

GOING BACK TO BASICS

**2019 Recertification
May In-Service**



MONTHLY IN-SERVICE AGENDA

- **LOTG Questions**
- **April Class Refresh**
- **Back to Basics Series – Part 1**
 - **Managing Team Officials Behavior**
- **Summary**

A SUBSTITUTE WHO IS WARMING UP BEHIND HIS GOAL ENTERS THE FIELD OF PLAY AND PREVENTS AN OBVIOUS GOAL SCORING OPPORTUNITY BY DELIBERATELY HANDLING THE BALL. WHAT DECISION SHOULD THE REFEREE MAKE?

- A.** The referee cautions the substitute and restarts play with an IFK to the opposing team.
- B.** The referee sends off the substitute and restarts play with an DFK or penalty kick to the opposing team.
- C.** The referee sends off the substitute and restarts play with a dropped ball.
- D.** The referee sends off the substitute and restarts play with a penalty kick to the opposing team.

A PLAYER TAKES A PENALTY KICK BACKWARDS. WHAT DECISION SHOULD THE REFEREE MAKE?

- A.** The referee orders the penalty kick to be retaken by another player from the same team.
- B.** The referee awards an IFK against the team taking the kick, to be taken from the penalty mark.
- C.** The referee cautions the kicker and orders the penalty kick to be retaken.
- D.** The referee cautions the kicker and awards an IFK against the team taking the kick, to be taken from the penalty mark.

A DEFENDER AND AN ATTACKER ACCIDENTALLY LEAVE THE FIELD OF PLAY AND REMAIN OFF THE FIELD OF PLAY MOMENTARILY. THE REFEREE...

- A.** Allows play to continue.
- B.** Stops play if it is the goalkeeper who leaves.
- C.** Always stops play.
- D.** None of the answers is correct.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY THE AR WHEN A FOUL IS COMMITTED BY A DEFENDER IN THE PENALTY AREA NEAR HIS/HER POSITION AND IT IS NOT SEEN BY THE REFEREE?

- A.** The AR should make eye contact with the referee to establish where he/she is and what action has been taken.
- B.** The AR should raise the flag in his/her right hand and give a slight wave if the referee has not taken any action.
- C.** After the referee blow his/her whistle, the AR should move along the touch line towards the corner flag.
- D.** All of the answers are correct

WITH THE BALL IN PLAY, A PLAYER OFF THE FIELD OF PLAY THROWS A SHOE INTO THE FIELD OF PLAY, HITTING THE REFEREE. WHAT DECISION SHOULD THE REFEREE MAKE?

- A.** The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a dropped ball where the referee was hit.
- B.** The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a dropped ball, to be taken at the place where the ball was when play was stopped.
- C.** The referee sends off the player for violent conduct and restarts play with a DFK at the place where the referee was hit.
- D.** None of the previous answers is correct.

APRIL REVIEW

MATCH OFFICIAL ASSAULT

“Referee Assault”

- *Referee assault is an intentional act of physical violence at or upon a referee.*
- *“Intentional act” shall mean an act intended to bring about a result of which will invade the interest of another in a way that is socially unacceptable. Unintended consequences of the act are irrelevant.*

APRIL REVIEW

MATCH OFFICIAL ASSAULT

Referee Abuse

- ***Referee abuse is a verbal statement or physical act not resulting in bodily contact which implies or threatens physical harm to a referee or the referee's property or equipment.***
- Abuse includes, but is not limited to the following acts committed upon a referee:
 - Using foul or abusive language toward a referee
 - Spewing any beverage on a referee's personal property, or
 - Spitting at (but not on) the referee.

APRIL REVIEW MATCH OFFICIAL ASSAULT

Under no circumstances can aggressive, unwanted physical contact with match officials be tolerated and all instances must be dealt with firmly both by the appropriate action under the Law (red card for violent conduct) and by including all details in the match report.

POWER OF THE REFEREE

The referee:

“takes action against team officials who fail to act in a responsible manner and may expel them from the field of play and its immediate surrounds; ...”

IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR

What constitutes “Irresponsible Behavior”?

Team officials cannot commit misconduct. Their action(s) which result in dismissal are identified as “irresponsible behavior”. Examples of irresponsible behavior:

- Throwing objects in protest
- Speaking insulting words or making offensive gestures
- Kicking chairs
- Making unwanted contact with opponents
- Striking advertising boards
- Persistently and flagrantly protesting decisions by an official
- Interfering with the performance of assistant referee or fourth official duties
- Refusing to return to the technical area
- Entering the field of play without the permission of the referee

HOW TO HANDLE IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR

- **Use same criteria and concerns you would apply to similar behavior by players on the field. For example, a substitute might disagree with your decision. Is it dissent? Or Just venting?**
- **An approach to deal with inappropriate behavior of team officials has been developed and should be always followed.**
- **Language might be tolerated if uttered in a brief emotional outburst (venting) but would be unacceptable under other circumstances. After all, team officials may become just as caught up in the emotion of the moment as any player and should be provided comparable leeway.**

HOW TO HANDLE IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR

- Although team officials may not be cautioned and shown a yellow card, they may be warned that their behavior is at risk of being considered irresponsible. If the behavior continues, they may be expelled from the field but not shown the red card.
- However, for Cal South State and National Cup competitions **ONLY**, referees may take action against team official(s) or spectator(s) who fails to act in a responsible manner.
 - Showing of a yellow card will communicate a caution (warning).
 - Showing of a red card will communicate the expelling of the team official or spectator.
 - Take action against team officials for irresponsible behavior which show a lack of respect for the game or that adversely affect the safety, equality, and enjoyment of the players.

ASK, TELL, DISMISS

Utilize this escalating approach when dealing with team officials' irresponsible behavior:

- **Ask** - If a situation arises where there is irresponsible behavior - **ASK** the person(s) to stop.
- **Tell** - If there is another occurrence where there is irresponsible behavior, inform that person that the behavior is not acceptable - **TELL** them (insist) to stop.
- **Dismiss** - If the unacceptable behavior continues, you must **DISMISS** that person immediately.

This is the recommended approach but it is not necessary if the behavior and conduct of team official(s) require immediate dismissal.

ASK, TELL, DISMISS

- **Follow the “escalating” approach so that the referee team responses match the nature of the team official(s) behavior. Try to use the least intrusive response that will solve the problem.**
 - If you determine that the “TELL” step has not been sufficient and the conduct of the team official(s) continues to be irresponsible and, you are ready to escalate to the “DISMISS” step, at a stoppage, approach the team official(s) and “warn” him/her (**in other words, “TELL” a second time**) that any further irresponsible behavior will result in a dismissal from the game. **This is the opportunity to show the team official the yellow card** (State and National competitions only)
 - For any further irresponsible behavior, dismiss the person(s) immediately (the “DISMISS” step). **This is the opportunity to show the red card** (State and National competitions only)

Note: This does not prohibit, at any time, the referee from moving directly to the “Dismiss” stage based upon the seriousness of the irresponsible behavior.

WHAT YOU CAN SAY

Phrases you can say to team officials in a polite, respectful, and concise fashion even before to move to the Ask, Tell, Dismiss steps. Comments should be short, to the point, said in a way that will not provoke a negative response:

- “I hear you” or “I understand you, coach”
- “Coach, talk to me” - “Coach, I will listen to you but not the rest of the bench”
- “I will pass along the message”
- “I will talk to the ref/AR” - “We will discuss it at half time”
- “Talk to me rather than shouting”
- “I know how important this game is to you, it is just as important to us”
- “Coach, I understand you are upset but you need to calm down”
- “I can see you don’t agree with the call, but PLEASE – settle down”
- “Please stop being so visual. Talk to me but don’t wave your hands”
- “The ref got it, give him a chance” - “The referee was there”
- “Don’t do it”
- “This is a game of angles; we have a different angle than the referee”
- “If I have to call the referee over, you will be dismissed”
- “Coach, please talk to your assistant, he is getting close for me having to take official action”

WHAT YOU CAN'T SAY

Match officials should avoid any open ended phrases that conjure up debate or that “add fuel to the fire” by inviting further heated conversation such as:

- **Curse, use abusive or insulting language: “Coach, shut up and sit down”**
- **Criticize the members of the referee team: “I agree – he’s having a bad day”**
- **Attack or criticize the coach or his team**
- **Say what you would have done in that situation**
- **Make physical contact with bench personnel**
- **Issue threats unless you are ready to enter the “Dismiss” phase and you are ready to follow-through**
- **Use phrases that invite further debate or negative discussion**

WHY REFEREES DON'T TAKE ACTION

Some Reasons :

- Want to be “friends” with team official(s)
- Afraid to address or lack of confidence to deal with any altercation
- Don't want confrontation
- Don't want to be “bad guys”
- Intimidated by team official(s)
- Feel assignments will be impacted negatively
- Will see the team official(s) again
- May have made a bad decision. However, the referee's decision, right or wrong, should not impact other official's decision to deal with team officials
- Feel it is the referee's game and other match officials don't want to negatively impact the referee's game

SUMMARY

- **Consider the actions of team official(s) but also use the “public, personal, and provocative” nature of comments prior to dismissal. In other words, in case of dismissal consider: the language used, the gesturing, the volume of the negative comments and who could hear them, and the persistence of the behavior.**
- **Match officials should be approachable before, during, and after the game where appropriate. However, be firm, fair, and calm when a disciplinary action is warranted.**
- **If the team official(s) are not listening or cooperating, then make your presence known and the message must be seen and/or heard as appropriate:**
 - **Face-to-face and eye-to-eye contact made with the team official**
This conveys confidence in the decision and establishes the referee’s domain.
 - **Send a calm and controlled, visual and verbal message**
The referee’s mannerisms and gestures convey authority in a positive way. The message is seen and felt by more than just the team official(s).
 - **Get a confirmation message from the team official**
The team official’s shaking of his head acts as confirmation for the referee that he/she understands or acknowledges the referee’s position.