

**SAMPLE TIE-BREAKING PROCEDURE**

Individual state high school associations may adopt this or other tie-breaking procedures. Unless otherwise stated, the rules of the game apply. **A. TIE GAME PROCEDURE.**

When the score is tied at the end of regulation time, the referee will instruct both teams to return to their respective team areas. There will be five minutes during which both teams may confer with their coaches, and the head referee will instruct both teams as to proper procedure.

**NOTE: Items in RED are superseded by the current AHSAA Soccer Spring Sports Book (In other words, IGNORE THE ITEMS IN RED)**

1. There shall be two, full 10-minute overtime periods (note — not sudden victory),
  - a. A coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(d).
  - b. At the end of the first ten minute overtime period, teams shall change ends.
  - c. There shall be a two-minute interval between periods.
2. If, at the conclusion of the two 10-minute overtime periods, a tie still exists, there shall be two five-minute, sudden-victory overtime periods.
  - a. A coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(d).
  - b. At the end of the first sudden-victory period, teams shall change ends.
  - c. There shall be a two-minute interval between periods.
3. If the score still remains tied, all coaches, officials and team captains shall assemble at the halfway line to review the procedure as outlined below:
  - a. The head referee shall choose the goal at which all of the kicks from the penalty mark shall be taken.
  - b. Each coach will select any five players, including the goalkeeper, on or off the field (except those who may have been disqualified) to take the kicks.
  - c. A coin toss shall be held as in Rule 5-2-2(d). The team winning the toss shall have the choice of kicking first or second.
  - d. Teams will alternate kickers. There is no follow-up on the kick.
  - e. The defending team may change the goalkeeper prior to each penalty kick.
  - f. Following five kicks for each team, the team scoring on the greatest number of these kicks shall be declared the winner.
  - g. Add one goal to the winning team score and credit the team with a victory. An asterisk (\*) may be placed by the team advancing

to indicate the advancement was the result of a tie breaker system.

4. If the score remains tied after each team has had five kicks:
  - a. Each coach will select five different players than the first five who already have kicked to take the kicks in a sudden-victory situation, wherein if one team scores and the other team does not score, the game is ended without more kicks being taken. If a team has fewer than ten available players at the end of the first set of kicks from the penalty mark due to either injuries or disqualification, the coach must use all players who have not participated in the first five kicks. The coach may choose additional players from the first five kickers to ensure that five different players participate in the second set of kicks.
  - b. If the score remains tied, continue the sudden-victory kicks with the coach selecting any five players to take the next set of alternating kicks. If a tie still remains, repeat 4-a.
5. During all tie-breaker penalty kicks, the ball remains alive until its momentum is spent, it goes out of bounds, or it is retouched by the kicker.
6. For the final game, co-champions may be declared if a tie still exists at the end of regulation time, two 10-minute periods, and two five-minute sudden victory overtime periods.
7. Unless participating in the kicks as a kicker or goalkeeper, team members, coaches and other bench personnel shall remain in a designated area as determined by the state association.

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**NOTE:** In tournament situations, a game may be rescheduled from the start, or restarted from the point of the suspension according to state association adoption.

#### **B. MISCONDUCT PROCEDURES:**

1. Cautioned Players
  - a. One of the five players listed to take a kick is cautioned after he/she takes the kick. That player is not eligible to kick again until one complete set of five kicks has been completed beyond the set of kicks in which the caution was issued.

- (1) Player "X" is one of the first five kickers, and is cautioned after taking his/her kick. Player "X" is not eligible to kick again until the set beginning with the 11th kick.
- (2) Player "Y" is one of the second set of five kickers and is cautioned after taking his/her kick. Player "Y" is not eligible to kick again until the set beginning with the 16th kick.
  - b. One of the five players listed to take a kick is cautioned before he/she takes the kick. That player is not eligible to kick until the next set of five kicks. Another eligible player not listed in that set of kicks must take the cautioned player's original turn.
  - c. When a goalkeeper is issued a caution during any set of five kicks, he/she cannot re-enter until the next opponent completes his/her kick. A substitution is permitted for the cautioned goalkeeper.
2. Disqualified Players
  - a. Any player, including the goalkeeper, who is disqualified may not participate any further. If his/her kick is not already completed, an eligible substitute is permitted.

#### **DUAL-OFFICIATING SYSTEM**

##### **OBJECTIVE:**

This material is meant to serve as an introduction to the dual system of officiating. Fundamentals of mechanics are presented so those unfamiliar with them will be motivated to study other material dealing with the subject.

Topics discussed within this material on the mechanics of the dual-officiating system include:

1. the necessity of a thorough pregame conference;
2. the positions and duties of officials on: kickoffs; goal kicks; corner kicks; penalty kicks; free kicks; throw-ins;
3. coordinating the use of the whistle in releasing the ball for play between the lead official (L) and the trail official (T);
4. the proper technique in making a call, and the importance of signaling;
5. handling substitutions.
6. post-game duties

##### **PREGAME CONFERENCE:**

Essential to competent officiating of any game is the pregame conference between the two officials. This is the time when an understanding is developed and difficult rule interpretations are discussed.