1. Kickoff
   A. Referee reads the players’ positioning to determine exactly where to stand, starts watch, and signals for the kickoff.
   B. Second referee is in position with the second to last defender.

2. During Play
   A. Able to observe active play.
   B. Remain close enough to observe important aspects of play without interfering with player or ball movement.
   C. Second Referee is in line with second to last defender or the ball, whichever is closer to the goal line.

3. Goalkeeper Possession/Punt
   A. Able to observe where the ball is anticipated to drop
   B. Verifies the goalkeeper does not handle the ball outside of the penalty area.
   C. Second referee follows the ball up field to (may begin moving earlier if obvious that the goalkeeper is not in a position to handle the ball outside the penalty area).

4. Throw-In
   A. Signals stoppage of play (whistle only if necessary).
   B. Points upward to indicate direction of throw-in.
   C. Indicates correct location for restart.
   D. Variable position, including where needed being ahead of the throw-in and off the field (over the touch line or goal line) if location is deep or throw is expected to be long.

E. Offside
   A. If offside is called, gives an indirect free kick signal when it is appropriate to do so and indicates the restart.
   B. Holds the indirect free kick signal from the moment of the restart to when the ball is touched or played by another player or until play is stopped for another reason.
F. Goal kick
   A. Signals stoppage of play (whistle only if necessary).
   B. Points to the goal area.
   C. Takes a position down the field near where the ball is likely to be played.
   D. Assistant referee moves to top of goal area to check for proper placement of ball
   E. Assistant referee moves to top of penalty area, when needed, to verify that ball is properly put into play and that the attackers do not encroach into penalty area.
   F. If the keeper is taking the goal kick, the assistant referee moves to a position to judge offside.

G. Corner Kick
   A.Signals stoppage of play (whistle only if necessary)
   B. Points to the correct corner.
   C. Ensures that the ball is properly placed within the corner arc.
   D. Enforces the required distance if necessary.
   E. Assistant referee Moves to the near corner and takes position on the goal line behind the flag
   F. If the ball passes out of play and immediately returns to the field, signals with a vertical motion until acknowledged by the referee, then points in a downward motion toward the near corner
   G. Steps up field from goal line to avoid pointing the flag off the field
   H. Ensures that the ball is properly placed
   I. Takes a position even with the goal line, out of the way of players
   J. Assists with enforcing the required distance based on pre-game conference
   K. Following the kick, recovers the offside position as quickly as possible

H. Goal
   A. Points upfield to the center circle
   B. Backpedals toward center circle and keeps players under observation
   C. Prevents unnecessarily prolonged celebration
   D. Intervenes quickly in situations in which players or bench personnel attempt to confront assistant referees
   E. Records goal when in position for kick-off
   F. Makes eye contact with assistant referee before signaling for the kick off to occur.

I. Fouls
   A. Stops the game with a whistle
   B. Moves to the spot of the foul if necessary to prevent possible retaliation or misconduct
   C. Indicates the direction of the free kick.
   D. Ensures that the ball is properly placed
   E. Allows a quick free kick, without the necessity of a separate signal, except where this is prevented or interfered with by an opponent’s failure to respect the required distance
   F. Prevents the restart from occurring if a card must be shown for misconduct
   G. In cases where the restart is interfered with, clearly indicates that a separate signal is now required for the restart and then deals with the interference
   H. If the kick is indirect, gives the appropriate hand signal for the restart and holds the hand signal until the ball has been touched or played by another player or goes out.
J. Penalty Kick
   A. Whistles to stop play
   B. Points clearly to the penalty mark and, unless needed elsewhere for game control purposes, moves to the edge of the penalty area near the goal line to avoid confrontation and dissent
   C. Deals with players who may attempt to protest or dispute the decision
   D. Supervises the placement of the ball
   E. Identifies the kicker
   F. Moves to a position in line with the top of the goal area to supervise the penalty kick, far enough from the penalty mark to see all the players
   G. When the ball and all the players are properly in position, signals for the kick to be taken
   H. If a goal is scored, backpedals quickly up field keeping the area in front of the goal and other players under observation
   I. If a goal is not scored, quickly takes a position appropriate for restart or next play of the ball

K. Misconduct (Play Stopped Immediately)
   A. Quickly identifies and begins moving toward offending player and beckons player to approach
   B. Attempts to draw offending player away from teammates and opponents
   C. Discourages others from approaching, interfering, or participating
   D. Stops a reasonable distance away from offending player and begins recording necessary information
   E. States clearly and concisely that the player is being cautioned or sent from the field and displays the appropriate card by holding it straight overhead
   F. If the player is being sent off, delays the restart of play until the player has left the field entirely
   G. In situations where the event or conduct being penalized includes the potential for retaliation or further misconduct, immediately moves to the location of the misconduct and displays the appropriate card before recording any information.

L. Misconduct (Play Not Stopped Immediately)
   A. Gives the advantage signal (verbal and arms swept upward to waist) and, if possible, identifies the player who has committed misconduct
   B. At the next stoppage, whether caused by the ball leaving the field or by the decision of the referee,
      a. Directs the attacking team to wait for a signal before the restart, returns to the player who committed misconduct and follows the appropriate procedure
      b. Allows the restart to occur quickly without displaying the yellow card for a caution if the misconduct was committed by a player on the team which does not have possession on the restart and if, in the opinion of the referee, the attacking team would benefit from the quick restart
M. Substitutions
   A. Indicates that the restart will be delayed for the substitution and cannot occur except by the referee’s signal (whistle only if necessary)
   B. When the player has left the field, beckons on the substitute
   C. Adds time as appropriate for excessive delay in performing the substitution
   D. Does not permit the substitution if the substitute is not prepared to enter the field or if the team in possession on the restart is prepared to restart
   E. Moves to the halfway line to supervise, based on the pre-game conference
   F. Ensures that the substitute does not enter the field until the player being replaced has left the field
   G. Checks equipment, uniform, and credentials if the substitute was not present at the start of the match

N. End of Game
   A. Signals with the whistle
   B. Points up field to the center circle
   C. Secures the game ball
   D. Supervises the departure of the teams from the field