



2014 Quiz 11

1. A, 3/G on B's 4 YL. After a TO, A is set on their LOS when all four defensive B players do a coordinated "belly flop" on the ground which causes A 68 to false start. **Ruling: UNS. B cannot use disconcerting acts to induce a FST by A. B players who are stationary within one yard of their LOS are prohibited from making quick non-football related movements in an obvious attempt to draw an offensive player into committing a foul. Other examples are: stomping a foot, clapping hands, etc. Rule 9-5-1d.**
2. A, 1/10 at B's 38 YL. QB A2 takes the snap and runs to his right. A2 stops and turns to his left and throws a backward pass to A37 about 15 yards from A2. After A2 throws the pass he is hit by B54 and knocked to the ground. A37 runs the ball to B's 35 YL. The HC of A confronts the LOS official and wants B penalized for RTP. **Ruling: A, 2/7 at B's 35 YL. Rule 2-32-11 defines a passer as "...a player who throws a legal forward pass." Since A2 threw a backward pass, he is not considered a passer; therefore you cannot have a RTP foul. You could possibly have a PF, if deemed appropriate.**
3. Can the snapper be hit on a "muddle huddle" play if they (a), snap and kick, or (b), the snapper goes out for a pass? **Ruling: No. Rule 2-32-14 says "...In a scrimmage kick formation, the snapper remains a snapper until he has had a reasonable opportunity to regain his balance and protect himself, or until he blocks or moves to otherwise participate in the play." Rule 9-4-6 says, "...A defensive player shall not charge directly into the snapper when the offensive team is in a scrimmage kick formation." Since the muddle huddle is a scrimmage kick formation, the snapper has protection under these two rules. Once he leaves this position, regains his balance, blocks, or moves to participate in the play, then he can be legally blocked.**
4. A, 4/21 at B's 24 YL. A10 completes a pass to A88 who runs to B's 4 YL where he throws a forward pass to A81 who runs into B's EZ. In (a), time expires during the play in the second period, or in (b), the play happens during the middle of the second period. **Ruling: We have an IFP in both (a) and (b). The penalty is 5 yards from the spot of the foul and LOD. In (a), the first half is over. Rule 3-3-4b3 states "A period shall not be extended by an untimed down if one of the following occurred during a down in which time expires: fouls that specify a LOD." In (b), the penalty will be enforced from the spot of the foul. It will be B's ball, 1/10 at B's 9 YL. Rule 7-5-2b and penalty.**

5. A-21, B-29. A, 4/9 at B's 21 YL with 5 seconds on the GC in the fourth quarter. QB A7 throws a legal forward pass to A18 who catches the ball for a TD. Time expires during the down. A scores a successful two point Try. In (a), B17 commits DPI during the Try, or (b), B17 commits an UNS foul after the Try. How should the **R** explain the options on the coin toss? **Ruling:** (It is recommended that this enforcement be explained to each HC so they can help make the decision if they win the toss.) The **R** should explain to the captains (before the coin toss and choice) that the penalty whether in (a) or (b), is treated the same for purposes of the first OT period. The VT chooses "heads" or "tails". (Assume A and B keep the same designation as during the last play of the game.) A has the choice of having the penalty administered prior to the first snap in OT. If A wins the toss and elects to go on offense first, A will start from B's 10 YL as it will be half the distance for either foul from the 20 YL. If A elects to go on defense first, then B will begin from A's 35 YL as both fouls carry a 15 YD penalty. Likewise, if B wins the toss and elects to go on offense first, they will start on A's 35 YL. If they elect to go on defense, A will start on B's 10 YL. Rule 3-1-1, Gold Book page 31.

6. B34 recovers A's fumble and returns the ball for 20 yards before being tackled by A73 who grasps B34's FM. During B34's run B29 clips. **Ruling:** B may retain the ball by declining A's foul, but they will be penalized for B29's clip. Rule 10-2-2 ("Clean hands" rule). Whether A's foul occurs before or after the COP doesn't make any difference. It is when B's foul occurs that is critical.

7. The game clock is stopped because A44 is bleeding. A then requests a TO during which A44 receives medical treatment, his bleeding stops and the wound is covered. Can A44 return to the game after the TO? **Ruling:** No. Rule 3-5-10c. This rule also applies to any injured player, or a player whose helmet comes completely off during the down or subsequent dead ball action related to the down without being directly attributable to a foul. They must be replaced for at least one down, unless halftime or an OT intermission occurs.

Mechanics

8. In Quiz 8 the ruling stated that all dead ball fouls are enforced separately and in the order of their occurrence. They do not offset. **Ruling:** By Case Book play 9.4.1 situation A when the officials do not know which foul occurred first, signal the personal fouls against each team, but do not enforce any yardage penalty. An arbitrary choice of enforcing one penalty could lead to inequities due to the half the distance provision in penalty enforcement. Good dead ball mechanics will prevent most of these types of situations. Gold Book, Page 11, item 6.

9. On a short first down measurement outside of the HMs, the **R** picks up the football and chain and repositions the ball at the nearest HM. **Ruling:** Incorrect. If outside the HMs, the **BJ** is to secure a new FB, then hold the existing FB in place. If short, the **R** signals short to the PB. After grabbing the FP spot on the chain, move the chains inside the HM and spot the new FB. Gold Book, page 16, item 23 C, E.

Regulations

10. The **U/LM** notifies the VT with a 4 minute warning at halftime and then return to the field. The VT is late returning to the field. **Ruling:** Incorrect. Officials are to escort their team back to the field. Gold Book, page 36, 10C, D.