

**TVSRA Meeting Minutes**  
**Date: January 23, 2017**  
**Location: Central High School Library**  
**Presiding: Bill Mize, TVSRA President**

**Training: Jeff Kovac**

**Topic: Game Management: Essential Orthodoxies and Beneficial Heresies**

**Orthodoxies**

- The referee must enforce the rules. 2 questions: Why was the rule written and what purpose does it serve?
- Basis of the rules. The spirit of the game, which includes enjoyment, equality, safety.
- Referring is player management. Applied psychology on the run.
- What can the referee do to maximize enjoyment?
  - Promote game flow, but not at the expense of game control.
  - Give players the opportunity to exhibit their skills.
  - Promote a low tension environment.
- The real art of referring is as much about not blowing the whistle to stop the game as it is about blowing it.
- Old FIFA Law 5 included the phrase “as little interference as possible”.
- Fouls and Misconduct:
  - Strictly speaking most physical contact between players is illegal.
  - What should be allowed and what should not be allowed.
  - What should be allowed is what the players will tolerate. Their actions will show you what they can accept.
- Setting a standard. Draw the line for no foul, trifling foul, foul, caution and send off.
- Newton’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Law for Referees. Be aware of the reactions.
  - How do players react to each other.
  - How do players react to your decisions.
  - Read the game. Keep your eyes and ears open at all times.
  - Before you take serious action (Caution or send off) think about the reaction. Cards should not be given, they should be sold.
- The referee must work to decrease the level of tension in the game.
- Setting the tone.
  - Be accessible.
  - Never make threats.
  - Show respect to the players.
  - Communicate – talk to the players.
  - Show compassion.
  - Use humor (carefully)
  - Smile
  - Let them know that refereeing is a pleasure for you.
- Justice and Fairness. Players expect that fouls and misconduct will be appropriately punished. You need to control the game.
  - Game control principles include be in the right place, observe, listen, and analyze, make the right decision, and communicate the decision.

- Setting the standard.
  - Size of the field.
  - Condition of the field
  - Weather
  - Age of the players
  - Size of the crowd
  - Skill level
  - Importance of the match
  - Team histories.
- Learn to recognize the fouls that anger players
  - Fouls from behind
  - Fouls on the goalkeeper
  - Fouls to intimidate
  - Fouls to injure
  - Delaying a free kick.
- Advantage
  - True advantage only occurs a few times a game
  - Keeping possession is not an advantage
  - Also requires:
    - Enhanced opportunity to score.
    - Chance to mount an attack that would result in a shot
    - Awarding a free kick would be less advantageous for the attacking team and more advantageous for the team that committed the foul.
  - Considerations include:
    - Location on the field
    - Weather and field conditions
    - Skill level of the players
    - Proximity of the opponents and teammates
    - Severity of the foul

### **Beneficial Heresies**

- All players are not the same.
  - Protecting the “star” player.
  - Fouls on the goalkeeper.
  - Emotional players
  - Advantage – getting agreement.
  - Calls near the team benches.
  - Retaliation.
  - Fouls in or near the penalty area.
  - Dangerous times of the game.
- All areas of the field are not the same.
- All times of the game are not the same.

### **Moment of truth**

- Injustice meted out.
- Lack of awareness that players react to.

- Simple error due to ignorance or injustice.

#### **Communicate the Decision**

- Whistle
- Signal
- Voice
- Body language

**Good refereeing is combination of empathy and strength.**

**Establish a relationship with the players.**

**Disciplined professionals prepare for everything**

**Make the easy things automatic so you have time to think about the hard things.**

**The referee must create a climate in which fair play will flourish.**

**“Equal opportunity to play the ball with skill.”**

#### **November Business Meeting:**

- Congratulations to Zach McWhorter, Nick Tilley, and Ben Meyer for their selection into the TAR training program.
- The TVSRA website has been updated and is running. Special thanks to Kevin Kral and Kevin Anderson for all of their hard work. The address is <http://www.tvsra.net>.
- Mentor program: we are starting a mentor program for new members to gain advice from our more experienced members. Those interested in being a mentor contact Bill Mize.
- New members inducted were Larry Miller, Shayne Miller, Samuel Steffey, Josh Mettica, Matt Cole, Will McLain, Isaac Katz, Jonathan Thwag, Peggy Pfeiffer, Bryce Huddleston. In addition Tasa Mushayamunda and Frasier Vaughn are joining from other associations in the state.
- Upcoming tournaments include the Gatlinburg College Showcase January 28 -29 and February 4 -5 at Rocky Top Sports World. Assigning will be done through Game Officials. Their will mentors at each field as well as training both weekends.
- CLAS Jamboree Feb. 10<sup>th</sup>. Assignments will be done through Game Officials group BMA. (Group 1424 code BMA if you need to join that group).
- USSF: Maintenance assessments should be completed by June 30<sup>th</sup>. Schedule them with Mike Fitzpatrick. There will be assessors at Gatlinburg tournament.
- Set up your blocks and preferences in Arbiter and Game Officials now for both TSSAA and USSF scheduling.
- TSSAA: Jamborees start the boy's high school on February 23<sup>rd</sup>. The Scott County jamboree still has spots open. The season starts the month after that.
- KMSL: Season starts the first week of March.
- TVSRA badges are available. These are for use in those games not sanctioned by either UUSFF or TSSAA. Contact Kevin Anderson for a badge.
- AYSO: 2017 Sectional Games are scheduled for Father's Day weekend.

Next meeting will be February 27, 2017 at the Central High School Library at 7:00 PM.