

## Points Assessors Watch For And Emphasize

### Managing the Match – Foul Recognition and the Whistle

Are fouls being appropriately recognized?

Did the ref delay whistle to see if advantage developed?

Is consistency evident?

Emphasize the following mechanics for a calling foul to help pace of play and for players/teams to know immediately what is happening when the whistle blows – For example Blue player fouls White player:

Strong Whistle

Verbalize “White Direct/indirect” and point in the direction white is attacking and then keep arm in that direction if a direct kick or immediately move it straight up if indirect.

Talk to players as necessary, moving toward spot of foul if necessary

Only verbalize or hand signal what the foul was if you have the time or are asked.

Move immediately into appropriate positioning for the free kick.

Do not point back to the spot of the foul unless necessary to spot the ball, and only after the above has been executed.

Emphasizing this sequence with all refs will help our organization develop better uniformity.

Did ref Verbalize and signal “Play On” for advantages so that fouled players knows foul was seen. If advantage disappears was the foul appropriately/timely whistled and play called back to the spot where the original foul was committed

Was offside appropriately recognized and administered.

Was the difference between handball (playing the ball with hand/arm) and non-intentional handball (ball incidentally hits players arm or hand and regardless as to whether or not advantage is gained) appropriately recognized.

### Managing the Match with Communication and Positioning.

Communicating with players by complimenting great/good play can help build rapport with players.

Communicating with players to help prevent fouls or escalation of play after fouls.

Communicating with coaches/bench when appropriate or necessary – and ignoring them when necessary.

Were fans appropriately ignored or dealt with if necessary?

Did the appropriate ref blow whistle for restart after substitutes or for free kicks when whistle is needed.

Bench ref should have first crack at whistling subs into game, but far side ref can whistle if bench ref has back to the benches and did not recognize substitutes present.

Did the ref mirror partners foul and free kick signals as well as substitution signals.

Did the ref helpfully box in the play and move appropriately between sideline and center of field.

Ref should face field when signaling and refrain from crossing the body with the signaling arm.

When the ball goes high in the air ref should watch the players, not the ball.

After a goal ref should move toward the teams after a goal and move up field with the scorers.

Lead ref should back/side pedal and watch players moving up field for goal kick.

Trail ref helps set ball for set plays when it makes sense, moving toward the spot, establishing it and setting the wall if necessary.

On Corner kicks on the corner nearest the lead ref, the trail ref should watch the players, especially by the Goalie, and the lead ref follows ball and once knows its not out watch players in the middle and top of box, and then around the ball and play.

On corner kicks on the side of the trail ref – trail ref should watch the players in the middle and top of the box and lead ref follows ball and manages players around the goalie. Exception for trail ref would be if offense has two players at the ball for the kick and/or defense needs to be monitored for 10 yd. distance.