

# NASSAU COUNTY SOCCER OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION

## *2024 Interpretation*





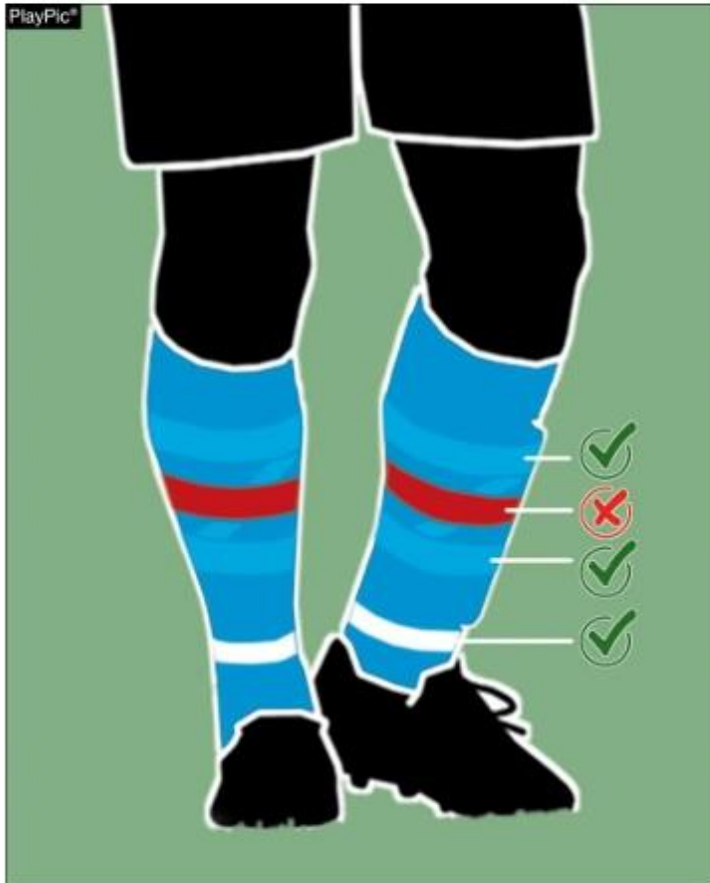
# RULES CHANGES



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

## REQUIRED UNIFORM

### 4-1-4d



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

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





# FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## RULE 12

### Terminology Changes

Wording was updated  
to reflect national  
terminology.



The term “obstruction” has been replaced by the term “impeding.”



The term “disqualification” has been replaced by the term “ejection.”



## **DENYING AN OBVIOUS GOAL SCORING OPPORTUNITY (DOGSO)**

**Denying an Obvious Goal Scoring Opportunity (DOGSO) is an egregious attempt to prevent opponents from scoring.**

For a player to be sent off for denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity the following four criteria must be present:

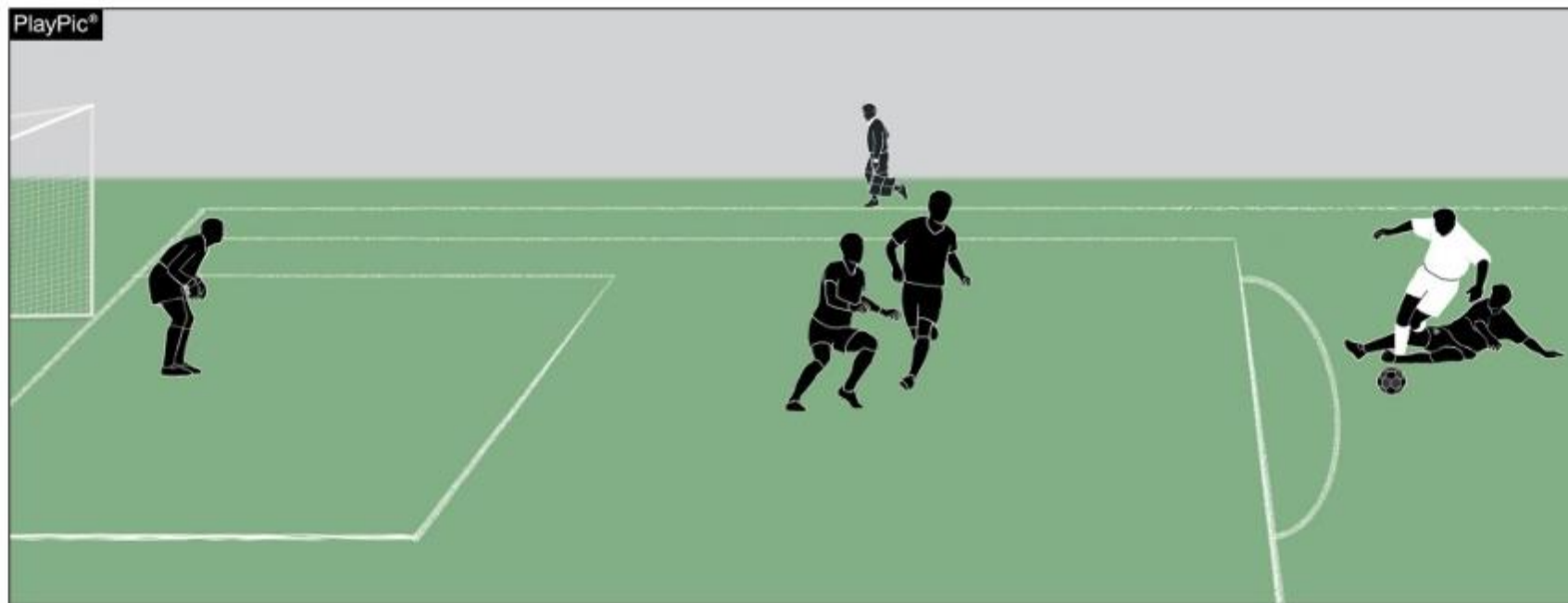
1. Distance between the offense and the goal (the offense must be near the goal).
2. General direction of play (the attacking players are generally headed toward the goal).
3. Likelihood of keeping or gaining control of the ball (the player must have or been able to control the ball in order to score).
4. Location and number of defenders (If another defender, including the goalkeeper is in a closed enough position to make a lawful tackle or attempt a save then this criteria is not met).

**If any element is missing, the player cannot be sent off for denying an obvious goal-scoring opportunity.**



# FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

## RULE 12



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

## STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



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

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



## STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



Fouls that stop a promising attack (SPA)

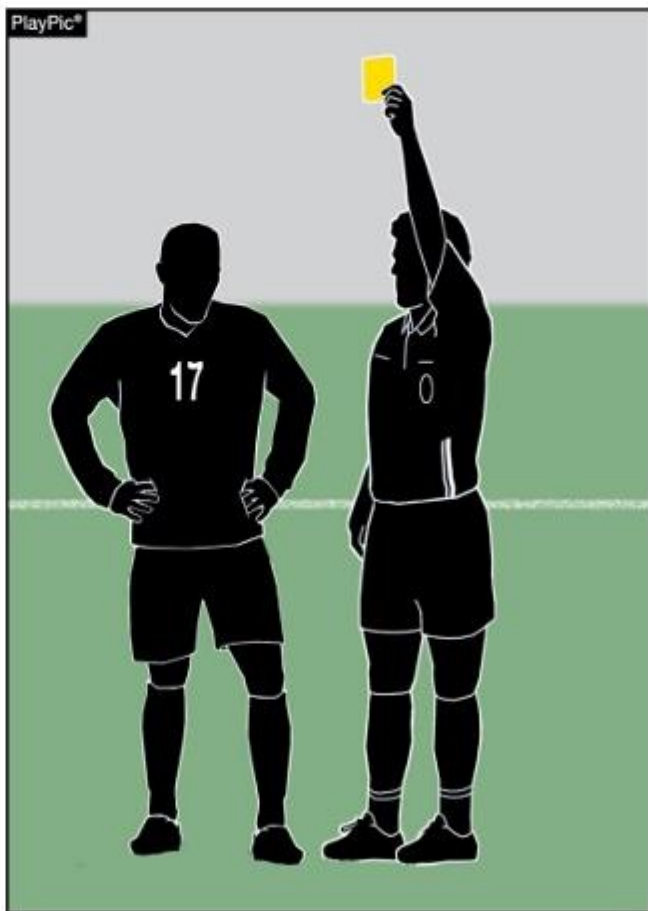
- might not be severe in nature,
- but the offense's impact on the attacking team's potential needs to be recognized and dealt with accordingly.

Officials need to understand

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



## STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK

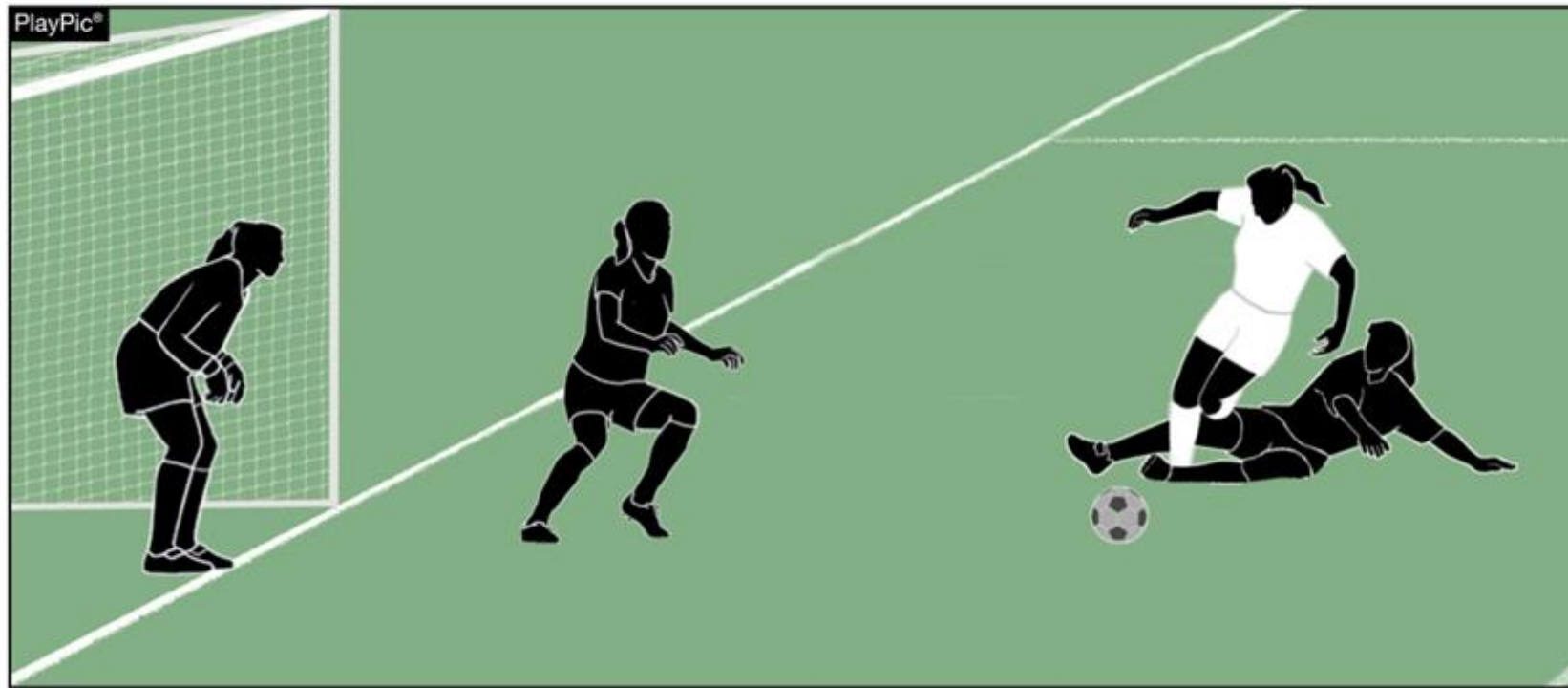


Referees are tasked with evaluating multiple factors to determine the promise of an attack, encompassing elements like:

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

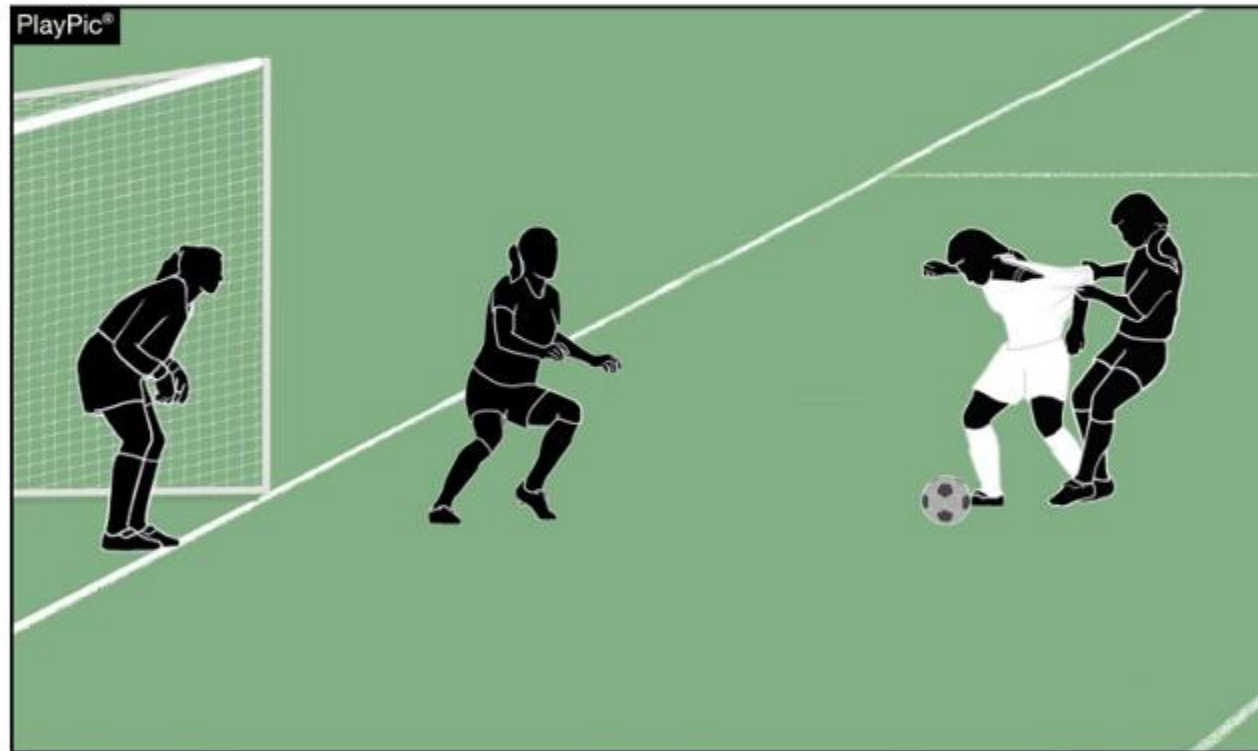
Any foul disrupting a promising attack is considered misconduct, warranting a caution and a yellow card for the offending player.

## STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



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

## STOPPING A PROMISING ATTACK



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





# EDITORIAL CHANGES



**PLAY.  
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TOGETHER.



## TIME – OUT AND IN 7-4-3



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



# MISCONDUCT

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



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





# POINTS OF EMPHASIS



**PLAY.  
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TOGETHER.

## AFTER A GOAL



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

Key aspects include:

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

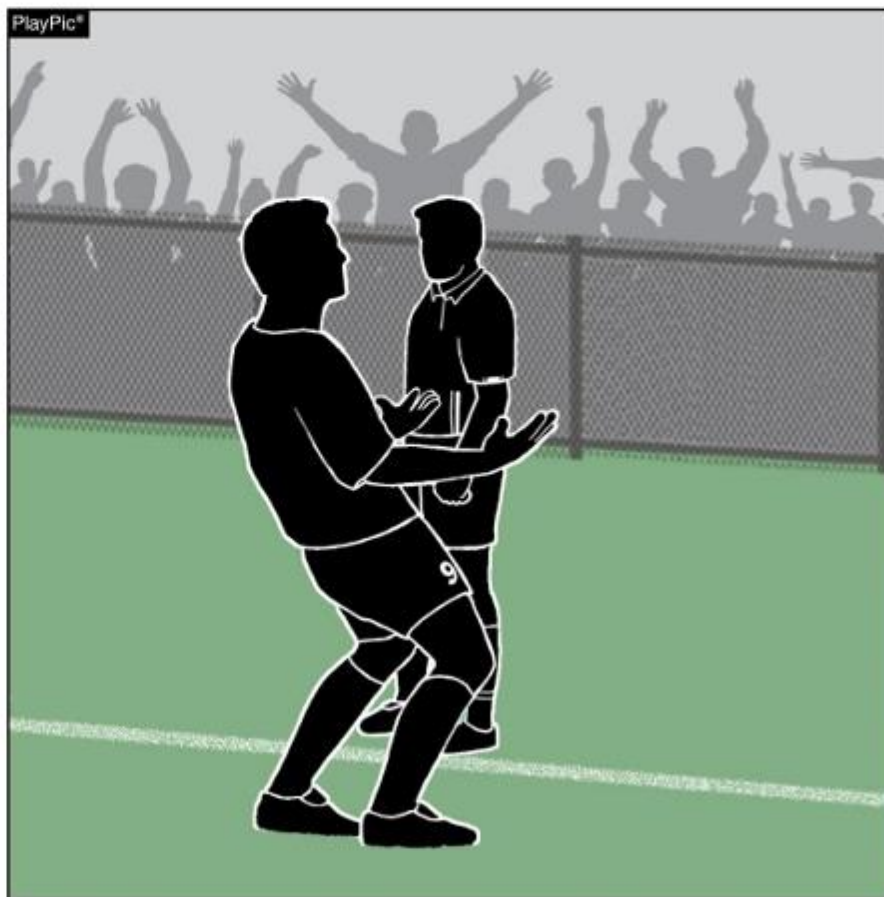
## AFTER A GOAL



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



## AFTER A GOAL



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

## AFTER A GOAL

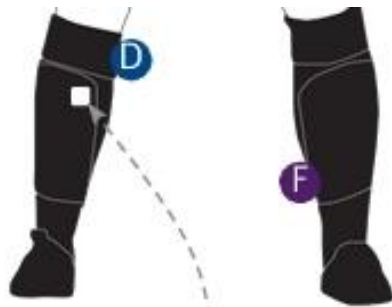


The crew should cover record keeping and beckoning in substitutes in their pre-game discussions.



# **REVIEW KEY ITEMS & 2023 RULE CHANGES**





Manufacturer Certifies



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## SHINGUARDS

1. Professionally manufactured.
2. Age- and size-appropriate.
3. Worn under socks.
4. Worn with bottom edge no higher than 2 inches above the ankle.
5. Must meet NOCSAE Standards at time of manufacture.
6. NOCSAE seal and height range permanently marked on front of shinguard.
7. May not be altered.



# SUBSTITUTIONS

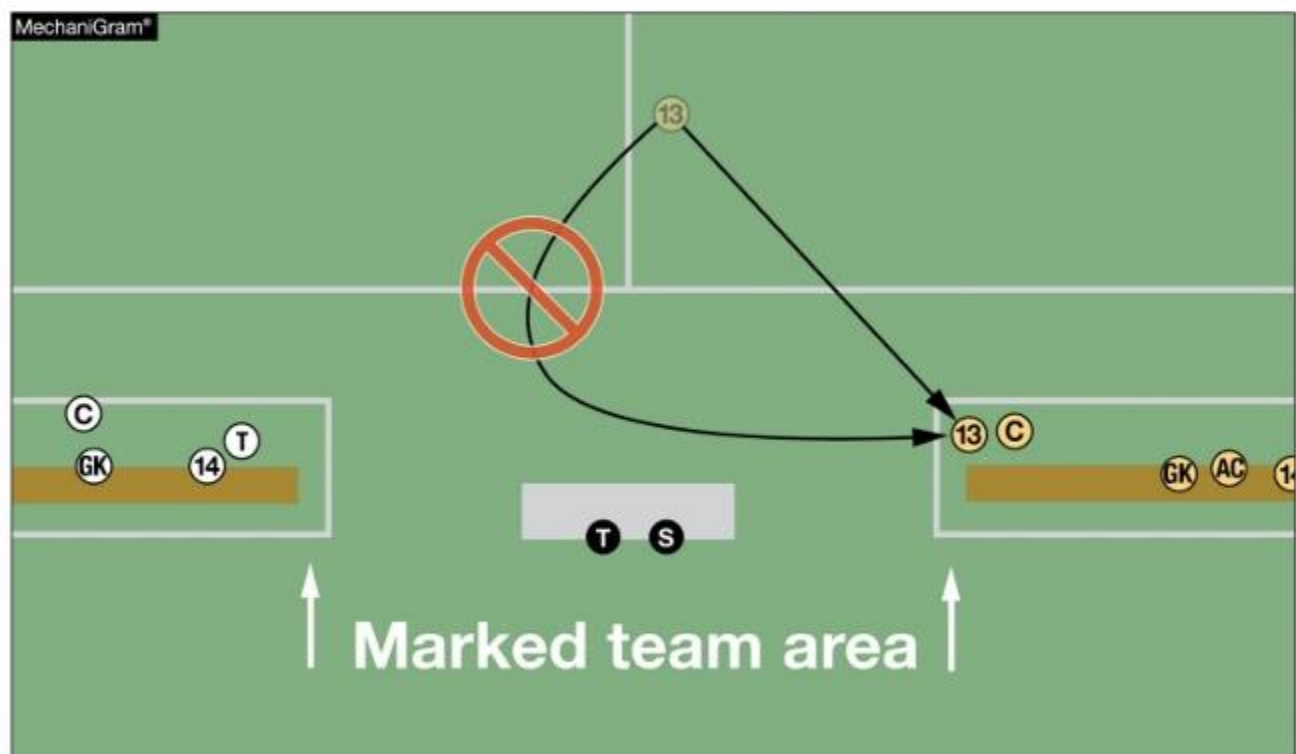
## 3-3-2b (2, 3) (NEW)



1. The referee may stop the clock to check on a player who appears to be injured.
2. If the referee beckons sideline personnel to attend to an injured player, the injured player must leave the field.
3. If the clock was stopped, but the referee did not beckon anyone onto the field, the player may remain in the game.

# PROCEDURES FOR SUBSTITUTIONS

## 3-4-1e (NEW)

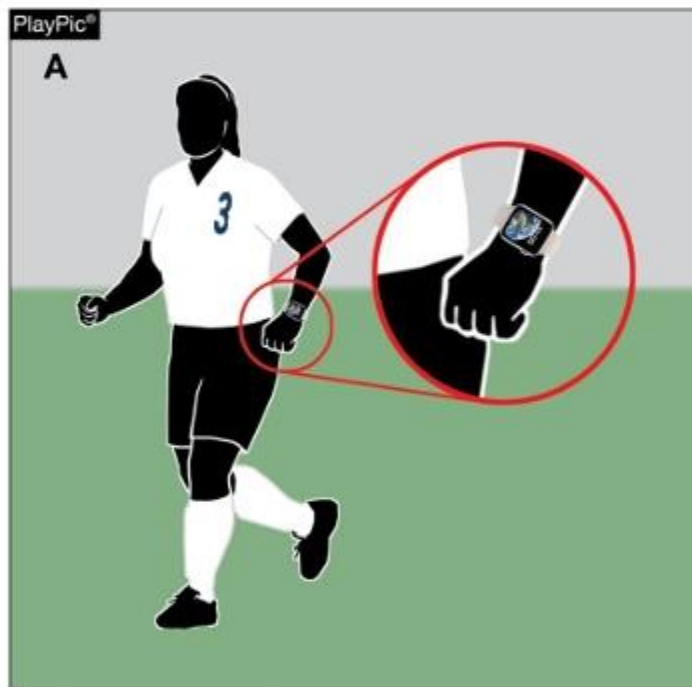


- The player being replaced shall exit the field on the bench side unless the player is injured and unable to exit to that side.
- When exiting the field, players shall exit into their team's bench area (and not the opponent's).



## OTHER EQUIPMENT 4-2-11 (NEW)

- Wearable technology devices are permitted.
- Must be secured.
- Must not create a safety hazard to any player.
- Devices may be worn on the shoes or on the body under the uniform.
- Devices may not be worn under the arm below the level of the shoulder.



ILLEGAL – cannot be worn on wrist  
(below shoulder)



LEGAL – worn on the shoe



## **OFFSIDE 11-1-5 (NEW)**

To deliberately play the ball, the player must have time and space, and sufficient sight of the ball to control the ball with the possibility of:

1. Passing the ball to their teammate; or
2. Gaining possession of the ball; or
3. Clearing the ball

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

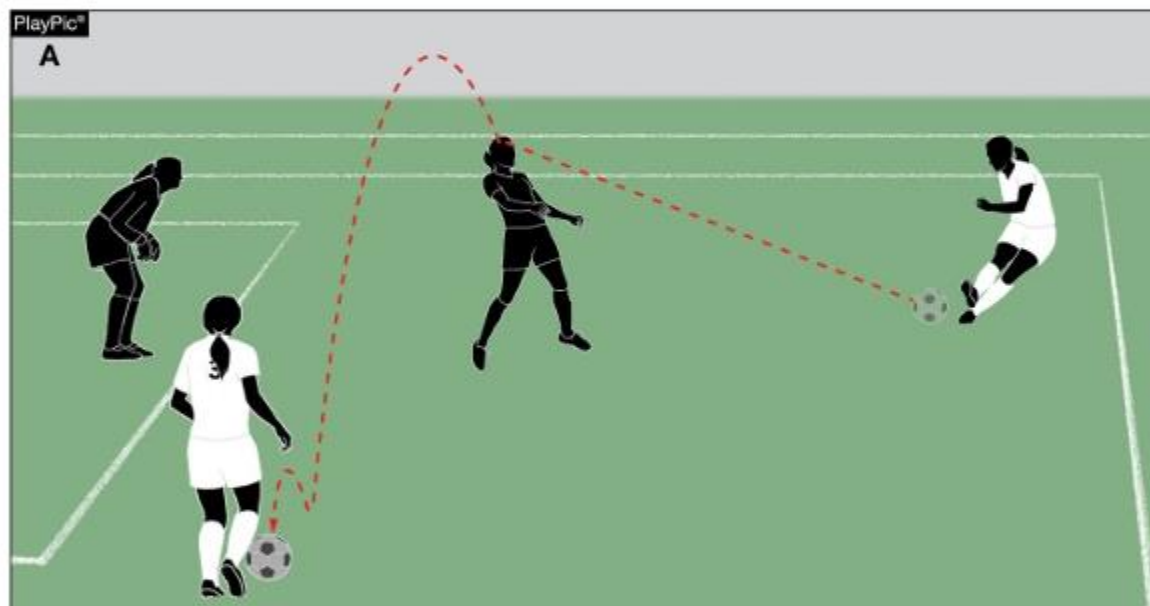




## OFFSIDE 11-1-5 (NEW)

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

In PlayPic A, the second attacker is to be ruled offside because the ball merely glanced off the defender's head (not a deliberate play).



**OFFSIDE – deflection off a defender who did not deliberately play the ball**





## HANDLING 12-3-2, 3 (NEW)



Handling continues to be defined by the armpit. The upper boundary of the arm is in line with the bottom of the armpit.

Attacker 8 is not guilty of handling.



## HANDLING 12-3-2, 3 (NEW)



These new articles stipulate a goal cannot be scored if a player (including the goalkeeper) is guilty of handling, even if accidental.

The handling is penalized. This is clearly handling even if accidental.



# **2024 CERTIFICATION TEST 5 MOST FREQUENTLY MISSED QUESTIONS**





**Q: The ball strikes the referee standing inside the penalty area and the ball subsequently enters the goal.**

***What is the appropriate restart?***



- A. Indirect free kick
- B. Kickoff
- C. Drop ball to the team that last touched the ball prior to hitting the referee
- D. Drop ball to the defending team's goalkeeper



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- B. Kickoff
- C. Drop ball to the team that last touched the ball prior to hitting the referee
- D. Drop ball to the defending team's goalkeeper**





**Q: White player jumps over the back of the player in black to play the ball.**

***The referee should ?***



- A. Ignore the jumping in, white was attempting to play the ball and was undercut by the player in black
- B. Award indirect free kick to black for jumping in by the player in white
- C. Award direct free kick to black for jumping in by the player in white
- D. Award a drop ball to the player in black



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**Q: The home team and the visiting team  
are both wearing white shorts.**





- A. The referee should not begin the game until the home team is wearing dark shorts
- B. This is permitted
- C. The referee should not begin the game until home team is wearing shorts of a different color than the visiting team
- D. The home team should change to dark shorts and if unable to correct the game shall be played and referee must notify the state association



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**Q: The goalkeeper comes outside the penalty area to challenge the player in white on a breakaway. The goalkeeper makes contact with the player in white causing him to fall.**

***The referee should ?***



- A. Allow play to continue as the goalkeeper was making an attempt on to play the ball
- B. Award white a direct free kick and caution the GK since GK was trying to play the ball
- C. Award white a direct free kick and caution the GK for stopping a promising attack
- D. Award white an indirect free kick and eject the GK





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**Q: Team A is awarded an indirect free kick.  
Player A1 steps on top of the ball without it  
moving. Player A4 then shoots the ball directly  
into the opponent's goal.**

***The referee should ?***



- A. Award a goal and restart the match with a kickoff for Team B
- B. Disallow the goal and have Team A retake the indirect free kick
- C. Disallow the goal and award Team B an indirect free kick
- D. Disallow the goal and award a goal kick to Team B



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***GOOD LUCK & HAVE A GREAT SEASON !***