

# Point of Emphasis

Checking Passes – Documenting Cards

Slide Tackling

Applying Advantage

Issues from the “Games”

Question and Answers

# CDYSL Procedures

- Feedback from CDYSL
- Checking player passes
- Turn backs
- Communications

# Slide Tackling

A **sliding tackle** or **slide tackle** is a tackle in soccer in which a player attempts to take the ball away from an opposing player by:

1. deliberately leaving his feet
2. sliding along the ground with one leg extended

In an attempt to:

- a. push the ball away from the opposing player and/or
- b. gain control of the ball.

# Slide Tackling

- Unless specified by league rules, slide tackling is allowed under FIFA laws.
- CDYSL only prohibits sliding tackling in the Under 8 divisions

# Slide Tackles

- Important Points to remember
  - Sliding tackles can often be sources of controversy, particularly when:
    - players being tackled fall over the tackler's foot
    - the ball is stopped by the tackler's foot
    - penalties, free kicks and cards are or are not assessed.

# Slide Tackles

- Points to consider
- Although a sliding tackle is not in itself foul play, there are a number of fouls that may commonly occur during the execution of a sliding tackle.

# Slide Tackles - Fouls and misconduct associated with slide tackles

When a player

- tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball;
- plays in a manner considered by the referee to be *careless, reckless or using excessive force by even when the player makes contact with the ball:*
  - kicking or attempting to kick an opponent;
  - tripping or attempting to trip an opponent;
  - raising his/her cleats perpendicular to the field exposing the studs.

# Slide Tackles - Fouls and misconduct associated with slide tackles

When a player

- plays in a dangerous manner
- completes a slide tackle "which endangers the safety of an opponent (yellow/red card)
- Slide tackles from behind or with both legs extended should be considered serious foul play punishable with red card due to the potential injury and danger to other players

# Slide Tackles – Final Consideration when judging a slide tackle

- Given the high skilled necessary to properly accomplish a sliding tackle, referees should:

# Slide Tackles – Final Consideration when judging a slide tackle

- The younger the athlete more likely the player attempting the slide tackle will trip, kick or interfere with the opponent due to physical abilities and judgment, thus committing a foul punishable by a free kick

# Slide Tackles – Final Consideration when judging a slide tackle

- be highly attuned to the level and skill of the player when judging a sliding tackle

## Slide Tackles – Final Consideration when judging a slide tackle

- Where and how is the slide tackle used?
- The skill of the tackled player to jump over the tackle, thus minimizing the potential of contact

# Slide Tackles

- The position of the tacklers:
  - Body
  - Arms
  - Trail leg
  - Feet/shoes

# Slide Tackles – Demonstration of a slide tackle

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70KyI1mDRsc&feature=related>

# Advantage

- **Ask a Referee** May 15, 2008
- **ADVANTAGE AND THE “4 Ps”**
- <http://www.askasoccerreferee.com/?p=295>

# Advantage

- “All advantage decisions are at the discretion of the referee, based solely on his or her judgment as to the specific circumstances of each individual offense”.
- “Most of the time, an advantage decision cannot be second-guessed to do so would require knowing what would have happened in the absence of the decision.”
- “Either giving it or not giving it could be effective but it can seldom be described as “wrong.”

# Advantage

- “It is almost impossible to put together a brief scenario and then expect anyone, no matter how experienced or expert, to definitively state that an advantage decision would be right or wrong”
- “The number and complexity of the factors going into making the decision are too great to permit this”

# Advantage

- “It is usually more advisable to actually see a presentation (such as on the “4 Ps”) for oneself than to listen to or read about second, third, or fourth hand recollections of it from other parties. The presentation itself is the only official position of USSF on the matter — everything else is personal opinion, filtered through potentially faulty memories”.

# Advantage

- Advantage and the 4 P's

# Advantage

## Possession – First “P”

- Most important P
- Active and Credible Control by player fouled or teammate
- Add second “P” - Potential

# Advantage

- Possession + Potential
  - Potential
- The probability (likelihood) of continuing an immediate (no break in possession) and dangerous (possibility of success) attack on an opponents goal

# Advantage

- Two more “P”:

- Personnel and Proximity

- These are not independent but are used to assess potential

# Advantage

- Possession + Potential

Assess

Personnel

The number and skill of the attackers relative to the number and skill of the defenders at the time of (or immediately after – within 2-3 seconds) of the violation

# Advantage

## Possession + Potential

Assess

## Proximity

- The distance (attacking third; Middle third; defensive third) from the opponents goal
- The closer to the goal the more likelihood of “Potential”

# Advantage

- Attacking Third – High Probability
- Middle Third – Moderate Probability
- Defensive Third – Low Probability

# Advantage

- Conclusions:
- When evaluating Advantage using the 4 “P” one should take into account

# Advantage

- **Players** – Skill, Sophistication and Experience
- **Teams** – Strategy and Team Work
- **Game** – Timing, Field Conditions, Level of Competition, Temperature of the game
- **Ourselves** Authority, Control, Personality, Careful thought

# Advantage

- Conclusions:
- When evaluating Advantage using the 4 “P” one should take into account

# Advantage

- It is not automatic
- Should be used after careful consideration
- Do not use to cover a failure to act on a violation with whistling the proper foul

# Advantage

- Do not fail to punish any misconduct at the next stoppage
- Carefully consider advantage if there is a high probability of retaliation

# Advantage

- Careful consideration of using advantage after a “bad” challenge
- Avoid using the word “play” except when applying advantage

# Advantage

- A copy of the official presentation: Advantage and the 4Ps can be found at the following address:

<http://www.askasoccerreferee.com/?p=295>

# Issues from the “Games”

- THE REFEREE’S AUTHORITY TO INSPECT PLAYER EQUIPMENT **May 5, 2011 Ask the Referee**

Referees responsibility with regard to Jewelry

**USSF answer (May 5, 2011):**

# Issues from the “Games”

- “Under Law 4 (see Interpretations) covering items of jewelry is forbidden:
  - “Using tape to cover jewelry is not acceptable.”
  - If any covering (including but not limited to tape) is being used by a player in a place where such a covering is not normally expected and where jewelry is often found, the referee has an obligation to ensure that the player is not hiding illegal equipment and should approach the player in the same manner as would be used in any jewelry situation:
    - “I need to see what is under the tape. You have the right to refuse but, under these circumstances, I have the obligation to not allow you to play.” Tape is, after all and by itself, “equipment” and, as such, needs to be inspected to ensure that it (or whatever is under it) is not dangerous”

# Issues from the “Games”

- Law 4 tells us:

- Safety

A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to himself or another player (including any kind of jewelry).

# Issues from the “Games”

- USSF provided the following answer on December 15, 2010, regarding jewelry:
- “There is no “FIFA” definition of anything in the Laws. The definitions are all made by the International Football Association Board (IFAB), the people who make the Laws, of which FIFA is a member. And they do not define jewelry for the simple reason that jewelry is jewelry, a decorative (usually) piece of adornment worn to enhance one’s beauty or to plug some product or cause. All jewelry is prohibited by the IFAB in Law 4, no matter what its appearance may be. Jewelry in any form is dangerous, which is why the IFAB has prohibited it; players’ hair or fingers may be caught and severely injured.

# Issues from the “Games”

- USSF provided the following answer on December 15, 2010, regarding jewelry:
- “Jewelry includes (but is not limited to) “team spirit” strings; beads of any sort (worn in hair or on strings or leather, etc.); any adornment (including watches) worn on the wrist; rings with crowns or projections; adornment worn along the upper or lower arm; earrings of any sort (including “starter” earrings)l tongue studs; any visible body piercing; rubber, leather, plastic or other “bands” worn in reference to some sort of cause,

# Issues from the “Games”

- USSF provided the following answer on December 15, 2010, regarding jewelry:
- “The only jewelry that is permitted in the United States is (a) medic-alert jewelry for the purpose of aiding emergency medical personnel in treating injured players and (b) certain religious items that are not dangerous, are required by the religion to be worn, and not likely to provide the player with an unfair advantage (and even for the religious items, the player must have permission from the competition to wear it).
- “In short: No jewelry is allowed.”

# Issues from the “Games”

## ● Substitution

- As the age group increases more attention to the law, but beginning early will “teach” the future player
- Not following the law is not the “way” to deal with excessive substitution
- Substitution is allowed at all stoppages i.e. ball into touch; over goal line, fouls, referee stoppages; goals, injuries.

# Issues from the “Games”

## ● Substitution

- Teams have the right to substitute including allowing the substitute to move to their intended position before a restart
- The referee can add time to compensate for time loss to substitution

# Issues from the “Games”

- Referees
- Watch play and players not ball –  
Corner/Goal Kicks
- Keep Moving – Trotting is better than walking  
and sprinting – This applies to both Referee and  
Assistant Referees

# Issues from the “Games”

## ● Referees

### ● Explain or Not to Explain?

- It is not required, but does it
  - Improve the game?
  - Clarify the decisions for younger players?
  - Reduce conflict or temperature?
  - Interfere with your attention?
  - Follow the Laws of the Game and FIFA interpretations?
  - Are you 100% sure of your answer?

# Issues from the “Games”

## ● Assistant Referees

- Stay with second to last defender or ball which ever is closer to the goal
- Keep the flag to the field side
- Keep unfurled during the game
- Follow the ball to the goal line

# Issues from the “Games”

- Issues from “Zero” Tolerance

# Question and Answers

- Any issues from the games that have occurred to this point in the season