

HMONG CULTURAL NEW YEAR CELEBRATION, INC. SOCCER RULES, REGULATIONS, AND PROCEDURES



November 2017

This manuscript of Soccer Rules, Regulations, and Procedures is prepared by Kayasit “Sid” Ly (the Executive Director) and authorized by the Hmong Cultural New Year Celebration, Inc. (HCNYC) to be used in the Soccer Tournament of the 2017-2018 Hmong New Year in Fresno, California.

Statement of Sportsmanship

Sportsmanship is a core value the Soccer Coordinating Staff of the Sports Department of HCNYC. The Soccer Coordinating Staff have identified *respect* and *integrity* as two critical elements of sportsmanship, and therefore, request and expect all players and coaches to show *respect* and maintain *integrity* during their participation in the Soccer Tournament of the 2017-2018 Hmong New Year.

Hmong Cultural New Year Celebration, Inc.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
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Notes on the Soccer Rules, Regulations, and Procedures

Modifications

The Rules, Regulations, and Procedures herein may be modified in their application by the Soccer Coordinating Staff of the Sports Department of HCNYC as they see appropriate provided the principles of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures are maintained. Any modifications will be publicized to all participants before the commencement of the tournament.

Any or all of the following modifications are permissible:

- *size of the field of play*
- *size, weight, and material of the ball*
- *width between the goalposts and height of the crossbar from the ground*
- *duration of the periods of play*
- *substitutions*

Further modifications are only allowed with the consent of HCNYC.

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Rule 1 - The Field of Play

Dimensions

The field of play must be rectangular. The width shall not be less than 50 yards or more than 80 yards and shall not exceed the length. The length shall not be less than 90 yards or more than 120 yards.

Field Markings

The field of play is marked with lines. The two longer boundary lines are called touch lines and the two shorter, goal lines. All lines are not more than 5 inches wide. The field of play is divided into two halves by a halfway line. The center is marked at the midpoint of the halfway line. A circle with a radius of 10 yards is marked around it.

The Goal Area

A goal area is defined at each end of the field as follows: Two lines are drawn at right angles to the goal line, 6 yards from the inside of each goalpost. These lines extend into the field of play for a distance of 6 yards and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line. The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is the goal area.

The Penalty Area

A penalty area is defined at each end of the field as follows: Two lines are drawn at right angles to the goal line, 18 yards from the inside of each goalpost. These lines extend into the field of play for a distance of 18 yards and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line. The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is the penalty area. Within each penalty area, a penalty mark is made 12 yards from the midpoint between the goalposts and equidistant to them. An arc of a circle with a radius of 10 yards from each penalty mark is drawn outside the penalty area.

Flagposts

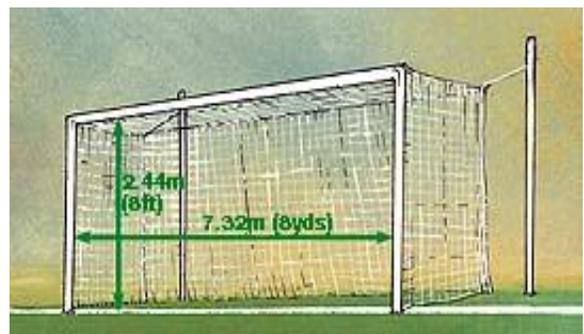
A flagpost, not less than 5 feet high, with a non-pointed top and a flag is placed at each corner. Flagposts may also be placed at each end of the halfway line, not less than 1 yard outside the touch line.

The Corner Arc

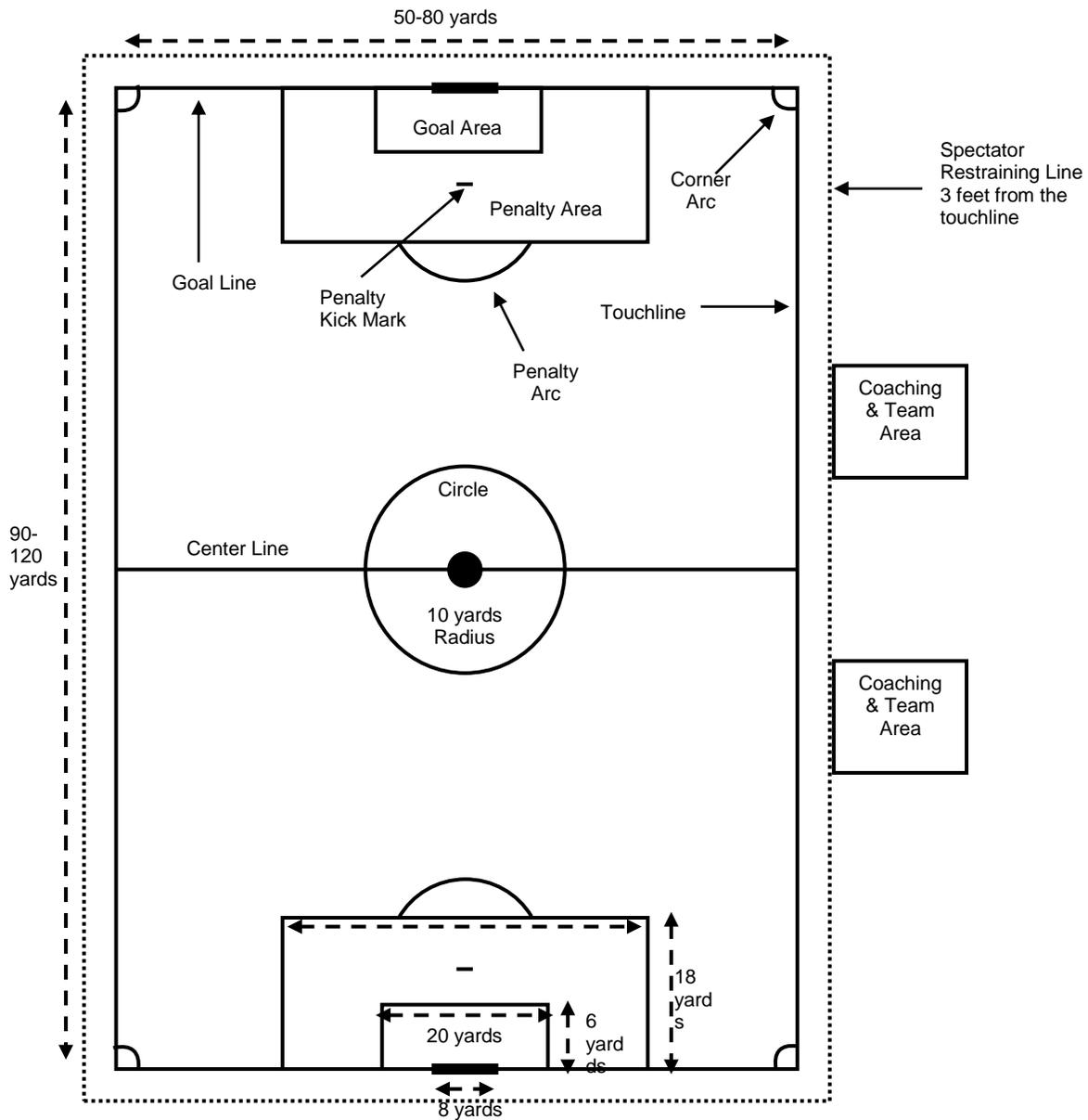
A quarter circle with a radius of 1 yard from each corner flagpost is drawn inside the field of play.

Goals

Goals must be placed on the center of each goal line. They consist of two upright posts equidistant from the corner flagposts and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar. The distance between the posts is 8 yards and the distance from the lower edge of the crossbar to the ground



is 8 feet. Both goalposts and the crossbar have the same width and depth which do not exceed 5 inches. The goal lines are the same width as that of the goalposts and the crossbar. Nets may be attached to the goals and the ground behind the goal, provided that they are properly supported and do not interfere with the goalkeeper.



Rule 2 - The Ball

Qualities and Measurements

The ball is size 5:

- spherical
- made of leather or other suitable material
- of a circumference of less than 27 inches and not more than 28 inches
- not more than 16 oz in weight and not less than 14 oz at the start of the match
- of a pressure equal to 0.6 - 1.1 atmosphere at sea level



Not fewer than two balls, furnished by the Soccer Coordinating Staff, shall be available for use in a match, and the balls shall be identical in size, make, grade, and color.

Replacement of a Defective or Lost Ball

If the ball bursts or becomes defective or is lost during the course of a match, the match is to be continued with a replacement ball at the place where the first ball became defective or lost. If the ball was inside the goal area, it shall be dropped at the corner of the goal area nearest where the ball was when play was suspended. *Exception: If the ball is in the goalkeeper's possession, the game shall be restarted with an indirect free kick by the goalkeeper's team.*

Rule 3 - The Players

Teams and Players Qualifications

All teams must register with the Soccer Coordinating Staff of the Sports Department of HCNYC. The Soccer Registration Package may be obtained from the Soccer Coordinator. A team may register no less than 11 players and no more than 20 players. Only players listed on the team roster are allowed to play for the team. A player may not play for more than one soccer team in the competition.

The minimum age requirement to play for the Men's Soccer Tournament is 16 on or before the first day of the competition.

Number of Players

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than eleven players, one of whom is the goalkeeper. A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than eight players. A team is allowed a 15-minute tardy from the scheduled start time of a match to start playing the match with the required number of players. A team that cannot start a match under this rule shall forfeit the match. After kickoff of a match, a team shall also forfeit the match if the number of its players is decreased to less than eight players due to injuries or disqualification.

Number of Substitutes

Any number of substitutes may be used in a match played in a soccer tournament organized by HCNYC.

Substitution Procedure

To replace a player by a substitute, the following conditions must be observed:

- the referee is informed before any proposed substitution is made
- a substitute only enters the field of play After the player being replaced has left and after receiving a signal from the referee
- a substitute only enters the field of play near the halfway line and during a stoppage in the match
- a substitution is completed when a substitute enters the field of play
- the substitute becomes a player and the player he has replaced ceases to be a player
- a player who has been replaced takes no further part in the match
- all substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee, whether called upon to play or not



Infringements/Sanctions

If a substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission:

- play is stopped
- the substitute is cautioned and may be shown the yellow card
- play is restarted by a throw-in, to be taken by a player of the opposing team near the place where the ball was located when play was stopped.

Changing the Goalkeeper

Any of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper, provided that:

- the referee is informed before the change is made
- the change is made during a stoppage in the match

Infringements/Sanctions

If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission before the change is made:

- play continues
- the players concerned are cautioned and may be shown the yellow card when the ball is next out of play

Rule 4 - The Players' Equipment



Safety

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

Basic Equipment

All players, except for the goalie, of a team must wear the same uniforms: jerseys, shorts, and socks. The jerseys of a team must be of the same design; the shorts and socks of the same color. Except for the goalie, no player can wear a different designed jersey or different colored shorts/socks from that of any of his or her teammates. But, a team must wear jerseys in clear contrast to those of the opposing team.

The basic compulsory equipment of a player is:

- a jersey
- shorts
- socks
- shinguards
- footwear

Shinguards

- are covered entirely by the socks
- are made of a suitable material (rubber, plastic, or similar substances)
- provide a reasonable degree of protection

Goalkeepers

- each goalkeeper wears colors which distinguish him from the other players, the referee, and the assistant referees

Infringements/Sanctions

For any infringement of this Rule:

- play need not be stopped
- the player at fault is instructed by the referee to leave the field of play to correct his equipment
- the player leaves the field of play immediately
- any player required to leave the field of play to correct his equipment does not re-enter without the referee's permission
- the assistant referee checks that the player's equipment is correct before allowing him to re-enter the field of play
- the player is only allowed to re-enter the field of play when the ball is out of play
- A player who has been required to leave the field of play because of an infringement of this rule and who enters (or re-enters) the field of play without the referee's permission is cautioned and may be shown the yellow card.

Restart of Play

If play is stopped by the referee to administer a caution, the match is restarted by a throw-in taken by a player of the opposing team, near the place where the ball was located when the referee stopped the match.

Rule 5 - The Referee

The Authority of the Referee

Each match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the soccer rules in connection with the match to which he has been appointed.

Powers and Duties

The Referee:

- enforces the Rules
- controls the match in cooperation with the assistant referees
- ensures that the ball meets the requirements of Rule 2
- ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Rule 4
- acts as timekeeper and keeps a record of the match
- stops, suspends, or terminates the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Rules
- stops, suspends, or terminates the match because of outside interference of any kind
- stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the field of play
- allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured
- ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped
- allows play to continue when the team against which an offense has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalizes the original offense if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time
- punishes the more serious offense when a player commits more than one offense at the same time
- takes disciplinary action against players guilty of cautionable and sending-off offenses. He is not obliged to take this action immediately but must do so when the ball next goes out of play
- takes action against team Officers who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may at his discretion, expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds
- acts on the advice of assistant referees regarding incidents which he has not seen
- ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play
- restarts the match After it has been stopped
- provides the Soccer Coordinating Staff with a match report which includes information on any disciplinary action taken against players, and/or team Officers and any other incidents which occurred before, during, or After the match

Decisions of the Referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play are final. The referee may only change a decision on realizing that it is incorrect or, at his discretion, on the advice of an assistant referee, provided that he has not restarted play.

However, before disqualifying a team, the referee must present his case to the Sports Advisory Council for approval.

Rule 6 - The Assistant Referees

Duties

Two assistant referees are appointed whose duties, subject to the decision of the referee, are to indicate:

- when the whole of the ball has passed out of the field of play
- which side is entitled to a corner kick, goal kick, or throw-in
- when a player may be penalized for being in an offside position
- when a substitution is requested
- when misconduct or any other incident has occurred out of the view of the referee
- when offenses have been committed whenever the assistants are closer to the action than the referee (this includes, in particular circumstances, offenses committed in the penalty area)
- whether, at penalty kicks, the goalkeeper has moved forward before the ball has been kicked and if the ball has crossed the line

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



Assistance

The assistant referees also assist the referee to control the match in accordance with the Soccer Rules, Regulations, & Procedures.



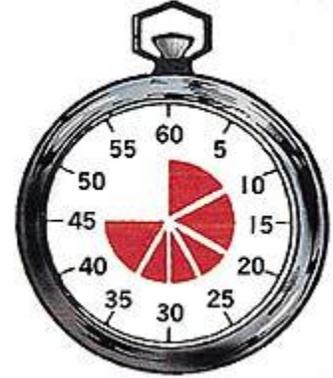
Rule 7 - The Duration of the Match

Periods of Play

The match lasts two equal periods of 30 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the referee and the two participating teams. Any agreement to alter the periods of play (for example to reduce each half to 20 minutes because of insufficient light) must be made before the start of play.

Half-Time Interval

Players are entitled to an interval at half-time. The half-time interval is 10 minutes. The duration of the half-time interval may be altered only with the consent of the referee.



Allowance for Time Lost

Allowance is made in either period for all time lost through:

- substitution(s)
- assessment of injury to players
- removal of injured players from the field of play for treatment
- wasting time
- any other cause

The allowance for time lost is at the discretion of the referee, but not to exceed 3 minutes.

Rule 8 - The Start and Restart of Play

Preliminaries

A coin is tossed and the team, which winches the toss decides which goal it will attack in the first half of the match. The other team takes the kick-off to start the match. The team which winches the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match. In the second half of the match the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.

Kick-off

A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:

- at the start of the match
- After a goal has been scored
- at the start of the second half of the match
- at the start of each period of extra time, where applicable

A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off.

Procedure

- all players are in their own half of the field
- the opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play
- the ball is stationary on the center mark
- the referee gives a signal
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward
- the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team.

Infringements/Sanctions

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure:

- the kick-off is retaken

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting the match After a temporary stoppage which becomes necessary, while the ball is in play, for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Soccer Rules..

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped. Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

Infringements/Sanctions

The ball is dropped again:

- if it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground
- if the ball leaves the field of play After it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it



Rule 9 - The Ball In and Out of Play

Ball Out of Play

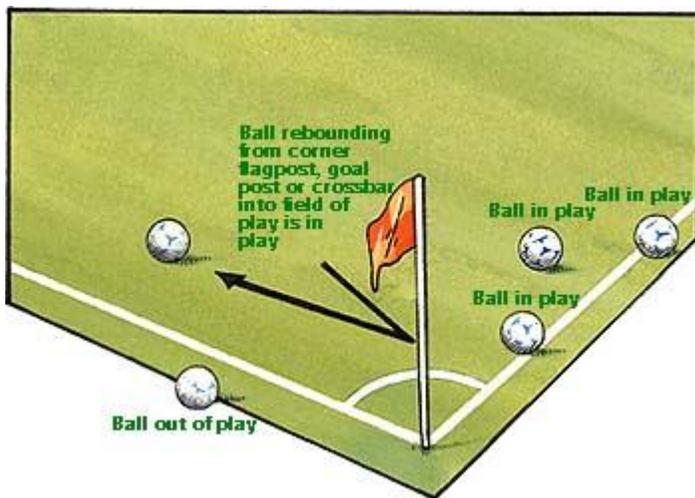
The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referee

Ball In Play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

- it rebounds from a goalpost, crossbar, or corner flagpost and remains in the field of play
- it rebounds from either the referee or an assistant referee when they are on the field of play



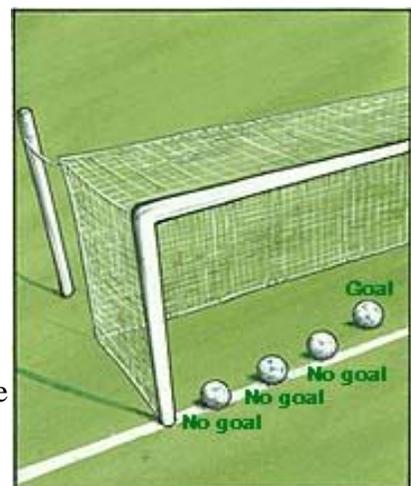
Rule 10 - The Method of Scoring

Goal Scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Soccer Rules has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

Winning Team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is tied, in which case, penalty shootout procedure will be used to determine the winner of the match.



Rule 11 - Offside

Offside Position

A player is in an offside position if:

- he is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent

A player is not in an offside position if:

- he is in his own half of the field of play or
- he is level with the second last opponent or
- he is level with the last two opponents

Offense

A player in an offside position is only penalized if, at the moment the ball is played by one of his team, he is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by:

- interfering with play or
- interfering with an opponent or
- gaining an advantage by being in that position

No Offense

There is no offside offense if a player receives the ball directly from:

- a goal kick or
- a throw-in or
- a corner kick

Infringements/Sanctions

For any offside offense, the referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.



Rule 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

Fouls and misconduct are penalized as follows:

Direct Free Kick



A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offenses in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless, or using excessive force:

- kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- jumps at an opponent
- charges an opponent
- strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- pushes an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following four offenses:

- tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball
- holds an opponent
- spits at an opponent
- handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

A direct free kick is taken from where the offence occurred.

Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded if any of the above ten offenses is committed by a player inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball, provided it is in play.

Indirect Free Kick



An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own penalty area, commits any of the following offenses:

- takes more than 10 seconds while controlling the ball with his hands, before releasing it from his possession
- touches the ball again with his hands After it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player
- touches the ball with his hands After it has been deliberately kicked to him by a teammate
- touches the ball with his hands After he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a teammate

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player, in the opinion of the referee, commits any of the following three offenses:

- plays in a dangerous manner
- impedes the progress of an opponent
- prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
- commits any other offense, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player

The indirect free kick is taken from where the offence occurred.

Disciplinary Sanctions

A player or substitute or substituted player or an officer of a team may be shown the red or yellow card.

Cautionable Offenses

A player is cautioned and shown the yellow card if he commits any of the following seven offenses:

- is guilty of unsporting behavior
- shows dissent by word or action
- persistently infringes the Laws of the Game
- delays the restart of play
- fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick or free kick
- enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission

- deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission

Sending-Off Offenses

A player is sent off and shown the red card if he commits any of the following seven offenses:

1. is guilty of serious foul play
2. is guilty of violent conduct
3. spits at an opponent or any other person
4. denies an opponent a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
5. denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
6. uses offensive, insulting or abusive language
7. receives a second caution in the same match

A player, who has been sent off, must leave the field of play. A player, who has received a red card once, may not play in the next game to be played by his team. A player, who has received a red card twice, is disqualified from the tournament and must leave the premises of the tournament immediately. Security Guards will be called to escort a disqualified player off the premises of the tournament.

Rule 13 – Free Kicks

Types of Free Kicks

Free kicks are either direct or indirect. For both direct and indirect free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

The Direct Free Kick

- if a direct free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal is awarded
- if a direct free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

The Indirect Free Kick



Signal

The referee indicates an indirect free kick by raising his arm above his head. He maintains his arm in that position until the kick has been taken and the ball has touched another player or goes out of play.

Ball Enters the Goal

A goal can be scored only if the ball subsequently touches another player before it enters the goal.

- if an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded to the opponents.
- if an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

Position of Free Kick

Free Kick Inside the Penalty Area

Direct or indirect free kick to the defending team:

- all opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball
- all opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
- the ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area
- a free kick awarded in the goal area is taken from any point inside that area

Indirect free kick to the attacking team:

- all opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goalposts
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves

- an indirect free kick awarded inside the goal area is taken from that part of the goal area line which runs parallel to the goal line, at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred

Free Kick Outside the Penalty Area

- all opponents are at least 10 yards from the ball until it is in play
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- the free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred

Infringements/Sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- the kick is retaken

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its own penalty area, the ball is not kicked directly into play:

- the kick is retaken

Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, After the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred

If, After the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

Rule 14 – The Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded against a team which commits one of the ten offenses for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play.

A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half.

Position of the Ball and the Players

The ball:

- is placed on the penalty mark

The player taking the penalty kick:

- is properly identified

The defending goalkeeper:

- remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked

The players other than the kicker are located:

- inside the field of play
- outside the penalty area
- behind the penalty mark
- at least 9.15 m (10 yards) from the penalty mark

The Referee

- does not signal for a penalty kick to be taken until the players have taken up position in accordance with the Law
- decides when a penalty kick has been completed

Procedure

- the player taking the penalty kicks the ball forward
- he does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward

Infringements/Sanctions

If the referee gives the signal for a penalty kick to be taken and, before the ball is in play, one of the following situations occurs:

The player taking the penalty kick infringes the Laws of the Game:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken

The goalkeeper infringes the Laws of the Game:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

A team-mate of the player taking the kick enters the penalty area or moves in front of or within 9.5 m (10 yards) of the penalty mark:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is not retaken

A team-mate of the goalkeeper enters the penalty area or moves in front of or within 9.15 m (10 yards) of the penalty mark:

- the referee allows the kick to proceed
- if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

A player of both the defending team and the attacking team infringe the Laws of the Game:

- the kick is retaken

*If, After the penalty kick has been taken: **The kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:***

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

The kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

The ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:

- the kick is retaken

The ball rebounds into the field of play from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts, and is then touched by an outside agent:

- the referee stops play
- play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent.

Rule 15 – The Throw-In

A throw-in is a method of restarting play.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in.



A throw-in is awarded:

- when the whole of the ball passes over the touch line, either on the ground or in the air
- from the point where it crossed the touch line
- to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball

Procedure

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- faces the field of play
- has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line
- uses both hands
- delivers the ball from behind and over his head

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

The ball is in play immediately it enters the field of play.

Infringements/Sanctions

Throw-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper **If, After the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:**

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, After the ball is in play, the thrower deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the thrower's penalty area

Throw-in taken by the goalkeeper **If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:**

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred * (see preface)

If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower:

- he is cautioned for unsporting behavior and shown the yellow card

For any other infringement of this Law:

- the throw-in is taken by a player of the opposing team

Rule 16 – The Goal Kick

XVI - The Goal Kick

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

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

A goal kick is awarded when:

- the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10

Procedure

- the ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team
- opponents remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play

- the kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- the ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the penalty area

Infringements/Sanctions

If the ball is not kicked directly into play beyond the penalty area:

- the kick is retaken

***Goal kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper* If, After the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:**

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, After the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

***Goal kick taken by the goalkeeper* If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:**

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement of this Law:

- the kick is retaken

Rule 17 – The Corner Kick

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

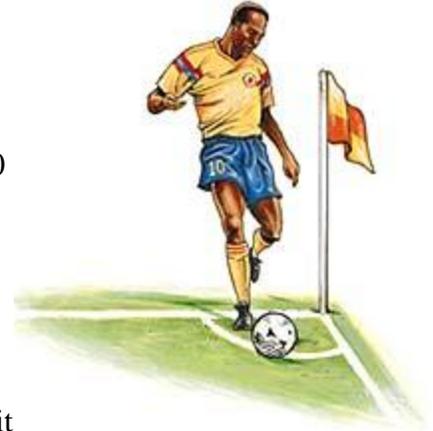
A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

A corner kick is awarded when:

- the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10

Procedure

- the ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flagpost
- the corner flagpost is not moved
- opponents remain at least 9.15 m (10 yards) from the ball until it is in play
- the ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- the kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player



Infringements/Sanctions

Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper **If, After the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:**

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, After the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement occurred inside the kicker's penalty area

Corner kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

If, After the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement:

- the kick is retaken

Procedure to Determine the Winner of a Match

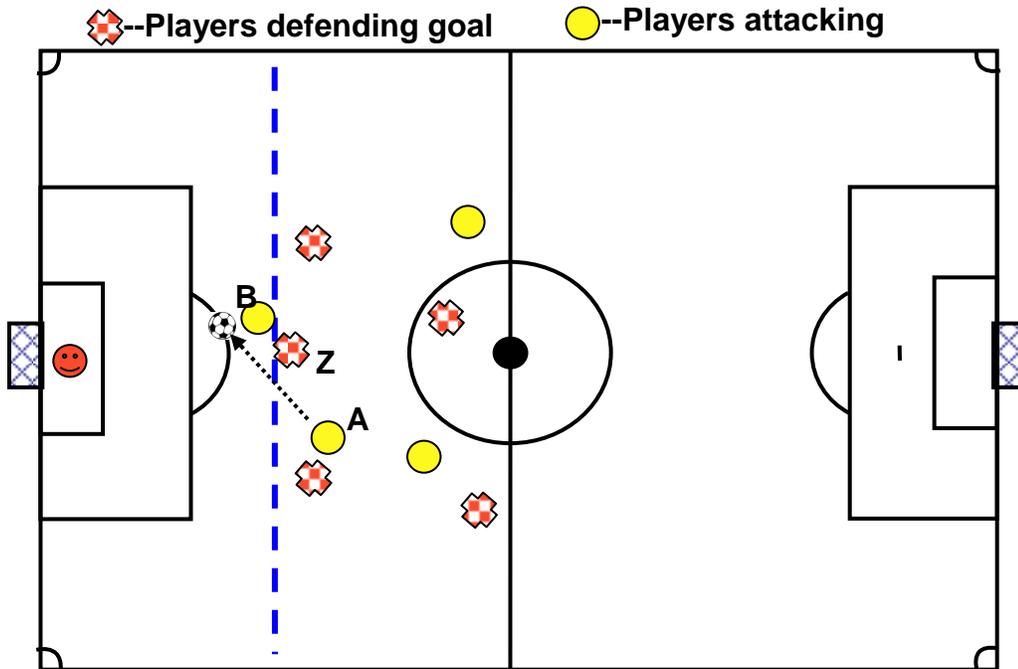
Taking kicks from the penalty mark is the method of determining the winning team after a match has been drawn.

Penalty Shootout Procedure

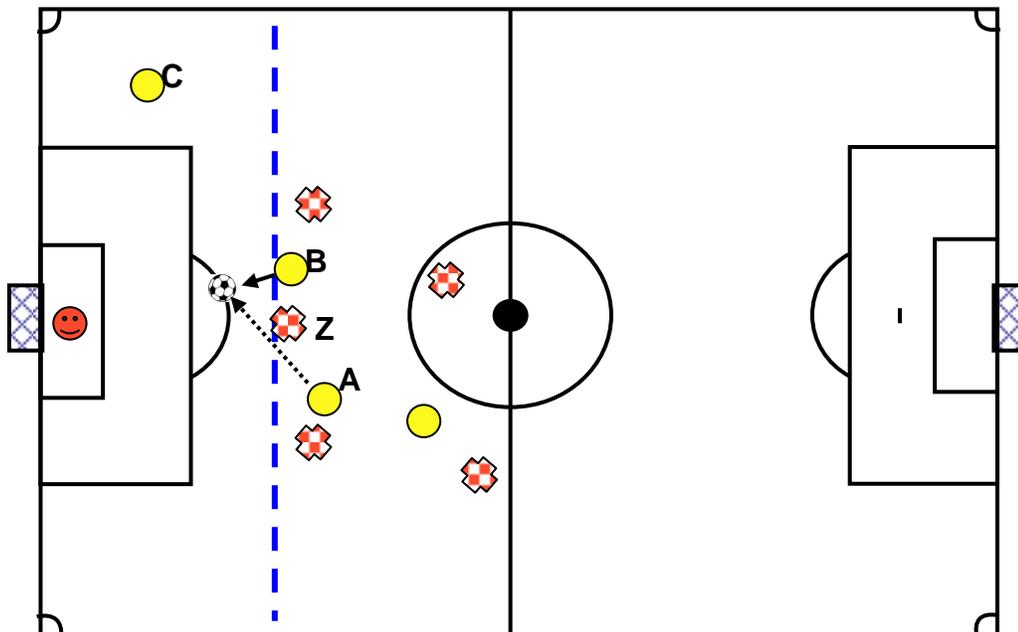
- The referee chooses the goal at which the kicks will be taken
- The referee tosses a coin and the team whose captain winches the toss takes the first kick
- The referee keeps a record of the kicks being taken
- Subject to the conditions explained below, both teams take five kicks
- The kicks are taken alternately by the teams
- If, before both teams have taken five kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could score, even if it were to complete its five kicks, no more kicks are taken
- If, After both teams have taken five kicks, both have scored the same number of goals, or have not scored any goals, kicks continue to be taken in the same order until one team has scored a goal more than the other from the same number of kicks
- A goalkeeper who is injured while kicks are being taken from the penalty mark and is unable to continue as goalkeeper may be replaced by a named substitute provided his team has not used the maximum number of substitutes permitted under the competition rules
- With the exception of the foregoing case, only players who are on the field of play at the end of the match, which includes extra time where appropriate, are allowed to take kicks from the penalty mark
- Each kick is taken by a different player and all eligible players must take a kick before any player can take a second kick
- An eligible player may change places with the goalkeeper at any time when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- Only the eligible players and match officials are permitted to remain on the field of play when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- All players, except the player taking the kick and the two goalkeepers, must remain within the centre circle
- The goalkeeper who is the team-mate of the kicker must remain on the field of play, outside the penalty area in which the kicks are being taken, on the goal line where it meets the penalty area boundary line.
- Unless otherwise stated, the relevant Laws of the Game and International F.A. Board Decisions apply when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken.

- When a team finishes the match with a greater number of players than their opponents, they shall reduce their numbers to equate with that of their opponents and inform the referee of the name and number of each player excluded. The team captain has this responsibility.
- Before the start of kicks from the penalty mark the referee shall ensure that only an equal number of players from each team remain within the center circle and they shall take the kicks.

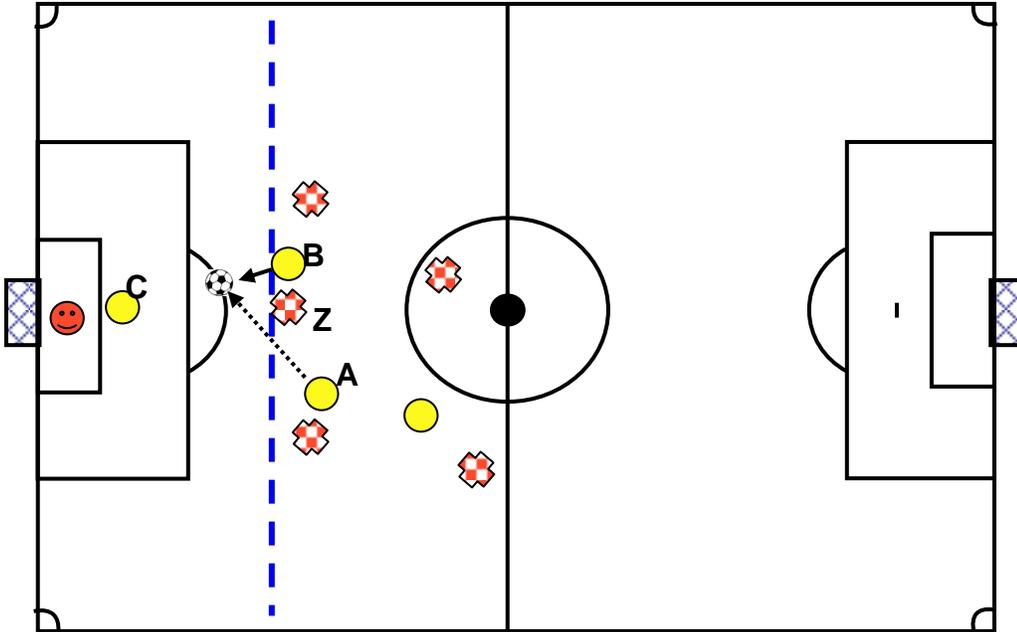
APPENDIX A Diagrams Illustrating Offside Points



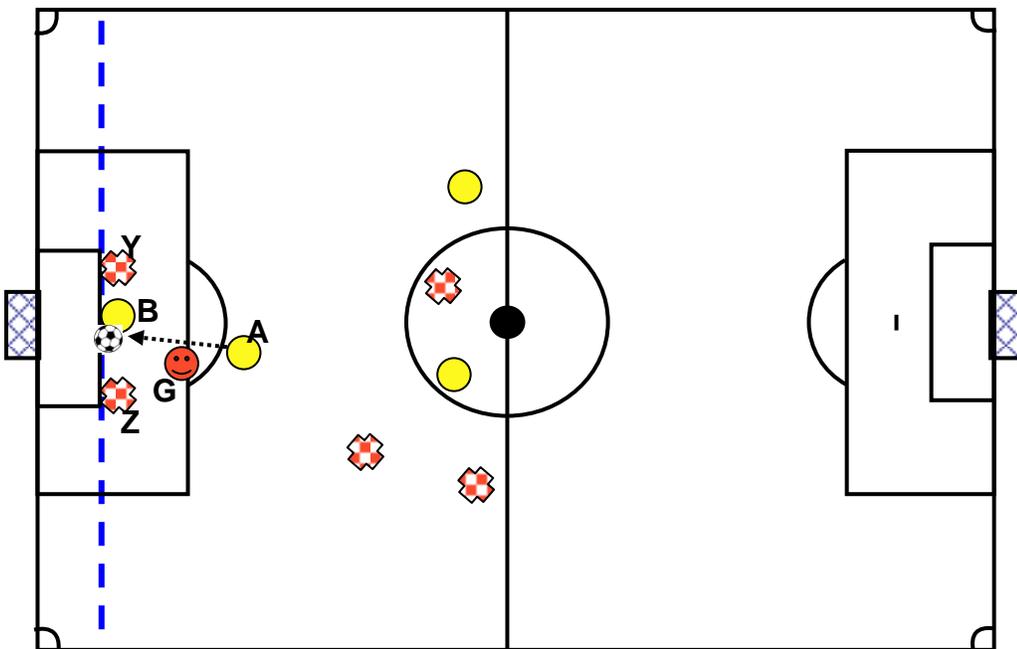
A passes ball to B. B shall be penalized because B has gained an advantage for being offside, i.e. nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent Z.



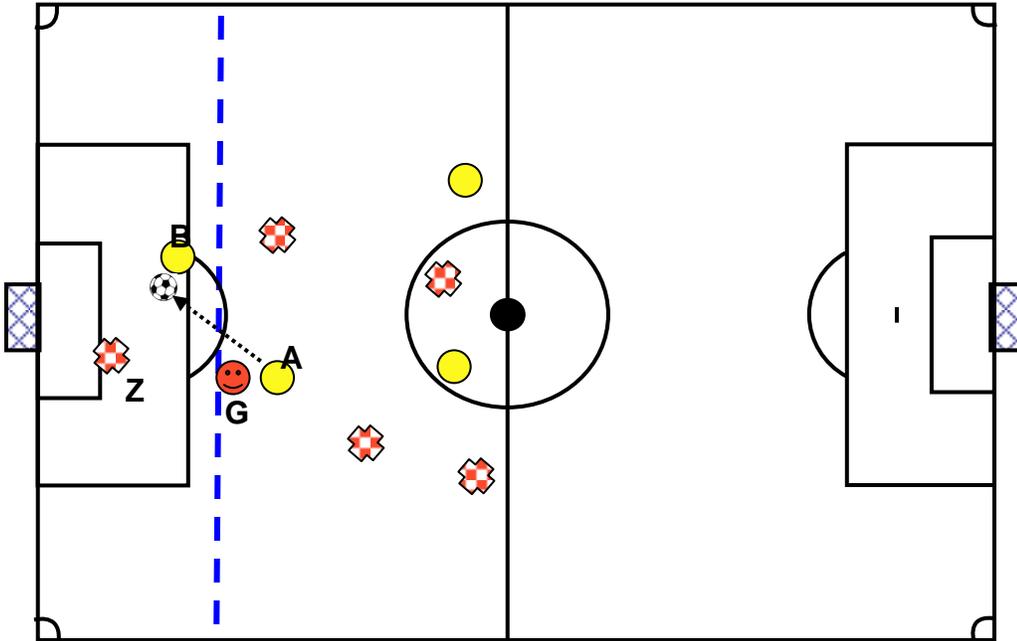
C lies down injured. A passes ball forward to B, who is level with the second last opponent Z. B is not offside. C is offside but shall not be penalized since he is not involved in active play.



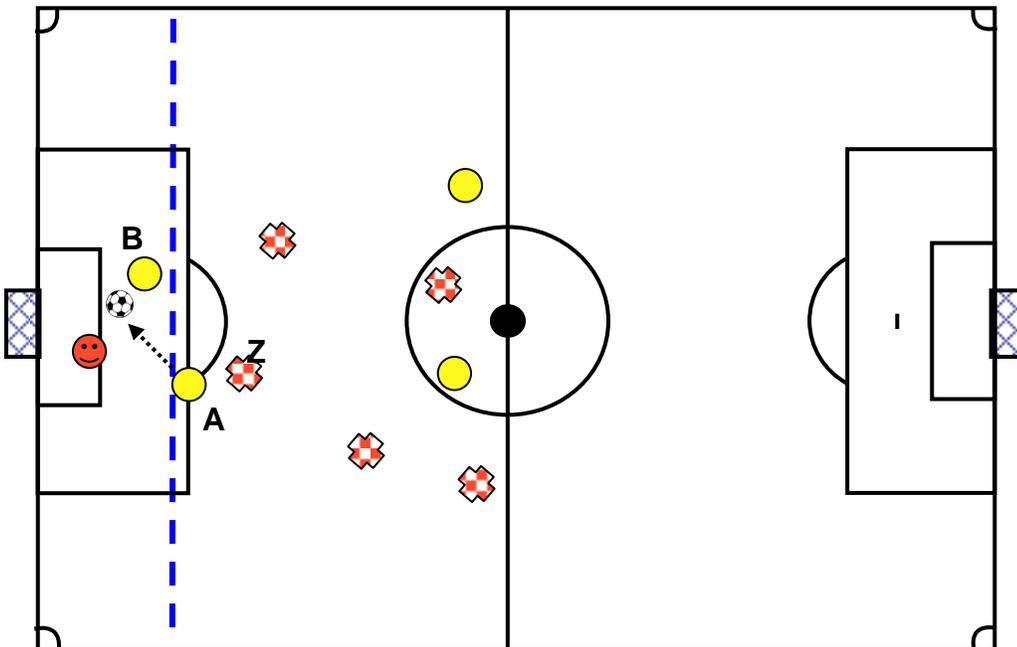
C lies down injured in front of the opponents' goalkeeper. A passes ball forward to B, who is level with the second last opponent Z. C is offside and shall be penalized since he is in the path of and interfering with the opponents' goalkeeper.



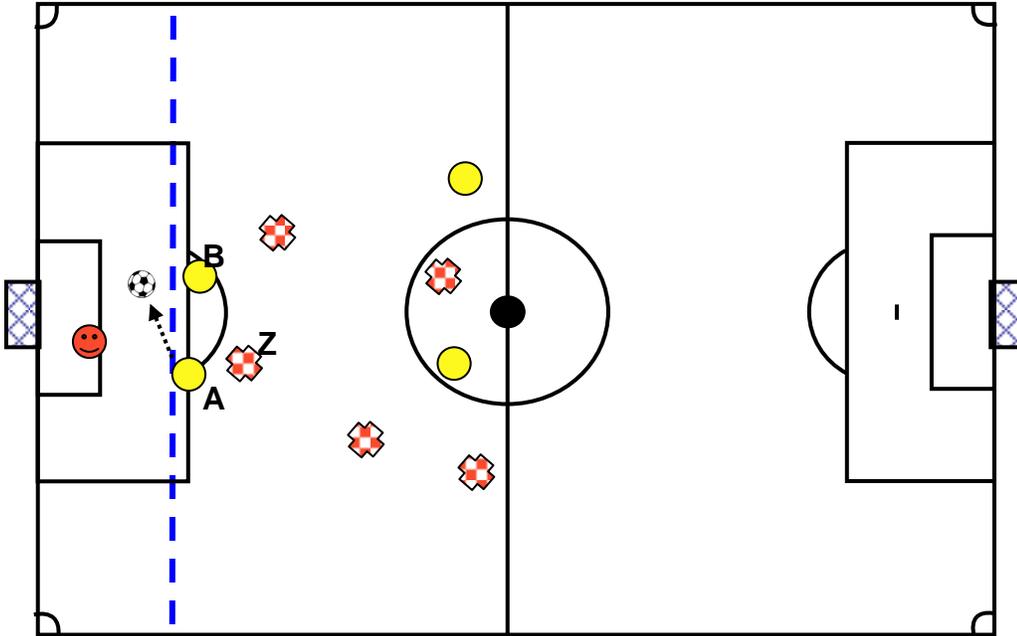
Opponents' goalkeeper G comes out to attack A; A passes ball to B, who is level with the last two opponents, defenders Y and Z. B is not offside.



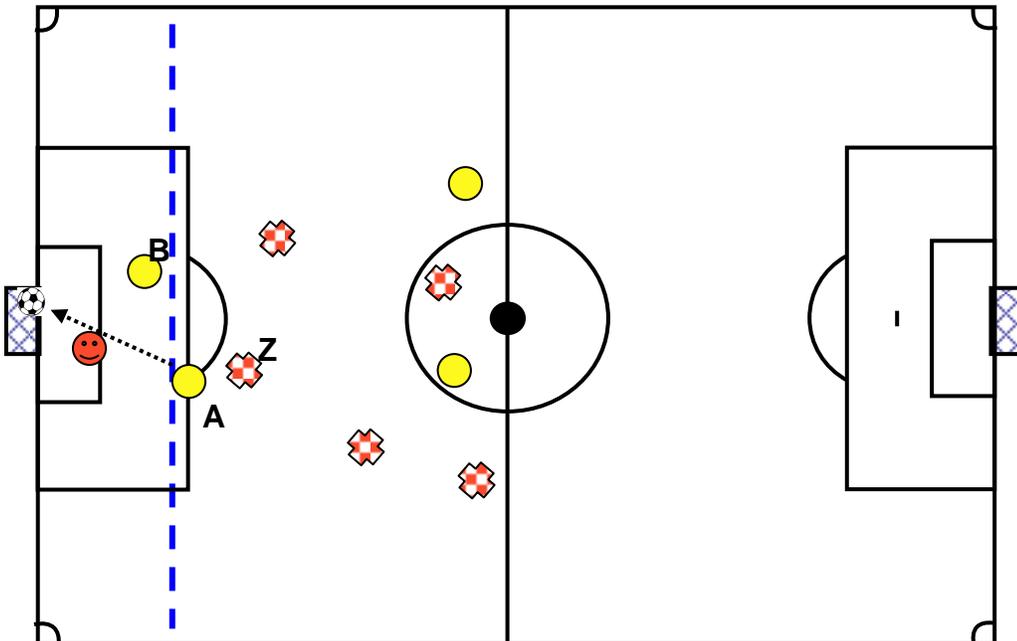
Opponents' goalkeeper G comes out to attack A; A passes ball to B, who is nearer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent G. B has gained an advantage by being in an offside position and shall be penalized for it.



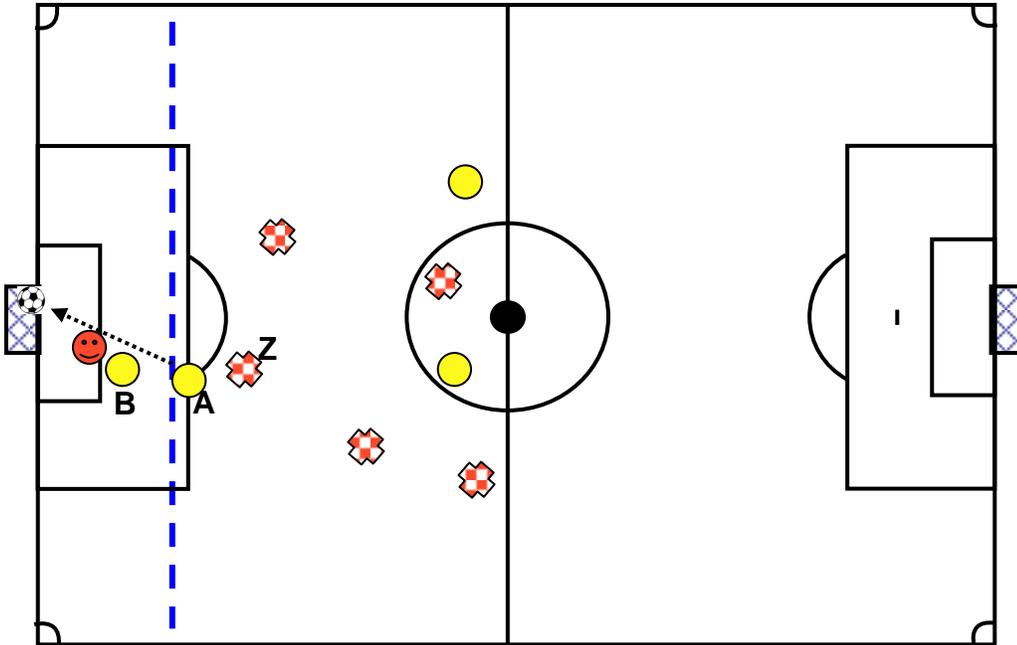
A dribbles ball past the second last opponent Z and passes ball to B, who is nearer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent Z. Being in the offside position, B has gained an advantage, and so shall be penalized for it.



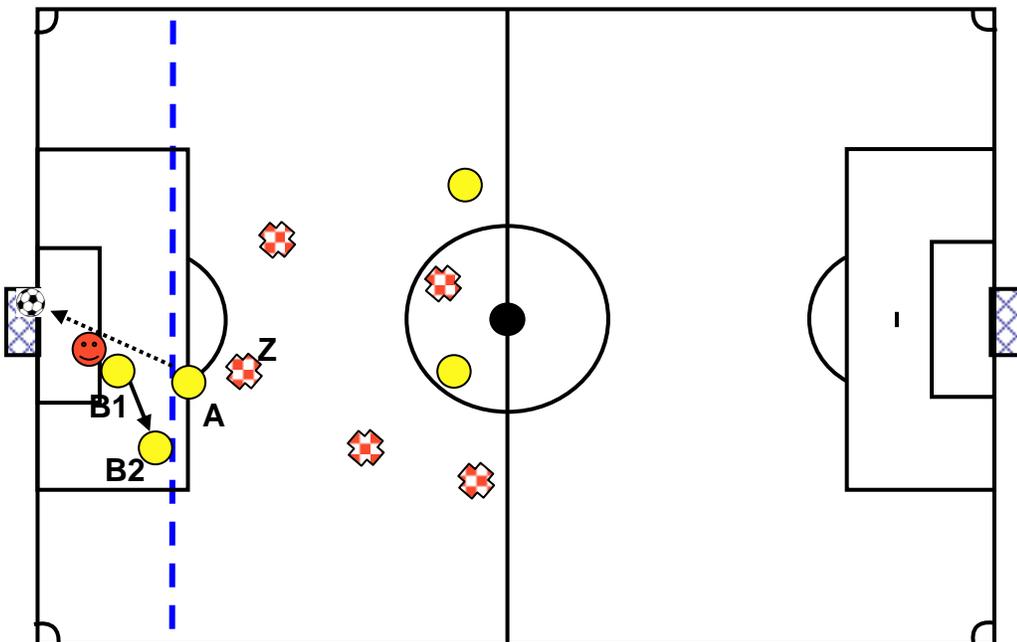
A dribbles ball pass the second last opponent Z and passes ball to B, who is not nearer to the opponents' goal line than the ball. B is not offside.



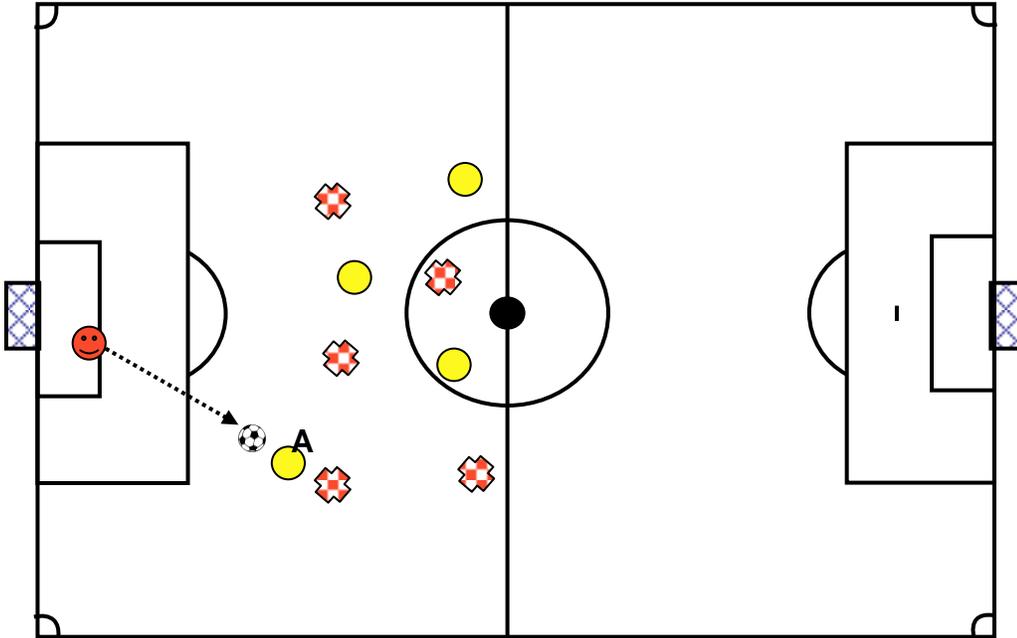
A shoots for goal and score. The goal would be allowed. Although B was in an offside position, he was not involved in active play, so he should not be penalized for offside.



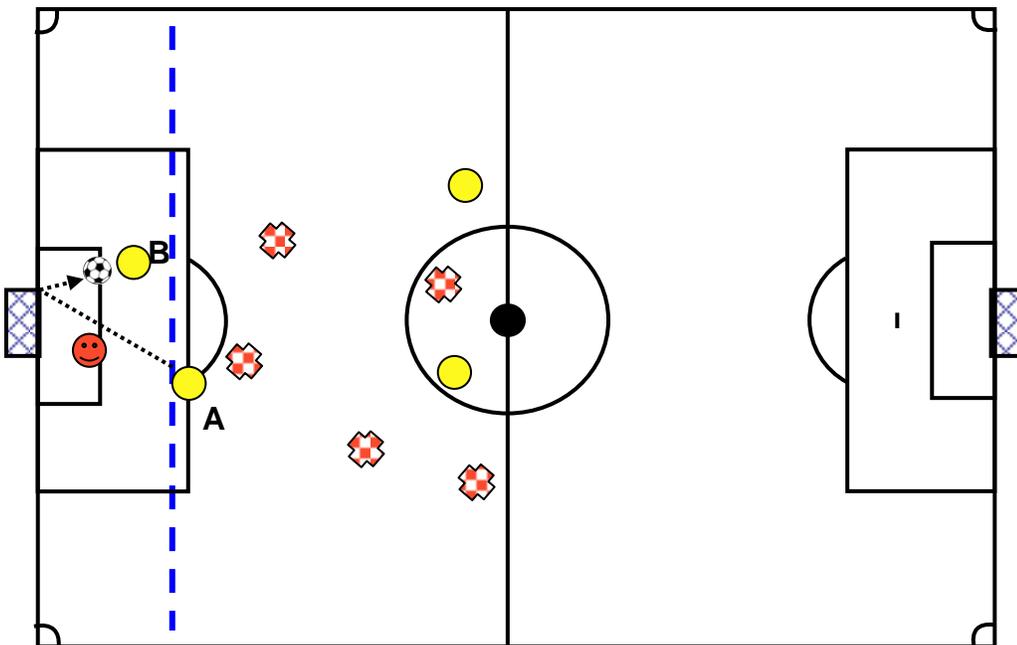
A shoots for goal and score while B is standing in front of the opponents' goalkeeper. B is in an offside position, interfering with the opponents' goalkeeper. B shall be penalized for offside, and the goal would not be allowed.



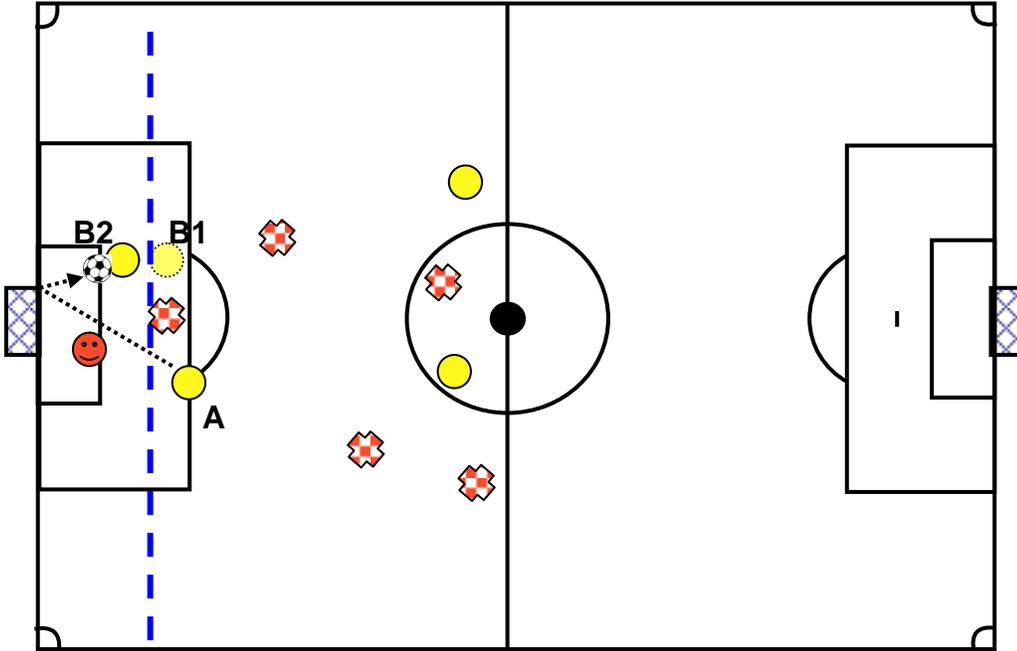
A dribbles ball pass the second last opponent Z; B runs away from the opponents' goalkeeper; A shoots for goal and score. The goal would be allowed. Although B is offside, he is not interfering with an opponent. B shall not be penalized.



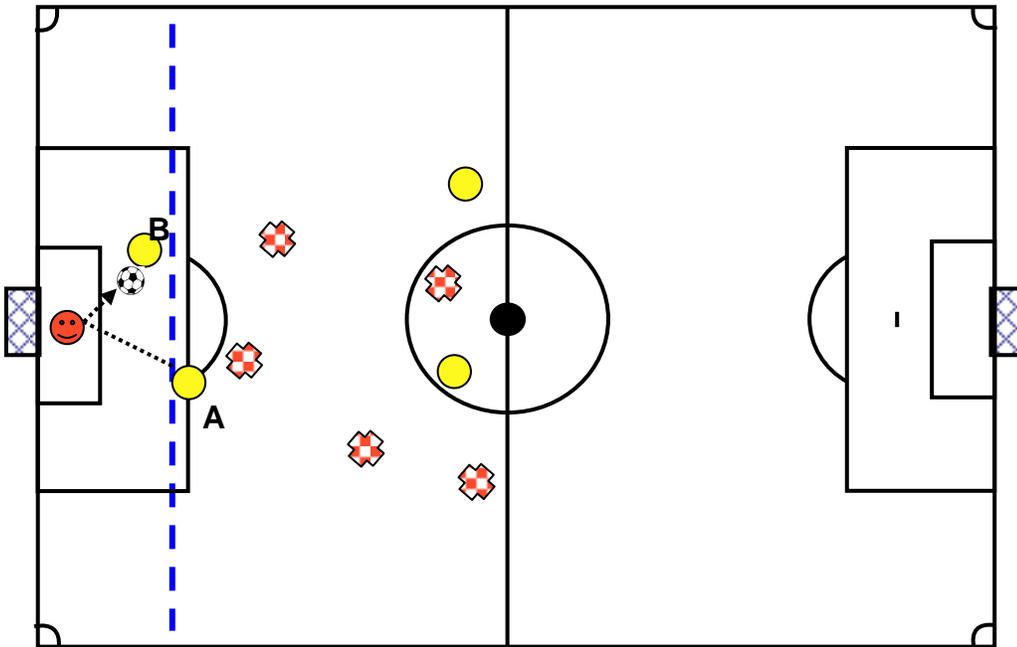
The opponents' goalkeeper kicks ball to A. A is not offside because he receives the ball directly from a goal kick.



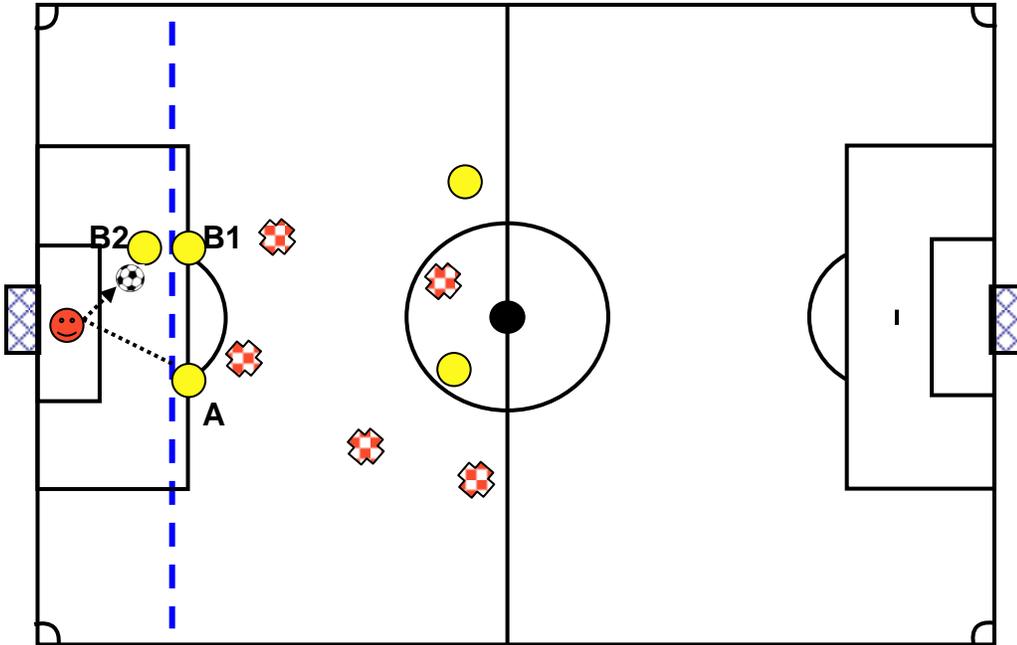
A shoots for goal, but the ball rebounds from a goal post to B, who kicks the ball into the goal. The goal would not be allowed. B is in an offside position and is involved in active play. So, B shall be penalized for being offside.



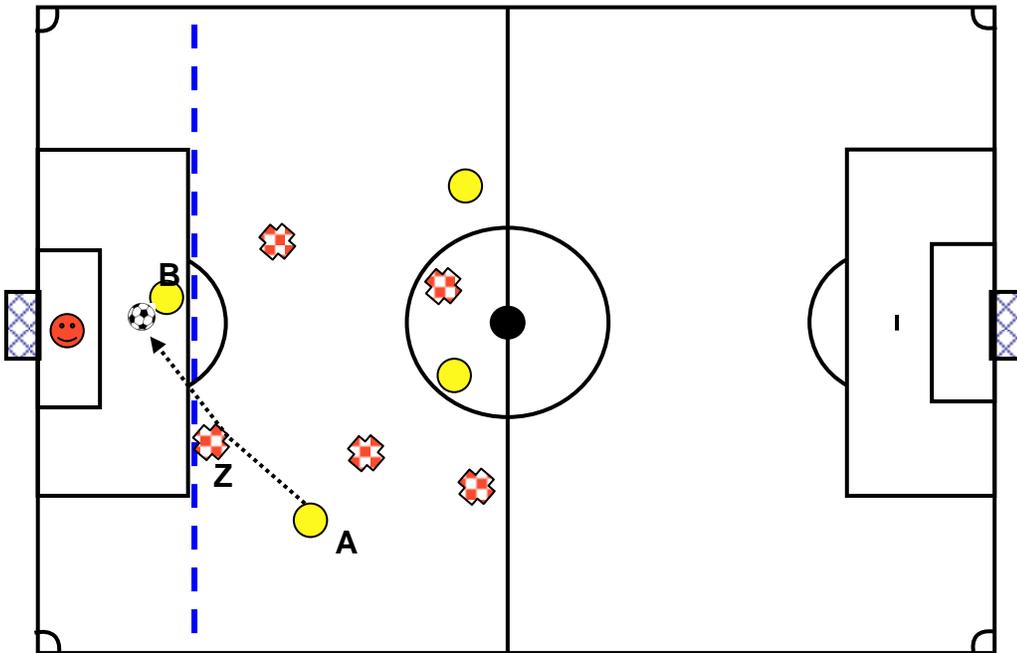
A shoots for goal, but the ball rebounds from a goal post. B, who is not offside in position 1, runs to position 2 and kicks the rebounded ball into the goal. The goal would be allowed.



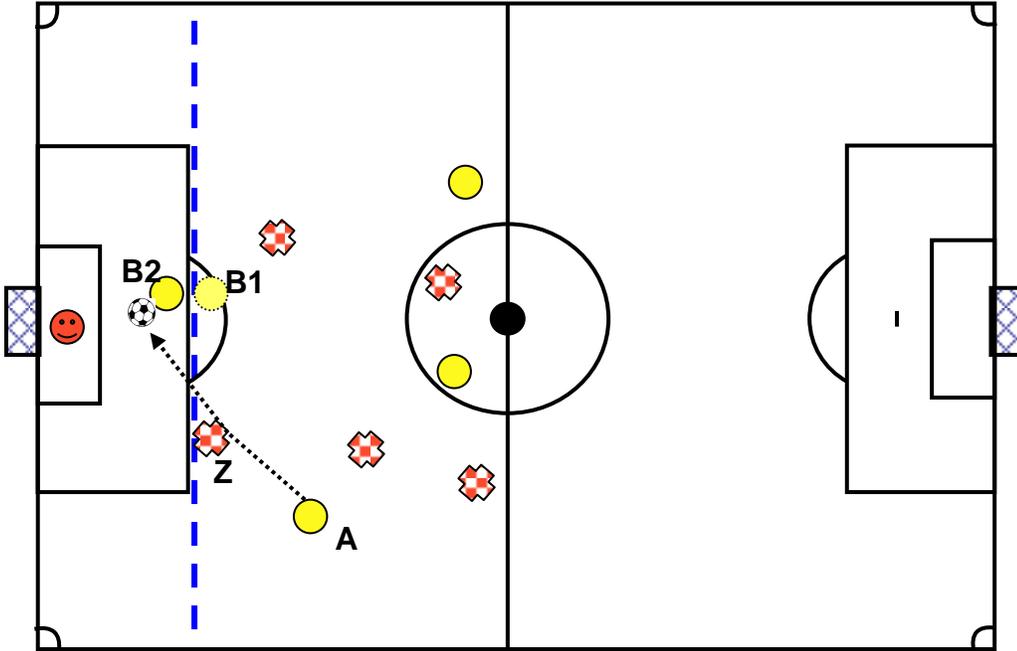
A shoots ball at goal, but ball rebounds from the opponents' goalkeeper to B, who kicks it into the goal. The goal would not be allowed. B is in an offside position and is involved in active play. B shall be penalized.



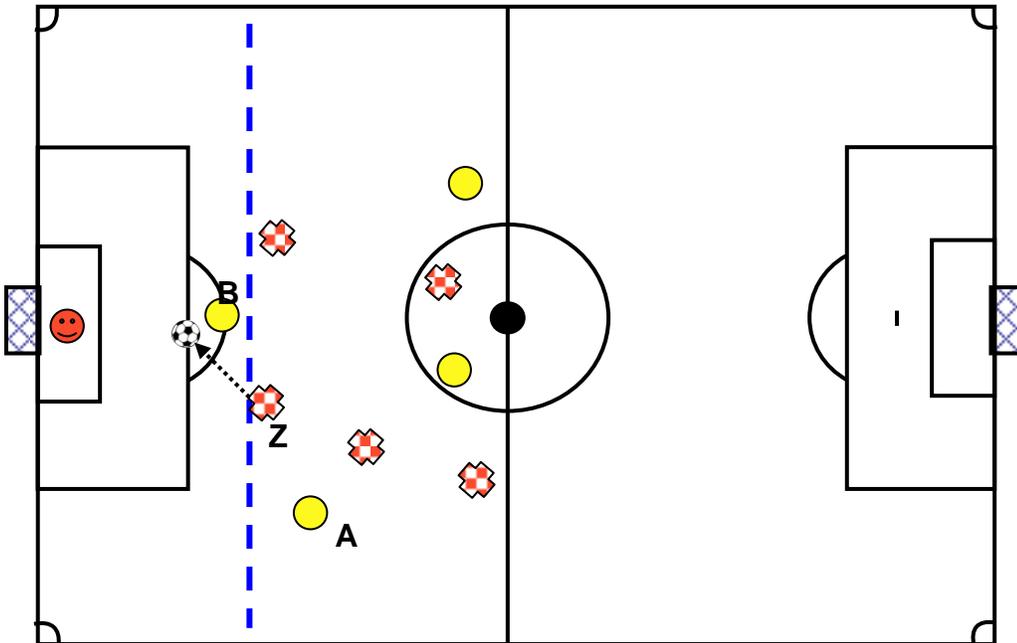
A shoots ball at goal, but ball rebounds from the opponents' goalkeeper. B, who is not offside in position 1, runs to position 2 and kicks the rebounded ball into the goal. The goal would be allowed.



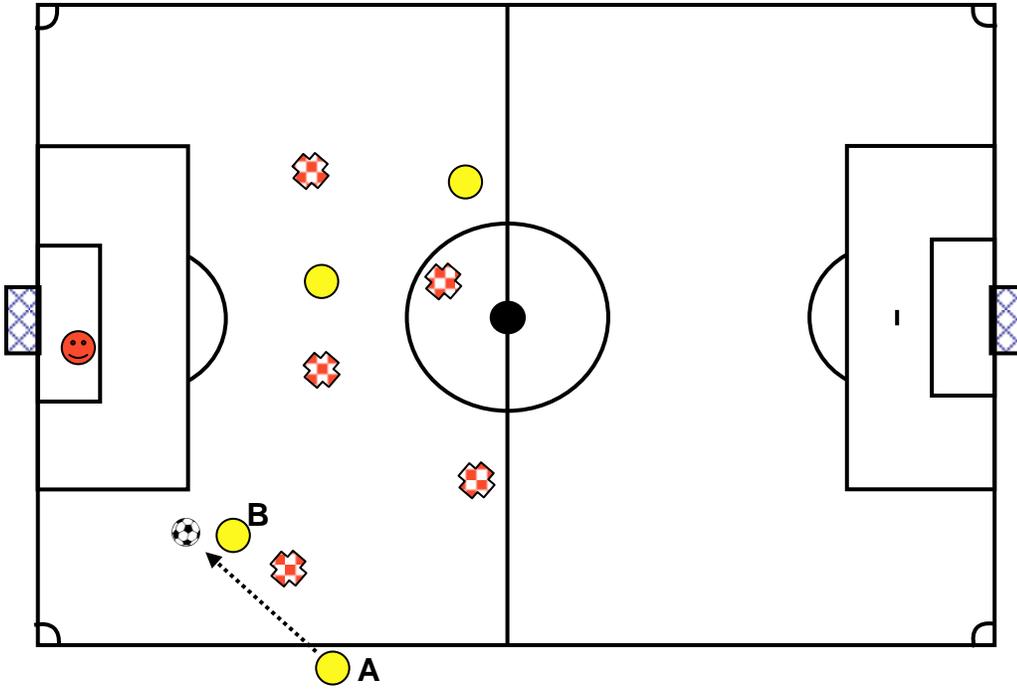
A kicks ball forward; it deflects off opponent Z, and lands in front of B, who is offside. B shall be penalized for being offside.



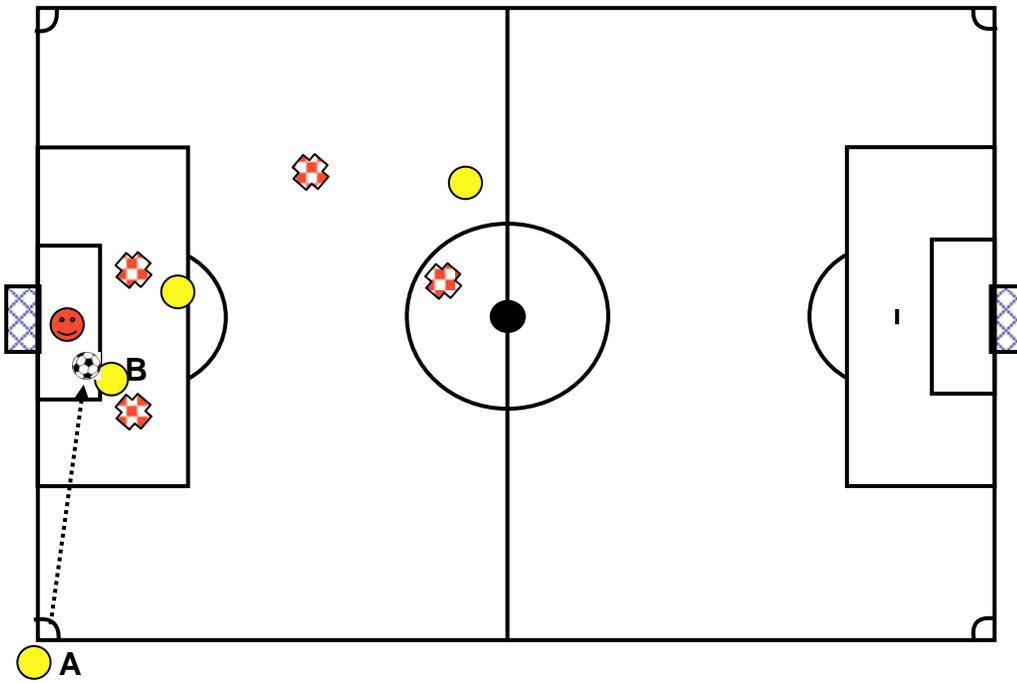
A kicks ball forward; it deflects off opponent Z. B, who is not offside in position 1, runs to position 2 and kicks the deflected ball into the goal. The goal would be allowed.



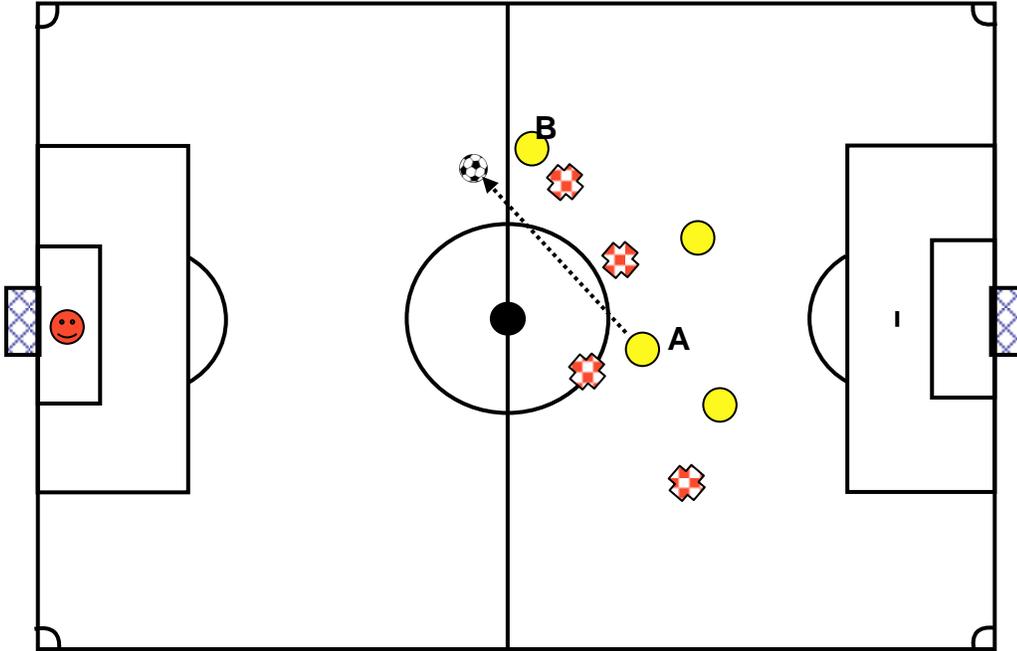
Opponent Z tries to pass ball back to his goalkeeper, but accidentally passes to B, who is offside. B shall not be penalized for being offside because the ball is not last played by a teammate, but by an opponent.



A throws in ball to B. B is not offside because he receives the ball directly from a throw-in.



A takes a corner kick to B. B is not offside because he receives the ball directly from a corner kick.



A passes ball to B, who is nearer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent, but is on his own half of the field of play. B is not offside.

The referees will try their best to apply the rules fairly and accurately. However, the referees may not be perfect. The players must play by the whistle and never assume that an offense, specifically, an offside will be penalized.

APPENDIX B Signals of Referee and Assistant Referees



Caution or Expulsion
Referee holds Yellow card Or Red card above head'.



Advantage: Play On or Foul not called because fouled team might score or now has advantage.



Direct Free Kick - Points in direction of kick.



Indirect Free Kick



Goal Kick



Corner Kick



Goal Kick - Asst Ref



Penalty Kick - Points to marker



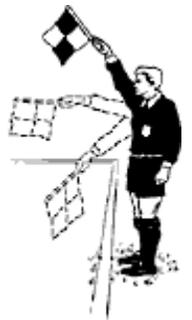
Substitution



Throw In - Points in direction of attacking team that won the ball. (Which way the ball is going.)



Corner Kick



Offsides: First, raise flag straight up, then put flag down to show offside position: far side, center, or near side

A Note of the Soccer Coordinator to All Soccer Teams

It is my pleasure to coordinate the Soccer Tournament of the 2017-2018 Hmong New Year of the Hmong Cultural New Year Celebration, Inc. (HCNYC). I am 120% committed to providing all soccer players with a well-organized tournament.

As a soccer player myself, I appreciate the efforts that soccer players and officers put into organizing and preparing their teams to enter this highly competitive tournament; soccer teams will spend lots of times and monies to prepare for the tournament and to play in it. I also know that soccer teams want to have a fun and safe experience at the tournament regardless of their outcomes. With this appreciation and knowledge, I will focus on making this tournament the best that it can be within the constraints of time and resources.

Soccer is a simple (to the extent of the rules) and beautiful sport, but sometimes made difficult and ugly by some players. For this tournament, I would like to earnestly ask that every player comes with a heart of a hero and play with the greatest degree of sportsmanship for the enjoyment of all players, coaches, families, friends, and fans alike.

Together, let us repaint a peaceful image of Hmong soccer that might have been tarnished by incidents of violence from the past. Together, let us keep soccer a simple and beautiful sport for the Hmong people henceforth.

Regards,

Chao Moua
Soccer Coordinator

The **Soccer Coordinating Staff**

of the Sports Department

of the Hmong Cultural New Year Celebration, Inc.

salutes all soccer Players

participating in the Soccer Tournament

of the 2017-2018 Hmong New Year

in Fresno, California.