

## **AYSO – Region 13**

### **Kicks from the Penalty Mark (“KFTPM”) Procedure**

*KFTPM is a procedure used to determine which team advances in a tournament or playoffs after a game ends in a tie. (Two periods of extra time may or may not be played prior to KFTPM, as directed for the particular game.) In general terms, each team takes five kicks, and the team that makes the most wins the game. (The procedure is set out on page 71 of the 2016/17 LOTG.)*

*Coaches, referees, and parents are reminded that KFTPM can be a stressful time for players, especially younger ones. As with all times of the game, coaches are reminded to be **Positive, Instructional, and Encouraging**, and parents are asked to cheer and be supportive of the players (from both teams). (If necessary, referees retain the same authority during KFTPM as they do during the game to manage the game and issue discipline.)*

#### **Getting Ready for KFTPM:**

- Only players on the field at the end of play are eligible to participate. Players should not leave the field at the end of the last period of play, and substitutes should not enter the field of play.
  - *Note: A player who has left the field of play to be treated for an injury and has **not** been substituted for remains eligible to participate in KFTPM if the player has recovered and is able to do so. (If such a player remains too injured to participate, no substitute is allowed — see “reduce to equate” below.)*
  - *Note for Assistant Referees: Be sure that you have accurate records of who is in the game when it ends. Be sure to note any injury substitutions that occur in the last period of play.*
- Unless a separate off-the-field goal has been designated to be used so the next game can start, the referee determines if one goal is more appropriate to use, giving first consideration to the goalkeepers (i.e. position of the sun; condition of the goal area). If neither goal is preferable, the referee will toss a coin to decide which goal to use.
- The referee conducts a coin toss with the team captains— the team that wins the coin toss chooses whether to kick 1st or 2nd.
- Each team must have the same number of players participating in KFTPM. If one team does not have a full complement of players, the other team **must** “reduce to equate.” This means that the coach or captain will tell the referee which eligible player(s) will not participate in the KFTPM.
  - *Note: In the event of an injury or send off during KFTPM, a further reduction will be made to keep teams equal.*
  - *Note: Teams are **not** required to provide a list to the referee of the kickers or the order. But coaches are strongly encouraged to decide the order in advance so that the kicks continue efficiently without delays between kicks.*
- All players (except the goalkeepers) wait in their half of the center circle. **So long as the coach remains positive**, the substitutes and **one** coach may join their team and remain **just outside** the center circle with the team. (Coaches who are not positive may be sent back to the touchline.) The initial goalkeeper for each team moves to the goal where the kicks will be taken.
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  - *Note: Parents and other spectators must remain on the touchlines. Under **no circumstances** may parents or other spectators be on the field or behind the goal line where the kicks are taking place. (If an off-the-field goal is provided, spectators must be located an appropriate distance away.) Parents and other spectators on the touchline should not be closer to the goal line than the top of the penalty area.*
  - *Note: Players must keep their uniforms and equipment on (including shin guards) during KFTPM.*

- One assistant referee remains in or next to the center circle with the players and is responsible for watching the players in the center, tracking the order of eligible players, and maintaining a backup count of goals. *This assistant referee must also ensure that any substitutes who join the team at midfield do not participate in the KFTPM. Ideally the substitutes remain outside of the circle, but the assistant referee must also check the records to make sure ineligible players do not participate.*
  - *Note: The assistant referee may accomplish this by noting the numbers of the ineligible players for each team at the top of the page on which he or she is tracking the kicks and comparing each kicker to the ineligible list before each kick.*
- The other assistant referee (typically the referee designated as the senior assistant referee during the pregame) takes up a position on the goal line at intersection of goal area and is responsible for monitoring whether the whole ball crosses the whole line and monitoring goalkeeper violations.
- The referee takes a position even with the ball, on the side of the goal opposite from the assistant referee, so that he can observe the kicker and the goal and see the assistant referee. The referee keeps the official record of which players have taken kicks and which kicks have been successful.

## Taking the Kicks

KFTPM are conducted in pairs, one kick from each team, for an initial round of up to five pairs of kicks. In each pair, the same team always kicks first.

- The referee will confirm the goalkeeper is on the goal line before blowing the whistle to permit the kick.
- During each kick, the players not involved in that particular kick must remain in the center circle, except for the other goalkeeper, who stands on the goal line behind the assistant referee.
- A kick scores when the whole ball crosses over the whole goal line between the goal posts and under the cross bar. If the kicker touches the ball a second time, the kick is immediately deemed unsuccessful. The kick is completed when the ball stops moving or goes out of play, or the referee stops play for any infringement of the Laws.
  - *Note: A ball that strikes the goal frame, the goalkeeper, or both, and then enters the goal is considered a successful kick. Generally speaking referees are advised to wait until the ball stops moving to declare a kick unsuccessful as spin on a ball can cause unpredictable bounces. The goalkeeper **is** permitted to play the ball more than once in an effort to keep it out of the goal.*
    - Examples:
      - *Goalkeeper dives and hits the ball into the air, where it hits the cross bar of the goal, bounces off the goalkeeper's foot, and rolls into the goal: **kick scores.***
      - *Goalkeeper saves the kick, and the ball bounces out in front of the goal; as goalkeeper walks away, the spinning ball rolls back into the goal: **kick scores.***
      - *Goalkeeper dives and makes contact with the ball, which continues to roll toward the goal; goalkeeper pounces on the ball while it is on top of the goal line: the kick does **not** score as the whole ball did not cross the whole goal line.*
- In general, Law 14 pertaining to penalty kicks applies during KFTPM. Infringements of the Laws of the Game are handled as during a game:
  - If, in the opinion of the referee, the *goalkeeper infringes* the Laws of the Game and the kick is *not successful*, the kick is retaken. (If the kick was successful, there is no reason to retake.)
  - If, in the opinion of the referee, the *kicker infringes* the Laws of the Game and the kick is successful, the kick is retaken. (If the kick was unsuccessful, there is no reason to retake.)
  - If, in the opinion of the referee, *both* the kicker *and* the goalkeeper infringe the Laws of the Game, the kick is retaken, regardless of outcome.
    - *Note: Any time a kick must be retaken, the team **may** replace the kicker with a player who has not yet kicked. If this happens, the kicker whose kick was retaken is not considered to have*

taken a kick; the kicker who takes the retake is considered to have taken a kick. (In other words, a player is considered to have taken a kick only if the player's kick counted as a make or a miss.)

- **Note:** A kick taken before the referee has blown the whistle is not an “infringement.” Because the whistle was not blown, **the ball was not in play**, and the kick must be retaken **regardless of what happened**. (A second such offense may warrant a caution.)
- Substitutions during KFTPM are **not** permitted. If a player is injured or sent off, no substitute is permitted and the team continues with one fewer player.
  - An **exception** is made for injured goalkeepers. If the goalkeeper is injured, a substitute may enter the game to play goalkeeper. (The player entering to play goalkeeper becomes an eligible player who may also take kicks. If the injured goalkeeper had already taken a kick, the new goalkeeper is considered to have already taken a kick.)
  - **Note:** Changing goalkeepers **from eligible participants in KFTPM** is not a “substitution.” Teams **may** change goalkeepers among eligible players **any time** during KFTPM. (Coaches directing such changes should make sure they take place quickly.)

## Ending KFTPM

- KFTPM end after the originally scheduled five kicks per team if one team is ahead.
- KFTPM end *before* all five kicks have been taken if it becomes mathematically impossible for the team that is trailing to catch up.
  - Examples:
    - After each team has kicked three times, one team has made all three and the other has missed all three. The most the trailing team can make is two, so the game is over. (This is the earliest it is possible to end KFTPM.)
    - Team A makes its fifth kick to lead 4-2. Team B will not take fifth kick, as it has no chance to tie.
- If at the end of the first five pairs of kicks the number of goals scored is tied, the kicks continue as follows:
  - Each new round is a single pair of kicks, one kick for each team.
  - The team that has been kicking first continues to kick first.
  - If one team makes the kick in a round and the other team misses, KFTPM is over and the team that made the kick prevails. If both teams miss or if both teams make the kick, KFTPM continue to another round.
  - No player may take a second kick until **all eligible** players on the team have kicked (including the goalkeeper). If all eligible players have already kicked, a player will take a second kick.
    - **Note:** Once all players have kicked, **any** player may take the next kick — the team does **not** have to take kicks in the same order that they did the first time around. (No player may take a third kick until every player has taken a second kick, etc.)

