

Magnolia Soccer Club Coaching Manual

The Magnolia Soccer Club is committed to providing a fun and safe environment for young players and coaches to grow, develop their love and understanding of the game of soccer, and build community within the Magnolia neighborhood.



Contents

1. Intro.....	5
2. Coach's Roles and Responsibilities	5
Your Role	5
Administrative Responsibilities	5
Developing a Coaching Philosophy.....	6
Priorities	6
Communication.....	6
Sportsmanship.....	6
Safety.....	7
3. Introduction to your team.....	7
4. Protecting our kids – Medical Release Forms & Concussion Protocol.....	8
Player Supervision and Safety.....	8
SYSA Medical Release Forms	8
Concussion Protocol.....	9
ACTION PLAN: What should a coach do when a concussion is suspected?.....	9
5. Code of Conduct.....	10
Coaches.....	10
Parents.....	10
Players.....	11
6. Practice session planning.....	12
4 Areas of Development	12
Developing a Session Plan	12
4 Stages of Practice	13
Priorities	14
Coaching Moment Toolkit	14
Attacking Principles of Play	14
Defensive Principles of Play.....	15
7. Sponsorship program.....	15
8. Rules of Play.....	16
General	16

MOD Soccer.....	16
Build-out Line.....	17
9. Rules (Assoc.).....	18
10. Checklists.....	19
Administrative Checklist.....	19
Forms.....	19
Equipment.....	19
Appendix	20
Parent/Player Code of Conduct	20
Coach Code of Conduct.....	20
Medical Release Form.....	20
Sample E-mail	20
Session Plan Template.....	20
Concussion Information.....	20
Club Activities and Dates for the current season	20

1. Intro

This document is intended to be a resource to MOD and Association coaches in the Magnolia soccer club. We hope that this document will help you better understand the following:

- The expectations of you as a coach in Magnolia
- The needs of the player in your age group
- The rules and format changes depending on your age group
- Player safety
- Administrative responsibilities
- How to run a practice/training session

You are encouraged to keep a copy of this document in a binder in your team bag. Add to your binder throughout your season with your own research and experience. In your binder you should include other useful documentation such as practice plans, signed medical release forms, code of conduct, etc.

2. Coach's Roles and Responsibilities

Your Role

As a coach you have many roles including being an organizer, instructor, mentor, and someone who fills the emotional tanks of your players. This can be overwhelming no matter what your level of experience. There are many resources that can help you learn more about what it takes to be a good coach. US Soccer offers a number of trainings. Their "F" license course is "conducted entirely online, intended for all parents and coaches of youth players. The focus of this grassroots course is to share U.S. Soccer's best practices in creating a fun, activity-centered and age-appropriate environment for 5-8 year old players." [ussoccer.com] The "F" License course is a great resource for coaches of all ages and is highly recommended by the Magnolia Soccer Club regardless of your team's age. The cost of the course is \$25 and the club will reimburse you. Another great resource is Positive Coaching Alliance (<http://www.positivecoach.org>). They have many free resources online and local workshops for first time and experienced coaches.

Are you a presenter or a teacher? How do you get through to the kids? How do you connect? How do you create an environment where the kids can learn and make mistakes without the fear of failure? Consider these questions and what your approach will be throughout the season.

Administrative Responsibilities

A big part of being a coach is communicating with your families, division coordinator, Seattle Youth Soccer Association (SYSA), etc. You will need to communicate practice and game

schedules along with field locations to your team. Ensure you have enough players for the game and communicate with opposing coaches as required. Consider enlisting a parent from your team to be the team manager, handle family coordination, snacks, end-of-season celebration, etc.

Developing a Coaching Philosophy

As a coach, one of the first things you want to do is develop your coaching philosophy. Write it down and hold yourself accountable by communicating it to your team and parents. Throughout the season come back to your philosophy, re-evaluate it and yourself.

An example of a coaching philosophy could be:

...cultivate a positive, safe, and fun environment for players to learn the game of soccer, build life skills, and have the courage to make mistakes.

Priorities

Arsène Wenger, longtime manager of Arsenal Football Club said, "At a young age winning is not the most important thing...the important thing is to develop creative and skilled players with good confidence." You are not just coaching soccer but also developing young people. The kids have different priorities – competition, playing with friends, developing skills... Sometimes it can be a challenge to connect your personal goals/priorities as a coach with those of the players. Your number one priority is to create a safe and fun environment for the kids. When kids are having fun, they are the most engaged and will play their best.

Remember that as a coach you are not just teaching soccer, you are also teaching kids. Youth sports are a great opportunity for kids to grow as young people and learn life skills. There is more to soccer than soccer. You are teaching both the game and life skills.

Communication

Think about how you will build team and culture. What is your plan for the parents? Right it down and share it with them early in the season. This can be included in your season kick-off e-mail (as described in section 3). Communicate early and often with parents. Consider sending an e-mail to the team at the end of each week explaining what the focus of practice was and how you saw those things play out during your game. Also encourage the families to communicate back with you. You will learn a lot about your players' strengths, weaknesses, personalities, communication styles, etc. through their families. You will also learn a lot about yourself and your coaching style if you are open to feedback.

Sportsmanship

As a coach you are responsible for maintaining good sportsmanship at all times in relation to your teammates, opponents, parents, coaches, and referees. You are not just responsible for yourself but also, your players, and your parents as well. Encourage and prepare the parents to demonstrate good sportsmanship and respect for the game throughout the season. Have

them sign the parent code of conduct (see Appendix). Respect the game and each other at all times. You are expected to play the game by the rules at all times and respect your opponent.

Safety

Prioritize safety and proper technique throughout practice and games. Below are some safety guidelines.

1. Proper use of equipment (socks over shin guards, cleats, etc.)
2. Check that goals are properly anchored
3. Have 2nd adult present
4. Proper shoes for the playing surface
5. Check field for foreign object debris
6. Weather protocols - wait a minimum of 30 minutes from the last observed lightening or thunder before resuming activity
7. Avoid excessive heat and humidity – provide frequent hydration breaks
8. Have ice packs and water
9. Exercises that decrease the repetition of dangerous play (no headers below U12)
10. First aid kit, emergency information for each player, phone numbers, phone

3. Introduction to your team

Once your team has a roster, you should put together an introductory e-mail including the following:

- Personal introduction
- Coaching philosophy
- Practice & game schedule (if available)
- Communicate your expectations regarding...
 - Practice/games
 - Equipment
 - Communication (RSVP'ing)
 - Etc.
- Request team administrator as necessary

There may be some differences in your e-mail depending on whether you are coaching MOD or Association. Included in the Appendix are a couple of sample e-mails that you can use as a resources for writing your own.

4. Protecting our kids – Medical Release Forms & Concussion Protocol

The first and foremost role as a youth coach is to the health and safety of our players, whether that is from weather, an injury, or from others.

Player Supervision and Safety

For all MOD teams, players should be dropped off and picked up by their parents or authorized guardian. Notify all parents that the player should be 'handed off' to the coach at the beginning of each practice/game, and returned the same. During all games and practices, the coaches are responsible for keeping each player in and around the field/practice area. Bathroom breaks should only be taken with the coach's knowledge. It's good practice to have all your parents' cell phone numbers programmed in your phone. You should have a roster of your team with contact information in your team bag at all times.

SYSA Medical Release Forms

Each team is required to have a medical release form for each player. Head coaches should keep a copy of the signed form in a binder and bring to ALL practices and games. The form also allows you to provide first aid or emergency services in case of an emergency and a parent/guardian is not present. See the Appendix for a copy of the medical release form or one can be found online at <http://www.sysa.org/Rules>

Concussion Protocol

On May 14, 2009, the Governor of Washington, Christine Gregoire, signed the *Zackery Lystedt Law*. Effective July 26, 2009, the Lystedt Law directly affects youth sports and head injury policies — particularly how you, as a coach, need to respond to player injuries.

The new law requires that:

1. An informed consent must be signed by parents and youth athletes acknowledging the risk of head injury prior to practice or competition (performed during SYSA registration process, copy attached)
2. A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury must be removed from play – “when in doubt, sit them out”
3. A youth athlete who has been removed from play *must receive written clearance from a licensed health care provider prior to returning to play.*

Symptoms of concussion may not show right away, everyone is different. Symptoms may include...

- Headache or pressure in head
- Dizziness
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Confusion
- “Not feeling right”
- Change in attitude or performance

ACTION PLAN: What should a coach do when a concussion is suspected?

1. **Remove the athlete from play.** Look for the signs and symptoms of a concussion if your athlete has experienced a bump or blow to the head. Athletes who experience signs or symptoms of concussion should not be allowed to return to play. When in doubt, keep the athlete out of play.
2. **Ensure that the athlete is evaluated right away by an appropriate health care professional.** Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Health care professionals have a number of methods that they can use to assess the severity of concussions. As a coach, recording the following information can help health care professionals in assessing the athlete after the injury:
 - a. Cause of the injury and force of the hit or blow to the head
 - b. Any loss of consciousness (passed out/knocked out) and if so, for how long
 - c. Any memory loss immediately following the injury
 - d. Any seizures immediately following the injury
 - e. Number of previous concussions (if any)

3. **Inform the athlete's parents or guardians about the possible concussion and give them the fact sheet on concussion.** Make sure they know that the athlete should be seen by a health care professional experienced in evaluating for concussion without delay.
4. **Allow the athlete to return to play only with permission from a health care professional with experience in evaluating for concussion.** A repeat concussion that occurs before the brain recovers from the first can slow recovery or increase the likelihood of having long-term problems. Prevent common long-term problems and the rare second impact syndrome by delaying the athlete's return to the activity until the player receives appropriate medical evaluation and approval for return to play.

5. Code of Conduct

Coaches

Volunteer coaches in MSC have a responsibility to interface and act in a kind and responsible manner with their players and families, other coaches, and officials (refs, local and Association board members). SYSA has developed a Code of Conduct that we ask you review, sign, and keep a copy with you in your coaching binder/bag. The code of conduct can be found in the Appendix as well as online at <http://www.sysa.org/Rules>

Parents

Parents are expected to represent the values of the club and be models of good sportsmanship at all times. Encourage them to cheer but avoid coaching from the sideline. The player's focus should be on the field. Conflicting messages from parents and coaches will be a distraction.

At no time should a parent criticize, harass, or otherwise talk to a referee. Most referees are young players themselves, still learning the game, and many are volunteers. Coaches should set this expectation at the beginning of the season and address any issues.

Positive Coaching Alliance has suggested supplying parents with a laminated card to help parents cheer in a positive way. On one side of the card is the team roster (names and numbers), and on the other side are three topics of focus...

1. Focus on Mastery
 - a. Focus on rewarding effort more than skill
 - b. No verbs or commands from the sideline
 - i. "great effort"
 - ii. "nice pass"
 - iii. "good hustle"
2. Fill ALL players' emotional tanks
 - a. 5 fillers (positive feedback) for every 1 drainer (criticism)
 - b. Affirm actions and gifts of each player
 - c. <http://devzone.positivecoach.org/resource/book/filling-emotional-tanks>
3. Always honor the game
 - a. Model respect for rules, officials, opponents, team, and self

Consider using a resource like this to develop a positive culture and environment for your team.

Players

The players are expected to follow the guidelines established in the SYSA Parent and Player Code of Conduct. Have both the parents and players sign the document and include it in your coaching binder/bag. This can be found online at <http://www.sysa.org/Rules> or in the Appendix. Players will naturally follow the example of their coaches and parents. Demonstrate good sportsmanship and values and they will follow. Remind them throughout the season of the code of conduct they signed at the beginning of the season.

6. Practice session planning

4 Areas of Development

Coaches nourish and develop players in four main areas. As you develop a practice session, consider how you will address each of these four topics.

- Technical (body and ball relationship)
- Tactical (decision making)
- Physical (fitness and nutrition)
- Psycho-social (interaction with teammates, coaches, and opponents)

Know and understand the best practices for youth sports and specifically your age group. At the youngest age groups (U9 and younger), the focus of training should be primarily technical. Help them build a strong foundation of technical skills. When the kids feel confident and comfortable on the ball, they will have more fun as they progress. As they get older (U10-U12) the balance of technical and tactical skills should be about 50/50. As they get older and move to full size fields (U13 and above), the physical aspects of training will require more focus. Ensure that they are doing dynamic stretching at the start of practice. Avoid having the players run laps to improve fitness. You should design your training so that their fitness is built up within the activities allowing for high levels of effort and frequent water breaks. The psycho-social aspects of development will always be present and ever changing as the priorities of the kids change from making friends to competition.

Ultimately, the kids want to have fun, improve, and be the boss of themselves. Try to develop session plans with *activities* that keep the kids engaged and active at all times – no lectures, lines, or laps. The game is the best teacher.

Developing a Session Plan

In the Appendix, there is a session planning template that you can use. You are encouraged to spend a few minutes prior to each practice to detail out your session plan. Write it down and have it with you at practice. Pick one topic to focus on during the session - defending, dribbling, passing, receiving, shooting, etc. Write down your key coaching points. Plan out the language! Plan out how much time you will allot to each stage of practice. Finally, take notes and evaluate the practice afterwards. Write down things you might do differently. Give the kids what they are ready for while looking for opportunities to challenge them.

4 Stages of Practice

When developing a session plan, it should focus on the four stages as outlined below. The practice should progress from simple activities focused more on technical skills to complex activities combining technical and tactical skills. As the activities become more complex, plan activities that put players in challenging, decision-making environments. The kids should be able to connect what they are doing in an activity with what they are doing in the game. When they do it right, raise the complexity.

- a. Stage 1: Technique/Skills (Warm up)
 - i. No pressure of opponent
 - ii. Good time to work on ball skills
 1. Ball mastery and skill moves
 2. Volleying
 3. Passing technique
 4. Redirecting the ball
 5. Ball striking
 - iii. One ball for every player or two
 - iv. Dynamic activity with little to no idle time
- b. Stage 2: Small sided activity
 - i. Add the pressure of an opposition player
 1. Good time to work on 1v1, 2v1, 2v2 situations
- c. Stage 3: Expanded small sided activity
 - i. Good time to work on 3 v 3 or 4 v 4 situations
 1. Defending as a unit
 2. Attacking as a unit
 - ii. Always directed towards a goal
 - iii. Simulates the game
- d. Stage 4: Scrimmage
 - i. Scrimmage is the kids' time to play; be hands off, and let the game be the teacher
 - ii. Always make time for scrimmage
 - iii. No restrictions – let them be the boss of themselves
 - iv. Normal game rules apply

Priorities

Every coach should develop a style and approach to practice that prioritizes:

- Maximizing touches on the ball – ensure ball for each player
- Keeping kids engaged and interested (fun, challenging, different activities, positions, and roles)
- Practice activities with a soccer ball that maximizes movement, conditioning, endurance – no lines or laps
- Purposeful activities
 - Discuss desired outcome with players
 - Ask questions, don't give them all the answers – no lectures
- Letting the game be the teacher
- Creating an environment where players can make mistakes and try new skills and positions without criticism or the fear of failure

Coaching Moment Toolkit

Throughout each stage of practice, you will have to use different techniques to make use of teaching moments. Look for opportunities to coach within the flow of practice and identify when it is appropriate to interrupt. Here are a few techniques you can use:

- Saying "Stop/Freeze"
 - Only do this a few times in a practice because it completely stops the flow
 - Good opportunity for demonstration, have a player rehearse, and then continue play
- Looking for a natural stoppage
 - Let the kids play for a few minutes until there is a natural stoppage in play (ball goes out, foul, etc.) – use this opportunity to coach
- Coach within the flow – continuous activity
 - This allows players to see real examples in the context of playing the game
- Individual reference
 - Look for opportunities to coach players one-on-one. This helps develop trust and connection

Attacking Principles of Play

- Penetration (1st attacker)
- Support/Depth (2nd attacker)
- Width (3rd attacker)
- Mobility
- Improvisation (in the attacking third of the field close to the goal)

Defensive Principles of Play

- Pressure and delay (1st defender)
- Support/Depth (2nd defender)
- Balance (3rd defender)
- Want to be compact when defending
 - The closer the ball gets to the goal, the more compact the defense becomes
- Be tenacious – don't let your opponent make an unpressured first touch
- Recover, recover, recover
- When we don't have the ball, we are all defending

7. Sponsorship program

The Magnolia Soccer Club (MSC or Club) Sponsorship Program is intended to supplement the current funding for our recreational soccer club where approximately 90% of our current revenue comes from player registration. As a coach of a sponsored team, we ask that you take some time during the season and ensure that some if possibly all of the following sponsor-related activities are performed (by you or the Team Manager). To maintain a successful sponsorship program, MSC will not only promote our generous businesses but we also intend to engage with them (unless they request not to be contacted).

- In the beginning of the season, communicate in person or by phone with the business sponsor contact (sponsor name and contact info will be provided). Thank them for their support, provide the name of their team, and, if interested, forward a team schedule to their business contact information.
- At some time during the season, personally call and encourage them to attend a game. If our business sponsor shows up, make sure the kids have an opportunity to greet their sponsor.
- Communicate with team parents and remind them of their business sponsor, particularly if they are a retail business. Remind and encourage our parents to visit their sponsor's business.
- Toward the end of the season, coordinate and obtain the color team photo and plaque. Deliver the team photo and plaque to your team's sponsor. Some teams have also prepared a 'Thank You!' poster with a picture and personal notes from the players (see 'Time 4 Pho' store posters).
- End of Year - depending on the interest of your business sponsor, assemble an end-of-year email with photos of the kids (of course showing the sponsor name on jerseys) and coaches. Consider including a short recap of the year, wins/loses, big games, and a big Thank You! Remember to forward the email to all the team parents and players.

8. Rules of Play

General

- Sidelines should be kept clear (minimum 1 yard)
- No parents or coaches on the goal line
- Whenever possible, parents should be on the opposite side of field from coaches and players
- Home team will be required to change uniforms or wear pennies
- Goalkeepers must wear colors that distinguish themselves from the field players – pennies are acceptable
- Protective medical equipment such as casts, orthopedic devices, etc. can be worn provided it is deemed safe by the referee and coaches
- Substitutions are unlimited and substitutes may re-enter throughout the game

MOD Soccer

MOD soccer is for the youngest age groups: U6 – U9. Specific format changes is MOD soccer are shown in the table below.

	U6	U7	U8	U9	Notes
Field players	3	3	4	5	Includes goalkeeper
Goalkeeper	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Ball size	3	3	3	4	
Build-out line rules	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	mid-field
Punting/Dropkicking	No	No	No	No	
Max Goal size (feet)	4 x 6	4 x 6	4 x 6	7 x 19	Pugg goals often used
Slide Tackling	No	No	No	No	
Heading	No	No	No	No	
Offsides	No	No	No	build-out line	
Penalty Kicks	No	No	No	No	
Direct Free Kicks	No	No	No	No	
Free kick defender distance (yds)	5	5	5	5	
Retake throw-in/kick-off	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Field size (+/- 5 yds)	30x20	30x20	30x20	60x40	
Game time	4x10min	4x10min	4x10min	2x25min	

A list of general rules for MOD soccer is as follows:

1. All players must wear proper equipment – jersey, shin guards, soccer cleats, socks over shin guards...
2. U6 and U7 will play on two fields simultaneously. The strength of each team should be equal.
3. Substitutions are unlimited and all players should play equal amounts of time.
4. Standard kick-off rules apply.
5. The ball must travel completely across the sideline or goal line before being called “out”.
6. A goal is scored when the whole ball goes over the whole goal line into the goal.
7. Neither the score nor the result should be kept during the game or throughout the season.

8. Goal kicks are taken 3 yards from the goal. The ball is placed on the ground. The kicking team's players may be anywhere on the field during a goal kick, but the defending team must be behind the build-out line.
9. No corner kicks. A goal kick is awarded regardless of which team kicks the ball past the end line.
10. Build-out line – all players on the defending team must be behind the build-out line until the ball is put into play whenever there is a goal kick or the keeper has the ball.
11. All free kicks are "indirect". A goal can never be scored from a free kick, including kick-offs and goal kicks. Defenders must be 5 yards back from the free kick.
12. Heading is not allowed. An indirect free kick shall only be awarded to the opposing team if a player deliberately uses their head.
13. No "penalty" kicks. Free kicks near the goal shall be taken at least 8 yards from the goal.
14. Hand balls: an indirect kick shall only be awarded if a player deliberately uses their hands.
15. Dangerous play will result in a free kick. If dangerous play persists after a warning is given, the player shall be substituted off. Attempting to play the ball while the goalkeeper has any control of it is considered dangerous play.
16. A player may not play the ball if they are on the ground. Doing so will result in a free kick awarded to the opposing team.
17. In general, the games should not be over-officiated. Let the kids play and let the game be the teacher while gradually exposing players to the rules. The intention of calling fouls is to keep the players safe.
18. When the game is over, each team should cheer for the other and proceed with a handshake.

Build-out Line

- The build-out line promotes playing the ball out of the back in a less pressured setting
- When the goalkeeper has the ball, either during play (from the opponent) or from a goal kick, the opposing team must move behind the build-out line until the ball is put into play.
- Once the opposing team is behind the build-out line, the goalkeeper can pass, throw, or roll the ball into play (punting and dropkicking are not allowed)
- After the ball is put into play by the goalkeeper, the opposing team can cross the build-out line and play resumes as normal
- If a goal keeper punts the ball, an indirect free kick should be taken on the goal area line parallel to the goal line at the nearest point to where the infringement occurred
- The build-out line will also be used to denote where offsides can be called
- Players cannot be penalized for an offside between the halfway line and the build-out line
- Players can be penalized for an offside offense between the build-out line and goal line

9. Rules (Assoc.)

A complete list of rules can be found here: <http://www.sysa.org/Rules>

Below is a table showing an overview of format changes from U10 to U19.

	U10	U11	U12	U13+	Notes
Field players	7	9	9	11	Includes goalkeeper
Max Roster Size	12	14	14	18*	*Rosters may be larger but only 18 can be active on game day
Goalkeeper	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ball size	4	4	4	5	
Build-out line rules	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Punting/Dropkicking	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Max Goal size (feet)	6.5 x 18.5	7 x 21	7 x 21	8 x 24	
Slide Tackling	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Heading in practice	No	Limited	Yes	Yes	
Heading in games	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Offsides	Yes, Build-out line	Yes, Build-out line	Yes	Yes	
Penalty Kicks	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Direct Free Kicks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Free kick defender distance (yds)	5	7	7	10	
Retake throw-in/kick-off	No	No	No	No	
Field size (+/- 5 yds)	60 x 40	75 x 50	75 x 50	Full	Given field constraints, size may vary
Game time	2x25min	2x30min	2x30min	2x35min (U13 & 14) 2x40min (U15 & 16) 2x45min (U17+)	

10. Checklists

Administrative Checklist

- Introduction e-mail to families
- Request team manager
- Communicate your coaching philosophy
- Thank sponsor at beginning and end of season
- Deliver team photo to sponsor
- Document session plans and notes from your training sessions

Forms

- Signed medical release form
- Signed coaches code of conduct
- Signed parent/player code of conduct
- Print and carry copy of roster
- Emergency contact info for each player – family phone numbers

Equipment

- First aid kit – fully stocked
- Balls for each player (or ask players to bring additional balls to practice)
- Pennies
- Goalie jersey
- Goalie gloves
- Cones

Appendix

Parent/Player Code of Conduct

Coach Code of Conduct

Medical Release Form

Concussion Information

Sample E-mail

Session Plan Template

Club Activities and Dates for the current season

2017- 2018 Season Schedule

Date	Event	Location	Notes
5/15/17	Registration opens	All Magnolia	Begin registration promotions – yard signs, school PTA newsletters, etc.
7/4/17	Registration closes		All players that register by this date are guaranteed a spot on a team.
8/2/17	Association coaches Meeting	TBD	Distribute Association equipment and jerseys.
8/16/17	MOD coaches meeting	TBD	Distribute MOD equipment and jerseys.
8/21 – 8/24/17	MOD mini-camp	Mag North	U6 – U9 teams
9/2/ - 9/4/17	Labor Day weekend		
9/9/17	MOD season begins		8 weeks of games through Oct. 28
9/9/17	Association season begins		
9/11/17	UK Elite Academy and Coach Mentor programs	Various	6 weeks through 10/16
9/30/17	Photo Day	Bayview	
10/28/17	End of MOD season		
10/29/17	MOD World Cup	Interbay	
11/11/17	U10 Jamboree	Bayview Field	
11/17 – 12/17	City Tournament	TBD	Association teams only (U11-U19)
1/18	Coaches Awards Presentation	TBD	Make arrangements with one of our club sponsors (Giddy Up!, Serendipity, Mulleadys, The Pub)