



2009 NFHS

FOOTBALL CASE BOOK

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FOREWORD

This Football Case Book has been designated as the official supplement to the rules book by the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS). The case book is universally used by officials who are interested in football game administration, by coaches and instructors as a textbook for directed study by football squads, and in sports officiating courses.

Football leaders in all sections of the country have contributed accounts, reports and summaries of situations in games under their jurisdiction. Much assistance has been given by the executive officers of the member state high school associations and all who use this book in their football training program. It is recognized that when NFHS rules are changed, re-ordered or eliminated, plays may be rendered obsolete. If you find plays you think may be in error, please report them to the NFHS.

CASE BOOK FORMAT

A1 and B1 are players of the offensive Team A and the defensive Team B, respectively. A2 is a teammate of A1. K refers to the kicking team and R the receiving team.

The situation numbers identify the primary rule, section, article of the rules book which supports the interpretation. Situation numbers are designated with a “decimal” whereas rule references are shown with a “dash.” Example: 7.2.7 is the case book play and 7-2-7 is the rules-book reference.

New or Modified Situations – Part 1: All material in Part 1 is new. Part 2: All situations which have been revised or which are new are preceded by an asterisk. All material has been brought up to date to coordinate with the current rules.

The case book contains some paragraphs entitled “Comment.” The information contained in these sections is included to give the reader an insight into the background and development of a particular rule. These comments are intended to express the philosophy of the committee and the “spirit” of the rules.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The interpretations and rulings for all situations have been approved by the NFHS Football Rules Committee and are official. Additional interpretations are available from the inquirer’s state high school association. The NFHS will assist in answering rules questions from state associations whenever called upon.

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Part **1** *Comments on the 2009 Revisions*

FIELD MARKINGS CLARIFIED (1-2-3b NOTE 2 – NEW): The committee clarified that all required field markings must be clearly visible. When other markings including but not limited to, logos, are placed on the field, the required markings shall remain clearly visible.

FOOTBALL MARKINGS (1-3-1c): This change clarifies that stripes located on the football must be adjacent to and perpendicular to the seam upon which the laces are stitched.

SCRIMMAGE KICK FORMATION AND PLAYER NUMBERING EXCEPTION (2-14-2; 7-2-5): The definition of a scrimmage-kick formation was clarified to differentiate formations that have been used traditionally for attempting a field goal or kick try from those used for a punt. In addition, the circumstances under which the numbering exception can be utilized have been changed to clarify what can be done on first, second, third and fourth downs.

SITUATIONS: See 7.2.5D and 7.2.5E

HALFTIME INTERMISSION STRUCTURED AND STANDARDIZED (Table 3-1; 9-8-1g): These changes clarify that the mandatory three-minute warm-up period begins immediately following the conclusion of the halftime intermission. The head coach is responsible to have his team back on the field at the conclusion of the halftime intermission. Failure of the team to be back on the field at the conclusion of the halftime intermission results in an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty assessed to the head coach. Failure to have the team back on the field at the end of the mandatory three-minute warm-up period may result in application of Rule 3-6-3. The responsibility for the team activities conducted during the mandatory three-minute warm-up period rests with the respective head coach.

SITUATION: See 3.1.1D

PERIOD EXTENSION CLARIFIED (3-3-4b5–NEW): A change to Rule 3-3-4b5 clarifies that if a foul occurs on the last timed down of a period where the accepted penalty results in a safety, the period is not extended.

SITUATIONS: See 3.3.4C and 3.3.4D

PENALTY OPTIONS FOR TEAMS THAT SCORE BUT WERE FOULED DURING THE PLAY FURTHER REFINED (8-2-2; 8-2-3; 8-2-4 – NEW; 10-5-1f): Three current rules were refined and a new article created regarding penalty enforcement

for dead-ball, non-player, or unsportsmanlike fouls that occur during or after a touchdown scoring play. The revisions and additions now allow the scoring team, in most situations, the option of enforcing the penalty on the subsequent kickoff. Fouls committed after the initial ready-for-play signal following the touchdown are not affected by this change.

SITUATION: See 8.2.2D

FACE MASK FOULS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE GRASPING CHIN STRAP (9-4-3h): This change now makes it illegal to grasp the opponent's chin strap.

SITUATIONS: See 9.4.3G, 9.4.3H and 9.4.3I

HORSE-COLLAR TACKLE ADDED TO ILLEGAL PERSONAL CONTACT (9-4-3k – NEW): This change now defines a horse-collar tackle and adds this act to the list of illegal personal contact fouls in Rule 9-4-3k regardless of where it occurs on the field. The new provision makes it illegal to grasp the inside back or side opening of the collar of the jersey or shoulder pads of the runner and subsequently pull the runner to the ground. The NFHS Football Rules Committee felt the need to continue to address risk minimization issues for the runner.

SITUATIONS: See 9.4.3L, 9.4.3M and 9.4.3N

KICKING TEAM RESTRICTED TO BATTING NON-GROUNDED SCRIMMAGE KICK ONLY IN DIRECTION OF OWN GOAL LINE (9-7-2 EXCEPTION): This revision makes it a foul for illegal batting by K to bat a scrimmage kick which has not yet been grounded unless it is toward his own goal line. The change makes it consistent that scrimmage kicks may only be batted by K towards its own goal line.

SIDELINE RESTRICTED AREA CREATED TO ASSIST WITH RISK MINIMIZATION (1-2-3g; 9-8-3): This rule change is a risk minimization issue dealing with sideline safety. This rule defines a restricted area where a maximum of three coaches may communicate with players and substitutes during dead-ball situations. This restricted area disintegrates and the coaches must retreat into the team box before the ball becomes live. There will no longer be an allowance for three coaches to remain in an area adjacent to the sideline during play. This new area results in a 2-yard belt that is clear of team personnel and helps eliminate sideline congestion while helping to minimize the risk for the participating players, coaches, and officials.

SITUATIONS: See 9.8.3A and 9.8.3B

Part **2**

Other Play Situations

NOTE: Situation number is also the principal rule reference. Other related rule references are shown at the end of the ruling. An asterisk (*) indicates a new situation in Part 2 or a revised situation ruling.

Rule **1**

The Game, Field, Players and Equipment

NUMBER OF PLAYERS

1.1.3 SITUATION: During the waning moments of the game, a fight erupts and several players from each team are disqualified. When order is restored, it is discovered Team A has 11 players available and B has only nine. There are no other team members eligible for participation following the mass disqualification.

RULING: Each team must have at least 11 players in order for the game to start. The game may continue even though one team does not have 11 players. There is no penalty for a team having fewer than 11 players, except when that team is on offense, there must be at least seven players on the line of scrimmage. If a team has fewer than seven players on the field when it is on offense, it may not put the ball in play and, therefore, must forfeit the game. (2-14-1; 7-2-5a)

TEAMS ENTERING FIELD

1.1.6 SITUATION: Prior to the game, both teams wait for the other team to go on the field first. **RULING:** The referee shall direct the home-team coach to have his team enter first. The referee has authority to rule on any situation not specifically covered in the rules.

VIDEO REPLAYS PROHIBITED

1.1.9 SITUATION: A1 advances the ball to near B's goal line where several B players try to prevent the score. The covering official rules a touchdown. Sideline replay equipment clearly shows: (a) A1 fumbled the ball at B's 1-yard line; or (b) A1 stepped out of bounds on B's 2-yard line; or (c) A2 was illegally in motion at the snap. **RULING:** The touchdown is scored in all cases. Video monitoring or replay equipment shall not be used by game officials to make any decision relating to the game.

FIELD MARKINGS AND PYLONS

1.2.3 SITUATION: The game officials inspect the playing field as a part of their pregame routine and determine that (a) the game field does not have the required

restraining line marked at all on the field from the sidelines and end lines; or (b) the three-yard line that is marked on the game field for the try is only 12 inches in length. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the field markings are not legal by rule, but the game will still be played. In (a), a 4-inch-wide restraining line shall be placed around the outside of the field, at least 2 yards from the sidelines and end lines, as an extension of the line limiting the team box area, except in stadiums where the total playing enclosure does not permit. In (b), a line 4 inches wide and a minimum of 24 inches in length shall be centered in the field of play, 3 yards from each goal line. **COMMENT:** The game officials need to notify game management and the football administrator in their respective state association office to let them know that the football game field at this school was not properly marked as stated by NFHS football rules. (1-2-3d; 1-2-3k)

GOAL POSTS

1.2.5 SITUATION: During the pregame meeting with the visiting coach, the coach complains to the referee that the distance between the goal posts is 18 feet, 6 inches as used at the college level. The college field is the home field for the host school: (a) The uprights are permanently set at 18 feet, 6 inches; or (b) the uprights are adjustable to 23 feet, 4 inches. **RULING:** In (a), it is permissible for the game to be played using the 18 feet, 6 inches goals. In (b), the adjustable goals shall be set at 23 feet, 4 inches.

CHOICE OF BALL

***1.3.2 SITUATION A:** A: (a) requests a rubber ball on second down after using a leather ball on first down; or (b) on a dry day requests a different leather ball on fourth down; or (c) on the try requests a different leather ball than used during the touchdown play; or (d) recovers on the kickoff and requests a new ball. **RULING:** The request is denied in (a), (b) and (c), but approved in (d). A change from leather to rubber or vice versa, can only be made for a free kick or to start a series. If weather conditions warrant, a switch can be made by the officials from leather to leather or rubber to rubber within a series. **COMMENT:** If a touchdown is scored during a down in which there is a change of possession, the scoring team may use a ball of its choice for the try. (5-1-1)

1.3.2 SITUATION B: During play in the fourth period, the quarterback of A (Visitor) informs the referee that their ball is losing air pressure and is no longer usable. A does not have another legal ball. The home-team coach complains when the referee secures the Team B ball from the ball person for use by Team A. **RULING:** The visiting team may use the home-team ball if it wishes.

1.3.2 SITUATION C: Prior to the start of the game, A has provided two balls for the referee's examination, but B has not provided a ball. **RULING:** There is no penalty if a team does not provide a ball; however, in this case, B will have to use

the ball(s) provided by A until such time B offers a legal ball for the referee's approval.

1.3.2 SITUATION D: The referee has examined and verified the legality of a number of balls provided by each team prior to the game. However, during the course of the game, the weather conditions change dramatically and the teams wish to have additional balls approved for use. **RULING:** This is permissible and is within the intent of the rule.

LINE TO GAIN CREW

1.3.5 SITUATION: The "chain crew" who has been "doing this for 25 years," wants to have the line-to-gain equipment on the sideline even though there is plenty of room to have the equipment 2 yards off the sideline on the restraining line. **RULING:** All "chain crews" must comply with Rule 1-3-5b. If the "chain crew" is insistent, the officials should contact game administration to address the situation.

SUPPLEMENTARY EQUIPMENT

***1.3.7 SITUATION:** The game officials are advised by the home-team management that supplementary equipment such as: (a) a ball-spotting device; (b) a ball-tracking device; or (c) a 25-second clock will be used during the game. **RULING:** None of the supplementary devices as described may be used unless the state association has given specific authorization. **COMMENT:** If responsibility for such supplementary equipment (such as the 25-second clock) is given to a nonofficial, the operator must be capable and approved.

CAPTAIN'S DECISION

1.4.1 SITUATION: Team A's captain requests a time-out prior to: (a) making a penalty decision; or (b) deciding whether A will snap or free kick following a fair catch; or (c) designating where the ball is to be spotted on the 3-yard line for a try. **RULING:** Not allowed in (a), but permissible in (b) and (c). **COMMENT:** In the case of considering an awarded fair catch, the captain would have to make his decision on the penalty prior to requesting a time-out. After accepting the penalty via an awarded catch, a time-out can be taken to consider whether to snap or free kick. (2-32-5; 6-5-4; 10-1-1)

PLAYER NUMBERS

***1.4.3 SITUATION:** After the ball has been marked ready for play, but prior to the snap, it is discovered: (a) A1 and A2 are both wearing number 81, or (b) B2 is wearing 00. **RULING:** In (a), it will become a foul at the snap for illegal numbering. In (b), it is a foul before the snap for illegal numbering and B2 will not be permitted to participate with that number, because 00 is not a legal number. If the illegal numbering is discovered during the down, it is a foul which occurred at the snap. (7-2-5d)

LEGAL EQUIPMENT

1.5.1 SITUATION A: B10 has (a) a two-attachment points chin strap or (b) a four-attachment points chin strap and the umpire notices that not all attachment points are secured. **RULING:** This is a foul in both situations. All available attachment points must be secured and all helmets must be secured with a four-attachment points system.

1.5.1 SITUATION B: Team A's players are wearing jerseys: (a) just covering the shoulder pads, and their midribs are exposed; or (b) that extend below the top of their pants, but some players have them tucked in, while others have them outside their pants; or (c) that are waist length, but have tucked them up under the bottom of their shoulder pads. **RULING:** The jerseys in (a) and (c) are not legal. In (b), the jerseys of all players will have to be tucked inside the pants upon discovery. (1-5-1d)

1.5.1 SITUATION C: When the officials arrive on the field they notice that both teams are wearing dark-colored jerseys. The visiting team's coach indicates that he was not informed prior to the game as to the color of the home-team's jerseys. **RULING:** It is the responsibility of the visiting team to wear its light-colored jerseys when playing away from home. Whether the home team did or did not notify the visiting team of its school colors, the rules specify that the visiting team is to wear its light-colored jerseys. The referee may require the home team to change to its light-colored jerseys. This incident should be reported to the proper administrative authorities at the visiting-team's school and/or the state association office.

1.5.1 SITUATION D: During the pregame visits with both teams, the referee and umpire note that the players are wearing brand new "throw back" jerseys with undersized and off-set numbers on the front of the jerseys. **RULING:** The referee shall require both teams to change to legal jerseys, if that is possible, and reports the incident to the proper administrative authority of each school and the state association office.

1.5.1 SITUATION E: During the pregame visits with both teams, the referee notices that Team B's jerseys have a series of symbols representing a company or the jersey has both a logo and a company reference, but it is not the company's logo/reference or trademark. The referee indicates that the jersey is illegal and that the symbols must be removed. **RULING:** The referee is correct. Jersey and pants may not have anything representing the manufacturer except for one logo/reference or trademark, and that mark must meet the size restrictions.

1.5.1 SITUATION F: A4 is noticed to (a) have a clear tooth and mouth protector; or (b) have a tooth and mouth protector that is only covering the upper, front teeth. The umpire drops a flag for illegal equipment. **RULING:** The umpire is correct in both. All tooth and mouth protectors shall (a) be a color other than completely clear or white and (b) the tooth and mouth protector must also cover the

posterior teeth. The officials should, through normal observations, attempt to verify that each player is legally equipped prior to the ball becoming live, and if illegal equipment is detected, that player must fix the problem or leave the game (1-5-5). If the officials are unable to detect the illegal equipment and the player is observed wearing a completely clear or white mouth protector during a down, a foul is to be called (1-5-6).

1.5.1 SITUATION G: During the pregame warm-ups, the umpire notices some of the players of Team A wearing (a) sweatbands on their biceps, (b) sweatbands on their calves, or (c) pants which clearly do not cover the knees. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the uniform adornments must be removed prior to the individual becoming a player. In (c), the player may not participate without the pants covering the knees. (1-5-1e; 1-5-3k)

1.5.1 SITUATION H: The umpire notices that a player does not have protrusions indicating that hip pads and tailbone protector are being worn. Upon investigating, it is found that (a) the player is not wearing any padding or (b) the player is wearing a manufactured girdle with closed cell, "bubble type" protective padding that conforms and covers the hips and tailbone. **RULING:** (a) Hip pads and tailbone protector are required equipment. If required equipment is noted to be missing between downs, the player must be removed from the game. If the game officials are unable to detect the missing equipment and the player participates without the required equipment, a penalty is to be called. In (b), there is no padding criteria listed for hip pads and tailbone protector and, therefore, the pads are legal. (1-5-1b; 1-5-5; 1-5-6)

PROSTHESIS

1.5.2 SITUATION A: During the pregame visit with the visiting team, the head coach asks the umpire to examine an artificial: (a) arm; or (b) leg which is attached below the knee; or (c) leg which is attached above the knee. The coach has a letter or statement signed by the executive officer of the state association indicating approval of the artificial limb for football. **RULING:** The umpire has no decision to make as to whether it can be worn, unless required padding, etc., is missing. The artificial limbs in (a), (b) and (c) may be used since proper approval has been given as required by rule. Without the letter or statement of approval, the prosthesis could not be worn. **COMMENT:** State associations are permitted to authorize use of artificial limbs that meet certain specifications or criteria. While the determination on the legality of this equipment, as well as the individual's ability to participate safely, requires the judgment of medical authorities, it also requires the judgment of football administrators knowledgeable with the football rules and their purpose and philosophy. Each case must be handled on an individual basis, and each state association determines its own procedure for approval.

The following criteria are recommended as a guide to follow in determining the legality and suitability of wearing a prosthesis for participation in football.

1. Hinges and/or other hard or unyielding material on the lateral surface must be covered similar to that required on a knee brace.
2. Hinges or any hard or unyielding material across the front of the leg must be padded similar to that required on a knee brace.
3. It must be wrapped with a minimum of ½-inch thick, high-density polyurethane or foam rubber.
4. Approval of an orthopedic surgeon or physician associated with a juvenile amputee clinic is required.

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT

1.5.2 SITUATION B: During the pregame conference, the home team's coach informs the umpire that all players' gloves are new but none of the gloves have the required label/stamp indicating compliance with test specifications. **RULING:** The gloves may not be worn; all gloves must have the required label or stamp.

1.5.2 SITUATION C: During the pregame warm-ups, the umpire notices that a few of A's linemen have hand pads that do not have label/stamp indicating compliance with test specifications. **RULING:** The hand pads are legal. A label/stamp is not required until 2012.

1.5.3 SITUATION A: A1 is wearing: (a) a biceps pad; or (b) a partially exposed hip pad; or (c) an ankle support. In all three cases a hard plastic surface on the outside of the pad/support is not covered, but all the edges are rounded and there are no cutting or abrasive surfaces. **RULING:** The items described in (a), (b) and (c) are legal. The exposed plastic does not require a covering on these specific items of equipment. However, if any of the plastic surface is cracked or has a cutting edge it would not be legal. If the biceps pad is connected to the shoulder pad, it must be fully covered by the jersey.

1.5.3 SITUATION B: Prior to the game, the coach of B requests the umpire to examine a cast/splint on the forearm of one of his players. The protective item has "hard" material, but is covered with at least ½-inch thick, high-density, closed-cell polyurethane. The coach: (a) provides; or (b) does not provide to the umpire prior to the start of the game, a written authorization from a licensed medical physician directing the use of the cast/splint as necessary to protect an injury. **RULING:** In (a), the cast/splint may be worn during the game; however, in (b,) the cast/splint may not be worn. Unless proper written authorization is provided to the umpire prior to the start of the game by a licensed medical physician, no hard material may be worn on the hand, wrist, forearm or elbow, regardless of how well it is padded.

***1.5.3 SITUATION C:** During the pregame visit with the head coach of A, the umpire notices that some squad members have eye shields which are: (a) dark, or (b) clear. The head coach of A has a letter from a physician indicating that the

dark shield is a necessity for the player. **RULING:** In (a), the umpire indicates to the head coach only eye shields which are clear without the presence of any tint may be worn, a physician's statement cannot supersede this rule. In (b), the eye shield is legal if, in addition to being clear, it is also molded and rigid, and securely attached to the helmet.

PROPERLY WEARING REQUIRED EQUIPMENT DURING THE DOWN

1.5.6 SITUATION: Flanker A1 is detected with a chin strap hanging down: (a) while going downfield in his pass pattern; or (b) after being blocked by B1 downfield; or (c) after catching a pass and being hit by B1, he is continuing downfield. **RULING:** No foul in (a), (b) and (c) unless the covering official observes A1 unsnapping the strap which would then be enforced from the succeeding spot. **COMMENT:** Officials must use good judgment when ruling on failure to properly wear required equipment during the down. Whenever a player is involved in contact during the down, it is possible for mouth protectors, chin straps, shoes, helmets, etc., to come loose or be displaced. In such cases, it is not a foul.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

1.6.1 SITUATION: The coach of B is observed talking into a tape recorder during the game. **RULING:** Legal for use during or after the game.

1.6.2 SITUATION A: The quarterback of A: (a) after leaving the game and while in the team box, uses a headset to talk to a coach in the scouting booth; or (b) during a charged time-out, comes near the sideline to confer with two coaches who are wearing headphones. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (b) during an authorized conference.

1.6.2 SITUATION B: The coach of Team A reports that A's headphones are not working. **RULING:** Whether or not the headphones are working on either side does not come under the jurisdiction of the officials, unless directed by the state association. (9-8-1e)

Rule **2** *Definitions of Playing Terms*

ENCROACHMENT

2.8 SITUATION A: After the ball is marked ready for play for a scrimmage down: (a) B1 enters the neutral zone to give defensive signals; or (b) B2, the nose guard, places his hand on the ground so that it is in contact with the ball. After the ready-for-play signal and the snapper places hand(s) on the ball: (c) A1 or B3 break the plane of the neutral zone; or (d) B1 is conferring with his coach and is on A's side of the neutral zone. **RULING:** Encroachment in (a), (b), (c) and (d). Whenever a

player is illegally in the neutral zone, it is encroachment. (7-1, 2)

2.8 SITUATION B: After the ball is marked ready for play for a free kick, but before it is kicked: (a) place-kick holder K1 kneels so one leg and part of his body are beyond K's free-kick line; or (b) K2 who is near the kicker or the place-kick holder is beyond K's free-kick line before the ball is kicked. **RULING:** In (a), it is permissible for the place-kick holder or the kicker to be beyond the free-kick line prior to the time the ball is kicked. In (b), it is encroachment for any other player to be beyond his free-kick line prior to the time the ball is kicked.

2.8 SITUATION C: Following the ready-for-play signal, but before the free kick: (a) R1 advances to block the kicker/holder and is beyond the plane of R's free-kick line before the ball is kicked; or (b) R has only four players within 5 yards of its free-kick line; or (c) R2, who is one of several R players within 5 yards of his free-kick line, retreats from this area prior to the time the ball is kicked. **RULING:** In (a), it is encroachment. The responsible official will sound his whistle to prevent the ball from being kicked when encroachment occurs. In (b) and (c), the action is legal, as there is no requirement for positioning of R players on their side of the neutral zone.

FORWARD PROGRESS AIRBORNE

2.15.1 SITUATION: It is first and 10 for A at B's 12-yard line. A1 sprints near the end line and then buttonhooks. He jumps and possesses a forward pass while in the air above the end zone. (a) A1's momentum carries him back into the field of play and he lands and is downed on the 1-yard line; or (b) while in the air in the end zone, he is contacted by B1 and he then lands and is downed on B's 2-yard line. **RULING:** In (a), it is A's ball first and goal at B's 1-yard line. In (b), it is a touchdown if the covering official judges the contact by B1 is the cause of A1 coming down at the 2-yard line, instead of in the end zone. (2-4-1)

CONTACT IN THE FREE-BLOCKING ZONE

2.17.2 SITUATION A: A1 is in motion at the snap: (a) within the free-blocking zone, or (b) outside the free-blocking zone. In (a), A1 blocks B1 below the waist within the free-blocking zone. In (b), A1 comes into the free-blocking zone and blocks B1 above the waist and in the back. **RULING:** It is an illegal block in both (a) and (b). In (a), this is blocking below the waist and in (b) it is blocking in the back. The offensive blocker must be on the line of scrimmage at the snap to be able to legally block below the waist. (2-17-4; 9-3-2,5 Penalty)

2.17.2 SITUATION B: After the snap A1, an offensive lineman in the free-blocking zone at the snap, blocks B1 then disengages and blocks B2 below the waist before the ball has left the zone. Both B1 and B2 were in the zone and on the line of scrimmage at the snap. The contact takes place in the free-blocking zone. **RULING:** It is legal for A1 to block below the waist on his second block since the ball

is still in the zone. (9-3-2)

2.17.2 SITUATION C: Back A9 is lined up behind quarterback A8 within the free-blocking zone. As A8 drops back to pass, A9 blocks B7, who was in the free-blocking zone at the snap, below the waist. **RULING:** Illegal block by A9. An offensive player must be on the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone at the snap in order to block a defensive player below the waist who was also on the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone at the snap. (9-3-2)

2.17.2 SITUATION D: Linebacker B7 is in the free-blocking zone, but off the line of scrimmage. B7 blocks A8 below the waist. **RULING:** Illegal block. In order for a block below the waist to be legal, both the blocker and the person being blocked must be on the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone.

***2.17.2 SITUATION E:** A1 is in shotgun formation, lined up seven yards behind the line of scrimmage ready to receive the snap. Immediately after the snap to A1, (a) A2 immediately drops and blocks B1 below the waist or (b) A2 rises, and slightly retreats as if to go in traditional pass blocking protection, but then dives and blocks B1 below the waist. Both A2 and B1 were in the zone and on the line of scrimmage at the snap. The contact between A2 and B1 takes place in the free-blocking zone. **RULING:** It is a legal block in (a) and an illegal block below the waist in (b). It is legal for A2 to block B1 below the waist if the contact is made immediately following the snap. Any later, and the ball is considered to have left the free-blocking zone and the block is illegal.

2.17.3 SITUATION: A1 is on the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone at the snap. Immediately following the snap, he drops back one step, moves three steps inside and while still in the free-blocking zone, clips B2 who was on the line of scrimmage, in the free-blocking zone at the snap and the ball had not left the free-blocking zone. **RULING:** Legal block.

2.17.4 SITUATION A: Offensive lineman A1 is on his scrimmage line and in the free-blocking zone at the snap. Immediately after the snap he drops back one step, then moves quickly three steps to the inside and while still in the free-blocking zone, contacts B1 in the back. The ball has not left the free-blocking zone prior to A1's block. B1 was in the free-blocking zone at the snap. **RULING:** Legal block by A1.

2.17.4 SITUATION B: Quarterback A1 takes the snap and hands off to back A2 who takes a few steps left and then hands off to back A3 who attempts to run wide to the right. Linemen A3 and A5 pull and block opponents from behind in the back while the ball is still in the zone. The defenders and linemen were in the zone at the snap and the contact occurred in the free-blocking zone. **RULING:** Legal contact.

2.17.4 SITUATION C: A9 is approaching B10 in the open field and at an angle. A9 pushes B10 in the back with one hand and with the other hand on the shoulder. **RULING:** This is an illegal block in the back. (9-3-5)

2.17.4 SITUATION D: A2 is on the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone at the snap. A2 pulls down the line and contacts B7 (who was in the free-blocking zone at the snap) inside the shoulders, below the neck, above the waist and in the back while B7 and the ball are still in the free-blocking zone. **RULING:** Legal.

HELMET OR FACE-MASK CONTACT

2.20.1 SITUATION A: From a four-point stance on the offensive line, interior lineman A1: (a) initially contacts an opponent by driving his face mask directly into the opponent's chest who is not the ball carrier; or (b) contacts an opponent with his shoulder so that his head is to the side of the opponent's body and the helmet does not make initial contact; or (c) attempts to block an opponent with a shoulder, but because of a defensive slant, primary contact with the opponent is made with A1's helmet. **RULING:** The block in (a) is illegal butt blocking. In (b), even though there was some contact with the helmet, the block is legal because the helmet or face mask was not used to deliver the blow. In (c), the covering official will have to judge whether or not it is a foul. Because of defensive slants and stunts, there will be instances in which the blocker attempts to make a legal shoulder block, but inadvertently contacts an opponent with either his face mask or helmet. When this is the case, contact does not result in a direct blow and is legal. (9-4-3i)

2.20.1 SITUATION B: A1 is a flanker outside the free-blocking zone. Immediately following the snap, he comes back toward the ball and contacts B1 from the front above the waist in delivering a blow with his face mask. **RULING:** Even though the contact with B1 was above the waist, it is butt blocking because the front of the helmet was used to make initial contact. (9-3-2; 9-4-3i)

2.20.1 SITUATION C: During a running play beyond the neutral zone, A1 is momentarily in the clear and B1 comes up to make the tackle. B1 keeps his head in an upright position with his eyes on the numbers of A1 and: (a) moves his head at the last moment so that he contacts A1 with his shoulder; or (b) moves his head to attempt a shoulder tackle, but because of a sharp cut by A1, there is some contact with the side of the helmet of B1. **RULING:** A legal tackle in both (a) and (b). (2-42)

GOAL-LINE EXTENDED

2.26.3 SITUATION: Runner A1 is advancing towards B's goal line and is very near the sideline. (a) A1 advances into B's end zone while holding the ball outside the sideline plane; or (b) A1 dives toward the end zone, but is hit by B1 which causes him to land out of bounds beyond the goal-line extended. A1's last contact with the ground was short of the goal line. In both cases the ball breaks the plane of B's goal-line extended. **RULING:** In (a), it is a touchdown because A1 was touching inbounds when the ball broke the plane of the goal-line extended.

However, in (b) since A1 was not touching inbounds and was short of the goal line when he was hit, it is not a touchdown even though the ball did break the goal-line plane extended. The ball is spotted at the inbounds spot on the yard line where the foremost point of the ball crossed the sideline plane when A1 was driven out of bounds.

THE EXPANDED NEUTRAL ZONE

2.28.2 SITUATION A: B1 is on his defensive line of scrimmage when he is contacted by ineligible lineman A1 and driven back about 2 yards. **RULING:** A1 is not illegally downfield, nor has he committed pass interference if a forward pass crosses the neutral zone, since he contacted B1 on the line and after driving him back did not go beyond the neutral zone expanded. If it is a low scrimmage kick and B1 touches it, the touching is ignored. B1 is considered to be on his line when he is within 1 yard of his line of scrimmage at the snap. The neutral zone may not be expanded into the end zone. (2-25-3; 6-2-6; 7-5-12)

2.28.2 SITUATION B: On a scrimmage kick R1 is 1½ yards behind his line of scrimmage when he jumps up and deflects the kick. (a) R1 was, or (b) was not, driven off the line of scrimmage by a block by K1. Is the touching of the kick ignored? **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the touching of a low scrimmage kick is ignored. Whether a player was or was not blocked into the expanded zone does not affect this ruling. The neutral zone is automatically expanded 2 yards behind the defensive line of scrimmage on scrimmage kicks. (6-2-6)

FREE KICK TOUCHES OFFICIAL

2.29.3 SITUATION: A free kick by K1 is touched by R1 on his 15-yard line and then it: (a) rolls out of bounds at R's 5-yard line; or (b) contacts an official in the field of play and thereafter rolls out of bounds at the 5-yard line; or (c) contacts an official who is straddling the sideline at the 5-yard line; or (d) contacts an official in the end zone. **RULING:** The ball will be put in play by R from its 5-yard line in (a), (b) and (c). In (a), R1 was the last to touch the kick before it went out of bounds. In (b), the fact that the ball touched an official who was inbounds does not change its status. In fact, this touching is ignored and therefore R1, in effect, was the last to touch the ball before it went out of bounds. In (c), when the loose ball touches a game official who is straddling the sideline, it causes the ball to be out of bounds and R1 was the last to touch it. In (d), the ball is dead when it breaks the goal-line plane and a touchback results. (6-1-8; 8-5-3a)

PASS OR FUMBLE

2.31.2 SITUATION: Quarterback A1 drops back to pass and is under a heavy rush. A1 is hit and the ball drops to the ground and B1 recovers. At the instant A1 was hit and lost possession, his passing arm was: (a) moving backward; or (b) was extended back, but not moving in either direction; or (c) was moving for-

ward. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), it is a fumble and B gains possession. In (c), since A1's arm was moving forward, it is an incomplete forward pass and the ball becomes dead when it hits the ground. (2-18)

POSITION OF BACKS

2.32.3 SITUATION: A players assume their pre-snap positions. A1 takes a position behind the line of scrimmage as a potential runner. A1 is standing and is turned so he is directly facing the quarterback. At the snap, A1's shoulder and elbow are breaking the plane through the waist of his nearest teammate who is on the line. **RULING:** Since A1 is not on the line and is not positioned as a back, it results in an illegal formation foul. To be a back, A1 cannot have any part of his body breaking the plane through the waist of his nearest teammate who is on the line. (7-2-7)

PLAYER POSSESSION

2.34.1 SITUATION: R1 muffs a scrimmage kick after making a valid fair-catch signal. The kick is near the sideline where K1 attempts to recover, but muffs it and it goes out of bounds. **RULING:** The ball belongs to R and will be put in play at the inbounds spot. The touching by K1 prior to the ball going out of bounds does not constitute possession. (2-29-3)

ILLEGAL SHIFTS

2.39 SITUATION: Is it a shift if before the snap: (a) A's guards and tackles go from a hands-on-knees position to a three-point stance; or (b) back A1 misses the snap count and takes a half step forward while going from an upright position to a four-point stance; or (c) quarterback A1 takes a step forward and puts his hands under the center; or (d) quarterback A1 is in an upright position as he looks over the defense, but he then bends his knees and puts his hands under center? **RULING:** Yes, in (a), (b), (c) and (d). Each of these movements constitutes a shift. Normal shoulder and head movements by the quarterback are not considered a shift.

DEAD-BALL SPOT

2.41.3 SITUATION: Runner A1 is tackled and one knee contacts the ground, but he holds the ball several feet forward. **RULING:** The dead-ball spot is below the ball's foremost point in the direction of the opponent's end line the instant the ball becomes dead by rule (because knee touched the ground), or is declared dead by an official.

TACKLING RUNNER

2.42.1 SITUATION: B1 tackles runner A1 with: (a) a cross-body block at the knees; or (b) a block from behind and below the waist; or (c) a trip with his foot;

or (d) his arms and shoulder. **RULING:** The techniques in (a), (b), (c) and (d) are all legal methods of tackling the runner. (9-3-5c)

Rule **3**

Periods, Time Factors and Substitutions

HALFTIME INTERMISSION

3.1.1 SITUATION A: The home management notifies the game officials and the visiting-team coach 30 minutes prior to the scheduled kickoff that the halftime intermission will be extended for homecoming activities. **RULING:** The maximum length of the halftime intermission is 20 minutes. Any greater extension is not permitted either by mutual agreement or prior notification. **COMMENT:** By agreement of the opposing coaches, the halftime intermission may be reduced to a minimum of 10 minutes.

3.1.1 SITUATION B: Prior to the game, the participating schools have agreed to a 20-minute halftime: (a) After 20 minutes have been placed on the clock, planned band performances are canceled because of cold weather. Both teams arrive on the field with six minutes remaining on the clock. Both coaches tell the officials they have agreed to shorten the halftime and want the game to start as soon as they have both had three minutes to warm up; or (b) As the teams leave the field, the timer places 20 minutes on the clock and upon reaching 0:00, places three additional minutes on the clock. **RULING:** In (a), mutual agreement of coaches to shorten the halftime is permitted. They may not, however, shorten it to less than 10 minutes. Regardless of what it is shortened to, the three-minute warm-up time always must be added to whatever is agreed to for the halftime intermission. In (b), the time has been posted properly.

3.1.1 SITUATION C: Upon returning to the field near the end of the normal 15-minute halftime intermission, the officials notice one team standing quietly in front of its bench during the entire three minutes posted for warm-up. The officials: (a) start the game as soon as the three minutes have elapsed, or (b) inform the coach of that team he must have his team actively warm up by running or doing some kind of exercises. **RULING:** The officials are correct in (a), but in error in (b). The rules book contains no definition of what constitutes a warm-up. It simply requires that an opportunity to warm up be made available.

***3.1.1 SITUATION D:** Both teams are informed of a 15-minute halftime intermission. The officials remind the teams that the halftime intermission period is nearing an end, and that the three-minute warm-up period will begin immediately. Team A returns to the field prior to the end of the intermission, however Team B is not on the field when the intermission ends and the timer immediately and appropriately starts the three-minute warm-up period. Team B does not arrive on

the field until the three-minute warm-up period has expired. **RULING:** The head coach of Team B is charged with unsportsmanlike conduct and B is penalized 15-yards to start the second half. Though Team B has violated the rule by not being on the field at the end of the intermission, and by not being on the field at the end of the three-minute warm-up period, only one unsportsmanlike conduct foul is penalized.

DELAYING OR SUSPENDING PLAY

3.1.5 SITUATION A: During the second period, a cloudburst brings a torrent of rain onto a grass field. The officials suspend play and after a 20-minute delay determine the field is no longer playable. **RULING:** While the officials are authorized to delay or suspend a game when weather conditions are construed to be hazardous to life or limb, such as lightning, tornado alert, etc., a heavy shower which only affects the playing conditions, should not be construed as hazardous to life or limb. While the officials are the final authority on suspending play, it is a good practice for the officials to discuss the alternatives with game management and representatives of both teams before suspending the game.

REFEREE'S DECISION

3.1.5 SITUATION B: During the third period, a thunderstorm moves into the area. The crew of officials huddle to assess the situation. There is disagreement among the crew as to whether the game should be suspended. **RULING:** The referee will make the final decision. If possible, he should involve game administration from each school before making the final decision unless there is no time for discussion. Player safety always must be the primary consideration. (1-1-5)

FOULS DURING LAST TIMED DOWN – EXTENDING A PERIOD

***3.3.3 SITUATION A:** With the score B-7 and A-6, it is second and goal from B's 9-yard line. The clock is stopped due to an incomplete pass with four seconds remaining in the game. A1's pass into the end zone is intercepted by B1 who runs to his 30-yard line where he is downed. Following the interception and during the run by B1, there is clipping in the end zone by B2. Time expires during the run. **RULING:** If the penalty for the foul by B2 is declined, the period is over. If the penalty is accepted, it results in a safety (two points) for A; however, the period is not extended. If this occurs at the end of period one or three, the teams will change ends of the field and B will kick from B's 20-yard line. (3-3-4b(5))

3.3.3 SITUATION B: Near the end of the third period, it is third and 4 for A from B's 48-yard line. A1 advances to B's 45 and during the run there is holding by B1. The penalty is accepted. At the end of the down there are three seconds remaining in the period. Because the penalty was the only reason for the clock to be stopped, it is started with the ready-for-play signal and the period ends before A snaps the ball. **RULING:** A is entitled to an untimed down because it accepted the

penalty for a foul which occurred during the last timed down of the period. Therefore, the period must be extended with an untimed down in this situation even though time remained and A had a chance to snap the ball before it expired. (3-3-3a)

INADVERTENT WHISTLE

3.3.3 SITUATION C: During the last timed down of the period, A1 gains 10 yards and fumbles. An official inadvertently sounds his whistle while the ball is loose. **RULING:** The period shall be extended for an untimed down and A may put the ball in play where it lost possession or it may choose to replay the down from the previous spot. (3-3-3c)

DEAD-BALL FOUL – NO EXTENSION

3.3.3 SITUATION D: With the ball at B's 1-yard line and 12 seconds remaining in the game, A1 advances to the ½-yard line. After the ball is dead, B1 fouls. The clock is stopped with five seconds remaining in the game. The clock is restarted when the ball is marked ready for play. Before A can snap the ball, time expires. **RULING:** The game is ended. There is no extension of the period for an untimed down, unless there is acceptance of the penalty for a foul which occurred during the last timed down of the period. B1's foul did not occur during the down. However, if the referee judges B1 committed the foul to consume time, he shall delay starting the clock until the snap. **COMMENT:** Because it is possible B may purposely foul in a situation such as this near the end of the game, there are other provisions in the rules which will permit the referee to delay starting the clock in order for A to run a play. When either team attempts to conserve or consume time illegally, the referee shall invoke Rule 3-4-6 and start or delay the start of the clock as authorized. (3-4-6)

TRY OR NOT

3.3.3 SITUATION E: A1 breaks free on B's 20-yard line and is near the goal line on a run which will score the go-ahead touchdown. Just before entering the end zone, A1 turns and taunts B1. Time in the fourth period expires during the run. **RULING:** The touchdown is scored and the unsportsmanlike foul by A1 cannot be penalized. While such situations do not occur frequently, it must be recognized that at some point penalty enforcement is ended. If the try is required for playoff qualification, the penalty is enforced on the try. (10-4-4a)

3.3.3 SITUATION F: With the score A-14, B-23, A scores a touchdown: (a) as time expires in the fourth period; or (b) as time expires in the third period; or (c) as time expires in the fourth period in a state in which a tie-breaking procedure for playoff qualification is based on points scored. **RULING:** In (a), the try will not be permitted – the game is over and the final score is A-20, B-23. In (b), the try is attempted as part of the third period. The try in (c) is permissible if the potential

point(s) is needed in a tie-breaker system for playoff qualification. Each state must interpret this provision as it applies to its particular qualifying plan. (8-3-1 Exception)

AWARDED CATCH EXTENDS PERIOD

3.3.3 SITUATION G: K1 punts on fourth and 15 from his own 20-yard line. R1 signals for a fair catch at R's 30. K2 commits kick-catching interference at R's 35 and time for the second period expires during the down. R2 recovers the kick at R's 28. **RULING:** If R declines the penalty, the period is over. If R accepts an awarded catch at R's 35 or has the penalty enforced from K's 20, the period will be extended by an untimed down. Even though the awarded catch has no distance walk-off, it is considered penalty acceptance for purposes of extending a period. This is also true if on a free kick out of bounds R takes the ball 25 yards beyond the previous spot. (6-1-8b; 6-5-6 Penalty)

NO UNTIMED DOWN

3.3.4 SITUATION A: Time expires for the second quarter as A11 runs the ball beyond the line to gain and A11 then throws a forward pass to A9 who scores a touchdown. **RULING:** Team B will likely accept the penalty which will negate the touchdown. The period will not be extended as A's foul contained a loss-of-down provision.

***3.3.4 SITUATION B:** The clock is running with 10 seconds remaining in the fourth period as A1 drops back about 4 yards and intentionally grounds a forward pass to stop the clock. The penalty is accepted. The referee starts the clock on the ready following penalty enforcement and time expires before A can snap the ball. **RULING:** If B accepted the penalty for A's foul, the game is over and there is no untimed down as A had an accepted penalty on the last timed down that called for loss of down.

***3.3.4 SITUATION C:** On the last timed down of a period, Team A throws a pass which is intercepted by B1. B1 advances to the 3-yard line where he: (a) throws an incomplete pass; (b) throws a pass to B2 in the end zone for an apparent touchdown; or (c) hands the ball forward to B2 who runs for apparent touchdown. **RULING:** In (a), (b) and (c), the period will not be extended as Team B has committed a foul which has a loss of down aspect to the penalty if accepted.

***3.3.4 SITUATION D:** In the middle of a period, Team A throws a pass which is intercepted by B1. B1 advances to the 3-yard line where he: (a) throws an incomplete pass; (b) throws a pass to B2 in the end zone for an apparent touchdown; or (c) hands the ball forward to B2 who runs for apparent touchdown. **RULING:** In (a), (b) and (c), the accepted foul will result in B having the ball, first and 10 as the loss of down aspect of the penalty would not apply.

END OF PERIOD

3.3.5 SITUATION A: A trails by three points in the fourth period with the ball on B's 20, fourth and 10 and two seconds on the clock. A1 throws an incomplete pass into B's end zone with time expired. The referee quickly glances to each sideline and then begins to leave the field. After he crosses the sideline, the referee hears the line judge blowing his whistle. The line judge explains he called pass interference on B1. **RULING:** The game is not officially over even though the referee left the field. Since a foul had been called, the referee will give A a chance to accept the penalty and extend the period with an untimed down from B's 10-yard line. **COMMENT:** The game is officially over when the referee holds the ball overhead, or if he forgets to do this, when he leaves the field. Before doing this however, he should pause briefly and glance to both sidelines and make sure there are no fouls, no obvious timing error, no request for a coach-referee conference, etc.

3.3.5 SITUATION B: Time expires at the end of the second period during a scrimmage kick. After the down, K1 piles on and R1 strikes K2. **RULING:** Both dead-ball fouls after the end of the second period will be enforced on the second-half kickoff in the order of occurrence. R1 will be disqualified for fighting. (9-4-1; 10-4-5b)

STARTING AND STOPPING THE CLOCK

3.4.2 SITUATION A: Near the end of the second period, there is a false start by A1 clearly for the purpose of stopping the clock. When will the clock be restarted? **RULING:** Because the foul was the only reason for stopping the clock, it will be restarted on the ready-for-play signal following the enforcement of the penalty.

3.4.2 SITUATION B: K1's kickoff is caught by R1 and returned to R's 30. While the kick is in flight, R2 blocks K2 below the waist on R's 40. **RULING:** If the penalty is declined, R will have the ball first and 10 on R's 30. Since the clock is stopped for a new series following a legal kick, the clock will start with the snap. If the penalty is accepted, K will rekick from R's 45. The clock will start when the kick is touched other than first touching by K. When a free kick down is replayed, the clock will start the same as it does on the original free kick. (3-4-1, 3)

3.4.2 SITUATION C: Near the end of a period with 28 seconds left, K1 punts on fourth down. During the kick an official inadvertently sounds his whistle. The clock is stopped with 23 seconds remaining. **RULING:** The clock will be started with the ready-for-play signal. The down must be replayed as part of that period.

***3.4.2 SITUATION D:** K11 punts the ball from a fourth and 10 situation. R1 catches the kick and returns 10 yards. During the down, but prior to the catch, K3 holds R2. R accepts the penalty. **RULING:** After enforcement, the clock starts on the ready-for-play signal. (3-4-2b3)

3.4.3 SITUATION A: During a scrimmage kick: (a) R1 signals for and makes a

fair catch; or (b) R2 is contacted by K1 before he can attempt to catch the kick. **RULING:** In (a), the clock was stopped because of the fair catch. It will start when the ball is snapped, or if put in play by a free kick, when the ball is touched other than first touching by K. In (b), the action which caused the clock to be stopped was the foul by K1. When there is kick-catching interference, the offended team has a number of choices. R may decline the penalty and take the results of the play or accept the distance penalty from the previous spot with a replay by K. R also may accept the penalty by taking an awarded fair catch at the spot of the foul and may snap or free kick. If an awarded fair catch is accepted, the clock will start as in (a). (3-4-2b)

3.4.3 SITUATION B: There are 40 seconds to go in the first period when A is faced with a punting situation against a strong wind while deep in its own territory. After running 25 seconds off the clock, A is called for delay of game. **RULING:** If B accepts, A will be penalized 5 yards and the clock will not start until the snap. (3-4-6)

***3.4.3 SITUATION C:** Receiver A1 controls a pass while airborne near A's sideline. B1 contacts A1 who then lands out of bounds in possession of the ball. B1 does not drive the receiver backward from his forward progress. The covering official rules a completed pass because B1's contact caused A1 to land out of bounds. **RULING:** The clock is stopped because of the receiver being out of bounds, not due to his forward progress being stopped inbounds; therefore, the clock will start with the snap.

3.4.3 SITUATION D: With third and 10: (a) A1 fumbles the ball and B recovers, or (b) A1's pass is intercepted by B. When will the clock be restarted? **RULING:** Since a change of possession has occurred in both (a) and (b) and B is awarded a new series of downs, the clock will start on the snap.

3.4.3 SITUATION E: On fourth down (a) K1's punt is blocked by R1 behind the neutral zone where K2 recovers and advances beyond the line to gain, or (b) is stopped behind the line to gain. **RULING:** In (a) and (b) the clock will start on the snap because a new series has been awarded following a legal kick.

***3.4.3 SITUATION F:** K11 punts on fourth and 10. R1 catches the kick after giving a legal fair catch signal. Prior to the snap, K2 was illegally in motion. R accepts the penalty for illegal motion. **RULING:** After enforcement, the clock shall start on the snap as both the down ending and clock stopping was due to the fair catch.

3.4.3 SITUATION G: A1 throws an incomplete pass on third down. During the play, A3 holds. B accepts the penalty. **RULING:** After enforcement, the clock shall start on the snap. (3-4-3e)

TIMING ERROR

3.4.6 SITUATION A: During the second down of a series, the field clock goes

directly from 1:45 to :45 and is not detected. Following third down, time expires for either the first or second period: (a) before, or (b) after the referee has indicated the period has officially ended, the error is discovered. **RULING:** In (a), the timing error is correctable because it was discovered prior to the second live ball and before the period officially had ended. However, in (b), the timing error cannot be corrected whether it is the first or second period. (3-3-5)

3.4.6 SITUATION B: With time expiring in the second or fourth period and A behind in the score, A1 intentionally throws the ball forward to the ground in order to stop the clock. A1's action took place: (a) immediately after receiving the snap while A1 was lined up 3 yards deep; or (b) immediately after receiving a direct hand-to-hand snap; or (c) after A1 delayed and took more than one step after receiving a direct hand-to-hand snap. **RULING:** Illegal forward pass in (a) and (c), the clock shall be started on the ready-for-play signal. In (b), the grounding is legal and the clock remains stopped until the subsequent snap. (7-5-2d Exception)

3.4.6 SITUATION C: With less than a minute remaining in the game, the score is 21-20 in favor of B. The clock is running and the ball is on B's 10-yard line. An option play on third down gains 5 yards, but is short of a first down. Following the tackle: (a) B players are slow unpling and a penalty marker is dropped; or (b) the tackler B1 holds A1 down for a few moments, but the covering official does not judge the action to be illegal. **RULING:** In (a), the delay penalty is a situation which automatically dictates the clock will not be started until the snap. In (b), even though B1 held A1 down momentarily, the clock will continue to run because no foul was called. **COMMENT:** In some situations there is a delay in unpling and no individual player or team is to blame. In such situations the referee is authorized to stop the clock momentarily so no more clock time than normal is used in getting the ball ready for play. (3-4-3h)

3.4.6 SITUATION D: With no time-outs remaining and fourth down with 40 seconds to go in the third period, K is preparing to punt into a strong wind. With 20 seconds remaining, K1 commits a false start. **RULING:** Penalize K 5 yards and start the clock with the snap. Under normal circumstances, the clock would start with the ready-for-play signal, but this would permit the period to end and K could then punt with the wind. K will not be permitted to gain this advantage by committing a foul to consume time.

TIME-OUT: CONFERENCE, SUCCESSIVE, HEAT

3.5.1 SITUATION A: Team A and Team B are tied at the conclusion of the fourth period. Team A has utilized one time-out in the second half and Team B has used three. State association overtime guidelines grant one time-out to each team in each overtime period. The coach of Team A asks the referee if his team will now have three time-outs in overtime (the two unused plus the one for the first over-

time). **RULING:** The referee must rule that the team has only one time-out per period, and that the unused second half time-outs did not carry over to overtime. Both teams will have one time-out in each overtime period, per state association guidelines.

3.5.1 SITUATION B: Team A and Team B are in the third overtime series attempting to resolve a tied game using the NFHS-recommended Resolving Tied Games procedure. Team A has not utilized any time-outs during overtime. As Team B sets up for a field-goal attempt in the third overtime, Team A calls time-out. Following the time-out, the head coach requests another time-out due to the fact that he has not yet utilized a time-out during overtime. **RULING:** The request is denied because unless otherwise altered by the state association, the NFHS-recommended Resolving Tied Games procedure limits time-outs to one per overtime period.

3.5.2 SITUATION A: The captain of A requests a time-out and informs the referee that his coach wishes to have a conference concerning the previous play. During the conference: (a) the captain or all A players go near the sideline to confer with their coaches, or (b) the coach of B goes on the field to his team's huddle to confer. **RULING:** Permissible in both (a) and (b). The time-out, when granted, is charged to A, thus legalizing the conferences. If the official has erred and a correction is made, the conference in both (a) and (b) is terminated. In that case, the time-out is not charged to A, but is an official's time-out. If the coach is in error, the time-out remains charged to A. (2-6; 3-5-2c)

3.5.2 SITUATION B: Team A wishes to call a time-out: (a) a player requests a time-out; (b) the head coach on the field requests a time-out; (c) an assistant coach on the field requests a time-out; (d) the head coach is in the press box and an assistant coach on the field requests a time-out; or (e) the head coach has been disqualified and an assistant coach on the field requests a time-out. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), upon visual contact, the time-out is granted. In (c), (d) and (e), the time-out is granted only if the coach is the head coach's designee.

NOTE: The designee shall remain in place for the entire game except in case of emergency.

3.5.4 SITUATION: Near the end of the second period, A requests and is granted a charged time-out. After both teams are ready to play, A comes to the line of scrimmage in an unusual formation. The captain of B immediately requests a time-out which is granted. At the end of this time-out period, when A comes to the line of scrimmage again, A1 notices B has adjusted its defense. A1 then requests a second charged time-out during the same dead-ball period. **RULING:** If A has time-outs remaining, the referee will grant the request for the charged time-out. Successive time-outs by the same team, or by one team followed by the other team, are permissible.

3.5.7 SITUATION: During a charged time-out, an official's time-out for heat/humidity, a TV/radio time-out, or the intermission between the first and sec-

ond or the third and fourth periods, or following a try: (a) team members of A confer with their head coach in front of the team box near the sideline; or (b) the coach of B goes to the huddle of B between the inbound marks, and talks to an assistant via a headset he brought to the huddle; or (c) the coach of B goes on the field and uses the time to berate and loudly question the referee regarding a previous play; or (d) the coach wishes to discuss the previous play with the referee; or (e) the head coach of A goes to the team huddle on the field for 30 seconds and then comes out and another coach takes his place for the rest of the time-out. **RULING:** It is a legal conference in (a) and (b). In (a), the players may use the headsets. In (b), the players may not use the headsets. In (c) and (e), it is illegal. In (d), this conference must be held at the sideline in front of the team box regardless of which coach-player conference procedure is used. (2-6-2; 9-8-1c; 9-8-1i)

INJURED/BLEEDING PLAYER – TIME-OUT

3.5.10 SITUATION A: An official stops the clock when he notices quarterback A1 has a bloody nose. A1 is directed to go to his team box. The coach of A then requests a time-out and A1's bleeding is stopped during the time-out. A1 re-enters with other teammates following the time-out. **RULING:** A1 must remain in the team box for at least one down. A time-out called after the official has stopped the clock for an injured player does not allow the injured player to remain in the game.

3.5.10 SITUATION B: Immediately following a down, A1 realizes he has a bleeding scratch on his arm and requests a time-out. The time-out is granted and A goes to the sideline for a conference. During the time-out, the blood is cleaned off A1's arm and the scratch covered with a wrap or bandage. A1 returns with his teammates and participates in the next down. **RULING:** Legal procedure. Since an official was not involved in discovery of the bleeding and did not stop the clock or delay the ready-for-play because of A1's bleeding, A1 does not come under the provisions of the injured-player rule.

3.5.10 SITUATION C: Midway through the second period, the clock is stopped for: (a) an incomplete forward pass; or (b) a measurement; or (c) an out-of-bounds play, when an official notices that A1 appears to be injured. **RULING:** A1 must be replaced for at least one down in (a), (b) and (c). As it is an official's time-out. If A1 is injured during the last down of either half, he may return for the first play or down of the second half or overtime period.

APPARENTLY UNCONSCIOUS PLAYER

3.5.10 SITUATION D: What guidelines should the officials follow in determining if a player is apparently unconscious? **RULING:** Some obvious guides would be that the player is unable to receive information and/or unable to respond to

questions or the player's responses are inappropriate. The observation of the player will normally be made by more than one official, and in some cases may involve the entire crew. If the officials determine a player appears to be unconscious, he must leave and may not return to the game without the written authorization of a physician (MD/DO).

MISAPPLICATION OF RULES

3.5.11 SITUATION A: It is third and 8 from A's 45 when A1 throws an incomplete forward pass. Erroneously the ball is spotted at the 50, the ball marked ready for play, and K1 punts the ball into R's end zone. Following the down, the R captain requests a time-out so the coach may discuss the misapplication of the rules with the referee on the missed spotting of the ball after third down. **RULING:** It is too late to make any correction. The error had to be recognized and correction made before the ball was snapped on fourth down.

3.5.11 SITUATION B: Following a fourth-down incomplete forward pass late in the fourth period, a time-out is properly requested for a coach-referee conference regarding possible misapplication of a rule. (a) The coach of B questions a pass interference call on B1 during a second forward pass by A1; or (b) the coach of A questions why no pass interference by the defense was called and why the covering official signaled that the pass was not catchable. In either case the referee determines the coach was correct and the rules had been misapplied. **RULING:** In (a), the penalty marker is picked up. In (b), a penalty marker may be dropped and the interference penalized. Misapplication of a rule may result in picking up a flag or dropping a marker to indicate a foul did occur and gives the appropriate signal.

DELAY OF GAME/NO MISAPPLICATION

***3.6.2 SITUATION A:** During the down, there is a foul by A1 and the penalty is enforced. The captain of A requests a time-out for a coach-official conference regarding misapplication, even though A has no time-outs remaining. The referee confers with the coach and there is no change of decision. **RULING:** A will be penalized for delay of game and the clock will be started with the snap unless Rule 3-4-6 applies.

CARRYING DEAD BALL FROM FIELD

3.6.2 SITUATION B: (a) A1's forward progress is stopped, but he continues to struggle forward despite repeated blasts of the whistle by the covering official; or (b) B1 intercepts, is tackled, and then intentionally runs off the field with the ball. **RULING:** Delay of game in (a) and unsportsmanlike conduct in (b). (9-5-2)

SUBSTITUTIONS

***3.7 COMMENT:** A procedure has been adopted to provide an equitable penal-

ty as it relates to illegal substitution. The following are examples of the most common situations and rulings:

1. If a replaced player or substitute attempts to leave the field, but does not get off prior to the snap, the foul is considered as having occurred simultaneously with the snap and the penalty is enforced from the previous spot. (3-7-4; 10-4-2a)
2. If a replaced player does not leave the field immediately, it is a dead-ball, illegal-substitution foul. (3-7-1)
3. If a replaced player or substitute goes off the field on the wrong side of the field during the down, it is an illegal substitution (live-ball foul at snap). (10-4-4)
4. If an entering substitute is not on his team’s side of the neutral zone at the snap, illegal substitution is considered to have occurred simultaneously with the snap. If he then participates, it becomes a live-ball foul, illegal participation. (3-7-6; 9-6-4c)
5. When a replaced player or substitute leaves on the wrong side of the field or goes across the end line prior to the snap, it is illegal substitution. (3-7-2; 10-4-4)
6. If a replaced player substitute enters the field during the down, but does not participate, it is a foul for illegal substitution by a nonplayer, a 5-yard penalty. (3-7-6; 10-4-5)

In addition, the following chart should help officials distinguish the actions of various individuals who enter the field, during the down, but do not participate.

Play Situation (violator does not participate)			
Nonplayer enters during down	3-7-6	5 yards	Succeeding spot (nonplayer)
Substitute enters during down	3-7-6	5 yards	Succeeding spot (nonplayer)
Player re-enters during down after being on field of play for previous down and then leaving the field.	3-7-3	5 yards	Nonplayer foul
Player who should be on field of play enters during down (11th or fewer player)	3-7-6	5 yards	Succeeding spot (nonplayer)

***3.7.1 SITUATION A:** Substitutes A12 and B12 properly enter the game between downs. The replaced player of A remains in the team huddle while the replaced B player leaves the field immediately. **RULING:** In this situation, A is charged with a 5-yard penalty (dead ball) for an illegal substitution because the replaced player of A did not leave immediately as required.

3.7.1 SITUATION B: A number of team substitutes enter the field between downs. The officials do not recognize that one replaced player does not leave the

field immediately. When the ball is snapped: (a) B12 is attempting to get off the field, or (b) A12 is in the formation as an extra lineman. **RULING:** In (a), it is an illegal substitution foul and in (b) it is illegal participation. **COMMENT:** In a related situation, if the covering official's count of players has determined there are more than 11 prior to the snap, a dead-ball illegal substitution foul should be charged since a replaced player(s) did not leave immediately. However, if the official's count is not completed before the snap is imminent or if the substitution has not been monitored, it becomes illegal participation at the snap if more than 11 are in the formation. Each team is responsible for substituting legally and for replaced players to leave immediately as required. (3-7-4; 9-6-4c)

3.7.3 SITUATION A: B11 mistakenly believes he is his team's 12th player and leaves the field before the snap (a) on his opponent's sideline, or (b) on his sideline and enters his team box. B11 then discovers his error and returns to field on his team's side of the neutral zone before the snap. **RULING:** In (a) B11 has committed illegal substitution by leaving on the opponent's sideline. (3-7-2) In (b), there is no foul as long as B11 remains a player. (2-32-1) If done intentionally to gain an advantage, it is an illegal participation foul or it could be an unsportsmanlike foul. If B11 returns to the field after the snap in either (a) or (b) and participates, it is a live-ball foul for illegal participation. (9-5-1f; 9-6-4 a and d)

3.7.3 SITUATION B: It is first and 10 on B's 12-yard line and substitute B12 comes onto the field to replace B2 and communicates with him. Prior to the ball becoming live: (a) B2 leaves the field of play through the end zone and across B's sideline without crossing the end line and continues toward his team box; or (b) B12, seeing that he will be unable to replace B2 before the ball is snapped, returns to his team box; or (c) B2, seeing that he will not be able to reach the sideline before the ball is snapped, leaves the field through the end zone and remains to observe the play; or (d) B12 becomes confused and withdraws through the end zone across the end line and goes around the field to return to B's team box. **RULING:** In (a), the act is legal. In (b), (c) and (d), it is a nonplayer foul for illegal substitution. A player, replaced player or substitute is required to go directly to his team box. A substitute may not enter and withdraw in the same dead ball interval.

3.7.3 SITUATION C: With fourth and 5 from B's 40, B12 enters and takes a position as a punt-returner and the replaced player leaves the field. B12 then realizes A is not going to punt and he returns to his team box. **RULING:** Illegal substitution. B12 became a player when he positioned in the formation and he must remain in the game for at least one down unless a penalty is accepted, a dead-ball foul occurs, there is a charged time-out or the period ends. (2-32)

3.7.4 SITUATION: It is third and 3 on A's 30 and A1 is downed short of the line to gain on his 28. Specialized kicker A12 immediately enters the field to replace A3 when the whistle is sounded, but prior to the referee signaling a time-out,

because he had detected holding by B1. The captain of A accepts the penalty which results in first and 10 for A from its 38. Realizing the change of status: (a) A12 returns to his team box and is replaced by A3; or (b) A4 requests and is granted a charged time-out during which A12 returns to the team box. **RULING:** In (a), A12 may return as a penalty has been accepted for a foul which occurred during the down. In (b), A12 may be replaced without penalty because the substitution was made during a charged time-out.

3.7.5 SITUATION: Substitute (a) A1, or (b) B1, noticing his team has only 10 players on the field, comes onto the field just as the ball is about to be snapped. **RULING:** In (a), A1 must be on the field on A's side of the neutral zone, inside the 9-yard marks, and not violate the shift or motion provisions. Furthermore, the act of his coming onto the field must not deceive the defensive team. In (b), the substitution is legal as long as B1 is on the field on B's side of the neutral zone prior to the snap. (3-7-6; 7-2-1,6,7; 9-6-4)

3.7.6 SITUATION: Prior to the snap, B11 recognizes he is to be in the game and he enters on A's side of the neutral zone. The ball is snapped before B11 gets to his team side. **RULING:** Illegal substitution at the snap. If the 5-yard penalty is accepted, it is enforced from the succeeding spot.

Rule **4**

Ball in Play, Dead Ball and Out Of Bounds

LIVE BALL STRIKES OFFICIAL OR DOG INBOUNDS

4.1.5 SITUATION: A forward pass strikes: (a) an official standing inbounds, after which it rebounds into the air and is caught by A1 or B1; or (b) a dog or a spectator inbounds. **RULING:** In (a), A1 or B1 has caught a live ball. Nothing has occurred to cause the ball to become dead. In (b), the ball becomes dead immediately and is administered under the provisions of the inadvertent-whistle rule with a replay of the down. (4-2-2e; 4-2-3a)

HOLDER WITH KNEE ON GROUND

4.2.2 SITUATION A: K1 has one knee on the ground to hold for an apparent field-goal attempt. K2 is in position to kick. K1 catches the snap and: (a) places the ball which is kicked by K2; or (b) rises and either runs or passes; or (c) without rising, flips the ball to K2 who attempts to run. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (b). In (c), the ball becomes dead immediately when K1 tosses it to K2 while K1 has his knee on the ground. (4-2-2a Exception)

4.2.2 SITUATION B: During a try K1, who is apparently a place-kick holder, receives the snap with one knee on the ground and places the ball for a kick. Just as K2 comes forward to kick the ball, K1 lifts the ball, rises and: (a) throws a for-

ward pass to K3 in the end zone; or (b) carries the ball into the end zone; or (c) starts to run, fumbles and the ball is recovered by K4 who advances into the end zone; or (d) fumbles and it is recovered by R1; or (e) takes several steps and then drops to one knee to place it for a kick. **RULING:** Successful try in (a), (b) and (c). The ball remains live and may be advanced since the place-kick holder had his knee in contact with the ground at the time of the snap and a teammate was in position to kick. In (d), the try ended with the recovery and R1 may not advance. In (e), the ball is dead immediately when K1's knee touches the ground after rising with the ball in his possession. (4-2-2a)

4.2.2 SITUATION C: At the snap, K1 is in position to kick and K2 is in position to hold for a place kick with one knee on the ground. The snap is high or bounces once and it is necessary for K2 to lift his knee off the ground in order to catch or recover the ball. K2 catches the snap and: (a) immediately drops to one knee and places the ball for a kick; or (b) immediately drops to his knees and then rises and passes the ball; or (c) takes several steps and then drops to his knees to place the ball; or (d) takes several steps and fumbles the ball which is subsequently recovered and advanced by K1 or K2. **RULING:** The ball remains live in (a), (b) and (d). In (c), the ball is dead when K2's knee touches the ground, because he did not go back down immediately after catching or recovering the errant snap. In (d), the advance by K1 or K2 is legal. (4-2-2a Exception)

KICK BECOMES DEAD

4.2.2 SITUATION D: K1's free kick or scrimmage kick hits the ground at R's 10-yard line and bounces into R's end zone. **RULING:** The ball became dead immediately when it broke the plane of R's goal line.

4.2.2 SITUATION E: With fourth and goal from R's 20-yard line, K1 attempts a field goal. The attempt is above the crossbar level, but is just wide of the left upright. **RULING:** The ball becomes dead immediately when the covering official determines the attempt is unsuccessful and the ball has broken the plane of R's goal line. (4-2-2d2)

FAIR-CATCH SIGNAL

4.2.2 SITUATION F: K1 punts from midfield and R1 gives a fair-catch signal at R's 10-yard line. R1 muffs the catch and the ball bounces toward R's end zone. (a) R2 recovers at the 1-yard line and his momentum takes him into the end zone where he is tackled; or (b) R3 recovers and is downed on R's 2-yard line; or (c) K2 recovers and is downed on R's 5. **RULING:** In (a), it is R's ball on the 1-yard line because the ball became dead when R2 recovered following the fair-catch signal. In (b), it is R's ball on the 2 and in (c) it is K's ball on the 5-yard line.

4.2.2 SITUATION G: K1's punt on fourth and 10 is from his own 20-yard line. The kick is high and short. R1 gives a valid signal beyond the neutral zone and muffs the kick. The ball rebounds behind the neutral zone where: (a) K1 recovers

the ball and advances to his 18-yard line; or (b) K1 falls on the ball at his 15-yard line; or (c) R2 falls on the ball at K's 9-yard line; or (d) R2 recovers the ball at K's 9-yard line and is tackled immediately. **RULING:** Legal advance by K1 in (a). It will be an automatic first down for K in both (a) and (b) because R1 touched the kick beyond the neutral zone. In (c), it is R's ball first and goal at K's 9-yard line. In (d), the signal by R1 causes the ball to become dead at the spot of recovery. The covering official should sound his whistle as soon as R2 or any other receiver recovers the ball. (4-2-2g; 6-1-4; 6-2-2,3; 6-5-5)

4.2.2 SITUATION H: R1 gives a fair-catch signal immediately following his catch of a kick. **RULING:** Illegal fair-catch signal, because it was given after the kick was caught and R1 had become a runner. The signal does not cause the down to end. If accepted, the 5-yard penalty is enforced under the all-but-one principle. (2-9-5; 3-4-2c; 4-2-2g; 6-5-8)

TOUCHING IGNORED

4.2.2 SITUATION I: During a try, K1's place kick hits lineman K2 who is behind the neutral zone, and caroms between the uprights and above the crossbar. **RULING:** The try is successful. Touching a kick is ignored if the touching is in the neutral-zone expanded, or on K's side of it. It is important to remember the neutral zone does not expand into the end zone. If the same touching occurs beyond the plane of the goal line, the ball becomes dead and the try is ended. (2-28-2; 6-2-6)

HELMET COMES OFF BALL CARRIER

4.2.2 SITUATION J: With fourth down and 8 from the 50, A1 runs to B's 45-yard line where: (a) B1, in attempting to tackle A1, unsnaps A1's chin strap and play continues to the 40-yard line where A1 is finally downed; or (b) B1, in attempting to tackle A1, grasps the face mask/helmet opening and A1's helmet comes off; or (c) B1 contacts A1 and A1's helmet comes off and then he fumbles the ball. **RULING:** In (a), play continues and it is a first down for A. In (b), the ball becomes dead at the spot A1's helmet came off and B is penalized for the face-mask/helmet opening violation. In (c), the ball becomes dead at the spot where A1's helmet came off and because it was fourth down and the line to gain was not obtained, the ball goes over to B. The fumble is disregarded because it happened after the ball became dead. (4-2-2k)

4.2.2 SITUATION K: In attempting to tackle A1, B1's helmet comes completely off. A1 does not go down and he runs for a touchdown. **RULING:** The score stands. Play is not stopped and the ball does not become dead if the helmet comes off any player other than the player in possession of the ball. (4-2-2k)

INADVERTENT WHISTLE

4.2.3 SITUATION A: With fourth and 2 from K's 38-yard line, a scrimmage kick

by K1 is muffed beyond the neutral zone by R1 following his signal for a fair catch. While the ball is loose following the muff, an official sounds his whistle inadvertently. **RULING:** Because the whistle was inadvertently sounded during a kick, the down will be replayed even though R1 was first to touch the scrimmage kick beyond the neutral zone. The clock will start on the ready-for-play signal. (3-4-2c)

4.2.3 SITUATION B: While a legal forward pass is in flight: (a) B1 interferes with eligible A1 and then there is an inadvertent whistle; or (b) a whistle is inadvertently sounded after which B2 contacts A2 while the ball is still in flight. **RULING:** In (a), if the captain accepts the penalty for a foul which occurred prior to the inadvertent whistle, the penalty takes precedence. It will be a new series for A, 15 yards in advance of the previous spot. In (b), the contact by B2 occurred during a dead-ball period and unless it is a personal foul, will be ignored. Because the whistle was inadvertently sounded while a legal forward pass was in flight, the down shall be replayed. (7-5-10a; 9-4-2b)

4.2.3 SITUATION C: With fourth and goal on B's 4-yard line, A1 is hit and fumbles, and as the ball rolls into the end zone, an inadvertent whistle is sounded. The fumble occurs: (a) at the 5-yard line, or (b) at the 3-yard line. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), A will have a choice of taking the play at the spot of the fumble or replaying the down. If A takes the play, it is B's ball at the 5 in (a), and at the 3 in (b). **COMMENT:** Whenever an inadvertent whistle sounds while the ball is loose following a fumble, the ball is returned to the spot of the fumble or spot of last possession. Theoretically, this is where the ball becomes dead. Regardless of where the ball is fumbled, the team last in possession may choose to have the ball put in play where possession was lost and count the down or choose to replay the down. (4-2-3b)

4.2.3 SITUATION D: A1 throws a forward pass from his own 40-yard line. B1 intercepts on his 2-yard line and circles back into his end zone. While B1 is in the end zone, an official inadvertently sounds his whistle. **RULING:** Since B1 is in possession, B has the option of accepting the results of the play at the time of the whistle or asking for a replay of the down. Since the result of the play would be a safety, B would normally chose to replay the down. (4-2-3c; 8-5-2a)

***4.2.3 SITUATION E:** K's ball, 4th and 12, on R's 45-yard line. K8's punt is rolling on R's 16 when an inadvertent whistle sounds. R76 blocks K84 in the back on R's 22-yard line during the down prior to the whistle. **RULING:** If the penalty is accepted, the foul negates the inadvertent whistle and results in a previous spot enforcement. If the penalty is declined, the inadvertent whistle during a loose ball play dictates a replay of the down. (2-16-2g; 4-2-3, 10-4-2c)

***4.2.3 SITUATION F:** K1 is in scrimmage kick formation with his back heel near the end line in the end zone. On a high snap, the kicker jumps and is able to keep the ball from going out of the end zone. It falls to the ground and is rolling around

five yards into the end zone. In a panic, K1 then kicks the ball off the ground and it rolls to the K25 and is bounding around when there is an inadvertent whistle. The ball rolls dead at the K27. **RULING:** R has a choice of accepting the penalty for an illegal kick, which if accepted, results in a safety against K. If the penalty is declined, the inadvertent whistle rule allows for R to ask for a replay of the down since the ball was not in player possession at the time of the whistle.

INBOUNDS SPOT

4.3.3 SITUATION A: It is fourth down and the line to gain is B's 45-yard line. A1, running near the sideline, is blocked by B1 on the 46 and he: (a) travels several feet in the air landing out of bounds opposite B's 44½-yard line; or (b) lands inbounds on B's 44 and slides out of bounds. **RULING:** In (a), the official must locate the spot where the ball crossed the sideline and then determine whether the foremost point of the ball was behind or beyond the line to gain when A1 crossed the plane of the sideline. In (b), it is first down and 10 for A from B's 44-yard line.

4.3.3 SITUATION B: A has third down and seven yards to gain at B's 30. A1 leaps near the sideline to catch a pass near B's 30-yard line. A1 is driven out of bounds backwards by B2 while making the catch and lands outside the sideline at B's 32. **RULING:** The covering official must make the following decisions: Did B2's actions cause A1 to land out of bounds? If the official determines that B2 caused A1 to land out of bounds, then the official must determine forward progress in the field of play and should not stop the clock. If however, the clock is stopped, it should start on the ready because forward progress was stopped in the field of play. If A1 would have landed out of bounds of his own accord, it is an incomplete pass and the clock should be stopped. **COMMENT:** When any receiver is close to the sideline and is contacted by an opponent, the covering official must make a decision about where he would have landed without the contact. (4-3-2)

CAPTAIN'S CHOICE ON PLACING BALL

4.3.6 SITUATION: Prior to the ready-for-play on a try, A's captain requests the ball be placed on the right side inbounds line. A then deploys in a spread formation. (a) A1 does not like the defensive coverage and requests a time-out; or (b) a dead-ball foul occurs. The captain of A then asks the referee to move the ball to a position midway between the uprights. **RULING:** The request is denied in (a) and honored in (b). The captain may, in seven situations, ask that the ball be placed at a certain point between the inbounds line. However, once spotted the ball may not be moved because of a second request. If a dead-ball foul occurs, or a foul occurs during the down and the penalty is accepted, the captain again will be given an opportunity to pick a spot for the replay. The request for placement of the ball is permissible for a try or kickoff, after a safety, fair catch,

awarded fair catch, touchback, or the start of each series, using the 10-Yard Line Overtime Procedure. (8-3-1)

CHOICE TO SNAP OR FREE KICK

4.3.7 SITUATION: With the score tied near the end of the fourth period, R1 signals for a fair catch and catches the kick at K's 40. After a time-out, the captain of R advises the referee that he wishes to put the ball in play by snap. A1 throws a pass intended for A2. B1 interferes with A2 and the pass is incomplete. Following administration of the penalty, the captain of R decides to put the ball in play by free kick from K's 25 as a field-goal attempt. **RULING:** This is permissible and the clock will not start until the kick is touched, other than first touching by K. This is one of the times a field goal may be scored by a free kick. The captain may request a time-out prior to making the decision on whether to snap or free kick. In putting the ball in play in this situation, the captain of R is privileged to designate the point on K's 25, anywhere between the inbounds lines he wishes the ball to be placed. (1-4-1; 5-2-4; 6-5-4)

Rule 5

Series of Downs, Number of Down and Team Possession After Penalty

INCORRECT DOWN

5.1.1 SITUATION A: What procedure is used to correct an error if it is discovered: (a) a fifth down has been run; or (b) A has not been given its allotted four downs? **RULING:** In (a), if the referee determines a team has been given a fifth down, play will revert back to where it was before the fifth down was run. However, once a change of possession occurs or a new series has been awarded, no change can be made. In (b), the number of the next down can be corrected until that series has ended. **COMMENT:** Even though play selection, etc., is determined by the down number displayed on the down marker, the official down is determined by the referee.

5.1.1 SITUATION B: Erroneously, the chains are set before enforcement of a dead-ball foul instead of following enforcement. Up to what point can this be corrected? **RULING:** Once the ball is legally snapped, it is too late.

AWARDING A NEW SERIES

5.1.2 SITUATION A: Following the ready-for-play signal for a new series by A: (a) B1 encroaches, or (b) A1 false starts. **RULING:** In (a), it is first and 5 and in (b) it is first and 15 for A.

***5.1.2 SITUATION B:** During A1's run for a first down to B's 20-yard line, B12

commits a nonplayer foul for a substitute entering the field during the down, but not participating. Immediately following the down, A1 taunts an opponent. **RULING:** If accepted, the penalty for B entering during the down is enforced from the succeeding spot. After the decision on this penalty, A will be penalized 15 yards for unsportsmanlike conduct and A will have the ball for a new series, first and 10. (3-7-6; 9-5-1a)

5.1.2 SITUATION C: Third and 10 for A from B's 40-yard line. A1 gains 10 yards and is downed on B's 30. A2 taunts B1 during the run. **RULING:** Since the live-ball action gave A a new series, the line to gain shall be established after A is penalized for A2's unsportsmanlike act. It will be first and 10 for A from B's 45-yard line.

5.1.2 SITUATION D: With fourth and 5 on B's 20, A1 is downed on B's 16-yard line. During the down, the coach of B is on the field arguing with an official. Following the down, A1 uses profanity. **RULING:** Since A did not gain a first down on the fourth-down run by A1, B has a new series. Enforcement of the penalties for the foul on the coach of B and on A1, puts the ball on B's 23-yard line first and 10 for B. The line to gain is established and the equipment is set following the administration of the last penalty.

5.1.2 SITUATION E: Fourth and 2 on B's 25-yard line. A1 is tackled at the 26, short of the line to gain, and B2 then piles on. **RULING:** The referee shall signal a change of possession by signaling first down toward A's goal. The penalty for B2's dead-ball foul is administered and the line-to-gain equipment then set, making it first and 10 for B from its own 13-yard line. **COMMENT:** On fourth-down plays, A must get a first down by virtue of the yardage gained, including any yardage or an automatic first down from penalties for player fouls during the down, or it is a new series for B automatically when the down ends unless the down is to be repeated. The penalties for all unsportsmanlike and nonplayer fouls which occur during the down in which a new series is awarded, and dead-ball fouls prior to the subsequent ready-for-play signal, will be administered before the new line to gain is established and the chain and box are set. In all cases it will be first and 10 for A unless it is inside the opponent's 10-yard line. On plays other than on fourth down, A may gain a first down by virtue of the yards gained or from penalty enforcement.

5.1.2 SITUATION F: With second and 5 at B's 40, A1 advances to B's 30. Following the down, A2 illegally contacts B1. **RULING:** The 15-yard penalty is enforced and then the chain is set. It will be first and 10 for A at B's 45.

5.1.2 SITUATION G: With fourth and 40 from A's 10-yard line, A1 runs to A's 44 where he is downed. During the down, B1 commits a personal foul against A2. **RULING:** B1's foul is penalized from the end of the run. It is A's ball first and 10 from B's 41-yard line. (2-16-2f; 5-1-2b)

EFFECT OF R TOUCHING KICK

5.1.3 SITUATION A: K1's field-goal attempt is partially blocked behind the neutral zone, but deflects beyond the neutral zone and is then muffed by R1. The muffed ball is recovered: (a) behind, or (b) beyond the neutral zone by K2. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), it is a first down for K. In (a), K2 could have advanced after recovering. (5-1-2f)

5.1.3 SITUATION B: During a fourth-down scrimmage kick by K1 from K's 40, R1 is first to touch the kick beyond the neutral zone where he muffs it at R's 30-yard line. The kick is recovered by R2 at R's 10-yard line. Following the muff by R1, while the ball is loose, there is holding by K2. **RULING:** If the penalty is accepted by R, the down would be replayed from K's 30-yard line. If the penalty is declined, R will put the ball in play first and 10 from its 10-yard line, the spot of recovery. (5-1-2d)

5.1.3 SITUATION C: Fourth and 10 on K's 45-yard line. K1 punts the ball beyond the neutral zone. R1 muffs the ball back behind the neutral zone where K1 recovers and: (a) falls on the ball at K's 40-yard line; or (b) throws a forward pass to K3 which is complete at the 50-yard line and R1 interferes with K3; or (c) K1 punts the ball and R1 fair catches at his 30-yard line. **RULING:** Since R1 touched the kick beyond the neutral zone, it will be first down for the team in possession in (a), (b) and (c). In (a), it is a first down for K at K's 40-yard line. In (b), the pass is legal as there had been no change of team possession. If K accepts the penalty for interference, it will be K's ball at R's 40-yard line. In (c), the second punt is legal as there had been no change of team possession. The ball belongs to R first and 10 on its own 30-yard line. (5-1-2f; 6-2-1; 7-5-1)

TEAM POSSESSION AFTER PENALTY ENFORCEMENT

***5.2.2 SITUATION A:** With fourth and 5 from B's 30, A1 throws a forward pass that is intercepted by B1 on his 10-yard line and returned to B's 29. While the pass was in flight, ineligible A2 was illegally downfield, and the ball: (a) is muffed by A2 at the 12-yard line prior to being intercepted, or (b) did not touch A2 prior to the touching and interception by B1. **RULING:** In (a), A has committed two fouls – illegal touching and ineligible downfield. B1 will decline the ineligible downfield penalty to keep the football, but will accept the penalty for illegal touching as the ball will be at B's 35 following enforcement, and will be B's ball due to the loss of down foul. In (b), the foul carries a 5-yard penalty and B would then likely decline the penalty and keep the ball first and 10 from its own 29-yard line.

5.2.2 SITUATION B: With fourth down and 4 from the 50, A1 runs to B's 40 and then throws an incomplete forward pass. **RULING:** If B declines the penalty, it will be A's ball first and 10 from B's 40-yard line. If B accepts the 5-yard penalty for the illegal forward pass, it will still be a first down for A from B's 45-yard line. The loss of down part of the penalty has no significance since the succeeding spot is

beyond the line to gain and a new series is awarded.

5.2.5 SITUATION: K1 punts the ball to R1. R1 catches the punt on his own 10-yard line and begins to advance. During the run, K1 grabs R1's face mask/helmet opening at R's 20-yard line. R1 continues to advance, but is hit and fumbles the ball on K's 10-yard line. K2 recovers the fumble on K's 5-yard line and K commits a dead ball foul. **RULING:** If R accepts the penalty for the face-mask/helmet opening foul, it will be enforced from the end of R1's run (the spot of the fumble), thus making it first and goal for R from K's 5-yard line. The dead-ball foul would be administered from that point making it first and goal for R from K's 2½-yard line. If R refuses the face-mask/helmet opening penalty, the ball would belong to K on K's 5-yard line. R then may accept the penalty for the dead-ball foul by K3 making it K's ball first and 10 from K's 2½-yard line. The box and chain are set following enforcement of the dead-ball foul. (5-2-1; 5-2-5e)

MEASUREMENT – ROTATING BALL

5.3.2 SITUATION A: With fourth and 1 from A's 47, quarterback A1 keeps the ball and is downed very near the line to gain. When the down ends, the ball in possession of A1 is: (a) positioned so that its long axis is diagonal to the sideline; or (b) positioned so that its long axis is parallel to the yard line. A measurement is requested. **RULING:** The ball must be aligned so the long axis is parallel to the sideline in both (a) and (b) prior to measurement. The referee will place his hand at the foremost point of the ball when it became dead and rotate the ball so that its long axis is parallel to the sideline and there is no gain or loss in distance. Following the rotation, measurement will be to the foremost point of the ball.

5.3.2 SITUATION B: Following a third-down play, the officials do not measure as the referee judges the line to gain clearly has not been reached. A lines up in punt formation. Just before assuming his set position, the captain of A requests a measurement. **RULING:** The request is denied for two reasons. The captain must make a request for measurement before the ball is marked ready for play and no measurement is made if it is obvious the line to gain has not been reached. **COMMENT:** In any situation where there is doubt, officials should measure. Following measurement in a side zone, the chain should be used to place the ball at the inbounds line. (5-3-2 Note)

5.3.3 SITUATION: On fourth and goal from the 5-yard line, the ball is marked ready for play with the nose of the ball just touching the 5-yard line. Following A1's incomplete pass, B takes over and the referee places the ball in line with the down box as it was prior to A1's fourth-down incomplete forward pass, i.e., with the foremost point (nose) of the ball just touching the 5-yard line. **RULING:** This is incorrect. The ball shall be spotted in the same position it was at the start of the down. When a team fails to reach its line to gain on a fourth-down run, the foremost point of the ball at the time it became dead would become the rear point

when direction of the offense is changed. After a fourth-down incomplete pass, the ball is placed “as it was at the start of the down” (or previous fourth-down play). Unless the fourth-down play resulted in a touchback or safety, or A reached its line to gain, B will gain approximately 11½ inches (the length of the football) in field position, and the down box will have to be moved. Following a touchback or safety, the ball is placed with its foremost point touching the 20-yard line. Many officials seem to find it convenient to merely reset the line-to-gain chains following an incomplete fourth-down pass by using the previous line of scrimmage (down marker) as the position for the rear rod when the direction is changed. This procedure is not correct.

BALL ON GOAL LINE

5.3.4 SITUATION A: With first and 10 from A’s 4-yard line, A1 is tackled and the ball is lying on the 5-inch line with its long axis parallel to the goal line. How is the ball to be spotted? **RULING:** The referee will, by rule, rotate and place the ball so that its rear point is not penetrating the plane of A’s goal line. The ball is rotated with its rearmost point moved forward just enough so it isn’t touching the goal line. A gains a few inches in the process.

5.3.4 SITUATION B: A1 receives the snap behind his own goal line. A1 advances, but is tackled and the ball becomes dead with its foremost point in the field of play, but part of the ball is in the end zone. **RULING:** Safety. To avoid a safety, the ball must be advanced completely out of the end zone with no part of it touching the goal line. (8-5-2)

Rule 6 *Kicking the Ball and Fair Catch*

RECOVERY BY K

6.1.5 SITUATION A: A kickoff by K1 from K’s 40 is muffed by R1 near his 20-yard line. The muff is caught by K2 at the 18 and he advances into R’s end zone. **RULING:** It will be K’s ball first and 10 from R’s 18. K2 may catch or recover the muffed kick, but may not advance. The ball is dead when K gains possession. The covering official should sound his whistle to stop play immediately when the ball becomes dead.

6.1.5 SITUATION B: K’s free kick is bouncing on the ground in the neutral zone where R1 and K1 are engaged in blocking one another. K2 muffs the ball and the ball touches R1 on the leg and K3 recovers the ball. **RULING:** The touching by R is ignored and R will be awarded possession of the ball at the spot of first touching or at the dead-ball spot.

FIRST TOUCHING OF A FREE KICK

6.1.6 SITUATION A: A free kick from K's 40 is high and comes down over K's 45 where it is muffed in flight by K2 after which it is recovered by K3 on R's 40.

RULING: This is first touching and also kick-catching interference by K2. R may choose to take the ball at the spot of first touching, accept the 15-yard penalty for kick-catching interference and have K rekick or R may choose to accept the penalty of an awarded fair catch at the spot of the interference. **COMMENT:** The clock will not be started when there is first touching of a free kick. The purpose is to prevent the kickers from taking advantage by touching the ball to start the clock and thereby deny the receivers the opportunity of putting the ball in play. The exception "the clock not start with first touching," is protection for the receiving team and is consistent with the philosophy that the receiving team be given an opportunity of putting the ball in play following a free kick. (3-4-1; 6-5-4, 6)

6.1.6 SITUATION B: The ball is free kicked from K's 40-yard line and in flight, it crosses the 50-yard line before a strong wind blows it back to K's 45 where it: (a) is touched in flight by K1, or (b) touches the ground and is recovered by K2.

RULING: Kick-catching interference in (a), first and 10 for K in (b). **COMMENT:** The free-kick lines marking the neutral zone for K and R are vertical planes. When the free kick penetrates R's free-kick line in flight, it is considered to have gone the required 10 yards. If it also has touched the ground, before or after going 10 yards, it can be recovered, but not advanced by K. (6-1-5)

CAUSING FREE KICK TO BE OUT OF BOUNDS

6.1.8 SITUATION A: The free kick by K1 is possessed by R1 who: (a) is airborne and alights with one foot in contact with the sideline at his 26, or (b) contacts the sideline on the 26 after completing the catch. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), R will put the ball in play, first and 10, from its 26-yard line because R1 caused the ball to go out of bounds at the 26. (2-4-1)

6.1.8 SITUATION B: The free kick by K1 from K's 40-yard line: (a) is touched by R1 at R's 5 and goes out of bounds at the 8-yard line; or (b) is muffed by R1 at his 15 and then touched by K2 before it rolls out of bounds at R's 10-yard line; or (c) bounces out of bounds on R's 30-yard line untouched by R or K. **RULING:** In (a) and (b) the ball belongs to R at the inbounds spot. In (c), it is a foul by K. The receivers may take the ball at the inbounds spot, take the ball at R's 35 which is 25 yards beyond the previous spot, or accept the 5-yard penalty and have K free kick from K's 35-yard line. (6-1-9)

6.1.8 SITUATION C: R1 is running near a sideline as he attempts to catch a free kick in flight. R1 has: (a) both feet inbounds; or (b) one foot on the sideline, when he reaches through the plane of the sideline. The ball bounces off his hands and lands out of bounds. **RULING:** In (a), the ball is not yet out of bounds until it hit the ground there. Since R1 touched it, he caused it to go out of bounds and the

ball will be put in play at the inbounds spot. In (b), since R1 is out of bounds when the ball is touched, the kicker has caused the ball to be out of bounds.

6.1.8 SITUATION D: K1 tries an onside kick from K's 40, as the ball bounces near the sideline the ball is muffed out-of-bounds by K2 at R's 49. **RULING:** R could have K rekick after a five yard penalty, or take the ball 1st and 10 at R's 49, or take the ball 1st and 10 at R's 35.

6.1.8 SITUATION E: K1 squib kicks the kickoff to R's 30 where (a) R muffs the ball out-of-bounds at R's 28, (b) R muffs the ball toward the side lines where K2 muffs the ball out-of-bounds at R's 28. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), R would put the ball in play at R's 28.

6.1.8 SITUATION F: K1 tries an onside kick from K's 40. K2 muffs the ball at K's 48, and the ball bounces off R and is muffed out of bounds by K3 at R's 45. **RULING:** R can either choose to take the ball at K's 48 at the spot of first touching or at R's 45 where the ball went out of bounds. The free kick was touched by R, so R has no re-kick option.

6.1.8 SITUATION G: Team K free kicks from its own 40-yard line. K1's onside kick is rolling at K's 46-yard line, when K2 muffs the ball, which then touches R3's leg and goes out of bounds at K's 48-yard line. **RULING:** Since R's touching is now ignored, this is a free kick that went out of bounds. R has the option of accepting the ball at the spot of first touching by K or having the penalty enforced for the free kick out of bounds with all these options: (a) re-kick following a 5-yard penalty; (b) awarded the ball at the out-of-bounds spot; or (c) accept the ball 25 yards from the spot of the free kick. (10-5-1a)

***6.1.8 SITUATION H:** Team K, after accepting the penalties for multiple R fouls, is now free kicking from R's 20-yard line. In attempting to onside kick, the ball goes out bounds untouched in the field of play. **RULING:** R may take the ball at the inbounds spot, or accept the 5-yard penalty and have K re-kick from R's 25-yard line.

TOUCHING AND RECOVERING SCRIMMAGE KICKS

6.2.3 SITUATION A: A scrimmage kick by K1 is partially blocked in the neutral zone by R1. The kick goes beyond the neutral zone where R2 muffs it back behind the neutral zone. K2 recovers behind the neutral zone and advances across R's goal line. **RULING:** Touchdown for K. **COMMENT:** The right of the kickers to advance their recovered scrimmage kick depends entirely upon whether the kick is recovered in, behind or beyond the neutral zone. Whether the kick went beyond the neutral zone and then rebounded behind it is of no consequence. The spot of recovery is the only factor. If the recovery is in or behind the neutral zone, K may advance. If the recovery is beyond the neutral zone, K may recover, but may not advance.

6.2.3 SITUATION B: With third and 10 on K's 10-yard line, K1's punt is blocked

and recovered on K's 4-yard line: (a) simultaneously by K2 and R1, or (b) by K2 who advances to K's 15. **RULING:** In (a), the ball is dead immediately and is awarded to R because of the joint recovery. In (b), since K may recover in or behind the neutral zone and advance, it is fourth and 5 for K from its own 15-yard line. The series for K did not end because the kick was blocked. (4-2-2e)

6.2.4 SITUATION: It is fourth and 10 and K11 punts the ball from K's 40-yard line. While R1 and K1 are engaged in blocking downfield at R's 30-yard line, K2 legally bats the ball at R's 28-yard line and the batted ball touches R1 on the leg. Then, K3 recovers the ball at the 30-yard line. **RULING:** This touching by R is ignored and R will have the choice of taking the ball at the spot of first touching or the dead-ball spot.

6.2.5 SITUATION A: K1 attempts to down a punt beyond the neutral zone, but his touching only slows it down. The bouncing ball is subsequently recovered by R1, who advances 25 yards but then fumbles and K2 recovers. K2 is immediately tackled. **RULING:** R may either take the results of the play or retain possession by taking the ball at the spot of K1's first touching. R can exercise this option, unless after R1 touches the ball, R commits a foul or the penalty is accepted for any foul committed during the down.

6.2.5 SITUATION B: K2, running toward R's end zone, leaps in the air to catch K1's punt which is in flight. K2 has the ball in his grasp over the 1-yard line, but first touches the ground in R's end zone. No player of R is in position to catch the punt. **RULING:** R can take the ball at the spot of first touching, his own 1-yard line, or take a touchback since K2 has not possessed the ball until he came to the ground in the end zone.

6.2.6 SITUATION: What is the reason for having an expanded neutral zone during scrimmage kicks and how does it affect the touching of a low kick in that area? **RULING:** The purpose of expanding the neutral zone during a scrimmage kick is to permit normal line play. The neutral zone is expanded up to a maximum of 2 yards behind the defensive line of scrimmage (beyond the neutral zone) to allow offensive linemen to block and drive defensive linemen off the line of scrimmage. Low scrimmage kicks may touch or be touched by players of K or R, and such touching is ignored if the kick has not been beyond the expanded neutral zone. The zone disintegrates immediately when the kick has crossed the expanded zone or when the trajectory is such that it cannot be touched until it comes down. Once the zone disintegrates, touching of the kick by K in flight beyond the neutral zone is kick-catching interference if an R player is in position to catch the ball. If touched by R beyond the neutral zone, it establishes a new series. (2-28-2; 5-1-2f; 6-5-6)

SIMULTANEOUS RECOVERY

6.2.7 SITUATION: Fourth and 3 for K from their own 10-yard line. A scrimmage

kick by K1 is muffed beyond the neutral zone by R1 and rebounds back into K's end zone where it is simultaneously recovered by opposing players. **RULING:** Touchdown for R. If K is in possession in K's end zone at the end of the down, it is a safety. If R is in possession or if there is joint possession, it is a touchdown. The ball is awarded to R when any scrimmage kick is out of bounds between the goal lines, becomes dead inbounds between the goal lines while no player is in possession or becomes dead inbounds anywhere while opponents are in joint possession. Since the kick was muffed beyond the neutral zone and there has been no possession, it is still a kick into K's own end zone. (4-2-2e; 8-2-1b)

KICKS INTO R'S END ZONE – TOUCHBACK

6.3.1 SITUATION A: A scrimmage kick by K1 from R's 45 strikes the ground near R's goal line where K2 leaps high in the air, controls the ball and then lands in R's end zone. **RULING:** Touchback. Even though K2 may have controlled the ball while he was over the field of play, recovery is not completed until he lands inbounds with the ball in his possession. In this situation the ball becomes dead and it is a touchback when the ball breaks the plane of R's goal line. (4-2-2d)

6.3.1 SITUATION B: A scrimmage kick by K1 comes to rest on R's 6-yard line. R1 attempts to recover and advance, but muffs the ball so that it rolls into the end zone where: (a) R2 downs the ball; or (b) R3 recovers and advances out of the end zone; or (c) K2 recovers and downs the ball in the end zone. **RULING:** The ball became dead as soon as it broke the plane of R's goal line. It is a touchback in (a), (b) and (c). The kick had not ended because muffing does not constitute possession, therefore, it is a kick into R's end zone which is an automatic touchback. The covering official should sound the whistle immediately when the ball becomes dead as a result of breaking the goal-line plane. Force is not a factor on kicks going into R's end zone. R will put the ball in play, first and 10, from their 20-yard line. (2-24-2; 8-5-3a)

BLOCKING KICK FROM CROSSBAR

6.3.1 SITUATION C: During a field-goal attempt, R1, who is in the end zone, leaps up and blocks the ball away from the crossbar. **RULING:** Touchback. The touching by R1 in the end zone causes the ball to become dead, unless the ball caroms through the goal, thus scoring a field goal. This is not illegal batting, as the touching caused the kick to fail. (4-2-2d2; 6-3-1b)

FAIR-CATCH SIGNAL DURING KICK

6.5.1 SITUATION A: R1 and R2 both signal for a fair catch and: (a) the punt is short and is caught by R3; or (b) the punt is over the head of R1, and R2 blocks K1 who is attempting to down the ball near the goal line; or (c) R2 muffs the punt which is then muffed by K2 and finally recovered by R1. **RULING:** R3 did not

make a fair catch in (a), but the ball became dead when it was caught. In (b), it is an illegal block because R2 blocked before the kick ended after giving a signal and the penalty, if accepted, will be administered from the post-scrimmage kick spot. In (c), the ball became dead as soon as R1 recovered. (4-2-2g; 6-5-5; 9-3-3)

6.5.1 SITUATION B: K1 attempts an onside kick from his own 40, but instead of causing the ball to strike the ground and bounce, he pops it up into the air. R1 signals for a fair catch while the kick is in flight and catches the ball: (a) before it crosses R's free-kick line; or (b) after it has gone beyond R's free-kick line. **RULING:** R1 has made a fair catch in both (a) and (b). A fair catch is permitted from in or beyond the neutral zone to R's goal line during a free kick. (2-9-1)

6.5.2 SITUATION A: During a scrimmage kick beyond the expanded neutral zone, R1 gives a fair-catch signal. He muffs the kick into the air, where: (a) R1 catches it 5 yards in advance of his muff; or (b) K2 pushes R1 in an attempt to reach the ball; or (c) K3 tackles R1 following the muff, preventing R1 from catching the kick; or (d) R1 is blocked below the waist by K4 and K5 recovers. **RULING:** In (a), R1 has made a fair catch and the ball will be put in play at the spot where the catch was completed. In (b), the contact on R1 by K2 is legal because K may retain possession following the muff by R1. In (c), it is a holding foul for K3 to tackle R1 following the muff, thus preventing him from reaching the ball. The block by K4 is illegal in (d). The fouls in (c) and (d) are fouls during a loose-ball play and the penalty, if accepted, will be administered from the previous spot and the down replayed. (2-3-5b; 6-2-4; 9-3-2)

6.5.2 SITUATION B: K2's punt is high and a strong wind blows it back toward the neutral zone. R1 gives a valid signal while he is beyond the neutral zone. However, the ball comes down: (a) in, or (b) behind the neutral zone and K2 pushes R1 and then catches the kick and advances. **RULING:** Since K may catch or recover a scrimmage kick in or behind the neutral zone and advance, the action in (a) and (b) is legal. Since R may not fair catch in or behind the neutral zone, he may be legally contacted there.

6.5.3 SITUATION: R1 signals for a fair catch of a scrimmage kick by K1. Teammate R2 catches the kick and is tackled immediately by K1 who did or did not have a chance to see the signal. The contact which was not a personal foul occurred before the official sounded his whistle. R2 fumbles when tackled and the ball is recovered by K2. **RULING:** The ball became dead when it was caught by R2. The contact by K1 was not a foul because R2 did not signal for a fair catch. R2 fumbled a dead ball and there could be no recovery by K2. **COMMENT:** Contacting a receiver who did not give a fair-catch signal or contacting a receiver who has given a signal but is contacted where he cannot make a fair catch, is not a foul unless the contact is judged to be a personal foul. The receiver is not afforded special protection in such situations. Members of the kicking team have the responsibility for knowing when the ball is dead. If a kicker could not have

seen a fair-catch signal made by the teammate of the receiver, there is no foul. However, if he could have seen the signal, he does not have license to contact the receiver. (4-2-2g)

CHOICE TO SNAP OR FREE KICK

6.5.4 SITUATION: R1 signals for a fair catch beyond the neutral zone on K's 40. K2 interferes with R1's opportunity to make the catch. R chooses an awarded catch and to put the ball in play with a snap. During the down: (a) A1 gains 15 yards and the coach of B is charged with an unsportsmanlike foul; or (b) B2 commits pass interference; or (c) an inadvertent whistle sounds during A1's forward pass. **RULING:** In (a), the unsportsmanlike foul during the down does not give A another choice to snap or free kick. However in (b), A may snap or free kick following penalty enforcement. In (c), the down is replayed and A has the option to snap or free kick. (10-4-4a)

INTERFERENCE

6.5.6 SITUATION A: K2's punt is partially blocked by R1 in or behind the neutral zone and it then travels beyond the neutral zone. R2 is in position to catch the ball, but it first touches K2's shoulder before hitting the ground where it is recovered by R2. **RULING:** Since R1's touching is ignored, it is kick-catching interference by K2, because R2 was in position to catch the ball.

6.5.6 SITUATION B: K1's punt is coming down over R's 15-yard line and (a) R2 is in position to catch the ball, or (b) all R players have moved away from where the ball will land. In both (a) and (b) K3 catches the ball. **RULING:** In (a), it is kick-catching interference and R has the options of taking the result of the play, the ball at the spot of first touching, an awarded fair catch or of penalizing K 15 yards from the previous spot and replaying the down. If R chooses to take the result of the down, it would be R's ball where K3 caught it. In (b), the play is legal and the ball is dead as soon as K3 catches it. The spot of the catch is also a spot of first touching and R will put the ball in play on that yard line, first and 10.

6.5.6 SITUATION C: K5, running down field under a punt, has the kick strike him on his helmet: (a) R1 is in a position to catch the kick if he so chooses; or (b) no R player is in position to be able to get to the ball and catch it. **RULING:** In (a), K5 has committed kick-catching interference. In (b), there is no foul.

6.5.6 SITUATION D: K1's punt is high but short. R2, from well down field, runs toward the ball to get in position to attempt to catch it. K2 is also moving toward the ball or just standing there when: (a) K2 is contacted by R2; or (b) K2 causes R2 to veer away from the ball but there is no contact by K2. The ball strikes the ground and is recovered by R3. **RULING:** K2 has committed kick-catching interference in both (a) and (b) since K2 did not provide R2 an unmolested opportunity to catch the ball. R may choose an awarded fair catch, the result of the play,

or choose to penalize K 15 yards from the previous spot and have the down replayed.

6.5.6 SITUATION E: While K1's punt is in flight beyond the neutral zone, R2 (a) gives a valid fair catch signal, or (b) does not give a signal. The ball strikes R2 on the shoulder and bounces high into the air. While the loose ball is still airborne, K4 pushes R2 in the chest and K4 catches the ball at that spot. **RULING:** In both cases, the ball is dead when K4 catches it. There is no foul for kick-catching interference since R2's protection ended when the kick was touched.

INVALID SIGNAL

***6.5.7 SITUATION A:** Fourth and 5 for K on its own 9-yard line. K1's punt is very high and very short, but it goes beyond the expanded neutral zone. R1 gives an invalid fair-catch signal at K's 20-yard line and the untouched kick hits the ground and rebounds behind the neutral zone where K1 recovers and is downed at his own 10-yard line. **RULING:** This is a post-scrimmage kick foul. If K accepts the penalty for R's foul, it will be R's ball on K's 25-yard line and first and 10, as the kick ended at K's 10-yard line and the foul was behind the basic spot. (2-16-2h)

6.5.7 SITUATION B: During a scrimmage kick, R1 signals for a fair catch by: (a) extending and holding one arm above his head; or (b) partially extending and waving one hand in front of his face; or (c) fully extending and laterally waving both hands above his head; or (d) extending and laterally waving one arm at full length above his head. **RULING:** The signals in (a), (b) and (c) are invalid. In (d), the signal is valid. Giving an invalid signal is a foul for which the penalty is enforced under the post-scrimmage kick provision. **COMMENT:** When a receiver shades his eyes during a legal kick, he must do so in a manner which is clearly not an invalid fair-catch signal. The responsibility of shading the eyes with a bent arm and not waving it is completely and entirely upon the receiver. (2-9-3; 2-41-6; 6-5-1, 6)

ILLEGAL SIGNAL BY RUNNER

6.5.8 SITUATION A: R1 catches K1's punt and then quickly gives a fair-catch signal after advancing a couple of steps. **RULING:** An illegal fair-catch signal by R1. The spot of the illegal signal is the spot of the foul for enforcement under the all-but-one principle. (2-9-5)

6.5.8 SITUATION B: R2 gives a fair-catch signal just after R1 begins to advance after catching a punt. **RULING:** No foul, as only the runner can give an illegal fair-catch signal. Opponents must continue to play and not be deceived by a player waving an arm after a kick-catching situation. (2-9-5)

Rule **7**

Snapping, Handing and Passing the Ball

SNAP INFRACTION

7.1.3 SITUATION: A's linemen take their positions and snapper A1 has made preliminary adjustments. Prior to the snap A1: (a) tilts the ball to an angle of 90 degrees; or (b) lifts the ball and pushes it forward in order to make a deep snap or; (c) rotates the ball end for end; or (d) removes both hands. **RULING:** Legal in (a). It is a snap infraction in (b), (c) and (d). The covering official will sound his whistle immediately, signifying the ball remains dead. A snap infraction is a dead-ball foul and the penalty of 5 yards is administered from the succeeding spot. (2-40-2; 4-1-6; 7-1-2, 3; 10-4-4b)

ENCROACHMENT

7.1.5 SITUATION: Following the ready-for-play signal, but before A has taken any positions on the line of scrimmage, B1 is either in or beyond the neutral zone facing his teammates while giving defensive signals. **RULING:** Encroachment by B1. (2-8)

7.1.6 SITUATION A: When A comes to the line of scrimmage, the linemen assume their final positions such that: (a) five linemen penetrate the vertical plane through the waistline of the snapper while the head of the sixth penetrates the plane drawn through the waistline of the nearest teammate who is on his line of scrimmage; or (b) one interior lineman has his head penetrating the neutral zone while the other linemen are all penetrating the vertical plane of the snapper's waistline. **RULING:** In (a), it is illegal formation which is a foul simultaneously with the snap. The offended team will be given the option of taking the result of the play or accepting the penalty and replaying the down. In (b), it is encroachment for a player to have any part of his body penetrating the plane of the neutral zone after the ready and the snapper has placed his hand(s) on the ball. This is a dead-ball foul and the ball will not be permitted to become live. (2-8; 2-25-2; 2-32-9; 7-1-5; 7-2-3)

7.1.6 SITUATION B: Snapper A1 is positioned over the ball following the ready signal, but has not yet placed his hand(s) on it. Either: (a) A2; or (b) B1, breaks the plane of the neutral zone. Both players adjust their position and get behind the neutral zone; or (c) A1 has a hand on the ground and then stands erect to call out a blocking assignment. **RULING:** No infraction in either (a), (b) or (c). In (c), the snapper is not restricted as are other linemen after placing a hand on or near the ground. (7-1-7c)

7.1.6 SITUATION C: A1 takes his position over the ball and places both hands

on the ball. The ready-for-play signal has not been given. B1 breaks the plane of the neutral zone. **RULING:** No foul. Encroachment restrictions are not in effect before the ready-for-play signal has been given.

7.1.6 SITUATION D: Following the ready signal, snapper A1 positions over the ball and immediately places his hands on the ball and adjusts it. The rest of the team then take presnap positions. The coach of B realizes his team has only 10 players on the field and he sends B1 into the game. The ball is located at one end of the field so that B1 is on A's side of the neutral zone when he enters the field. He crosses through the neutral zone, but is onside prior to the snap. **RULING:** It is not encroachment for the substitute to cross through the neutral zone. An entering substitute cannot encroach until after he has established himself as a player on his team's side of the neutral zone. If B1 is unable to get onside prior to the snap, it will be a foul for illegal substitution. This foul occurs simultaneously with the snap and if penalized would be administered from the previous spot. Similarly, it is not encroachment when a replaced player crosses the neutral zone in leaving the field. (2-32-15; 3-7-2, 6; 7-1-2; 10-4-2a)

FALSE START/NO FALSE START

7.1.7 SITUATION A: A is on its line of scrimmage with A1 directly and immediately behind the snapper in a position to receive the ball. As the count is started, but before the ball is snapped: (a) A1 steps backward from the line of scrimmage and while so doing he fakes throwing a forward pass. B1 then charges across the neutral zone and contacts A2; or (b) A1 quickly withdraws his hands from under the snapper and goes in motion. Reaction on the part of B2 causes him to charge across the neutral zone and contact A3; or (c) A1 lifts the heel of one foot as a signal to start A2 in motion. **RULING:** False start by A1 in both (a) and (b). These are acts interpreted to cause an opponent to encroach and, therefore, are infractions. It is the intent of the rules to prohibit such acts. Whether or not the action by A1 draws B into the neutral zone should not be the determining factor in ruling a false-start foul. The action by A1 in (c) is legal. (7-1-6b)

7.1.7 SITUATION B: On fourth and four from A's 35-yard line, K comes to the line in a scrimmage formation. After calling a few signals, A1 says "shift." All 11 players then make a movement. Some players move to a new position for a scrimmage-kick formation, while four interior linemen remain in place and move from a hands-on-thighs position to an upright position and finally to a three-point stance. **RULING:** This could be ruled a false start if the covering official(s) determine that it was designed to cause B to encroach. In judging the offensive team's intent, the officials should consider whether players move to a new position, the speed and abruptness of movement, down and distance and if any player pretends to have the ball or otherwise simulate action at the snap with the start of a play. (7-1-7; 7-2-6)

7.1.7 SITUATION C: On third and 10 from A's 40-yard line, all team A players are set. While quarterback A1 is calling signals, defensive back B1, starting from a position eight yards behind his line of scrimmage, runs toward the neutral zone. B1 stops directly in front of tackle A4 but does not enter the neutral zone. In response to B1's charge, A4 (a) does not move, or (b) flinches. **RULING:** No foul in (a). In (b), A4 is guilty of a dead-ball foul for false start. If in the official's judgment the action by B1 was for the purpose of disconcerting or hindering A, it is an unsportsmanlike conduct foul. In this case, the official should sound the whistle before the snap. (7-1-7; 9-5-1d)

7.1.7 SITUATION D: Prior to the snap, A has eight players on the line of scrimmage. A1, who is on the end of the line, shifts and becomes a back. A2, who prior to A1's change of position was an interior lineman, is now on the end of the line. A2 rises from his three-point stance and moves to a new position 5 yards farther out on the line of scrimmage where he again assumes a three-point stance. **RULING:** A legal shift by A2. Restrictions that apply to interior linemen no longer apply to A2 after A1 moved off the line and assumed a position as a back, thus making A2 an end. (2-39)

ILLEGAL FORMATION

7.2.1 SITUATION A: Following a second down play, A89 comes onto the field as a substitute for A93 but A89 stops 5 yards from the sideline as his team is ready to snap the ball. Following the snap, A89 goes down field and catches A1's legal forward pass for a first down. **RULING:** This is an illegal formation and if the penalty is accepted it would be marked off from the previous spot. Depending upon the situation, this could also be illegal participation. (9-6-4d)

***7.2.1 SITUATION B:** With fourth down and 8 from K's 20-yard line and K in scrimmage kick formation, K1 kicks the ball, but at the snap, K had only six players on the line of scrimmage. After the play is over, R1 throws K2 to the ground and swings at him. **RULING:** These fouls would be enforced separately and in order. R will likely decline the penalty for the K foul so that R will get the football, and then R's dead-ball personal foul is then enforced (and R1 is disqualified) with the ball being placed 15 yards behind the end of the run.

LOCKING LEGS

7.2.2 SITUATION: Following the snap on a kick try, the offensive linemen "step down" and interlock feet. **RULING:** Legal. However, prior to the snap only the linemen next to the snapper are permitted to lock legs with the snapper.

POSITION AT THE SNAP

7.2.3 SITUATION A: Following the huddle, after A comes to its line of scrimmage, quarterback A1 is breaking the plane of the waistline of the snapper, and slot back A2 has a part of his body breaking the plane of the waistline of his

nearest teammate who is on the line of scrimmage. **RULING:** This is an illegal formation foul at the snap. While quarterback A1 may be breaking the plane of the waistline of the snapper or nearest teammate legally on the line of scrimmage, it is illegal for any other back to break the plane of the waistline of his nearest teammate who is on the line of scrimmage. (2-32-3)

7.2.3 SITUATION B: At the snap, A1 is in a position which is neither on the line of scrimmage nor clearly in the backfield. A1 is not on the line because neither his head nor his foot is breaking the plane through the waist of the snapper, and he is not a back because he is penetrating the plane through the waist of his nearest teammate, end A2, who is on the line. The position of A1 is inside that of end A2, who is clearly on the line of scrimmage. When the ball is snapped, both A1 and A2 go downfield and A1 catches a pass. **RULING:** The position of A1 is illegal when the ball is snapped. A1 is an ineligible receiver because he was not clearly a back. His advance beyond the neutral zone is illegal and when he touches the pass, it is illegal touching. This is a multiple foul and B has a choice of which penalty to accept. (7-5-6a; 7-5-13)

PLAYER NUMBERING REQUIREMENTS

7.2.5 SITUATION A: Team A comes to its line of scrimmage with: (a) ends 80 and 71, tackles 70 and 81, guards 60 and 61, and center 50; or (b) ends 80 and 81, guards 72 and 75, tackles 62 and 63, and center 50 and one halfback numbered 76. **RULING:** The formations in both (a) and (b) are legal because there are at least five players numbered 50-79 on the offensive line. In (a), a player at tackle wearing 81 and the end wearing 71 are both ineligible receivers; 81 because of his position and 71 because of his number. In (b), number 76, a halfback, is not an eligible receiver because of the number he is wearing. (7-5-6a)

7.2.5 SITUATION B: Team A sets with five players on its line numbered 50-79, while two teammates, both on the same side, are numbered 89 and 41. Number 41 is on the end and 89 is inside and next to him. Number 41 shifts to the backfield and Number 32, on the opposite side of the ball, shifts so he is on that end of the line. A touchdown pass is thrown to Number 89. **RULING:** The touchdown counts. The fact that A lined up with a player wearing an eligible receiver's number in the interior line does not eliminate the possibility of this player being eligible to receive a pass following a shift. (7-5-6a)

***7.2.5 SITUATION C:** Substitute A1 comes in to replace A2. Both are wearing Number 88. **RULING:** No violation unless both participate at the same time. (1-4-3; 7-2-5c)

NUMBERING EXCEPTION

***7.2.5 SITUATION D:** Team A sets on fourth down in a scrimmage-kick formation with Number 79 in the deep position as the potential kicker. Number 33 is positioned as an interior lineman between the ends as an exception to the num-

bering requirement. A shifts and Number 33 assumes a position on the end of the line. Number 81 is on the other end of the line and Number 80, who started on the end, is now an interior lineman. Number 79 has exchanged positions with back Number 30. Who are the eligible receivers? **RULING:** Number 81 and all backs numbered 1 through 49 or 82 through 99. Number 33 remains ineligible and Number 79 is ineligible even though he is a back. **COMMENT:** When A is in a scrimmage-kick formation, they do not have to kick and they may kick when they are not in this formation. (2-14-2; 7-2-5b Exceptions)

***7.2.5 SITUATION E:** It is fourth and 6 for A from its own 40-yard line. A initially sets in a scrimmage-kick formation with Number 83 as an interior lineman and four other linemen numbered 50-79. Prior to the snap, B1 encroaches. The penalty is administered leaving A only 1 yard to go for a first down. A now lines up with Number 83 on the end of the line and through substitution has five interior linemen numbered 50-79. Number 83 goes downfield and catches a touch-down pass. **RULING:** A legal play. The dead-ball encroachment foul allowed A to cancel the use of the numbering exception and to use Number 83 as an eligible receiver. The numbering exception is canceled, or must be renewed, following a dead-ball foul, a charged time-out or TV/radio time-out, the end of a period or an official's time-out. **COMMENT:** If a place kick is used for a try, it is a scrimmage kick and the numbering exception may be used. (7-2-5b Exceptions)

ILLEGAL SHIFT

7.2.6 SITUATION A: A comes to its line of scrimmage with the quarterback A1 standing behind the snapper. Upon signal, A2 goes in motion and then A1 assumes his final position under the snapper. **RULING:** When the ball is snapped, it will be an illegal shift because A2 did not reset for one second along with the other A players after A1 shifted. Motion cannot be started legally until all 11 players of A have been set simultaneously for at least one second. (2-39)

7.2.6 SITUATION B: Backs A1 and A2 simultaneously move to new backfield positions prior to the snap. In less than one second after both are stationary: (a) A3 goes in motion and is in motion at the snap; or (b) the ball is snapped. **RULING:** Illegal shift in both (a) and (b). Following a huddle or a shift, all 11 players of A must come to a complete stop and must remain stationary simultaneously for at least one second before the snap or before a player goes in motion. (2-39)

7.2.6 SITUATION C: After A has been set for more than one second, back A1 goes in motion. While A1 is in motion, back A2 takes one step forward and then resets. A1 is still in motion when the ball is snapped two seconds after A2 reset. **RULING:** Illegal shift. A2's movement was a shift and the failure of the entire team to set for at least one second after the shift and before the snap is a foul at the snap. (2-39)

ILLEGAL MOTION, SHIFT

7.2.7 SITUATION: The quarterback by voice command has signaled his teammates to assume a set position while he is standing upright behind the center. The quarterback steps forward and places his hands under the center to receive the snap: (a) at the instant the snap is made; or (b) which is made after he is motionless, but prior to one second having elapsed; or (c) which is made after he is motionless for one second; or (d) which is made after he is motionless for one second, but while he is stepping backward with one foot as the snap is made.

RULING: In (a), it is illegal motion. In (b), it is an illegal shift. In (c), it is legal. In (d), it is legal unless a teammate is also in motion at the snap. **COMMENT:** If the quarterback drops his hands under the snapper without stepping forward, it is a shift and not motion. (2-39; 7-2-6)

PLANNED LOOSE BALL

***7.2.8 SITUATION:** Between downs, quarterback A1 informs the referee via a “prearranged” confidential signal that during the next down A will run its trick play involving a planned loose ball. (a) Snapper A2 does not release the ball and guard A3 takes it and begins to advance; or (b) A1 takes the snap and places the ball on the ground after which guard A3, who has legally turned and faced his own goal line, scoops it up and advances; or (c) A1 takes the snap and hands the ball to guard A3, who has legally turned to face his own goal line. **RULING:** In (a), it is a snap-infraction, dead-ball foul whether or not the referee was informed. In (b), it is an illegal planned loose ball play even though the referee was notified (7-2-8). In (c), it is a legal play. (7-2-4) **COMMENT:** In all cases, the referee should inform A1 immediately that a planned loose ball play is not legal and thus attempt to prevent a foul.

ILLEGAL HANDING

7.3.2 SITUATION: Quarterback A1 takes the snap and hands the ball forward to back A2. The handing is done: (a) behind; or (b) in; or (c) beyond the neutral zone. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (b), but a foul in (c). **COMMENT:** The position of the ball determines whether it is behind, in or beyond the neutral zone. If the entire ball is beyond the neutral zone when it is released, it is forward handing. (2-19-2,3)

JOINT POSSESSION OF PASS, KICK OR FUMBLE

7.4.3 SITUATION: An offensive and defensive player simultaneously gain possession of a live ball which is a: (a) legal forward pass and both players are touching inbounds; or (b) scrimmage kick muffed by R beyond the neutral zone; or (c) fumble by A1 on a running play. **RULING:** The down is ended in each situation. In (a), complete pass and the ball belongs to A at the spot of completion. In (b), the

ball belongs to R at the spot of recovery, and in (c), the ball belongs to A at the spot of recovery. (6-2-6; 7-5-4)

FORWARD PASS – LEGAL/ILLEGAL

NOTE: With the present catch definition, there can be confusion concerning interceptions of a pass or fumble, catching or recovering a kick and recovering a backward pass or fumble. To make a catch, recovery or interception, the player must first come down inbounds or be prevented from returning to the ground inbounds by being contacted by an opponent in such a way that the ball will become dead because forward progress has been stopped. To make a catch, a player must return to the ground inbounds or be contacted by an opponent preventing him from coming down inbounds. To make an interception, the player must make a catch, hence he must return inbounds. To make a recovery, the same must be true.

7.5.1 SITUATION: Quarterback A1 runs wide and while near the neutral zone, decides to throw a forward pass. As A1 releases the ball: (a) his foremost foot is touching the ground in the neutral zone, or (b) his foremost foot is breaking the plane of B's side of the neutral zone. **RULING:** In (a), it is a legal forward pass. In (b), it is an illegal forward pass because the location of the passer's foremost foot was beyond the neutral zone. (7-5-2b)

7.5.2 SITUATION A: Quarterback A1 drops back to pass, but is unable to find a receiver and: (a) throws the ball to the ground; or (b) throws the ball to the ground in an area occupied by only defensive players; or (c) deliberately throws the ball at the legs of onrushing defensive linemen. **RULING:** An illegal forward pass in (a), (b) and (c). Penalize A 5 yards from where the run ended and count the down in each situation. (7-5-2b,c,d)

7.5.2 SITUATION B: Quarterback A1 is in position for a direct hand-to-hand snap. (a) A1 muffs the snap, but is able to take the ball from the ground and spike it forward; or (b) A1 receives the snap, but his spike attempt hits snapper A2's leg and ricochets into the air. A1 catches the ball and immediately spikes it forward. **RULING:** An illegal forward pass in both (a) and (b). Once the ball touches the ground, a player or a spike attempt is unsuccessful, it may not be grounded legally thereafter using this exception. In order to be a "direct snap" and therefore meet the allowance within the exception, the ball must go immediately from the snapper to the person in position to take the hand-to-hand snap without being muffed, fumbled or otherwise mishandled.

7.5.2 SITUATION C: Quarterback A1 drops back to pass and while under a good defensive rush, he throws the ball forward: (a) at the feet of two onrushing defensive linemen; or (b) 15 yards behind A3 who has run a deep post pattern; or (c) 5 to 10 feet over the head of eligible A3 who lined up near a sideline. **RULING:** Illegal forward pass in (a). In (b) and (c), the referee will have to judge whether the pass was intentionally thrown incomplete or whether A1 was simply unable to throw the ball close to A3. **COMMENT:** Some factors to look for in making an

intentional-grounding decision are absence of eligible offensive receivers in the area and the “dumping” to avoid loss of distance. The ability and skill of the passer and the pressure of the defense are also factors to consider. (7-5-2d)

7.5.2 SITUATION D: Runner A1 advances 5 yards beyond the neutral zone to B’s 3-yard line where he is tackled. As he is going down, A1 simulates a fumble by tossing the ball forward into the end zone where A2 downs it. **RULING:** Illegal forward pass by A1. The penalty is 5 yards from the spot of the pass, plus loss of down. If A1 is contacted after releasing the ball, it is not roughing the passer since he lost that protection when he threw the pass from beyond the neutral zone. (9-4-3)

7.5.2 SITUATION E: A pass from A1 is possessed by A2 while he is in the air above B’s end zone. A2 loses control when he is contacted by B1 while in the air. The ball: (a) falls to the ground; or (b) is caught by eligible A3 in B’s end zone; or (c) is intercepted and downed by B2 in the end zone. **RULING:** In (a), the pass is incomplete. In (b), it is a touchdown and in (c), it is a touchback. (8-2-1b; 8-5-3c)

7.5.2 SITUATION F: B1 attempts to intercept a pass while in the air and: (a) the ball touches one hand and then deflects to the other without securing possession, after which B1 lands with his first step inbounds and second out of bounds; or (b) deflects the ball into the air, but is able to catch it after he comes down inbounds; or (c) is juggling the ball as he takes two steps inbounds and then out of bounds. **RULING:** Interception in (b), but not in (a) and (c).

7.5.2 SITUATION G: A passed or fumbled ball is near a sideline. B1 gets the ball in his hands while his foot is on the sideline. **RULING:** The ball becomes dead when touched. Since touching precedes player possession, there is no “catch” or “recovery.” (2-36-2)

7.5.2 SITUATION H: B1 leaps in the air over his 2-yard line and has A’s pass in his grasp. He returns to the ground in his end zone inbounds. **RULING:** B1’s interception was not completed until he returned to the ground inbounds. He now possesses a live ball in his own end zone and may attempt to run it out or down it in the end zone for a touchback. Momentum is not involved.

7.5.2 SITUATION I: B1 leaps in the air over his 2-yard line and has A’s pass in his grasp. He returns to the ground on his 1-yard line and his momentum carries him back into his end zone where he is downed. **RULING:** Since B’s interception was made in the field of play and his momentum carried him into his end zone where he is downed, the momentum exception is in effect and the spot of the interception, B’s 1-yard line, is the spot from which B will start its series.

7.5.2 SITUATION J: A8, in B’s end zone, leaps in the air to catch a pass and is contacted by B2 forcing A8 to come down inbounds on B’s 1-yard line where he is downed. **RULING:** Touchdown, since A8’s forward progress was stopped over B’s end zone by B2’s contact. Even though the catch was not made until A8 came down inbounds, his forward progress was stopped by B2’s contact resulting in A possessing the live ball in its opponent’s end zone, hence, a touchdown.

7.5.2 SITUATION K: A pass from A1 is thrown near the intersection of the sideline and the goal line. A2, running toward the goal line, leaps and possesses the pass at the 3-yard line and is forcibly: (a) contacted from the front by B1 so that A2 contacts the ground out of bounds opposite B's 4-yard line; or (b) contacted from the side by B1 and A2 first contacts the ground out of bounds opposite the 3-yard line; or (c) tackled from behind by B1 so that first contact with the ground by A2 is out of bounds 1 yard beyond the goal line; or (d) tackled from behind by B1 so that A2 first contacts the ground in the end zone. **RULING:** Completed pass in both (a) and (b). In (a) and (b), the contact by B1 changed the direction of A2 and he is given forward progress. It is an incomplete pass in (c), but touchdown in (d). In (c) and (d), the added force in the general direction the player was moving, is not considered a factor affecting his spot of landing. Therefore, when A2 landed out of bounds in (c), the pass was incomplete. Landing in B's end zone in (d) results in a touchdown. (2-15-1, 2; 8-2-1)

7.5.2 SITUATION L: A1 throws a legal forward pass which is tipped by B1 behind the expanded neutral zone and A1 catches the pass and then throws a second pass which is completed to A8. **RULING:** Illegal forward pass. (7-5-2e)

7.5.2 SITUATION M: A1 throws a legal forward pass to A5 who is behind the line of scrimmage and who in turn throws another forward pass to A11 who advances the ball for a first down. **RULING:** The second forward pass is illegal. (7-5-2e)

FOULS PRIOR TO "SPIKE"

7.5.2 SITUATION N: In the last few seconds of a half, A1 completes a pass to A2 at B's 20-yard line. The ball is properly spotted and the referee marks it ready for play and signals the clock to start. In the rush and confusion to stop the clock, A's snapper and quarterback A1 are the only A players in legal position when the ball is snapped and legally "spiked" by A1. A foul for illegal formation occurs at the snap. **RULING:** The "spike" is legal. Since the spike is legal, the only applicable foul is for illegal formation. The reason for the clock stoppage was the incomplete forward pass; therefore, the clock shall start on the snap. **COMMENT:** The determination by the referee as to whether or not the act was intended to illegally conserve time must be applied using Rule 3-4-6. (7-5-2 Exception)

SIMULTANEOUS CATCH

7.5.4 SITUATION: Airborne A1 and B1 simultaneously gain possession of a legal forward pass near the goal line and return to the ground where: (a) they alight in the field of play inbounds; or (b) they alight in the end zone with the ball; or (c) A1 lands in the end zone and B1 in the field of play inbounds; (d) B1 comes down in the end zone and A1 lands in the field of play; or (e) A1 lands in the end zone and B1 lands out of bounds. **RULING:** In (a), the ball is dead and belongs to A at the yard line through the foremost point of the ball when A1 and B1 con-

tacted the ground inbounds. It is a touchdown in (b). In (c) and (d), the ball becomes dead and the pass is complete at the yard line through the foremost point of the ball when the players contacted the ground inbounds. If the ball has penetrated the plane of the goal line in either (c) or (d), it is a touchdown. In (e) incomplete pass. **COMMENT:** In order for there to be a simultaneous catch, opposing players must have simultaneous joint possession, and both must be in contact with the ground inbounds. The players' contact with the ground does not have to be exactly simultaneous. If A1 and B1 jointly possess a forward pass while airborne and both land inbounds, it is a completed pass, the ball is dead at that point and belongs to A. If there is simultaneous recovery of a fumble, the ball becomes dead and belongs to the team which last had possession. If there is simultaneous recovery of a free kick or scrimmage kick, the ball becomes dead and belongs to the receiving team. (4-2-2c; 7-5-4; 8-2-1)

RESTRICTIONS END

7.5.6 SITUATION: Quarterback A1 drops back and throws a forward pass toward the sideline to A2 who is behind the neutral zone. A2 then throws a forward pass to A3 15 yards downfield. (a) B1 blocks A2 behind the line prior to A2 touching the ball; or (b) B1 tackles A2 prior to A2 touching the pass; or (c) B1 pushes A3 prior to A3 touching the pass, and B1 intercepts. **RULING:** Legal block in (a) since interference restrictions for B do not apply to a forward pass that does not cross the neutral zone. In (b), it is a holding foul by B1. Legal contact in (c) since there are no interference restrictions on an illegal forward pass. It should be noted that A2 has also committed a foul for an illegal forward pass.

7.5.7 SITUATION A: A1 throws a screen pass behind the neutral zone. The pass is touched in or behind the neutral zone by B1 and continues in flight beyond the neutral zone: (a) A2 has gone downfield and blocks B2 before the pass is touched; or (b) ineligible A2 is downfield beyond the neutral zone before A1's pass is in flight. **RULING:** Legal in both (a) and (b) as B1 touched the pass in or behind the neutral zone. **COMMENT:** The key to whether the action in (a) or (b) is legal is determined by the fact that the pass was touched by B in or behind the neutral zone, even though it went beyond the neutral zone. In both (a) and (b) A2's being downfield and blocking is not restricted because the pass was touched by B in or behind the neutral zone. Therefore, A2 is not an ineligible downfield illegally.

7.5.7 SITUATION B: A1 drops back and throws a screen pass to flanker A2 who is behind the neutral zone. B2 has come across the line and deflects the pass so that its flight is altered and the pass goes beyond the neutral zone. Ineligible A8 has gone beyond the expanded neutral zone before the pass is released. **RULING:** Since B has touched the forward pass in or behind the neutral zone A8 is not downfield illegally.

7.5.7 SITUATION C: A1 throws a pass that is touched behind the neutral zone by B7. The pass touches ineligible A2 beyond the neutral zone and falls incomplete. **RULING:** Illegal touching has not occurred since B touched the ball in or behind the neutral zone.

7.5.8 SITUATION: A81 goes downfield and pushes off B22 (pushes him away from A81 to help him make his cut) and cuts toward the sideline and catches A1's pass. A81's push occurred prior to B4 tipping the pass. **RULING:** This contact can be ruled interference as restrictions for Team A begin at the snap.

***7.5.9 SITUATION:** On second down, quarterback A1 drops back and throws an underhand shovel pass forward to back A2 who is behind the neutral zone. A2 throws the ball back to A1. A1 then throws the ball forward beyond the neutral zone to A3. B1 blocks A3 away from the ball and intercepts A1's pass. **RULING:** Legal contact by B1 and an illegal forward pass by A1. Pass interference restrictions for B players ended when the shovel pass was touched. B will likely decline the penalty and keep the ball. If the foul for illegal forward pass is accepted, it is 5 yards and a loss of down from the spot of the pass, but A retains the ball.

PASS INTERFERENCE

7.5.10 SITUATION A: During a forward-pass play in which the ball crosses the neutral zone, A1, an ineligible receiver, is illegally downfield and: (a) B1 illegally contacts him with an elbow; or (b) A1 blocks B1. **RULING:** In (a), the personal foul by B1 and A1's foul for being downfield combine to make a double foul and the down will be replayed. The contact by B1 is not defensive pass interference because A1 was an ineligible receiver. Defensive pass interference may occur only against eligible receivers. Had there been no contact and had ineligible A1 touched such a pass, the result would have been illegal touching. In (b), it is a multiple foul for an ineligible illegally downfield and also offensive pass interference. (7-5-6a; 7-5-13; 10-2-1,3)

7.5.10 SITUATION B: Eligible receiver A1 blocks an opponent 10 yards downfield while the pass is in flight. The pass is completed to A2 who is: (a) beyond the neutral zone; or (b) behind the neutral zone when he catches the ball. When the covering official observes the block by A1 during a forward pass, he immediately drops a flag to indicate an infraction. **RULING:** It is a foul for pass interference in (a), and a legal block in (b). It was proper for the covering official downfield in (b) to indicate a possible infraction because he had no way of knowing whether the pass was beyond the neutral zone. (7-5-7)

7.5.10 SITUATION C: A1 or B1 is in a position to catch or intercept a forward pass beyond the neutral zone. An opponent, who is in the vicinity, turns his back to the ball. The opponent directs his attention to A1 or B1 and waves his arms to block the vision of the potential receiver or interceptor. **RULING:** Hindering an opponent's vision without making an attempt to catch, intercept or bat the ball, is

pass interference even though no contact was made.

7.5.10 SITUATION D: B3 gets in the path of a receiver, A4, without making contact. B3's presence results in either: (a) A4 slowing down to avoid contact or, (b) A4 initiating contact in an effort to reach the ball. **RULING:** No foul in (a), but in (b) a foul by A4 for offensive pass interference. (7-5-10a)

INTERFERENCE – INELIGIBLE DOWNFIELD

7.5.10 SITUATION E: A1 throws a screen pass behind the neutral zone. The pass is touched by B1 and continues in flight beyond the neutral zone: (a) A2 has gone downfield and blocks B2 before the pass is touched; or (b) ineligible A3 is downfield beyond the neutral zone before A1's pass is in flight. **RULING:** Legal in both (a) and (b) because B1 touched the pass in or behind the neutral zone. (2-31-3; 7-5-6b,12)

7.5.11 SITUATION A: A11 is running a deep post pattern and B11 (a) contacts A11 knocking him off his intended path or (b) grabs A11's jersey. In both situations, the pass has already crossed the neutral zone and the pass is clearly away from the intended receiver. **RULING:** In (a) there is no foul for pass interference, and (b) there is a foul for illegal holding.

7.5.11 SITUATION B: A11 runs straight up the field and after the ball has left the passer's hand, B9 illegally blocks A11 and throws him off his pattern. The pass is completed to A10 who was clearly on the opposite side of the field. **RULING:** There is no pass interference call on B9; however, a flag should have been dropped for the illegal block.

7.5.12 SITUATION A: At the snap, interior lineman A1 moves about 3 yards downfield and finding no one to block, retreats behind the neutral zone and blocks for A2 who eventually throws a forward pass which crosses the neutral zone. **RULING:** A1 is an ineligible illegally downfield. The prohibition against ineligibles downfield for A starts at the snap, and the fact A1 was no longer downfield when the pass was thrown has no bearing on the ruling.

7.5.12 SITUATION B: Before A1 throws a pass beyond the neutral zone, A2 contacts lineman B1 on his line and drives him back 4 yards. **RULING:** Offensive pass interference by A2 because he has driven B1 beyond the expanded neutral zone. (2-28-2)

ILLEGAL TOUCHING

7.5.13 SITUATION A: Ineligible receiver A2 is behind, in or beyond his neutral zone when a forward pass by A1: (a) accidentally strikes him in the back; or (b) is muffed by him; or (c) is caught by him. **RULING:** In (a), there is no infraction, but in (b) and (c), it is illegal touching. The acts in both (b) and (c) are intentional and not accidental as in (a). Although ineligible downfield could also be called, the loss of down provision for illegal touching will see that penalty most often applied.

LINEMAN BECOMES ELIGIBLE

7.5.13 SITUATION B: A1's forward pass is deflected by B1 and then caught by interior lineman A2 behind the neutral zone. **RULING:** No foul has occurred as A2 became an eligible receiver after B1 touched the pass.

Rule **8** *Scoring Plays and Touchback*

TOUCHDOWN

***8.2.2 SITUATION A:** During (a) A9's run for a touchdown, or (b) K1's field goal, B2 holds A1. **RULING:** In (a), A will likely keep the score and may choose to enforce the penalty on the try or enforce the penalty on the subsequent kickoff. In (b), K may keep the points and have the penalty enforced from the succeeding spot, or have the penalty enforced from the previous spot and replay the down. (8-4-3)

8.2.2 SITUATION B: On the last timed down of the second period, Team A: (a) scores a field goal or (b) scores a touchdown. In both cases, the opponents of the scoring team commit a live-ball foul. **RULING:** In (a), the offended team has the option to keep the score, with the penalty assessed on the second half kick-off as this is the succeeding spot. In (b), the offended team has the option to keep the score, with penalty assessment on either the try or on the second half kickoff as this would be the subsequent kickoff.

***8.2.2 SITUATION C:** On the last timed down of the fourth period, the opponents of Team A foul on a play where Team A: (a) scores a touchdown that leaves Team A trailing by one point, (b) scores a field goal which ties the game, or (c) scores a touchdown that leaves team A trailing by one point and the opponents also foul on the try. **RULING:** In (a), Team A has the option to keep the score, with the penalty assessed on the try. The penalty cannot be assessed on the first play of overtime as there is no subsequent kickoff. In (b), Team A has the option to keep the score, with penalty assessment on the first play of overtime as the first play of overtime is the succeeding spot. In (c), Team A may only have the penalty for the opponent foul on the scoring play enforced on the try but cannot carry over the penalty to overtime; however, the foul by the opponent during the try could be enforced on the first play of overtime at Team A's choice.

***8.2.2 SITUATION D:** A1 scores a touchdown. After the score, B commits an (a) deadball, (b) unsportsmanlike or (c) nonplayer foul prior to the initial ready for play on the try. **RULING:** In (a), (b) or (c), Team A may elect to enforce the foul at the succeeding spot or on the subsequent kickoff.

***8.2.2 SITUATION E:** Prior to the ball being thrown during a play in which A1 catches a touchdown pass and advances for a touchdown, B1 holds A2 to prevent him from going out for a pass on the side away from the play. When given

options, A elects to enforce the penalty for the defensive holding foul on the subsequent kickoff. During the successful two-point try, B1 is guilty of holding A1. Does A have the option of having the 10-yard penalty added on to the previous 10-yard penalty on the subsequent kickoff? **RULING:** Yes. The fouls did not occur during the same down, so these are not considered multiple fouls and, therefore, they may both be enforced on the subsequent kickoff. (8-3-5b; 10-2-4)

***8.2.2 SITUATION F:** During a touchdown run by A1, B1 holds. During the successful kick try, there is a foul by B2. **RULING:** If A accepts the penalty for B's holding foul, A may accept the score and attempt the try from the 1½-yard line or accept the score and have the penalty enforced on the subsequent kickoff. For a foul on the try, A may accept and replay the try from the ¾-yard line or accept the 1-point try and enforce the penalty for B's try foul on the subsequent kickoff. The captain of A may choose to have both penalties enforced on the subsequent kickoff.

***8.2.2 SITUATION G:** Ball carrier A10 dives into the pylon at the intersection of the goal line and sidelines and the ball breaks the plane of the goal line. **RULING:** Touchdown. Assuming the pylon was placed properly, the ball broke the plane of the goal line prior to the touching of the pylon.

TRY

8.3.1 SITUATION: A has a huge lead and scores another touchdown in the third period, and the captain of A informs the referee that his team does not wish to attempt the try. **RULING:** There is no choice. A shall attempt a try, or at least snap the ball.

8.3.2 SITUATION A: Following a penalty, the try is from B's 8. A1 advances to B's 4 and fumbles. The fumble rolls into the end zone where B1 intentionally bats or kicks the ball across the end line. **RULING:** The measurement for the penalty for B1's foul is from B's 4 where A1's run ended. The new try is from the 2-yard line anywhere between the inbounds lines. (9-7-1,2; 10-3-2, 3; 10-4-3)

8.3.2 SITUATION B: During a try by place-kick, the kick by K1 is blocked by R1 and recovered by K2, who advances across R's goal line. **RULING:** The try is unsuccessful. The try and down ended when the attempted place kick was blocked and it was obvious the kick would not score. The covering official should sound his whistle immediately when it is apparent the kick will not score. (4-2-2i)

8.3.2 SITUATION C: During a try, A1 passes complete to A2 in the end zone and: (a) ineligible A3 was illegally beyond the neutral zone; or (b) A4 interfered with B1; or (c) B2 interfered with A2. **RULING:** In (a), if the 5-yard penalty is accepted, the try will be repeated. In (b), the loss of down foul by A4 dictates that no points are scored, and there is no replay. In (c), A undoubtedly will accept the result of the play and enforce the penalty from the succeeding spot. (7-5-10 Penalty; 7-5-12 Penalty; 8-3-4, 5; 10-5-4)

8.3.3 SITUATION: During a try, a fumble by A1 is nearly at rest on the 3-yard line when a muff by B1 is judged to be a new force causing the ball to go into B's end zone where B2 recovers and: (a) downs the ball in the end zone; or (b) advances to his 10-yard line. **RULING:** The try ends and the ball becomes dead when B2 recovers. In any ordinary down, such a dead ball in the end zone would be a safety, therefore, one point is scored for A in both (a) and (b). B cannot score during a try down. (4-2-2i; 8-1; 8-5-2b)

8.3.5 SITUATION A: During a kick try: (a) B1 holds and the try is successful; or (b) A1 holds and the try is successful; or (c) B1 roughs the kicker/holder and the try is unsuccessful. **RULING:** In (a), A may accept the score and have the penalty enforced from the succeeding spot or enforce it from the previous spot and replay the down. In (b), B undoubtedly will accept the penalty and replay. In (c), A obviously would accept the penalty and replay. (8-3-7; 10-5-2)

8.3.5 SITUATION B: During a successful two-point try: (a) B1 roughs the passer; or (b) B2 holds tight end A8. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), A may accept the score and have the penalty assessed from the succeeding spot.

8.3.5 SITUATION C: During a successful two-point try, B1 is flagged for pass interference against A1. After the untimed down is over, A1 taunts B1. **RULING:** A may accept the score and have the penalty enforced at the succeeding spot. However, B may accept the penalty for the dead ball foul by A, and have 15 yards marked off from the spot where the ball is placed after enforcement of B's penalty. The ball would then be free-kicked from K's 40-yard line.

FIELD GOAL

8.4.1 SITUATION A: The field-goal attempt: (a) goes directly over an upright; or (b) is clearly over the crossbar between the uprights. In (a) and (b), the ball is blown back by the wind so that it drops into B's end zone. **RULING:** In (a), it is an unsuccessful attempt because the ball did not penetrate the plane of the goal between the inside of the uprights extended. It is a legal field goal in (b) and it doesn't matter if the ball comes back above or below the crossbar. (8-4-1c)

8.4.1 SITUATION B: K has the ball on R's 40-yard line for a free kick. The ball is in this position following: (a) a fair catch; or (b) an awarded fair catch; or (c) a safety followed by a couple of dead-ball penalties. In all three cases, K1 place kicks the ball between the uprights and over the crossbar. **RULING:** Field goal in (a) and (b), and touchback in (c). (8-4-1, 2; 8-5-3a1)

8.4.3 SITUATION: With fourth and 5 from B's 18, K1's field-goal attempt is successful. B1 roughs the kicker/holder. **RULING:** K may accept the result of the play (3 points) and have the penalty enforced from the succeeding spot, or accept the penalty. If the penalty is accepted and K retains possession, it will be first and goal from R's 9-yard line. (9-4-4; 10-5-1f)

FORCE, NEW FORCE, SAFETY, TOUCHBACK, TOUCHDOWN

8.5.1 SITUATION A: R1 returns the second half kickoff to K's 10 and fumbles: (a) the ball rolls into K's end zone; or (b) K1 attempts to recover and forces the ball into his own end zone. In both cases, the ball is in K's end zone and no player of either team attempts to recover. The referee, after waiting a few seconds, sounds his whistle. **RULING:** It is a touchdown for R both in (a) and (b) as the fumbling team retains possession. (8-1-2c; 8-5-2b)

8.5.1 SITUATION B: It is first down and 10 on A's 12. A fumble by A1 is still rolling slowly on A's 4-yard line. During an attempt to recover the ball, A2 pushes B1 into the ball which provides new force causing the ball to roll across the goal line where it is recovered by: (a) A3 who is downed there; or (b) A4 who advances to A's 15; or (c) B2. **RULING:** A2 provided a new force when he pushed B1 into the ball causing the ball to go across his goal line. Safety in (a). In (b), it is A's ball on the 15 and the next down is second and 7. In (c), it is a touchdown. (2-13-1; 7-4-2; 8-5-2b)

8.5.1 SITUATION C: A scrimmage kick by K1 from his own end zone is muffed in flight beyond the neutral zone by R1 and rebounds into the end zone where it is recovered by K2. The ball becomes dead in the end zone when K2 is tackled there. **RULING:** This is a safety because the force which put the ball into the end zone was still the kick by K1. R will be awarded 2 points and K will free kick from K's 20-yard line. (8-5-2b)

8.5.1 SITUATION D: It is first down and 10 on A's 3. Runner A1 fumbles on his 2-yard line. B1 intentionally kicks the loose ball which is: (a) on A's 2; or (b) in the end zone. The ball then goes out of bounds behind the goal line. **RULING:** Undoubtedly, Team A will decline the penalty in (a) and take the touchback. A will accept the penalty in (b), because declining it would give B a safety. (8-5-2b, 3c; 9-7-1)

8.5.1 SITUATION E: A1's forward pass is intercepted in B's end zone by B1 who attempts to advance, but is downed there. B2 clips at B's 3: (a) during B1's run, or (b) after B1 is downed. **RULING:** It is a touchback in both (a) and (b) and the basic spot is the succeeding spot. In (a), it is first and 10 for B from B's 1½-yard line. In (b), the dead-ball foul will be penalized from B's 20 resulting in first and 10 from B's 10-yard line. (8-5-3d; 10-4-4d)

8.5.2 SITUATION A: R1 makes an over-the-shoulder catch of a scrimmage kick on his own 2-yard line, running full speed in the direction of his own goal line. His momentum carries him into the end zone with the ball. **RULING:** Since the momentum of R1 carried him into his own end zone, if the ball becomes dead in his possession in the end zone, it will be R's ball at the spot of the catch. This also would be true if the ball went out of bounds behind the goal line after R1's momentum carried him there and he was last in possession of the ball. (8-5-2a Exception)

8.5.2 SITUATION B: With fourth and 3 from his own 10-yard line, the scrimmage kick by K1 is blocked so that it rebounds into K's end zone and: (a) is muffed out of bounds in the end zone by either K or R; or (b) is simultaneously recovered in the end zone by K2 and R1. **RULING:** In (a), it is a safety. R will be awarded 2 points and K will put the ball in play by a free kick from its 20-yard line. It is a touchdown for R in (b). (8-2-1b; 8-5-1; 8-5-2b; 2-36-2)

8.5.2 SITUATION C: K1's punt is blocked on K's 5-yard line and the ball is slowly rolling near the goal line. R1 attempts to recover and just barely touches the ball. The ball then rolls into the end zone where K2 falls on it. **RULING:** The covering official will have to judge whether or not a new force resulted from R1's touch. The official must decide whether the original force was such that the ball could have gone into the end zone regardless of the muff. If the official has doubt, he will rule that the force was supplied by the kick, thus resulting in a safety. If the official rules R1 supplied the force, it is a touchback. (8-5-2b)

8.5.2 SITUATION D: Fourth and 15 for A from its own 8-yard line. A1 is in punt formation and receives the snap in his end zone, but fumbles the ball. A1 quickly recovers and throws a forward pass to ineligible A2, who is also in the end zone. A2 muffs the ball and it falls incomplete. **RULING:** If B accepts the penalty for A2's illegal touching, it results in a safety. If B declines the penalty for the foul by A2, the result is B's ball first and goal from A's 8-yard line. (5-1-3c; 7-5-13 Penalty; 8-5-2c; 10-5-6)

8.5.2 SITUATION E: B1 intercepts a pass on B's 4-yard line with his momentum taking him directly toward his goal line: (a) B1 fumbles on the 1-yard line, or (b) B1 is contacted by A2 and the ball comes loose on the 2-yard line. In both cases B2 recovers the ball in B's end zone and is downed there. **RULING:** It is a safety in both (a) and (b). Once B1 gained possession in the field of play, he is responsible for the fumble which is the force which put the ball into the end zone. Had B1 not fumbled, the momentum exception would have been in effect.

8.5.2 SITUATION F: B1 intercepts on his own 4-yard line and his momentum takes him into B's end zone. (a) B1 advances out of the end zone and runs to his own 35-yard line; or (b) B1 runs out of the end zone then circles back into it and in both cases is downed there; or (c) B1 is hit and fumbles and A1 falls on the loose ball in the end zone; or (d) B2 holds A1 in the end zone as B1 is downed there. **RULING:** Legal advance in (a). In (b), it is a safety. Once B1 advances out of the end zone as in (a) or (b), the exception is canceled and action thereafter dictates the result of the play. Touchdown for A in (c). In (d), the foul by B2 occurred in the end zone behind the basic spot resulting in a safety. (7-5-4; 8-1-2; 8-5-2a Exception; 10-4-3; 10-6)

8.5.2 SITUATION G: B1, while in full stride at B's 2-yard line (a) intercepts a backward pass; (b) intercepts a fumble; or (c) recovers a grounded fumble or backward pass and his momentum carries him into his end zone where he is

downed. **RULING:** In (a),(b) and (c) the ball would belong to B at the spot where the backward pass or fumble was intercepted or recovered as the momentum exception applies.

***8.5.2 SITUATION H:** R1, while in full stride at his 2-yard line (a) catches punt over his shoulder; or (b) recovers a grounded punt. His momentum carries him into his end zone where he is downed. **RULING:** In (a) and (b) the ball would belong to R at the spot where the punt was caught or recovered as the momentum exception applies.

8.5.3 SITUATION A: With fourth down and 7 from K's 10, K1 punts from the end zone. The kick is partially blocked and is just barely moving at K's 2-yard line when R1's muff provides a new force which moves the ball into, and out of, the end zone. **RULING:** Touchback. Because it was the new force by R1 which caused the ball to go out of K's end zone, the result is a touchback instead of a safety. (2-13-1; 8-5-3b)

***8.5.3 SITUATION B:** K1 kicks off to start the second half. The ball is rolling on R's 7-yard line when R1: (a) accidentally, or (b) intentionally kicks the ball into his own end zone where R2 recovers. Is the kick by R1 in either (a) or (b) a new force? If the action is a foul, where is it penalized from? **RULING:** It is not a new force in either (a) or (b), as force is not a consideration on kicks going into R's end zone. Even though the ball was kicked by R1, the kick had not ended. The contact in (a) is ignored, because it was not an intentional act. In (b), the kick is illegal, and if the penalty is accepted, it is enforced from the previous spot. If the penalty is declined, it is a touchback by rule. In both (a) and (b), the ball becomes dead when the kick breaks the plane of R's goal line. (2-13-4; 9-7-1; 10-6)

8.5.3 SITUATION C: B1 intercepts a forward pass in his end zone and then passes backward to B2 who: (a) muffs the ball so that it goes out of bounds across the sideline behind the goal line; or (b) bats the ball over the end line. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the force which put the ball into the end zone was the pass by A1. When B2 muffed the backward pass out of bounds in the end zone or batted the backward pass in flight so that it went over the end line, the result is a touchback. It will be first and 10 for B from its 20-yard line. (8-5-3c; 9-7-2)

Rule

9

Conduct of Players and Others

ASSISTING RUNNER

9.1 SITUATION: With fourth and goal from B's 1-yard line, runner A1 is pushed at the line of scrimmage from behind by A2 in an effort by A2 to get him into the end zone. **RULING:** A2 has fouled by helping the runner. The foul carries a 5-yard penalty. Therefore it will be fourth and goal from B's 6-yard line if the penalty is accepted.

BLOCKING – ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS

9.2.1 SITUATION A: During a running play, blocker A1 has his hands cupped and together in front of his body with his elbows outside his shoulders. As he approaches his opponent, he raises his hands and forearms perpendicular to the ground to contact his opponent. **RULING:** If the blocker's palms are facing the opponent, or if his forearms are extended more than 45 degrees from his body, the hands must be open at and during contact. (2-3-2)

9.2.1 SITUATION B: Blocker A1 has his hands and arms in legal position with the elbows outside the body and: (a) when B1 attempts to penetrate his block in an upright position, he contacts B1 above the shoulders with his forearm; or (b) as B2 ducks or submarines, A1 contacts him above the shoulder with his cupped hands. **RULING:** In (a), it is an illegal blocking technique because contact was made above the defensive player's shoulders while he was in a normal upright position. In (b), the responsibility for the contact on the head of B2 is that of B2, because he has taken evasive action to avoid the block. It is assumed contact by A1 in (b) does not violate the provision of striking or contacting above the shoulders. (2-3-2)

9.2.1 SITUATION C: During a scrimmage down, blocker A1 contacts B1 with open hands: (a) while his forearms are extended more than 45 degrees from his body and the palms of his hands are toward the defender; or (b) in a pushing action when extending his arms beyond 45 degrees from his body. **RULING:** It is a legal blocking technique in both (a) or (b). (2-3-2)

9.2.1 SITUATION D: Lineman A1 and B1 are both inside the free-blocking zone at the snap. Before the zone disintegrates, A1 blocks B1 with open hands from behind pushing B1 with his arms fully extended. **RULING:** Legal block. (2-17-4)

9.2.1 SITUATION E: In blocking B1, A1's forearms are almost fully extended from his body and he contacts B1 with the side of his closed hands. The palms of A1's hands are not directly facing B1. **RULING:** An illegal blocking technique by A1. The hands may not be closed or cupped when the arms are extended more than 45 degrees from the blocker's body. (2-3-2)

9.2.1 SITUATION F: A1 is blocking with open hands: (a) outside his own frame; or (b) outside B1's frame, during contact. **RULING:** A1 is using an illegal blocking technique in both (a) and (b). When the hands are outside the frame, as described above and grasps the opponent or his equipment, it is a holding foul instead of illegal use of hands.

9.2.1 SITUATION G: A1 makes legal contact on B1's chest using extended arms with open hands. B1 spins in an effort to evade A1 and get to the passer. A1 effectively maintains contact while shifting his hands to B1's upper arm and then directly on his back as B1 turns. A1 continues the contact and finishes the block by forcing B1 beyond the passer. **RULING:** The described blocking technique is legal. **COMMENT:** In order to legally contact the back of the opponent in this sit-

uation it must either be a continuation of contact that was legal originally, or because the opponent turned so quickly the blocker could not stop his charge in time to avoid contact on the back. When the extended-arms technique is used, the hands must be open on contact and remain open during the contact. The open-hand blocking technique may be used in any situation where blocking is legal for A.

USE OF HANDS ON MUFFED PASS

***9.2.1 SITUATION H:** A1 throws a forward pass beyond the neutral zone which is touched by eligible A2 and is muffed high into the air. While the muffed ball is in the air: (a) ineligible A3 blocks B1 away from the ball, or (b) ineligible A3 touches the ball in an attempt to catch it. **RULING:** Legal action in (a), but illegal touching in (b). After A2 touches the ball, eligible offensive team players may use hands or arms. Pass interference restrictions for eligibles have ended. However, an ineligible Team A player may not touch the pass until after a Team B player has touched it. The ineligibles, however, may block an opponent to keep him from getting to the ball or to help a teammate secure possession. (2-3-4c; 7-5-9b; 7-5-13)

INTERLOCKED BLOCKING

9.2.1 SITUATION I: K is attempting a try by kick. After the ball is snapped, the offensive guards and tackles each grab the jersey of an adjacent teammate. The kick by K1 is successful. **RULING:** Grabbing the jersey of an offensive teammate is considered to be the same as grasping the teammate and it is interlocked blocking, which is a form of illegal use of hands and carries a 10-yard penalty. Any time offensive players grasp teammates in this manner, it would have to be considered interlocked blocking whether they grab each other at the shoulders, arms, legs, ankles, etc.

9.2.1 SITUATION J: On a successful try for point by kick, the interior linemen of K all reached across and grasped the teammate immediately to their inside after the snap. **RULING:** Interlocked blocking, 10-yard penalty from the spot of the foul since this spot is probably behind the basic spot.

BLOCKING – USE OF HANDS

9.2.3 SITUATION A: End A1 sprints from the line and then cuts sharply toward the middle of the field. A1 makes no attempt to block defensive back B1. B1 pursues A1 and pushes him from the side using his open hands. Contact is made on A1's upper arm before the pass is thrown. A1 was moving away from B1 when the contact occurred. **RULING:** Illegal use of hands by B1. A defender may legally contact an eligible receiver beyond the neutral zone before the pass is in flight. The contact may be a block or warding off the opponent who is attempting to block by pushing or pulling him. However, if the receiver is not attempting to

block or has gone past or is moving away, it is illegal for the defender to use hands in the manner described. In this situation, it is clear that A1 is no longer a potential blocker on B1. (2-3-5a; 7-5-7)

9.2.3 SITUATION B: As the offensive linemen charge on the snap of the ball, B1: (a) grasps guard A1 by the jersey and controls him until he sees where the ball is going; or (b) slaps A1 on the side of the helmet with an open hand and forces his head to the side with what is commonly called the “bell ringer;” or (c) contacts A1 with one hand on his shoulder pad and the other hand on his helmet in fighting off the block; or (d) pulls A1’s shoulders to one side and charges through in an effort to get to the runner; or (e) pulls A1’s shoulders to one side so B2 may charge through to the runner. **RULING:** It is holding in (a), which will result in a 10-yard penalty administered in accordance with the all-but-one principle, if accepted. In (b), it is illegal personal contact, and (e), it is illegal use of hands by B1, which also carries a 10-yard penalty. The action by B1 in (c) and (d) is legal.

9.2.3 SITUATION C: Quarterback A1 drops back 15 yards and throws a legal forward pass intended for A2, who is 5 yards behind the neutral zone. Before the pass reaches A2: (a) B1 tackles A2; or (b) B1 blocks A2. **RULING:** In (a), tackling A2 is a foul, as it is a form of holding. Defensive players are prohibited from grasping an opponent other than the runner. The foul in (a) occurs during a loose-ball play, and the 10-yard penalty will be administered from the previous spot. In (b), the contact by B1 is not pass interference and, if the block itself is legal, there is no infraction. (7-5-10)

BLOCKS BELOW THE WAIST

9.3.2 SITUATION A: During a running play to the left, lineman A1, who was in the free-blocking zone, crosses through the zone and blocks B1 from the side below the waist, and away from the spot of the snap, in leading interference for a reverse play. B1 was also in the zone at the snap. **RULING:** Illegal block by A1 because the block was below the waist outside the free-blocking zone. (2-17-2)

9.3.2 SITUATION B: A1 and A2 combine in blocking B1 as follows: (a) both block B1 downfield with A1 making contact above the waist and A2 simultaneously making contact below the waist, but above the knees; or (b) both block B1 below the waist in the free-blocking zone; or (c) A1 blocks B1 above the waist and, thereafter, while A1 is still contacting B1, A2 cuts him down at the knees; or (d) both A1 and A2 block B1 above the waist at the same time. **RULING:** Illegal block below the waist by A2 in (a). In (b), the block is legal if the block and both blockers are within the free-blocking zone at the snap and contact is simultaneous. In (c), it is an illegal chop block if A2’s contact occurred within the free-blocking zone and an illegal block below the waist by A2 if outside the zone. Blocking below the waist at the knees is legal within the free-blocking zone; how-

ever, when A2 delays his block and makes contact at the knees or below while a teammate is also in contact with the opponent, it is an illegal chop block. In (d), the multiple block is legal. (2-17; 9-3-6)

9.3.2 SITUATION C: A sets in a formation with the split end A1 outside the defensive end and outside the linebacker. Following the snap, A1 blocks toward the ball on either B1, the defensive end, or B2, the linebacker, who is 2 yards behind the neutral zone. A1 blocks: (a) B1 above the waist from the front; or (b) B2 below the waist from the front; or (c) B1 with his hands on the side of B1's shoulder pads. **RULING:** Legal block in (a) and (c), but an illegal block below the waist in (b). A1 may block this player, but the block must be above the waist and on the front or side of the opponent.

9.3.2 SITUATION D: A1 is leading interference on a sweep play and is outside the free-blocking zone when he blocks B1: (a) and initial contact is below B1's waist; or (b) as A1 moves in to block, initial contact is with B1's hands and, thereafter, contact is at B's knees; or (c) initial contact on B1 is at waist level, but as he continues contact he does block on B1's legs. **RULING:** Illegal block below the waist in (a) and legal contact in (b) and (c). If the initial contact is with the opponent's body, hands or arms, at the waist or above, and in continuation the contact is below the waist, it is a legal block. (2-3-7)

9.3.2 SITUATION E: R1 rushes in to block a punt by K1. K2 attempts to block R1. The direction of K2's block is above the waist; however, just before contact R1 jumps in the air attempting to block the punt and contact by K2 is below R1's waist. **RULING:** K2's block is legal since the initial direction was legal and the below-the-waist contact was as a result of R1's movement. When R1 jumped in the air, it absolved K2 of responsibility for the low block. This would not be true if R1 changed direction laterally; in that case initial blocking contact must be above the opponent's waist. (2-3-7)

9.3.2 SITUATION F: A1 contacts B1 with a legal block above the waist. The contact causes both players to stop or to bounce backward slightly and: (a) A1 immediately continues his charge and blocks B1 below the waist; or (b) A1 retreats or recoils and then blocks B1 below the waist. **RULING:** Legal block in (a). It is permissible for A1's block to be below the waist if it is part of a continuous block or continuous charge after first contact was above the waist. It is an illegal block in (b). It is illegal for A1 to recoil, retreat or reset after first contact with B1 above the waist and then block him below the waist. It is considered a second block in this case and therefore an illegal block below the waist.

9.3.4 SITUATION: From his 40-yard line, K1 kicks the ball laterally and short on a kickoff, hoping his team can recover just beyond R's free-kick line. The ball bounces immediately after being kicked. K1 is blocked by R1: (a) on his 42-yard line; or (b) on his 43-yard line, 5 yards from the sideline. **RULING:** Legal block in both (a) and (b) if the contact is above the waist. As soon as the ball touches the ground, the kicker/holder may be contacted with a legal block.

BLOCK IN THE BACK

9.3.5 SITUATION A: Runner A1 is hit behind the line. The ball pops free and: (a) is in the air; or (b) is rolling on the ground, when B1 pushes A2 in the back above the waist to get to the loose ball. **RULING:** Legal in both (a) and (b). (2-3-4c; 2-3-5b)

9.3.5 SITUATION B: Runner A1 breaks free beyond the neutral zone at midfield. A2 is running between A1 and safety B1, who is gaining fast on both of them. As B1 nears A2 he pushes him from behind above the waist to clear the way to A1. B1 subsequently tackles A1 at B's 10-yard line. **RULING:** B1's contact on blocker A2 is legal when attempting to get to the runner or to catch or recover a loose ball which he may possess. (2-3-5b)

9.3.5 SITUATION C: Linebacker B1 is lined up three yards from the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone. A2, who is on the line of scrimmage and in the free-blocking zone, when the ball is snapped, blocks (a) B1 below the waist, from behind or (b) B1 in the back, above the waist. In both situations, the contact is in the zone and the ball is in the zone when the contact occurs. **RULING:** In (a), it is clipping and a 15-yard penalty would be assessed from the basic spot. In (b) legal.

FIGHTING/NOT FIGHTING

9.4.1 SITUATION A: With the ball on B's 2-yard line and between downs, a fight starts between A1 and B1. The officials do not know which player struck the first blow. **RULING:** Disqualify both A1 and B1 and signal personal fouls against each team, but do not enforce any yardage penalty. In this situation, because it is impossible to enforce the dead-ball foul penalties in the order in which the fouls occurred, an arbitrary choice of one of them would lead to inequities due to the half-the-distance provision in penalty enforcement. (2-11; 10-2-5)

9.4.1 SITUATION B: It is A's ball, third down and 1, on A's 10-yard line. B1 tackles A1 with a hard legal tackle at the line of scrimmage. A1, feeling the tackle was unjustly harsh, jumps to his feet and attacks B1, delivering blows with his fist. In response, B1 directs a profanity toward A1. **RULING:** Since the acts that were flagged did not occur simultaneously and one was in response to the other, the penalties shall be administered in the order that they occurred. Consequently, A would be penalized half the distance to the goal (5-yard line). B would then be penalized 15 yards. A1 shall be disqualified for fighting; B1 would remain in the game unless the officials determined his reaction was flagrant. It's A's ball first and 10 on its own 20-yard line. (2-11; 9-8-1 Penalty; 10-3-4)

***9.4.1 SITUATION C:** During B1's tackling of runner A1, he delivers a blow toward the ball in an attempt to dislodge it, but instead strikes A1 with his fist. **RULING:** B1 is charged with a personal foul and disqualified for striking. B will be assessed a 15-yard penalty. **COMMENT:** This specific situation is intended to

depict an act which is clearly a personal foul and not inadvertent contact resulting from an attempt to dislodge the football. Officials must continually use prudent judgment and see the entire play in order to view these types of acts in the proper context. If it is determined that this contact is excessive, but is not an act to be construed as fighting, the personal foul would result in an ejection for striking, but would not be fighting by rule. (2-11)

9.4.1 SITUATION D: After completing the catch, receiver A12's momentum carries him into B's team box, where nonplayer B44 pushes A12 into a bench. **RULING:** Nonplayer B44 is disqualified and a 15-yard penalty is assessed from the succeeding spot.

FLAGRANT FOUL

***9.4.3 COMMENT:** Is there suggested guidance on what is meant by a defenseless player who should be protected from unnecessary roughness? Yes, defenseless players are especially vulnerable to potential injury. Game officials must diligently observe safety rules and watch for contact against players who are deemed defenseless such as: (a) A quarterback moving down the line of scrimmage who has handed or pitched the ball to a teammate, and then makes no attempt to participate further in the play; (b) A kicker who is in the act of kicking the ball, or who has not had a reasonable amount of time to regain his balance after the kick; (c) A passer who is in the act of throwing the ball, or who has not had a reasonable length of time to participate in the play again after releasing the ball; (d) A pass receiver whose concentration is on the ball and the contact by the defender is unrelated to attempting to catch the ball; (e) A pass receiver who has clearly relaxed when he has missed the pass or feels he can no longer catch; (f) A kick receiver whose attention is on the downward flight of the ball; (g) A kick receiver who has just touched the ball; (h) Any player who has relaxed once the ball has become dead; and (i) Any player who is obviously out of the play. The game official must draw distinction between contact necessary to make a legal block or tackle, and that which targets defenseless players.

9.4.3 SITUATION A: As A1 is advancing for a touchdown from B's 10-yard line, B1 blindsides A2 at B's 15-yard line. The covering official rules that not only was the contact unnecessarily rough, it was flagrant. **RULING:** The penalty for the foul may be enforced from the succeeding spot and A's touchdown stands. B1 is disqualified because the foul was ruled flagrant. **COMMENT:** It has been reported that plays like this have occurred and game officials have simply ruled touchdown. Officials must be alert for flagrant fouls and enforce the disqualification portion of the penalty. (9-4-2g Penalty; 10-5-1)

9.4.3 SITUATION B: Wide receiver A1 goes downfield 15 yards, cuts sharply to the outside and stops near the sideline and catches the pass. B1 drives the top of his helmet into A1. **RULING:** This use of the helmet is spearing by B1. **COMMENT:**

Face tackling, butt blocking and spearing are somewhat related fouls. All are illegal and each carries a 15-yard penalty. Butt blocking is initiating contact with front of the helmet against an opponent who is not the ball carrier. It may be committed by either offensive or defensive players. Face tackling is the same act against the ball carrier and can only be a defensive technique. Both fouls may result from inadvertent acts. Spearing is initiating contact against an opponent with the top of the helmet and may be committed either by offensive or defensive players. Any tactic which involves the illegal use of the helmet is condemned by all who are concerned with the well-being of players and the perpetuation of the game. (2-42-2)

9.4.3 SITUATION C: Quarterback A1 has: (a) handed off to A2 and is walking away observing the progress of the play; or (b) thrown a legal forward pass and is moving away from the play after the pass was caught. In (a) and (b), B1 tackles A1. **RULING:** Illegal personal contact by B1 in both (a) and (b). It is a foul for illegal personal contact when a player charges into or throws an opponent to the ground after he is obviously out of the play. The 15-yard penalty is administered in accordance with the all-but-one principle. If the act is flagrant, B1 must be disqualified. (2-40)

9.4.3 SITUATION D: Runner A1 breaks free beyond the neutral zone. (a) As B1 and B2 are closing in to tackle him, A1 veers into B1 and deliberately drives his helmet into B1's chest; or (b) as B1 and B2 attempt to bring him down, A1 lowers his head and drives forward for yardage and he contacts B1 and/or B2 with his helmet. **RULING:** Spearing by A1 in (a) as he uses his helmet to punish B1. It is a 15-yard penalty. If the spearing is flagrant, A1 must be disqualified. In (b), the lowering of the head to pick up additional yardage is not illegal unless it is done to punish an opponent or if he uses his helmet to butt or ram. The runner's normal reaction is to attempt to gain yardage when being tackled. The reason for including the runner in the spearing, butting and ramming prohibition is to prevent him from using his helmet to abuse an opponent as well as protection of the player. The illegal helmet contact rules apply equally to all players. (2-20-1c)

ADVANTAGE GAINED ILLEGALLY

9.4.3 SITUATION E: (a) End A1 goes 5 yards downfield and stops. Wide receiver A2 jumps on his back and catches a pass; or (b) B1 steps on the back of snapper A1 immediately after the snap as he propels himself into the air to block a punt; or (c) B1 jumps on B2's shoulders in an effort to block a field-goal attempt. **RULING:** A personal foul in (a), (b) and (c). In all cases, an advantage has been gained illegally.

OUT OF PLAY

9.4.3 SITUATION F: During a forward-pass play, eligible receiver A1 runs a pass pattern and it is obvious he will be unable to catch the pass from A2

because: (a) the pass is incomplete, striking the ground; or (b) it is well overthrown but in the general area of A1. In both (a) and (b), when it is obvious the pass will not be caught by A1, B1 aggressively contacts A1. **RULING:** In (a), because this contact is following the incomplete pass, it is a dead-ball foul and would be penalized 15 yards from the succeeding spot. In (b), because the pass was still in flight when B1 contacted A1, it was pass interference even though it is obvious the pass was overthrown and is not catchable. The penalty is 15 yards from the previous spot and an automatic first down. If the pass had been touched by a teammate of A1, prior to the contact by B1, the result would be a personal foul by B1, because A1 was obviously out of the play. (7-5-10a)

FACE MASK

***9.4.3 SITUATION G:** With second down and five yards to go from B's 30-yard line, A1 throws a pass to eligible A2. Following the reception, A2 inadvertently grasps B1's face mask/helmet opening or chin strap at B's 15-yard line as B1 attempts to tackle A2 who scores a touchdown. **RULING:** If B accepts the penalty for the inadvertent grasping of the face mask/helmet opening or chin strap by A2, the score is nullified. Following the penalty enforcement, it will be A's ball first and 10 at B's 20-yard line.

***9.4.3 SITUATION H:** A1 is tackled by B1 who: (a) grasps A1's face mask/helmet opening or chin strap momentarily and lets go; (b) has his hand brush across A1's face mask; (c) pulls A1 to the ground by grasping A1's face mask/helmet opening or chin strap. **RULING:** There is no penalty in (b). There is a five-yard penalty in (a) and a 15-yard penalty in (c).

***9.4.3 SITUATION I:** As B1 attempts to tackle A1 he: (a) grasps A1's face mask/helmet opening or chin strap which turns the head of A1; or (b) grasps A1's face mask/helmet opening or chin strap and immediately releases it without twisting, turning, or pulling. **RULING:** It is a personal foul in (a) that results in a 15-yard penalty from the end of the run. In (b) B will be assessed a 5-yard penalty from the end of the run because of the incidental face mask.

9.4.3 SITUATION J: As B5 attempts to tackle A6, he has his hand on the helmet but does not have his fingers in the face mask or inside the helmet. **RULING:** No foul as B5 did not grasp the helmet opening or face mask.

ILLEGAL HELMET CONTACT

9.4.3 SITUATION K: During a running play, A1 breaks into the secondary. Safety B1 comes up quickly and drives his face mask or helmet directly into the chest of A1. B1 simultaneously wraps his arms around A1 bringing him to the ground. **RULING:** This is a face-tackling foul by B1. (2-20)

ILLEGAL HORSE-COLLAR TACKLE

***9.4.3 SITUATION L:** A1 is running in the open field and B1 grabs A1's shoul-

der pad opening from behind and: (a) pulls A1 down abruptly backwards; (b) pulls A1 down to the ground from the side; (c) rides A1 for several yards before pulling A1 backwards to the ground; or (d) rides A1 for several yards before A1 falls forward. **RULING:** Illegal horse-collar tackle in (a), (b) and (c), legal in (d).

***9.4.3 SITUATION M:** A1 is running in the open field and B1 grabs A1's shoulder pad opening from behind and: (a) A1 does not go down from the contact; (b) B2 comes in and tackles A1 while still in B1's grasp; or (c) A1 runs four more yards before being pulled down. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (b); illegal horse-collar tackle in (c) because runner subsequently went down because of the horse-collar tackle.

***9.4.3 SITUATION N:** A1 is running in the free blocking zone and (a) B1 grabs A1's jersey collar opening from behind and pulls him down; (b) B1 grabs the front of A1's jersey collar opening and pulls him down; (c) B1 grabs A1's jersey at the top of the shoulder area and pulls him down. **RULING:** Illegal horse-collar tackle in (a); legal in (b) and (c).

ROUGHING THE PASSER – OR NOT

9.4.4 SITUATION A: A1 rolls out on a run-pass option. (a) A1 passes from behind the neutral zone and is subsequently contacted by B1 who could have avoided the contact, but renewed his charge after the pass; or (b) A1 is 2 yards beyond the neutral zone when he passes and B1 continues his charge and contacts him. **RULING:** It is roughing the passer in (a), but cannot be roughing the passer in (b). However, in (b), though A1 lost his protection as a passer when he passed from beyond the neutral zone the contact could still be ruled a personal foul.

9.4.4 SITUATION B: From A's 40-yard line, passer A1 is roughed by B1 and the pass is completed: (a) to A2 who is downed on A's 47-yard line; or (b) behind the neutral zone to A2 who is downed on A's 38; or (c) completed to A2 behind the neutral zone and his fumble at A's 35 goes directly out of bounds. **RULING:** In (a), the roughing penalty is enforced from the 47-yard line and results in a first down for A at B's 38. In (b) and (c), if the penalty is accepted, enforcement is from the previous spot resulting in a first down for A from B's 45-yard line.

9.4.4 SITUATION C: A1's pass on fourth and 15 from A's 40 is complete to A2 at midfield. During the pass, A1 is roughed by B1. A2 advances to B's 30 where he fumbles the ball out of bounds at B's: (a) 28-, or (b) 32-yard line. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), if the penalty is accepted, it is administered from the end of A2's run which is B's 30-yard line.

ROUGHING THE KICKER/HOLDER – OR NOT

9.4.5 SITUATION A: K1 punts and R1 touches and partially blocks the kick. R2 does not touch the ball, but firmly contacts K1. **RULING:** If R1 partially blocked

the kick near the kicker/holder and R2 was near the kicker/holder at the time R1 touched the ball and R2 had already started his charge at the time the kick was touched, there would be no foul as a result of the contact by R2, unless it was unnecessarily rough. **COMMENT:** The defense is responsible to avoid the kicker/holder whenever possible. In any situation, if the defense is to be excused for contacting the kicker/holder as a result of touching the kick, the ball must be touched near the spot of the kick. A defensive player may not, even after the kick has been touched, stop and then renew his charge into the kicker/holder, nor may he change his direction and charge into the kicker/holder after the ball is touched. Touching the kicked ball is, in itself, not license to charge the kicker/holder. The defensive player will not be penalized if he has made an honest endeavor to block the kick and has either succeeded, or so nearly succeeded that he touched the ball and in so doing finds himself in a position where he cannot avoid contacting the kicker/holder as a result of his effort. The rule does not specify that only the player who touches the kick is excused from contacting the kicker/holder, rather it states, “when the defense touches...” (9-4-5b)

9.4.5 SITUATION B: K1 in scrimmage-kick formation, muffs the snap, but quickly recovers and begins to run. However, K1 changes his mind and: (a) punts on the run; or (b) abruptly stops and punts. R1 is unable to stop his charge and forcibly contacts K1. R1 did not touch the kick. **RULING:** No foul in either (a) or (b) because it was not reasonably certain K1 was going to punt the ball. **COMMENT:** It is always roughing the kicker if the contact could have been avoided regardless of whether or not it was apparent a kick would be made. Only unavoidable contact is ignored if it is not reasonably certain a kick will be made.

9.4.5 SITUATION C: R1, in an effort to block a place kick, charges through blocker K1 and without touching the ball, charges into the kicker/holder. **RULING:** The official must determine whether R1’s charge would have taken him into the kicker/holder, regardless of the contact by the blocker. It is only when K1’s block alters the course of R1’s path and thus causes the contact with the kicker/holder that R1’s contact is ignored and does not result in a foul.

9.4.5 SITUATION D: K11 is in scrimmage kick formation. After the kick is away, R10 is unable to stop his attempt to block the kick and R10 displaces the kicker/holder. **RULING:** The referee judges the infraction to be running into the kicker/holder. The penalty, if accepted, is 5 yards from the previous spot and a replay of the down.

9.4.5 SITUATION E: K10, the place kick holder, is contacted forcibly by R9, clearly after the kick is away. **RULING:** Roughing the kicker/holder is a personal foul. The penalty would be 15 yards and an automatic first down, if accepted.

9.4.5 SITUATION F: As R2 rushes punter K11 he: (a) brushes K11 who maintains his balance; (b) bumps K11 causing him to fall backwards or (c) runs over K11 knocking him to the ground. **RULING:** In (a), no penalty; (b) running into the

kicker/holder, 5-yard penalty and replay the down; (c) roughing the kicker/holder, personal foul, 15-yard penalty and an automatic first down.

9.4.5 SITUATION G: A11 is in scrimmage kick formation. After taking the snap and attempting to kick the ball, he misjudges the distance and misses the ball. A11 is then contacted by B1 before he can regain his balance. B2 recovers the ball. **RULING:** Unless B1's contact is viewed as unnecessary roughness, there is no foul as A11 never became a kicker.

ROUGHING THE SNAPPER

9.4.6 SITUATION A: From a scrimmage-kick formation, A1 snaps the ball to up-back A2 who is 3 yards behind the line and offset from the snapper by 1 yard. A2 runs for a 10-yard gain. Immediately after the snap started, B7 charges: (a) directly into the snapper; or (b) into the gap between the snapper and the adjacent A player making simultaneous contact with both the snapper and the other Team A player. The snapper had not had the opportunity to defend himself and was displaced by B7's charge. **RULING:** In (a), B7 has roughed the snapper. If accepted, the loose ball foul is enforced with a 15-yard penalty from the previous spot and an automatic first down. There is no requirement that the ball be kicked or that a deep back receive the snap. In (b), there is no foul. The snapper's protection does not include simultaneous contact with another A player, nor does it take away the "center-guard gap" from B. The roughing prohibition is only for a direct charge into the snapper. (2-32-14)

9.4.6 SITUATION B: K is in scrimmage-kick formation on fourth and 17 from its own 20-yard line. Immediately following the snap, R1 charges directly into snapper A1. The kick is caught by R2 and he is downed on 40. **RULING:** R1 has roughed the snapper. In addition to the yardage, the penalty also includes an automatic first down. Following enforcement, it is K's ball first and 10 from its own 35-yard line.

9.4.6 SITUATION C: A is in a scrimmage kick formation with punter A2 standing twelve yards deep and four yards to the right of the snapper. The wind is blowing very strong and will probably move the ball to the right after it is snapped. Is the snapper afforded protection in this case? **RULING:** Yes, because the punter is in position to receive the snap.

***9.4.6 SITUATION D:** A1 is lined up in a shotgun formation (5 yards behind the neutral zone) in position to take the snap and A4 is lined up at wingback and is 7 yards behind the neutral zone. Is this a scrimmage kick formation? **RULING:** No. A1 would have to be 10 yards or more behind the neutral zone on fourth down, or must meet the criteria in Rule 2-14-2a, in order to have a scrimmage kick formation.

SLAP TO HEAD

9.4.7 SITUATION A: Wide receiver A9 goes down field 10 yards and starts to block B10. B10 slaps A9 on the side of the helmet in an effort to avoid the block. **RULING:** Illegal personal contact. The 15-yard penalty is administered in accordance with the all-but-one principle. Disqualification also if the foul is flagrant.

9.4.7 SITUATION B: In an attempt to tackle the quarterback, B1 (a) contacts offensive blocker A1 with an open hand on the head or (b) strikes A1 with a closed fist. **RULING:** In (a), 15-yard penalty from the end of the run. In (b), B1 is disqualified.

9.4.7 SITUATION C: It is third and five from B's 40-yard line. On the snap, B1 slaps offensive guard A1 on the helmet. The quarterback then hands off to A2, who is tackled at B's 20-yard line. **RULING:** Illegal personal contact foul on B1. First and 10 from B's 10-yard line.

DISQUALIFICATION

***9.5 SITUATION:** During the first period, A1 is penalized 15 yards for an unsportsmanlike foul. In the third period, A1 is in the restricted area on the sideline and receives another 15-yard penalty for an unsportsmanlike foul. **RULING:** A1 is disqualified. A second unsportsmanlike foul results in disqualification. The rule requires disqualification on the second unsportsmanlike foul regardless of whether it occurs when A1 is a player or a nonplayer.

NONCONTACT UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

9.5.1 SITUATION A: In the process of scoring a touchdown, A1: (a) holds and waves the ball overhead the last 10 yards; or (b) after crossing the goal line, he momentarily raises the ball overhead, but then quickly drops it to the ground. **RULING:** Unsportsmanlike conduct in (a), but no foul in (b).

9.5.1 SITUATION B: B1 calls defensive signals loudly: (a) before A takes its set position; or (b) during the time A1 is giving his cadence count; or (c) while A1 is using audibles. **RULING:** Legal in (a). In (b) and (c), if in the official's judgment the action by B1 was for the purpose of disconcerting or hindering A, it is an unsportsmanlike-conduct foul. In this case, the official should sound his whistle before the snap. (9-5-1d)

9.5.1 SITUATION C: B1 intercepts A1's pass and returns it 95 yards for the go-ahead score. After entering the end zone, B1 (a) does a series of back flips, or (b) runs toward his team box, then stops and struts back and forth in front of this team's fans. **RULING:** An unsportsmanlike foul in both (a) and (b), penalized from the succeeding spot. The touchdown stands.

9.5.2 SITUATION: After A1 carries the ball into B's end zone, he: (a) throws the ball into the bleachers; or (b) kicks the ball from the field; or (c) spikes the ball to the ground with force; or (d) is knocked down by B1 clearly after the ball is dead.

RULING: Unsportsmanlike conduct foul in (a), (b) and (c), the touchdown counts and A will be penalized 15 yards on the try. In (d), B1's contact foul will be penalized on the try to the 1½-yard line. If deemed flagrant, B1 could be disqualified. (9-4-2b; 9-5-2a,b,c; 10-4-4b)

ILLEGAL PARTICIPATION

9.6 COMMENT: A procedure has been adopted to provide an equitable penalty as it relates to illegal participation. The following are examples of the most common situations and rulings:

1. If there are more than 11 players in the formation at the snap, either offensively or defensively, the foul is considered as having occurred simultaneously with the snap and is illegal participation. The 15-yard penalty is enforced from the previous spot. (9-6-4c)
2. If a substitute enters the field during the down and participates, it is illegal participation and enforced from the basic spot using the all-but-one principle. The spot of the foul is where the substitute participated, not necessarily where he entered the field. (9-6-4a)
3. If a nonplayer hinders an opponent outside the field of play, it constitutes illegal participation. The spot of the foul is on the yard line directly inbounds. (9-6-3)
4. Prior to a change of possession or when there is no change of possession, a player of A or K who goes out of bounds and then comes back in during the down commits illegal participation. (9-6-1)

In addition, the following chart should help officials distinguish the actions of various individuals who enter the field during the down and participate.

Play Situation (violator participates)			
Nonplayer enters during down	9-6-4a	15 yards	Basic spot (nonplayer)
Substitute enters during down	9-6-4a	15 yards	Basic spot
Player enters during down after being on field of play for previous down	9-6-4a	15 yards	Basic spot
Player who should be on field of play enters during down (11th or fewer player)	9-6-4a	15 yards	Basic spot

9.6.1 SITUATION A: With third down and 20 from B's 40-yard line, A1 accidentally steps out of bounds at B's 30 while running a sideline pattern. A1 returns inbounds at the 28. Quarterback A2's forward pass is: (a) overthrown and incomplete; or (b) caught by A1 at B's 25; or (c) in flight to A1 when B1 contacts him and it falls incomplete. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), it is illegal participation by A1. In

(c), A1's illegal participation and B1's interference result in a double foul and replay of the down. **COMMENT:** When A1 goes out of bounds voluntarily or by accident, or delays his return after being blocked out by an opponent, he commits an illegal participation foul when he returns inbounds. The spot of the foul is where he returns inbounds. (10-2-1)

9.6.1 SITUATION B: Third and 10 from B's 40-yard line. A1's forward pass is intercepted by B1 on B's 20 and returned to midfield. End A2 accidentally steps on the sideline at B's 30: (a) before, or (b) after the interception. In both cases A2 returns inbounds at B's 25, but does not make any attempt to catch the ball or tackle B1. **RULING:** In (a), it is an illegal participation foul at B's 25 because A2 returned after being out of bounds prior to the interception. No foul in (b) because A2 did not go out of bounds until after the change of possession with the interception by B1.

9.6.1 SITUATION C: Fourth and 15 on K's 30-yard line. K1 accidentally steps on the sideline while K2's punt is in the air. K1 returns inbounds at midfield: (a) before, or (b) after R1 catches the ball and makes the tackle on R's 40. **RULING:** Since K1 went out of bounds before the change of possession, it is an illegal participation foul in both (a) and (b) when he returns inbounds. In (a), if accepted, the penalty is enforced from the previous spot as the foul occurred during a loose ball play. In (b), since the foul occurred during R1's run, the 15-yard penalty is enforced from the end of R1's run.

9.6.1 SITUATION D: Between second and third downs, Team A's head coach sends several substitutes into the game. A11, believing that he has been replaced, leaves the field and goes directly to his team's box. Realizing that his position has not been substituted for, A11 enters the field as the ball is being snapped, runs a pass pattern, and catches the ball for a first down. **RULING:** This is illegal participation and is marked off 15 yards from the basic spot.

9.6.4 SITUATION A: Several A substitutes enter the field between downs and go to the team's huddle, but one replaced player does not leave immediately and is not detected. However, when they break the huddle the replaced player runs toward his sideline and leaves the field just before the ball is snapped. **RULING:** An illegal participation foul if the official judges that A was using a replaced player or substitute in a substitution or pretended substitution to deceive the opponents. If not, it is illegal substitution. **COMMENT:** It is becoming prevalent to see more than 11 players/replaced players in a team's huddle or in the defensive formation between downs. The replaced player is to leave the field immediately and in such a manner that it does not confuse or deceive the opponents. (3-7-1)

9.6.4 SITUATION B: Following a kickoff return, A1 and A2 enter the field while A3, A4 and A5 move toward the sideline. A5 stops within the 9-yard marks while A3 and A4 continue to the team box. The ball is snapped without a huddle and the quarterback throws a forward pass to A5, who has gone downfield as a wide

receiver. **RULING:** This play is illegal because a pretended substitution is used to deceive the opponents. The penalty of 15 yards for the illegal participation foul will be administered from the previous spot since the foul occurred at the snap. (9-6-4c)

9.6.4 SITUATION C: With third and 10 from B's 30-yard line, A1 runs to B's 18-yard line where he is tackled. During the down: substitute A12 comes onto the field and blocks B1. **RULING:** A12 is guilty of illegal participation. (2-16-2; 2-32; 2-41-8)

9.6.4 SITUATION D: A1 is injured and is treated on the field. A subsequently requests a time-out. During the next down, A1 runs 20 yards for the go-ahead score. Following the score, B requests a time-out so the coach may discuss A1's participation with the referee. **RULING:** A rule obviously has not been correctly applied as A1 must leave the game for at least one down following his injury. The touchdown is canceled and a penalty for illegal participation is enforced. A1 must leave the game for at least one down. (3-5-10)

9.6.4 SITUATION E: With third down and 12 yards to go from A's 45-yard line, quarterback A1 throws a pass to A2 at B's 45-yard line. Teammate A12 moves to get a better view of the play and enters the field of play at B's 40-yard line. During the run after the reception, (a) A2 collides with A12 and is thereafter tackled by B1; or (b) B1 slows to avoid A12 as A1 runs for a touchdown. **RULING:** Illegal participation in (a) and (b). The penalty of 15 yards is enforced using the "all-but-one" principle. Illegal participation occurs since substitute A12 hindered a teammate or an opponent and participated in the play. The spot of the foul is where the participation occurred, not where A12 entered the field. (2-30; 9-6-4a)

ILLEGAL BATTING, KICKING AND EXCEPTION

9.7.1 SITUATION A: On a field-goal attempt, holder K2 muffs the snap and is attempting to gain possession of the ball on the ground when K1 kicks it between the uprights over the crossbar. **RULING:** An illegal kick by K1. If the penalty is declined, the result of the play is a touchback as the illegal kick cannot score a field goal. (2-24-7)

9.7.1 SITUATION B: It is fourth and 10 for A from its own 15-yard line. A1 fakes a kick and runs beyond the neutral zone and kicks the ball at the 20. The kicked ball: (a) is caught by A2 at A's 30 and he is downed there; or (b) goes out of bounds at midfield; or (c) comes to rest on K's 45 and no player of either team will touch it, so the covering official sounds his whistle. **RULING:** The kick is illegal and the resulting loose ball is treated as a fumble. The normal kicking rules and restrictions are not in effect during an illegal kick. In (a), (b) and (c), if the penalty for the illegal kick is declined, it will be A's ball first and 10 from the yard line where the ball became dead. If the penalty is accepted, it is enforced from the end of the run which is the spot of the illegal kick. (2-24-9; 6-2-1)

9.7.1 SITUATION C: A is in scrimmage-kick formation and the ball is snapped to A1 who is the potential punter. (a) A1 muffs the ball allowing it to hit the ground where he kicks it; or (b) A1 muffs the ball, but then picks it up and punts it. **RULING:** Illegal kicking in (a). If accepted, the penalty is 15 yards from the spot of the foul, because it is a foul by A behind the basic spot during a loose-ball play. It is a legal kick in (b). (2-24-4, 8; 10-3-1c)

9.7.2 SITUATION A: With fourth and 4 from R's 40-yard line, K1 punts. The kick is bounding near R's goal line and K2, in an attempt to keep it from penetrating the plane of the goal line, bats the ball at the 2-yard line back toward his own goal line. In (a) it is recovered by R1 who advances to his 30; or (b) it is recovered by R2 who attempts to advance, but retreats and is downed in his own end zone. **RULING:** The bat by K2 is legal because it occurred beyond the neutral zone. In (a) R would obviously take the results of the play and put the ball in play first and 10 from its 30. In (b) since the result of the play is a safety, R would take the ball at the 2, which is the spot of first touching where K2 legally batted the kick. (6-2-5; 8-5-2a; 9-7-2 Exception)

9.7.2 SITUATION B: K1's punt is coming down over R's 10-yard line and: (a) R3 is in position to catch the ball; or (b) no R player is in position to catch the ball, when K2 attempts to bat the ball toward his own goal line while it is in flight, but the batted ball goes into R's end zone. **RULING:** In (a), it is a foul for kick-catching interference by K2 as well as first touching, and R may choose to take the result of the play, which is a touchback, or take an awarded fair catch or the ball at the spot of first touching at the 10-yard line, or penalize K 15 yards from the previous spot and replay the down. In (b), there is no foul and the result of the play is a touchback. R will put the ball in play first and 10 from its own 20-yard line. (6-5-6 Exception; 8-5-3; 9-7-2 Exception)

***9.7.3 SITUATION:** A is in punt formation and the ball is snapped to A1, who turns his back to the line of scrimmage and throws a backward pass into the air. A2 comes forward and bats the ball 20 yards downfield where: (a) A3 recovers it 5 yards beyond the line to gain; or (b) it is caught by A4 who advances for an additional 5 yards; or (c) it goes out of bounds in advance of the line to gain; or (d) B1 intercepts and returns it for an apparent touchdown. **RULING:** In (a), (b), (c) and (d), the batting by A2 is illegal. In (a), (b) and (c), it will be B's advantage to accept the penalty of 15 yards which will be administered from the spot of the foul because the batting occurred during the loose-ball play and behind the basic spot. In (d), because the foul was during a loose-ball play, before a change of possession, B may keep the touchdown by declining the penalty for A's foul. Otherwise, the penalty will be enforced from the spot of the foul and A will retain possession of the ball if B accepts the penalty. (10-5-3)

9.7.4 SITUATION: On fourth and 6 from B's 10-yard line, A1 is about to be hit short of the line to gain. While the ball is in A1's possession, either: (a) A1; or (b)

A2; or (c) B1, bats the ball forward into B's end zone where A3 recovers. **RULING:** It is an illegal bat in both (a) and (b). The enforcement spot is the end of A1's run, which is where the bat occurred. In (c) the bat is legal and results in a touch-down for A. (8-1-2)

CONFERENCE: COACH – PLAYER(S)

9.8.1 SITUATION A: During the intermission between the third and fourth periods, A players come to the area in front of their team box to confer with their coaches. During the conference, the head coach talks via his headset to another coach in the press box and thereafter he: (a) discusses this conversation with his team; or (b) hands A1 his headset so that A1 may speak directly with the coach in the press box. **RULING:** Legal procedure in (a), and (b) as this is an authorized, sideline conference. The action in (b) would have been illegal during a conference between the inbound marks. (1-6-2i; 2-6; 9-8-1e)

***9.8.1 SITUATION B:** During the course of the game, quarterback A1 runs to the vicinity of his team-box area for the purpose of receiving instructions from his coach. No time-out is requested, there is no delay in declaring the ball ready for play, and the coach does not leave the team-box. **RULING:** This type of communication is legal. (9-8-1f Note)

9.8.1 SITUATION C: During a charged time-out: (a) A1 goes to the sideline to talk to his head coach. Thereafter, A2, A3 and A4 go to the sideline, but other team members remain between the inbounds lines; or (b) while A1 is near the sideline talking to one coach, another coach of A goes between the inbounds lines to the huddle on the field. **RULING:** Legal in (a), but an unauthorized conference in (b). In (b), only one type conference can be used during a given time-out. (2-6-2)

9.8.1 SITUATION D: During a charged time-out or a time-out for heat/humidity: (a) the coach of A confers with A1 near the sideline and in front of his team box, or (b) the coach of A goes onto the field to the team huddle. The conference continues for 30 seconds. In (a), A1 then returns to the huddle and A2 comes to the sideline to confer with the coach for the remainder of the charged time-out. In (b), the coach returns to the sideline and then A1 comes to the sideline for more instructions. **RULING:** In (a), this is a legal conference. In (b), it is an unauthorized conference as only one type of conference may be used during a single charged time-out or other time when a conference may be held. (2-6-2)

COACHES CONDUCT AND EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION

***9.8.1 SITUATION E:** Following the second 15-yard penalty for an unsportsmanlike foul by the coach of B, the referee notifies him that he may no longer remain in the vicinity of the playing field and that he may not have any contact with his players, either direct or indirect, throughout the remainder of the game including halftime. The coach departs to the: (a) stands; or (b) press box; or (c)

the team locker room. **RULING:** Illegal in (a) and (b). Legal in (c). In (c), if the coach has been disqualified in the first half and has gone to the locker room, he must leave the locker room if the team comes to the locker room. He may not have contact with the team at halftime. (9-8 Penalty)

***9.8.1 SITUATION F:** In the first half, the head coach of A has been penalized: (a) 5 yards and then 15 yards for being outside the team box, but not on the field of play; or (b) 15 yards for being outside the team box and on the field of play. In the third period the coach is again in violation as in (a) and (b). What is the penalty and procedure? **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), another 15-yard unsportsmanlike penalty is assessed and the coach must be disqualified since he has now committed his second 15-yard unsportsmanlike foul. The initial 5-yard penalty in (a) for sideline interference is not counted as one of the two fouls leading to disqualification. (9-8 Penalty)

9.8.1 SITUATION G: During the first period, B1 is detected wearing: (a) an earring; or (b) a necklace; or (c) a ring; or (d) a medical alert bracelet; or (e) a religious medallion. **RULING:** In (a), (b) and (c), an unsportsmanlike penalty is assessed to the head coach. B1 must comply with the rules before further participation. In (d), legal if securely attached to the body and visible, if necessary, and judged not to present a hazard to the wearer or other players. In (e), the medallion must be taped to the body. (1-5-3m)

9.8.1 SITUATION H: During the game: (a) A1 is discovered to be wearing an eye shield which is reflective, or (b) an entering substitute of B has a dark eye shield. **RULING:** In (a), the coach of A is charged with an unsportsmanlike foul and A1 must leave the game until he is legally equipped. In (b), the substitute of B will not be allowed to become a player, and he will be ordered to leave the field and not re-enter until he is legally equipped. There is no foul in (b) because the substitute did not become a player. (1-5-3)

9.8.1 SITUATION I: Near the end of the first period, A1 is discovered to be wearing: (a) shoes with cleats which are more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; or (b) a slippery substance on his uniform, exposed body part or hands; or (c) a knee brace which has an unpadded strip of metal across the front of the leg; or (d) a multi-colored towel or streamer attached at the waist; or (e) a helmet without an exterior warning label. **RULING:** In (a), (b), (c) and (d), an unsportsmanlike penalty is assessed from the succeeding spot because the head coach has previously verified all players are legally equipped. All illegal items must be removed before A1 can participate further. In (e) A1 will be given 25 seconds to comply. No penalty is assessed since it is assumed the label came off as a result of game action. (1-5-4)

COACHES FIELD EQUIPMENT

9.8.1 SITUATION J: During the first period, an assistant coach of B takes: (a) individual photographs of each set or formation of A and makes these available

to the head coach during the halftime intermission; or (b) digital or other instant developing sequence photographs of A and gives these to the coach during the game. **RULING:** It is an unsportsmanlike foul in both (a) and (b). The rule specifically prohibits the use of certain equipment or materials including film of the type described. The use of this equipment for coaching purposes during the game by one team gives an unwarranted advantage over its opponents.

9.8.1 SITUATION K: Team A has a computer at the game site and enters a record of offensive plays, defensive formations and other important data. This computer information is used: (a) after the game for evaluation of game performances; or (b) during the intermission between the first and second periods, the coach receives a computer printout of B's defensive alignments against various offensive formations; or (c) at halftime in the locker room, the coach views a computer screen displaying a summary of A's offensive play effectiveness. **RULING:** Legal in (a), but illegal in (b) and (c). The use of computer information of this type as in (b) and (c) constitutes an unsportsmanlike foul. (1-5-1)

INJURED PLAYER – CONFERENCE

9.8.1 SITUATION L: During an official's time-out for injury, may a player(s) of either team go near the sideline to communicate with the coach? **RULING:** Yes. This is a period between downs. If a coach enters the field to attend the injured player, he may not confer with players. (9-8-1f Note)

OUTSIDE TEAM BOX – ON FIELD

9.8.1 SITUATION M: A fight breaks out between several opposing players and: (a) two substitutes from each team come onto the field; or (b) one substitute of A enters and three enter from B's team box. **RULING:** In (a), both substitutes are disqualified and the penalties offset. In (b), the one 15-yard penalty on A will cancel one by B resulting in two 15-yard penalties on B. In both cases, penalties and disqualification also will be assessed to those who were fighting. (2-11; 9-4-1)

9.8.1 SITUATION N: A1 is discovered to have participated in a play with (a) a white unmarked towel hanging from his belt, which has a tacky substance on it, or (b) a piece of white unmarked plastic hanging from his belt. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the material does not meet the requirements of the rule and is illegal. Since the player was in the game while illegally equipped, a 15-yard penalty is assessed to Team A head coach. (9-8-1h)

***9.8.3 SITUATION A:** In the first period, Team A is warned and then later penalized 5 yards for sideline interference for having more than three coaches or for having noncoaches in the restricted area between the sideline and the team box. The same infraction occurs again in the third period and again in the fourth period. How are these situations penalized? **RULING:** The third and fourth infractions are both 15-yard penalties. Since the head coach is responsible for the team box,

the fouls are all charged to the head coach. The second penalty for a 15-yard unsportsmanlike foul is considered flagrant and the head coach must be removed from the stadium area. **COMMENT:** The 2-yard belt becomes a restricted area when the ball becomes live. (1-2-3g)

***9.8.3 SITUATION B:** Team A has a player who is deaf. A's coach requests the referee to (a) permit a signer to go to the team huddle while they are on offense to relay the play-call to the deaf player, (b) permit the signer to move up and down the sideline inside the restricted area without penalty. **RULING:** Not permitted in (a) or (b). (1-5-3)

UNFAIR ACT

***9.9.1 SITUATION A:** A is trailing by five points and has no time-outs left when the play ends on B's 3. The referee does not feel there is any illegal delay in unpiling and that time will definitely expire before the ball is ready and A gets in position to snap. Quarterback A1 reaches into the pile of players and grabs the ball. He then throws the ball to midfield. **RULING:** Even if the referee imposes a 15-yard penalty for an unsportsmanlike act, A has accomplished its goal – the clock is stopped and it can get in position and be ready to run a play even though the clock will start on the ready-for-play signal. This situation illustrates when it is appropriate for the referee to invoke the unfair-act rule and handle the situation in any way that he feels is equitable. In this specific situation the referee should wind the clock and end the game without giving A an opportunity to put the ball in play. **COMMENT:** The rule also gives the referee authority to take appropriate action whenever someone not subject to the rules hinders play. (3-4-6)

***9.9.1 SITUATION B:** From a field goal formation, potential kicker A1 yells, "Where's the tee?" A2 replies, "I'll go get it" and goes legally in motion toward his team's sideline. Ball is snapped to A1 who throws a touchdown pass to A2. **RULING:** Unsportsmanlike conduct prior to snap. The ball should be declared dead and the foul enforced as a dead-ball foul. **COMMENT:** Football has been and always will be a game of deception and trickery involving multiple shifts, unusual formations and creative plays. However, actions or verbiage designed to confuse the defense into believing there is problem and a snap isn't imminent is beyond the scope of sportsmanship and is illegal.

9.9.4 SITUATION: Team A scores: (a) on a try where the line of scrimmage was the 3-yard line and the tee was placed at the 10-yard line, or (b) on a field goal where the line of scrimmage was B's 20-yard line and the tee was placed at B's 27-yard line. In both cases, the referee determines during the kick that the kicker was using an illegal kicking tee. **RULING:** In (a), the basic spot is the previous spot and fouls by the offense behind the basic spot are enforced from the spot of the foul, therefore the penalty will be 15 yards marked from the 10-yard line, and if accepted, will result in a replay of the try from B's 25-yard line. In (b), the basic

spot is the previous spot and fouls by the offense behind the basic spot are enforced from the spot of the foul, therefore the penalty will be 15 yards marked from the 27-yard line, and if accepted, will result in a replay of the down from B's 42-yard line.

Rule 10 *Enforcement of Penalties*

LIVE- AND DEAD-BALL FOUL ADMINISTRATION

10.1.1 SITUATION A: Where is the ball spotted following penalty acceptance when it is snapped from the right-side inbounds line and the run ends in the left-side zone and the foul is: (a) illegal motion by A1; or (b) holding by A1 in the middle of the field behind the end of the run; or (c) grasping the face mask/helmet opening by B1 in making the tackle? **RULING:** In (a), it is spotted at the right-side inbounds line. In (b), it is spotted in the middle of the field since the enforcement spot was the spot of the foul. In (c), it is spotted at the left inbounds line.

***10.1.1 SITUATION B:** B1 holds A1 during an unsuccessful try. A's captain wants to accept the penalty and replay of the down, but wishes to decline the distance penalty because A's kicker is more comfortable kicking from the previous distance. **RULING:** This is a legal request. The distance penalty for any foul may be declined.

10.1.3 SITUATION: With fourth and 10 at the 50-yard line, K2 illegally uses his hands during a scrimmage kick by K1. R1 signals for a fair catch. The ball is caught by R2 who advances following the whistle. **RULING:** R may decline the penalty for the illegal use of hands by K2 and retain possession. If this choice is made, R will put the ball in play first and 10 following the penalty for the dead-ball, delay-of-game foul by R2. If R decides to accept the penalty for the foul by K2, the result will be fourth and 15 for K following the enforcement of penalties for both fouls and the down will be replayed. (3-6-2b; 10-2-3)

DOUBLE FOULS

10.2.1 SITUATION A: During a run by A1, A2 is holding B1. Thereafter, a fumble by A1 is recovered by B2 who advances for a touchdown. While the ball was loose during the fumble, B3 clipped A3. **RULING:** Double foul. Both fouls occurred before the change of team possession and the action thus constitutes a double foul. The penalties cancel and the down shall be replayed. (10-2-2)

10.2.1 SITUATION B: K1 is in an illegal position and the scrimmage kick by K2 is caught by R1. During the return by R1, there is clipping by R2 and a subsequent fumble by R1 is recovered by K3. **RULING:** Double foul. Even though there was a change of team possession during the down, the team gaining final possession had fouled before gaining possession. Both fouls occurred during the

down and the result is a double foul. The penalties cancel and the down shall be replayed. (10-2-2)

10.2.1 SITUATION C: With fourth and 15 from midfield, K is called for illegal formation. R1 catches K1's punt, but is tackled by the face mask/helmet opening by K2. R2 knees K3 prior to the end of the run. **RULING:** If R accepts the penalty for either foul by K, it is a double foul. R may decline the penalties and retain possession following enforcement of the penalty for R2's foul. In either case, R2 shall be disqualified. (9-4-11; 10-2-3)

***10.2.1 SITUATION D:** Fourth and five from K's 20-yard line, K is in an illegal formation at the snap. While K1's punt is in flight, beyond the expanded neutral zone, R2 blocks K8 in the back at the 50-yard line. R4 catches the kick at R's 36-yard line and returns it for a touchdown. **RULING:** This is a PSK foul by R. Therefore, R may decline the penalty for K's foul and keep the ball after enforcement of the 10-yard penalty for the block in the back, or it may accept the penalty against K, thereby creating a double foul in which case the down shall be replayed. (10-2-1b)

FOULS – CHANGE OF POSSESSION DOWNS

***10.2.2 SITUATION A:** During a legal forward pass which crosses the neutral zone, A1 is illegally in motion at the snap. B1 intercepts and during his return, B2 clips A2. **RULING:** The illegal motion by A1 and the clipping by B2 are both live-ball fouls, but because the foul by B2 followed a change of team possession, they do not automatically constitute a double foul. The captain of B (last team in possession) may accept or decline the penalty for A's foul. If accepted, this creates a double foul and the down is replayed. If declined, then the penalty for B's foul is enforced if accepted by A. (10-1-3; 10-2-1b)

***10.2.2 SITUATION B:** A1's pass is intercepted by B1 at B's 40-yard line. During B1's return, A1 and B2 begin fighting at A's 40-yard line. B1 returns the ball to A's 2-yard line. **RULING:** The captain of B (last team in possession) may accept or decline the penalty for A's foul. If B accepts the penalty for A1's foul, it creates a double foul. B may retain possession by declining the penalty for A1's foul, in which case, it would be B's ball at its own 45-yard line following enforcement of B's penalty (if accepted by A). Both A1 and B2 will be disqualified for fighting. **COMMENT:** Whenever both teams foul during a change of possession down and the team in final possession gets the ball free of a foul (with "CLEAN HANDS") they have the opportunity to retain possession. The fact that their opponent's foul occurred after the change of possession has no bearing on the enforcement. However, when B, the "clean hands" team, retains possession by declining the opponent's foul, the penalty for B's foul must be enforced. (9-4-1 Penalty; 10-2-1b)

***10.2.2 SITUATION C:** A leads 21-20 with three seconds remaining in the

fourth quarter. It is A's ball fourth and 1 yard to go on A's 45-yard line. A1 muffs the snap, and A2 holds while the ball is loose. B1 recovers and advances to A's 1-yard line where he is downed. During B1's advance, B2 clips at A's 10-yard line and time expires during the down. In an effort to prevent a double foul, Team B declines the penalty for A2's foul. The captain of A then wishes to decline the penalty for B2's foul. **RULING:** The game is over as there is no accepted penalty on the play. (3-3-3a)

10.2.2 SITUATION D: B's coach is on the field during a forward-pass play. B1 intercepts and A1 grabs B1's face mask/helmet opening during the return. **RULING:** B's ball following enforcement of the penalty for A1's foul. The unsportsmanlike foul on the coach cannot be paired with A1's foul to create a double foul. The unsportsmanlike foul is enforced from the succeeding spot, and then the line-to-gain equipment is set. (9-8-2; 10-4-4a)

10.2.3 SITUATION: A scrimmage kick by K1 is caught by R1 who advances to K's 10. During the run by R1, there is clipping by R2 at K's 30 and K2 trips R2. **RULING:** Because there was a change of team possession during the down and R2's foul followed the change, R may decline the penalty for the tripping foul by K2 and retain possession. If R chooses to do this, it will be first and 10 for R from K's 45-yard line. If R accepts the penalty for tripping by K2, it automatically results in a double foul and a replay of the down.

MULTIPLE FOULS

10.2.4 SITUATION: With first and 10 from A's 30, A1 advances to B's 40 where he fumbles. A2 recovers and advances to B's 10 where he is downed. While the ball was loose following A1's fumble, B1 held A1, and during the advance by A2, B2 grabbed A2's face mask/helmet opening. **RULING:** This is a multiple foul and the captain of A may accept either penalty or decline both and take the results of the play. If the penalty is accepted for B1's foul it will be enforced from the end of A1's run where he fumbled. It would be first and 10 from B's 30. If the penalty for B2's foul is accepted, it will be enforced from the end of A2's run. In this case it would be first and goal for A from B's 5-yard line. (10-3-3a)

***10.2.5 SITUATION A:** With third and 8 on B's 40, A1 advances to B's 35 where he is downed. B1 piles on and, almost immediately thereafter, A2 spears B1. **RULING:** Both dead-ball fouls will be penalized in the order of their occurrence. This is not a double foul. However, since the yardage penalties offset, the proper signals will be given and the line-to-gain equipment will be set first and 10 from B's 35 since the accepted penalty for the foul by B1 gave A a new series. However, if A2's foul had occurred first, it would not be a new series. If A2's spearing is judged to be flagrant, he shall be disqualified. (9-4-2i; 10-4-4b)

10.2.5 SITUATION B: In a state where tie games are resolved by the 10-Yard Line Procedure, the game ends in a tie. Immediately following the final whistle, there is a fight between A1 and B1 and: (a) none of the officials observed which player actually struck the first blow; or (b) A1 struck B1 who retaliated; or (c) B1 first struck A1 who retaliated. In (a), (b) and (c), A wins the toss and elects to go on defense first. **RULING:** In (a), (b) and (c), A1 and B1 will be disqualified for fighting and they may not participate in the overtime. In (a), because it was not possible to determine which player started the fight, there will be no penalty measurement. In (b), the fouls will be penalized in the order of occurrence with the penalty against A being half the distance to the goal line. From there, B will be penalized 15 yards and will put the ball in play, first and goal, from the 20-yard line. In (c), because B was first to foul, it will be penalized back to the 25 and from there the penalty for the foul by A measured half the distance to the goal. B will put the ball in play, first and goal, from the 12½. (2-11; 10-4-4)

10.2.5 SITUATION C: On third and 8 from B's 45-yard line, runner A1 falls to the ground as he goes out of bounds at B's 40. B1 piles on. A2 then punches B2. The covering official indicates the fouls by both B1 and A2. The coach of A then insults the official for calling the foul on A2. **RULING:** The penalties for all three dead-ball fouls will be administered in the order of occurrence. The penalty for piling on by B1 will be enforced first and will put the ball on B's 25 and be a first down. The two penalties against A will put the ball back to A's 45-yard line. It will be first and 10 for A from A's 45-yard line. A2 shall be disqualified for fighting. (9-4-1; 9-4-3c; 9-8-1c; 10-4-4)

BASIC SPOTS FOR PENALTY ENFORCEMENT

10.3.1 SITUATION A: With third and 10 from B's 40, A1 takes the snap and runs wide and pitches back to A2. A2 catches the ball behind the neutral zone and runs to B's 10 where he is downed. (a) During the pitch, there is holding by B1; or (b) B2 grasps A2 by the face mask/helmet opening during the tackle. **RULING:** In (a), the holding by B1 occurred during a loose-ball play. The basic spot is the previous spot. If A accepts the penalty it will be A's ball first and 10 at B's 30-yard line. In (b), the face-mask/helmet opening penalty occurred during a running play. The basic spot is the end of the run. If A accepts the penalty, it will be A's ball first and goal at B's 5. (10-4-2b; 10-4-3)

10.3.1 SITUATION B: A1 receives the snap and begins a run behind the neutral zone: (a) A1 fumbles the ball and then kicks it while it is rolling on the ground; or (b) A1 advances beyond the neutral zone and either kicks or passes the ball forward. **RULING:** In (a), it is a foul during a loose-ball play and will be penalized from the spot of the illegal kick because it is a foul by A1 behind the basic spot. In (b,) it is a foul during a running play and it will be penalized from the spot of the illegal kick or illegal pass which is the end of the run. (10-3-1c; 10-3-3b)

10.3.1 SITUATION C: With first and 10 from A's 5-yard line, A1 drops back into his end zone, where he is tackled by the face mask/helmet opening and fumbles. The ball rolls out of bounds at A's 3-yard line. **RULING:** The fumble by A is a loose-ball play behind the neutral zone which would be enforced from the previous spot. Following penalty administration, it will be A's ball, first and 10, at A's 20-yard line.

10.3.3 SITUATION A: B1 intercepts A's pass at the A10 and returns for a touchdown. B2 clips in A's end zone after the interception, but before the score. **RULING:** The basic spot is end of run which is the goal line. After penalty enforcement, it would be B's ball, first and 10, at A's 15-yard line.

10.3.3 SITUATION B: K1 kicks off from K's 40. The kick is caught by R1 at R's 5-yard line. R2 then clips at the 50-yard line. After the clip, R1 fumbles at R's 20-yard line, where R3 picks up fumble and advances for touchdown. **RULING:** The basic spot is where the run ended, which was the fumble at R's 20. After penalty enforcement, it would be R's ball, first and 10, at R's 10-yard line.

10.4.2 SITUATION A: Quarterback A1 receives the snap and while in or behind the neutral zone, throws a backward pass to A2. During his advance, but while still in or behind the neutral zone, A2 fumbles. While the ball is loose, there is a foul by B1. The fumble is recovered by A3. **RULING:** This is a foul during a loose-ball play. The penalty, if accepted, will be administered from the basic spot, which is the previous spot. A loose-ball play includes the run or runs which preceded the loose ball. A fumble by A2 in or behind the neutral zone constitutes a loose-ball play. (10-3-1c)

10.4.2 SITUATION B: During a scrimmage down, quarterback A1 throws a backward pass to A2 who runs about 30 yards behind the neutral zone and toward the sideline before throwing a forward pass downfield. There is holding by A3: (a) during the backward pass; or (b) during the run which preceded the forward pass; or (c) during the forward pass at the line of scrimmage. **RULING:** It is a loose-ball play in (a), (b) and (c). The basic spot in all three cases is the previous spot. **COMMENT:** All the action which preceded A2's forward pass is included in this single loose-ball play. While it is possible to have several running plays during a down, with each one having its own basic spot of enforcement (where the related run ended), there can only be one loose ball play during a down. Rule 10-3-1d states in part "also includes the run (or runs) which precedes such legal pass, legal or illegal kick or fumble" (from in or behind the neutral zone). This means it includes all action from the time of the snap to the end of the "loose-ball play." When any foul occurs during a free kick, scrimmage kick, legal forward pass, backward pass (including the snap) or fumble made by A from in or behind the neutral zone...even if several of these actions happen during the same down...the basic spot remains the same, the previous spot which is the spot of the snap or free kick. (10-3-1c)

***10.4.2 SITUATION C:** On third and 20 from his own 35-yard line, A1 throws a forward pass to A2. Prior to the catch, B1 is detected holding. A2 advances to B's 45 following the catch. **RULING:** B1's foul occurred during a loose-ball play and if the penalty is accepted it will be enforced from the previous spot. A obviously will decline the penalty since it has gained 10 yards more and has a first down. The holding penalty cannot be added to the end of the run because the foul was committed during the loose-ball play. (10-3-1b; 10-4-2b)

10.4.2 SITUATION D: A1 behind the neutral zone has the ball batted from his possession by B1. While the ball is loose: (a) A2 holds B1, or (b) B2 grasps A2's face mask/helmet opening. **RULING:** Since A1 lost possession, the status of the ball is the same as if it had been fumbled by A1, therefore fouls during this interval are fouls during a loose-ball play. In (a), the penalty is enforced from the previous spot if A1's foul was beyond the previous spot or from the spot of the foul if A1's foul was committed behind the previous spot. In (b), the penalty is enforced from the previous spot, regardless of where B1's foul occurred or where the down ends.

10.4.3 SITUATION A: With third and 7 from A's 25-yard line, A1 advances to A's 35-yard line where he fumbles the ball. Before A1 fumbled the ball, A2 held B3 at A's 40-yard line. A3 recovers the fumble at A's 30-yard line. If B accepts the penalty for holding, where will the basic spot for penalty enforcement be? **RULING:** The basic spot is the spot where the run ended, which is A's 35-yard line. A would still have third and 7 from its own 25-yard line. (2-41-8)

10.4.3 SITUATION B: It is third and 6 from B's 40-yard line. A1 advances to B's 30 where B1 grabs his face mask/helmet opening in attempting the tackle. (a) A1 fumbles and B1 recovers and advances to B's 40; or (b) A1 hands off to A2 who is subsequently tackled on the 20; or (c) A1 pitches back to A2 who advances to B's 18-yard line. Where is the basic spot of enforcement if A accepts the penalty for B1's foul? **RULING:** In (a) and (c), the basic spot is where A1 lost possession by his fumble or pass and this is the end of the run. In both cases the penalty will be administered from B's 30 and put the ball on the 15-yard line. In (a), A retains possession since it had possession when the foul occurred. In (b), the handoff to A2 did not end the run. A1's run does not end unless possession is lost by the runner either fumbling or passing. The end of the run is where A2 was tackled. The penalty enforcement will result in the ball being placed on B's 10-yard line.

10.4.3 SITUATION C: R1 catches a punt on his 4-yard line and his momentum carries him behind his goal line where he is downed in the end zone. After the kick has ended, but before the ball becomes dead: (a) K1 holds in R's end zone; or (b) K1 holds at R's 5-yard line; or (c) R2 holds in the end zone. **RULING:** If R accepts the penalty in either (a) or (b), it will be R's ball first and 10 from its 14-yard line. R will put the ball in play by a snap. If R declines the penalty in either (a) or (b), the ball will be put in play by R at the 4-yard line since the kick was

caught there. In (c), it is a safety since the foul occurred in the end zone. **COMMENT:** When the “momentum” exception applies and the ball becomes dead behind the goal line, if the penalty for a foul by either team is accepted, the end of the run is the spot where the kick, fumble or pass was caught or recovered. The penalty is enforced under the all-but-one principle. If “momentum” is not involved, the end of the run is the goal line. (8-5-2a Exception; 10-3-3c)

10.4.3 SITUATION D: Fourth and 8 for K from its own 45-yard line. Prior to R2 catching the kick, R7 clips K5 at the 50-yard line and R2 catches the kick at his 20-yard line and is immediately tackled. **RULING:** The ball will belong to R, first and 10 at its 10-yard line. The basic spot is the 20-yard line as post-scrimmage kick enforcement applies. (2-41-6)

10.4.3 SITUATION E: Fourth and 9 for K from its own 40-yard line. R10 holds K11 at K's 42-yard line. R11 catches the kick at R's 25-yard line and is tackled at R's 29-yard line. **RULING:** If K accepts the penalty for holding, it will be K's ball, first and 10 from the 50-yard line. Post-scrimmage kick enforcement applies only to R fouls committed beyond the expanded neutral zone. (2-41-6)

10.4.3 SITUATION F: Fourth and 11 from K's 36-yard line. While the ball was in flight, beyond the expanded neutral zone, R6 was guilty of holding K3 at R's 32-yard line. The kick goes into the end zone. **RULING:** Since the kick ended in R's end zone, the post-scrimmage kick enforcement spot is the 20-yard line. It will be R's ball, first and 10 from R's 10-yard line after the half-the-distance enforcement. (2-41-6)

10.4.3 SITUATION G: K is in punt formation from the 50-yard line. Following the snap, but prior to the ball being kicked, R6 holds K4 at R's 46-yard line. The punt crosses the neutral zone, bounces at R's 25, and rolls to R's 18 where R4 recovers. **RULING:** This foul satisfies all the conditions for post-scrimmage kick enforcement as the foul occurred during the down and on R's side of the expanded neutral zone, so the basic spot is R's 18-yard line. Since R6's foul occurs beyond the basic spot, the penalty is enforced from the basic spot. R is penalized half the distance to the goal, making it R's ball first and 10 at R's 9-yard line. (2-16-2h)

10.4.3 SITUATION H: K2 punts from the 50-yard line. The punt crosses the neutral zone, bounces at the R45 and then rebounds back to K's 48-yard line where R4 recovers. Prior to the end of the kick, R6 clips K11 at R's 40-yard line. **RULING:** This foul satisfies all the conditions for post-scrimmage kick enforcement, so the basic spot is K's 48-yard line. Since R6's foul occurs behind the basic spot, the penalty is enforced from the spot of the foul. R is penalized 15 yards, making it R's ball first and 10 at R's 25-yard line. (2-16-2h)

10.4.4 SITUATION A: Fourth and 5 for K from R's 49-yard line. R9 catches the kick on the 15-yard line and returns the ball to R's 40-yard line, where he is downed. During the return, R3 holds K7 at R's 30-yard line. **RULING:** Following

enforcement of R's holding penalty, it would R's ball, first and 10 from R's 20-yard line. This is not a post-scrimmage kick enforcement, but a post-possession foul. (2-41-6)

10.4.4 SITUATION B: A1 throws a pass from B's 22-yard line. B1 intercepts the pass in his own end zone and is tackled prior to leaving the end zone. During the run, B2 holds A2 at B's 10-yard line. **RULING:** The basic spot is the 20-yard line. If the penalty is accepted, it will be enforced from the spot of the foul. B will have a first and 10 from its own 5-yard line. If the penalty is declined, it will be B's first and 10 from B's 20-yard line.

NONPLAYER AND UNSPORTSMANLIKE FOULS

***10.4.5 SITUATION A:** With third and goal from B's 2-yard line, A1's forward pass is intercepted by B1 in the end zone and returned for an apparent touchdown. During B1's run, B2 clips at the 50, after which the coach of B comes on the field at A's 40 to criticize the official's call. **RULING:** First and 10 for B on its 20-yard line. Since the foul by B's coach is an unsportsmanlike foul, it is enforced from the succeeding spot after the penalty for B2's live-ball foul is enforced. The line-to-gain equipment is not set until all penalties have been administered. This is not a multiple-foul situation.

10.4.5 SITUATION B: During a run by A1 on first down from A's 10 to midfield, A2 clips B1 at A's 20. (a) B1 swears at A2; or (b) A3 taunts B2. **RULING:** The unsportsmanlike foul in (a) or (b) is not paired with any other foul to create a double or multiple foul. Following the acceptance of the penalty for the clip by A2, the unsportsmanlike fouls will be administered from A's 10 which is the succeeding spot. In (a), it will be A's ball first down and 10 from its own 25-yard line. In (b), it will be A's ball first and 15 from A's 5-yard line. **COMMENT:** If an unsportsmanlike or nonplayer foul occurs during a down resulting in a change of possession or a first down, the line-to-gain equipment is set following enforcement of the penalty. Penalizing unsportsmanlike-player fouls from the succeeding spot provides consistent enforcement for all unsportsmanlike-conduct fouls. It also supports the philosophy that no unsportsmanlike-conduct foul should go unpenalized. A team does not have to decline an unsportsmanlike-conduct penalty in order to retain possession of the ball. (2-16-2a,f)

10.4.5 SITUATION C: With fourth and 40 from A's 10-yard line, A1 runs to A's 44 where he is downed. During the down, substitute B1 enters the field, but does not participate. **RULING:** B1's foul is a nonplayer foul penalized from the succeeding spot. It is B's ball first and 10 from A's 49-yard line. (2-16-2f; 3-7-6)

10.4.5 SITUATION D: With the score, B-14 and A-8, a pass from A1 is complete in the end zone to A2 during the last timed down of the fourth period. During the down, there is holding by B1 and after the down, B2 is charged with an unsportsmanlike foul. **RULING:** A will undoubtedly accept the result of the play

and enforce the holding penalty from the 3-yard line and enforce the penalty for the unsportsmanlike foul. The ball would then be snapped for the try from the $\frac{3}{4}$ -yard line. (3-3-3a; 10-5-1f)

10.4.5 SITUATION E: A scores on the last play of the: (a) second period; or (b) fourth period, to make the score, B-21 and A-19. During A's successful 2-point try, B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul. **RULING:** In (a), the penalty is enforced from the succeeding spot on the kickoff to start the third period. In (b), the penalty for B1's foul will be administered from the succeeding spot if an overtime is played. **COMMENT:** When a procedure for resolving ties is being used, the referee should explain the options very carefully to the captains at the time of the coin toss prior to the overtime period. For example, if the captain of B wins the choice, he may: (1) choose the end of the field in which the ball will be put in play or he may choose to go on; (2) offense; or (3) defense. Should he choose to go on offense first, B will put the ball in play first and goal from the 25-yard line. Should he choose to go on defense first, A will put the ball in play first and goal from the 5-yard line, which is half the distance from the spot of enforcement. If the captain of B chooses to designate the end of the field from which the ball will be put in play, the captain of A then will have the choice of going on offense or defense first. (2-41-9; 3-3-3d)

***10.4.5 SITUATION F:** After A1 scores a touchdown, he is struck by B1. The coach of A then insults an official: (a) before, or (b) after the ball is marked ready for play for the try. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the penalties for both the personal foul by B1 and the unsportsmanlike foul by the coach of A will be enforced in the order of occurrence. A shall be given the choice of enforcing B's foul on the try or subsequent kick, B shall then be given the same choices. In any case, if B1's act was fighting, he shall be ejected. (2-41-9; 8-2-2; 8-2-4; 8-3-2; 9-4-2l; 9-8-1c)

***10.4.5 SITUATION G:** A2 commits an unsportsmanlike dead-ball foul: (a) following a touchdown by A1; or (b) following a successful try. **RULING:** In (a), B is given the option of accepting the penalty enforcement on the try or the subsequent kick. In (b), the succeeding spot is the kickoff. **COMMENT:** If the try had been the last play of the game and the score was tied, the succeeding spot for enforcement of the penalty for the foul by A2 would be the start of the overtime procedure. If an overtime is not authorized, the foul cannot be penalized because there would be no succeeding spot. (2-15; 2-41; 8-2-4)

10.4.5 SITUATION H: B1 intercepts a pass in his own end zone and is tackled there after attempting to advance. During B1's run, B2 clips A1 at B's 4-yard line. **RULING:** The basic spot is the 20-yard line. If the penalty is accepted it will be enforced from the spot of the foul, B's ball first and 10 from B's 2-yard line. If the penalty is declined, it is B's ball first and 10 from B's 20-yard line.

10.4.5 SITUATION I: K1's scrimmage kick is blocked on K's 5-yard line and is

rolling away from K's goal line when R1 muffs the ball into K's end zone (applies a new force to a grounded kick). K2 recovers the ball and attempts to advance, but is downed in the end zone. During K2's run: (a) R1 holds K3 in the end zone; or (b) K3 holds R1 in the end zone. **RULING:** In (a), it is a touchback and the basic spot is the 20-yard line. In (b), since the foul is in the end zone, it is a safety.

***10.4.6 SITUATION A:** B1 intercepts A1's pass in B's end zone where B1 is grabbed by the face mask by A2 who twists the mask. B1 then fumbles while in the end zone and (a) the ball rolls back into the field of play and then goes out of bounds at B's 2-yard line; (b) the ball rolls back into the field of play where B7 recovers the ball at B's 5-yard line. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the basic spot is the 20-yard line (15-yard line in 6, 8 and 9 player) and the accepted penalty will result in a first down for Team B at its 35-yard line.

***10.4.6 SITUATION B:** B1 intercepts A's pass in B's end zone, B2 clips A9 at B's 10-yard line after the change of possession. B1 then fumbles in B's end zone and the ball rolls out of the end zone and out of bounds at B's 2-yard line. **RULING:** The penalty is enforced under the all-but-one principle. The end of the run is the goal line and the basic spot is the 20-yard line. The penalty would be enforced half the distance, first and 10 for B on the 5-yard line. (10-4-6).

***10.4.7 SITUATION:** B1 intercepts A1's pass at B's 6-yard line and retreats to B's end zone where B1 is grabbed by the face mask by A2 who twists the mask. B1 then fumbles while in the end zone and (a) the ball rolls back into the field of play and then goes out of bounds at B's 2-yard line; (b) the ball rolls back into the field of play where B7 recovers the ball at B's 5-yard line. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the basic spot is the goal line and the accepted penalty will result in a first down for Team B at its 15-yard line.

FOUL DURING SCORING PLAY

***10.5.2 SITUATION:** A's ball second and 5 from its own 9-yard line. A2 muffs the handoff and the ball rolls into A's end zone. A1 picks up the ball and is immediately tackled by B3 in the end zone. B3 grasped A1 by the face mask/helmet opening in making the tackle. **RULING:** If A declines the penalty, this play would result in a safety. If the penalty is accepted, it will be enforced from the goal line, making it first and 10 for A from its 15-yard line. (8-5-2b)

***10.5.3 SITUATION A:** With third and 6 from B's 35-yard line, a pass from A1 is intercepted at B's 25 by B1 who advances for an apparent touchdown. During the run by B1, A1 kicks at B2. **RULING:** B may (a) accept the touchdown and enforce the penalty on the try or on the subsequent kickoff; (b) decline the penalty. In either case, A1 is disqualified for fighting. (8-2-3; 9-4-1)

10.5.3 SITUATION B: Third down and 12 on A's 40-yard line. A1 drops back to throw a pass. The pass is completed to A2 who scores on the run following the reception. During the down, (a) A3 holds B1 on A's 37-yard line or (b) A's coach

is observed standing inbounds on B's 20-yard line. **RULING:** (a) If B accepts the penalty for holding by A3, the score is nullified and following enforcement it will be A's ball, third down and 25 to go on A's 27. In (b), the score stands. Following enforcement the try will be from A's 18-yard line. (9-2-1c, 9-8-1k, 10-5-3)

10.5.3 SITUATION C: Late in the game R is trailing by 9 points as K prepares to punt from its 4-yard line. During the kick, K2 holds R4 in the end zone. R5 returns the punt for a touchdown. **RULING:** R may (a) accept the penalty, score the safety and have K free-kick from its 20-yard line; or (b) decline the penalty and accept the results of the play, which would be a touchdown. (8-2-3)

SPECIAL ENFORCEMENTS

10.5.4 SITUATION A: A's ball second and 5 from its own 9-yard line. A2 fumbles the ball on his own 5-yard line and the ball rolls into the end zone. A1 recovers the ball in the end zone and is downed in the end zone, but B3 held A3 while the ball was loose. **RULING:** A undoubtedly will accept the penalty, because to decline would result in a safety. The foul occurred during a loose-ball play, therefore, the previous spot will be the enforcement spot, making it first and 10 for A from its own 19-yard line.

***10.5.4 SITUATION B:** During the last timed down of the first half, A1 retreats into his own end zone to attempt a pass, but he is downed there. During the down there is holding in the end zone by: (a) A2, or (b) by B1. **RULING:** In (a), it is a safety and B would score 2 points whether the penalty is accepted or declined since the run ended in the end zone and the foul was in the end zone. If B accepts the penalty, the period is not extended with an untimed down. In (b), if the penalty is accepted it will be enforced from the goal line and the period is extended.

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