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LAW CHANGES 2013-2014



U.S. Soccer Federation Referee Program
Law and Interpretation Changes for 2013/2014
June 2013

2014 Memorandum In-Class – State ReCert – CJK.ppt

U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION REFEREE PROGRAM



LAW CHANGES 2013-2014

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MEMORANDUM No Longer Exists

Replaced with:



A monthly e-mail being sent out
to all USSoccer officials

Postings on “Resource Center”



LAW CHANGES 2013-2014

- State Referee Clinic Session -

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LOTG ITEMS

Change ... Law 3 ... Number of nominated substitutes

New ... Goal-Line Technology Criteria

Law 1, IFAB Decision 2

Law 2, IFAB Decision 3

Law 5, IFAB Decision 1

Law 10

Law 10 ... Interpretations & Guidelines for Referees

New ... Criteria for The Additional Assistant Referee

Duties & Assistance

Interpretations & Guidelines for Referees

- **Duties & Responsibilities**
- **Positioning & Teamwork**
- **Signaling**

Offside Clarification ... Interpretations & Guidelines for Referees

- **Interfering with an opponent**
- **Gaining an advantage**



LAW 3 CHANGE

PREVIOUS:

The rules of the competition must state how many substitutes may be **nominated**, from three (3) up to a maximum of **seven (7)**.

NEW:

The rules of the competition must state how many substitutes may be **nominated**, from three (3) up to a maximum of **twelve (12)**.



Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

LAW 1 - DECISION 2:

Where goal-line technology (GLT) is used, modifications to the goal frame may be allowed. They must be in accordance with the specifications stipulated in the FIFA Quality Programme for GLT and according to the above description, "Goals".



Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

LAW 2 - DECISION 3:

Where goal-line technology (GLT) is used, balls with integrated technology are allowed, but they must either be "FIFA APPROVED", "FIFA INSPECTED" or "INTERNATIONAL MATCHBALL STANDARD" (see "Decision 1").



Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

LAW 5 - DECISION 3:

Where goal-line technology (GLT) is used (subject to the respective competition rules), the referee has the duty to test the technology's functionality before the match. The tests to be performed are set out in the FIFA Quality Programme for GLT Testing Manual. If the technology does not function in accordance with the Testing Manual, the referee must not use the GLT system and must report this incident to the respective authority.



Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

LAW 10

Goal-line technology (GLT)

GLT systems may be used for the purpose of verifying whether a goal has been scored to support the referee's decision. The use of GLT must be stipulated in the respective competition rules.



Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

LAW 10 – Interpretations & Guidelines

Principles of GLT

- GLT applies solely to the goal line and only to determine whether a goal has been scored
- The GLT system must be in accordance with the FIFA Quality Programme for GLT
- The indication of whether a goal has been scored must be immediate and automatically confirmed within one second
- The indication of whether a goal has been scored will be communicated by the GLT system only to the match officials (via the referee's watch, by vibration and visual signal)



Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

LAW 10 – Interpretations & Guidelines

Requirements and specifications of GLT

If GLT is used in competition matches, the competition organizers must ensure that the system meets the requirements set out in the FIFA Quality Programme for GLT Testing Manual. This manual must be approved by the International Football Association Board. An independent testing institute must verify the accuracy and functionality of the different technology providers' systems according to the Testing Manual.



LOTG - GAME OFFICIALS

The Additional Assistant Referee

Additional assistant referees may be appointed under the competition rules.

They must be active referees of the highest category available.

The competition rules must state the procedure to be followed when a referee is unable to continue, and whether:

1. the fourth official takes over as the referee, or
2. the senior additional assistant referee takes over as the referee, with the fourth official becoming an additional assistant referee



The Additional Assistant Referee

Duties

Where appointed, the additional assistant referees, subject to the decision of the referee, are to indicate:

- when the whole of the ball leaves the field of play over the goal line
- which team is entitled to a corner kick or goal kick
- when misconduct or any other incident occurs out of the view of the referee
- when offences have been committed whenever the additional assistant referees have a better view than the referee, particularly inside the penalty area
- whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper moves off the goal line before the ball is kicked and if the ball crosses the line



The Additional Assistant Referee

Assistance

The additional assistant referees also help the referee to control the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game but the final decision will always be taken by the referee.

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



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Duties and responsibilities

The additional assistant referees help the referee to control the match in accordance with the Laws of the Game. They also assist the referee in all other matters involving the running of the match at the request and direction of the referee. This commonly includes such matters as:

- inspecting the field, the balls used and players' equipment
- determining if problems with equipment or bleeding have been resolved
- maintaining back-up records of time, goals and misconduct



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Positioning and teamwork

1. **General positioning during the match**

The additional assistant referees' position is behind the goal line.

The additional assistant referees are not allowed to enter the field of play unless there are exceptional circumstances.



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Positioning and teamwork

1. **General positioning during the match**

PICTURE



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Positioning and teamwork

2. Goal kick

The additional assistant referees must check if the ball is placed inside the goal area. If the ball is not placed correctly, the additional assistant referee must communicate this to the referee.



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Positioning and teamwork

3. Penalty kick

The additional assistant referee must be positioned at the intersection of the goal line and the goal area, and the assistant referee should take up a position in line with the second-last defender.



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Positioning and teamwork

4. Kicks from the penalty mark

The additional assistant referees must be positioned at each intersection of the goal line and the goal area, to the right and left of the goal respectively.

The additional assistant referees are responsible for indicating to the referee when the whole of the ball has passed over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar.



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Positioning and teamwork

5. “Goal – no goal” situations

The additional assistant referee must communicate to the referee when a goal has been scored.



The Additional Assistant Referee

Interpretations & Guidelines

Signalling system for the additional assistant referees

The additional assistant referees will use a radio communication system only and not flags to communicate decisions to the referee.

In the event of a breakdown of the radio communication system, the additional assistant referees will use an electronic signal beep flagstick to indicate their decisions.

As a general rule, the additional assistant referee must not give obvious hand signals. However, in some instances, a discreet hand signal may give valuable support to the referee. The hand signal should have a clear meaning. The meaning should have been discussed and agreed upon in the pre-match discussion.



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

FIFA Tweaked

... Did Not Change ...

The Offside Law 11



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

In the context of Law 11 – Offside, the following definitions apply:

PREVIOUS:

- “interfering with an opponent” means preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent’s line of vision or **movements or making a gesture or movement which, in the opinion of the referee, deceives or distracts an opponent.**

NEW:

- “interfering with an opponent” means 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.**



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

PREVIOUS:

- Any movement by player in an offside position that caused a defender to move (in the opinion of the referee) was the act of becoming actively involved by means of “interfering with an opponent”.

NEW:

- challenging an opponent for the ball is the act of the player moving toward the ball and causing the defender to react (or move). Such a challenge by a player in an offside position is the act of becoming actively involved by means of “interfering with an opponent”.

Law remains the same ... Only language “tweaked”



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

In the context of Law 11 – Offside, the following definitions apply:

PREVIOUS:

- “gaining an advantage by being in that position” means playing a ball that rebounds to him off the goalpost or the crossbar having been in an offside position or playing a ball that rebounds to him off an opponent having been in an offside position.



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

FIFA **tweaked** **Did Not Change** ...the Offside Law 11.

UEFA Commentary:

In principle, **Law 11 remains the same**, but FIFA wanted the interpretation of “gaining an advantage in being in an offside position” to be **clarified (NOT CHANGED)**.



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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Interpretations of the LOTG

In the context of Law 11 – Offside, the following definitions apply:

NEW:

- “gaining an advantage by being in that position” means playing a ball
 - i. that rebounds **or is deflected** to him off the goalpost, crossbar or an opponent having been in an offside position
 - ii. that rebounds, is deflected or is played to him from a deliberate save by an opponent having been in an offside position

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



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

NEW:

- i. that rebounds **or is deflected to him off** the goalpost, crossbar or **an opponent** having been in an offside position.

This wording just accentuates what we have been saying for years **“gaining an advantage” includes playing a ball from any deflection (deliberate or not), which in the opinion of the referee, is not a controlled play No change.**



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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Interpretations of the LOTG

NEW:

- ii. that rebounds, is deflected or is played to him from a deliberate save by an opponent having been in an offside position

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

This is a special case circumstance where “gaining an advantage” shall also include playing a ball after a defender who, in the opinion of the referee, does make a controlled play of the ball while in the act of making a deliberate save.



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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UEFA Commentary

Gaining an advantage from being in an offside position now ARs and Referees should consider the nature of the play of the defender, because if the defender made a deliberate play, the outcome of the play doesn't matter – with the exception of a 'save' – and so being in an offside position and gaining an advantage from being in an offside position is not an offence any more.

In other words, there are fewer ways the defense can be bailed out by the offside rule.

It's all pretty esoteric stuff, and for most of your soccer-viewing life, these interpretations will be irrelevant.



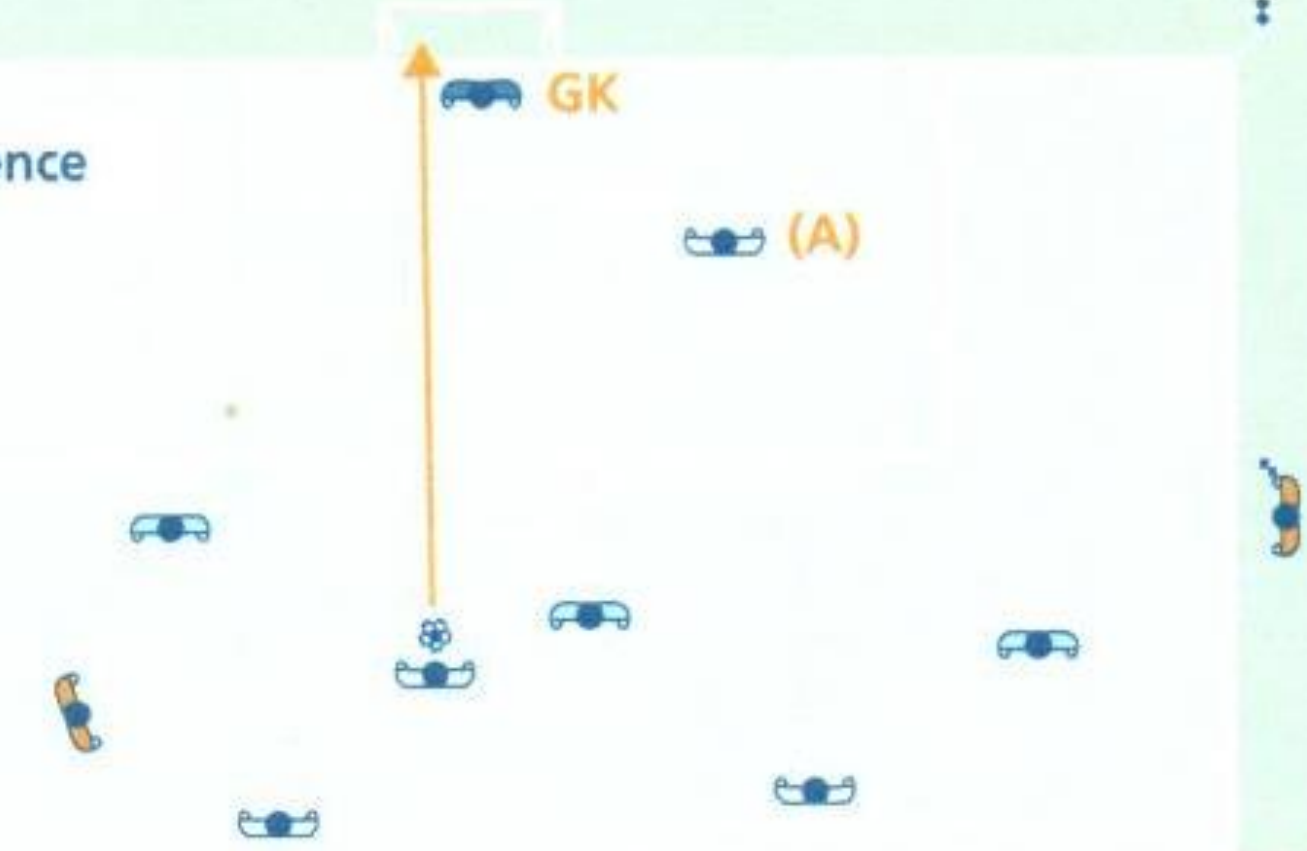
Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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Interfering with an opponent

Not offside offence

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player





Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

ILLUSTRATION 7:

PREVIOUS:

An attacker in an offside position (A) is not obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision or ~~making a gesture or movement which deceives or distracts him.~~

NEW:

An attacker in an offside position (A) is not obstructing the goalkeeper's line of vision or **challenging an opponent for the ball.**



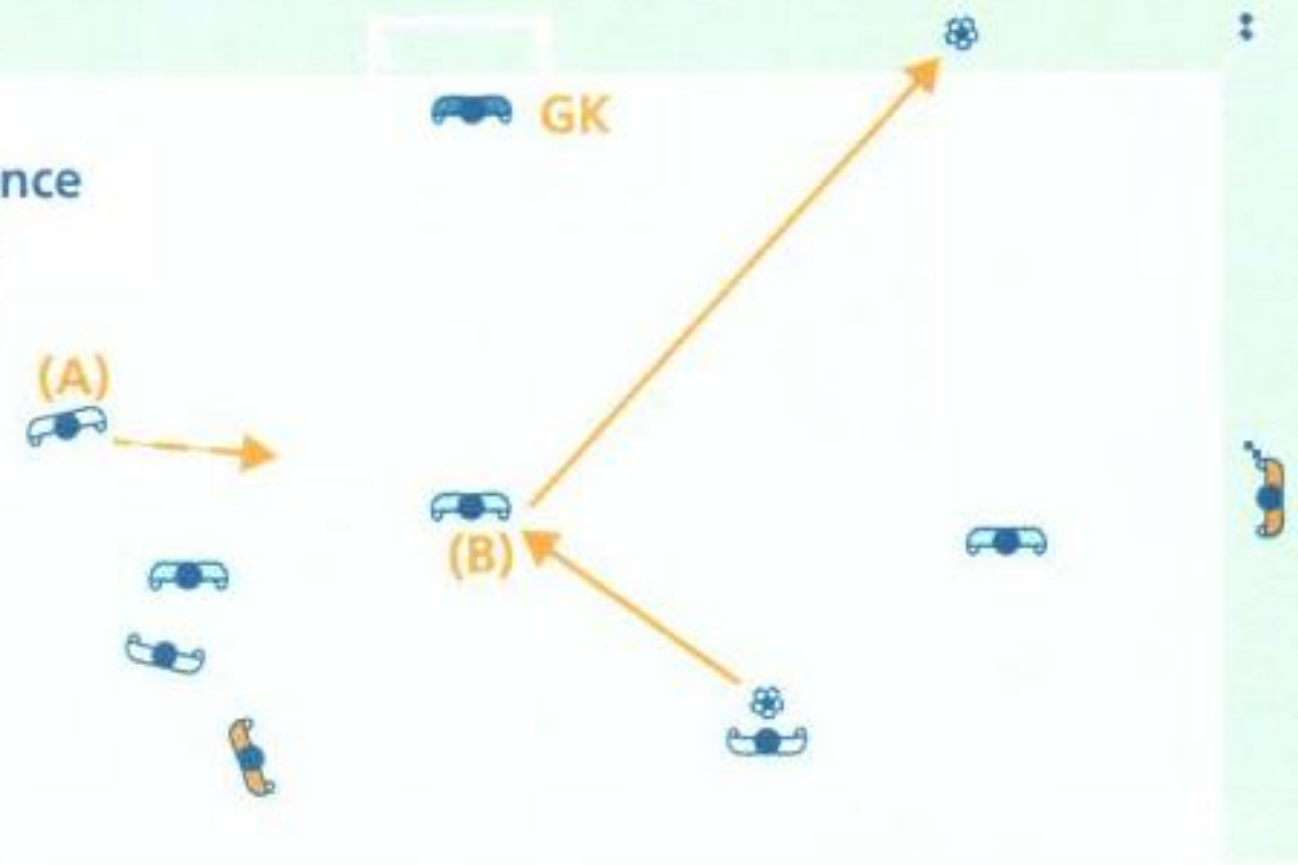
Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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Interfering with an opponent

Not offside offence
Corner kick

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player





Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

ILLUSTRATION 8:

PREVIOUS:

An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball but he does not prevent the opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.

(A) is **not** ~~making any gesture or movement which deceives or distracts (B).~~

NEW:

An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball but he does not prevent the opponent from playing or being able to play the ball.

(A) is **not** **challenging an opponent (B) for the ball.**



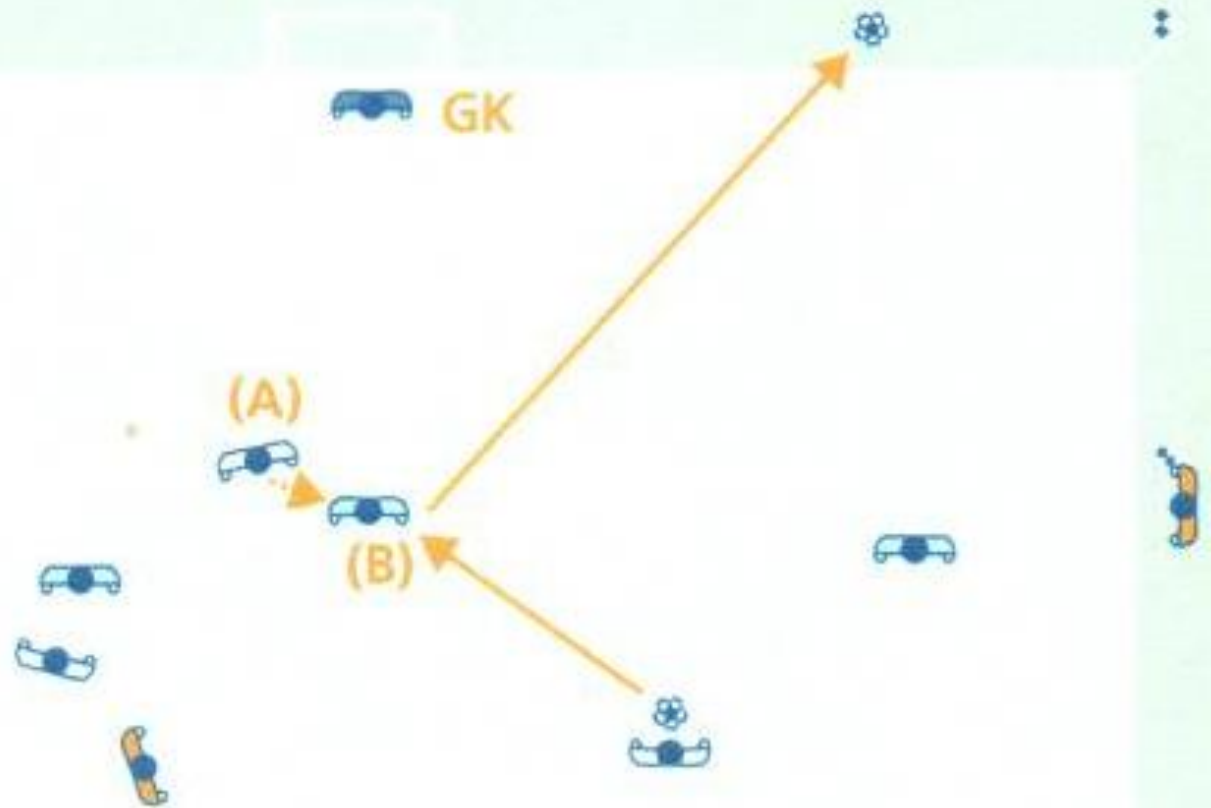
Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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Interfering with an opponent

Offside offence

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player





Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

ILLUSTRATION 9:

PREVIOUS:

An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball preventing the opponent (B) from playing or being able to play the ball.

(A) is ~~making a gesture or movement which deceives or distracts (B).~~

NEW:

An attacker **in an offside position** (A) runs towards the ball preventing the opponent (B) from playing or being able to play the ball **by challenging the opponent for the ball.**

(A) is **challenging an opponent (B) for the ball.**



Law 11 - OFFSIDE

10

Gaining advantage

Offside offence

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player





Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

ILLUSTRATION 10:

PREVIOUS:

The shot by a teammate (A) rebounds from the goalkeeper to (B) who is penalized for **playing the ball** having previously been **in an offside position**.

NEW:

An attacker **in an offside position** (B) is penalized for **playing or touching the ball** that rebounds, **is deflected or is played to him** from **a deliberate save by** the goalkeeper having been **in an offside position when the ball was last touched or is played by a teammate**.



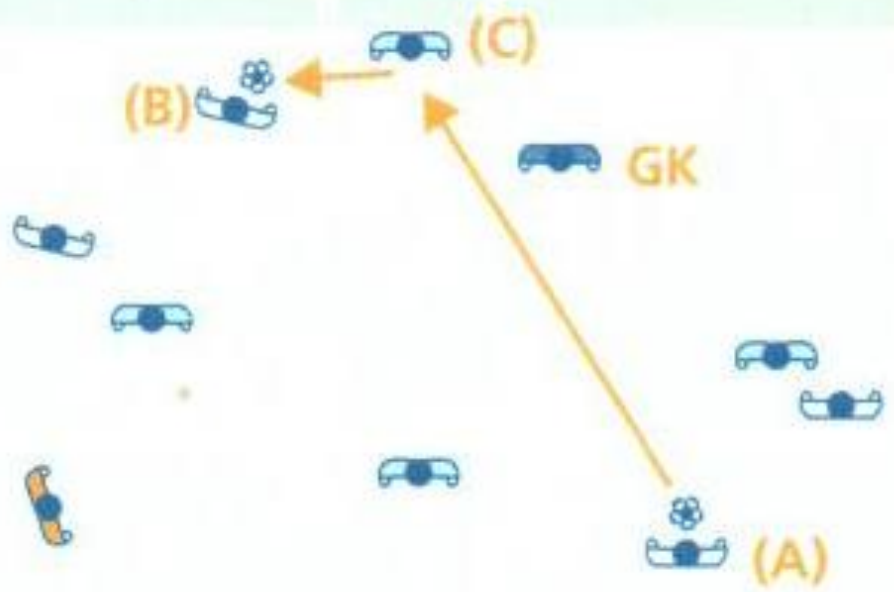
Law 11 - OFFSIDE

11

Gaining advantage

Offside offence

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player





Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

NEW ILLUSTRATION 11:

NEW:

An attacker **in an offside position** (B) is penalized for **playing or touching the ball** that rebounds, is deflected or is played to him from a deliberate save by a player from the defending team (C) having been **in an offside position** when the ball was last touched or is played by a team-mate.



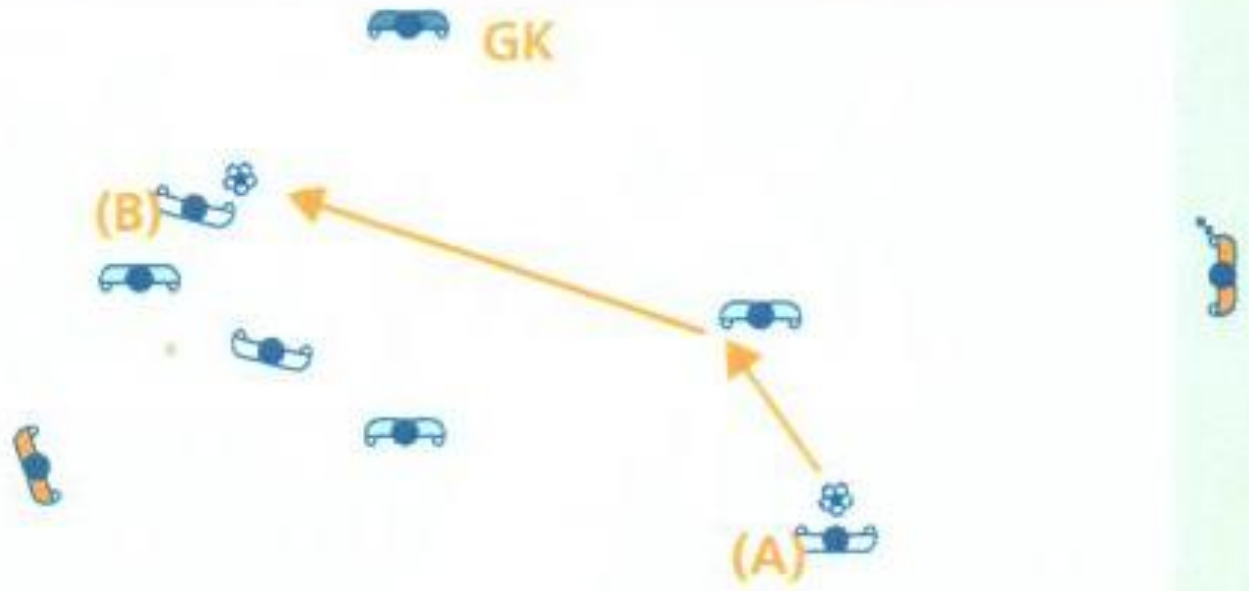
Law 11 - OFFSIDE

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Gaining advantage

Offside offence

	Goalkeeper
	Defender
	Attacker
	Referee
	Movement of the ball
	Movement of the player





Law 11 - OFFSIDE

Interpretations of the LOTG

ILLUSTRATION 13: (Previously Illustration 12)

PREVIOUS:

The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds off an opponent to attacker (B) who is penalized for **playing the ball** having previously been **in an offside position**.

NEW:

The shot by a team-mate (A) rebounds off **or is deflected by** an opponent to attacker (B) who is penalized for **playing or touching the ball** having previously been **in an offside position**.