



<u>U.S. Soccer</u> <u>Concussion Initiative</u>

<u>Heading the Ball</u> <u>Restrictions</u>





The "No Heading Rule" (as per OSYSA ByLaws) has been in effect since July 1, 2016 for **all** league or tournament **U-11 and younger** games played in <u>Ohio South.</u>



OSYSA ByLaw 20.2

- All players who are registered on or participate with any U11s or younger team are prohibited from <u>deliberately</u> striking a soccer ball with any portion of their head, (a.k.a. heading), during any game, practice, tryout, or other soccer related activity.
- If an U11s or younger player engages in heading a soccer ball during games, practices, tryouts, or other soccer related activities, contrary to the above listed prohibition, the parent(s)/guardian(s) and the player accept the risk and/or peril of doing so.







- If a player in a U11(9v9), U10 (7v7) or younger <u>age</u> <u>group</u> match <u>deliberately</u> heads the ball in a game with any portion of their head, an indirect free kick (IFK) is to be awarded to the opposing team from the spot of the infraction.
- 2) If the ball makes contact with a player's head and the player has <u>not deliberately</u> played or attempted to play the ball, then play should continue as no infraction has occurred.







- 3) A player shall <u>not</u> be cautioned nor sent-off for persistent infringement, as a result of a heading infraction.
- A player shall <u>not</u> be cautioned nor sent-off for denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity (DOGSO), as a result of a heading infraction. It is not a handling offense and it is not an offense committed against an opponent ... therefore criteria for committing a DOGSO offense does not exist.







- Heading of the ball is allowed in U12 and older <u>age</u> <u>group</u> matches without limitations.
- Referees are to enforce the heading restrictions by age group of the team in accordance with these specified rules.
- Referees will not be assessing the age of individual players on the field ... they will only enforce the rules for the <u>age group</u>.







- Advantage shall not be implemented when a heading infraction occurs which would allow play to continue. Exception: When a ball goes directly into the goal from a header by a defending player into their own goal (e.g. with no subsequent play on the ball) the goal should be awarded. This is the only time an advantage should be applied.
- This rule is primarily a SAFETY issue, which needs to be addressed immediately, such that it does not occur again.
- This is <u>not</u> an infraction where the player needs to be punished, i.e. with a caution or send-off. Again, it is a <u>self-inflicted</u> safety issue.







- It may be acceptable to have the player leave the game (much like an injury) such that the coach can talk to the player.
 - This is not a mandate ... solely at the discretion of the referee.
 - More likely to implemented, if deliberate heading is repeated.
 - Player would be allowed back in the game at the team's next substitution time.
 - Again, this is not intended to be a punishment, but instead a teaching moment.







- As a referee or an AR you must determine if ball and head contact was a deliberate act by the player.
 Ball to head ... not deliberate
 Head to ball ... deliberate
- Similar to determining a handling foul ... expect to hear "Headball, Ref", as an added complaint from the sidelines.