



## 2012-13 SOCCER RULES CHANGES

12-8-1f(13) (new) and 12-8-2d(1)	There is a change in the penalty for an intentional hand ball by a player – other than the goalkeeper in the penalty box – who attempts to prevent a goal from being scored. If the goal is prevented, the penalty remains a disqualification of the player; however, if the goal is scored, the penalty will now be a caution to the player who deliberately handled the ball.
12-8-2c	When a player receives a second caution in the same game, he/she will be disqualified with a red card and the team will now play the remainder of the game without replacing the disqualified player (play shorthanded). The yellow and red card that was previously given for the second caution has been eliminated.
14-1-7 (new)	When, in the taking of a penalty kick, there is an unusual situation that causes a temporary suspension of play before the ball is played or touched by another player, or before the ball hits the goalpost or crossbar, the kick is retaken. Previously, this would have resulted in a drop ball.

## 2012-13 SOCCER EDITORIAL CHANGES

Soccer Field Diagram	Change flag height to “minimum” 5’ high
3-1-3	Each team shall submit a team roster, containing the first and last names and numbers of all players, substitutes, all bench personnel and all coaches, to the officials at least five minutes prior to the start of the contest. The game shall not begin until this is complete. Players, bench personnel and coaches may be added to the roster after the start of play. Goalkeepers may have two numbers listed on the roster, a goalkeeper’s number and a field player’s number.
3-3-1c1	A coach or appropriate health-care professional may not enter the field without approval from a referee. During the time a coach or appropriate health-care professional is permitted on the field by the referee to attend to an injured player, coaching instruction shall not be given to any player on either team.
3-4-1b	A substitute may enter the field of play after a score, when a player is injured and removed from the field or at the beginning of a period without being beckoned by the referee.
4-2-8	A protective face mask may be worn by a player with a facial injury. The mask may be made of hard material, but must be worn molded to the face with no protrusions. A medical release for the injured player signed by an appropriate health-care professional shall be available at the game site.
5-1-2	The jurisdiction of the officials shall begin 15 minutes prior to the start of the game and end with their leaving the field of play and its immediate surroundings. They shall enforce the rules, and their decisions on points of fact are final. The officials can only correct a decision so long as the game has not been restarted. The officials retain clerical authority over the contest through the completion of any reports, including those imposing disqualifications, that are responsive to actions occurring while the referees had jurisdiction. State associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents that occur before, during or after the officials’ jurisdiction has ended or in the event that a contest is terminated prior to the conclusion of regulation play. Protests of NFHS rules are not recognized. The officials shall not use video replays to assist in any decision. The officials

NFHS Soccer Rules Changes, Editorial Changes and Points of Emphasis

May 21, 2012

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	shall not use any tobacco products during this period.
5-3-1g – Notes: 1	If a player, coach or bench personnel is being disqualified for a subsequent act of misconduct, the referee will show a yellow card indicating the subsequent caution followed immediately by showing a red card.
9-1-3	The referee shall sound the whistle when needed to indicate that the ball is out of play or for a foul. As soon as the ball is in position to be played, it may be played without a second whistle. A second whistle is required to restart play for the taking of a penalty kick, after a substitution is made, after a caution, disqualification, injury and after setting a wall prior to a free kick.
12-1-2 Situation	Player A2 trips B2 but B2 maintains control of the ball. RULING: Foul. The referee may stop play and award a direct free kick or invoke the advantage clause.
12-4-3	The goalkeeper in possession of the ball shall not be interfered with or impeded in any manner by an opponent. This includes the act of bouncing the ball or dropping the ball for a kick or attempting to throw the ball or tossing the ball in the air to recatch. When goalkeepers put the ball on the ground, they relinquish their rights as goalkeepers.
14-1-3	The opposing goalkeeper shall stand on the goal line, between the goal posts, until the ball is kicked. Lateral movement is allowed, but the goalkeeper is not permitted to come off the line by stepping or lunging forward until the ball is in play. PENALTY (ARTICLES 2 AND 3): Infringement by the defending team is not penalized if the goal is scored. If a goal is not scored on the penalty kick, it is retaken. If there is an infringement by the attacking team and the ball enters the goal, the goal does not count and the kick shall be retaken. If there is encroachment by the attacking team and the ball does not go into the goal, there is no rekick. If the ball rebounds into play or is deflected out of bounds by the goalkeeper, the game shall be stopped and restarted with an indirect free kick for the defending team at the location of the encroachment. If the ball is saved and held by the goalkeeper, play shall continue. In cases where players from both teams are guilty of infringements, the kick shall be retaken regardless of the outcome of the kick.
17-1	EXCEPTION: A corner kick shall be awarded to the opposing team when a free kick taken from outside the penalty area goes untouched into a team's own goal.
Dual-Officiating System (Pregame Conference)	NOTE: A reserve official may be assigned to a tournament in order to assure game officiating continuity in the event one of the assigned officials is unable to officiate as assigned. When a reserve official is assigned, the tournament authority will clearly state the officiating position to be assumed by the reserve official in the event a head referee or referee is unable to officiate. The reserve official is under the jurisdiction of the head referee and performs those duties assigned by the head referee. The reserve official's normal station is at the table inside the officials' area during play.
Dual-Officiating System (Penalty Kicks)	Deleted arrow in center circle of diagram
Diagonal-Officiating System (Free Kick at the Halfway Line)	Align AR1 with the second to last defender
Double-Dual System (The Goal Kick)	Delete second soccer ball and second CR from diagram
Rules Comparison	The 2012-13 rules book will contain an updated comparison of the major differences among NFHS and NCAA rules and FIFA laws.

### 2012-13 SOCCER POINTS OF EMPHASIS

Player Equipment	Enforcement of player equipment rule (4-1 and 4-2) begins with the players wearing only legal equipment. Coaches, as the adults of their teams, must work with their players and officials to ensure that player equipment is safe and legal. Officials must also emphasize player safety and legal equipment throughout the match.
Equipment Changes	It is now required that the NOCSAE seal and height range shall be permanently marked on the front of the shinguard. Goalkeepers are now required to have numbers on the back of their jersey and on the front of their jersey or pants/shorts. Beginning with the 2013 fall season, the home team shall wear solid white jerseys and solid white socks, and the visiting team shall wear dark jerseys and socks.
Coaching During an Injury	When a coach or appropriate health-care professional is called onto the field to attend to an injured player, neither coach shall give instruction to his or her players. The coach may give instructions to a substitute who is entering the game during this stoppage. The rationale for this is to make sure that no advantage is given to the team of the non-injured player.
Goals	Schools, coaches and officials are reminded that all soccer goals shall be adequately anchored, secured or counterweighted to the ground for the safety of all involved.
Concussion Management	The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee has noted an increase in reported and diagnosed concussions in the 2010-2011 National High School Sports Related Injury Surveillance Study. The position of the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee is that no athlete should return to play or practice on that same day after suffering a concussion. Studies have shown medical professionals that the school-aged brain does not recover quickly enough for an interscholastic athlete to return to activity in such a short time. No athlete should return to sport or other at-risk participation when symptoms of concussion are present and recovery is ongoing. Please see the "NFHS Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion" at <a href="http://www.nfhs.org">www.nfhs.org</a> for further information. (See NFHS Soccer Rules Book Page 106)



## MINUTES SOCCER RULES COMMITTEE

Hyatt Regency Downtown

Indianapolis, IN

January 23-25, 2012

**Committee Members in Attendance:**

Bill Johnson	Chair	2015
Daniel Twomey	Section 1	2012
Darren Bilberry	Section 2	2014
Chip Fuller	Section 3	2013
Beth Sauser	Section 4	2014
David Maier	Section 5	2013
Peter Contreras	Section 6	2012
Malcolm Brazelton	Section 7	2015
Patrick Duffy	Section 8	2013
Ron Pietila	NFHS Coaches Association	2014
Doug Epps	NFHS Officials Association	2012

**Guests in Attendance:**

Joe Manjone	NISOA
Greg Mauch	NSCAA
Carl Schwartz	<i>Referee Magazine</i>

**NFHS Staff in Attendance:**

Mark Koski	NFHS Staff Liaison
Maggie Scheiman	NFHS Staff

### **MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 2012**

**1. WELCOME, INTRODUCTION, GENERAL INFORMATION**

- A. Mark welcomed the committee to the meeting and stated that the reason for being on the committee and for creating/editing the rules is to work for the students who we represent. 800,000 of the students we represent play soccer. Mark also reviewed the schedule for the evening and next day and a half. Committee members should utilize the complimentary breakfast in One South in the hotel.  
Mark reviewed binder materials. If you see any changes that need to be made to the committee roster, please let us know. Committee biographies are used to show how members are qualified to be on the committees. If you have any changes/updates, please let us know. Committee members, guests and staff then gave introductions. If you have an updated photo for the rules book, please submit to the NFHS.
- B. There are three main goals for the committee – fairness, maintain the tradition of the game and risk minimization.
- C. The outcome of the committee is to have a rule book that is published annually to keep rule communication open. The rule book should also be error free.
- D. The committee viewed the NFHS rules writing process DVD. The NFHS has 7.6 million students participate in athletics and over 19,000 high schools. The soccer rules book will be available this fall as an app on smartphones. It costs 38 cents to print the rule book, and we sell to state associations for \$3.40.
- E. Mark then reviewed the responsibilities of the rules committee, which is to represent high school students who participate in interscholastic athletics. Committee members represent their section, and their responsibility is to vote based on section votes. South Dakota is the 51<sup>st</sup> state to sanction the sport of soccer, which will take place Fall 2012.
- F. The action of the rules committee must be approved by the NFHS Board of Directors.
- G. Turn in your expense reports to Mark or Maggie upon your return, and include all expenses (mileage to and from your home, meals while traveling, etc.).

- H. Submit your committee meeting evaluation form to Mark or Maggie after the meeting.
- I. The conflict of interest statement must be signed and returned.
- J. The Indemnification Statement is included in your binders to review.
- K. If you have not submitted a photo for the rules book or would like to submit an updated photo, please send to Mark or Maggie.
- L. Mark reviewed voting procedures. The simple majority, plus one is required to pass all rules changes.
- M. If you have changes to the committee roster, let Mark or Maggie know.
- N. Send updated biographies to Mark, so we have an updated list of committee member bios.

**2. SECTION/ORGANIZATION REPORTS** – Committee members discussed “hot topics” in the sport in their sections throughout the past year.

- A. Section 1 –
  - a. Weather issues – Started season with a hurricane and ended with a blizzard. Some contests were not played leading into tournaments.
  - b. A lot of talk about concussion management, as far as when to sit players out, and education components for coaches, parents, officials, etc.
  - c. A lot of discussion about uniforms – what is white and what isn't.
- B. Section 2 –
  - a. Conduct is always an issue. Based on disqualifications this past season, game suspensions are working as far as coaches go, but not for athletes.
  - b. Delaware – okay with uniform situation and shinguards. The use a cumulative yellow card policy and track cards.
  - c. West Virginia – suggested to do away with offsides.
  - d. Pennsylvania – uniform change concerns regarding the expense to schools.
  - e. Maryland – struggling with kids being encouraged to go away from high school game and go toward club game.
  - f. Virginia – emphasized to not give too much control of the game to the officials. Officials are not stepping up and making calls they should.
- C. Section 3 –
  - a. Uniform change issues in three states.
  - b. Official pools were brought up. What are states doing to recruit officials?
  - c. There have been ejections for language and conduct directed at game officials.
- D. Section 4 –
  - a. White uniforms are an issue. State associations are catching heat from schools that do not have enough time to get uniforms. Some states are allowing waivers for this. Michigan and Wisconsin are two states that are having issues with uniforms.
  - b. Overtime procedures have been an issue.
  - c. Another issue has been the continuation of contests when inclement weather comes after start of second half.
  - d. There was a student in Wisconsin that was not allowed to play with headgear.
  - e. There have been issues regarding mouthguards.
  - f. Michigan has started a player record of yellow and red cards.
  - g. There has been a lack in on-field communication between coaches and officials communication, which has led to poor sportsmanship. How can we improve communication?
- E. Section 5 – Things are going well in section 5.
  - a. The South Dakota High School Activities Association is going to sponsor the sport of soccer beginning with the 2012-13 school year.
- F. Section 6 –
  - a. Regarding the proposed rule/editorial changes, section 6 favors 2/3 of those changes.
  - b. Hesitant to make a change that would not make the sport uniform as far as officiating.
  - c. The committee may want to revisit the language for white uniforms to clarify white is white.
  - d. Issues regarding club soccer, specifically the US Soccer Development Academy and what they are telling high school soccer players. If they play in club programs, they cannot play high school soccer? Reference was made to the Ted Stevens Amateur Sports Act.

- G. Section 7 –
  - a. Having the same issues regarding uniforms and the US Soccer Development Academy.
  - b. Coaches are required take rule exams in addition to officials. School administrators should take responsibility for ensuring some rules are followed.
- H. Section 8 –
  - a. Behavior is improving. There was only one fight last year, and no referees were assaulted. Boys’ soccer was not the sport with the most ejections.
  - b. There a “No School Left Behind” playoff program. Every school qualifies for the playoffs. Illinois has a similar program.
  - c. There are occasional uniform color questions. Schools are trying to order the right color now for the future.
  - d. Schools began using local officials for first round playoff games, instead of location neutral officials.
  - e. There has been a small erosion in number of teams and players. Alaska only has seven schools that play soccer.
- I. Coaches Association –
  - a. Conduct at all levels (coaches, administrators, parents, students, athletes) is a concern.
  - b. There are concerns regarding a wide interpretation of what the penalty is for a red card. It seems to range from a one to six game suspension.
  - c. A concern among coaches is the officials and the various levels of officiating. They seem to be confused about what rules are to be followed (NFHS, NCAA, FIFA, etc.).
  - d. Another issue is that players and parents are knowingly ignoring rules and risking high school play by participating in tournaments/foreign countries during regular season play. There is pressure for kids to play in club leagues during the high school season, which shows a lack of honor and loyalty to high school soccer rules.
  - e. ID camps, where kids pay to go and potentially be recruited by colleges, are becoming an issue. If they participate during the season, they are disqualified from high school competition.
  - f. There is a grey area between indoor soccer and high school soccer. Are students allowed to participate in both at the same time?
  - g. Tie-breaking rules are an issue.
  - h. A major concern is coaches not accurately knowing the rules.
- J. Officials Association –
  - a. The second yellow card has been as issue for officials.
  - b. Timeouts in the last 5 minutes – whether they are allowed or not.
  - c. An issue for officials, in addition to coaches, is not knowing the rules.
  - d. Some states have started tracking yellow cards to see if there are trends regarding specific referees giving more cards than others, or a particular school/student that receives yellow cards. Neither of these were found to be the case, but they will continue to track cards.
- K. NSCAA –
  - a. White jersey rule is a huge issue. NSCAA conducted a survey, to which 3,000 coaches responded within four days, noting that the white jersey rule is an issue for them.
  - b. The US Soccer Development Academy rule stating that any student that participates in the Development Academy may not participate in high school competition is a huge issue. By stating this, US Soccer is “declaring war” on high school soccer.
- L. NISOA –
  - a. NCAA met with NISOA executive board, and they have some of the same problems as high school. One big concern is concussions. It was discussed that if there is a head injury, the official should immediately call in a medical staff. They are also looking at rules to help prevent concussions... for example, regarding the keeper fisting the ball.
  - b. An issue is officials not making correct calls by the rules because of differences in college, high school, FIFA rules, etc.
  - c. Ejections are a huge issue. The amount of red cards increased this year, but fighting decreased.

- d. NISOA is big on officials training. The conduct a camp for officials and a national referees program.

**3. QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS**

- A. Bill Johnson reviewed the results of the questionnaire and noted that 6,443 coaches, officials and administrators took the soccer questionnaire this year. Among the questionnaire items are the below notable items.
- B. New survey process has increased the number of coaches, officials and administrators take the survey. Greg Mauch has volunteered to help send out surveys to NSCAA members through the NFHS. We could possibly do this with officials through NISOA.
- C. Part I – Are the present rules satisfactory?
  - a. Majority of rules were satisfactory.
- D. Part II – Are these items a major problem in your area?
  - a. As these results are reviewed, look for things that don't match (between coaches and officials) and should then maybe be points of emphasis.
- E. Part III – Would you favor?
  - a. This section gives information about rules we have either discussed or are going to discuss. Most have something to do with proposed rule changes, so we have data to base decisions on.

**4. STATE MODIFICATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE/PLAY RULINGS**

- A. There are currently two states that do not follow one or more of the NFHS playing rules. Iowa and Rhode Island are these states.

**5. SURVEYS**

- A. Card Accumulation Survey – state associations were surveyed on their rules regarding card accumulation.
- B. Overtime Procedures Survey – this survey was about how to resolve the end of a tournament game if the game is tied. An idea was to provide suggestions at the back of the rule book for these procedures.

**6. 2011 NFHS SOCCER RULES COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES/MAJOR POINTS**

- A. Peter Contreras reviewed the minutes from the 2011 Soccer Rules Committee Meeting, and the main points of discussion last year:
  - a. Player numbers must be listed on team rosters
  - b. Penalty for excessive celebration
  - c. Jerseys for goalkeepers

Peter suggested approval of the minutes, and Doug Epps seconded.

**7. STATE SEASON REPORT**

- A. In 2008, the only state being affected by the US Soccer Development Academy and high school season was California. The NFHS Soccer Task Force traveled to Chicago to meet with Development Academy regarding issues, and they voiced their one goal is to win a World Cup, which does not match our goals.
- B. With 55 percent of states playing soccer in the fall, when are kids supposed to play these development academy games? There was a letter sent from the Development Academy in August 2011, stating that students cannot play high school soccer if they are going to play on the development team. This is a major concern for us. Ideally, if all states could play fall, development academy games could be in the winter/spring seasons. However, games are not the only issue; practices are a major conflict as well.
- C. The US Soccer Development Academy rule in 2008 was that they could play for no other team, except their high school team. This was not the case in Southern California. Then, the letter came out in August 2011 saying no one is allowed to participate in high school soccer if they are on a development academy team.
- D. This was the hottest topic at the recent NSCAA convention.

**8. FUTURE MEETING DATES**

- A. The Soccer Online Interpreters Meeting will be July 16<sup>th</sup> at 2:00 p.m. (EDT)

- B. The 2013 NFHS Soccer Rules Committee Meeting will be January 21-23, 2013 at the Hyatt Regency Indianapolis. This Monday is Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
- C. The 2014 NFHS Soccer Rules Committee Meeting will be January 27-29, 2014 at the Hyatt Regency Indianapolis.

Bill reviewed the rule change process, proposal review process and voting procedure. If the assigned committee member decides not to bring the proposal to discussion, two others must approve to discuss, and then it will be discussed as usual. If a committee member wants to reopen a proposal for discussion, two committee members must move to discuss the proposal before it will be reopened.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2012**

Mark welcomed everyone back to the meeting and reviewed the schedule for the day.

**9. SOCCER SAFETY UPDATE**

Bob Colgate reviewed the High School RIO report and discussed how we now have data to justify rules changes based on risk minimization. Reports can be viewed online through [www.nfhs.org](http://www.nfhs.org), Sports Medicine, Sports Medicine Injury Surveillance Report. The NFHS works with Dr. Dawn Comstock on injury surveillance/risk management to generate this report. This is the sixth year for data collection, which began in 2005-06. The report covers all sports, except cross country, water polo and boys' gymnastics.

127 certified athletic trainers reported on boys' soccer and 123 certified athletic trainers reported on girls' soccer.

The 2010-11 report is broken down between boys and girls, and surveillance is based on competition and practice, not competition alone. Major items discussed include:

BOYS: Total injury rate decreased from last year. Head/face injuries increased from last year. A head/face concussion is the most common injury area in practice and competition. Soccer is one of the few sports that saw an increase in injuries in post-season competition.

GIRLS: Total girls' injury rate decreased from last year. Ankle is the most common injury site, over head/face.

Rule changes over time have decreased risk. Concussion rate has increased over time, and the return to play to same day of competition has decreased, as well, which is due to concussion education.

**10. DISCUSSION/VOTING OF:**

Bill Johnson discussed the procedure for the discussion/voting of rules/editorial change proposals. Each committee member discusses his/her assigned proposals and recommends that the committee does or does not discuss the proposal. If it is not recommended, a motion must be made to discuss the proposal, and the motion must be seconded.

After discussion and voting, there were three rules changes, 18 major editorial changes and five points of emphasis.

**A. Rule Changes**

No.	Rule Ref.	Rules Changes <u>Underlining</u> shows additions; <del>strikethrough</del> shows deletions	Pass	Fail	No Action
#1	1-6	Spectators shall be confined to areas at least 10 feet from the touch line, team/official area and goal line. No one <u>except players, referees and ball holders</u> shall be permitted directly behind either goal <u>line</u> unless seated in bleachers.  <b>Rationale:</b> Use of just the word "goal in this section has created		X	



		confusion about whether people can be behind the goal line as long as they are not behind the goal itself. The intent is clearly to prevent non-participants in the game from being anywhere behind the goal line if they are not in bleachers.			
#2	3-6-2	<p>Add as new 3.6.2: <u>“In addition, during the final five minutes of the second half only, if the leading team substitutes, the referee shall signal the clock to be stopped and beckon the substitute(s) onto the field. The clock shall be restarted only on the signal of the referee when the ball has properly been put into play after the whistle, 9.1.3. If the game is tied or the trailing team chooses to substitute, the clock shall not be stopped.”</u></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> New 3.6.2 permits referee to allow substitutions during the last five minutes of the second half without compromising the integrity of the game. Substitution with the clock stopped fosters the NF goal of increasing participation, while preventing gamesmanship.</p> <p>The new rule follows NCAA Rule 3.6, with additional language inserted to guide referees and timer as to when the clock should be restarted after a sub. FIFA Law VII requires the referee to add time for time lost due to substitution, but there is no similar NF mechanism. Should the trailing team only, or both the leading and trailing teams, substitute, then there is no reason to stop the clock.</p>		X	
#3	4-2-8	<p>Delete this article.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The individually molded face mask is equipment of the affluent – see e-mail submitted to Mr. Koski 9/20/11. What are we telling our student-athletes who can’t pay for it – “you’re not good enough.” Equipment should not be for just the elite.</p>			X
#4	4-3	<p>The coach may elect to replace player. However, if no substitution occurs, the removed player...</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> It is unfair to allow a substitution for the first offense of illegal equipment which is serious enough to warrant a yellow card for coach.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 3-3-5, pg 17; 3-3-6, pg 17; 3-3-7, pg 17</p>			X
#5	7-1-3	<p>In the event a game must be suspended because of conditions which make it impossible to continue play, the head referee shall declare it an official game if one complete half or more of the game has been played. If less than one-half of the game has been played, the game may be rescheduled from the start, or restarted from the suspension of play according to state association adoption. (18.1.111)</p> <p><u>In the event that a game must be suspended because of conditions which make it impossible to continue play and one-half or more of the game has been played, by state association adoption, the schools, by mutual agreement, may choose to finish the match by restarting play from the point of suspension.</u></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The reason for this change is to permit completion of matches suspended during the second half, if and only if, both schools agree. Otherwise, the NF official game provision of the rule would apply.</p> <p>We have had several one-goal matches suspended in the second</p>			X

		<p>half and both schools wished to complete them, but could not under the current rule.</p> <p>The amendment provides each state association the option of adopting this nonmandatory process or of retaining the binding provisions of the first paragraph of NF 7.1.3.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 18-1-111, pg 68.</p>			
#6	10-1-3a	<p><b>New: 10.1.3 SITUATION A:</b> The referee awards Team A an indirect free kick. Team A kicks the ball directly into goal. (a) The referee, for whatever reason, failed to give the indirect free kick signal before the kick was taken. (b) The indirect free kick signal was given. (c) With no indirect free kick signal given, the ball, untouched by anyone else, is kicked wide of goal. <b>RULING:</b> In (a), the kick is retaken. In (b) a goal kick is awarded. In (c), a goal kick is awarded.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> By requiring a retake, the new play ruling equitably resolves the increasingly common failure of the referee to give the proper indirect free kick signal.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> There was a 1998 NFHS Rules Test question indicating the proper restart would be a goal kick in (a). That test question is reproduced below for your convenience. 1998 NF Rules Test, Part II, #64.: The referee awards an indirect free kick but fails to raise his arm to indicate this. The ball enters the goal directly from the free kick and the referee restarts play with a goal kick. True. 13.1.1.</p>			X
#7	12-7-2	<p>Delete entire Article</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Not allowing the keeper to parry the ball was associated with how far the goal keeper could move when in possession of the ball. Since the keeper is no longer limited in movement when in control the parry is not advantageous for the keeper.</p>			X
#8	12-8-1f(13) (new)	<p>f. unsporting conduct, including, but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. coaching outside the team area;</li> <li>2. unnecessary delay (kicking, throwing the ball away on a free kick, etc.);</li> <li>3. holding a shirt, short, etc.;</li> <li>4. deliberate verbal tactics;</li> <li>5. encroachment;</li> <li>6. deliberate handball to stop an attack;</li> <li>7. deliberate tactical foul;</li> <li>8. faking an injury;</li> <li>9. simulating a foul;</li> <li>10. player who displays reckless play;</li> <li>11. illegally equipped player, per 4.3;</li> <li>12. any delayed, excessive or prolonged act(s) by which a player(s) attempts to focus attention upon himself/herself and/or prohibits a timely restart of the game.</li> <li>13. <u>a player anywhere on the field (other than a goalkeeper within his/her own penalty area) who deliberately handles a ball to prevent it from going into the goal; in which the goal is scored (12-8-3-d(1)).</u></li> </ol>	X		
	12-8-	d. committing serious foul play, that is any play in which the			

	3d(1)	<p>player commits one of the offenses punishable with a direct free kick (or penalty kick if the offense takes place by a defender in the penalty area) and uses disproportionate and unnecessary force against an opponent while playing for the ball. Serious foul play also includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a player anywhere on the field (other than a goalkeeper within his/her own penalty area) who deliberately handles a <del>the ball to prevent</del> <u>preventing</u> it from going into the goal;</li> </ol> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Previous 12.8.2(d)(1) and 12.8.2(d)(2), disqualified the player for the attempt to deny a goal scored, whether the goal was scored or not. Under this rule change, the player is now disqualified if the attempt to deny the goal is successful. If a goal is scored, the penalty is now a caution. This rule now is consistent with the call when a field player intentionally handles the ball on the field.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b>                      5.3.1 SITUATION A, 12.8.3 SITUATION G</p>			
#9	12-8-2	<p><del>ART. 2... A player(s) shall be disqualified (yellow and red card) and the number of players on the field shall not be reduced for:</del></p> <p><del>a. Subsequent caution.</del></p> <p>ART. 32... A player, coach or bench personnel shall be disqualified (red card) for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exhibiting violent conduct;</li> <li>b. Taunting – use of word or act to incite or degrade an opposing player, coach, referee or other individual.</li> </ol> <p>NOTE: The NFHS disapproves of any form of taunting which is intended or designed to embarrass, ridicule or demean others under any circumstances including on the basis of race, religion, gender or national origin.</p> <p><del>c. Subsequent caution for coach or bench personnel.</del></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> This rule change will make the punishment for a second yellow card in the same match consistent with the tradition of the game (red card) that does not permit a substitute for the disqualified player. Under the previous rule, a team was permitted to replace a player who had received a second yellow card.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b>                      Rule 5-3-1f-Notes, Rule 12-8, Misconduct Penalty Chart, Rule 18-1-1h, Dual-Officiating System, Making the Call-B3</p>	X		
#10	14-1-6	<p>Add a second paragraph of this rule. If, after the ball has been put into play, it is stopped or interfered with on its way to goal by an outside agent or if it bursts on its way to goal, the kick shall be retaken. If the ball bursts or the interference occurs after the ball rebounds from a goalpost, crossbar or goalkeeper or it has been legally played legally in any other manner, a dropped ball shall be given where the ball was when the interference occurred or where last played before it burst.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Under the strictures of 2.2.4, outside interference or a bursting of the ball on the way to goal would result in a dropped ball, thereby denying the offended team a fair opportunity to make the penalty kick. This language is taken substantially from FIFA's Advice to Referees, sec. 14.7.</p>		X	

		<b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 2.2.4, pg 14			
#11	14-1-7 (new)	<p><u>ART. 7... After the penalty kick is properly taken, if there is an unusual situation that causes a temporary suspension in play before the ball is played or touched by another player, goalpost or crossbar, the penalty kick shall be retaken.</u></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> When in the taking of a penalty kick, there is an unusual situation that causes a temporary suspension of play before the ball is played or touched by another player, goalpost or crossbar, the kick is retaken. Previously, this would have resulted in a drop ball.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> Rule 9-3</p>	X		
#12	15-1-3	<p>While a throw-in is being taken, an opponent <del>shall neither interfere with no in any way impede the actions of the thrower, and shall stand at least two yards from the point at which the throw-in is being taken.</del></p> <p>Rationale: If players are required to be at least two yards away, their actions would not be considered as interference or impeding the thrower.</p>		X	
#13	18-1-1n	<p><b>FREE KICK</b> – A method by which a dead ball becomes alive. The ball is placed on the ground and, while motionless, it is kicked unchallenged in any direction prior to being touched by another player. The ball is considered to have moved when it is touched by the kicker’s foot <u>in a kicking motion</u>. There are two types of free kicks – “direct” from which a goal may be scored against an opponent without a second player touching the ball and “indirect” in which a goal may not be scored unless the ball is touched or played by another player of either team.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The proposal is the sole change to the definition in 18.1.1(n). The proposal renders NFHS consistent with FIFA. If a player at an indirect free kick merely steps on top of the ball, there has been no “kick,” and the player has improperly converted an indirect into a de facto direct, free kick, circumventing the referee’s decision and gaining an unfair advantage.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 2010-11 NFHS Rules Test Part II, #84 must be rewritten or clarified.  <b>2010-11 NFHS Rules Test Part II, #84:</b> At the taking of an indirect free kick, Player A2 steps on top of the ball without moving it the distance of its circumference. A3 shoots and scores. The referee shall disallow the goal. <b>Answer:</b> B or false.</p>		X	
#14	18-1-1nn	<p>Change the last sentence to read as follows: .....The status of the game, which may include forfeiture shall be determined by the head referee.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> This change aligns soccer with other high school sports where the head referee or umpire can terminate the game and decide the outcome. Also, the current rule creates a difficult situation for the state association administrator who was not present at the game and who is getting the facts second hand. Also, not deciding the outcome at the game, delays the decision and in tournament play, an immediate decision is often desirable.</p>		X	

		<b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 7.5, pg 35; 5.3.2b, pg 31; 7.1.3(situation), pg 34			
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**B. Editorial changes:**

No.	Ref.	Editorial Changes <u>Underlining</u> shows additions; <del>strikethrough</del> shows deletions	Pass	Fail	No Action
#1	Soccer Field Diagram	Pole: Minimum 1" diameter. Flag: <u>Minimum</u> 5' high. Install touching the ...  <b>Rationale:</b> The current text states that the flag must be exactly 5 feet high. Without changing this text referees may believe that flags higher than 5 feet are not allowed. It is flags shorter than 5 feet that are dangerous and should not be allow. The statement about flag height should be changed to indicate a minimum height by inserting the word "minimum."	X		
#2	3-1-3	ART. 3 . . . Each team shall submit a team roster, containing the names of all players, <u>substitutes</u> , all bench personnel, and all coaches, to the officials ....  <b>Rationale:</b> Players are one thing; substitutes are another. Referees need rosters containing names of players <u>and substitutes</u> . Without a roster requiring names of substitutes a coach could think that he/she could add names to the roster as a matter of standard practice as he/she chooses to substitute players, when adding names to a roster is meant as an exceptional activity – not a normal activity. Adding names is allowed, but a roster should be as complete as possible at the start of the game. The rule above should be mended to include the word "substitutes."	X		
#3	3-3-1c1	1. A coach or <del>athletic trainer</del> <u>appropriate health-care professional</u> may not enter the field without approval from a referee. During the time a coach or <del>athletic trainer</del> <u>appropriate health-care professional</u> is permitted on the field by the referee to attend to an injured player, coaching instruction shall not be given to any player on either team.	X		
#4	3-3-5,6,7	New Article 5 1) Team may only substitute for an illegally equipped player when the coach is cautioned for first offense. 2) Team may only substitute for an improperly equipped player.  <b>Rationale:</b>  <b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 3-3-5, pg 17; 3-3-6, pg 17; 3-3-7, pg 17			X
#5	3-4-1b	ART. 8 . . . A substitute may enter the field of play after a score or at the beginning of a period without being beckoned by the referee. However, the <del>player substitute</del> must report to the scorekeeper prior to entering the game.  <b>Rationale:</b> An athlete on a bench is called a substitute and is called a player after substituting in. The suggested change above is to correct terminology. The term "player" is incorrect. The	X		

		correct term is “substitute”.			
#6	3-4-1b	<p>A substitute may enter the field of play after a score, when a player is injured and removed from the field or at the beginning of a period without being beckoned by the referee. <del>However, the player must report to the scorekeeper prior to entering the game.</del></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> This change would require that substitutions after a goal follow the same requirements of all other substitutions within a playing period as it one of the substitutions “from the bench” described in Rule 3.3.1. We would then have a single procedure for all scenarios: the substitute reports to the scorekeeper the referee beckons him in. It would also eliminate the confusion that many times occurs when play is restarted after goals are scored.</p>	X		
#7	4-1-1	<p>Throughout the Article, change socks to stockings sections a, b, i, and Play Rulings 4.1.1 Situation C, and Situation F</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The words “socks” and “stockings” are both used through the play rulings and consistency is needed. Note that all of the other three rule-making bodies (FIFA and NCAA) use the term “stockings”. The equipment suppliers also use “stockings”. By definition and common usage, a “sock” is a short foot covering of ankle length. A “stocking” is normally of mid-calf or knee length. This proposal is submitted solely to achieve some consistency in language through the NFHS Rules and in keeping with the other rule-making bodies.</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> pg 23</p>			X
#8	4-1-1b	<p>4.1.1 SITUATION H: Prior to the game, the referee recognizes that members of Home Team A are wearing white jerseys and socks of a gold color and Away Team B is wearing jerseys and socks of a blue color. RULING: Illegal, effective <del>2012</del> 2013 fall season, because the home team shall wear solid white jerseys and solid white socks.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Corrects the play ruling to accurately reflect 4.1.1 (b).</p>	X		
#9	4-2-8	<p>ART. 8 . . . A protective face mask may be worn by a player with a facial injury.</p> <p>The mask may be made of hard material, but must be worn molded to the face with no protrusions. A medical release for the injured player signed by an <del>physician</del> <u>(MD/DO) appropriate health-care professional</u> shall be available at the game site.</p>	X		
#10	5-1-2	<p>ART. 2 . . . The jurisdiction of the officials shall begin 15 minutes prior to the start of the game and end with their leaving the field of play and its immediate surroundings. They shall enforce the rules, and their decisions on points of fact are final. The officials can only correct a decision so long as the game has not been restarted.</p> <p><u>The officials retain clerical authority over the contest through the completion of any reports, including those imposing disqualifications, that are responsive to actions occurring while the referees had jurisdiction. State Associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents that occur before, during or after the officials’ jurisdiction has ended or in the event that a contest is terminated prior to the conclusion of regulation play. Protests of</u></p>	X		

		<p>NFHS rules are not recognized. The officials shall not use video replays to assist in any decision. The officials shall not use any tobacco products during this period.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Clarification from what was adopted by the NFHS Board of Directors in April 2011 and January 2012.</p>			
#11	5-2-2b	<p>b. verify <u>presence</u> of the assistant referees or side referees, ball holders, official scorer and timer;</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b>          The existing rule states to verify several roles, but does not specify what exactly to verify. Without specifying what to verify referees may not verify anything. The rule should be changed to state to verify “the presence of” various roles. Rule 5-2-2(c) discusses duties of various roles, so Rule 5-2-2(b) must only be about verifying the presence of the various roles.</p>			X
#12	5-3-1 NOT E 1	<p>If the player is being disqualified for a subsequent act of misconduct <del>or any delayed, excessive or prolonged act by which a player(s) attempts to focus attention upon himself/herself and/or prohibits a timely restart of the game</del>, referees will show the yellow card and the red card simultaneously in the same hand to indicate that substitution is allowed for the player receiving the red card under Rule 12-8-2.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Causes the rule to accurately reflect the change to 12.8.1(f)(12).</p> <p><b>Other Rules Affected:</b> 12-8-1f12, pg 55</p>	X		
#13	5-3-1a	<p>5.3.1 SITUATION A: During a shot on goal, B2, in the penalty area, reaches out and deflects the ball. Just as B2 deflects the ball with the hands, A2 kicks the ball free and (a) it goes into the goal; (b) does not go into the goal. RULING: In (a), award a goal and disqualify B2 <u>for SFP</u>; in (b) call handling, award a penalty kick, and disqualify B2 <u>for SFP</u>. ...</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The reason for the disqualification is not specified and needs to be specified. Only in (b) and not in (a) could it be for deliberately handling the ball to prevent it from going into the goal. Without specifying the reason for the disqualification, referees are left with little guidance and will be inconsistent between referees in their reasons for disqualifying players. The above prepositional phrases should be added to the Rules Book to clarify what referees should do in such situations.</p>			X
#14	9-1-3	<p>ART. 3 . . . The referee shall sound the whistle when ... A second whistle is required to restart play for the taking of a penalty kick, after a substitution is made, after a caution, disqualification, injury <del>or encroachment</del> and after setting a wall prior to a free kick.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The above rule states a whistle is required after encroachment. Encroachment is just one of several types of misconduct. Caution is already mentioned in the rule. I believe the intent in this rule for including encroachment is to say that a whistle is needed after setting a wall prior to a free kick to avoid encroachment. Without saying exactly that, the rule is not clear. The word “encroachment” should be replaced with the phrase</p>	X		

		shown above to clarify this rule.			
#15	11-1-3	<p>ART. 3 . . . It is not an offense in itself to be in an offside position. A player shall only be penalized for being in an offside position if, <u>at the moment concurrent or subsequent to the ball being touched</u> touches or is played by a teammate, that player is <u>or becomes</u> involved in active play by:</p> <p>...</p> <p>PENALTY: Indirect free kick at the spot of infraction <u>when the ball was touched or played by the teammate</u>, subject to provisions in 13.1.3.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> It is not always the case that a player is involved in active play exactly at the same moment the ball is played or touched by a teammate to him/her. Often it is a moment later after the ball had travelled some distance. Also the indirect free kick should be taken where the player was when the ball was touched or played by the teammate – not where the player ended up when he/she eventually played the ball, which could be many yards closer to his/her opponent’s goal. Without correcting the wording of this rule referees will not apply the offside rule correctly. The above changes should be made to accurately state the conditions for penalizing offside and where restarts should be taken.</p>			X
#16	12-1-2	<p>12.1.2 SITUATION: Player A2 trips B2 but B2 maintains control of the ball. RULING: <del>Illegal</del> <u>Foul</u>. The referee may stop play and award a direct free kick or invoke the advantage clause.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Tripping is more than just illegal; it is specifically a foul. And it is a foul regardless of whether the referee awards a free kick or invokes the advantage clause. The above change should be made to be more specific in the ruling.</p>	X		
#17	12-4-2a	<p>a. An official shall disqualify, without caution, any player who flagrantly fouls the goalkeeper in possession of the ball <u>with his hands</u>. Possession or control of the ball includes</p> <p>...</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The existing rule does not specify that the type of possession is via hands. Without amending the rule referees would be led to believe they are to disqualify players who flagrantly foul goalkeepers who are dribbling the ball, perhaps outside the penalty area. This is NOT the intent of this rule. The above phrase should be added to the rule to clarify which type of goalkeeper possession is protected via threat of disqualification.</p>			X
#18	12-4-3	<p>ART. 3 . . . The goalkeeper in possession of the ball shall not be interfered with or impeded in any manner by an opponent. This includes the act of bouncing the ball or dropping the ball for a kick or attempting to throw the ball or tossing the ball in the air to recatch. <u>When goalkeepers put the ball on the ground, they relinquish their rights as goalkeepers.</u></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The existing rule does not specify that the type of possession is via hands. Without amending the rule referees would be led to believe this includes dribbling the ball, perhaps outside the penalty area. This is NOT the intent of this rule. Goalkeepers dribbling the ball with their feet may be legally challenged. The above phrase should be added to the rule to</p>	X		



		clarify which type of goalkeeper possession is protected via threat of a foul and possession being given to the opponents.			
#19	14-1-3	<p>ART. 3 . . . The opposing goalkeeper shall ...</p> <p>PENALTY (ARTICLES 2 and 3): Encroachment by the defending team is ...</p> <p>If the ball rebounds into play or is deflected out of bounds by the goalkeeper, the game shall be stopped and restarted with an indirect free kick for the defending team at the <del>spot of the foul</del> <u>location of the encroachment</u>. If the ball is saved ...</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The paragraph above on penalties uses incorrect terminology. A player encroaching before the ball is kicked (and thus play restarted) is not a foul; it is encroachment. The suggested new wording uses better terminology.</p>	X		
#20	17-1	<p>Add an exception to this article as follows: <u>Exception: A corner kick shall be awarded to the opposing team when a free kick taken from outside the penalty area goes untouched into a team's own goal.</u></p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> This is an exception to this rule which indicates that a corner kick is not possible if the ball goes into the goal</p>	X		
#21	Sample Tie-Breaking Procedure, A-4-a	<p>a. Each coach will select five different players ... If a team has fewer than ten available players ... The coach may choose additional players from the first five kickers to ensure that five <del>different</del> players participate in the second set of kicks.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> In the context of paragraph A-4-a, since the above sentence completes the description of the proper procedure when there are fewer than 10 players, it cannot call for 5 <i>different</i> players to participate. This procedure is impossible to execute with the word "different" in it. The word "different" should be deleted to match what can be done.</p>		X	
#22	Dual-Officiating System (Pregame)	<p>NOTE: A reserve official may be assigned to a tournament ... When a reserve official is assigned, the tournament authority will clearly state the officiating position to be assumed by the reserve official in the event a head referee or <del>head</del> referee is unable to officiate. The reserve official is ...</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The note mistakenly states, "head referee and head referee" when it should state "head referee and referee." Without correcting this, the note is not clear. The extra word "head" should be removed.</p>	X		
#23	Dual-Officiating System (Penalty Kicks)	<p>DELETE ARROW IN CENTER CIRCLE OF DIAGRAM</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> The diagram shows positions of the lead and trail referees on a penalty kick. It also shows the direction of the penalty kick. There is an extra arrow in the center circle that has nothing to do with penalty kicks. It should be removed.</p>	X		
#24	Diagonal-	ALIGN AR1 WITH THE SECOND TO LAST DEFENDER	X		

	Officiating System (Free Kick at the Halfway Line)	<b>Rationale:</b> The diagram shows positions for the referee and assistant referees. Assistant Referee 1 (AR1) is shown almost aligned with the referee. He should be aligned with the second to last defender. AR1 should be moved up in this diagram to align him/her with the 0 that is closest to the goal line. It would be good too to add an 0 in front of their goal to represent the goalkeeper. Without this change this diagram does not show where AR1 should be. The diagram should be corrected.			
#25	Double-Dual System (The Goal Kick)	DELETE SECOND SOCCER BALL AND SECOND CR FROM DIAGRAM.  <b>Rationale:</b> There are two soccer balls shown in this diagram. The one on the right is extra and can cause confusion. This second soccer ball should be removed from the diagram.	X		

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 2012**

**11. SUBCOMMITTEE WORK**

Committee members were divided into subcommittees and worked on their assigned duties, including points of emphasis, exam questions, comments on the rules and play rulings.

Bill initiated discussion regarding captain's bands. Language suggests that captains wear upper arm bands, but some players are wearing them on their leg, instead of on the arms. Do we need to add language that recommends the upper arm band be worn on the upper arm?

Bill brought up issues in high school soccer. US Soccer has mandated that anyone in the academy program cannot play high school soccer. What might our role be in this? How might we negotiate/settle with US Soccer regarding this? Three years ago, the NFHS developed the Soccer Task Force. Then came the August 2011 letter saying out of all 28 current (and 48 upcoming) programs, which are 10-month programs, these students cannot participate in high school soccer.

Greg Mauch discussed the position of the NSCAA on this issue. NSCAA established a position statement stating every player should have a choice. NSCAA has members that are from US Soccer. NSCAA needs to take more aggressive action. They attempted to contact US Soccer, but did not receive a timely response. The NSCAA wants to provide language to coaches to have discussion with parents about what kids are giving up by participating in US Soccer programs. This would be a good initiative to partner with NFHS on. In a sense, US Soccer has declared war on high school soccer. In Illinois, it affects 144 players in the state. If this situation were occurring in basketball, it would cause an uproar. Other sports are watching this, so it could potentially affect other sports like AAU basketball, volleyball, etc. The NSCAA would like to utilize the NFHS as a resource. These are the "top" 4,000 kids in the country, not playing high school soccer. With the additional programs starting in upcoming years, it will be 8,000 kids in the academy, who are not in high schools. Many clubs are still not part of the development academy, which is a positive for high school soccer.

Beth Sauser added that eventually, this mandate may upset enough players that participation may swing back to students wanting to participate in high school over the academy.

Bill added that in the state of Massachusetts, they decided they would not play 15 and up clubs in the fall. Development academy is competing with other clubs that allow top 18 players to play for free. Pre-academy teams are exposed and think they could potentially make the academy team, which keeps these pre-academy and subsidiary teams from participating in high school programs. Any push to US Soccer to allow kids to participate in high school soccer and the Development Academy will have to come from parents/families of players. To maintain/increase participation in

high school soccer, we need US Soccer to allow those pre-academy and subsidiary teams to participate.

To get backing from the NCAA on the issue, they need to see how this affects college participation. If kids are skipping high school participation, who is to say they will not go straight to the professional level and skip college participation, as well? To put it into perspective, if this happens in basketball, and kids skip high school due to participation in AAU leagues, what would prevent them from going directly to the NBA without participation in college?

Ron Pietila suggested that at some point, the motivation by the kids will change, and they will want to play for their high school teams instead of club teams.

Greg Mauch and the NSCAA conducted a survey of the NSCAA membership and state soccer coaches associations regarding all white uniforms. With the high response rate, the NFHS is looking at sending out the rules questionnaire through the NSCAA in future years to increase the number of responses from coaches.

The committee then reviewed the rules change language of the elimination of soft red cards.

Chip Fuller brought forth a potential survey topic regarding sites for state tournaments, and then the committee discussed various items.

Where do states host state semi-finals, regionals, etc.? Committee responses were as follows:

NE: Plays quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals all in one location for all classifications. Tournament runs Wednesday – Tuesday (Except Sunday).

OR: 4 classifications = 8 championship games. Quarter- and semi-finals are played in different locations. Finals are at a central site.

CA: No state championship due to different seasons. Regional championships are hosted at multiple locations, which are neutral sites. Start with quarter- and semi-finals, which are hosted by the highest ranked team.

MA: Fall championships with three classifications, and championships are played in central locations. Semi- and quarter-finals are played in multiple locations.

IL: Two locations... semi-finals and finals, one is more centrally located in the state, and one is in the Chicago area.

ND: One division. Eight teams qualify for the state tournament. Quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals are played in regional locations.

How are officials recruited in your state?

CA: Recruit from local colleges. Some colleges have sports officiating classes.

IL: Some state colleges offer courses for credit. Some students in classes offer licensing for free. Five high schools offer courses as a program.

Training for high school officials? How is it handled?

CA: Each training session must turn in lesson plans, etc. to state office. 18 hours of training are required for new high school officials and 12 for returning officials.

ND: Require officials to watch the online presentation and take the rules test.

OR officials are required to take Principles of Officiating course during the first three years of officiating, which is produced by the Oregon Athletic Officials Association.

Greg Mauch requested that the US Soccer letter from Claudio Reyna be circulated to the committee.

Some states are requiring coaches to take Fundamentals of Coaching Soccer to coach high school soccer. Would coaches be exempt from taking the FOC course if they are already licensed by USSF or NSCAA?

Mark presented the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee Position Statement Regarding Soccer Headgear. The committee reviewed the statement. Chip moved the committee to support the position statement, and Beth seconded. The committee voted 9-0 to support the statement.

**12. FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER**

- A. Please complete and return your committee meeting evaluations and expense reports (including mileage). A suggestion was made that in the future, the committee could meet for an hour or so before dinner to do introductions and then go to dinner. Another suggestion was to send out proposals to the states earlier and add a comments section on state association tally sheet. An advantage to the committee members would be to provide some of the binder materials electronically in advance.
- B. Mark thanked the committee for a great meeting and recognized the departing committee members (Dan Twomey, Section 1; Peter Contreras, Section 6; and Doug Epps, Officials Association) by presenting them with a certificate and watch.