



## Under 6

5 v 5 Program  
Modified Playing Rules

(Amended for ISA play)

### CONTENTS

LAW 1.	THE FIELD OF PLAY.....	2
LAW 2.	THE BALL.....	2
LAW 3.	NUMBER OF PLAYERS.....	2
LAW 4.	PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT.....	2
LAW 5.	REFEREES.....	3
LAW 6.	ASSISTANT REFEREE.....	5
LAW 7.	DURATION OF THE GAME.....	5
LAW 8.	THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY.....	5
LAW 9.	BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY.....	6
LAW 10.	METHOD OF SCORING.....	6
LAW 11.	OFF-SIDE.....	6
LAW 12.	FOULS AND MISCONDUCT.....	7
LAW 13.	FREE KICK.....	9
LAW 14.	PENALTY KICK.....	11
LAW 15.	THROW-IN.....	11
LAW 16.	GOAL KICK.....	12
LAW 17.	CORNER KICK.....	13
	ADDITIONAL RULES.....	14

Amended for Irving Soccer Association play on 07/14/08 V1.11 ©

A change is indicated by a | to the left of the change.  
A | to the right indicates an ISA or NTSSA modification.

**LAW 1. THE FIELD OF PLAY**

- A. Recommended dimensions:  
The field of play shall be rectangular, its length being not more than 50 yards nor less than 40 yards and its breadth not more than 30 yards nor less than 20 yards. The length in all cases shall exceed the breadth.
- B. Markings:  
Distinctive lines not more than five inches wide.  
A halfway line shall be marked out across the field.  
A center circle(5 yards).  
Four corner arcs.  
Goal area,6 yards from each goal post and 6 yards into the field.  
Penalty area,11 yards from each goal post and 11 yards into the field.
- C. Goals:  
Maximum 6 ft. high and 12 ft. wide, Minimum Size of Hockey goals.

**LAW 2. THE BALL**

- A. Under 6 ----- #3 Ball
- B. Both teams shall present a game ball to the referee prior to the start of the game.

**LAW 3. NUMBER OF PLAYERS**

- A. Maximum number of players on the field at any one time: 5. *no goalkeeper.*
- B. Minimum number of players on the field: Four (4). 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.
- C. Maximum number of players on the roster should not exceed 10.
- D. Substitution:
  - 1. Injuries
  - 2. At Quarters - See Law 7.
  - 3. 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-ed.

**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 practices. (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.
- G. Coaches or adults of Under 6 teams may be required to officiate A game before or after their game.

### **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. Use club assistant referees.
- B. The referee shall instruct the linesmen on their duties and they will assist him as directed.
- 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**

- A. The game shall be divided into 4 equal 10 minute quarters.
- B. There shall be a 2 minute break between quarter 1 and 2 another 2 minute break between quarters 3 and 4.
- C. There shall be a half-time break of 5 minutes between quarter 2 and quarter 3.

**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. Teams change ends at half time.
- After each quarter. Teams will not change ends at quarters.

A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off. (*in under 6 all free kicks are indirect*)

**Procedure**

- All players are in their own half of the field
- The opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 5 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 STANDINGS WILL **NOT** BE KEPT.

### **LAW 11. OFF-SIDE**

There shall be no off-sides, unless a team is taking unfair advantage of this exception.

### **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. **All fouls in Under 6 will result in an INDIRECT FREE KICK** with the opponent five yards away.
- B. 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.
- C. The Referee must explain ALL infractions to the offending player.
- D. 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.)
- E. If a player is given a caution, or is ejected from the game or playing field, the referee shall notify the player's coach.
- F. Each coach is responsible for the conduct of his players, spectators, and assistant coaches.
- G. The minimum penalty for a fight between players shall be ejection and suspension for two (2) games.
- H. Cautions, send-offs and any other misconduct shall be reported to the ISA Appeals and discipline committee in writing.
- I. Charging the goalkeeper in possession of the ball is not allowed in any youth play in NTSSA.

### **Direct Free Kick (in under 6 all free kicks are indirect)**

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:

*(in under 6 all free kicks are indirect)*

- 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.

### **Penalty Kick (No penalty kicks in Under 6)**

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 four steps 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**

Conform to FIFA with the following two exceptions:

- A. All free kicks in under 6 shall be classified under ONE heading, INDIRECT.
- B. A goal may not be scored until the ball has been played or touched by a second player of either team.

## **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 5 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 5 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 5 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**

No penalty kicks are to be taken during under 6 games.

#### **LAW 15. THROW-IN**

Conform to FIFA with the following one exception:

A second throw-in must be allowed if a player commits a foul on the initial attempt. The Referee shall explain the proper method before allowing the player to re-throw.

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**

Conform to FIFA with the following one exception:

A. Opponents must be 5 yards away from the ball.

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**

Conform to FIFA with the following one exception:

A. Opponents must be 5 yards away from the ball.

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 5 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.

DO NOT RECORD LEAGUE STANDINGS.

DO NOT RECORD FINAL SCORES.

PARTICIPATION AWARDS FOR ALL - NO TROPHIES OR AWARDS JUST FOR BEST TEAM.

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.

## HISTORY

### DPP LAW REVISIONS U-6

V1.0

V1.1 08/10/87 report misconduct to a & d committee.

V1.2 05/09/88 add minimum # to play.

V1.3 05/23/89 law 3 substitutions at quarters and half.

law 5 add team rep. and spectator.

USYSA recommendations/additional rules.

V1.5 08/12/91 Change max players from 6 to 5

max field size from 60x30 to 50x30.

V1.6 8/ /97 change # of players on the field to 4

change from 8 yards away from kick to 5 yards

change linesmen to assistant referee

unlicensed referees can not caution/eject a player.

2 minute break between quarter 1 & 2 and quarter 3 & 4

include full wording from isa laws amended.

V1.7 05/ /98 update law 8, 11,12,13,15,16,17,18 to new fifa format

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 15 throw in

update law 16 goal kick

update law 17 corner kick

v1.8 08/10/98 update law 5 referees to new fifa format referee before  
or after

v1.9 07/12/99 update law 3 for 5v5 from 4v4.

update law 4 shin guards at required at practice also.

v1.10 07/13/00 update law 8 restart with kickoff after quarters.

update additional rules at end to prohibit alcohol,  
tobacco products or illegal drugs.

update law 12 Add to sendoff offences (and/or gestures

v1.10 07/14/08 update law 1,

Goal area,6 yards from each goal post and 6 yards into the  
field.

Penalty area,11 yards from each goal post and 11 yards  
into the field.