



2014 Quiz 8

1. A sets up for a two point Try in a “swinging gate” formation; the snapper is on the end of the LOS wearing number #22. There are six A players to the left of the snapper with five wearing 50 -79 numbers. A wide receiver is to the right of the snapper, but off the LOS. A22 snaps the ball to QB A10, and then goes into the EZ where A10 throws a pass to him for two points. Legal or illegal? **Ruling: Legal.** This play comes up each year and seems to cause misunderstanding between Rule 7-2-5b exceptions and Rule 7-5-6a. First, Rule 7-2-5b exceptions deal with players on the LOS. On normal plays A must have 5 players on the LOS numbered 50-79. The exceptions allow A to use players outside of these numbers on certain formations. These exceptions are for FG attempts, punts, or Try’s. If A uses one of these exceptions then the player(s) numbered outside 50-79 must be between the ends and remain ineligible forward pass receiver(s) during the down, unless the pass is touched by B. However, if A has five players numbered 50-79 on the LOS, then the players on the end of the LOS wearing an eligible number is not replacing one of the 50-79 players (therefore he is not a 7-2-5b exception) and is therefore an eligible receiver and can go down field for a pass, even though he snaps the ball. The player snapping the ball (referred to normally as the “center”) does not have to be an interior lineman. Pass eligibility rules (7-5-6a) simply states that a player is eligible by position and number. In the “swinging gate” formation as long as they have five players numbered 50-79 and the player on the end of the LOS has an eligible number he can snap the ball and he can go down field for a pass.
2. On a FK, RT has only has four players on their FK line (between their 45 and 50 YL). The U penalizes R for not having 5 R players on their FK line. **Ruling: Incorrect.** There is no requirement as to where the RT may be behind their FK line. They may have none or all eleven between their 45 and 50 YL. Rule 6-1-1.
3. A, 2/5 at A’s 25 YL. A7’s pass is intercepted by B16 and returned to A’s 10 YL, where B16 fumbles. A26 recovers the ball inbounds at A’s 8 YL. Clock? **Ruling: A, 1/10 at A’s 8 YL.** Clock starts on the RFP. A is awarded a new series due to the COP. Rule 3-4-2, 5-1-3d. **NOTE: If using Point Differential the GC continues to run throughout & after the down.**
4. A, 4/5 on R’s 30 YL. During a successful FG, R13 grasps and twists K2’s FM at R’s 20 YL. **Ruling: K may take the three points and have the foul enforced at the succeeding spot or have the penalty enforced at the PS and replay the down.** PSK fouls do not apply on successful

FGs. Rule 2-16-2h1, 8-4-3a,b.

5. B36 intercepts A's pass on B's 4 YL with his momentum taking him into his EZ. While in the EZ, B36 fumbles the ball and (a) the ball rolls through the EZ, (b) the loose ball rolls back into the field of play and goes OOB at B's 6 YL, or (c) the loose ball rolls back into the field of play and then is muffed back into the EZ where B23 falls on the ball. **Ruling:** In (a), we have the momentum exception and it will be B's ball at B's 4 YL, 1/10. In (b), it will be B's ball, 1/10 at B's 6 YL. Once the ball enters the field of play momentum is no longer in effect. Momentum is an explanation of how a ball gets **into** the EZ. In (c), momentum is no longer in effect and you have to determine who supplied the new force to put the ball back into the EZ. If A's muff is the force that puts the ball back into the EZ, and B recovers, then we would have a TB. If B's muff is the force that puts the ball back into the EZ and B recovers, then it would be a safety. Rule 2-13-1, 8-5-2a exception, 8-5-2b, 8-5-3c.
6. Fourth quarter. A, 4/10 at A's 47 YL. A is behind 14-7. A12 throws a legal FP to eligible A88 who makes an obscene gesture to B17 before he crosses the GL for a TD. Time expires during the down. The **R** rules that A loses 14-13 because you can't extend the period for an UNS foul. **Ruling:** Incorrect. You would extend the period for the Try; however, you would not extend the period for an untimed down to access the penalty for UNS. A team that scores a TD is entitled to a Try under rule 3-3-3d, and 8-3-1.
7. A89's pants/knee pads cover his knees at the beginning of the play; however during the play his pants/knee pads ride up over his knees. This happens repeatedly during the game. Can the player continue to participate as long as he is compliant at the beginning of the play? **Ruling:** No. This is like any piece of equipment that becomes non-compliant during the play. Each player shall **properly** wear the mandatory equipment while the ball is live. Rule 1-5-6.

Mechanics

8. On KOs the **BJ** and **U** are to jog to the near HM on the 50 YL and stop-n-watch. **Ruling:** Incorrect mechanics. The **BJ** and **U** are to **RUN** to the near HM on the 50 YL then STOP-n-Watch. The sooner they get to the HM the better they are to watch the KT and RT. Gold Book, page 15, 16, item D2 and D6.
9. On multiple dead ball fouls, how should the **R** handle the enforcement? **Ruling:** All dead ball fouls are enforced separately and in the order of their occurrence. They do not offset. The **R** should announce the first dead ball foul with signal and the **U** should mark off the penalty. Then the **R** should announce the next dead ball foul with signal and the **U** should mark off the penalty from the last dead ball spot. Gold Book, page 16, item 23.

Regulations

10. A new high school field, funded by a professional soccer team, has been installed with permanent yellow soccer lines. For football games white lines are temporarily painted on the field. Is the field legally marked? **Ruling:** Rule 1-2-3a states that "...it is recommended that these lines be white." Therefore, the field is legally marked. If a field is marked incorrectly, then you should play the game and then report it to the OHSAA. Gold Book, page 35, item 6B.

