



COLORADO ICE SOCCER

Modified Laws of the Game --Small-Sided 6 v 6

LAW 1 – The Field of Play

In all games, the team listed first on the official schedule shall be considered the home team.

The coach may convey tactical instructions to the players during the match and he must return to his position immediately after giving these instructions. He and the other officials must remain within the confines of the technical area, where such an area is provided, and they must behave in a responsible manner.

Dimensions

The field of play must be rectangular. The length of the touch line must be greater than the length of the goal line.

Length: Not more than 70 yards nor less than 50 yards

Width: Not more than 45 yards nor less than 30 yards

Field Markings

The field of play is marked with lines. These lines belong to the areas of which they are boundaries.

The two longer boundary lines are called touch lines. The two shorter lines are called goal lines.

All lines are not more than 12 cm (5 in) wide.

The field of play is divided into two halves by a halfway line.

The center mark is indicated at the midpoint of the halfway line. A circle with a radius of five (5) yards is marked around it.

The Goal Area

A goal area is defined at each end of the field as follows:

Two lines are drawn at right angles to the goal line, six (6) yards from the inside of each goalpost. These lines extend into the field of play for a distance of eight (8) yards and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line. The area bounded by these lines and the goal line is the goal area.

The Penalty Area

No penalty area will be used in the 6 v 6 format.

Goals

Goals must be placed on the center of each goal line.

They consist of two upright posts equidistant from the corner and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar.

The distance between the posts is twelve (12) Feet, and the distance from the lower edge of the crossbar to the ground is seven (7) feet.

Both goalposts and the crossbar have the same width and depth which do not exceed 12 cm (5 in.). The goal lines are the same width as that of the goalposts and the crossbar. Nets may be attached to the goals and the ground behind the goal, provided that they are properly supported and do not interfere with the goalkeeper.

Safety

Goals must be anchored securely to the ground. Portable goals may only be used if they satisfy this requirement.

LAW 2 – The Ball

Qualities and Measurements

The ball is:

- *spherical*
- *made of leather or other suitable material*
- *Size 3*

Replacement of a Defective Ball

If the ball bursts or becomes defective during the course of a match:

- *the match is stopped*
- *the match is restarted by dropping the replacement ball at the place where the first ball became defective*

If the ball bursts or becomes defective whilst not in play at a kick-off, goal kick, corner kick, free kick, penalty kick or throw-in:

- *the match is restarted accordingly*

The ball may not be changed during the match without the authority of the referee.

LAW 3 – The Number of Players

Players

The preferred roster size for 6 v. 6 soccer is 9 to 12 players. Colorado ICE will use best efforts to establish all rosters within this range, however there may be exceptional circumstances in which it is necessary for a roster to have less than 9 players or more than 12 players.

Maximum number of players on the field at any one time is six (6) one of whom MUST be the goalkeeper.

Teams may be co-ed.

A match is played by two teams. A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than four (4) players.

Developmental players shall normally play at least 50% of each game.

Substitution Procedure

To replace a player by a substitute, the following conditions must be observed:

- *the referee is informed before any proposed substitution is made*
- *a substitute only enters the field of play after the player being replaced has left and after receiving a signal from the referee*
- *a substitute only enters the field of play at the halfway line and during a stoppage in the match*
- *a substitution is completed when a substitute enters the field of play*
- *a substitution may on be made during ANY stoppage of play, with the referee's permission.*

Changing the Goalkeeper

Any of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper, provided that:

- *the referee is informed before the change is made*
- *the change is made during a stoppage in the match at the acceptable time.*

Infringements/Sanctions

If a substitute enters the field of play without the referee's permission:

- *play is stopped*
- *the substitute is cautioned by manner of referee instruction*
- *play is restarted as for the regularly required restart of play (i.e. throw-in, goal kick, kick-off, corner kick)*

If a player changes places with the goalkeeper without the referee's permission before the change is made:

- *play continues*
- *the players concerned are cautioned by manner of referee instruction*

For any other infringements of this Law:

- *the players concerned are cautioned by manner of referee instruction*

IN GENERAL, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME, INFRINGEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED ONLY WITH A VERBAL WARNING/INSTRUCTION AS TO THE NATURE OF THE INFRINGEMENT.

Restart of Play

If play is stopped by the referee to administer a cautionary instruction:

- *the match is restarted by an indirect free kick, to be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where the ball was located when play was stopped*

LAW 4 – The Players' Equipment

Safety

A player must not use equipment or wear anything which is dangerous to himself or another player (including any kind of jewelry or Hair control devices with any hard parts).

Basic Equipment

The basic compulsory equipment of a player is:

- *2 jerseys, one home color, and a separate away color. In the case of a color conflict between teams, the designated home team must change jerseys. All ICE teams must wear the Official Club Uniform, Blue for Home teams, and White for Away teams.*
- *Jerseys must be tucked into the shorts*
- *shorts – if thermal undershorts are worn, they are of the same main color as the shorts*
- *stockings – must completely cover the shinguards, and should be the same color for all of the team*
- *shinguards- MANDATORY for protective reasons*
- *footwear – tennis shoes or soft-cleated soccer shoes.*

Shinguards

- *are covered entirely by the stockings*
- *Shinguards are required for all ICE Players!*
- *are made of a suitable material (rubber, plastic, or similar substances)*
- *provide a reasonable degree of protection*

Goalkeepers

- *each goalkeeper wears colors which distinguish him/her from the other players and the referee*

Infringements/Sanctions

For any infringement of this Law:

- *play need not be stopped*
- *the player at fault is instructed by the referee to leave the field of play to correct his equipment*
- *the player leaves the field of play when the ball next ceases to be in play, unless he has already corrected his equipment*
- *any player required to leave the field of play to correct his equipment does not re-enter without the referee's permission*
- *the referee checks that the player's equipment is correct before allowing him to re-enter the field of play*
- *the player is only allowed to re-enter the field of play when the ball is out of play*

A player who has been required to leave the field of play because of an infringement of this Law and who enters (or re-enters) the field of play without the referee's permission is cautioned by manner of referee instruction.

Restart of Play

The match is restarted by the regularly required restart of play (i.e. throw-in, goal kick, kick-off, corner kick)

LAW 5 – The Referee

The Authority of the Referee

Each match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Laws of the Game in connection with the match to which he has been appointed.

Home team will provide Parent/Coach or designated assistant to referee the game. As part of COLORADO ICE's Referee Mentor Program, a certified grade 9 or grade 8 referee may be provided to officiate the match.

Powers and Duties

The duties of the referee include enforcing compliance with the COLORADO ICE Codes of Conduct for parents and players

The Referee:

- *enforces the Laws of the Game*
- *controls the match*
- *ensures that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2*
- *ensures that the players' equipment meets the requirements of Law 4*
- *acts as timekeeper*
- *where certified referees are provided, keeps a record of the match*
- *stops, suspends or terminates the match, at his discretion, for any infringements of the Laws*
- *stops, suspends or terminates the match because of outside interference of any kind*
- *stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is injured and ensures that he/she is removed from the field of play if necessary*
- *ensures that any player bleeding from a wound leaves the field of play. The player may only return on receiving a signal from the referee, who must be satisfied that the bleeding has stopped*
- *ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the field of play*
- *restarts the match after it has been stopped*

Decisions of the Referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play are final.

The referee may only change a decision on realizing that it is incorrect , provided that he/she has not restarted play.

LAW 6 – The Assistant Referees

- **None**

LAW 7 – The Duration of the Match

Periods of Play

The match lasts two equal periods of 20 minutes.

Half-Time Interval

Players are entitled to an interval at half-time.

The half-time interval must not exceed 5 minutes.

Allowance for Time Lost

The game clock runs without stopping. There is no allowance for time lost.

LAW 8 – The Start and Restart of Play

Preliminaries

A coin is tossed and **the team which wins the toss decides which goal it will attack** in the first half of the match.

The other team takes the kick-off to start the match.

The team which wins the toss takes the kick-off to start the second half of the match.

In the second half of the match the teams change ends and attack the opposite goals.

Kick-off

A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:

- *at the start of the match*
- *after a goal has been scored*
- *at the start of the second half of the match*
- **A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off.**

Procedure

- *all players are in their own half of the field*
- *the opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play*
- *the ball is stationary on the center mark*
- *the referee gives a signal*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and **moves forward***
- *the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player*

After a team scores a goal, the kick-off is taken by the other team.

Infringements/Sanctions

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure:

- *the kick-off is retaken*

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting the match after a temporary stoppage which becomes necessary, while the ball is in play, for any reason not mentioned elsewhere in the Laws of the Game.

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped.

Play restarts when the ball touches the ground.

Infringements/Sanctions

The ball is dropped again:

- *if it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground*
- *if the ball leaves the field of play after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it*

Special Circumstances

A free kick awarded to the defending team inside its own goal area is taken from any point within the goal area.

An indirect free kick awarded to the attacking team in its opponents' goal area is taken from the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

A dropped ball to restart the match after play has been temporarily stopped inside the goal area takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped.

LAW 9 – The Ball In and Out of Play

Ball Out of Play

The ball is out of play when:

- *it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air*
- *play has been stopped by the referee*

Ball In Play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

- *it rebounds from a goalpost, or crossbar and remains in the field of play*
- *it rebounds from the referee when he/she is on the field of play*

LAW 10 – The Method of Scoring

Goal Scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Laws of the Game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

Winning Team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

LAW 11 – Offside

COLORADO ICE urges all coaches to introduce this law to their players, however the referee may choose to ignore most infractions of the law, and only enforce major infractions of the law, which gives one team a major advantage at the

time the ball is played. Stricter enforcement of the offside rule is expected during the spring season of each year's play than in the fall.

Offside Position

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

A player is in an offside position if:

- *he/she is nearer to his opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second last opponent*

A player is not in an offside position if:

- *he/she is in his own half of the field of play*
- or*
- *he/she is level with the second last opponent*
- or*
- *he/she is level with the last two opponents*

Offence

A player in an offside position is only penalized if, at the moment the ball touches or is played by one of his team, he/she is, in the opinion of the referee, involved in active play by:

- *interfering with play*
- or*
- *interfering with an opponent*
- or*
- *gaining an advantage by being in that position*

No Offence

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

- *a goal kick*
- or*
- *a throw-in*
- or*
- *a corner kick*
- or*

- *in the opinion of the referee, not actively involved in the play.*

Infringements/Sanctions

For any offside offence, the referee awards an indirect free kick to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

LAW 12 – Fouls and Misconduct

The referee/coach/parent must explain ALL infractions to the offending player before restarting play.

All fouls shall result in an indirect free kick.

Opponents must be five (5) yards away from the ball before the kick is allowed.

Fouls and misconduct are penalized as follows:

An INDIRECT free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- *kicks or attempts to kick an opponent*
- *trips or attempts to trip an opponent*
- *jumps at an opponent*
- *charges an opponent*
- *strikes or attempts to strike an opponent*
- *pushes an opponent*

An INDIRECT free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following four offences:

- *tackles an opponent to gain possession of the ball, making contact with the opponent before touching the ball*
- *holds an opponent*
- *spits at an opponent*
- *handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own goal area) (IT IS NOT CONSIDERED A "HAND BALL" WHEN THE BALL HITS THE PLAYER'S HAND AND NO ADVANTAGE IS GAINED. A PLAYER MUST DELIBERATELY TRY TO HANDLE THE BALL FOR A FOUL TO HAVE OCCURED)*

Indirect Free Kick

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper, inside his own goal area, commits any of the following five offences:

- *takes more than six seconds while controlling the ball with his hands before releasing it from his possession*
- *touches the ball again with his hands after it has been released from his possession and has not touched any other player*
- *touches the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate*
- *touches the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a throw-in taken by a team-mate*
- *wastes time*

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player, in the opinion of the referee:

- *plays in a dangerous manner*
- *impedes (hinders) the progress of an opponent*
- *prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands*
- *commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player*

The indirect free kick is taken from where the offence occurred. If the offence is committed by the defending team within its own goal area, the kick takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped

Penalty Kick

NO PENALTY KICKS are to be taken during these games

Disciplinary Sanctions (ICE referees are urged to refrain from giving any player in the U-8 division any cards)

Cautionable Offences

A player is cautioned if he commits any of the following seven offences:

1. *is guilty of unsporting behavior*
2. *shows dissent by word or action*
3. *persistently infringes the Laws of the Game*
4. *delays the restart of play*
5. *fails to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick or free kick*
6. *enters or re-enters the field of play without the referee's permission*
7. *deliberately leaves the field of play without the referee's permission*

Sending-Off Offences

A player is sent off if he commits any of the following seven offences:

1. is guilty of serious foul play
2. is guilty of violent conduct
3. spits at an opponent or any other person
4. denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
5. denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
6. uses offensive or insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
7. receives a second caution in the same match

LAW 13 – Free Kicks

Types of Free Kicks

ALL FREE KICKS ARE CLASSIFIED AS INDIRECT. The ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker does not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

The Indirect Free Kick

Signal

The referee indicates an indirect free kick by raising his arm above his head. He maintains his arm in that position until the kick has been taken and the ball has touched another player or goes out of play.

Ball Enters the Goal

A goal can be scored **only if the ball subsequently touches another player before it enters the goal.**

- *if an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal kick is awarded*
- *if an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team*

Position of Free Kick

Free Kick Inside the Goal Area

Free kick to the defending team:

- *all opponents are at least 5 yards from the ball*
- *all opponents remain outside the goal area until the ball is in play*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the goal area*
- *a free kick awarded in the goal area is taken from any point inside that area*

Indirect free kick to the attacking team:

- *all opponents are at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play, unless they are on their own goal line between the goalposts*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves*
- *No kicks shall be taken by the attacking team within the defending team's goal area.. The ball will be placed on the goal area boundary perpendicular to the goal line nearest where the infraction occurred.*

Free Kick Outside the Goal Area

- *all opponents are at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves*
- *the free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

Infringements/Sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- *the kick is retaken*

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its own goal area, the ball is not kicked directly into play:

- *the kick is retaken*

Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the goal area line nearest the place where the infringement occurred*

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's goal area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's goal area, the kick takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped*

LAW 14 – The Penalty Kick

NO PENALTY KICKS ARE TO BE TAKEN DURING THESE GAMES

LAW 15 – The Throw-In

A throw-in is a method of restarting play.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a throw-in.

A throw-in is awarded:

- *when the whole of the ball passes over the touch line, either on the ground or in the air*
- *from the point where it crossed the touch line*
- *to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball*

Procedure

At the moment of delivering the ball, the thrower:

- *faces the field of play*
- *has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line*
- *keeps both feet on the ground at the time of the throw*
- *uses both hands*
- *delivers the ball from behind and over his/her head*

The thrower may not touch the ball again until it has touched another player.

The ball is in play immediately it enters the field of play.

Infringements/Sanctions

Throw-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

If, after the ball is in play, the thrower deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an Indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

Throw-in taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands), before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's goal area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*
- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's goal area, the kick takes place on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped*

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the thrower:

- *he is cautioned for unsporting behavior*

For any other infringement of this Law:

- *the throw-in is taken by a player of the opposing team*

LAW 16 – The Goal Kick

A goal kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a goal kick, but only against the opposing team.

A goal kick is awarded when:

- *the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10*

Procedure

- *the ball is kicked from any point within the goal area by a player of the defending team*
- *opponents remain outside the goal area until the ball is in play*
- *the kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked directly beyond the goal area*
- *opponents must be at least five (5) yards away from the ball*

Infringements/Sanctions

If the ball is not kicked directly into play beyond the goal area:

- *the kick is retaken*

Goal kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken where the infringement occurred.*

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

Goal kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's goal area, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

For any other infringement of this Law:

- *the kick is retaken*

LAW 17 – The Corner Kick

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

A corner kick is awarded when:

- *the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10*

Procedure

- *the ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner flagpost*
- *the corner flagpost is not moved*
- *opponents remain at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play*
- *the ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team*
- *the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves*
- *the kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player*

Infringements/Sanctions

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- *an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred*

For any other infringement:

- *The kick is retaken*