South Valley Athletics
2018 Spring Soccer



LAW 1 Field of Play

1 Field surface

The field may be either grass or artificial turf.

2 Field markings

The field of play must be rectangular. The touchline (sideline) must be longer than the goal line (end line.)

3 Field dimensions and markings

Age	U6	U8	U9	U10/11	U12/14	SCORES
Field outline	20x30	30x40	40x60	40x80	50x100	50x100
Goal area	2x3	3x6	4x8	5x10	6x12	6x12
Penalty area	n/a	7x20	12x30	15x30	18x40	18x40

4 Corner area

Corners will be marked with a 1 yard arc. A flag or cone will be placed at each corner.

5 Goals

A goal must be placed on the center of each goal line. Goals will be sized appropriately for the age of the player. U12/14 and older will play with a 8'x24' goal; younger players will play with smaller goals.

LAW 2 The Ball

Age	U6	U8	U9	U10/11	U12/14	SCORES
Size	3	3	4	4	5	5

LAW 3 The Players

1 Number of players

Age	U6	U8	U9	U10/11	U12/14	SCORES
Per side	3	5	7	9	11	9

Goalkeepers are not used in U6.

2 Number of substitutions

In all SVA leagues, substitution is unlimited with the exception of goalkeepers. See #4 for rules regarding changing a goalkeeper.

3 Substitution procedure

The referee must be informed before any substitution is made, except in SCORES.

The substitute only enters:

- during a stoppage in play
- at the halfway line

- after the player being replaced has left
- **after** receiving a signal from the referee

If a substitution is made during the half-time interval or before extra time, the procedure must be completed before the game restarts.

4 Changing the goalkeeper

Goalkeepers may only be changed at quarter or halftime breaks, or if injured. In adult league only, goalkeepers may be changed at any stoppage of play, after informing the referee.

5 Extra persons on the field of play

The referee will have the person removed from the field. If a team scores a goal while they have an extra player on the field, the goal is disallowed. If a team is scored against while they have an extra player on the field, the goal is allowed.

6 Infringements and sanctions

If the game was stopped, it will be restarted with a indirect kick awarded to the opposing team, from the position of the ball when play was stopped.

LAW 4 The Players Equipment

1 Safety

Players will be inspected before the game by the referee.
All items of jewelry (necklaces, rings, bracelets, earrings, leather bands, rubber bands, etc.) are forbidden and must be removed. Using tape to cover jewelry is only permitted for newly pierced earrings which cannot be removed.

2 Required equipment

- team shirt- must be the outermost layer of clothing
- shinguards – must provide reasonable protection and be covered by socks
- footwear- cleats are recommended but not required. No cleats with a toe cleat (football, baseball) or any metal cleats are allowed.

3 Colors

- Each goalkeeper must wear colors that are distinguishable from the other players and the match officials

4 Other equipment

Non-dangerous protective equipment, for example headgear, facemasks and knee and arm protectors made of soft, lightweight padded material is permitted.

- knee (or other) braces containing metal must be covered
- no one may participate while wearing a cast

5 Infringements and sanctions

The player will be removed from play until compliant. Players who refuse will be cautioned (YC.)

LAW 5 The Referee

1 Authority of the referee

Each match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Laws of the Game in connection with the match.

2 Decisions of the referee

Decisions will be made to the best of the referee`s ability according to the Laws of the Game and the 'spirit of the game' and will be based on the opinion of the referee.

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play, including whether or not a goal is scored and the result of the match, are final. The decisions of the referee, and all other match officials, must always be respected. The referee may not change a decision on realising that it is incorrect or on the advice of another match official if play has restarted or the referee has signalled the end of the first or second half (including extra time) and left the field of play or terminated the match.

3 Powers and duties

Advantage

The referee allows play to continue when an offense occurs and the non-offending team will benefit from the advantage, and penalizes the offense if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time or within a few seconds.

Disciplinary action

The referee:

• punishes the more serious offense, in terms of sanction, restart, physical severity and tactical impact, when more than one offense occurs at the same time

• takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable (YC) and sending-off (RC) offences

• has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play for the pre-match inspection until leaving the field of play after the match ends (including kicks from the penalty mark.)

• has the power to show yellow or red cards (YC/RC)

• takes action against coaches/team officials who fail to act in a responsible manner and may expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds

Any person who is expelled will be expelled for the remainder of the game and the entirety of their next scheduled game.

Injuries
The referee:
• stops play if a player is seriously injured and ensures that the player is attended to
• ensures that any player bleeding leaves the field of play. The player may only re-enter on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped and there is no blood on the equipment
• if play has not been stopped for another reason, or if an injury suffered by a player is not the result of an offense, play is restarted with a dropped ball

Outside interference
The referee:
• may stop, suspend or discontinue the match because of outside interference, e.g.,
    - the light is inadequate
    - an object thrown by a spectator hits a referee, a player or coach
    - a spectator blows a whistle which interferes with play
    - an extra ball, other object, spectator or animal enters the field of play
    - in the case of extreme weather conditions

The game MUST be suspended for 30 minutes after observing thunder/lightning. See separate policy for details.

4 Referee's equipment

All referee equipment will be provided by SVA. The referee should wear a referee shirt; if two referees officiate a game, their shirts must match. The referee will also need a whistle, stopwatch, red/yellow cards, and pen/paper for recording the game.

LAW 6 The Other Match Officials

SVA will not provide line judges. Up to two referees may officiate a game.

LAW 7 The Duration of the Match

1 Periods of play, in minutes

Age	U6	U8	U9	U10/11	U12/14	SCORES
quarters	8	10				
halves			20	25	30	25

2 Halftime interval

The halftime interval will not exceed five minutes for u11 and younger; ten minutes for u14.

3 Allowance for time lost

All games will be running clock, with no allowance for time lost. The only exception would be in the case of a severe injury, and is up to the referee.

4 Penalty kick

If a penalty kick has to be taken or retaken, the half is extended until the penalty kick is completed.

LAW 8 The Start and Restart of Play

1 Kick-off

Procedure

• the team that wins the toss of a coin decides which goal it will attack in the first half
• their opponents take the kick-off
• the team that wins the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half
• for the second half, the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals EXCEPT U6, who may find it too confusing
• after a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by their opponents

For every kick-off:

• all players must be in their own half of the field of play
• the opponents of the team taking the kick-off must be outside the center circle until the ball is in play
• the ball must be stationary on the center mark
• the referee gives a signal
• the ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves
• a goal may be scored directly against the opponents from the kick-off

Infringements and sanctions

• If the player taking the kick-off touches the ball again before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded.
• If there is a deliberate handball, a direct free kick is awarded.
• In the event of any other infringement of the kick-off procedure, the kick-off is retaken.

LAW 9 The Ball In and Out of Play

1. Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

• it has wholly passed over the goal line or touchline on the ground or in the air
• play has been stopped by the referee

2. Ball in play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when it rebounds off a match official, goalpost, crossbar or corner flagpost and remains in the field of play.

LAW 10 Determining the Outcome of a Match

1. Goal scored
A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no offence or infringement of the Laws of the Game has been committed by the team scoring the goal.

2. Winning team
The team scoring the greater number of goals is the winner. If both teams score no goals or an equal number of goals, the game is tied.

When competition rules require a winning team after a tied game, the following will determine the winning team:
• extra time
• kicks from the penalty mark

3. Extra time
Teams will play a maximum of two extra periods of ten minutes each. The first team to score a goal wins. The team who kicked off at the start of the game will kick off to start the first overtime period.

4. Kicks from the penalty mark
Kicks from the penalty mark are taken after the overtime if no one has scored.

• The referee tosses a coin and the team that wins the toss decides whether to take the first or second kick
• Each team is responsible for selecting players and deciding the order in which they will take the kicks. The referee is not informed of the order
• Only eligible players and match officials are permitted to remain on the field
• All eligible players, except the player taking the kick and the two goalkeepers, must remain within the center circle
• The goalkeeper of the kicker must remain on the field of play, outside the penalty area, on the goal line where it meets the penalty area boundary line
• An eligible player may change places with the goalkeeper
• The kick is completed when the ball stops moving, goes out of play or the referee stops play for any offence; the kicker may not play the ball again
• The referee keeps a record of the kicks

Subject to the conditions explained below, both teams take five kicks.

• The kicks are taken alternately by the teams
• If, before both teams have taken five kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could score, even if it were to complete its five kicks, no more kicks are taken
• If, after both teams have taken five kicks, the scores are tied, kicks continue until one team has scored a goal more than the other from the same number

of kicks
• Each kick is taken by a different player and all eligible players must take a kick before any player can take a second kick

LAW 11 Offside

Offside will only be used in U10 and older.

1. Offside position
It is not an offense to be in an offside position.

A player is in an offside position if:
• any part of the head, body or feet is in the opponents' half (excluding the halfway line) and
• any part of the head, body or feet is nearer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent

The hands and arms of all players, including goalkeepers, are not considered.

A player is not in an offside position if level with the second-last or last two opponents.

2. Offside offense
A player in an offside position at the moment the ball is played or touched by a team-mate is only penalised on becoming involved in active play by:
• interfering with play by playing or touching a ball passed or touched by a team-mate or
• interfering with an opponent by:
    • preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent's line of vision or
    • challenging an opponent for the ball or
    • clearly attempting to play a ball which is close to him when this action impacts on an opponent or
    • making an obvious action which clearly impacts on the ability of an opponent to play the ball or
• gaining an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent when it has:
    • rebounded or been deflected off the goalpost, crossbar, match official or an opponent
    • been deliberately saved by any opponent

A player in an offside position receiving the ball from an opponent who deliberately plays the ball (except from a deliberate save by any opponent) is **not considered to have gained an advantage.**

A 'save' is when a player stops, or attempts to stop, a ball which is going into or very close to the goal with any part of the body except the hands/arms (unless

the goalkeeper within the penalty area).

3. No offense
There is no offside offense if a player receives the ball directly from:
• a goal kick
• a throw-in
• a corner kick

4. Offences and sanctions
If an offside offense occurs, the referee awards an indirect free kick where the offense occurred.

LAW 12 Fouls and Misconduct

U9 and younger will use indirect free kicks only.

1. Direct free kick
A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences against an opponent in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:
• charges
• jumps at
• kicks or attempts to kick
• pushes
• strikes or attempts to strike (including head-butt)
• tackles or challenges
• trips or attempts to trip

If an offense involves contact it is penalized by a direct free kick or penalty kick.

"Careless" is when a player shows a lack of attention or consideration when making a challenge or acts without precaution. No disciplinary sanction is needed.
"Reckless" is when a player acts with disregard to the danger to, or consequences for, an opponent and must be cautioned.
"Using excessive force" is when a player exceeds the necessary use of force and/or endangers the safety of an opponent and must be sent off.

A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offenses:
• handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within their penalty area)
• holds an opponent
• impedes an opponent with contact
• spits at an opponent

Handling the ball
Handling the ball involves a deliberate act of a player making contact with the ball with the hand or arm.
The following must be considered:
• the movement of the hand towards the ball (not the ball towards the hand)
• the distance between the opponent and the ball (unexpected ball)
• the position of the hand does not necessarily mean that there is an offense
• touching the ball with an object held in the hand (clothing, shinguard, etc.) is an offense
• hitting the ball with a thrown object (shoe, shinguard, etc.) is an offense

The goalkeeper has the same restrictions on handling the ball as any other player outside their penalty area.

2. Indirect free kick
An indirect free kick is awarded if a player:
• plays in a dangerous manner
• impedes the progress of an opponent without any contact being made
• is guilty of dissent, using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures or other verbal offences
• prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from the hands or kicks or attempts to kick the ball when the goalkeeper is in the process of releasing it
• commits any other offense, not mentioned in the Laws, for which play is stopped to caution or send off a player.

An indirect free kick is awarded if a goalkeeper, inside their penalty area, commits any of the following offenses:
• controls the ball with the hands for more than six seconds before releasing it
• touches the ball with the hands after:
    • releasing it and before it has touched another player
    • it has been deliberately kicked to the goalkeeper by a team-mate
    • receiving it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate

    A goalkeeper is considered to be in control of the ball when:
    • the ball is between the hands or between the hand and any surface (e.g. ground, own body) or by touching it with any part of the hands or arms except if the ball rebounds accidentally from the goalkeeper or the goalkeeper has made a save
    • holding the ball in the outstretched open hand
    • bouncing it on the ground or throwing it in the air

A goalkeeper cannot be challenged by an opponent when in control of the ball with the hands.

Playing in a dangerous manner
Playing in a dangerous manner is any action that, while trying to play the ball, threatens injury to someone (including the player themself) and includes preventing a nearby opponent from playing the ball for fear of injury

Impeding the progress of an opponent without contact
Impeding the progress of an opponent means moving into the opponent's path to obstruct, block, slow down or force a change of direction when the ball is not within playing distance of either player.

3. Disciplinary action
The referee has the authority to take disciplinary action from entering the field of play for the pre-match inspection until leaving the field of play after the match ends (including kicks from the penalty mark).

Cautionable offences
A player is cautioned if guilty of:
• delaying the restart of play
• dissent by word or action
• entering, re-entering or deliberately leaving the field of play without the referee's permission
• failing to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or throw-in
• persistent offences (no specific number or pattern of offences constitutes "persistent")
• unsporting behaviour

Cautions for unsporting behaviour
There are different circumstances when a player must be cautioned for unsporting behaviour including if a player:
• attempts to deceive the referee e.g. by feigning injury or pretending to have been fouled
• changes places with the goalkeeper during play or without the referee's permission
• commits in a reckless manner a direct free kick offence
• handles the ball to interfere with or stop a promising attack
• denies an opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by an offence which was an attempt to play the ball and the referee awards a penalty kick
• handles the ball in an attempt to score a goal (whether or not the attempt is successful) or in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent a goal
• shows a lack of respect for the game
• verbally distracts an opponent during play or at a restart
• removing the shirt or covering the head with the shirt
• kicking or carrying the ball away, or provoking a confrontation by deliberately touching the ball after the referee has stopped play

Sending-off offences

A player, substitute or substituted player who commits any of the following offences is sent off:

• denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (except a goalkeeper within their penalty area)
• denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent whose overall movement is towards the offender's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick (unless as outlined below).
• serious foul play
• spitting at an opponent or any other person
• violent conduct
• using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
• receiving a second caution in the same match

Denying a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity (DOGSO)

Where a player denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by a deliberate handball offence the player is sent off wherever the offence occurs.

Where a player commits an offence against an opponent within their own penalty area which denies an opponent an obvious goal-scoring opportunity and the referee awards a penalty kick, the offender is cautioned if the offence was an attempt to play the ball; in all other circumstances (e.g. holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball etc.) the offending player must be sent off.

Serious foul play

A tackle or challenge that endangers the safety of an opponent or uses excessive force or brutality must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

Any player who lunges at an opponent in challenging for the ball from the front, from the side or from behind using one or both legs, with excessive force or endangers the safety of an opponent is guilty of serious foul play.

Violent conduct

Violent conduct is when a player uses or attempts to use excessive force or brutality against an opponent when not challenging for the ball, or against a team-mate, team official, match official, spectator or any other person, regardless of whether contact is made.

In addition, a player who, when not challenging for the ball, deliberately strikes an opponent or any other person on the head or face with the hand or arm, is guilty of violent conduct unless the force used was negligible.

Offences where an object (or the ball) is thrown

In all cases, the referee takes the appropriate disciplinary action:

• reckless – caution the offender for unsporting behaviour
• using excessive force – send off the offender for violent conduct.

Any player who receives a RC/is sent off will be suspended for the remainder of the game and the entirety of their next scheduled game.

LAW 13 Free Kicks

U9 and younger will use indirect free kicks only.

1. Types of free kick
Direct and indirect free kicks are awarded to the opposing team of a player guilty of an offence.

Indirect free kick signal
The referee indicates an indirect free kick by raising the arm above the head; this signal is maintained until the kick has been taken and the ball touches another player or goes out of play.
An indirect free kick must be retaken if the referee fails to signal that the kick is indirect and the ball is kicked directly into the goal.

Ball enters the goal
• if a direct free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal is awarded
• if an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded
• if a direct or indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded

2. Procedure
All free kicks are taken from the place where the offence occurred, except:
• indirect free kicks to the attacking team for an offence inside the opponents' goal area are taken from the nearest point on the goal area line which runs parallel to the goal line
• free kicks to the defending team in their goal area may be taken from anywhere in that area

The ball:
• must be stationary and the kicker must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player
• is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves except for a free kick to the defending team in their penalty area where the ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area

Until the ball is in play all opponents must remain:
• at least 10 yds from the ball, unless they are on their own goal line between the goalposts
• outside the penalty area for free kicks inside the opponents' penalty area

3. Offenses and sanctions
If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance, the kick is retaken unless the advantage can be applied; but if a player

takes a free kick quickly and an opponent who is less than 10 yds from the ball intercepts it, the referee allows play to continue. However, an opponent who deliberately prevents a free kick being taken quickly must be cautioned for delaying the restart of play.

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its penalty area, any opponents are inside the penalty area because they did not have time to leave, the referee allows play to continue. If an opponent who is in the penalty area when the free kick is taken, or enters the penalty area before the ball is in play, touches or challenges for the ball before it has touched another player, the free kick is retaken.

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team inside its penalty area, the ball is not kicked directly out of the penalty area the kick is retaken.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick is awarded.

If the kicker deliberately handles the ball:
• a direct free kick is awarded
• a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the kicker's penalty area unless the kicker was the goalkeeper in which case an indirect free kick is awarded

LAW 14 The Penalty Kick

U9 and younger will use indirect free kicks only; use PKs for U10 and older.

A penalty kick is awarded if a player commits a direct free kick offense inside their penalty area or off the field as part of play as outlined in Laws 12 and 13. A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

1. Procedure
The ball must be stationary on the penalty mark.
The player taking the penalty kick must be clearly identified.
The defending goalkeeper must remain on the goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked.
The players other than the kicker and goalkeeper must be:
• at least 10 yds from the penalty mark
• behind the penalty mark
• inside the field of play
• outside the penalty area

After the players have taken positions in accordance with this Law, the referee signals for the penalty kick to be taken.
The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forward; backheeling is

permitted provided the ball moves forward.
The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves.
The kicker must not play the ball again until it has touched another player.
The penalty kick is completed when the ball stops moving, goes out of play or the referee stops play for any offense.

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

2. Offenses and sanctions
Once the referee has signalled for a penalty kick to be taken, the kick must be taken. If, before the ball is in play, one of the following occurs:

- the player taking the penalty kick or a team-mate offends:
    - if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
    - if the ball does not enter the goal, the referee stops play and restarts with an indirect free kick

- the goalkeeper or a team-mate offends:
    - if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
    - if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken; the goalkeeper is cautioned if responsible for the offense

If, after the penalty kick has been taken, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player:
- an indirect free kick (or direct free kick for deliberate hand ball) is awarded

LAW 15 The Throw-in

A throw-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball passes over the touchline, on the ground or in the air.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in:
- if the ball enters the opponents' goal – a goal kick is awarded
- if the ball enters the thrower's goal – a corner kick is awarded

1. Procedure
At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower must:
- face the field of play
- have part of each foot on the touchline or on the ground outside the touchline
- throw the ball with both hands from behind and over the head from the point where it left the field of play

All opponents must stand at least 2 yds from the point at which the throw-in is taken.

The ball is in play when it enters the field of play. If the ball touches the ground before entering, the throw-in is retaken by the same team from the same position. If the throw-in is not taken correctly it is retaken by the opposing team. For U8 and younger, referees are encouraged to explain the error to the player and let them try one more time.

The thrower must not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

2. Offenses and sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick is awarded.
If the thrower deliberately handles the ball:

- a direct free kick is awarded
- a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the thrower's penalty area unless the ball was handled by the defending team's goalkeeper, in which case an indirect free kick is awarded

An opponent who unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower (including moving closer than 2 yds to the place where the throw-in is to be taken) is cautioned for unsporting behaviour and if the throw-in has been taken, an indirect free kick is awarded.
For any other offense the throw-in is taken by a player of the opposing team.

LAW 16 The Goal Kick

A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored.
A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal a corner kick is awarded to the opponents if the ball left the penalty area.

1. Procedure

- The ball must be stationary and is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team
- The ball is in play when it leaves the penalty area
- Opponents must be outside the penalty area until the ball is in play

2. Offenses and sanctions

If the ball does not leave the penalty area or is touched by a player before it leaves the penalty area the kick is retaken.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick is awarded.
If the kicker deliberately handles the ball:

- a direct free kick is awarded
- a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the kicker's penalty area unless the kicker was the goalkeeper in which case an indirect free kick is awarded

If an opponent who is in the penalty area when the goal kick is taken, or enters the penalty area before the ball is in play, touches or challenges for the ball before it has touched another player, the goal kick is retaken.

LAW 17 17 The Corner Kick

A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored.
A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team; if the ball directly enters the kicker's goal a corner kick is awarded to the opponents.

1. Procedure

- The ball must be placed in the corner area nearest to the point where the ball passed over the goal line
- The ball must be stationary and is kicked by a player of the attacking team
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and clearly moves; it does not need to leave the corner area
- The corner flagpost must not be moved
- Opponents must remain at least 10 yds from the corner arc until the ball is in play

2. Offenses and sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick is awarded.
If the kicker deliberately handles the ball:

- a direct free kick is awarded
- a penalty kick is awarded if the offence occurred inside the kicker's penalty area unless the kicker was the goalkeeper in which case an indirect free kick is awarded

Any rules not specifically addressed here will defer to FIFA 2017-18 Laws of the Game. SVA Board of Directors will have the final say in any disputes regarding the interpretation and execution of the rules.