

WCSA
LAWS OF THE MATCH
EFFECTIVE September 1, 2011

CODE OF ETHICS

Wise County Soccer Association's goal is to provide a positive environment in which players can participate in the match of soccer. The following Code of Ethics will govern the behavior of the players, parents, coaches and representatives.

Coaches: Players, especially young players are impressionable. Coaches are the first point of contact for players and represent a position of authority. Therefore, it is imperative that coaches maintain a level demeanor and exhibit the highest standards of conduct as examples to their players and as representatives of WCSA in sanctioned activities. Coaches are encouraged to apply positive and negative reinforcement as required but at all times with respect for their players. In doing so, coaches are encouraged to address the behavior, not the player. Coaches may be removed for verified, illegal behavior, drug abuse and the use of profanity in the presence of players or gross violation of this Code of Ethics.

Players: WCSA strives to maximize the player's potential in playing soccer but also to teach life skills such as teamwork, dedication, loyalty, sportsmanship and perseverance. Equally important is getting along with and respecting coaches, teammates, and themselves. Players are the backbone of WCSA, but are to obey their coach's instructions and exhibit sportsmanship in all phases of the match. Like their coaches, players represent WCSA in any sanctioned activity. Players shall not use profanity during any WCSA event and should be aware of FIFA Law 12. "Fouls for Misconduct" item (p) states: "A player shall be sent off the field of play and shown the red card, if in the opinion of the referee; he/she uses foul or abusive language." Should players disagree with their coaches, they should address their issues in a respectful manner. Verified, illegal behavior, gross or continuing violations of this Code of Ethics may lead to dismissal from WCSA. Dismissal of players from WCSA shall only be by motion, approved by the executive Board.

Parents/Family Members/Friends: Parents are an integral part of WCSA. During matches and WCSA events, parents should represent themselves in a positive manner by encouraging good play and exhibiting good sportsmanship. Parents should not be abusive in any fashion towards other players, coaches, their parents or match officials. Officials have the authority to remove offensive parents from the match site or to terminate the match and report to the Executive Board. Parents are asked not to use profanity during WCSA events. Parents are also asked not to discuss negative feelings about the coach or another player's performance with their own player and to be sensitive to criticism of their own player's performance. Parents are encouraged to bring questions, concerns or new ideas to the attention of the coaches, assistants, and WCSA Board members.

Photography: During the season there are occasions when photographs of your child may be taken by the staff of WCSA. Authorization will be obtained before any photograph will be posted on our website. WCSA will not use these photos illegally to harm the children or their family.

WCSA Draft: WCSA has an open draft for all teams.

Draft Rules:

- **Only 1 Coach and 1 Asst Coach per team**
- **Live Draft Only not preset teams will be accepted**
- **No trading players during or after draft (All rosters will be recorded at draft)**
- **Draft separated out by boys and girls with equal number of each per team**
- **Room will be separated out by city/group and be administered by a representative from another city/group**
- **Players must play in the City/Group where they attend school**
- **Any exceptions must be approved by WCSA board**

LAW 1 – THE FIELD OF PLAY

The field of play must be rectangular. The field of play is marked with lines. These lines belong to the areas of which they are boundaries. The two longer lines are called touchlines. The two shorter lines are called goal lines. The length of the touchline must be greater than the length of the goal line. The field of play is divided into two halves by a halfway line. A center mark is indicated at the midpoint of the halfway line. A circle is marked around it.

The goal must be placed in the center of each goal line. They consist of two upright posts equidistant from the corner flag posts and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar.

Minimum Goal Upright Dimensions

- **U6 – 6 ½ x 12**
- **U8 – 6 ½ x 12**
- **U10 – 8 x 24**
- **U12 – 8 x 24**

SEE PAGE 17 FOR FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY AGE GROUP

ALL PARTICIPANTS ON THE SIDELINES MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET OFF THE SIDELINE.

THE ONLY PERSONS ALLOWED TO WALK UP AND DOWN THE SIDELINES ARE THE ASSIGNED COACHES/ASST. COACHES AND FLAGGERS. ALL FANS MUST BE ON THE DESIGNATED SIDE OF THEIR TEAM AND NOT WALKING THE SIDELINES.

NO ONE (INCLUDING COACHES) ARE ALLOWED TO PASS THE GOALLINE ON THE FIELD.

LAW 2 – THE BALL

The ball is spherical, made of leather or other suitable materials.

Size 3 ball is used on 4U and 6U age divisions.

Size 4 ball is used on 8U, 10U, 12U age divisions.

Size 5 ball is used on 14U age divisions

Replacement of a defective ball:

If a ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of a match:

- a. The match is stopped.
- b. The match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the first ball became defective.

If the ball becomes defective while not in play at a kick-off, goal kick, corner kick, free kick, penalty kick or throw in:

- a. The match is restarted accordingly.

The ball may not be changed during the match without the authority of the referee.

LAW 3 – NUMBER OF PLAYERS

A match is played by two teams, which one of them is the goalkeeper. A match may not start if either team consists of fewer **than the required players per age group minimum limit.** At the scheduled start time of the match, if either team has fewer than **the required players**, the match must be forfeited and a win will be awarded to the opposing team.

MAX NUMBERS OF PLAYERS PER TEAM: (EXCEPTIONS CAN BE MADE IF AGREED ON BY COMMISSIONERS FOR EACH CITY)

4U MAX 10 PLAYERS PER TEAM

6U MAX 10 PLAYERS PER TEAM

8U MAX 13 PLAYERS PER TEAM

10U MAX 15 PLAYERS PER TEAM

12U MAX 15 PLAYERS PER TEAM

MAX NUMBERS OF PLAYERS ON FIELD OF PLAY DURING MATCH:

4U MAX 5 PLAYERS PER TEAM ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

6U MAX 7 PLAYERS MIN 5 PER TEAM ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

8U MAX 9 PLAYERS MIN 7 PER TEAM ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

10U MAX 11 PLAYERS MIN 9 PER TEAM ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

12U MAX 11 PLAYERS MIN 9 PER TEAM ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Substitutions:

The free substitution rule will be used. The coach can substitute an unlimited amount of times and players. Substitutions may only be made at throw-ins in your favor, and then the other team may substitute at that time. Substitutions may also be made at halftime, after an injury, or after a goal is scored.

The following conditions must be observed to replace a player by substitution:

- a. The referee is informed before any proposed substitution is made.
- b. A substitute only enters the field of play after the player being replaced has left and receives a signal from the referee.
- c. A substitute only enters the field of play at the halfway line and during the stoppage of the match.
- d. A substitution is complete when the player enters the field of play.

If a substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission:

- a. The play is stopped.
- b. The substitute is cautioned, shown the yellow card, and is required to leave the field of play.
- c. Play is then restarted with a dropped ball at the place where the play was stopped.

Changing the goalkeeper:

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

- a. The referee is informed before the change is made.
- b. The change is made during a stoppage of the match.

If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission:

- a. Play continues.
- b. The players concerned are cautioned, shown the yellow card, when the ball is next out of play.

LAW 4 – PLAYERS EQUIPMENT

A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to himself or another player (including any kind of jewelry).

The basic equipment of a player is:

- a. A jersey or a shirt.
- b. Shorts. If thermal under shorts are worn, they have to be the same color as the shorts.
- c. Shin guards (made of suitable material like rubber, plastic, or similar substances) MAY NOT BE EXPOSED
- d. Stockings
- e. Footwear (tennis shoes or soccer cleats with no toe cleat)

Each goalkeeper wears a color that distinguishes him from the other players and the referee.

LAW 5 – REFEREE

EACH MATCH **U6 AND ABOVE** WILL CONSIST OF A MIN OF 1 REFEREE AND 2 FLAGGERS **MINIMUM OF 14 YRS OLD (WITH FLAGS)**. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 4U **NO REFS** OR FLAGGERS ARE REQUIRED AND **ANY MATCH PLAYING ON U10/U12 FIELDS WILL HAVE 2 REFS AND 2 FLAGGERS**. THE REFEREE CAN NOT ALSO BE A FLAGGER.

Powers and duties of the referee:

- a. Enforces the laws of the match.
- b. Controls the match in co-operation with the assistant referees.
- c. Acts as a timekeeper and keeps record of the match.
- d. Stops, suspends, or terminates the match because of outside interference of any kind.
- e. Stops, suspends, or terminates the match at his discretion for any infringements of the laws of the match.
- f. Stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that the player is removed from the field of play.
- g. Allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player, in his opinion, only slightly injured.
- h. Ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped.
- i. Allows play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage does not ensue at the same time.
- j. Punishes the more serious offense at the same time.
- k. Takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offences. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball is next out of play.
- l. Takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may at his discretion; expel them from the field of play and its immediate surroundings.
- m. Acts on advice of assistant referees regarding incidents that he has not seen.
- n. Ensures that no unauthorized person enters the field of play.
- o. Restarts the match after it has been stopped.
- p. Provides the appropriate authorities with match reports, which include information on any disciplinary action taken against players and/or team officials, and any other incidents, which occurred before, during, or after the match.

Beginning in Spring 2012 all Referees must be certified by an approved FIFA program

Head Referee is responsible for notifying Commissioners of match scores and any yellow or red cards given out during the match.

Minimum Age for Referees:

- **U4 – 14 yrs old**
- **U6 – 16 yrs old**
- **U8 – 16 yrs old**
- **U10 – 18 yrs old**
- **U12 – 18 yrs old**
- **U14 – 18 yrs old**

LAW 6 – ASSISTANT REFEREE

Duties

Two assistant referees are appointed whose duties, subject to the decision of the referee, are to indicate:

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

In the event of undue interference or improper conduct, the referee will relieve an assistant referee of his duties and make a report to the proper authorities.

LAW 7 – DURATION OF THE MATCH

Duration of the matches:

- a. 4U – two 15-minute periods.
- b. 6U – two 20-minute periods.
- c. 8U – two 25-minute periods.
- d. 10U – two 30-minute periods.
- e. 12U – two 40-minute periods.

Half time intervals are 10 minutes between periods.

LAW 8 – START AND RESTART OF PLAY

A coin is tossed and the team, which wins the toss, decides which goal it will attack in the first half of the match. The other team takes the kick-off to start the match. The team, which wins the toss, takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match. In the second half of the match the teams change ends and attack opposite goals.

Kick-off:

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

- a. At the start of a match.
- b. After a goal is scored.
- c. At the start of the second half of the match.

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

Procedure

- a. All players are in their own half of the field.
- b. The opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play.
- c. The ball is stationary on the center mark of the field.
- d. The referee gives the signal.
- e. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward.
- f. The kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player. If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.

After a team has scored a goal, the other team will take the kick-off.

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting the match after temporary stoppage that becomes necessary, while the ball is in play, for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the laws of the match.

Procedure

- a. The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped.
- b. Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.
- c. The ball is dropped again if a player touches it before it makes contact with the ground.
- d. If the ball leaves the field of play after it makes contact with the ground, the ball will be dropped again.

Special Circumstances

- a. A free kick awarded to the defending team inside its own goal area is taken from any point within the goal area.
- b. An indirect free kick awarded to the attacking team in its opponent's goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.
- c. A dropped ball to restart the match after play has been temporarily stopped inside the goal area takes place on the goal line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

LAW 9 – BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

- a. It has wholly crossed the goal line or touchline whether on the ground or in the air.
- b. Play has been stopped by the referee.

Ball in play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

- a. It rebounds from a goal post, cross bar or corner flag post and remains in the field of play.
- b. It rebounds from either the referee or an assistant referee when they are on the field of play.

LAW 10 – METHOD OF SCORING

Goal scored

A goal is scored when the whole ball passes over the goal line, between the goal posts and under the crossbar, provided that, no infringement of the laws of the match has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

Match Point Procedure:

- **3 pts - Winning Team (at the end of regulation)**
- **0 pts – Losing Team (at the end of regulation)**
- **2 pts – Winning Team (Shootout)**
- **1 pts – Losing Team (Shootout)**

Winning team

The team scoring the greater number of the goals during the match is the winner.

Draws

For matches ending in a draw there will be a shoot out.

Procedure:

- a. Each coach selects 5 players to kick.
- b. The players are put in order they are to kick.
- c. The order is given to the referee.
- d. A coin toss will determine which team kicks first.
- e. Each team alternates kicking.
- f. Team with the most goals scored wins.
- g. 5 players (different from the first 5) are selected and placed in order.
- h. Sudden death will determine the winner after both sides have kicked.
- i. Goalies are allowed to move side to side on the line but not forward. When the ball is kicked then they are allowed to move forward.

LAW 11 – MATCH PROTEST

- **Coach must notify referee of intent to protest match**
- **Referee must note time of match on scoresheet and have both coaches initial match must be completed. Any team protesting and refusing to complete match will be considered forfeit.**
- **Referee and Coach must notify City Commissioners within 1 hour of completion of match.**
- **Written request of protest must be received by City Commissioners within 24 hours of completion of match.**
- **Protest hearing must be completed within 72 hours of protested match**
- **Coach and minimum of 1 witness (not coaching staff) must be included in protest hearing.**
- **\$25 fee (paid by protesting coach) will be charged with all protested matches. This fee will be returned if protest is upheld and forfeited if protest is overturned.**
- **Referee decisions CAN NOT be protested UNLESS there is an obvious safety issue.**
- **If match is protested due to a safety issue a City Commissioner (any WCSA Rep) must watch remainder of match.**
- **If match is protested in 1st ½ and upheld the entire match will be played score reset to 0-0.**
- **If match is protested in 2nd ½ and upheld only ½ of the match will be played with score starting at recorded score at ½ time of protested match**

LAW 12 – OFFSIDE

Offside position

It is not an offense in itself to be in an offside position.

A player is not in an offside position if:

- a. He is in his own half of field of play.
- b. He is level with the second last opponent.
- c. He is level with the last two opponents.
- d. He is not a part of the actual play.

Offense

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

- a. Interfering with play.
- b. Interfering with an opponent.
- c. Gaining an advantage by being in that position.

No Offense

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

- a. A goal kick.
- b. A throw in.
- c. A corner kick.

Infringements/Sanctions

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

LAW 13 – FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Fouls and misconduct are penalized as follows:

Direct Free Kick

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

- a. Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent.
- b. Trips or attempts to trip an opponent.
- c. Jumps at an opponent.
- d. Charges an opponent.
- e. Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent.
- f. Pushes an opponent.

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following four offenses:

- a. Holds an opponent.
- b. Spits at an opponent.
- c. Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

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

Penalty Kick

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

Indirect Kick

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

- a. Takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands before releasing it from his possession.
- b. Touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not been touched by another player.
- c. Touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw in taken by his teammate.

- d. Wastes time.

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player, in opinion of the referee:

- a. Plays in a dangerous manner.
- b. Impedes the progress of an opponent.
- c. Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands.
- d. Commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in Law 12 for which play is stopped to caution or to dismiss a player.

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

Disciplinary Offences

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

- a. Is guilty of unsportsmanlike behavior.
- b. Shows dissent by words or action.
- c. Persistently infringes the Laws of the Match.
- d. Delays the restart of play.
- e. Fails to respect required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick or free kick.
- f. Deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission.
- g. No sliding under any circumstances; even if ball is touched**
1st warning Yellow Card
2nd warning Red Card and suspension from remainder of match.

Sending-Off Offences

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

- a. Is guilty of serious foul play.
- b. Is guilty of violent conduct.
- c. Spits at an opponent or any other person.
- d. Denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to the goalkeeper within his own penalty area).
- e. Use offensive, insulting, or abusive language and/or gestures.
- f. Receives a second caution (yellow card) in the same match.

For every 3 yellow card (accumulated throughout the season) equals suspension from next match.

2 Red Cards (accumulated throughout the season) equals suspension from next match.

LAW 14 – FREE KICKS

Types of Free Kicks

Free kicks are either direct or indirect.

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

The Direct Free Kick

If a direct free kick is kicked directly into:

- a. The opponents' goal, a point is awarded.
- b. The team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

The Indirect Free Kick

Signal

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

Ball Enters Goal

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

If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into:

- a. An opponent's goal, a goal kick is awarded.
- b. The team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Position of a Free Kick

Free kick inside the penalty area:

Direct for indirect free kick to the defending team:

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

Indirect free kick to the attacking team:

- a. All opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball.
- b. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- c. An indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area is taken from that part of the goal area line that runs parallel to the goal line, at the point nearest to where the infringements occurred.

Free kicks outside the penalty area:

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

Infringements/Sanctions

When a free kick is taken and the opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- a. The kick is retaken.

When a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its own penalty area and the ball is not kicked directly into play:

- a. The kick is retaken.

A free kick is taken by a player other than the goalkeeper if, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

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

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

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

Free Kick Taken By The Goalkeeper

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

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

LAW 15 – PENALTY KICK

A penalty kick inside the box is awarded against the team that commits one of the following 10 offenses for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play. A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick. Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of periods of extra time.

Position of the Ball and Players

The ball:

- a. Is placed on the penalty markers.

The defending goalkeeper:

- a. Remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, and between the goal posts until the ball has been kicked.

The other players other than the kicker are located:

- a. Inside the field of play.
- b. Outside the penalty area.
- c. Behind the penalty mark.
- d. At least 10 yards from the penalty mark.

The referee:

- a. Does not signal for a penalty kick until the players have taken up position in accordance with the law.
- b. Decides when a penalty kick has been completed.

Procedure:

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

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

- a. The ball touches either or both of the goalposts and/or crossbar and/or the goalkeeper.

Infringements/Sanctions

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

The player taking the penalty kick infringes the laws of the match:

- a. The referee allows the kick to proceed.
- b. If the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken.
- c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken.

The goalkeeper infringes the laws of the match:

- a. The referee allows the kick to proceed.
- b. If the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded.
- c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken.

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

- a. The referee allows the kick to proceed.
- b. If the ball enters the goal, the kick is not retaken.
- c. If the ball rebounds from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or goal post, and this player touches it, the referee stops play and restarts the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team.

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

- a. The referee allows the kick to proceed.
- b. If the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded.
- c. If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken.

A player of both the defending team and the attacking team infringe the laws of the match:

- a. The kick is retaken.

If, after the penalty kick has been taken, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

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

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

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

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

- a. The kick is retaken.

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

- a. The referee stops play.
- b. Play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent.
- c. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team and the kick is to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

LAW 16 – THROW-IN

A throw-in is a method of restarting play.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw in.

A throw in is awarded:

- a. When the whole of the ball passes over the touchline, either on the ground or in the air.
- b. From the point where it crossed the touchline.
- c. To the opponents of the player who last touched the ball.

Procedure

At the moment of delivering the ball, the player:

- a. Faces the field of play.
- b. Has part of each foot either on the touchline or on the ground outside of the touchline.
- c. Uses both hands.
- d. Delivers the ball from behind and over his head.
- e. THROW-IN MUST HAVE SOME FORM OF AN ARC.

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.
The ball is in play immediately after it enters the field of play.

Infringements/Sanctions

Throw-ins taken by a player other than the goalkeeper, if after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

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

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

- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team from where the infringement occurred.
- b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the penalty area.

Throw-In Taken By the Goalkeeper

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

- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area where the actual infringement occurred.
- b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area where the actual infringement occurred.

In an opponent unfairly distracts or impeded the thrower:

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

For any other infringement of this law:

- a. A player on the opposing team takes the throw-in.

LAW 17 – GOAL KICK

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

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

A goal kick is awarded when:

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

Procedure

- a. A player of the defending team kicks the ball from any point within the goal area.

- b. Opponents remain outside of the penalty area until the ball is in play.
- c. The kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.
- d. The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area.

Infringements/Sanctions

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

- a. The kick is retaken.

A goal kick by a player other than the goalkeeper, if after the ball is in play the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

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

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

- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team from where the infringement occurred.
- b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area.

Goal Kick Taken by the Goalkeeper

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

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

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

- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area where the infringement occurred.
- b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement of this law:

- a. The kick is retaken.

LAW 18 – CORNER KICK

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

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

A corner kick is awarded when:

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

Procedure

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

Infringements/Sanctions

Corner Kicks Taken by a Player Other Than the Goalkeeper

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

- a. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team where the infringement occurred.
- b. A penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the opposing team's penalty area.
- c. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team where the infringement occurred.

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

- a. A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area where the infringement occurred.
- b. An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement:

- a. A kick is retaken.

Wise Soccer Field Measurements

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
14/10U	300'	170'	60'	54'	96'	16'	54'	35'	24'	8'
8U	200'	115'	45'	40'	75'	10'	35'	25'	12'	6 ½
6U	164'	100'	36'	32'	62'	10'	32'	21'	12	6 ½
4U	100'	60'	20'	18'	35'	5'	20'	12'		

