



Laws of the Game

(Amended for ISA play)

U12 - U19

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Amended for Irving Soccer Association play on 07/10/00

V2.9

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A change is indicated by a | to the left of the change.

A | to the right indicates an ISA or NTSSA modification.

Member teams of the Irving Soccer Association shall abide by the laws of soccer as authorized by the United States Soccer Federation, the North Texas State Soccer Association and the Irving Soccer Association. The purpose of the exceptions is to better facilitate the game for the younger players. The Spirit and general appearance of the game are not to be altered by these exceptions. This is in cooperation with the Irving Parks and Recreation Department.

LAW 1. THE FIELD OF PLAY

A. Recommended dimensions:

<u>AGE DIV.</u>	<u>FIELD WIDTH</u>	<u>FIELD LENGTH</u>	<u>GOAL SIZE</u>
Under 6	Min. 30 yds.	Min. 40 yds.	6 ft. X 4 yds.
Under 8	Min. 50 yds.	Min. 70 yds.	6 ft. X 6 yds.
Under 10	Min. 50 yds.	Min. 85 yds.	7 ft. X 7 yds.
Under 12	Min. 55 yds.	Min. 100 yds.	8 ft. X 8 yds.
Under 14	Min. 60 yds.	Min. 110 yds.	8 ft. X 8 yds.
All others	Min. 65 yds.	Min. 120 yds.	8 ft. X 8 yds.

NOTE:

1. The city shall provide the fields of play, cut the grass and line the fields.
2. ISA shall furnish nets and corner flags.
3. All fields shall be approved annually by the Committee of Commissioners.

LAW 2. THE BALL

- A. Under 6 ----- #3 Ball Under 8 ----- #3 Ball
 Under 10 ----- #4 Ball Under 12 ----- #4 Ball
 All others --- #5 Ball

B. Both teams shall present a game ball to the referee prior the start of the game.

LAW 3. NUMBER OF PLAYERS

A. Each team in an official game shall field:

<u>Age Division</u>	<u>No more than</u>	<u>Not less than</u>
Under 6	(see ISA U-6 development rules)	
Under 8	(see ISA U-8 development rules)	
Under 10	(see ISA U-10 development rules)	
all Others	11	8

B. If a team does not field the minimum number of players within 10 minutes after kick-off time, a forfeit shall be awarded to the opposing team. If nether team can field the minimum number of players, the game will show as a loss for both teams.

C. Maximum number of players on the roster should not exceed 16. Up to 18 with the age division commissioners approval.

D. Substitution:

1. Prior to a throw-in, in your favor.
2. Prior to a goal-kick, by either team.
3. After a goal, by either team.
4. After an injury, by either team, when the Referee stops play.

5. At Half time.
 6. When a caution (yellow card) is given, that player may be substituted for.
- E. Playing time:
Each player SHALL play a minimum of 50% of the total playing time.
- F. Teams and Games may be Co-educational.

Substitution procedure

To replace a player by a substitute, the following conditions must be observed:

- the referee is informed before any proposed substitution is made
- a substitute only enters the field of play after the player being replaced has left and after receiving a signal from the referee
- a substitute only enters the field of play at the halfway line and during a stoppage in the match
- all substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee, whether called upon to play or not

Changing the Goalkeeper

Any of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper, provided that:

- the referee is informed before the change is made
- the change is made during a stoppage in the match

LAW 4. PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT

- A. A player must not use equipment or wear anything which is dangerous to another player (including any kind of jewelry).
- B. The equipment of a player shall consist of:
 1. Shin-guards are MANDATORY for games and practice. (MUST be covered by stockings.)
 2. Jersey or shirt.
 3. Short pants. If thermal under shorts are worn, they are of the same main color as the shorts
 4. Stockings (knee length, must cover shin guards).
 5. Footwear: Tennis shoes or soft cleated soccer shoes or other athletic shoes with approved cleats.
 6. It is required that each player has numbers on their uniforms. (4 inch minimum)
 7. If at any time, two playing teams wear the same color jersey, the home team shall wear white tee-shirts, or an alternate color.
 8. Warm-ups can be worn in cold weather, provided:
 - a. Shorts and jersey are worn over warm-up or
 - b. Warm-ups are of the same color and have identifying numbers.

LAW 5. REFEREES

- A. Registered Referee.
- B. Associate Referee.
- C. Parent/Coach or Asst. Coach.
- D. Coaches or adults of Under 6,8,10 teams may be required to officiate one half of their own games.
- E. All rule infractions shall be briefly explained to the offending player.
- F. Only Registered Referees have the power to caution or send off players.

Powers and Duties

The Referee:

- Enforces the Laws of the game.
- Ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4
- Keeps a record of the game; and acts as official timekeeper.
- Stops, suspends or terminates the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Laws
- Stops, suspends or terminates the match because of outside interference of any kind
- Stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the field of play
- allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured
- ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped.
- allows play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalizes the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time.
- punishes the more serious offence when a player commits more than one offence at the same time
- takes disciplinary action against player guilty of cautionable and sending-off offences. He is not obligated to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play.
- takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surroundings
- acts on the advice of assistant referees regarding incidents which he has not seen
- ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play
- restarts the match after it has been stopped
- provides the appropriate authorities with a match report which includes information on any disciplinary action taken against players, and/or team officials and any other incidents which occur before, during or after the match

Decisions of the referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play are final.

The referee may only change a decision on realizing that it is incorrect or , at his discretion, on the advice of an assistant referee, provided that he has not restarted play

- A. The power and authority of the referee commences at the time he arrives at the playing location and ends at the time he leaves the playing location. Thus, a player, manager, coach, spectator, or team representative could be cautioned or sent off (ejected) before a game actually started or after the referee blew his whistle for the end of the game.
- B. Report serious misconduct or violations in writing to the Chairman of the A & D Committee. The Committee has the authority to suspend or remove players, coaches, team representatives or spectators who are guilty of misconduct or serious violations.

- C. Clearly indicate to the players involved all infractions which have been committed. When this is done, players and coaches will accept the referee's decision.
- D. If a player, coach or assistant coach should be sent-off from the game or playing field for any reason by the referee:

The player, coach, or parent shall immediately leave the immediate area, and can not be closer than 250 yards from the playing field. The ejected person (coach, player, spectator) has one minute to leave the immediate area and an additional four minutes to get the required 250 yards away. Any player, coach, or parent who does not comply with the above paragraph or does not stay at least 250 yards from the playing field, after having been required to do so by the referee, shall be automatically suspended for two (2) games and the game may be abandoned. More severe penalties may be imposed by the Appeals and disciplinary committee. Suspensions shall carry over to the next season where sufficient play during the current season is not possible. In such case, the State Association shall be notified of the name of the suspended player or coach and the length of suspension remaining. The State Association shall make this information available to all concerned Associations. Note that if you have a child in the game, you will either have to take him or her with you, or make a split second decision on who will take care of the child.

NOTE:

Abandoned games will be refereed to the A & D Committee for determination of outcome.

- E. Two weeks prior to the start of each season all referees must be approved by the Committee of Commissioners and Executive Board.
- F. When a referee is assigned to a game in which the referee's parent, child, brother, sister or any other relative living in the same household, is coaching or playing, both coaches are to be notified in advance, if possible, and shall be given the option of rescheduling the game for a different referee at a later date. If no advance notice is given, either coach has the same option of rescheduling at game time and will not suffer a forfeit or other penalty. If the referee is accepted, and the game is started, the family relationship will not be a basis for protest.
- G. Unregistered Referees may be used in emergency.
- H. If a referee fails to appear:
 - 1. The coaches of the opposing teams shall attempt to appoint a qualified person to referee their game.
 - 2. If a substitute registered referee is available and a team refuses to play the game will be referred to the Committee of Commissioners. The game may be declared a forfeit and disciplinary action may be taken against the coach. Subject to paragraph D.

LAW 6. ASSISTANT REFEREE

- A. Unless linesmen are officially provided by the Referee Association, each team will provide one team linesman, who is acceptable to the referee.
- B. The referee shall instruct the linesmen on their duties and they will assist him as directed.

- when the whole of the ball has passed out of the field of play
- which side is entitled to a corner kick, goal kick or throw-in
- when a player may be penalised for being in an offside position
- when a substitution is requested
- when misconduct or any other incident has occurred out of the view of the referee
- when offences have been committed whenever the assistants are closer to the action than the referee (this includes, in particular circumstances, offences committed in the penalty area)
- whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper has moved forward before the ball has been kicked and if the ball has crossed the line

C. In the event of undue interference or improper conduct by a Linesman, the referee shall dispense with his services and arrange for a substitute to be appointed.

LAW 7. DURATION OF THE GAME

<u>AGE DIVISION</u>	<u>HALVES</u>	<u>BETWEEN HALVES</u>	<u>OVERTIME HALVES</u>
Under 6	---	(see ISA U-6 development rules)	
Under 8	---	(see ISA U-8 development rules)	
Under 10	---	(see ISA U-10 development rules)	
Under 12	two 30 min.	----- 10 min.	----- Two 10 min.
Under 14	two 35 min.	----- 10 min.	----- Two 10 min.
Under 16	two 40 min.	----- 10 min.	----- Two 10 min.
Under 19	two 45 min.	----- 10 min.	----- Two 15 min.

*** OVERTIME WILL APPLY ONLY TO PLAY-OFF GAMES OR TOURNAMENTS.**

LAW 8. THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

Preliminaries

At the beginning of the game, the referee shall call the captain of each team to the center of the field, toss a coin and give the call to the "visiting" team captain. The team winning the toss decides which goal it will attack in the first half. The other team takes the kick-off to start the match. The team which wins the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match. In the second half of the match the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.

Kick-off

A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:

- At the start of the match.
- After a goal has been scored.
- At the start of the second half.

A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off.

Procedure

- All players are in their own half of the field
- The opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is stationary on the center mark
- The referee gives a signal
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward

- The kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team.

Infringement/Sanctions

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure:

- The kick is retaken.

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting the game after a temporary stoppage which becomes necessary, while the ball is in play, for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Laws of the Game.

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped. Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

Infringements/Sanctions

The ball is dropped again:

- If it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground.
- If the ball leaves the field of play after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it.

Special Circumstances

A dropped ball to restart the match after play has been temporarily stopped inside the goal area takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

A free kick awarded to the defending team inside its own goal area is taken from any point within the goal area.

An indirect free kick awarded to the attacking team in its opponents' goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

LAW 9. BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

A. The ball is out of play:

1. When it has wholly crossed the goal-line or touch-line, whether on the ground or in the air;
2. When the game has been stopped by the referee.

NOTE: The lines belong to the areas they enclose. Therefore, touch lines and goal-lines belong to the field of play.

B. The ball is in play at all other times from the start of the match to the finish including;

1. If it rebounds from a goal post, cross bar or corner flag post into the field of play.
2. If it rebounds off either the referee or linesmen when they are in the field of play;

3. In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, until a decision is given.

NOTE: Players must continue to play in the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws until the referee's whistle is blown.

LAW 10. METHOD OF SCORING

- A. Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal is scored when the whole of the ball has passed over the goal line, between the goal posts and under the cross bar, provided it has not been thrown, carried or propelled by hand or arm, by a player of the attacking side, except in the case of a goal keeper who is within his own penalty area.
- B. FINAL SCORES AND LEAGUE STANDINGS WILL BE KEPT.
- C. The following point system will be used to determine league standings:
 - 6 points for a win.
 - 3 points for a tie.
 - 0 points for a loss.
 - 1 point per goal scored in the game with a maximum of 3 points allowed per game for goals scored.

LAW 11. OFF-SIDE

Offside Position

It is not an offence in itself to be in an off-side position.

A player is in an off-side position if:

- He is nearer to his opponent's goal-line than both the ball and the second last opponent.

A player is not in an offside position if:

- He is in his own half of the field of play **or**
- He is level with the second last opponent **or**
- he is level with the last two opponents

Offence

A player in an offside position is only penalized if, at the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his team, he is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by:

- Interfering with play **or**
- Interfering with an opponent **or**
- Gaining an advantage by being in that position

No Offence

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

- A goal kick **or**
- A throw-in **or**
- A corner kick

Infringements/Sanctions

For any offside offence, the referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

LAW 12. FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Conform to FIFA with the following nine exceptions:

- A. Coaches and assistant coaches are subject to the same game disciplinary procedures by the referee as are the players, i.e., cautions and/or send-off.
- B. The Referee must explain ALL infractions to the offending player.
- C. No caution or send-off shall be issued to player except by an independent neutral referee. (However any misconduct should be reported to the ISA A&D Committee.)
- D. If a player is given a caution, or is ejected from the game or playing field, the referee shall notify the player's coach.
- E. Each coach is responsible for the conduct of his players, spectators, and assistant coaches.
- F. The minimum penalty for a fight between players shall be ejection and suspension for two (2) games.
- G. Cautions, send-offs and any other misconduct shall be reported to the ISA Appeals and discipline committee in writing.
- H. Charging the goalkeeper in possession of the ball is not allowed in any youth play in NTSSA.

Direct Free Kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- Trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- Jumps at an opponent
- Charges an opponent
- Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- Pushes an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offences

- Tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball
- Holds an opponent
- Spits at an opponent
- Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

A direct free kick is taken from where the offence occurred.

A penalty kick is awarded if any of the above ten offences is committed by a player inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball, provided it is in play.

Indirect Free Kick

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player, in the opinion of the referee, commits any of the following 3 offences:

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

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, commits any of the following five offences:

- Takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands before releasing it from his possession.
- Touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any player.

- Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate.
- Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate.
- Wastes time.

The indirect free kick is taken from where the offence occurred.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Cautionable Offences

A player is cautioned and shown the yellow card if he commits any of the following seven offences:

1. Is guilty of unsporting behavior.
2. Shows 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 when play is restarted with a corner kick or free kick.
6. Enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission.
7. Deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission.

Sending-Off Offences

A player is sent off and shown the red card if he commits any of the following seven offences:

1. Is guilty of serious foul play.
2. Is guilty of violent conduct.
3. Spits at an opponent or any other person.
4. Denies an opponent a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
5. Denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick.
6. Uses offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures.
7. Receives a second caution in the same match.

Decisions of the International F.A. Board

• Decision 1

A penalty kick is awarded if, while the ball is in play, the goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, strikes or attempts to strike an opponent by throwing the ball at him.

• Decision 2

A player who commits a Cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the field of play, whether directed towards an opponent, a team-mate, the referee, an assistant referee or any other person, is disciplined according to the nature of the offence committed.

• Decision 3

The goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball by touching it with any part of his hand or arms. Possession of the ball includes the goalkeeper deliberately parrying the ball, but does not include the circumstances where, in the opinion of the referee, the ball rebounds accidentally from the goalkeeper, for example after he has made a save.

• Decision 4

Subject to the terms of Law 12, a player may pass the ball to his own goalkeeper using his head or chest or knee, etc. if, however, in the opinion of the referee, a player uses a deliberate trick while the ball is in play in order to circumvent the Law, the player is guilty of unsporting behavior. He is cautioned, shown the yellow card and an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

A player using a deliberate trick to circumvent the Law while he is taking a free kick, is cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card. The free kick is retaken.

In such circumstances, it is irrelevant whether the goalkeeper subsequently touches the ball with his hands or not. The offence is committed by the player in attempting to circumvent both the letter and the spirit of Law 12.

Note

1. Each coach is responsible for the conduct of his players, spectators, and assistant coaches.
2. The minimum penalty for a fight between players shall be ejection and suspension for two (2) games.

LAW 13. FREE KICK

Types of Free Kicks

Free kicks are either direct or indirect.

For both direct and indirect free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

The Direct Free Kick

- If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal is awarded.
- If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

The Indirect Free Kick

Signal

The referee indicates an indirect free kick by raising his arm above his head. He maintains his arm in that position until the kick has been taken and the ball has touched another player or goes out of play.

Ball Enters the Goal

A goal can be scored only if the ball subsequently touches another player before it enters the goal.

- If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded.
- If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Position of Free Kick

Free Kick Inside the Penalty Area

Direct or indirect free kick to the defending team:

- All opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball
- All opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area.
- A free kick awarded in the goal area is taken from any point inside that area.

Indirect free kick to the attacking team:

- All opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goal posts.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- An indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area is taken from that part of the goal area line which runs parallel to the goal line, at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

Free Kick Outside the penalty Area

- All opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- The free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

Infringements/Sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- The kick is retaken

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its own penalty area, the ball is not kicked directly into play.

- The kick is retaken.

Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player.

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area.

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

LAW 14. PENALTY KICK

A penalty kick is awarded against a team which commits one of the ten offences for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play.

A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of periods of extra time.

Position of the ball and the players

The ball:

- is placed on the penalty mark

The player taking the penalty kick:

- is properly identified

The defending goalkeeper:

- remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalpost until the ball has been kicked.

The players other than the kicker are located:

- inside the field of play
- outside the penalty area
- behind the penalty mark
- at least 10 yards from the penalty mark

The Referee

- does not signal for a penalty kick to be taken until the players have taken up position in accordance with the Law

- decides when a penalty kick has been completed

Procedure

- the player taking the penalty kicks the ball forward
- he does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward

When a penalty kick is taken during the normal course of play, or time has been extended at half-time or full time to allow a penalty kick to be taken or retaken, a goal is awarded if, before passing between the goalpost and under the crossbar:

- the ball touches either or both of the goalposts and/or the crossbar, and/or the goalkeeper

Infringements/Sanctions

If the referee gives the signal for a penalty kick to be taken and, before the ball is in play, one of the following situations occurs:

The player taking the penalty kick infringes the Laws of the Game:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken

The goalkeeper infringes the Laws of the game:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

A teammate of the player taking the kick enters the penalty area or moves in front of or within 10 yards of the penalty mark:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken

A teammate of the goal keeper enters the penalty area or moves in front or within 10 yards of the penalty mark:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

A player of both the defending team and the attacking team infringe the Laws of the Game:

- the kick is retaken

If, after the penalty kick has been taken:

The kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred

The kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

The ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:

- the kick is retaken

The ball rebounds into the field of play from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalpost, and is then touched by an outside agent:

- the referee stops play
- play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent

LAW 15. THROW-IN

A throw-in is a method of restarting play.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in.

A throw-in is awarded:

- When the whole of the ball passes over a touch line, either on the ground or in the air.
- From the point where it crossed the line.
- to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball.

Procedure

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- Faces the field of play

- Has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line.
- Uses both hands.
- Delivers the ball from behind and over his head.

The thrower shall not again play the ball until it has been touched or played by another player.

The ball is in play immediately it enters the field of play.

Infringements/Sanctions

Throw-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the thrower's penalty area.

Throw-in taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower:

- He is cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card.

For any other infringement of this Law:

- The throw-in is taken by a player of the opposing team.

LAW 16. GOAL KICK

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team.

A goal kick is awarded when:

- The whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10.

Procedure

- The ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team.
- Opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area.

Infringements/Sanctions

If the ball is not kicked directly into play beyond the penalty area:

- the kick is retaken

Goal kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player.

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area.

Goal kick taken by the goalkeeper.

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement of this Law:

- The kick is retaken.

LAW 17. CORNER KICK

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

A corner kick is awarded when:

- The whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10.

Procedure

- The ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flag post.
- The corner flag post is not moved.
- Opponents remain at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team.
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- The kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player

Infringements/Sanctions

Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player.

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

Corner Kick taken by the goalkeeper.

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick is to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement:

- The kick is retaken.

ADDITIONAL RULES

OPPOSING PARENTS/COACHES AND PLAYERS SHOULD SHAKE HANDS AFTER EACH GAME.

FIRST, SECOND AND PARTICIPATION AWARDS.

RECORD FINAL SCORES AND LEAGUE STANDINGS.

PARENT/COACHES, NON-PLAYING PLAYERS, PARENTS AND SPECTATORS SHOULD BE LOCATED NOT LESS THAN 6 FEET FROM OUTSIDE THE TOUCH LINE NOR SHOULD THEY BE BEYOND THE COACHING MARKS. OR CLOSER THAN 20 YARDS TO THE GOAL LINE IF THERE ARE NO COACHING MARKS. NO INDIVIDUAL SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN THE LENGTH OF THE FIELD EXCEPT PARTICIPANTS OF THE GAME.

PARENT/COACHES SHOULD NOT COACH OR INSTRUCT PLAYERS DURING THE GAME.

THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP MUST BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES BY PLAYERS, COACHES, REFEREES, SPECTATORS AND ALL OTHER PARTICIPANTS. OFFENSIVE, INSULTING OR ABUSIVE LANGUAGES IS FORBIDDEN. THE USE OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR ILLEGAL DRUGS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLAYING FIELD DURING PRACTICES OR GAMES, MEETING AREAS, PARKING AREAS AND CONCESSION AREAS IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

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HISTORY

ISA LAW REVISIONS

V2.0

V2.1 07/07/82 update 12.5 fouls and misconduct-goalkeeper.

V2.2 09/02/85 a. law 3 nine man soccer for U-8.

b. law 8 place of drop ball in goal area.

c. law 12 ball played back to keeper.

V2.3 01/11/88 a. law 5 leave area after ejection,

b. law 5 unregistered referees, use of.

c. law 3 refer to u6-8 to development rules.

V2.4 07/11/88 a. Law 5 leave area after ejection(redefine), refer abandoned games to a & d, refer misconduct to a & d.

V2.5 06/15/89 a. law 3 refer to dpp rules.

b. law 5.9 misconduct of team representatives.

c. law 7 U-10 DPP rules

v2.6 07/ /97 convert to word format

V2.7 08/10/98 update law 8, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18 to new fifa format

update law 1 field sizes

update law 8 start of play

Choice of ends

Goal may be score directly from kick off.

update law 11 off-side

update law 12 fouls and misconduct

update law 13 free kick

update law 14 penalty kick

update law 15 throw in

update law 16 goal kick

update law 17 corner kick

update law 5 referees to new fifa format

update law 3 substitution to new fifa format

V2.8 07/12/99 update law 5, shin guards required for practice also

V2.9 07/10/00 update additional rules at end to prohibit alcohol, tobacco products or illegal drugs

update law 12 indirect kick if keeper takes more than 6 seconds to release the ball.

Add to sendoff offences (and/or gestures

Update law6 ast referee call fouls.