MHSA Soccer Study Club Topics 2017 Season

Thirteen soccer study clubs are provided. Except for Topic #1, they do not have to be used in the order in which they appear in this handout. Pools should select the topics that are most relevant to their area at any given time.

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* Resources and Items of Interest
Topic 1: Current Information

Background
This year’s NFHS Soccer Rules Book several changes as listed below. Also, concussion management and other safety issues continue to be points of emphasis.

Activity – Part A
2017 Soccer Rules Changes from the NFHS:

4-1-1d If visible apparel is worn under the jersey and/or shorts, it shall be a solid color matching the predominant color of the respective garment. Visible arm compression sleeves shall be a similar length, all alike and of a solid color matching the predominant color of the jersey. Visible leg compression sleeves shall be of a similar length, all alike and of a solid color matching the predominant color of the shorts.

Rationale: Players often wear compression shorts which are longer than the short or jersey. They should be of the same color. This rule addition is needed to maintain consistency with current uniform rule requirements and color restrictions.

4-2-1
Exception: 1
Deleted

Rationale: With the adoption of the change related to the use of headgear as opposed to only headbands, this exception is no longer necessary.

4-2-9
A soft padded headgear that meets the ASTM standard is permitted.

Rationale: This allows for the newer headgear styles that are currently in the market to be used that are not just headbands.

5-1-3f Unless otherwise prohibited by the state association, electronic communication devices may be used to communicate with crew members.

Rationale: This rule allows, but does not require, the use of common communication devices that are currently available and affordable. This will permit officials to utilize such equipment and improve communication allowing for a better officiated game, if permitted by the state association.

8-1-3
The ball shall be kicked while it is stationary on the ground in the center of the field of play and may clearly move in any direction.

Rationale: Requiring that the ball move forward on the kickoff is meaningless in the modern game.

10-1-3f
A goal may not be scored directly from a kickoff into the kicking team's own goal.

Rationale: This change retains consistency with the concept that a team cannot score against themselves from a free kick, as provided in 10.1.3 c, d and e.

13-1-2
All free kicks, with the exception of penalty kicks, may be taken in any direction. Free kicks are taken from the spot of the foul except for the reasons listed in 13-2-3, which are taken from the location of the ball when the referee stopped play. Free kicks resulting from fouls committed in the goal area are taken as described in 13-1-3 or 13-1-4. Indirect free kicks for offside (13-2-2b) are taken from the spot where the offending player interfered with play, interfered with an opponent or gained an advantage by being in that position.

Rationale: The current rule also does not clearly identify where indirect free kicks for offside are taken. This change makes it clear.

14-1-4
The ball shall be kicked while it is stationary on the ground from the spot or any place on the penalty mark. To be in play, the ball shall be moved forward. The player taking the penalty kick is permitted to use a stutter step or a hesitation move provided there is no stopping and there is continuous movement toward the ball. Failure to kick the ball as specified shall be considered a violation by the attacking team and the appropriate penalties shall apply. Stutter-stepping is not an interruption in movement.

Rationale: This addition of these sentences clarifies that the stutter step is allowed.
Activity- Part B

In April 2013, the Montana Legislature passed the Dylan Steigers Protection of Youth Athletes Act. Review the current MHSA Rules and Regulations regarding concussion/serious injury:

Section (4) CONCUSSIONS/SERIOUS INJURY REQUIREMENTS AND RETURN TO PLAY

A. Return to Play:
   In accordance with the Dylan Steigers Protection of Youth Athletes Act, an athletic trainer, coach, or official shall remove a youth athlete from participation in any organized youth athletic activity at the time the youth exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion. The youth cannot return to play until he/she is evaluated by a licensed health care professional and receives written clearance to return to play from the licensed health care professional.

   In addition, the MHSA also requires that an athletic trainer, coach, or official shall remove a student-athlete from participation in any MHSA activity at the time the student exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a serious injury. The student cannot return to play until he/she is evaluated by a licensed health care professional and is cleared by a licensed health care professional, although written clearance is not required for serious injury other than concussion unless mandated by the local school district.

B. MHSA Policy in Accordance with State Legislation:
   Each (high) school district in this state offering organized youth athletic activities shall adopt policies and procedures to inform athletic trainers, coaches, officials, youth athletes and parents or guardians of the nature and risk of brain injuries, including the effects of continuing to play after a concussion.

(Sections C and D pertain to schools)

E. Officials Education and Awareness:
   Each MOA or non-MOA official who works MHSA contests must take the NFHS Concussion in Sports course each year. That course must be taken after June 1st for the subsequent school year and must be completed before officiating scrimmages or contests. Schools using non-MOA officials for sub varsity games must verify those officials have completed training.

Review the language in Substitutions, Rule 3, Section 3.

It is the officials’ responsibility to monitor play and to observe players and situations for safety and fair competition.

It is not the officials’ responsibility to diagnose concussions. Officials who observe possible injuries or health-related concerns should stop play and tell the coach to evaluate the player.

Review the information presented in the rules clinic:

Officials, coaches and administrators are being asked to make all efforts to ensure the safety of athletes who participate in MHSA activities. In regard to players experiencing possible concussions or other serious injuries during MHSA contests or practices, the following procedures will be implemented:

Officials’ Responsibilities:

- Officials must complete the online Concussion in Sport course.
- Officials are asked to use their best judgment in observing the signs, symptoms and behaviors of a concussion and other possible serious injuries. If there is a player that exhibits signs and symptoms of an injury/serious illness, officials will make coaches aware of the injured player and call an injury time out.
- The official should notify the coach by making the following statement:
  - “Coach, you need to take a look at this player; he/she is exhibiting signs and symptoms of an injury.”
- Once the official notifies the coach, it is now the coach’s responsibility.
- The official does not need to view written permission for an athlete to return to play nor does the
official need to verify the credentials of the appropriate health-care professional. These responsibilities belong to the coach.

- Ultimately, the decision to return an athlete to competition rests with the coach, after the affected player is evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional.

**Concussion Resource Information**

Various information and resources are available on the MHSA website. Visit [www.mhsa.org](http://www.mhsa.org) and proceed to the Sports Medicine page from the link on the home page.
**Topic 2: Officials’ Exit Strategy**

**Background**
NFHS Soccer Rule 5-1-2 outline the officials’ jurisdiction.

**Activity**
Review the sample plan below. Establish a specific timeline for your local pool, then follow-up by having your pool coordinator communicate the plan to the local administrators. Variations might occur for weather, levels of play (varsity, jv, freshman), emergencies etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minute</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>Field prepped, goals/flags in place, lines drawn clearly, benches out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-60 to -50</td>
<td>Teams and officials arrive and begin warming up</td>
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<tr>
<td>-50 to -40</td>
<td>Officials inspect field &amp; meet with school administrator to discuss crowd control, emergency plans, game exit plan, sign for checks etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-40 to -25</td>
<td>Officials conduct pre-game instruction/review</td>
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<tr>
<td>-25</td>
<td>Officials greet visiting coach, exchange rosters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20</td>
<td>Officials greet home coach, get game balls, exchange roster &amp; meet/instruct ball handlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>Captains and coaches meet with officials to review rules, inquire about equipment, conduct coin toss &amp; conduct sportsmanship talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>National Anthem or pledge of allegiance (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>Introductions of visitors and home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Officials and players take the field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kick Off**
AR even with 2nd to last defender, bench personnel seated or pinnies, balls in bags

**Halftime**
Officials meet at center circle, leave field as a team. Discuss game issues

**Kick Off**
AR even with 2nd to last defender, bench personnel seated or pinnies, balls in bags

**Game Ends**
Officials meet at center circle, leave field as a team. Go to neutral spot and do not engage is a postgame handshake with teams. Confirm scores, cautions issued. Leave field complex as a team (when possible)

**W/in 24 hrs**
Referee send report to MHSA of cards or issues (cc to home school principal)

**Exiting the Field**
- Discuss as a pool what things should be considered when developing an exit plan for each field.
- Examine each field where varsity and sub varsity games will be held in your area. Look for natural exit paths that would avoid contact with bench or fans.
- Develop routes and plans for each area and suggest to pool members that they follow the agreed upon route and procedure.
- Have referee bags located in a “neutral area” perhaps in cars parked away from the fan parking area.
• If 4th officials are used, delegate responsibility to the 4th to gather referee gear and meet up with the team at the predetermined location.

• Discuss how you will handle exceptions to the plan (like 2 games back to back where some members of the officiating team need to remain to work the next game and others need to leave.)

• Inform the site administrators of your plan and get input from them. Your plan should have the officials meeting at mid field and leaving directly from there, avoiding the request for a postgame handshake with the players. Ask the site administrator to inform both benches that you will not be available after the match.
Topic 3: Game Reports

Background
The Soccer Behavior Improvement Plan adopted by the MHSA Executive Board is in effect. This study club is designated as a rules review and discussion of reporting relevant items to MHSA/MOA.

Activity
1. Review NFHS Rule 12, Section 8 – Misconduct found on pages 58-61 of the NFHS rules book. Officials are asked to discuss best practices and strategies for applying the rules of the game consistently, particularly those rules involving good sporting behavior.

2. As a group, discuss the requirements for game reports to be submitted to the MHSA/MOA. All cards and unusual situations must be reported to the MHSA office, including but not limited to:

   - **All yellow cards** (please include the specific rule reference of the misconduct)
   - **All red cards** (please include the specific rule reference of the misconduct)
   - Any improper or illegal uniform situations (refer to study club #4)
   - Any game situation in which a field barrier was not apparent
   - Any unusual situation about which the MHSA/MOA should be aware
**Topic 4: Procedures for Addressing Player Equipment**

**Background**

Equipment and uniform issues are ongoing, as evidenced by the number of major editorial changes that refer to uniforms. This was a study club in previous years, but a review is certainly in order, especially if your pool has new officials.

**Activity**

Review the applicable rules for player equipment, coaches’ responsibilities, and the role of the official.

**Rule 4-1-1 Required Equipment (page 22 of the NFHS rules book)**

ART. 1 . . . The required player equipment includes a jersey, shorts, socks, suitable shoes and shinguard. The shinguard shall provide adequate and reasonable protection, be professionally manufactured, age- and size-appropriate, not altered to decrease protection, worn under the socks, and are worn with the bottom edge no higher than 2 inches above the ankle. (see illustrations regarding shinguards). Shinguard must meet the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) specifications. The NOCSAE seal and height range shall be permanently marked on the front of the shinguard. Equipment shall not be modified from its original manufactured state and shall be worn in the manner the manufacturer intended it to be worn. It is also recommended that male players wear a supporter and protective cup.

**Rule 4-3 Coaches’ Responsibilities (pages 29-30 of the NFHS rules book)**

Each head coach shall be responsible for ensuring that each of his/her players is properly and legally equipped.

**Improperly Equipped Players (18-1-1-s)**

Cautions will not be issued for improperly equipped player(s). Improperly equipped player(s) shall be instructed to leave the field of play when the ball next ceases to be in play. Play shall not be stopped for an infringement of this rule except that the referee may stop play immediately where there is a dangerous situation. In all situations, the removed player(s) may re-enter only after reporting to an official, who shall be satisfied the player’s equipment and uniform are in order. There shall be no replacement until the next opportunity to substitute. However, the removed player may re-enter during the dead ball after reporting to an official, who shall be satisfied the player’s equipment and uniform are in order.

**Illegally Equipped Players (18-1-1-t)**

The head coach shall receive the first caution issued (yellow card) for an illegally equipped player. All subsequent cautions (yellow cards) for illegally equipped player(s) shall be issued directly to the player(s) and not to the head coach. Illegally equipped player(s) shall be instructed to leave the field of play when the ball next ceases to be in play. Play shall not be stopped for an infringement of this rule except that the referee may stop play immediately where there is a dangerous situation. The player(s) must be removed and may be replaced at the time of the caution to the coach or player(s). The removed player(s) may re-enter at the next legal substitution opportunity only after reporting to an official who shall be satisfied the player’s equipment and uniform are in order.

**Rule 3-1-3 Players and Substitutions (page 16 of the NFHS rules book)**

Each team shall submit a team roster, containing the names and numbers of all players, and substitutes, all bench personnel and coaches to the officials at least five minutes prior to the start of the contest. The game shall not begin until this is complete. Players, substitutes, numbers, bench personnel and coaches may be added to the roster after the start of play. Goalkeepers may have two numbers listed on the roster, a goalkeeper’s number and a field player’s number.
Rule 5-2-2d4 Officials’ Pregame Responsibilities (page 31-32 of the NFHS rules book)

The head referee shall inquire of each head coach whether each of his/her players is properly and legally equipped at the kickoff.

Discuss the process with your officials’ pool.

1. Obtain rosters from coaches or other personnel. Every individual who will occupy the team area must be listed on the roster. Roster must include the height of each player. A sample roster has been posted on the MHSA website. This form is strongly recommended, but not required provided that the information is complete.

2. Captains and coaches meet with officials to review rules, inquire about equipment, conduct coin toss & conduct sportsmanship talk.

3. If officials have concerns about a particular player or players, the officials may ask to view the shinguard for the appropriate NOCSAE stamp. If the NOCSAE stamp is present and appropriate for the student’s size, the shinguard is LEGAL and play may proceed provided that the shinguard is worn PROPERLY.

4. Report any unusual situations to the MHSA/MOA using the forms posted on the MHSA website.
**Topic 5: Fourth Officials**

**Background**
In Montana, not all officials’ pools are large enough to have the opportunity to use fourth officials (or perhaps not on a regular basis). As a result, when the opportunity to use a fourth does arise, not everyone has had enough experience to execute the fourth official’s duties.

**Activity**
A sample list of fourth officials’ duties has been added to the NFHS Soccer Rules Book. Review the duties as a pool. Even if you rarely use fourth officials, those duties are part of many post season contests, so this study club presents an occasion for discussion of that role.

Refer to pages 101-103 of the current rules book.
Topic 6: Fitness

Background
Soccer is arguably the most physically demanding of all high school sports and proper proximity to play (within 15-20 yards) demands a high level of fitness on the part of the center referee as well as the assistant referees. At some point it may be a requirement to pass a fitness test, as it is for NISOA (National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association) and upper levels of USSF. Start now by getting in the habit of having the entire pool take the fitness test and record the results.

Activity
Have the entire pool take the NISOA fitness test and record the results. Use results for assigning and discuss ideas to improve. A copy of a description of this test sequence is attached. Simply administer the tests so your referees know how they stack up against their local peers. Later you will be able to show them how they rank against collegiate officials.

Distance – 12 minute run
Pro-40 test – 10 meter box run
Brazilian AR – 50 meter test
Shuttle Run – 30 meter shuttle

Suggest taking the test prior to the first games or shortly thereafter and when testing, take the distance run first.
This is the procedure for testing the soccer referee to evaluate his/her fitness level at the elite national or international level soccer referee based upon the findings of the leading researchers in the field of Soccer Referee Physiology.

- These are Larry Gardner’s recommendations based upon the findings of the researchers.

The 12-minute run is done first to reduce the chance of injury due to improper warm-up.

**Test # 1: THE (12) TWELVE-MINUTE RUN**

A twelve-minute run performed on a soccer field 100-meters (m) long and not less than 60 meters wide. Using a 60-m wide field, forty (40) soccer referees could be tested using 1 1/2-m alley for them to complete the 12-minute test running goal-line to goal-line. The data collector counting the completed laps would be standing at the starting goal-line and recording the laps. A data collector should be able to record eight to ten referees at one time.

- A (10) ten-minute recovery period is required before the next test.
Test #2: THE PRO-40 TEST
A Pro-40 test is to evaluate the agility/mobility of the soccer referee

1. Starting at point A - the referee runs forward to B
2. Side step to C
3. Backward run to D
4. Side step to A, then
5. Reverse direction and side step to D
6. Sprint to C
7. Side step to B and
8. Backward run to A -- and end at point A.

A total distance of 80-meters will be used to evaluate the agility/mobility of the soccer referee.

- Each leg of the course is 10 meters

- A (5) five-minute recovery period is required before the next test.
Test #3: THE BRASILIAN AR 50-METER TEST
The Brazilian AR 50-m is a test that every assistant referee performs every match and should be part of the testing series for the referee. Until there are specific tests developed for the assistant referee then the tests must be combined.

At a designated starting point the soccer referee:
1. Shuffles 10-meters, then
2. Sprints 15-meters,
3. Shuffles 10- meters and
The data collector/timer starts the Watch/time on the referee movement.
Recommendation: A maximum of (8) eight referees per group.

- A (5) five-minute recovery period is required before the next test.
Test 4: THE 30-METER SHUTTLE
The 30-meter shuttle tests the speed endurance of the soccer referee as well as the intermittent running that is performed during a match.

1. The data collector/timer, standing at point B, will start the clock when the referee starts the run at point A.

2. THE START: The referee runs forward at a high intensity from A to point B turns and run back to A, again

3. Turns and runs back to B.

4. The data collector/timer will shut the clock off when the referee reaches point B the 2nd time.

5. The referee then walks from B to C and back to B, [this could be a ten seconds recovery]

6. The time clock is restarted when the referee reaches B and starts the run for the last four 30-meter high intensity runs. [From B to A; back to B; back to A turn and back to the finish of the 30-meter shuttle at point B.]
CONCLUSION

THESE TESTS:
1. Are recommended tests that should be given to the soccer referee.
2. Are based upon the different activity levels that a referee will encounter during the 90-minute soccer match.
3. Will evaluate the fitness levels in all aspects of the match, forward running at low, medium, high and maximal speeds.
4. Will evaluate the agility of the referee in backward and sideways movement as well as the agility/mobility movements in making the transitions that are required on the field.
5. Note that the 50 and 200 meter Distances are not tested. These two tests show no or extremely low relevancy to the activities that a referee performs during a 90-minute soccer match. Testing of these two activities is not of importance to determining the fitness level of a soccer referee.
**Topic 7: Rules Comparison: NFHS/NCAA/FIFA**

**Background**
Many officials work a variety of levels throughout the year. With so many teams to cover, it’s not unforeseeable that mistakes can occur when moving from one level to another.

**Activity**
1. Refer to pages 75-87 of the NFHS Soccer Rules Book. Review the rules comparison of NFHS and NCAA Rules and FIFA Laws.
**Topic 8: Evaluating Knowledge of the Game (Rules Exam)**

**Background**
Most officials work in a variety of rules’ venues: club, high school and college. Oftentimes officials are working all three venues in the same weekend! Use a study club opportunity to review the rules that are specific to high school.

**Activity**
Take the following NFHS Soccer Rules Exam Part I. Discuss the significant rules differences among club, high school and collegiate rules.

Place an emphasis on the use of signals. The use of signals is mandatory.

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### 2017 NFHS Soccer Exam Part I

1. The home team is wearing apparel under the shorts and shirt that is visible.
   - A. It is legal if it is a solid color matching the predominant color of the respective garment.
   - B. The color of the visible apparel does not matter.
   - C. It is legal as long as it doesn't conflict with the color of the visiting team.
   - D. It needs to be reported to the state association.

2. Which of the following is considered legal equipment for players?
   - A. Goalkeeper with a soft-billed cap.
   - B. A hockey goalie-type mask.
   - C. Soft-padded headgear.
   - D. A and C.

3. The game officials are observed using headset communication equipment to speak with each other during a match. The use of this equipment is:
   - A. Prohibited.
   - B. Permitted in all cases.
   - C. Allowed unless the state association has prohibited such equipment.
   - D. Allowed only if both coaches agree.

4. The game officials are observed using flags with buzzer/beeper capabilities during a match. The use of these flags is:
   - A. Prohibited.
   - B. Permitted in all cases.
C. Allowed unless the state association has expressly prohibited such equipment.
D. Allowed only if both coaches agree.

5. Team A has a kickoff in the first half of play. Player A1 kicks the ball backward to Player A2. The official should:
   A. Order the kick to be retaken.
   B. Award a direct free kick to Team B.
   C. Require Team A to retake the kickoff.
   D. Allow play to continue.

6. A goal may not be scored directly from a:
   A. Direct free kick.
   B. Corner kick.
   C. Drop ball.
   D. Kickoff into the kicking team’s own goal.

7. During the taking of a penalty kick, A7 uses several stutter-steps but does not interrupt the approach to the ball. The ball enters the goal. The referee should:
   A. Allow the goal and restart with a kickoff by the defending team.
   B. Disallow the goal and retake the kick.
   C. Disallow the goal and restart with an indirect kick for Team B.
   D. Disallow the goal, caution A7 for unsporting play and restart with an indirect kick for Team B.

8. During the taking of a penalty kick, A3 uses a feint to one direction but does not interrupt the approach to the ball. The ball enters the goal. The referee should:
   A. Allow the goal and restart with kickoff by the defending team.
   B. Disallow the goal and retake the kick.
   C. Disallow the goal and restart with an indirect kick by Team B.
   D. Disallow the goal, caution A7 for unsporting play and restart with an indirect kick by Team B.

9. During inspection of the field, the referees note that there is no spot or other suitable mark in the center of the field. What should be the referee’s response?
   A. This is not permitted and the game may not begin until a suitable mark is made.
   B. This is not permitted but the game may begin without it. The referee should notify the home team to correct the situation for future games.
   C. This is permitted.
   D. This is not permitted and the referees should create a mark before the game begins.

10. During their inspection of the field, the referees note that the field has multiple lines of different color and the soccer field areas contrast in color to the other markings. The referees should:
   A. Inform the head coach to correct the field markings before the contest can begin.
   B. Cancel the contest and inform the state association of the improper markings.
   C. Begin the contest, but inform the state association of the improper markings following the contest.
D. Begin the contest as this is permitted by rule.

11. During their inspection of the field, the referees note that the portable goals are not secured, anchored or counterweighted. The home team’s head coach says that this is the first time all year that this has been considered a problem. What should be the referee’s response?

   A. The goals must be secured, anchored or counterweighted before the game may begin.
   B. The game may begin without the goals being secured, anchored or counterweighted, but the referees must report this to the appropriate authority.
   C. The game may begin without the goals being secured, anchored or counterweighted but the referees should report this to the home team’s head coach and ask that the goals be properly secured for subsequent games.
   D. Since previous referees have allowed games to be played at this site without the goals being secured, anchored or counterweighted, the referees should take no further action.

12. Which of the following is true if opposing teams choose to be on opposite sides of the field?

   A. The teams must be directly opposite each other.
   B. The teams may be diagonally across from each other.
   C. The teams are not allowed to be on opposite sides.
   D. The teams must make prior arrangements and notify the referee before the game.

13. Pads on soccer goals:

   A. Must be white.
   B. Must contain the NOCSAE seal of approval.
   C. Must cover the entire height of the goal post.
   D. May have the school logo displayed on each pad.

14. Prior to the game, whether the field is unsafe for play and the game should be canceled is the responsibility of:

   A. The visiting coach.
   B. The host athletic director.
   C. The host coach.
   D. The referee.

15. The home team has painted the goals in its school colors: green and gold. What should the referee do?

   A. Declare the game a forfeit and award the win to the visiting team.
   B. Inform the home coach that colored goals are illegal and must be corrected by the next game, then notify the state association.
   C. Ask the visiting coach if he or she wishes to play the game as scheduled.
   D. Nothing, just play the game.

16. During inspection of the game balls supplied by the home team, the referees note that the balls do not have the NFHS Authenticating Mark.

   A. This is not permitted and the game may not begin until the referees obtain balls from the home or visiting team that have the NFHS Authenticating Mark.
B. This is not permitted. If neither team has three similar quality game balls with the NFHS Authenticating Mark, the game may begin with balls chosen by the referee from those available.

C. This is not permitted. If no balls with the NFHS Authenticating Mark are available, the game may begin if the home team can provide balls with the NCAA or FIFA logo on them.

D. This is permitted.

17. A game that must have a winner remains tied after overtime played under the NFHS Sample Tie-Breaking Procedure. The game will now proceed to a penalty kick tie-breaker. The team B coach informs the referee that he now wishes to add a player to his team’s roster, a junior varsity team player who has been sitting in the stands during the game. The coach reports that this player is legally and properly equipped.

A. The referee must allow this addition to the roster.

B. This is not permitted.

C. This is only permitted with the permission of the opposing coach.

D. Allow the JV player to kick after all others have kicked.

18. B10 is apparently injured. The referee has stopped play and summoned the Team B trainer onto the field of play.

A. Neither coach may give coaching instruction to his or her players during the injury stoppage.

B. The Team A coach may give instruction to the Team A players but the Team B coach must only attend to the injured player.

C. The Team B coach may only give instructions to the substitute for B10.

D. Both coaches may give their teams coaching instruction.

19. B7 is injured and is required to leave the field. Team B has no available substitutes and, therefore, must play short. Several minutes later, B7 has recovered from his injury, and his coach has sent him to report in. What should happen next?

A. B7 may enter the game at the next legal substitution opportunity for his team.

B. B7 may enter the game at the next dead ball.

C. B7 may enter the game during the run of play.

D. B7 may not enter the game until he has been cleared by a doctor in writing.

20. During the cautioning and/or disqualification of bench personnel:

A. Substitutes who have properly reported before the caution and/or disqualification may be beckoned onto the field by the referee.

B. Only those substitutes who have reported in from the non-offending team may be beckoned onto the field.

C. No substitutes are permitted at this time.

D. Any player or bench personnel may substitute at this time.

21. During the penalty kick, a player is found bleeding and is required to leave the field.

A. The substitute is allowed to take the penalty kick.

B. The incoming substitute may not take the penalty kick.

C. The bleeding player is allowed to take the penalty kick.

D. The bleeding player does not have to leave the field.
22. If a team repeatedly substitutes to consume time:
   A. The referee will take no action.
   B. The referee will allow the substitution, but will admonish the coach.
   C. The referee will stop the time and allow the substitution.
   D. The referee will order the timer to stop time and notify the coach of the offending team. Repetition may be construed as unsporting conduct.

23. If bench personnel are cautioned or disqualified:
   A. Substitutions may be made from the bench.
   B. Substitutions from the bench of the non-offending team may enter the game.
   C. Substitutions from either bench may enter the game.
   D. Substitutions from either team who have checked-in prior to the caution/disqualification may enter the game.

24. Play has been stopped for a foul by A4. The referee has stopped the clock and has given A4 a caution (yellow card.) As the referee is walking with the player towards the Team A bench to report the caution to the coaches, A4 directs insulting language to the referee. A9, a substitute who is waiting to enter the game for A4, has not been beckoned onto the field by the referee.
   A. The referee should ignore A4’s statement.
   B. The referee should show A4 a red card and allow A9 to enter the field.
   C. The referee should show A4 a red card and not allow A9 to enter the field.
   D. The referee should show A4 a yellow card, followed by a red card and not allow A9 to enter the game.

25. Player A14 scores a goal. Even though the player's name is not on the roster submitted by the coach at the start of the game, the referee should:
   A. Disallow the goal as the player is not on the roster.
   B. Allow the goal, have the coach add A14’s name to the roster.
   C. Caution A14, restart with a direct free kick.
   D. Caution A14, restart with a drop ball.

26. The game is played with no official scorer available.
   A. The team is allowed to substitute at any time since there is no official scorer.
   B. Since no official scorer is provided, there will be no substitution allowed.
   C. The home team must provide an official scorer.
   D. Incoming substitutes shall report directly to the nearest official.

27. The ball has gone out for a throw-in by Team A. While A9 is retrieving the ball, the Team A coach says “Sub ref!” and instructs A5, who is sitting on the bench, to enter the game for A13. What should be the referee’s response?
   A. Allow A5 to enter the game during this dead ball.
   B. Not allow the substitution since player A5 had not reported to the scorer or official area prior to the dead ball.
   C. Only allow Team B substitutes to enter.
28. The referee awards a throw-in for Team B. Before the ball is put into play, the coach for Team B sends a player to the scorer's bench for entry into the game.
   A. The referee does not allow the substitution.
   B. The referee allows the substitution.
   C. The referee only allows the substitution if both teams are subbing.
   D. The referee cautions the substitute for illegal entry.

29. The home coach presents a roster to the referee which shows the names of all of the players. The roster does not show the names of the coaches or other bench personnel. What should be the referee's response?
   A. The game may not begin until the coach provides a complete roster.
   B. The game may begin if the coach promises to provide a complete roster by the end of the game.
   C. The game may begin. Inclusion of the coaches' names on the roster is not required.
   D. The game may begin but the referee should remind the coach that a complete roster is required for future games.

30. Which of the following is not required to be submitted on a team roster?
   A. A player's number.
   B. A player's first name.
   C. A player's last name.
   D. A player's position.

31. A dark jersey is defined as:
   A. Black.
   B. Any color other than white.
   C. Any color that contrasts with white.
   D. Any color that incorporates black.

32. All permissible artificial limbs must be:
   A. Covered by a cast.
   B. Covered by a sleeve.
   C. Padded with a minimum of 1/2-inch-thick, closed-cell, slow-recovery foam padding.
   D. Covered with a minimum of 1/2-inch-thick soft material.

33. At the start of the game, the players from both teams have their shirts tucked into their shorts. Seven minutes into the game, the referee notices that A6's shirt is no longer tucked in.
   A. At the next stoppage, the referee should caution A6's coach because A6 is now illegally equipped and require A6 to leave the field.
   B. At the next stoppage, the referee should require A6 to leave the field to make his equipment proper, but not issue a caution because A6 is improperly equipped.
   C. At the next stoppage, the referee should request that A6 tuck in his shirt.
D. The referee should ignore this because he will appear ‘too picky’ by enforcing such a minor rule.

34. Before the game, the referee observes B4 wearing soft-padded headgear.
   A. B4 may participate with soft-padded headgear only if a medical release signed by the appropriate medical professional is available.
   B. B4 may not participate with the soft-padded headgear.
   C. B4 may participate.
   D. B4 may participate with the soft-padded headgear only if both coaches agree.

35. Before the game begins, the head referee must verify with each head coach whether their players are properly and legally equipped.
   A. It is not necessary procedure to verify whether the team is properly and legally equipped.
   B. It is the team captains duty to verify that their team is properly and legally equipped.
   C. It is the head coaches responsibility that their team is properly and legally equipped.
   D. There is no required penalty for improperly and illegally equipped players.

36. Before the game, the referee observes that all Team B players are wearing pink rubber bands on their wrists. The referee should:
   A. Wait for the game to begin, then caution each player for improper equipment.
   B. Not allow Team B to wear the rubber bands as they are considered jewelry.
   C. Allow Team B to wear them as they are deemed safe.
   D. Wait for the game to begin, then caution the coach for the improper equipment.

37. Before the game, the Team A head coach informs the referee that A15 will be wearing a hockey-style mask, due to an injury she received in a game the previous week.
   A. This is not permitted.
   B. This is not permitted unless A15 can show the referee a doctor’s permission slip.
   C. This is permitted.
   D. This is permitted unless the mask has been painted in an objectionable manner.

38. During the pregame inspection, the official notes that the home team’s players are wearing white socks with visible black electrical tape around the top of their socks in honor of a schoolmate who has died. The official should:
   A. Take no action.
   B. Not permit players with black tape to play until it is corrected.
   C. Not say anything but as soon as the game begins, caution the coach for illegal uniform.
   D. Start the game and as soon as a player wearing black tape plays the ball, stop play, caution the player and restart with an indirect kick.

39. It is recommended that substitutes:
   A. Wear distinguishing pinnies when warming up outside the team area.
   B. Warm up for a minimum of 15 minutes prior to entering the match.
   C. Report to the scorer prior to warming up.
D. Remain in the team area while warming up.

40. Prior to the game, a player is found to be wearing shinguards that do not contain the NOCSAE seal.
   A. The player is allowed to participate with the shinguards.
   B. Illegal equipment shall not be worn by any player.
   C. The coach assures that the shinguards are legal; therefore, the referee allows it.
   D. Both coaches agree that there is no violation and the shinguards are allowed.

41. Team A is the home team and Team B is the visiting Team. Before the game the referee notices that the home team is wearing a yellow jersey. The referee shall:
   A. Instruct the home team to put on a solid white jersey.
   B. Terminate the game and declare Team B the winner.
   C. If team A does not have a white jersey, notify the state association and allow the game to be played.
   D. Both A and C.

42. The goalkeeper must have a number on the back of the jersey and on the front of the jersey or pants.
   A. This is required.
   B. The color of the number does not have to contrast with the goalkeeper’s uniform.
   C. The number of the goalkeeper is 4 inches in height on the back and front of the uniform.
   D. This is not required.

43. The home team and the visiting team are both wearing blue shorts. There is no specific prohibition listed. Since it is not declared illegal, it must be legal.
   A. The referee should not begin the game until the home team is wearing white shorts.
   B. The referee should allow the game to begin but, after the game, should report the situation to the state association.
   C. The referee should not begin the game until the home team is wearing a different color of shorts than the visiting team.
   D. This is permitted.

44. The home team is wearing white shirts with yellow piping on the shoulders and sleeves, and all white socks. The home team’s head coach reports to the referee that its school could not afford new home shirts this year.
   A. The referee should not allow the game to begin until the home team is wearing shirts that are all white.
   B. The referee should allow the game to begin. After the game, the referee should report this situation to the state association.
   C. The referee should allow the game to begin. However, since the shirts are illegal, the home team’s head coach should receive a caution at the first stoppage.
   D. The referee should allow the game to begin. The home team’s head coach should be cautioned by the referee at the first stoppage and the referee should report the situation to the state association.
45. The home team jerseys must be:
   A. Striped.
   B. A light color.
   C. Solid white.
   D. A dark color.

46. The numbers on Team B’s jerseys are not clearly visible. Team B has no other jersey. The game shall be:
   A. Delayed until Team B can secure jerseys with clearly visible numbers.
   B. Played and the referee shall notify the state association regarding the jerseys.
   C. Suspended and rescheduled.
   D. Played providing Team A can provide alternate jerseys for Team B.

47. Which of following may not be worn on the team jersey?
   A. American flag
   B. School emblem.
   C. School name.
   D. Premier League patch.

48. After a goal is scored:
   A. The referee will stop the clock, point to the center of the field, move to the kickoff position and record the goal scorer.
   B. The referee will notify the coaches of the goal scorer.
   C. The referee is not required to stop the clock.
   D. The referee will point to the center of the field.

49. An identifiable supporter of the home team seated in the designated spectator area is screaming profanities at the nearest assistant referee in disagreement with a decision about offside made by the assistant referee. The referee should:
   A. Stop play and direct the spectator to leave the facility.
   B. Stop play and request that the home school administration take appropriate action.
   C. Stop play and inform the spectator that the assistant referee’s decision was correct.
   D. Allow play to continue and ignore the supporter’s language.

50. B14 takes a shot on goal, with goalkeeper A1 out of position. A3, however, extends her arm into the path of the ball, deflecting it to B9. B9 shoots and the ball enters the goal.
   A. The referee should award Team B a penalty kick and caution A3 for unsporting conduct.
   B. The referee should award Team B a penalty kick and disqualify A3 for serious foul play.
   C. The referee should allow the goal and caution A3 for unsporting conduct.
   D. The referee should allow the goal and disqualify A3 for serious foul play.

51. Pregame conferences shall be conducted by the head referee.
   A. The opposing captains are the only ones required to attend the pregame conference.
B. The head referee is not required to hold a pregame conference.
C. The pregame conference must be attended by the team's head coach and captains.
D. The pregame conference is the assistant referee's responsibility.

52. Spectators enter the field and disrupt play. What does the referee have the authority to do?
   A. Stop play and caution the coach of the team that the spectators represent.
   B. Stop play and disqualify the coach of the team that the spectators represent.
   C. Terminate or suspend the game.
   D. None of the above.

53. Team B's head coach receives a second caution and is disqualified. The referee shall:
   A. Display both the yellow and the red card at the same time in the same hand.
   B. Immediately display the red card.
   C. Display the yellow card indicating the subsequent caution immediately followed by a red card.
   D. Display no card but immediately request the coach to leave the vicinity.

54. The jurisdiction of the officials shall begin:
   A. No later than 15 minutes prior to the start of the game.
   B. On arrival at the field of play and its immediate surroundings.
   C. As soon as the game starts.
   D. As soon as the referee enters the field of play.

55. The referee observes a foul, but does not penalize it because she perceives an advantage; however, the advantage does not develop.
   A. The referee will let play continue because advantage was given.
   B. The referee will stop play caution the player who committed the original foul and re-start with an indirect free kick.
   C. The referee will stop play caution the player who committed the original foul and re-start with a direct free kick.
   D. The referee shall immediately stop play and penalize the original foul.

56. The referees are wearing yellow jerseys. The visiting team is wearing yellow jerseys. The referee shall:
   A. Change to a jersey of a color distinct from the field players.
   B. Require the away team to change to a different color jersey.
   C. Begin the contest as this is permitted by rule.
   D. Consult with the head coaches of each team to see if they have an objection.

57. Which of the following is not a duty of the referee?
   A. Instruct the timer to correct the clock when necessary.
   B. Decide matters on which the timer and scorer disagree.
   C. Determine the winner of games.
D. Make decisions on any points not specifically covered in the rules.

58. Which statement does not allow an official to caution or disqualify a player?
   A. During the pregame introduction of players because the game has not started.
   B. During an injury stoppage.
   C. When the clock has stopped following a scored goal.
   D. After the game has ended and the official has left the jurisdiction of the field of play and its immediate surroundings.

59. Since there is no visible clock available at the game site, the referee shall:
   A. Not begin the contest until a visible clock is made available.
   B. Keep the official time on his or her watch and shall stop and start his watch at the times specified in Rule 6-2-3a.
   C. Keep the official time on his or her watch and add time to the end of each period as needed.
   D. Have the home team's coach keep the official time on the bench.

60. The home team shall provide ball holders for the game.
   A. This is a requirement or the game cannot be played.
   B. At least two ball holders must be provided by the home team.
   C. At least two ball holders must be provided by the visiting team.
   D. There must be at least four ball holders assigned to the game.

61. A player is cautioned and the referee orders the clock to be stopped:
   A. The official timer restarts the clock when the cautioned player leaves the field.
   B. Time is restarted when the ball is put into play.
   C. Time is restarted when the referee blows the whistle.
   D. As soon as the substitute enters the field, time is restarted.

62. If the Sample Overtime Procedures are followed by state association adoption, the interval between the first overtime period and the second overtime period shall be:
   A. No interval time allowed.
   B. Three minutes.
   C. Two minutes.
   D. Five minutes.

63. The game is only 20 minutes old when Team A coach removes her players from the field because of a dispute with the referee. The coach refuses to continue the game despite the referee's instructions to do so.
   A. The referee shall suspend the game.
   B. The referee shall terminate the game.
   C. The referee shall re-schedule the game.
   D. The referee shall remove the coach and continue to play.
64. During play a referee awards a drop ball.
   A. A drop ball can be awarded to the goalkeeper only.
   B. A drop ball does not have to touch the ground before it is played.
   C. A drop ball must be between two opponents.
   D. A drop ball can be between two team members.

65. During the course of play near the touchline, the official notes that Player A is running outside the field of play and is playing the ball, which is inside the field of play.
   A. The referee shall award an indirect kick for the violation.
   B. The ball continues to be in play.
   C. The referee shall stop play and give the ball back to Team A for a throw-in.
   D. The referee shall award a throw-in to Team B.

66. The referee inadvertently sounds the whistle.
   A. Realizing the error, the referee verbally directs "play on" to the players to continue play.
   B. The referee stops play and awards a dropped ball regardless of possession.
   C. The referee stops play and awards an indirect kick to the team in possession.
   D. The referee should do nothing and allow play to continue.

67. When the ball is out of play or for a foul, the referee should:
   A. Sound the whistle.
   B. Let play continue.
   C. Wait for the assistant official to make the call.
   D. Sound the whistle three times.

68. The ball goes directly into the opponent's goal from a corner kick. The referee should:
   A. Disallow the goal.
   B. Allow the goal only if the ball was played twice before entering the goal.
   C. Allow the goal.
   D. None of the above.

69. The referee has awarded Team B a free kick just outside its own penalty area. B3 takes the free kick and passes back to the goalkeeper, who misplays the pass and has the ball carom off his foot and into the goal. The referee shall award a corner kick.
   A. The proper restart is a corner kick.
   B. The proper restart is a kickoff for the defending team.
   C. The proper restart is an indirect kick.
   D. The proper restart is a direct kick.

70. A10 is in an offside position. After receiving a pass from B7, B9 accidentally passes the ball to A10. A10 should be:
   A. Penalized for being offside and award an indirect free kick to Team B.
B. Issued a caution for being offside and award an indirect free kick to Team B.
C. Allowed to continue with play.
D. Awarded a drop ball.

71. A2, in an offside position, receives a goal kick taken by B1. The referee shall:
   A. Penalize Team A for A2 being offside.
   B. Only call offside if a goal is scored.
   C. Allow play to continue as this is permitted by rule.
   D. None of the above.

72. A player shall be penalized for the following action of the hand and arm:
   A. Handling the ball.
   B. Carrying the ball.
   C. Striking or propelling the ball.
   D. All of the above.

73. A14 is running toward the goal. Her teammate, A12, kicks the ball toward A14. A14 did not see the ball coming and the ball strikes her in the back of the hand as her hand is at her side. The proper call would be to:
   A. Award an indirect free kick to Team B for incidental contact.
   B. Award a direct free kick to Team B.
   C. Allow play to continue as the handling was incidental but issue a caution to the player at the next stoppage of play.
   D. Allow play to continue.

74. A9 believes that he has been fouled by B4. The referee allows play to continue. A9 tells his teammate that the referee is “an idiot.”
   A. The referee should immediately stop play and caution A9 for dissent.
   B. The referee should immediately stop play and disqualify A9 for insulting language.
   C. The referee may immediately stop play or she may wait until the ball is otherwise out of play before cautioning A9 for dissent.
   D. The referee may immediately stop play or she may wait until the ball is otherwise out of play before disqualifying A9 for insulting language.

75. A7 fell near the ball due to his own clumsiness. There is no opponent near him. While still on the ground, A7 kicks the ball to A12. The referee should:
   A. Award Team B an indirect free kick.
   B. Allow play to continue as this is permitted by rule.
   C. Caution A7 and award a direct free kick.
   D. Caution A7 at the next stoppage.

76. Bench personnel running onto the field while the ball is in play is an example of:
   A. Misconduct.
B. Serious foul play.
C. A foul.
D. Dangerous play.

77. Defender B7 handles the ball inside the penalty area, deflecting it to A3, who scores. What is the correct procedure:
   A. The referee should disallow the goal, caution B7 and award a penalty kick to Team A.
   B. The referee should allow the goal, disqualify B7 and restart with a kickoff for Team B.
   C. The referee should not allow the goal, disqualify B7 and award a penalty kick to Team A.
   D. The referee should allow the goal, caution B7 and restart with a kickoff for Team B.

78. During halftime, the referee notices that the visiting team’s head coach is showing his players a video of action from the first half on his tablet.
   A. Dismiss the coach.
   B. Take no action.
   C. Report the incidence to the proper authorities.
   D. Caution the coach.

79. During the game, the assistant referee on the bench side hears the home team’s assistant coach talking on his cell phone. When asked, the coach says that his wife is pregnant and he is checking on her condition.
   A. Caution the coach.
   B. Warn the coach and have her put away her phone.
   C. Confiscate the phone for evidence.
   D. Take no action, this is an allowed use of cell phones.

80. During the game, the referee hears the home team’s head coach using a bull horn to instruct her players on the far side of the field.
   A. Caution the coach.
   B. Dismiss the coach.
   C. Take no action.
   D. Report the incident to the proper authorities.

81. For any delayed, excessive or prolonged act(s) by which a player(s) attempts to focus attention upon himself/herself and/or prohibits a timely restart of the game:
   A. The player shall be cautioned.
   B. The referee need not take any action.
   C. The player shall be disqualified (red card).
   D. The player shall be warned.

82. Player B4 is disqualified for receiving a second caution. The referee should:
   A. Allow B12 to substitute for B4 as soon as B4 leaves the field.
   B. Display a red and yellow card simultaneously.
C. Show only a red card and not a yellow card.
D. Show a yellow card followed by a red card and notify both coaches of the nature of the misconduct.

83. When a coach is disqualified from the game and refuses to leave the playing area, the following can occur:
   A. Game continues.
   B. Game is terminated.
   C. Game is delayed.
   D. None of the above.

84. Which of the following is considered unsporting conduct and will result in a caution?
   A. Taunting.
   B. Spitting at an opponent.
   C. Committing a foul in a reckless manner.
   D. Leaving the team area to participate in a fight.

85. Which of these is true about taunting?
   A. Taunting is a misconduct and requires a caution to the offender.
   B. It is not required that the player be disqualified.
   C. Taunting is a misconduct and requires that the offending player be disqualified.
   D. If it is directed at a teammate, it requires no action.

86. A player has a physical impairment which limits him/her to use only one hand.
   A. The player is not allowed to take a throw-in.
   B. The impaired player can make a sidearm throw.
   C. The impaired player may kick the ball into play.
   D. The impaired player shall deliver the ball from behind and over the head in one continuous motion.

87. If the ball goes in the goal directly from a throw-in from the touchline, the goal is:
   A. Awarded.
   B. Not allowed.
   C. The player is disqualified.
   D. None of the above.

88. On a throw-in, the ball is in play:
   A. When it leaves the hands of the thrower.
   B. When it touches the playing surface.
   C. When it leaves the hands of the thrower and breaks the plane of the touchline.
   D. When it touches a second player.
89. Player A’s throw-in lands completely outside the touchline, without having broken the plane of the touchline, and bounds into the field of play.
   A. The referee orders a re-throw by Team A since the ball never was put into play.
   B. The referee awards a throw-in to Team B.
   C. The referee allows play to continue.
   D. The referee issues a team caution for delay of game.

90. The referee awards a throw-in to Team B. B17 runs towards the touchline with the ball, releasing it while she has both feet on the ground, on or behind the touchline. Her momentum, however, causes her to raise her left foot shortly after she releases the ball.
   A. Team A should be awarded a throw-in from the same location.
   B. Team A should be awarded an indirect free kick from the spot on the touchline where B17 raised her foot.
   C. Play should continue.
   D. Play should continue unless B17’s momentum causes her to fall.

91. Which of the following is the defender permitted to do during the throw-in?
   A. Jump to block the throw-in.
   B. Stand on the touchline at the point of the throw-in.
   C. Stand 2 yards from the throw-in.
   D. Impede the throw-in with his arms.

92. B17 is being replaced on a legal substitution opportunity for her team. What should happen next?
   A. B17 is considered to still be a player until her replacement, B12, takes her position on the field.
   B. B17 is considered to still be a player until her replacement, B12, is beckoned onto the field by the referee.
   C. B17 is considered to still be a player until her replacement, B12, steps onto the field.
   D. B17 is considered to still be a player until she has left the field and the game has been restarted.

93. An opposing player plays the ball before the ball clears the penalty area on a goal kick.
   A. The referee shall take no action as this is allowed.
   B. The referee shall warn the opposing player and order a rekick.
   C. The referee shall caution the player and award an indirect kick.
   D. The referee shall award a dropped ball.

94. Team A takes a shot on goal, which deflects off the referee and goes across the goal line just to the right of the goal.
   A. The referee will award a dropped ball.
   B. The referee will award an indirect kick to Team A.
   C. The referee shall award a goal kick to Team B.
   D. The referee shall award a corner kick.

95. The goalkeeper, before taking a goal kick, moves the spotted ball from the right side of the goal area to the left side of the goal area.
A. This is allowed.
B. The referee shall stop the clock and restart once the ball is put into play.
C. If this is considered time-wasting, the referee shall award an indirect kick.
D. If this is deemed a time-wasting ploy, the referee shall stop the clock and caution the goalkeeper.

96. During the taking of a penalty kick:
   A. The goalkeeper shall stand on the goal line facing the kicker.
   B. The goalkeeper may stand on the goal line facing the goal.
   C. The goalkeeper may stand on the goal line outside the goal posts.
   D. The goalkeeper may move before the ball is kicked.

97. If a penalty kick is taken after the expiration of time, the ball is in play until:
   A. The momentum of the ball has been spent.
   B. The ball goes out of play.
   C. The ball is touched a second time by the kicker.
   D. All of the above.

98. If during a penalty kick the kick goes directly over the goal line and there is a violation by the attacking team, the restart is:
   A. Goal kick.
   B. Retake.
   C. Corner Kick.
   D. Indirect free kick.

99. If on a penalty kick there is a deflection over the goal line by the goalkeeper and no violation by either team, the restart is a:
   A. Retake.
   B. Indirect free kick.
   C. Corner kick.
   D. Goal Kick.

100. The referee has awarded Team B a penalty kick. As B4 runs toward the ball to take the kick, A5 enters the penalty area before B4 kicks the ball. The referee should:
   A. Blow the whistle as soon as A enters the penalty area.
   B. Allow the play to continue and award a goal if the kick by B4 enters the goal.
   C. Allow the play to continue and award a goal kick if the kick by B4 goes untouched over the goal.
   D. Allow the play to continue and award a corner kick if the kick by B4 is played by the goalkeeper who pushes the ball over the goal line outside of the goal.
**Topic 9: Safety**

**Background**
Aside from winning and losing, the coaches, players and parents all hope for the same outcome: a safe and healthy game experience. The officials play a significant role in achieving that outcome.

**Activity**
1. Refer to page 31 for the Pregame Responsibilities of the Officials. Being familiar with the field of play and its surrounding areas is one of the most important ways to ensure safety.

2. Weather: you know the saying about Montana weather. The high school soccer season will begin with temperatures in the 90’s and end in the 40’s (hopefully no lower!). Officials need to be cognizant of weather factors that affect the field of play, the players, and the officials themselves. Discuss ways to minimize the impact of varying weather conditions on players and on the officials’ crew.

3. Discuss ways to help minimize the risk of injury to officials. Experienced officials should mentor newer officials about physically preparing for the game situations.

4. The NFHS has provided a free online course titled, “Heat Illness Prevention.” Although geared toward coaching, this course gives a 20-minute overview of minimizing risk for students when participating outside in the heat and might be of interest to officials. This course highlights the importance of hydration and understanding the best methods to acclimate students to warm temperatures. For more information, please visit nfhslearn.com or contact the MHSA office.
Topic 10: Dual Referee Mechanic

Background
The two referee (DUAL) mechanic continues to be used throughout the country at the high school and collegiate level.

Although Montana has adopted the diagonal system of soccer officiating, MOA Rules and Regulations allow for the use of the dual mechanic, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The dual mechanic is used ONLY for sub-varsity contests.
2. The dual mechanic is used ONLY after every attempt has been made to assign three officials or in the event that an official does not show up for a particular contest.
3. There is no gender-bias in assignment of the dual mechanic. Dual mechanic usage must be comparable between boys and girls contests.
4. If one of the three assigned officials has not arrived or is injured at varsity game time, MHSA may provide a variance for varsity games, provided permission is obtained PRIOR to the contest. The event manager/AD must contact Mark Beckman or Jo Austin to obtain permission.

Mark Beckman [406-431-7245] or Jo Austin [406-461-4415].

No varsity game may use fewer than three officials without prior authorization.

Activity
It is imperative that each official not only familiarize himself or herself with the Dual Mechanic (pages 87-93 of the rule book) but also practice this mechanic in a scrimmage setting. This approach will help insure proper use of the system if circumstances require its use.

Each referee functions as a “lead” or “trail” referee, depending on the situation. In addition to calling fouls/misconduct, the 2 referees must also cover all boundaries normally handled by Assistant Referees and be positioned to observe and penalize offside violations.

Have the pool discuss placement and responsibilities of Lead and Trail at various situations including:

1. Start of match
2. Goal Kick
3. Corner Kick
4. Penalty Kick
5. Offside
6. Substitutions
7. Goals
8. Throw-ins
9. End of period

Following this study club, work with local high schools to schedule some practice scrimmages (only one school can be involved in scrimmage situations). Have the entire pool attend the scrimmages and take turns functioning in the dual mechanic. Critique each other.
11. Procedures for Post Season

Background
Overtime procedures and other issues that do not apply to regular season games take effect during the post season.

Activity
Review the tie-breaking procedures outlined on pages 82-83 of the NFHS Soccer Rules Book.

Remember that by state association adoption, Montana uses two 10-minute overtime periods and then proceeds to kicks. Our state does not use the two 5-minute sudden victory periods.
RESOURCES

Need game reporting forms?

The game reporting forms for soccer have been updated. They are now available as a PDF or as a WORD template. Refer to the soccer page of the MHSA website: www.mhsa.org.

Need to refer to the MHSA or MOA handbooks?

A copy of the complete MHSA Handbook is available online. Go to the MHSA website: www.mhsa.org and click on Handbook. Some of the sections that might be of use are:

Rules and Regulations – includes Return to Play rules as well as the coaching rule, which might affect officials who also coach the sport.

Soccer – includes the general rules governing the administration of high school soccer in Montana.

MOA – includes the general rules for members of the Montana Officials Association.

Need national resources?

The website for the National Federation of State High school Associations contains a variety of information. Navigate to www.nfhs.org for more information. For concussion, heat and other soccer-related courses, visit www.nfhslearn.com.