropped ball from the position of the ball when the match was stopped, unless play was stopped inside the goal area, in which case the referee drops the ball on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

If an extra ball, other object or animal enters the field of play during the match without interfering with play, the referee must have it removed at the earliest possible opportunity.

USSF Advice to Referees: Aside from shifting the text in the Interpretations from Law 2 to Law 5, the new text clarifies that the guidance pertains to anything (other than people) entering the field during play – extra balls, objects (e.g., balloons) or animals. The critical element in the referee's decision as to stopping play immediately is whether there is actual interference with play.



### Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play Structural Amendment

#### **Present structure**

- Preliminaries
- Kick-off
- Procedure
- Infringements and sanctions
- Dropped ball
- Procedure
- Infringements and sanctions

#### **New structure**

- Definition of kick-off
- Procedure
  - Before a kick-off at the start of the match or extra time
  - Kick-off
- Infringements and sanctions
- Definition of a dropped ball
- Procedure
- Infringements and sanctions

USSF Advice to Referees: changes in the arrangement of topics, no substantive changes to content. Review the new Law 8 in your 2011/2012 Lawbook.



# Law 8 – The Start and Restart of Play Addition to the current text

#### **Present text**

#### **Dropped ball**

If, while the ball is still in play, the referee is required to stop play temporarily for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Laws of the Game, the match is restarted with a dropped ball.

#### **New text**

#### **Definition of a dropped ball**

A dropped ball is a method of restarting play when, while the ball is still in play, the referee is required to stop play temporarily for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Laws of the Game.

USSF Advice to Referees: Rewording only, no substantive changes to content.



### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken which may affect officials in the U.S.

**Law 4 – The Players' Equipment** 

Other equipment: wearing of "snoods"

The IFAB determined that items such as "snoods" and other similar clothing do not meet the definition of "other equipment" under Law 4 and was therefore not permitted.

USSF Advice to Referees: A "snood" (which is not a familiar item of clothing in the United States) is a type of scarf worn around the neck. An example is shown below of the most common variety of "snood" considered by the IFAB and determined to be not permissible.





### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken which may affect officials in the U.S.

### Vanishing spray

The IFAB approved the use of vanishing spray by CONMEBOL on a trial basis.

USSF Advice to Referees: Except where specifically approved by USSF, the use of vanishing spray is not permitted.



### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken but do not affect officials in the U.S.

### Additional Assistant Referees (AARs)

The proposal to move the AAR's position from left to right and to allow the referee to return to his "traditional" diagonal system should be approved, provided that any such change does not commence until the start of a new season (e.g., 2011/2012 in Europe).

The AAR experiment will be permitted to continue until its planned conclusion, following which the IFAB will make a final decision.



### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken but do not affect officials in the U.S.

### Additional Assistant Referees (AARs)

The IFAB unanimously agreed to grant UEFA permission to use AARs at the EURO 2012 final tournament.



### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken but do not affect officials in the U.S.

### **Goal-line technology (GLT)**

The IFAB has agreed to the continuation of the GLT project. A final decision on GLT should be made during the IFAB Special Meeting, which will be convened following the conclusion of UEFA EURO 2012.



### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken but do not affect officials in the U. S.

**Law 4 – The Players' Equipment** 

Other Equipment: usage of radio communication

The IFAB agreed that this item should be referred to the FIFA Task Force Football 2014 for consideration.



### Other decisions of the International Board

The following decisions were taken but do not affect officials in the U. S.

Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

**Sending-off offenses** 

The IFAB agreed that the matter should be referred to the FIFA Task Force Football 2014 for consideration.



### **Implementation**

The decisions of this year's Annual General Meeting of the Board regarding changes to the Laws of the Game are binding for confederations and member associations as from 1 July 2011 but confederations or member associations whose current season has not ended by 1 July may delay the introduction of the adopted alterations to the Laws of the Game in their competitions until the beginning of their next season.