

Recreation Soccer Laws of the Game

South Cache Soccer League

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Recreation Soccer Program Summary

The purpose of the recreation program is to provide a fun atmosphere to learn soccer skills without the pressure of serious competition. Recreation is open to everyone. There are no tryouts and teams should be organized by neighborhoods and schools.

Recreation Playing Time

All recreation players must play at least half of every game.

Uniforms

All recreation players should wear SCSL's reversible Navy and White jersey. The home team should wear Navy and the visiting team should wear White.

Law 1 - The Field of Play

Dimensions (See field maps at end of book)

The field of play must be rectangular. The length of the touch line must be greater than the length of the goal line.

Recommended field size: (in yards)

U5 – U6 20x30 yds (60'x 90') can vary 15yds x 25yds

U7 – U8 25x35 yds (75'x 105')

U9 & U10 45x65 yds (135'x 195')

U11 & U12 50x75 yds (150'x 225') can vary 45-55yds x 70-80yds

U13-U15 35x55 yds (105'x 165') can vary 35-45yds x 55-65yds

Field Markings

All lines belong to the areas of which they are boundaries. The field of play is divided into two halves by a halfway line. The center mark is indicated at the midpoint of the halfway line. A circle is marked around it.

The Goal Area

A goal area is defined at each end of the field as follows (in feet):

U5 – U8 9' x 21'

U9 & U10 12'x 24'

U11 & U12 15'x 48'

U13-U15 12'x 24'

The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is in the goal area.

The Penalty Area

A penalty area is defined at each end of the field as follows (in feet):

U5 – U8 24' x 51'

U9 & U10 36' x 72'

U11 & U12 42'x 108'

U13-U15 36' x 72'

The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is in the penalty area.

Within the penalty area of the U9-U12 fields, a penalty mark is made 10 yards from the midpoint of the goal line. An arc of a circle with a radius of 8 yards (24') from the penalty mark is drawn outside the penalty area.

Flag posts

A flag post not less than 5 feet high with a non-pointed top and a flag is posted at each corner. If flag posts are not available, cones may be used.

The Corner Arc

A quarter circle with a radius of 1 yard (3') is drawn inside the field of play at each corner.

Goals

Goals must be placed at the center of each goal line. **Goals must be anchored securely to the ground.**

Recommended goal sizes:

U5 – U8 4' x 6'

U9 & U10 6'x 12'

U10 & U12 6.5'x 18.5'

U15 6'x 12'

Law 2 - The Ball

Qualities and Sizes

The ball is spherical and made of leather or other suitable material. The ball pressure should be at least 8.5 psi but less than 15.6 psi.

Sizes by age

U5 - U8 Size 3

U9 - U12 Size 4

U13 + Size 5

Law 3 - The Number of Players

Players

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than the following:

U6-U8 4 players - no keeper

U9 & U10 7 players total (6 field players, 1 keeper)

U11 & U12 9 player's total (8 field players, 1 keeper)

U13-U15 4 players - no keeper

Please see the **Goal Differential Rule** under Law 10 for exceptions

A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than the following:

U6-U8 3 players

U9 & U10 5 players

U11 & U12 7 players

U15 3 players

Substitution Procedure for U6, U8, U10, & U12

Unlimited substitutions may be made at any stoppage of play. A substitute only enters the field:

- * At the halfway line
- * During a stoppage in the match
- * After receiving a signal from the referee

The player being substituted must leave the field before the replacing substitute may enter the field or when signaled by the referee. A substitution is complete when a substitute enters the field of play, from that moment, the substitute becomes a player and the player he has replaced ceases to be a player. All substitutions are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee.

Changing the goalkeeper

Any of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper provided that the referee is informed before the change and the change is made during a stoppage of play.

Infringements/Sanctions

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

- * Play is stopped
- * The substitute and coach are warned, and the substitute is required to leave the field of play
- * Play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place it was located when play was stopped

Law 4 - The Players Equipment

Safety

A player may not use equipment or wear anything which is dangerous or confusing to himself or another player including any kind of jewelry. Earrings must be removed.

Hats, gloves, jackets, and sweats are allowed in cold weather as long as the jersey is visible on top of other clothing. The referee should always inspect equipment and clothing and make sure they are not dangerous to themselves and other players. What is considered dangerous equipment is at the discretion of the referee.

Basic Equipment

The basic equipment of a player is:

- * Shirt (jersey)
- * Shorts (sweats may be worn over shorts in cold weather)
- * Socks
- * Shinguards
- * Shoes (athletic or soft cleated shoes). No toe cleat will be allowed.

Shinguards:

Shinguards are **mandatory** and are worn inside the socks. Shinguards should be made of a suitable material (rubber, plastic, or similar substances) and provide a reasonable degree of protection.

Goalkeepers

Each goalkeeper wears colors which distinguish him from the other players and the referees.

Law 5 - The Referee

Powers and Duties

The Referee:

- * Enforces the Laws of the Game and controls the match with the co-operation of the assistant referees.
- * Ensures that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2.
- * Ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4.
- * Acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match.
- * Stops, suspends or terminates the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Laws.
- * Stops, suspends or terminates the match because of outside interference of any kind.
- * Stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the field of play.
- * Allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured.
- * Ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return after the referee is satisfied that the bleeding has stopped.
- * Allows play to continue in the event of advantage but may penalize the original offense if the advantage is not realized within 3-4 seconds.
- * Takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offenses. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play.
- * Takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surroundings.
- * Acts on the advice of assistant referees regarding incidents which he has not seen.
- * Ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play.
- * Restarts the match after it has been stopped.
- * Provides a match report when necessary to the appropriate authorities.

Decisions of the Referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play are final.

The referee may only change a decision on realizing that it is incorrect or, at his discretion, on the advice of an assistant referee, provided that he has not restarted play.

Law 6 - The Assistant Referee (U9, U10, U11 & U12)

Duties

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

- * When the whole of the ball has passed out of the field of play.
- * Which side is entitled to a corner kick, goal kick, or throw-in.
- * When a player may be penalized for being in an offside position (U10 & U12 only).
- * When a substitution is requested.
- * When misconduct or any other incident has occurred out of the view of the referee.
- * When offenses have been committed whenever the assistants are closer to, or have a better view of, the action than the referee (this includes, in particular circumstances, offenses committed in the penalty area).
- * Whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper has moved forward before the ball has been kicked and if the ball has crossed the line.

Assistance

The assistant referees also assist the referee to control the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. In particular, they may enter the field to accomplish this when needed.

In the event that no assistant referees are assigned to a game, or they do not show up, the procedure for the referee shall be to:

- * Use other certified referees if available.
- * Use other trained referees if available.
- * Use untrained volunteer linesman (untrained linesman should only call balls in and out of play; all other decisions are at the discretion of the referee).

Law 7 - The Duration of the Match

Periods of Play

The match lasts two equal periods.

Any agreement to alter the periods of play should be made prior to the start of play (i.e. insufficient light, etc.).

Time and Interval by Age Group:

U5-U6 - Four 8-minute quarters; *quarter breaks are a maximum of 2 minutes*

U7 – U8 - Two 25-minute halves; *a maximum of 2 minutes at the midpoint of each half shall be given for substitutions.*

U9 & U10 - Two 25-minute halves

U11 & U12 - Two 30-minute halves

U15 - Two 25-minute halves

The allowance for time lost is at the discretion of the referee.

Half Time Interval

The half time interval for all games shall be **5 minutes**.

Penalty Kick (U10, U12, & U15 Only)

Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half.

Overtime

Overtime periods are **not** to be played at the recreation level.

Law 8 - The Start and Restart of Play

Preliminaries

A coin is tossed and the team which wins the toss decides which goal it will attack in the first half of the match. This team takes the kickoff to start the second half of the match. The other team takes the kick-off to start the match.

In the second half of the match the teams change ends and attack the opposite goal.

Kick-off

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

- * At the start of the match.
- * After a goal has been scored.
- * At the start of the second half of the match.

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

The proper procedure for a kick-off is:

- * All players are in their own half of the field with the exception of the kicker.
- * The opponents of the kicking team must be outside the center circle until the ball is in play.
- * The ball is stationary on the center mark.
- * The referee gives a signal.
- * The ball is in play when it is kicked. The ball may move forward or backward.
- * The kicker cannot touch the ball a second time until it is touched by another player.

Kick-Off Infringements/Sanctions

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player, an **indirect free kick** is awarded to the opposing team at the spot where the infringement occurred. For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure the kick is retaken.

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting play when play is stopped due to injury, outside interference, or any other reason occurring off the field of play.

The proper procedure for a dropped ball is:

- * The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped.
- * Play is restarted when the ball hits the **ground**.
- * Drop ball in the penalty area is dropped at the closest intersecting line of the area.
- * For any infringement the ball is dropped again.

Special Restart Circumstances

A free kick awarded to the defending team in its own goal area may be taken from any point within the goal area. The ball must leave the penalty area before the ball can be played by another player.

Any other dropped ball or free kick awarded inside the goal area is placed at the nearest point outside the goal area, with the exception of a penalty kick.

Law 9 - The Ball In and Out of Play

Ball Out of Play

The ball is out of play when:

- * The ball has **completely** crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the **ground** or in the **air**.
- * Play has been stopped by the referee.

Ball is in Play

The ball is in play when:

- * The ball rebounds from a goalpost, crossbar or corner flag and remains in the field of play.
- * The ball rebounds from either the referee or an assistant referee when they are in the field of play.

Law 10 - The Method of Scoring

Goal Scored

A goal is scored when the **entire ball** crosses over the goal line, between the goalposts, and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Laws of the Game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

Goal Differential Rule

A team which is behind by 4 goals may add an additional player. If a team is behind by 8 goals, the team may add another player, with a maximum of two additional players. The additional player must be subtracted by the trailing team if the goal differential returns to 3 or 7. If the trailing team does not have enough players to add additional players, the leading team may have one of their players play for the trailing team.

Game Winner / Loser

No wins, losses, or scores are recorded for recreation soccer games. Referees are **not** required to keep score during games. Recreation soccer is meant to teach the skills and rules of soccer in a fun environment.

Overtime or penalty kicks to determine a winner are **not** to be used in recreation soccer.

Law 11 – Offside (U9, U10, U11, U12)

Offside Position

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

A player is in an offside position if he is nearer to his opponent's goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent.

A player is not in an offside position if:

- * He is in his own half of the field of play.
- * He is level with the second last opponent.
- * He is even with the ball.

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 the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by:

- * Interfering with play
- * Interfering with an opponent
- * Gaining an advantage by being in that position

No Offense

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

- * A goal kick
- * A throw-in
- * A corner kick

The penalty for offside is an indirect kick to the opposing team at the spot of occurrence.

Law 12 - Fouls and Misconduct

Fouls and Free Kicks for U6 and U8

With the **exception of corner kicks, goal kicks, and kick-offs, all free kicks in the U6 and U8 are indirect.** Goals **cannot** be scored directly off of indirect free kicks without first touching another player. See Law 13 for more details on indirect free kicks.

Direct Free Kick (U9, U10, U11, U12)

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:

1. Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
2. Trips or attempts to trip an opponent
3. Jumps at an opponent
4. Charges an opponent
5. Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
6. Pushes an opponent

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

1. Tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball
2. Holds an opponent
3. Spits at an opponent
4. Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

A direct free kick is taken from where the offense occurred, with regard to the special circumstances previously mentioned.

Penalty Kick (U9 - U12)

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, provided it is in play.

Penalty Kick (U6 & U8)

Penalty kicks are **not** to be awarded in the U6 and U8 age groups.

Indirect Free Kick

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

1. Takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands before releasing it from his possession
2. Touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player
3. Touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a teammate
4. Wastes time

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

1. Plays in a dangerous manner
2. Impedes the progress of an opponent
3. Prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
4. Commits any offense not previously mentioned in law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player

The indirect free kick is taken from where the offense occurred, with regard to the special circumstances previously mentioned.

Cautionable Offenses

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

1. Guilty of unsporting behavior
2. Shows dissent by word or action
3. Persistently infringes the Laws of the Game
4. Delays the restart of play
5. Fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner or free kick
6. Enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission
7. Deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission

Sending-Off Offenses

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

1. Guilty of serious foul play
2. Guilty of violent conduct
3. Spits at an opponent or any other person
4. Denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball
5. Denies an obvious goal scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offense punishable by a free kick or penalty kick
6. Uses offensive, insulting or abusive language or gestures
7. Receives a second caution in the same match

A tackle from behind, which endangers the safety of an opponent, must be sanctioned as a serious foul play.

Law 13 - Free Kicks

Types of Free Kicks

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

All free kicks, with the exception of a corner kick, goal kick, and kick-off, in the U6 and U8 age groups are indirect.

The Direct Free Kick

If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the opponent's goal, a goal is awarded.

If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

The Indirect Free Kick

The referee indicated an indirect free kick by raising his arm above his head until the ball is touched by another player or goes out of play.

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

If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponent's goal, a goal kick is awarded.

If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Position of Any Free Kick Inside the Penalty Area - Defending Team

All opponents shall be 10 yards from ball and outside the penalty area until the ball is in play.

The ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area.

A free kick awarded in the goal area is taken from any point inside that area.

Position of Indirect Free Kick Inside the Penalty Area - Attacking Team

All opponents shall be at least 10 yards from ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line in between the goal posts.

The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.

An indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area is taken from the nearest point outside the goal area line that is parallel to the goal line where the infringement occurred.

Any Free Kick Outside the Penalty Area

All opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play.

The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.

The free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

All U6-U8 players need only retreat **5 yards** before any free kick.

Infringements/Sanctions

For any infringement, the kick is retaken except when the kicker plays the ball a second time before it touches another player. In this instance the restart is an indirect free kick awarded to the opposing team unless the player handles the ball deliberately, in which case a direct kick is awarded to the opposing team, (with the exception of the goalkeeper in his own penalty area, in which case it is an indirect free kick to the opposing team).

Law 14 - The Penalty Kick (U9 - U12)

The Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded against a team which commits one of the ten offenses for which a direct free kick is awarded inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play.

Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half.
Penalty kicks are not to be awarded in the U6 and U8 age groups.

Position of the Ball and the Players

- * The ball is placed on the penalty mark.
- * The player taking the penalty kick is properly identified.
- * The defending goalkeeper remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goal posts until the ball has been kicked.
- * The players other than the kicker are located inside the field of play, outside the penalty area, behind the penalty mark, and at least 10 yards from the penalty mark.

The referee does not signal for a penalty kick to be taken until the players have taken up position in accordance with the law and also decides when a penalty kick has been complete.

Procedure

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

Infringements/Sanctions

The player or a teammate of the player taking the penalty kick infringes the Laws of the Game.

- * If the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken.
- * If the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken. Restart will be indirect free kick for the defending team.

The goalkeeper or a teammate of the goalkeeper infringes the Laws of the Game.

- * If the ball enters the goal a goal is awarded.
- * If the ball does not enter the goal the kick is retaken.

If players from both teams infringe upon the Laws of the Game, the kick is retaken.

If the player taking the kick touches the ball a second time before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded the defending team at the spot where the offense took place, unless it is within the defending team's goal area, in which case the kick may be taken anywhere within that goal area.

Law 15 - The Throw-In (U9 - U12) and the Kick-In (U6-U8 and U15)

Award a Throw-In or a Kick-In:

- * When the whole of the ball passes over the touch line, either in the air or on the ground
- * From the point where it crossed the touch line
- * To the opponents of the player who last touched the ball

A goal may **not** be scored directly from a throw-in.

Throw-In Procedure (U9 -U12)

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- * Faces the field of play
- * Has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line
- * Uses both hands
- * Delivers the ball from behind and over his head

For infringements of this procedure a throw in is awarded to the opposing team.

Kick-In Procedure (U6-U8 and U15)

At the moment of delivering the ball, the kicker:

- * Faces the field of play
- * Has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line

If the thrower / kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.

The ball is in play as soon as it enters the field of play. If the ball does not enter the field of play the throw is retaken.

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower he is cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card.

Law 16 - The Goal Kick

A Goal Kick is Awarded:

Awarded when the whole of the ball having last touched an attacking player passes over the goal line either on the ground or in the air and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10.

A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick.

Procedure

The ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team.

A **goal-kick** is no longer required to **leave** the penalty area before a teammate touches the ball, meaning once the goalkeeper touches the ball for the **kick**, it is immediately considered in play. Opponents must remain outside the penalty area **when a goal-kick takes place**.

Infringement/Sanctions

If the ball does not leave the penalty area or is touched by another player before it is in play, the kick is retaken.

If the kicker touches the ball a second time after it is in play but before it touches another player, an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team.

Law 17 - The Corner Kick

Awarding a Corner Kick

A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick.

Procedure:

- *the ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flag post.
- *the corner flag post is not moved.
- *opponents remain at least 10 yards away from the corner arc until the ball is in play (5 yards for U6-U8).
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves.
- *the kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

HEADING THE BALL: Heading the ball is not allowed for U5 – U12. If the ball is deliberately headed, the referee will call an indirect free kick for the opposing team.

U13 and up can head the ball.

CONCUSSION POLICY: A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game will be removed from the field immediately. They may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion AND receive written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

This policy is signed by each parent before a youth is allowed to play. For current up-to-date information on concussion go to <https://www.cdc.gov/concussion/headsup/index.html> under the youth sports tab.

Rules for U15 Co-Ed and High School 4v4 Play

Teams

U15 teams will consist of a **maximum** of 8 players. The ideal team size is **6** but may be increased at the discretion of the area leader to accommodate registration numbers. *No play ups allowed in the U15 age group.*

Games

A 10-game season will be scheduled but 8 games are guaranteed.

Co-Ed Division

Boys and girls are combined into teams in one division. Teams should consist of at least **3 girls** and **3 boys**. The Co-Ed 4v4 division will increase the opportunities for the recreational U13 - U15 and High School player while decreasing the amount of travel required.

Number of Players

Teams will have a maximum of 4 field players. There are no goalkeepers in 4v4. At all times, **at least one of the field players must be a girl.** Teams may have more than two girls on the field at one time.

A team must have a minimum of 3 field players to begin. No dual roster players will be allowed. Only SCSL registered recreation players will be allowed to play. No currently registered Competition players will be allowed to play.

Substitutions

Substitutions may be made at any dead-ball situation, regardless of possession. Teams must get the referee's approval before entering play and should enter and exit at midfield. There are no substitutions while the ball is in play.

Team Uniforms

All players must wear the SCSL Soccer reversible jersey. The home team will wear the navy color. The visiting team will wear the white.

Equipment

Shinguards are required and must be covered by socks. No exceptions. A **size 5 ball** will be used. The **home team** will provide the ball.

Field Dimensions

The playing field is 35 - 45 yds x 55 - 65 yds. The goals should be 6.5' x 18.5' but may vary depending on location.

The Goal Box

The Goal Box is 12' x 24'. There is **no** ball contact allowed within the goal box. However, any player may pass through the goal box. If the ball comes to rest in the goal box, a goal kick is awarded regardless of who touched the ball last. Any part of the ball or player's body on the line is considered in the goal box and is an extension of such. If a defender touches the ball in the goal box, a penalty kick is awarded to the offensive team. If an offensive player touches the ball within the goal box, a goal kick is awarded to the defensive team.

Game Duration

The game shall consist of two 25-minute halves separated by a 5 minute halftime period. A coin toss will determine which goal they are going to attack. See Law 8 of Rec Laws of the Game. Overtime is **not** to be played. Teams not having a minimum of 3 players present at game time will forfeit. There are **no** timeouts in 4v4.

Law 8 THE START OF PLAY: Conform to normal rules except that opposing players shall be five (5) yards from the center mark while kick-off is in progress.

Law 9 BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY: Conform to normal rules - Ball must completely cross line to be "out of play". Ball is "in play" if any part of the ball is on or above the line.

Law 10 METHOD OF SCORING: Conform to normal rules - Ball must completely cross goal line between posts and beneath crossbar to count. A goal may only be scored when shot from the scoring team's offensive half of the field. The ball must be completely on the offensive half of the field and cannot be touching the midline.

Law 11 OFF-SIDE: There is no off-side in small-sided games.

Law 12 FOULS AND MISCONDUCT: Conform to normal rules except that all fouls and misconduct shall result in an **indirect** free kick with the opponents at least five (5) yards from the ball before kick is allowed. **No slide tackling:** Players must remain on their feet at all times. Sliding while kicking the ball on the ground will result in an indirect free kick for the opposing team. A player receiving a red card or a second yellow card in the same game will automatically be suspended for their next game (no exceptions). A red card is **not** required for conceding a penalty.

Law 13 FREE-KICKS: With the exception of corner kicks and penalty kicks, all free kicks are **indirect**. A goal **cannot** be scored directly from a free kick, kick-off, or goal kick.

Law 14 PENALTY-KICKS: Penalty kicks shall be awarded if a defending player touches a ball within his goal box or if he commits a foul within 5 yards of his goal box. A penalty kick is taken from the center of the midfield line with all players behind the mid-field line and the player taking the kick. Once the shot is taken, the ball is dead. No rebounds or follow-up play is allowed. If the shot is missed, the defensive team is awarded a goal kick. Conceding a penalty does **not** require a red card for the defender who committed the offense.

Law 15 THROW-IN: Kick-ins will replace throw-ins. A kick-in is considered an indirect kick. A goal cannot be scored directly from a kick-in.

Law 16 GOAL-KICK: Conform to normal rules with the exception that opponents must remain outside the goal area and at least five (5) yards from the ball until it is in play.

Law 17 CORNER-KICK: Conform to normal rules - If team defending the goal last touches the ball before it crosses goal line, the attacking team puts it into play with a direct kick, with the ball inside the corner arc with the opponents at least five (5) yards from the ball. A goal may be scored from a corner kick.

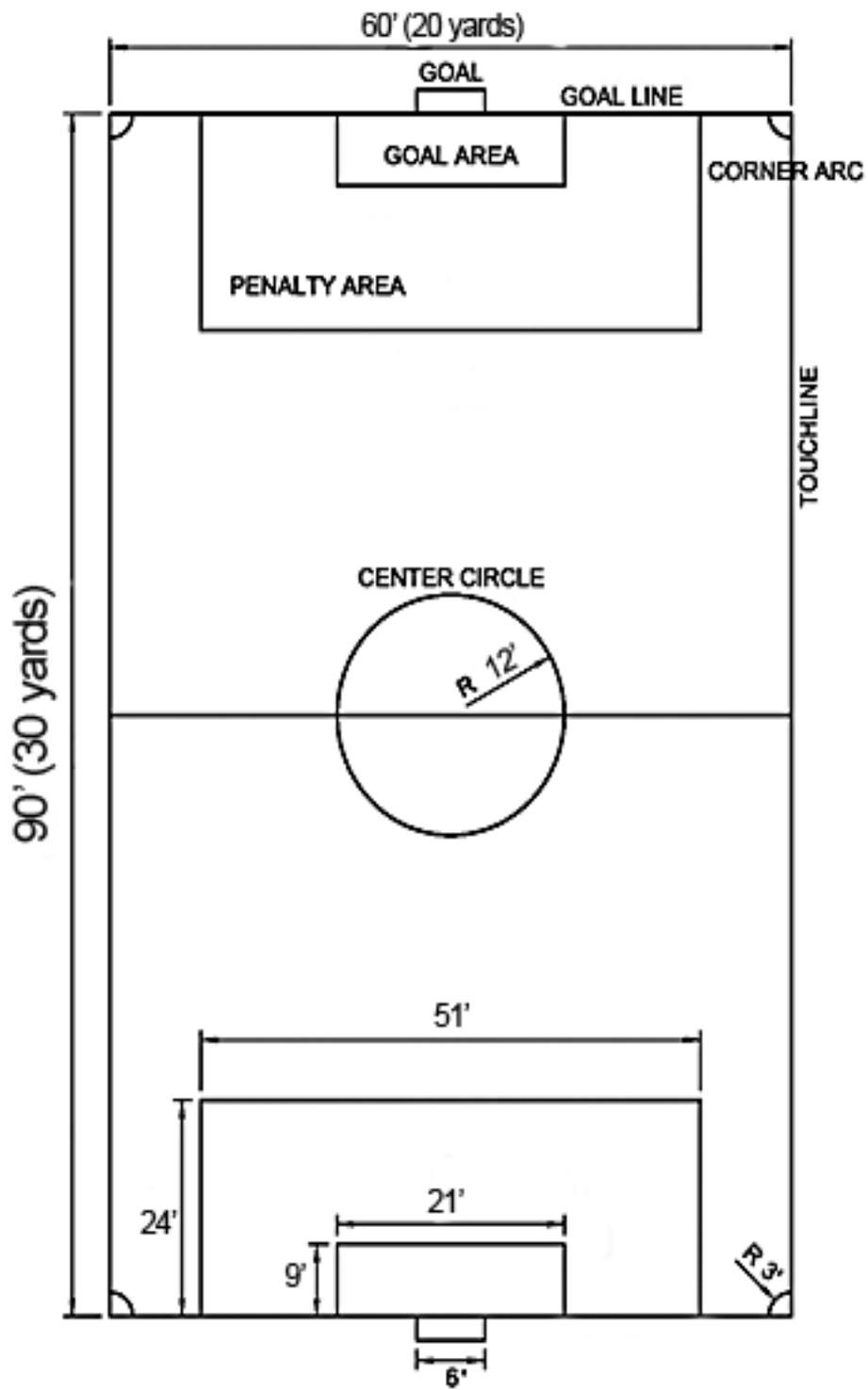
HEADERS: Heading the ball is allowed in this age bracket only.

Most important Law of All....HAVE FUN!

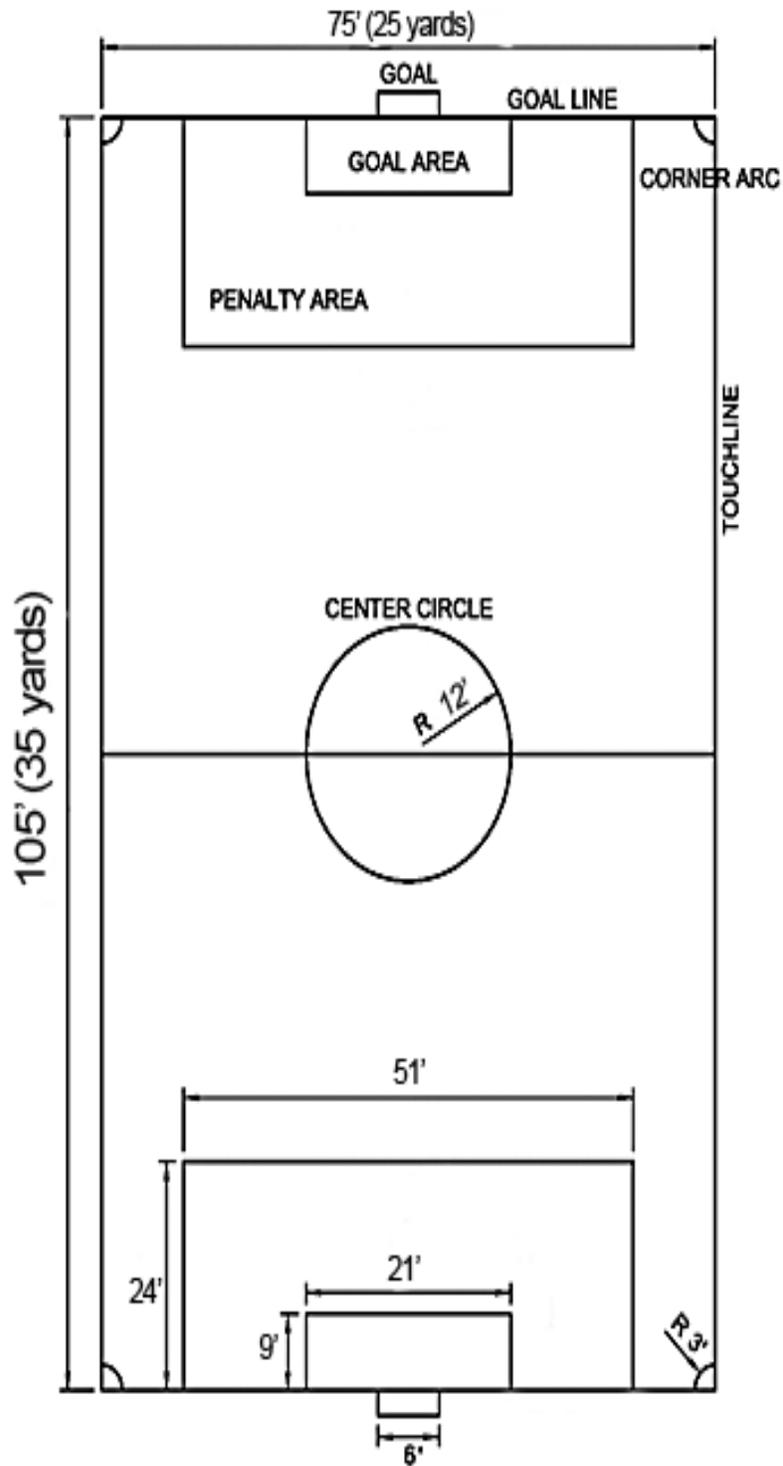
Notes:

U5 - U6

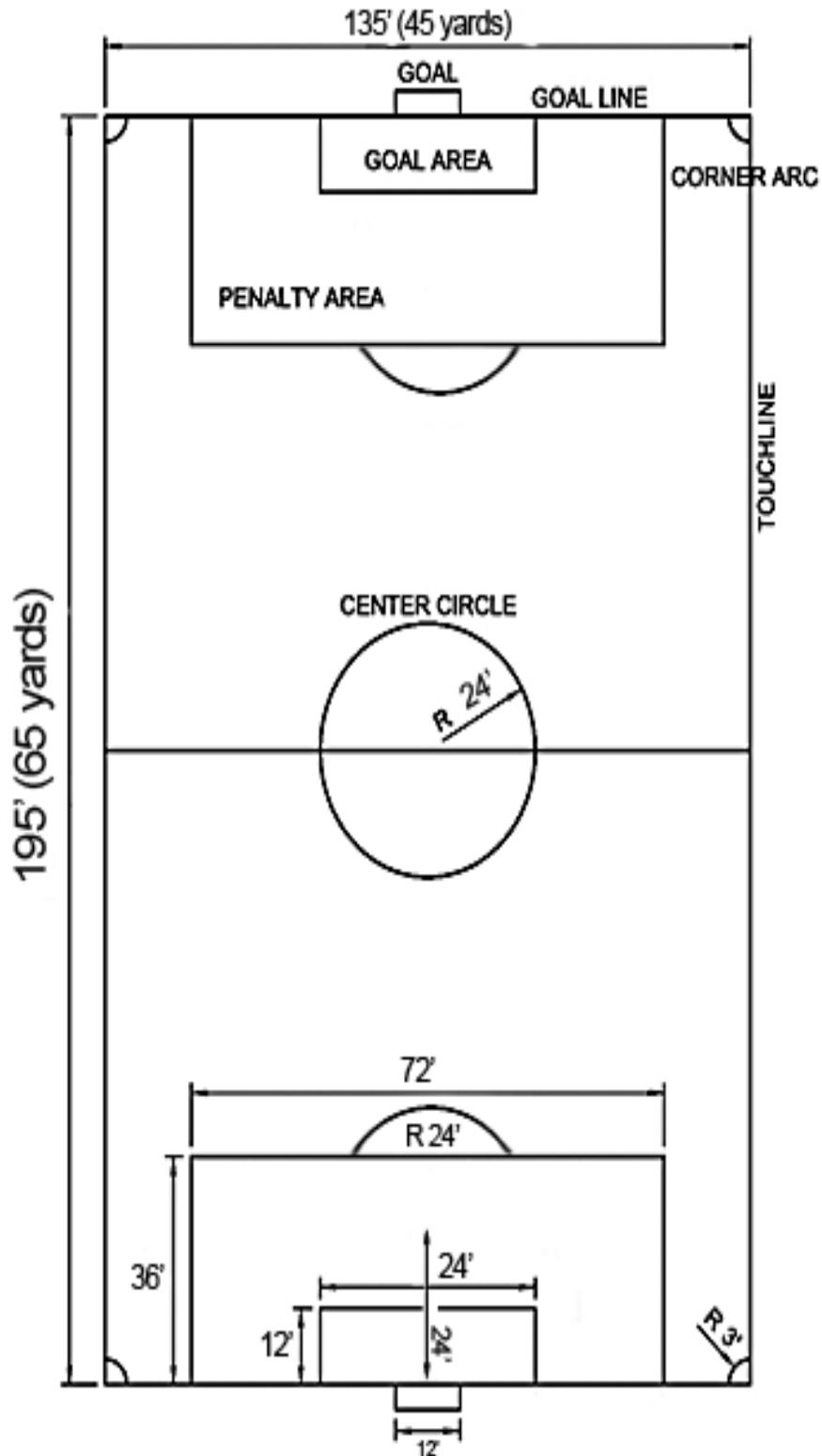
(4v4)



U7 - U8
(4v4)

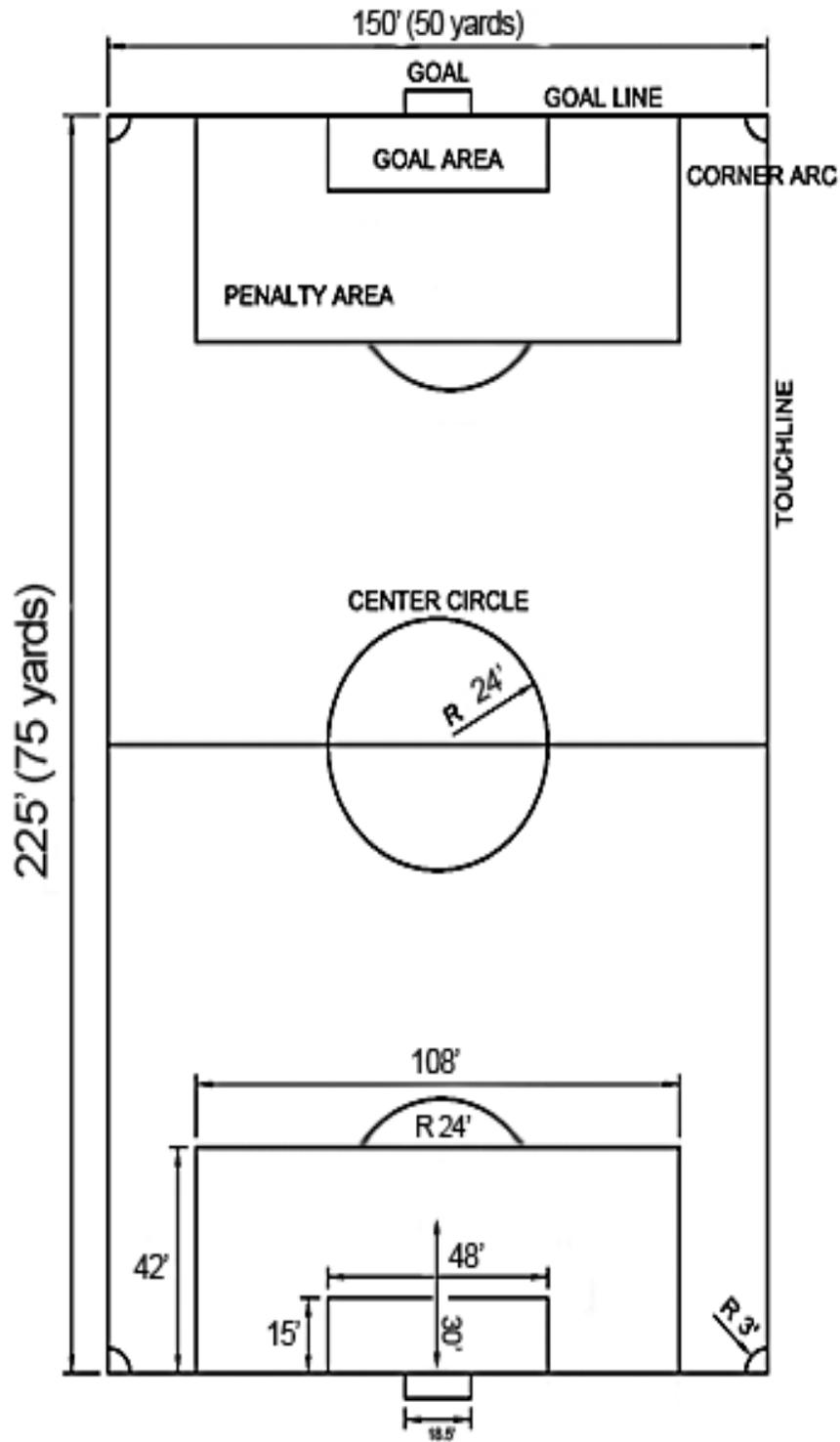


U9 - U10 FIELD & U15 (7v7)



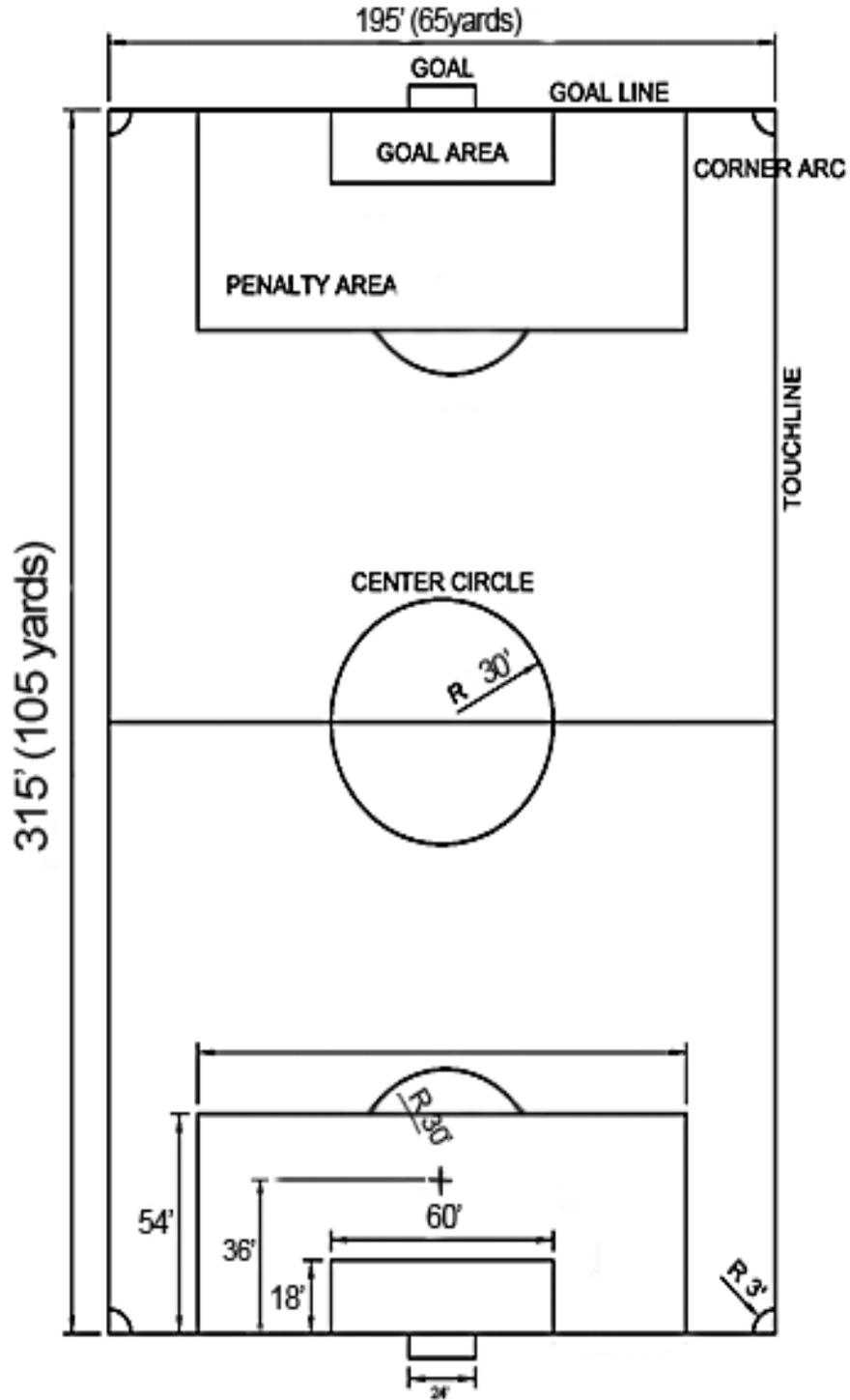
U11 - U12 FIELD

(9v9)



FULL SIZE FIELD

(11 v 11) INFO ONLY



Revised 08/01/2019