

1. How the Buildout line works
 - a. The BUILDOUT LINE is used to promote playing the ball out of the back in a no pressure setting.
 - b. When the goalkeeper has the ball, either during play or from a goal kick, the opposing team must move behind the build out line.
 - i. Defending team players do not have to move behind the build out line
 - ii. From a goal kick, the ball must leave the penalty area.
 - c. The goalkeeper may then pass, throw or roll the ball to a teammate (no punting).
 - d. Once the ball is in play, the opposing team may cross the buildout line and play resumes.
 - i. The ball is in play when it is released by the goalkeeper and except from a goal kick it must leave the penalty area before being played.
 - e. If a goalkeeper punts the ball, an indirect free kick should be awarded to the opposing team from the spot of the offense.
 - f. If the punt occurs within the goal area, the indirect free kick should be taken on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the nearest point to where the infringement occurred
 - g. The build out line will be used to denote where offside offenses can be called.
 - i. Players cannot be penalized for an offside offense between the halfway line and the build out line.
 - ii. Players can be penalized for an offside offense between the build out line and goal line.
 - h. If the opposing team encroaches the buildout line, an indirect free kick will be awarded to the defending team at the point of the infraction.
 - i. If the Goalkeeper chooses to distribute the ball before all the attacking players have moved behind the buildout line and one of the players plays or attempts to play the ball, the referee will stop play and award an indirect free kick (IFK) to the defending team.
2. Restarts for deliberate heading of the ball for U12 Recreational and Below:
 - a. U12 and below players who deliberately head commit a technical foul, the restart will be an indirect free kick from the point of the foul.
 - b. *"When a player deliberately heads the ball in a game, an indirect free kick (IFK) should be awarded to the opposing team from the spot of the offense. If the deliberate header occurs within the goal area, the indirect free kick should be taken on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred. If a player does not deliberately head the ball, then play should continue."*
 - c. A goal scored from a deliberately headed ball by a U12 and below player will result in a no goal. The restart will be per item "b" above

¹ Per revised NTSSA By-Laws Rule 3.14 August 2016 Update

- d. A deliberate header by a defender that saves a goal from being scored will result in an indirect free kick from the point of the infraction, and will be per "b" above.

3. Concussion Protocol

- a. If the referee observes a player exhibiting the symptom of concussion, or it is reported by a player, teammate or coach that a player is not acting normal or is showing symptom of a head injury. That player will be immediately removed from play and will not be allowed to return until he/she is cleared by a physician or certified trainer.
- b. Referees have been instructed on what the symptoms reported or observed.

- REPORTED

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right"

- OBSERVED

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets sports plays
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall