



SOUTH JERSEY SOCCER LEAGUE NEWSLETTER

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Gary Rambo – NJYS Service Excellence Award



Please help us to congratulate Gary Rambo, SJSL Trustee, recently presented with the New Jersey Youth Soccer Service Excellence Award. Gary was recognized at the 2017 NJYS Awards Dinner in January for his over 22 years of service as the Travel Area Commissioner and for his work with the Olympic Development Program and NJYS.

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Spring 2017 Dates

March 1 st	Spring schedules posted
March 12 th	Round 1 Games Begin
April 16 th	Easter - No Games
May 7 th	Round 8 Transfer Deadline
May 21 st	Round 10 Games

7v7 Fields

Size: 60-65 yds by 40-45 yds
(mandatory for Fall 2017 per US Soccer)

Coaching line: 15 yds each side
(basically from buildout line to buildout line)

Buildout lines: halfway between penalty area and midfield; buildout line determines offside position
(must be a different color and cannot be marked by cones)

Spectator line: 10 feet from touch line
(different color from touch line)

Goals: 7'x21' or 6.5'x18.5'



IFAB Revisions to the Laws of the Game 2016–2017

As most of you know by this point, the LOTG were revised in June 2016, but NJYS elected not to implement the changes until the Spring 2017 season. Here are some of the more significant changes that may impact upon play in our league:

Law 1 – the Field of Play

- Cannot combine artificial and natural surfaces
- Artificial turfs must be green
- Club/team logos but no advertising on corner flags



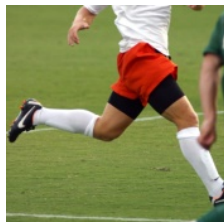
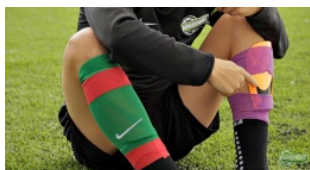
Law 3 – the Players

- Subs may take restart but enter field first
- Direct FK or PK if substitute/team official interferes with play
- If goal scored with extra person and ref restarts play, goal stands
- Team captain has no special status or privileges but has a degree of responsibility for the behavior of the team



Law 4 – the Players' Equip.

- Tape or other material on socks must be same color as socks
- Clothing worn under shorts must be color of shorts or hem; team must all wear same color



Law 5 – the Referee

- If several offenses occur at same time, the most serious is punished
- Can send off player from prematch inspection on
- Player injured by RC/YC foul can be quickly assessed/treated and remain on field



Law 7 – the Duration of the Match

- Breaks allowed for drinks or for medical purposes



Law 8 – the Start and Restart of Play

- Ball must be kicked and clearly move to be in play for all kicked restarts
- Can be kicked in any direction at kick-off
- Referee cannot “manufacture” outcome of a dropped ball



Law 9 – the Ball In and Out of Play

- If a ball hits a match official it is in play unless ball wholly passes over boundary line



Law 11 – Offside

- Halfway line is neutral for offside
- Players' arms not considered in judging offside
- Offside FK always taken where the offense occurs (even in own half)

LOTG Changes cont'd.

Law 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

- Foul with contact is a direct FK
- Advantage for a RC – indirect FK if offender then gets involved in play
- Attempted violent conduct is a RC, even if no contact
- Handling the ball involves a deliberate act of a player making contact with the ball with the hand or arm
- Must consider:
 - the movement of the hand towards the ball (not the ball towards the hand);
 - the distance between the opponent and the ball (the unexpected ball)
 - the position of the hand does not necessarily mean that there is an infringement
 - YC if interfering with promising attack or in attempt to score a goal
- Some DOGSO offenses in the penalty area are punished with a YC, unless the offense is holding, pulling or pushing or if there is no attempt to play the ball or the offense is normally a RC offense.



Law 13 – Free Kicks

- Difference between “stopping” a FK (YC) and “intercepting” the ball after quick FK taken

Law 14 – the Penalty Kick

- Indirect FK if ball kicked backwards
- Indirect FK and YC if “illegal” feinting occurs
- Goalkeeper YC if infringes and PK retaken



“Offside” – Close Up:

It is not an offence to be in an offside position.

A player is in an offside position if:

- any part of the head, body or feet is in the opponents’ half (excluding the halfway line) and
- any part of the head, body or feet is nearer to the opponents’ goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent

The hands and arms of all players, including the goalkeepers, are not considered.

A player is not in an offside position if level with the:

- second-last opponent or
- last two opponents

A player in an offside position at the moment the ball is played or touched by a teammate is only penalized on becoming involved in active play by:

- interfering with play by playing or touching a ball passed or touched by a teammate or
- interfering with an opponent by:
 - preventing an opponent from playing or being able to play the ball by clearly obstructing the opponent’s line of vision or
 - challenging an opponent for the ball or clearly attempting to play a ball which is close to him when this action impacts on an opponent or
 - making an obvious action which clearly impacts on the ability of an opponent to play the ball

or

- gaining an advantage by playing the ball or interfering with an opponent when it has:
 - rebounded or been deflected off the goalpost, crossbar or an opponent
 - been deliberately saved by any opponent

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More “Offside”:

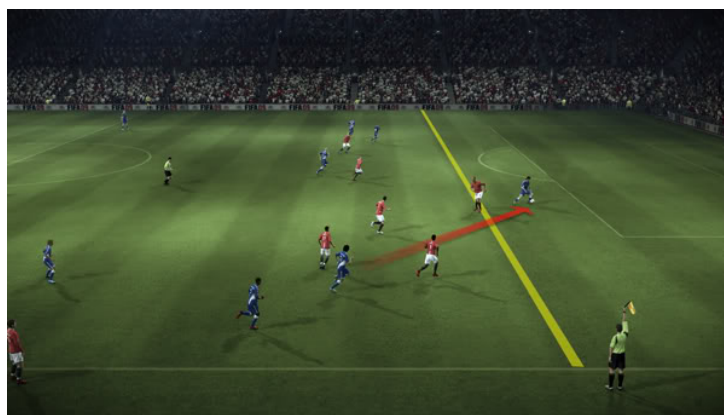
A player in an offside position receiving the ball from an opponent who deliberately plays the ball (except from a deliberate save by any opponent) is not considered to have gained an advantage.

A ‘save’ is when a player stops a ball which is going into or very close to the goal with any part of the body except the hands (unless the goalkeeper within the penalty area).

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

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

If an offside offence occurs, the referee awards an indirect free kick where the offence occurred, including if it is in the player’s own half of the field of play.



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