Law 16 (8 & 9)

U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION REFEREE PROGRAM

U.S. Soccer Federation Referee Program
Grade 9 Referee Course
Small Sided and Recreational Youth Training

Overview

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

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

Overview

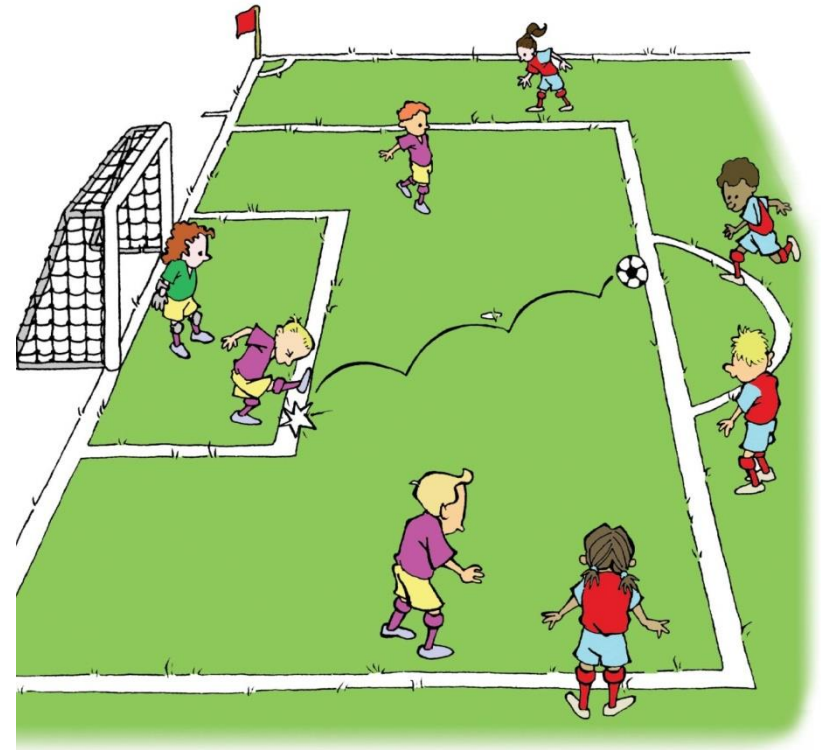**A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team.**

An attacking player cannot be offside if the ball is received directly from the goal kick.

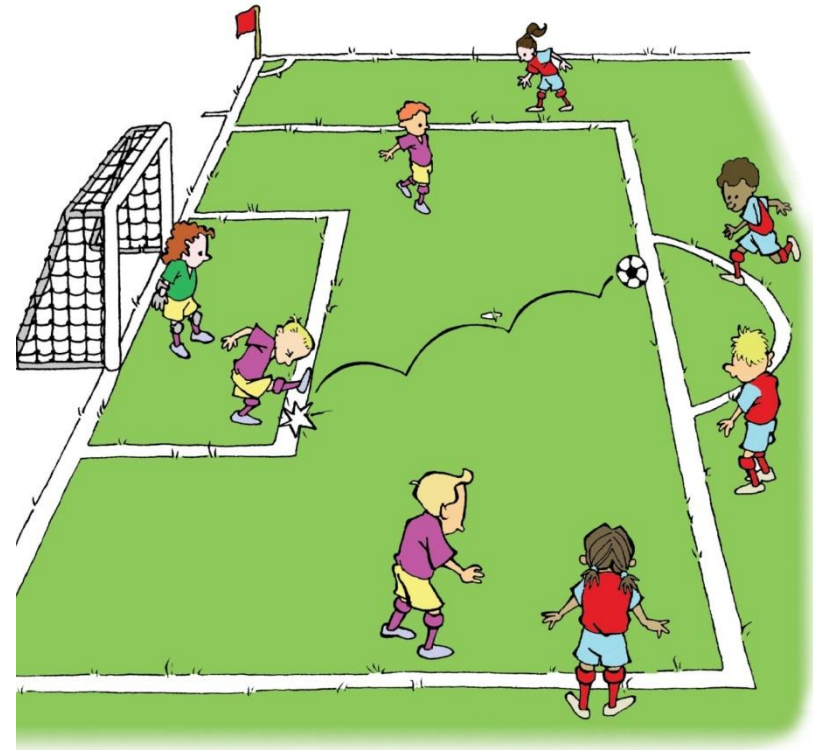**To restart play, the ball is placed anywhere within the Goal Area.**

All opposing players must remain outside the Penalty Area until the ball is in play.

Procedure

The ball is in play as soon as it is kicked and leaves the Penalty Area.

If any player from either team makes contact with the ball before it leaves the Penalty Area, the goal kick is retaken.

Infringements

If the ball is not kicked directly out of the penalty area then the goal kick is retaken.

If, after the ball has left the penalty area, the kicker touches the ball again before it has touched another player an indirect free kick (IFK) is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

The goal kick is retaken for any other infringement, such as an opponent entering the penalty area after the ball is kicked, but before it leaves the penalty area.
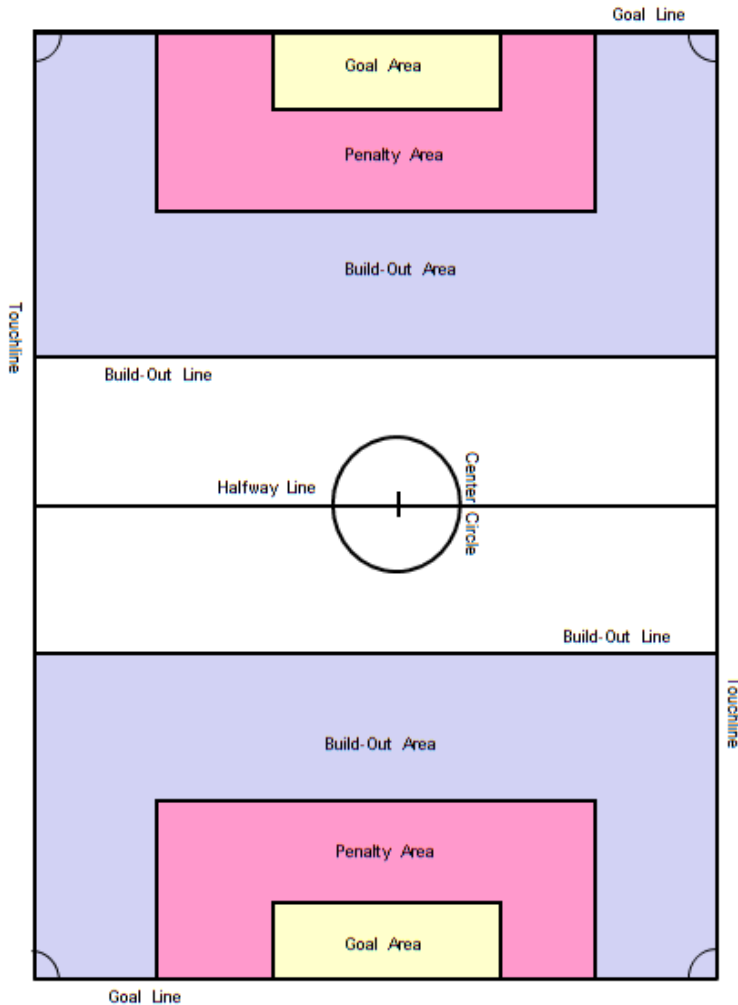
Procedure

Because small-sided and recreational youth games can have different field sizes and field markings, officials should be aware of any local rules of competition that may modify the standard goal kick procedure.

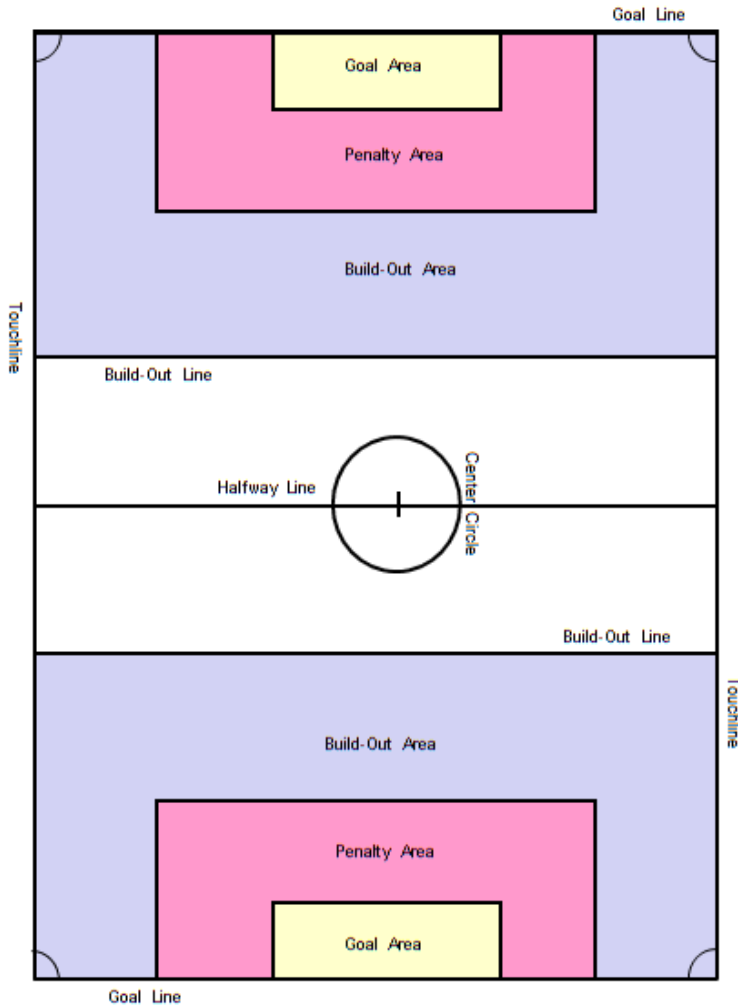# U.S. Soccer Player Development Initiative

9-U and 10-U (7v7)

- **The opposing players must move outside the Build-Out Area on all goal kicks;**

- Ball is back in play **when the ball leaves the penalty area;**

- After the ball is put back in play, the opposing team can cross the Build-Out Line and enter the opponent's Build-Out Area and play resumes as normal.

9-U and 10-U (7v7)

Opponents who enter into the Build-Out Area before the ball is put back into play are guilty of encroachment and should be admonished accordingly.

Play should be stopped and an IFK restart taken at the spot of the encroachment.

Player Management

Time wasting tactics can take place at the taking of a goal kick, usually when the winning team has the lead late in the game.

Upon being awarded a goal kick, the kicking team should not waste time by placing the ball within the goal area in preparation for the restart and then unnecessarily moving it to another location.

Player Management

Referees should consider issuing a warning and then may show a yellow card for delaying the restart of play, if the team does it again.

Referees should be aware of this tactic and use preventive techniques to keep the game flowing and to avoid issuing cautions if possible.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Review Question

93. A goal kick is awarded when the ball wholly crosses a _____ when last touched by a player from the attacking team.

A. Touch line

B. Goal line

Review Question

94. During a goal kick, are all opposing players required to be outside the penalty area until the ball is in play?

A. Yes

B. No

Review Question

95. When is the ball in play from a goal kick?

A. When it is kicked and moves

B. When it leaves the Goal Area

C. When it leaves the Penalty Area

D. Not until it has been touched by a player other than the kicker

Review Question

96. How should the referee manage time wasting during a goal kick?

A. Give a verbal warning and then issue a yellow card if the behavior continues

B. Show the kicker a straight red card

Review Question

97. In a 10-U game the opposing players must move outside the Build-Out Area on all goal kicks. As soon as the ball is kicked and moves, the opposing players are allowed to cross into the Build-Out Area.

A. True
B. False