

SOCCE		United States Soccer Federation Match Official Developmental					Date:			Time:			
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAM							Teams:						
Official's Name:						Age Group:		□ Male	e 📗 🗆	Femal			
Grade: State:					Game			Field #:					
□ Referee □ △		AR	R1			Location:							
Position:		☐ 4 th Official ☐ AR2					Competition:						
Difficulty of Game:						Overall Performance:							
Julimcuit □ very b						lt				ds Improvement			
Performance Summary / Feedback (NA-Not Acceptable A-Acceptable VG-Very Good O-Outstandi - See Back Of Form for Specific Criteria References -											anding		
Referee NA A VG 0							Assistant Referee NA A VG C						
, P	Personality / Presence and Communication:					Γ.	Involvement / Ass	istance					
1 0							in the Game:						
2	iame Control and Foul election/Recognition:					2	Offside:						
3 T	Teamwork:						3	Positioning / Movement:					
4 P	oints of Emphasis / Directives:					4	Signals:						
5 N	Managing the Technical Areas:					Г	Γ			ı ı	$\overline{}$		
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6 P	Positioning / Mo	vement / Signals:						-	¬ l			\dashv	
Positive Areas of Performance:									_ [\forall		닉	
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Areas For Improvement:													
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Add	litional Co	mments / Sugg	est	ion	s:								
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2.													
3.													
Asses	ssor Signature:						Assessor Name:						
Phone Number: () email:					Grade:			State Association:					
rnone number: () email:					Grade:								

Distribution: Referee - White

Administration – Yellow

Assessor – Pink

REFEREE

Criteria 1: Personality and Communication

1.1 Personality and Presence: Influencing the Future

- · Referee varied personality to defuse and prevent the NEXT foul.
- Referee used personality/presence to influence the future with actions in the present.
- Body language was appropriate for the moment.
- Referee changed his/her temperament and approach as the game dictated/changed thereby sending effective messages to players/coaches.
- Signals were clear, effective and used to send messages as appropriate.

1.2 Communication

- Referee established an "open line of communication" with players and coaches without being overly communicative.
- Referee used all his/her communicative tools to "draw the line in the sand" (firmly/fairly) so players and coaches knew what to expect.
- Used more than the whistle to communicate and manage the game.
- Utilized "down time" to manage players and the game.

Criteria 2: Game Control and Foul Selection / Recognition

2.1 Misconduct: Game or Player Need It

- Got the 100% misconduct situations correct.
- Identified the moment(s) of truth and acted upon them appropriately.
- Cautions were given because the game and/or player needed it.
- Used personality to manage/control the game versus card as the situation/game dictated.

2.2 "Big Picture" Approach in Game Context

- Used the "big picture" of the game to handle misconduct not ignoring the 100% misconduct situations.
- Exhibited the characteristics of a "proactive referee."
- Used discretion and common sense while taking a "big picture" approach to decisions given the atmosphere of the game and other game-related characteristics.

2.3 Allowed Game Flow

- Was able to encourage game flow through foul selection/recognition because he/she was able to differentiate between the soft/trifling/minor challenges from those that were minimally careless and needed to be called.
- Distinguished between trifling fouls that interrupt the flow of the game and the fouls, based upon the game level, that needed to be called.
- Recognized and applied advantage as required by the game.

2.4 Foul Recognition / Discrimination

- · Discretion and common sense were exercised.
- Managed the game so that the enjoyment and entertainment value (for players/spectators) was maximized without disregard to game control.
- Exhibited the ability to deliver messages in an appropriate way based upon the game, the situation, and the personality of the receiving player.
- Felt the "temperature" of the game and increased his/her influence on the game as it dictated.
- "Smelled"/anticipated the foul before it occurred.

2.5 Tactical Approach

- Referee understood the tactical/technical approach of the teams/players and adjusted their approach as the game required.
- The ability to "read" the game and adjust his/her approach to the game as tactics changed was evident.

Criteria 3: Teamwork

Referee empowered his team (pregame or otherwise) in a manner that
provided the avenue for officials to participate in managing the game
and ensuring "critical game decisions" were addressed appropriately.

Criteria 4: Points of Emphasis / Directives

4.1 Tackles / Elbows / Contact Above the Shoulder / Handling

- Differentiated between fouls/misconduct that were "careless" and "reckless" versus "using excessive force" with the possibility of injuring the opponent.
- Identified and correctly dealt with elbows and tackles that endangered the opponent or that could injure an opponent.
- · Correctly applied directives on handling.
- Able to differentiate the contact above the shoulder which the arm/elbow was used as a tool versus a weapon (red card).

4.2 <u>Dissent / Game Disrepute / Mass Confrontation</u>

- Took appropriate actions to keep game disrepute from escalating into mass confrontation.
- Dealt correctly with the instigator and escalator (third man in).
- Used the "Personal, Public and Provocative" criteria to determine whether a player's conduct was dissent (cautionable) or offensive, insulting or abusive (red card).

REFEREE (con't)

Criteria 5: Managing the Technical Areas

- Referee dealt with couches and players, within the technical area, according to directives.
- Referee used techniques to prevent escalation of improper behavior within the technical area.

Criteria 6: Fitness / Work Rate / Movement / Positioning / Signals

6.1 Fitness / Agility / Stamina / Work Rate

- Referee exhibited the fitness level needed to put him/herself in the best possible position to make the correct decision.
- Referee exhibited the ability to "close down" counter attacks or long services through strong sprinting ability and the ability to anticipate and read the game.
- Hustle, energy and urgency in movement exceeded the intensity and needs of the game.
- Referee consistently demonstrated the ability to change pace or speed as the requirements of the game dictated.
- Was able to keep the same fitness and agility levels for the total duration of the game.
- Referee's agility allowed him/her to sidestep, backpedal and sprint as the requirements of the game demanded.
- Referee was mobile and was able to cover all critical areas of the field.

6.2 Positioning / Signals

- Took strategic positions that were needed to manage the game as well as enable him/her to manage the "next phase of play."
- Referee's positioning allowed him/her to "sell" decisions due to the closeness to play.
- Restart (free kick, corner kick, throw in, etc.) management positions enabled the referee to mange the wall, the kicker, and the "drop/danger zone."
- · Positions did not interfere with players or play.
- Exhibited the ability to anticipate and read play thereby enabling him/herself to be in the optimum position for the game at that time.
- Signals were clear and convincing and used appropriately.

ASSISTANT REFEREE

Criteria 1: Involvement / Assistance in the Game

- Read the game like the referee and tempered assistance accordingly.
- Involved as needed (versus over-involved) and provided assistance to the game/referee as needed.
- Demonstrated the appropriate level of teamwork necessary to assist the referee in managing the game.
- Was in the same "rhythm" of the game as the referee thereby providing the appropriate level of assistance/involvement.
- Exhibited the courage to become involved in critical situations.
 Participated in the "triangle of control" as dictated by the game.

Criteria 2: Offside

- "Wait and see" approach to offside decisions was applied.
- Showed restraint in the application of offside. Flag kept down, if in doubt
- · Benefit of doubt given to the attack.
- Understood and applied concepts of "interfering with play," "interfering with an opponent" and "gaining an advantage."

Criteria 3: Positioning / Movement

- · Was in correct position to support decisions.
- Kept up with play for the entire duration of the game.
- Exhibited the ability to maintain the offside line throughout the match.
- Correctly positioned to make offside decisions.
- Followed every ball to the goal line and/or to the goalkeeper.
- Was able to keep body square to the field through sidestepping as play dictated
- Displayed the ability to transition (from sidestepping to sprinting and from sprinting to sidestepping) and modify his/her running style to meet the demands of the match.

Criteria 4: Signals

- Signals and flag work were clear and followed U.S. Soccer guidelines and mechanics.
- Made eye contact with the referee prior to signaling

NOTE