



2024-25 NFHS SOCCER RULES POWERPOINT

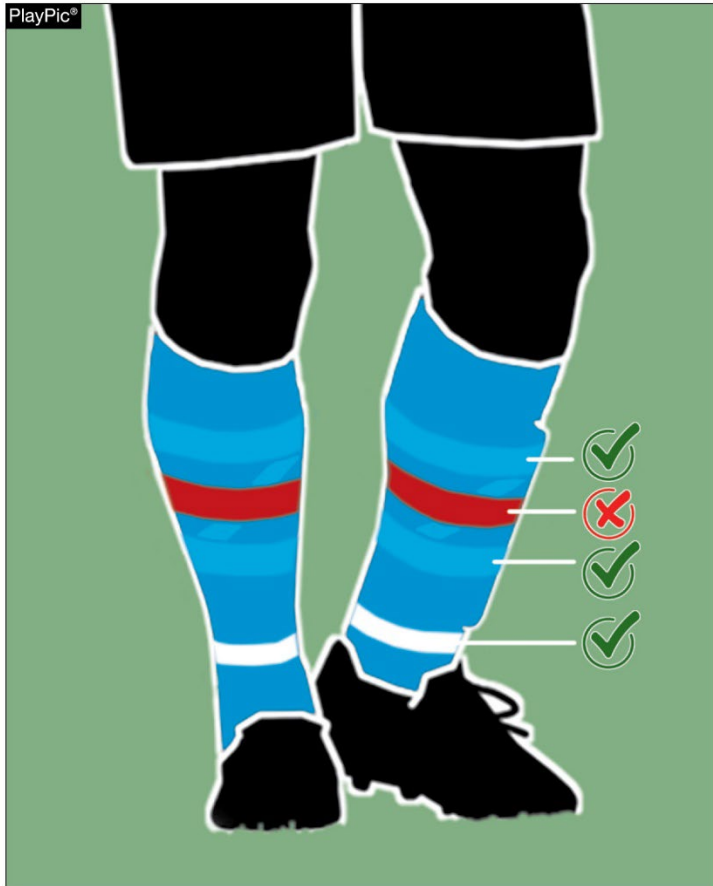


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REQUIRED UNIFORM

4-1-4d



If tape or a similar material (stays/straps) is applied externally to the socks **above the ankle**, it shall be a similar color as that part of the sock to which it is applied.

Below the ankle, tape or similar material may be any color.



FOULS AND MISCONDUCT RULE 12



The rule on Fouls and Misconduct has been revised to eliminate duplicate language and improve usability. Sections have been rearranged to enhance ease of reference. Red card offenses have been ordered by relative level of severity.

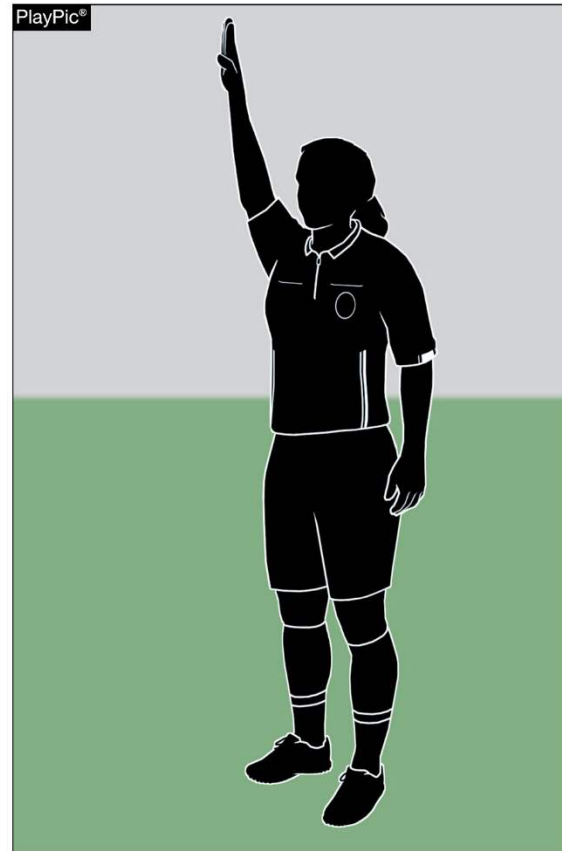


FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

RULE 12



DIRECT FREE KICK



INDIRECT FREE KICK

Direct and Indirect free kick fouls have their own sections now in the rules.



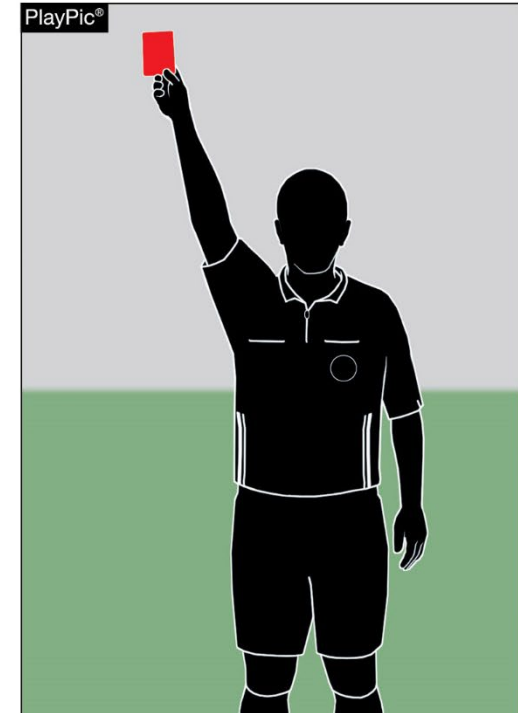
FOULS AND MISCONDUCT RULE 12

Terminology Changes

Wording was updated to reflect national terminology.



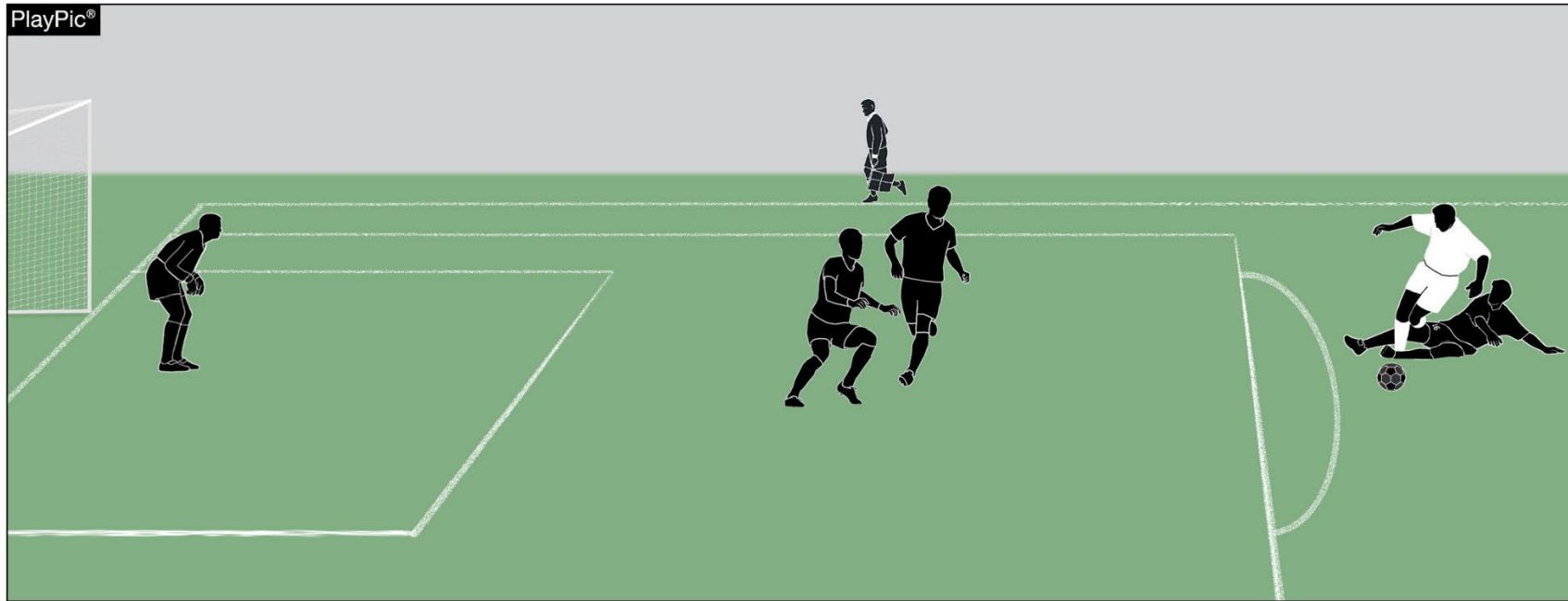
The term “obstruction” has been replaced by the term “impeding.”



The term “disqualification” has been replaced by the term “ejection.”

FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

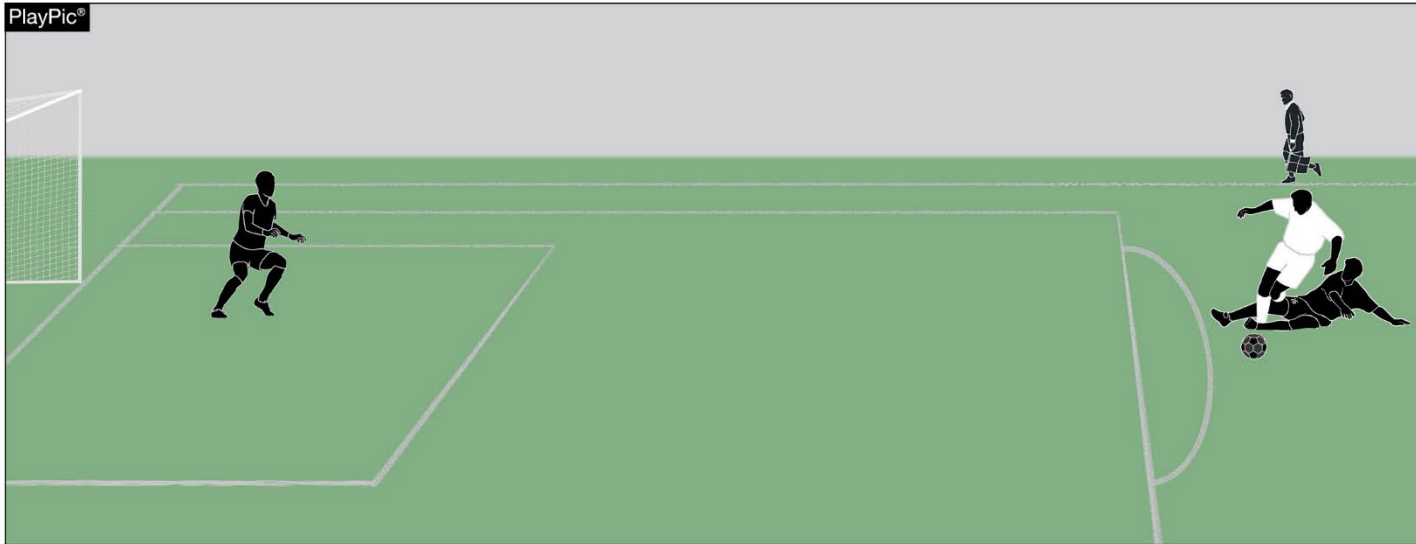
RULE 12



Rule 12 now includes the criteria for Stopping a Promising Attack (SPA) in Section 8.

FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

RULE 12



Article 4 in 12-8 provides guidance that all elements must be satisfied for obvious goal-scoring opportunities:

- Distance between the offense and the goal,
- General direction of play,
- Likelihood of keeping control of the ball,
- Location and number of defenders.



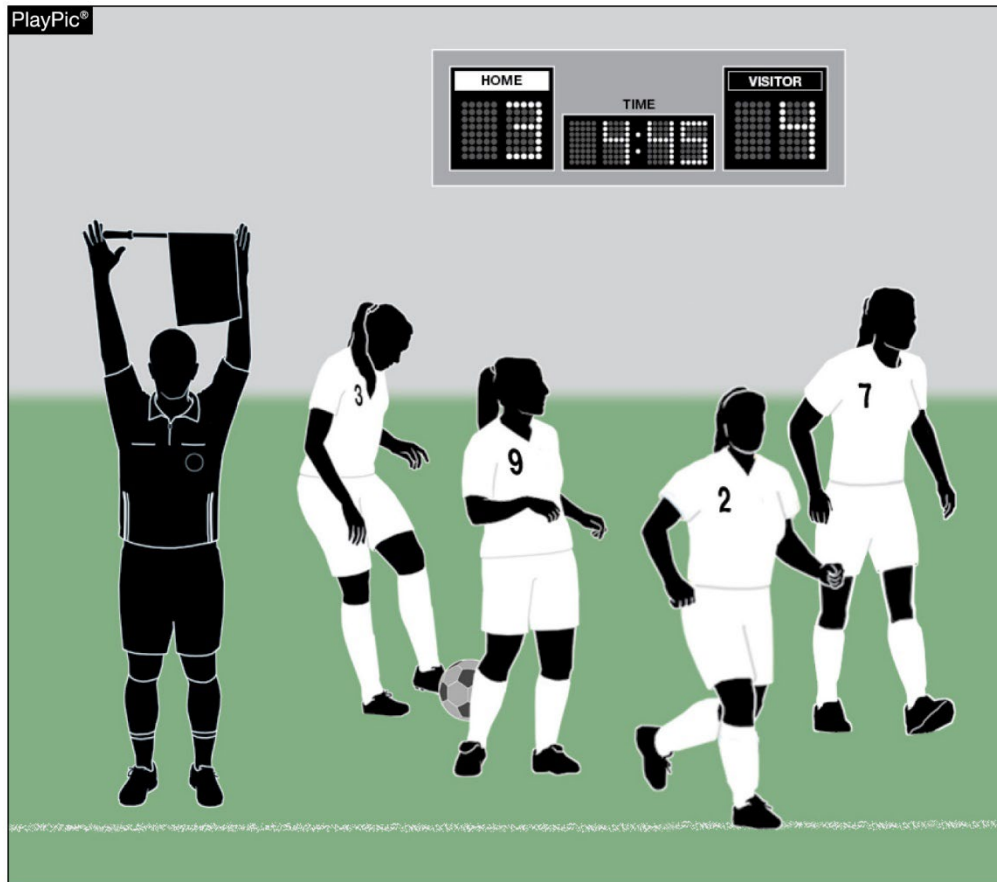
EDITORIAL CHANGES



**PLAY.
PERFORM.
COMPETE.
TOGETHER.**



TIME – OUT AND IN 7-4-3



The clock shall be stopped when a substitute by the team in the lead is beckoned onto the field in the final five minutes of regulation or overtime.



TIMER 6-2-3



The official timer shall start or stop the timing device as per 7-4 when signaled to do so by the referee.

This change removes a duplicate reference to timer duties.



MISCONDUCT

12-5-1f15, 5-1-2



Amended language related to prohibition of players, coaches, bench personnel or officials related to the use of alcohol, tobacco or controlled or illicit substance(s) for non-medicinal purposes beginning with arrival at the competition site until departure following the completion of the contest.

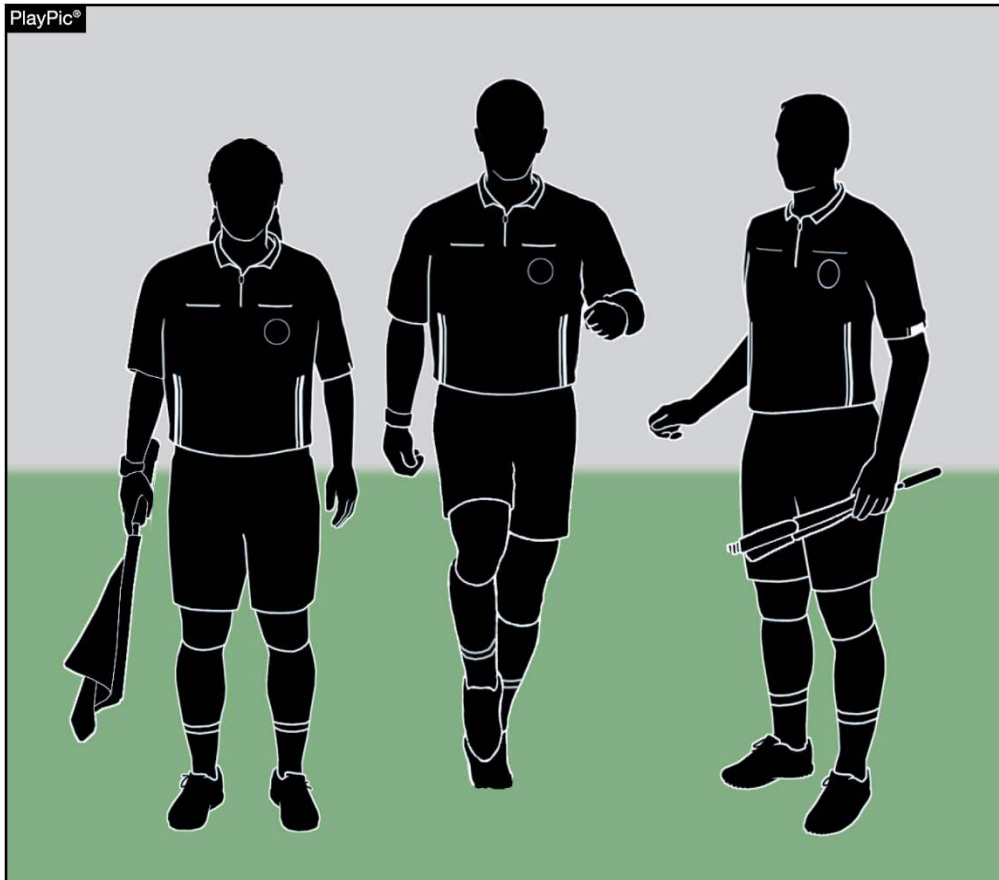


POINTS OF EMPHASIS



**PLAY.
PERFORM.
COMPETE.
TOGETHER.**

OFFICIAL'S TOOLBOX FOR GAME MANAGEMENT



Referees have a variety of skills, techniques and strategies within their “toolbox” to effectively officiate a match and maintain control over players, coaches and the game environment.

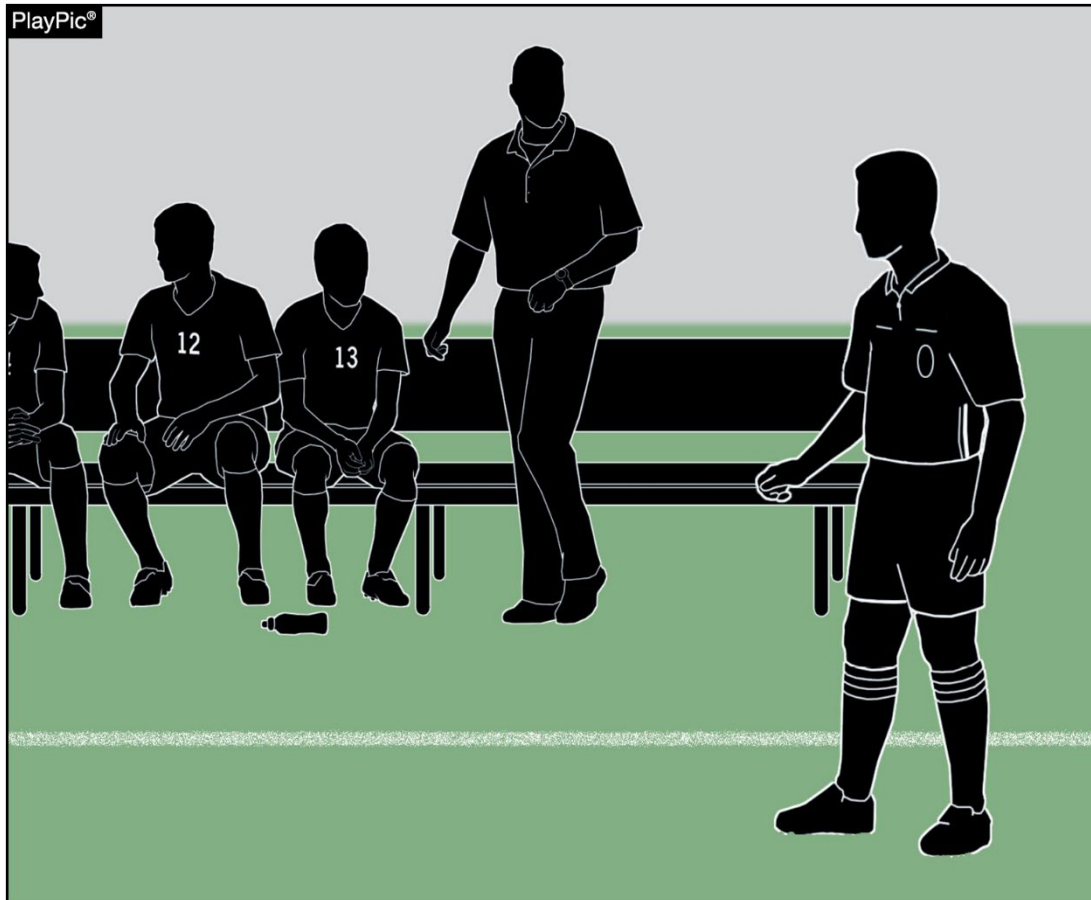
OFFICIAL'S TOOLBOX FOR GAME MANAGEMENT



These tools include:

- Communication – Using verbal and non-verbal cues to convey decision, instructions, warnings and working with game site administration to facilitate a positive game environment.
- Game control – Using authority to manage the tempo and flow of the game, intervening to calm tensions, prevent conflicts and address unsporting behavior.

OFFICIAL'S TOOLBOX FOR GAME MANAGEMENT



- Development – With the explanation of misconduct, both coaches and officials should approach interactions with respect and maintain professionalism.
- Adaptability – Referees must adapt to changing circumstances and adjust their officiating style based on the level of play, the behavior of players and unexpected developments during the match.

STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



The strategy of tactically fouling with the aim to interrupt the attacking team's progress without necessarily denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity is a form of misconduct.

Rule 12 highlights the importance of discerning the nature of these types of tactical offenses for consistent and fair officiating.

STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



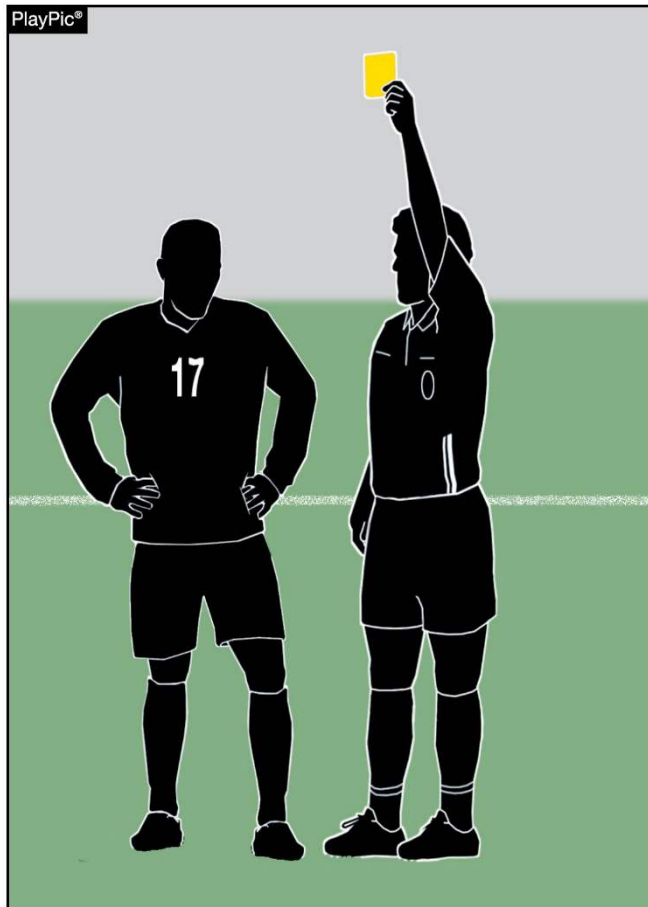
Fouls that stop a promising attack (SPA)

- might not be severe in nature,
- but the offense's impact on the attacking team's potential needs to be recognized and dealt with accordingly.

Officials need to understand

- to understand the nuanced dynamics of play,
- maintain a tactical awareness of the phase of play, and
- recognize SPA incidents.

STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK

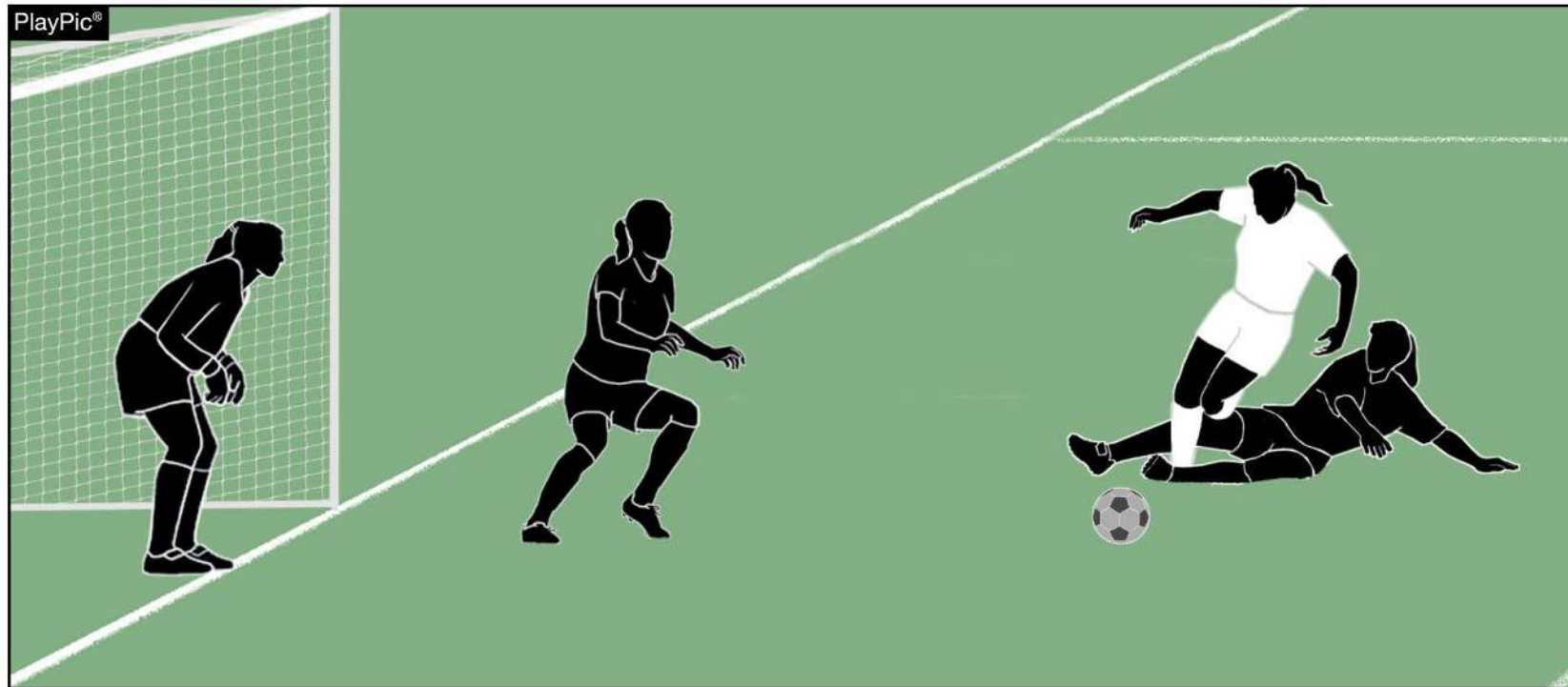


Referees are tasked with evaluating multiple factors to determine the promise of an attack, encompassing elements like:

- Player positioning,
- Ball control,
- Defensive presence,
- Team's pace.

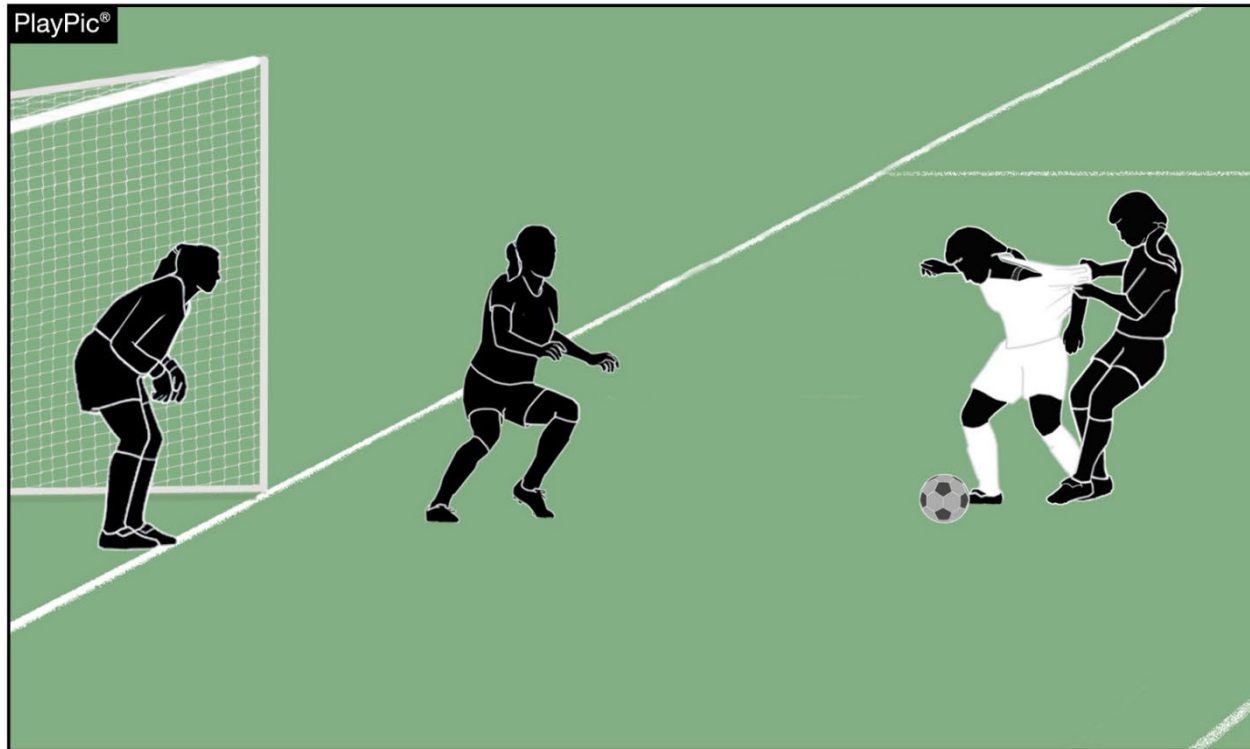
Any foul disrupting a promising attack is considered misconduct, warranting a caution and a yellow card for the offending player.

STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



If SPA occurs within the offender's penalty area, and the foul is an attempt to play the ball, the player is not cautioned if the referee awards a penalty kick.

STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



In other SPA circumstances inside the penalty area (e.g., holding, pulling, pushing, no possibility to play the ball, etc.) the offending player must be cautioned.

AFTER A GOAL



After a goal is scored, officials must stay alert. In addition to administrative tasks, officials must be vigilant for any signs of tension or potential misconduct and address issues promptly to prevent situations from escalating.

Key aspects include:

- Officials need to work as a team to determine if the goal was, in fact, scored properly.
- Identifying and addressing any unsporting actions or misconduct.

AFTER A GOAL



- The officiating crew must monitor players for excessive or inappropriate behavior, such as taunting, or potential confrontations, dissent or other provocative actions.

AFTER A GOAL



Officials should focus on the players, recognize situations that could lead to conflicts, be present and proactive in their responses, and deal with misconduct appropriately.