

# **Intermountain Youth Soccer Association Handbook**



**Soccer for the enjoyment  
of Grand County's kids**

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# Inter-Mountain Youth Soccer Association Handbook

## Introduction

### ***Purpose of Handbook***

- ✓ *Introduce parents to the rules of the game*
- ✓ *Act as a guideline for parents, coaches & referees.*

The Inter-Mountain Youth Soccer Association (IMYSA) provides the youth of our County with an opportunity to learn and enjoy soccer.

IMYSA supports two programs—recreational for children from kindergarten through middle school; and competitive soccer for middle school through high school.

Both programs teach sportsmanship, safety, basic skills, tactics, and the laws of the game. Children in the recreational leagues play all their games in Grand County on Saturdays in the fall, while those in the competitive leagues play games in the Front Range as well as in Grand County, and may have games in the spring as well as the fall.

This handbook provides a basic understanding of the rules of the game and how certain of those rules have been modified to fit the different age groups of IMYSA. For those who want to develop a fuller understanding of the rules (called “Laws of the Game” by FIFA), please visit <http://www.CYS.org>, which is the Colorado Youth Soccer Association’s website.

We cover those soccer rules that are most applicable to our leagues.

Those topics are:

- ✓ No Hands, please
- ✓ Equipment
- ✓ Kick-offs
- ✓ Ball in or out of Play
- ✓ Throw-ins
- ✓ Corner kicks & goal kicks
- ✓ Direct & indirect free kicks
- ✓ Fouls and misconduct
- ✓ Penalty kicks
- ✓ Off-side
- ✓ Goalkeepers have special privileges
- ✓ Starting or restarting the game

The handbook also covers age-specific rules. These include:

- ✓ Length of the game
- ✓ Size of the ball
- ✓ Number of players (minimum and maximum)
- ✓ Referee assignments

Finally, the handbook covers several administrative matters:

- ✓ What to expect as a parent
- ✓ Practice or game cancelations
- ✓ Registration
- ✓ How to contact IMYSA

# Soccer Rules

## No Hands, Please

*Ball to hand (legal)*  
*Or*  
*Hand to Ball (illegal)*

This is a rule that almost everyone who has ever seen a soccer game knows—you can't use your hands unless you're the goalkeeper.

That's true, but it needs some clarification:

- ✓ The hand includes using any part of the body from the tips of the fingers to the shoulder.
- ✓ The player can't "handle" the ball. A ball that is kicked and hits a player's hand or arm is not a handling. This means that the referee must use his or her own judgment to some extent to determine whether handling the ball is accidental or is a purposeful attempt to gain an advantage.

If the ball hits the hand, it doesn't matter where the ball goes. It's still not handling the ball, or a "Handling." It can even go into the goal for a score.

If, on the other hand, a player purposely handles the ball, it's a direct kick from the spot of the infraction. If it occurs within the penalty area by a defensive player, then it's a penalty kick. (See the discussion on Fouls & Misconduct and Penalty kicks for more information.)

There are times where a goalkeeper can't use his or her hands. Goalkeepers cannot pickup a pass that is kicked purposely to them from

one of their teammates. The goalkeeper must use his or her feet. Nor can the goalkeeper use his or her hands outside the penalty area.

But, the goalkeeper may use his or her hands only inside the penalty area when teammates:

- ✓ Use their head or body to pass the ball to the keeper
- ✓ Try to kick the ball away, but the ball ends up going to the keeper

When this rule is violated, the other team takes an indirect free kick from the point of the infraction.

## Equipment

- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Distinguish Teams
- ✓ Identify Goalkeepers

The basic equipment for soccer is:

- ✓ A jersey or shirt
- ✓ Shin guards
- ✓ Shoes
- ✓ Shorts
- ✓ Stockings (Socks)

The logic behind the equipment rule is threefold: the equipment should provide a level of safety for the child; the referee, coaches and players must be able to distinguish one team from another; and the goalkeepers must look different from field players. Goalkeepers must wear a different color jersey than other players.

## Shin Guards

*Must wear shin guards to practice & games*

FIFA says shin guards must be “covered entirely by the stockings, made of a suitable material (rubber, plastic, or similar substance), and provide a reasonable degree of protection.”

Just be sure that you buy shin guards which are appropriate for your child’s size—not too big and not too small.

## Shoes

There are no specific requirements for shoes other than the fact that they must be safe. Thus, we don’t permit metal cleats unless they are designed specifically for soccer and have a rubber or plastic tip over the metal to protect other players. Also, we discourage toe cleats of any kind.

While tennis shoes are not illegal, using them may be unsafe for the child. Therefore, we recommend that all children over the age of 6 use a shoe designed specifically for soccer.

## Other dangerous clothing or personal jewelry

*A player must not use equipment or wear anything which is dangerous to himself or another player.*

Players must not wear necklaces, earrings, bracelets, watches, or hard objects in their hair or body. Hard objects include bobby pins, hard plastic headbands, etc.

Can a child play if he or she has a cast? Yes, as long as the cast is fully covered with a soft material that will protect other players, and the referee believes it is safe.

What about recent ear piercings? All studs must be removed. The hole isn’t going to cover over in a couple of hours.

## Kick-offs

- ✓ At the start of a game
- ✓ After a goal has been scored
- ✓ At the start of the second half (or each quarter in the younger age groups)

The ball is placed in the center of the field. All players must be in their own half of the field and the opponents of the team taking the kick-off will be up to 10 yards from the ball. There may or may not be a circle indicating the distance opposing players must remain from the ball. The distance varies by age.

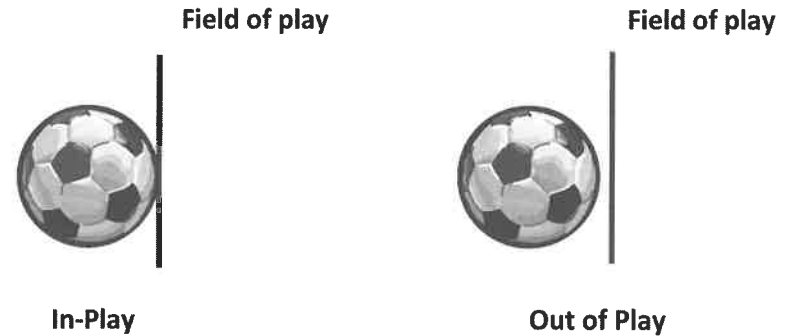
The referee blows his/her whistle to indicate that they are ready for kick-off. The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward. Any miniscule movement of the ball forward is ok.

The player kicking off may not touch the ball until another player has touched it (see "Starting or Restarting the Game for more information). If he or she does touch the ball a second time, an indirect kick is awarded to the other team.

A goal may be scored directly on a kick-off.

## Ball in or Out of Play

The ball is out of play only when the entire plane of the ball is over the **outside** of the line. The ball can be on the ground or in the air when it goes out of play.



## Throw-ins

- ✓ Over the head
- ✓ Behind or on the line
- ✓ With both feet on the ground
- ✓ In a continuous motion

A throw-in is taken when the ball crosses the sideline and leaves the field.

- ✓ The player must have both feet on the ground when the ball is thrown. The player can hop or jump up to the point where the ball is released, but not when the ball is released. Dragging the toes is legal.

- ✓ The feet must be either behind or touching the line. If one foot is **completely over** the line then this is a foul throw.
- ✓ The player must generally face the field
- ✓ The ball must be thrown with both hands over the head in a continuous motion.

If there's a foul throw, the ball is given to the other team to throw-in. Give kids younger than 9 (U7 and U9 leagues) a second chance.

A goal may not be scored directly from a throw-in.

If the child throwing the ball in touches the ball before another teammate or opponent, the opponent's team is awarded an indirect kick.

## Corner Kicks & Goal Kicks

A corner kick or goal kick is taken when the ball leaves the field across the end line—at either end of the field.

### Corner Kick

If the defensive player kicks the ball across the end line, play is restarted with a corner kick. A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick. If on a corner kick the ball goes across the end line without touching anyone or even entering the field, then a goal kick is awarded.

### Goal Kick

If the offensive team kicks the ball across the end line, play is restarted with a goal kick. A goal kick is taken from anywhere inside the "goalkeeper's box," which is the very small box in front of the goal. It can be taken by any player.

The ball must pass over the penalty area line (usually 18 yards—reduced for younger players) before it can be touched by another player. If it is touched by either team's players before leaving the penalty area, the goal kick must be retaken.

A goal may be scored directly on a goal kick, but only by the team kicking the ball. However, if the ball inadvertently enters the goal of the kicking team, a re-kick is awarded. (e.g., a strong wind carries the ball back into the goal.)

## Direct & Indirect Free Kicks

These kicks are the two ways that play is restarted after the referee stops play for a foul.

- ✓ A **direct** free kick may enter the goal directly from the foot of the child who is taking the free kick. In this case, a goal is scored.
- ✓ An **indirect** free kick means that the ball must be touched by a second player after it is kicked before entering the goal. In this case, no goal is scored and a goal kick is taken by the defending team. The referee is instructed to raise his or her hand to indicate an indirect kick.

A **free** kick means that the team whose player committed the foul must give the other team a “free” opportunity to kick the ball. Specifically, the ball must be stationary before it is kicked and the opposing players should be 10 yards away. The 10 yard allowance is often reduced for younger age groups. The exact distance is left to the discretion of the referee.

## Fouls and Misconduct

### Fouls

#### **Fouls**

*If it looks like a foul, it probably is a foul.  
Kids fall down all the time in soccer. Generally when this occurs it's not a foul.*

**Protect the goalkeeper!**  
*If the goalkeeper gets hit while he/she is touching the ball, that's a foul.*

Fouls occur when a player breaks the rules of the game. As a general rule the other team is given a direct or indirect free kick from the spot of the foul. **Fouls can only occur between players of opposing teams, when the ball is in play, and on the field of play. The only exception to this rule is when a player purposely handles the ball.**



## Types of Fouls

Direct Kick Fouls	Indirect Kick Fouls
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tripping</li><li>• Jumping at a player</li> <li>• Charging</li><li>• Striking (hitting)</li><li>• Pushing (purposely)</li><li>• Purposely handling the ball</li><li>• Holding</li><li>• Tackling</li><li>• Spitting</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dangerous play.</li><li>• Impeding progress of opponent.</li><li>• Preventing the keeper from getting rid of the ball.</li></ul> <p><b>Other situations where an Indirect Kick follows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Goalkeeper errors: See "Goalkeepers have special privileges" for information.</li><li>• Errors in starting or restarting the game: See "Starting or restarting the game" for more information.</li><li>• Offside: See "Offside" for information.</li></ul>

## Misconduct

### **Misconduct**

*Two Yellows=Red Card  
No substitution if a Red card is given.  
A child must sit out at least 2 games if he or she gets a red card.*

Misconduct occurs when a player conducts him or herself in a manner which the referee sees as dangerous or detrimental to the game.

**A foul may or may not lead to the decision to cite a player for misconduct. Misconducts don't always result in a foul.**

For example, two players on the same team get into a fight. They'd both get red cards; however, there would be no foul.

There are two levels of misconduct. The lesser level occurs when the referee shows a yellow card to a player. In this case, the player may continue on the field. The other level occurs when the referee shows a red card to a player. In this case, the player must leave the field and cannot be replaced. A player who receives a second yellow card automatically will be given a red card.

## When should a player receive a card?

Yellow Card	Red Card
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsporting behavior (e.g., yelling at an opposing player).</li> <li>• Shows dissent by word or action.</li> <li>• Constantly fouling other players.</li> <li>• Serious foul play or conduct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extremely serious foul play.</li> <li>• Violent &amp; dangerous conduct.</li> <li>• Spits at anyone.</li> <li>• Swears at anyone.</li> <li>• Receives a second yellow card.</li> <li>• Denies an obvious goal scoring opportunity.</li> </ul>

A player may be cited for misconduct at any time either on or off the field. This can be just prior to the game, during the game, at half-time, or after the game.

In this league, there are very rare occasions when either a yellow or red card should be shown. This generally occurs when a child loses control of his or her emotions.

**Coaches and parents cannot be given a yellow or red card;** however, if their actions or words are detrimental to the kids, then the referee should stop the game and instruct the offending coach or parent to leave the area of the field. The game will not be restarted until the offending person has left the area. If the referee determines that there is no parent or assistant coach to manage the kids on the field, the game will be abandoned.

Coaches or parents must be adequately warned before the referee takes this action.

## Penalty Kicks

### Key Elements:

- ✓ *Kicker*
- ✓ *Ball on 12 yard spot*
- ✓ *Goalkeeper on goal line*
- ✓ *Everyone else outside penalty area*

A penalty kick results from a contact direct kick foul (see fouls and misconduct), or a hand ball by the defending team within the penalty area. If it were outside the penalty area, it would just be a direct kick from the point of the foul.

### Getting ready for the kick

- ✓ The ball is placed on the penalty spot or mark (12 yards from the goal line, which may be reduced for U-11 teams).
- ✓ The offensive team designates a kicker, who is the only one who can kick the ball.
- ✓ All players except the kicker and the goalkeeper must remain outside the penalty area and the penalty arc until the ball is kicked.
- ✓ All offensive players must remain behind the 12 yard or penalty spot, even if they're outside the penalty area.
- ✓ The goalkeeper must stay on the goal line until the ball is kicked, but may move **along the line** prior to the kick.

The **penalty** kick is not used in the U-7 or U-9 leagues.

## After the kick

If the ball doesn't go into the goal	If the ball goes into the goal
Ball hits the goalkeeper rebounding onto the field—anyone, including the initial kicker may kick the ball.	A goal is scored, unless an infraction occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● By anyone on offensive team (including the kicker)—the penalty kick is re-taken.</li> <li>● By anyone on the defensive team (including the goalkeeper)—A goal is awarded.</li> </ul>
Ball doesn't hit the goalkeeper and rebounds off the posts onto the field—anyone other than the initial kicker can kick the ball.	
Ball goes over the goal line without hitting the goalkeeper—a goal kick is given.	
An infraction occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● By anyone on the defensive team (including the goalkeeper)—redo the penalty kick.</li> <li>● By anyone on the offensive team (including the kicker)—indirect kick from the spot of the foul.</li> </ul>	

## Offside

### *Purpose of the Offside Rule*

*Stop "basket hanging"*

### *Terrific video:*

*<http://www.dynamic-thought.com/OffsideClicketteLo.html>*

You first have to determine if the player is in an offside position. Then you then have to decide if he or she is in a position to affect play. This is called an "active" position.

Let's deal with the determination of whether a player is in an offside position. Here's the rule: "A player is in an offside position if he or she is

nearer to the opponents' goal line than either the ball or the second to the last opponent."

Now let's address, whether the player is actually offside. Sounds simple but it gets a little complicated. Here are the four criteria:

- ✓ The ball has to be kicked or passed by an attacking player
- ✓ The attacking player is in the opponent's half of the field.
- ✓ The attacking player is gaining an advantage from the offside position and is in position to affect play.
- ✓ The rule doesn't apply on throw-ins.

The penalty for this infraction is an indirect free kick from the spot where the player was judged to be offside.

The offside call is not used in the U-7 or U-9 league.

## Goalkeepers Have Special Privileges

### Use of the hands

The goalkeeper is the only player who can use his/her hands within the penalty area, which includes the goal box. Here are the **only** conditions under which a goalkeeper may use his or her hands:

- ✓ If an opponent kicks the ball toward the goalkeeper, he/she can run out and catch the ball or hit it with his or her hands.
- ✓ If one of the goalkeeper's defenders accidentally kicks the ball to him/her, the goalkeeper can pick it up.
- ✓ If one of the goalkeeper's defenders directs the ball with any part of his/her body (i.e., body, head, chest, knee; but not the hand or arm) other than the foot.

Under no circumstances can the goalkeeper's teammate purposely give the ball to the goalkeeper either by kicking it or throwing it to the goalkeeper. Further, the goalkeeper may not pick up the ball a second time after purposely dropping it.

The goalkeeper has six seconds to get rid of the ball after he or she has it completely under control.

The punishment violating any of these rules is an indirect kick from the point of the infraction. Remember, most of the time, kids in this league get a little confused; therefore, these calls are made only when it is obvious.

## Starting or Restarting the Game

A player cannot touch the ball twice in a row when putting the ball in play. It applies in almost all cases—kick-off, throw-in, free kick, goal kick, penalty kick, or direct or indirect kicks.

A drop ball is the sole exception to this rule. In this case either player involved in the drop ball may kick the ball a second time.

# Age-specific Rules

## U-7 and U-9

### Referees

*The U-7 and U-9 leagues introduce children to soccer. It's all about learning, fun and safety.*

There are no assigned referees for these age groups. For U-7s & 9s the coaches **must** remain on the sideline; however, a parent or assistant coach from either team should serve as the referee. In fairness, we suggest that the teams switch referees at half time so that in one half a referee from one

team is in charge and in the second half a referee from the other team is in charge. **Only a single designated referee may be on the field at any time.**

### Game length

U-7 play 8 minute quarters with 3 minutes between quarters. U-9 play 11 minute quarters with 3 minutes between halves. **Given the tight schedule of our leagues, it is imperative that the games start on the scheduled time and finish on schedule. Further, half times and games may be shortened by the referee to keep the games on schedule. There are no timeouts in these leagues.**

### Ball size.

Both U-7 and U-9 use size 3 balls.

## Number of players on the field

U-7 will have 3 players. U-9 will have 5 players.

## Substitutions

Either team may substitute during quarter and half-time breaks; during stoppage for an injury; or prior to a kick off, goal kick, or throw-in. This applies to both the U-7 and U-9 leagues.

## Do Overs

When a child makes a mistake on a throw-in, kick-off, corner kick, dropped ball, etc., the referee has the discretion to allow a do over after explaining what the child did that was incorrect. These should be kept to an absolute minimum. Also, the do over may not be allowed to affect the game.

## U-11 and U-14

*The U-11 and U-14 leagues are more competitive. The kids should be gaining more skills and learning more about soccer.*

Parents will be enlisted to act as linespersons. The referee will give the parent a flag and instruct him or her on their role. As a minimum, the parent linesperson will call the ball out of bounds.

### Game length

The U-11 games consist of two equal halves, each lasting 25 minutes with 5 minutes between halves. The U-14 games consist of two equal halves, each consisting of 30 minutes with 5 minutes between halves.

**Given the tight schedule of our leagues, it is imperative that the games start on the scheduled time and finish on schedule. There are no timeouts in these leagues. Further, half times and games may be shortened by the referee to keep the games on schedule.**

### Ball Size

The U-11 league uses a size 4 ball. The U-14 league uses a size 5 ball.

## Number of players on the field

There are a minimum and maximum number of players for both leagues. If one team cannot field the minimum number of players, IMYSA recommends that the other team loan players to that team.

League	Minimum	Maximum
U-11	6	8
U-14	7	11

## Substitutions

Either team may substitute prior to any goal kick, kick-off, or when play is stopped for an injury. A team may also substitute on its own throw-in.

## Optional and Competitive Leagues

This handbook does not cover the rules that are specific to these leagues. However, the rules employed for the U-11 and U-14 leagues are consistent with those used by the Colorado Youth Soccer Association for the Optional and Competitive leagues.

## Administrative Matters

### What to Expect as a Parent

*IMYSA is a volunteer organization. We need everyone to play a part:*

*Coaching,  
Refereeing,  
Team volunteer, or  
Coordinator*

The season begins in late August and ends in early October. During that period the kids play two games each Saturday except for Labor Day weekend. Generally there are two practices a week. It's your responsibility to get your child to and from the practices and to games on time. If your child misses a practice, you need to call the coach to let him/her know.

Your child's coach is not a babysitter. If there are problems with your child at practice or games, you will be notified in order to rectify the situation.

At games, we expect that you'll be there to cheer on your child and his/her team. Cheering must be positive with no negative comments directed at your child, his/her team, the other team, or the referee. Also, it's best not to try to coach your child while he/her is playing. Let the coach do that. Advice like: "get the ball" or "kick it" will confuse or distract the child.

If a parent berates either the players or referee, he or she may be asked by the referee to leave the area. The game will not start until he or she has left.

## **Coaching**

We'd love for you to volunteer as a coach or assistant coach. Over the years we've had many outstanding coaches who never saw the game of soccer until their child played. You can do that also. IMYSA will provide coaching clinics and, where necessary, on field practice or game instruction for the novice parent coach. The coach teaches kids the fundamentals of the game, which includes skill development and simple game strategies; however, we want the coach to provide a positive image for the kids and avoid the "winning at all costs" mentality.

## **Refereeing**

Every year, we seem to be short on referees. IMYSA provides formal training for each referee that is paid for by IMYSA and administered by a certified Colorado Youth Soccer referee who is also certified as an instructor. This is the only position within IMYSA that pays a fee. IMYSA pays its referees for two reasons: (1) they need to be certified by CYS; and (2) referees often miss their kid's games because they are refereeing another game. In fact, we would prefer that referees didn't referee their child's games.

The best referees also act as unbiased teachers. When a foul is committed the referee explains why it was a foul as long as it doesn't impede the flow of the game. In addition, referees strive to maintain a supportive environment for all kids on the field.

## **Team volunteer**

Talk with your child's coach who may want help to coach the team, set up a telephone tree, bring snacks or water to games or practices, or organize a party for your team. These are just some of the ways you can help.

## **Coordinators**

We need age-group coordinators to assist in the registration and team assignment processes. In addition, we need field coordinators to ensure that the fields are properly marked and, if need be, mark them. The field coordinator also finds out if the fields are playable. Playing on wet and sloppy fields will damage them; therefore a representative from Fraser Valley Rec, the high school, or Kremmling may close the fields. In this case, it would be the field coordinator's responsibility to find out if the fields are closed and then act accordingly.



## Practice or Game Cancellations

Weather is a factor in Grand County and can cause the cancellation of scheduled practices or games. It can also cause practices or games to stop. These are the major factors for stoppages:

- ✓ Lightning
- ✓ Snow or rain,
- ✓ High winds,
- ✓ Dangerous equipment , or
- ✓ Soggy fields

### Lightning

*Practices & Games must stop immediately in the event of lightning and the field cleared*

The most dangerous of these conditions is lightning. In order to determine if a play or practice needs to stop, IMYSA follows a standard rule that is used throughout Colorado for all High School games. The rule is as follows:

If the referee, parent, or coach sees lightening in the distance, that person counts to thirty. If he/she hears thunder within 30 seconds, the field is immediately abandoned and play cannot resume for at least 30 minutes. The kids must leave the field and go to a safe place, generally a car. The referee or coach looks for additional lightning strikes and counts to 30. The game or practice cannot resume until there is a 30 minute break between the last lightning strike and the following thunder clap.

This rule must be followed for all practices and games. The coaches are responsible for enforcing the rule during practices, while the referee enforces it with the help of the two coaches during games.

### Poor Field Conditions

This includes snow, rain, high winds, dangerous equipment, or soggy fields. Games or practices may be canceled by either the referee or the owner of the field. Below are the rules that IMYSA follows for cancelling individual games and canceling blocks of games.

**Individual Games.** The referee is responsible for checking the field to determine if it is safe to play. If the field is unfit to play, the referee stops play for that game only. The same procedure must be followed for each subsequent game.

**Canceling blocks of games.** The referee does not have the authority to cancel a block of games because of poor field conditions. This is the responsibility of the hosting field. If it appears that a block of games should be cancelled, the referee or coaches contacts the field coordinator who contacts the relevant hosting entity. If the field coordinator is unavailable, then the referee or coach will contact the relevant hosting entity directly. For all games played at the Fraser fields, the decision to close fields will be made by Fraser Valley Rec. For all games played at East Grand High School, the decision to close fields will be made by the High School. For all games played in Kremmling, the decision will be made by Kremmling officials. News regarding field closures are provided on the IMYSA telephone number 970-531-2872.

## Registration

Registration occurs in the late spring and needs to be completed by the middle of July. Generally, kids will receive a registration form at school that they need to give to their parents. Registrations may be mailed to the IMYSA office. Registration forms and any relevant information regarding soccer in Grand County can be found on the IMYSA website at: <http://www.imysa.org>. In the future, we hope to offer online registration on the website as well.

The fees for registrations received by July 1 will use the prior year's fee structure.

There will be advertisements in the local paper for registration.

## How to Contact IMYSA

There are three methods of contacting IMYSA:

- ✓ Telephone—970-531-2872
- ✓ Website—<http://www.imysa.org>
- ✓ Mailing address—IMYSA, P.O. Box 753, Granby, CO 80446