

## Law 14 Change

Managing Feinting by the Kicker at a Penalty Kick  
or Kick from the Mark - Simplified

---

Richard Sedivy – ADRI 11 K

### ABSTRACT

A short and simplified clarification of USSF memo's dated July 12, 2010 in regards to the Law 14 change, and USSF's Memorandum 2010.

The term “**illegal deception**” refers to the action of the kicker when taking a penalty kick or kicks from the mark and is described in the USSF Memorandum 2010:

*“This would include clearly stopping and waiting for a reaction by the goalkeeper before taking the kick or any similar clear hesitation after the run to the ball is complete and before kicking the ball into play. In other words, once the kicker has reached the ball, the kick must be taken without hesitation or delay.”*

On a **Penalty Kick**, if the kicker performs an illegal deception and the ball enters the goal:

1. The goal is disallowed, the kicker is cautioned and the penalty kick is retaken.
2. The original kicker may take the kick again, or a teammate of the original kicker may take the kick.

On a **Penalty Kick**, if the kicker performs an illegal deception and the ball does not enter the goal:

1. An Indirect Free Kick is awarded to the opposing team from the place where the infringement occurred.
2. Before the ball is put into play, the kicker is cautioned.

**When taking KFTM**, if the kicker performs an illegal deception and the ball enters the goal:

1. The goal is disallowed, the kicker is cautioned, and the kick is re-taken.
2. The original kicker may take the kick again.
3. If another eligible player takes the re-kick, the "original" kicker **IS NOT** counted as having taken the kick (its as if the first kick never happened). This is consistent with the USSF KFTM checklist.

**When taking KFTM**, and the kicker performs an illegal deception and the ball does not enter the goal:

1. The kicker is cautioned and the kick **IS NOT** re-taken.
2. The kicker is credited with having taken the kick