



FOOTBALL OFFICIALS MANUAL
2018 – 2019



FOOTBALL OFFICIALS MANUAL 2018 – 2019

Editor assistance by: Allison Bryan

Photography by: Emily Crowell

Published by the

**TENNESSEE SECONDARY SCHOOL
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**

3333 Lebanon Road

P. O. Box 319

Hermitage, Tennessee 37076

615-889-6740 • FAX 615-889-0544

Website: www.tssaa.org • E-Mail: tssaa@tssaa.org

TSSAA FOOTBALL MANUAL COMMITTEE



Richard McWhirter
*Assistant Executive
Director*



Mark Reeves
*Assistant Executive
Director*



Don Barry
Supervisor



Wayne Glendenen
Supervisor



Harold Denton
Supervisor



Lee Dyer
Supervisor



Paul Holt
Supervisor



L.D. Moree
Supervisor



Scott White
Supervisor



Alan Cooper
Official



Paul Moore
Official



Jeremy Parker
Official



Robert Putman
Official



David Viar
Official



David White
Official

TABLE OF CONTENTS

All Officials.....	5
5 MAN CREWS	
Referee.....	21
Umpire.....	38
Linesman.....	46
Line Judge	56
Back Judge	66
7 MAN CREWS	
Referee.....	77
Umpire.....	94
Linesman.....	102
Line Judge	112
Back Judge	121
Side Judge	131
Field Judge	139
ECO/PCO.....	147
Penalty Summary/Official Football Signals	150

ALL OFFICIALS

OFFICIALS UNIFORM

All Officials in the crew must

- be dressed alike. Additionally, the Back Judge must carry two contrasting bean bags. Bean bags can be white, black, or blue.
- wear the Football 2 inch strip Collared Shirt* (short or long sleeve) with TSSAA patch centered above the pocket. If undershirt is worn, it must be black.
- wear black pants with the 1 ¼" white stripe and black socks.
- wear black athletic shoes with black laces. Some white accents are permitted.
- wear the official black hat with narrow white piping, with the exception of the Referee. The Referee will wear the white hat with TSSAA embroidered on the front. All hats must be fitted.
- wear a black belt 1-1/4" to 2" wide with a plain buckle.
- wear black undershirts, **if** undershirts are worn. Undershirts cannot show at the collar or through the outer striped shirt or extend below the sleeves of the outer striped shirt. Turtle necks are allowed for cold weather.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT

All Officials in the crew must

- be neatly groomed.
- treat players and coaches with courtesy and respect at all times.
- never use profanity or inappropriate language or gestures.
- never consume alcoholic beverages on the day of any game at any level of play prior to the contest.
- never purchase alcoholic beverages or even enter an establishment that serves alcoholic beverages while wearing a TSSAA Official's uniform.
- never use any form of tobacco product (e-cigarette or similar item) beginning at the arrival at competition site until departure.

PREGAME CONFERENCE

All Officials will

- I. review the coin-toss mechanics.
- II. discuss free kicks by reviewing positions and responsibilities.
- III. review coverage during scrimmage plays.
- IV. review running plays, positions and coverage.
- V. review forward passes, eligibility of receivers and interference.
- VI. review positions and coverage during scrimmage kicks:
 - A. First touching by K.
 - B. Fair-catch situations.
 - C. Kicks out of bounds.
 - D. Kick-catching interference.
 - E. Number requirements.
 - F. PSK foul implications.
- VII. review "momentum" rule as it applies inside the 5-yard line on kicks, interceptions and recoveries.
- VIII. be in correct positions for goal-line play and try.
- IX. review:
 - A. Substitution rule.
 - B. Starting and stopping the game clock.
 - C. Procedures during measurement.
 - D. Duties during time-outs and intermission between periods.
 - E. Penalizing personal and unsportsmanlike fouls.
 - F. Extending or shortening a period.
 - G. Overtime procedure, **if** applicable.

SOUNDING WHISTLE

- I. The Game Official covering the runner will
 - A. see the ball in possession of the runner who is down or whose forward progress stopped before sounding his whistle.
 - B. sound his whistle quickly and loudly when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - C. be the only Official allowed to blow his whistle (no echo whistle).
 - D. move in quickly to be certain all action stops on the whistle.
 - E. assure player safety; it is his first responsibility.
 - F. be alert and in position to keep the ball in view.
 - G. be ready to assist the covering Official after the whistle has sounded.

- H. use his bean bag to mark the spot of the end of the run **if** a whistle is sounded inadvertently.
- I. not have an inadvertent whistle, but **if** an inadvertent whistle occurs
 - 1. the ball becomes dead immediately.
 - 2. the location at which the ball will be put into play and the number of the next down will be determined by the location and status of the ball when the whistle was sounded.

STOPPING AND STARTING THE GAME CLOCK

- I. All Officials should stop the game clock (S #3) twice when
 - A. the down ends following a foul.
 - B. an Official's time-out is taken.
 - C. a charged or TV/radio time-out is granted.
 - D. the period ends.
 - E. the ball is out of bounds.
 - F. a forward pass is incomplete (legal or illegal), except for the official who signals it incomplete.
 - G. a score or touchback occurs.
 - H. a fair catch is made or awarded.
 - I. an obvious first down has occurred.
 - J. the down ends following a change of possession during the down.
 - K. a fourth down play has ended.
 - L. a free kick has ended.
- II. An Official's time-out requires the game clock to be stopped when the ball becomes dead. An Official should stop the game clock (S #3) followed by tapping his hands on his chest twice
 - A. when there is a measurement for a possible first down.
 - B. when captains and coaches are notified of time remaining.
 - C. when a player appears to be injured.
 - D. when a player is in need of equipment repair.
 - E. to dry or change the ball after the ball had been spotted.
 - F. for unusual heat or humidity which may create a health risk to the players.
 - G. for any other reason relating to the administration of the game.

- III. Starting the game clock
 - A. Unless the game clock will start on the snap by rule, on the Referee's signal following a first down inbounds, or when a free kick is legally touched, the game clock will start on the ready-for-play signal (S #1) followed by the game clock wind signal (S #2) – two different signals – if the game clock was stopped
 - 1. for an Official's time-out.
 - 2. for a dead ball foul.
 - 3. for an inadvertent whistle.
 - B. If the game clock starts on the snap, no visible signal to start the game clock is given.
 - C. The game clock will start on a free kick when the ball is touched other than first touching by K and the covering Official signals the game clock to start (S #2) twice.
 - D. If signal to stop the game clock (S #3) is erroneously given, restart the game clock immediately (S #2) upon discovery of the error.
- IV. If the ball becomes dead near the sideline inbounds and a first down is gained,
 - A. the covering Official will
 - 1. use normal coverage
 - 2. give one signal to indicate the game clock would normally continue to run (S #2) because the ball became dead in the field of play and then stop the game clock with the time-out signal (S #3) twice to indicate that the line to gain was reached.
 - B. the Referee will start the game clock with a wind signal (S #2) when the ball has been respotted and is ready for play unless he receives a signal from the Back Judge that the ball was not ready for play with at least 25 seconds remaining on the 40-second play clock, in which case the Referee will stop the game clock and direct the play clock to be re-set to 25 seconds (with a pumping motion with one arm with a flat palm pointed upward) and follow the 25-second play clock procedure.

STARTING THE PLAY CLOCK

- I. The play clock will be set to 40-seconds when
 - A. the ball is declared dead in field of play on a play from scrimmage and the covering Official raises his arm to indicate that the ball is dead and indicate the number of the next down or gives a wind signal (S #2) followed by a time-out signal (S #3) to indicate the line to gain has been reached.
 - B. the covering Official signals that a pass is incomplete.
 - C. the covering Official signals to stop the game clock because the ball is dead out-of-bounds.
- II. The play clock will be set to 25-seconds when the play clock is started
 - A. after the administration of a penalty.
 - B. when play resumes after a charged or TV/radio time-out is granted.
 - C. for the first play of a quarter or overtime period.
 - D. for a free kick or try.
 - E. when Team B is awarded a first down.
 - F. when play resumes after an Official's time-out is taken for an injury, a player who lost his helmet, equipment repair, a measurement, heat/humidity, or any other reason.
 - G. when the Referee requests a re-set of the play clock because at least 25 seconds of a 40-second play clock were not remaining when the ball was ready for play. (The game clock starts on the snap unless the game clock was running when the Referee requested a re-set of the play clock.)

FUMBLE PROTOCOL

- I. When a fumble occurs, all Officials who see the fumble must drop their bean bag at the spot of the fumble.
- II. When a fumble occurs in a pile, the nearest official needs to go into the pile and start digging to see who has possession.
- III. All other officials need to stop the game clock and keep players from diving onto the pile.
- IV. After the official who is in the pile determines who has the ball, the nearest official needs to signal in the direction the ball will be going.
- V. If the team that fumbles has recovered the ball, wind the game clock immediately.

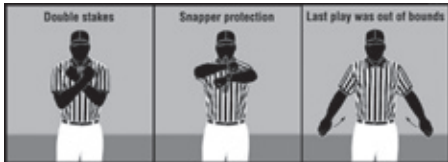
OFFICIALS' RADIO HEADSET PROTOCOL

- I. Officials' headsets are legal TSSAA equipment as long as the local association approves the use of them.
- II. Each local association must have a written protocol.
- III. Remember most radio systems are not secure from the public and you need to be careful of the language you use while speaking. DO NOT say anything you would not say over the PA system.

CREW COMMUNICATION SIGNALS

When officials do not use radios to communicate, the following signals will be used:

- I. For an Unbalanced Line, both the Line Judge and Linesman will communicate with each other by raising a hand and indicating the number of players on his side of the snapper. The number is generally 2,3(fist), or 4. Example: If the Line Judge has two players on his side of the snapper, he will indicate with two fingers when he raises his hand. If the Linesman has four players on his side of the snapper, he will indicate with four fingers when he raises his hand. Three players on a side is indicated with a fist.
- II. For the number of players off the LOS, both the Line Judge and Linesman will communicate with each other by putting an arm in the backfield and communicating the number of players off the LOS with his fingers. Example: If the Line Judge has two players on his side off the LOS, he will indicate with two fingers and an arm straight out in the backfield.
- III. For Penalty Enforcement, the Umpire will communicate with the Line Judge and Linesman before marking off a penalty. When marking off the penalty the Umpire will jog off the yardage from the spot of the foul, unless the foul was outside the hash marks. If the foul is outside the hash marks, mark the penalty from the hash marks. The following signals should be used
 - A. One finger indicates a 5-yard penalty.
 - B. Two fingers indicate a 10-yard penalty.
 - C. Three fingers indicate a 15-yard penalty.
 - D. An outstretched arm with the opposite hand to the elbow indicates a half-distance penalty.
- IV. Double Stakes
- V. Snapper Protection
- VI. Last play was out of bounds



USE OF PENALTY MARKER

- I. The penalty marker should be tucked out of sight. If the penalty marker is tucked in the front of the pants, the black-ball type is recommended.
- II. The penalty marker will be used to mark the appropriate yard line on which a Game Official has observed an infraction. Officials will avoid throwing flags at players.
- III. Discretion, officiating position and game situation should determine whether the marker is dropped or tossed following an infraction. However, as a general rule, Officials will throw the penalty marker in the air on a dead ball foul and throw the penalty marker out to a location or spot on a live ball foul.

USE OF THE BEAN BAG

- I. The bean bag is to be dropped on the appropriate yard line in accordance with the situations calling for such action in this manual.
- II. The bean bag is to serve as an aid to enforcement and not an absolute reference point.
- III. The Back Judge, Side Judge, Field Judge, and Umpire (Head Linesman and Line Judge on Short Free Kick situations) should have their bean bag in hand in preparation for all Free Kicks.
- IV. The Back Judge must carry contrasting bean bags and has responsibility from sideline to sideline on all scrimmage kicks.

CONTROLLING SAFETY ISSUES ON THE SIDELINE AND IN THE TEAM BOX

- I. All Game Officials will
 - A. consistently administer and enforce team-box and coaches' area restrictions.
 - B. be firm and professional, ensuring that restrictions are enforced so that all Game Officials have enough room to work.
- II. After the First Violation by a team,
 - A. the covering Official will give a sideline warning.
 - B. the covering Official will sound his whistle, drop his penalty marker, give the proper signal, then report the infraction to the Referee.
 - C. the Referee will give the proper signal and indicate the offending sideline.

- D. the covering Official will echo the signal (S #15) while verbally informing the coach of the warning. Communication should also include a reminder of enforcement of distance penalties for further violations.
- E. all Game Officials record the time and the period that the warning is given.
- III. After Second and Subsequent Violations by a team,
 - A. the covering Official will drop the penalty marker, sound his whistle, and report the infraction to the Referee.
 - B. the Referee will give approved signals and the Umpire will assess the applicable distance penalty.
 - C. the covering Official will verbally inform and remind the Head Coach that each subsequent offense will result in a 15-yard penalty.
 - D. all Game Officials record the time and the period that the penalty is assessed.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT BY FREE KICK AFTER A FAIR CATCH OR AWARDED FAIR CATCH

- I. Positions:
 - A. Back Judge and Line Judge will be behind their upright.(5 Man Crew)
 - B. Back Judge and Field Judge will be behind their upright.(7 Man Crew)
 - C. Back Judge will rule on the crossbar.
 - D. Both Game Officials determine whether the kick is successful.
 - E. The Referee will line up in the Back Judge position on a normal kick off.
 - F. All other Game Official mechanics are the same as a kickoff.

KEYS AND PRIORITY OF KEYS – 5 MAN CREWS

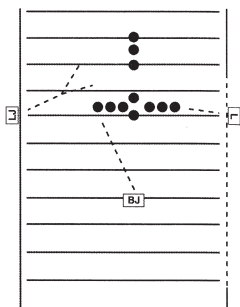
- I. In determining keys, several definitions are needed for clarification purpose.
 - A. Strength of the formation is determined by the number of eligible receivers on a particular side of the offensive information. It has nothing to do with the number of linemen on each side of the center, but rather the number of eligible receivers outside the tackles. If there is no strong side, strength is declared to the Line Judge's side.
 - B. Tight end is the end man on the line of scrimmage lined up no more than 4 yards from the nearest offensive lineman.
 - C. Back in backfield is a player in the backfield between the tackles at the snap.
 - D. Trips refers to three or more receivers outside the offensive tackles.

- E. Balanced formation occurs when there are the same number of eligible receivers outside the offensive tackles on each side of the formation. The Back Judge will key on the widest eligible receiver to the Line Judge's side of the formation. The Line Judge will then key on the next widest eligible receiver. The Linesman will key on the eligible(s) on his side of the formation.
1. Example: Team A sets in a balanced formation with two tight ends. The Back Judge will key on the tight end (the widest eligible) to the Line Judge's side of the formation.
 2. Example: Team A has a flanker and a tight end on the side of the formation next to the Line Judge. The Back Judge will take the flanker and the Line Judge will take the tight end.
 3. Example: Team A has a split end and a slot back on the side of the formation next to the Line Judge. The Back Judge will take the split end and the Line Judge will take the slot back. In examples 2 and 3 the Linesman takes the eligible(s) on his side of the formation.
- F. Unbalanced formation occurs when the strength of the formation is determined by the number of eligible receivers outside of the offensive tackles. The Back Judge takes the widest eligible(s) to the strength of the formation. The wing to the strong side strength of the formation takes eligible(s) on his side. For example:
- Team A has a flanker and a tight end to the Linesman's side of the formation. On the Line Judge's side there is a tight end. The Back Judge will take the flanker and the Linesman will take the end on his side of the formation. The Line Judge will take the eligible(s) to his side. If Team A sets in trips, the Back Judge will take the two outside eligible receivers to the strength of the information. The strong side wing will take the inside eligible receiver. If the trips are stacked, the Back Judge takes the front two.

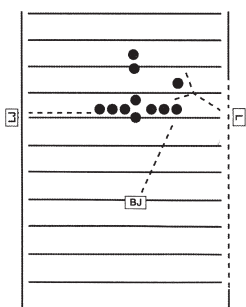
- G. If motion occurs, the strength of the formation is not determined until the snap. Keys may change with motion. If the motion man is outside the tight end, the Back Judge will always stay with him, then adjust coverage **if** needed. For example:

Team A sets in a formation with a flanker on the Linesman's side and the tight end on the Line Judge's side. The Linesman will take the end on his side and the Back Judge will take the flanker. If the flanker goes in motion, his position at the snap will determine **if** the original keys will change. In this example the flanker gets past the tight end on the Line Judge's side at the snap. The Back Judge then switches his key to the Line Judge's side and keys on the flanker. If the flanker is behind the tight end at the snap, then the Back Judge will key on the tight end and Line Judge will take the motion man.

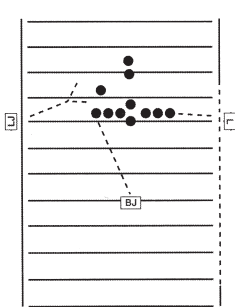
- II. The priority of keys to determine initial assignments for each Game Official is as follows:
- Back Judge has the first key.
 - Line Judge and Linesman have the second key. Note: Do not key off the same player as the Game Official ahead of you is the priority. The Line Judge or the Linesman will not key off of the same player as the Back Judge. Normally, one wing Official will key off of the receiver on the side where the strength is not declared, and the other wing Official will be keying a strong side back.



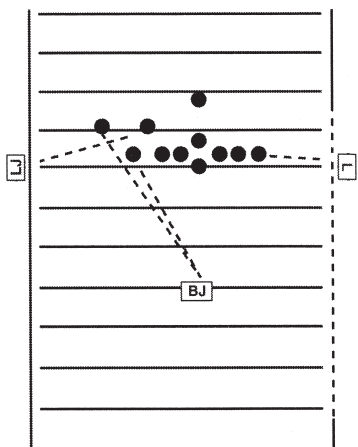
BALANCED FORMATION



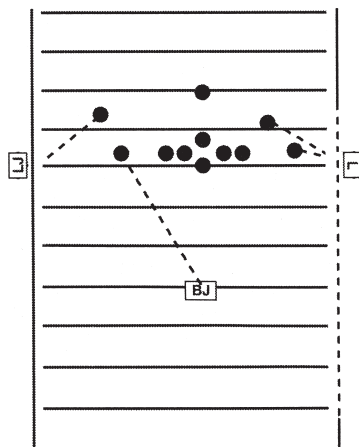
STRENGTH TO L'S SIDE



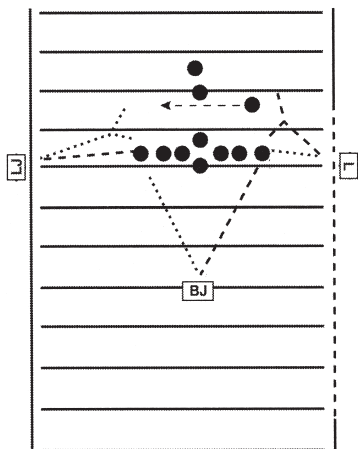
STRENGTH TO LJ'S SIDE



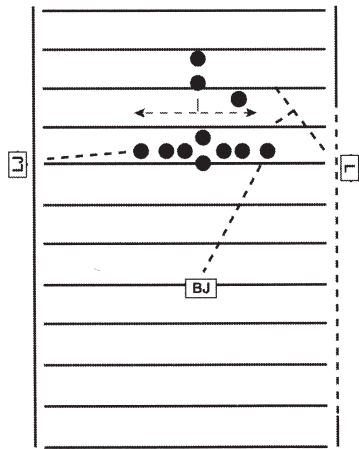
**TRIPS TO ONE SIDE
(THREE RECEIVERS)**



**DOUBLE WING, OR ANY FORMATION
WITH TWO RECEIVERS EACH SIDE**



**MOTION WHICH CHANGES STRENGTH
(CHANGES KEY)**



**MOTION WHICH DOES NOT CHANGE
STRENGTH (DOES NOT CHANGE KEY)**

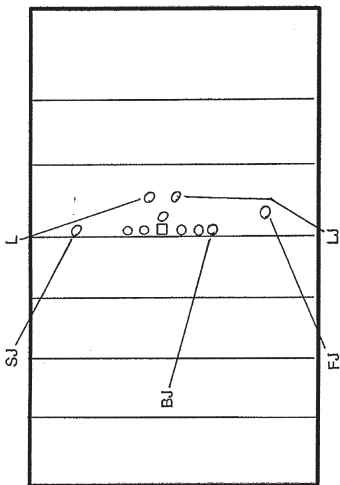
KEYS & PRIORITY OF KEYS – 7 MAN CREWS

- I. The priority of keys to determine initial assignments for each Game Official is as follows:
 - A. Back Judge has the second key.
 - B. Field Judge and Side Judge have the first key. Note- Do not key off the same player as the Game Official ahead of you in the priority. The Field Judge or the Side Judge will not key off of the same player as the Back Judge. Normally, one deep Official will key off of the receiver on the side where the strength is not declared, and the other wing Official will be keying a strong side back.
- II. Balanced formation: When there are the same numbers of eligible receivers (2) outside the offensive tackles on each side of the formation, then the Back Judge will key on the second eligible receiver to the Line Judge's side of the formation. The Field Judge will then key on the next widest eligible receiver. The Side Judge will key on the widest eligible on his side with the Linesman keying on the 2nd eligible on his side.
 - A. Example: Team A sets in a balance formation with two tight ends. The Field Judge will key on the tight end (the widest eligible) to the Line Judge's side of the formation and the Side Judge will key the tight end (the widest eligible) to the Linesman side of the formation.
 - B. Example: Team A has a flanker and tight end on the side of the formation next to the Line Judge. The Back Judge will take the tight end and the Field Judge will take the flanker.
 - C. Example: Team A has a split end and a slot back on the side of the formation next to the Line Judge. The Field Judge will take the split end and the Back Judge will take the slot back. In both examples the Side Judge and Linesman take the eligible/s on his side of the formation.
- III. Unbalanced formation: The strength of the formation is determined by the number of eligible receivers outside of the offensive tackles. The Back Judge takes the 2nd eligible/s to the strength of the formation. The Field Judge/Side Judge to the strong side strength of the formation takes the widest eligible/s on his side.

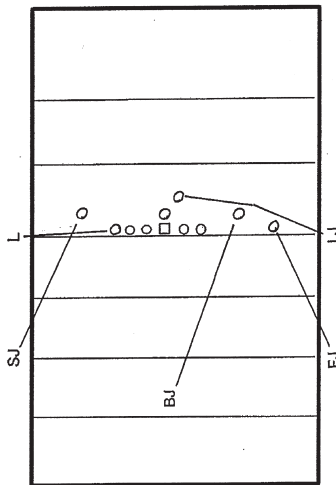
- A. Example: Team A has a flanker and a tight end to the Linesman's side of the formation. On the Line Judge's side there is a tight end. The Side Judge will take the flanker and the Linesman will take the end on his side of the formation. The Field Judge will take the eligible/s to his side. If Team A sets in trips the Field Judge/Side Judge will take the widest eligible receiver and Back Judge will take the 2nd eligible to the strength of the formation. The strong side wing (Line Judge or Linesman) will take the 3rd eligible receiver. If the trips are stacked let the receivers declare which direction they go.
- IV. Motion: **if** motion occurs, the strength of the formation is not determined until the snap. Keys may change with motion.
- A. Example: Team A sets in a formation with a flanker and a tight end on the Linesman's side and the tight end on the Line Judge's side. The Back Judge initially takes the tight end, the Side Judge initially takes the flanker and the Field Judge initially takes the tight end on his side. If the flanker goes in motion, his position at the snap will determine **if** the original keys will change. In this example the flanker gets past the tight end on the Line Judge's side at the snap. The Back Judge then switches to the tight end on the Line Judge side and the Field Judge will switch to the flanker side. The Side Judge will switch to the tight end side. If the flanker is behind the tight end at the snap, then the Back Judge will stay with the flanker (motion man) and the Field Judge will stay with his original key, the tight end.

REVERSE MECHANICS FOR 7 MAN CREWS

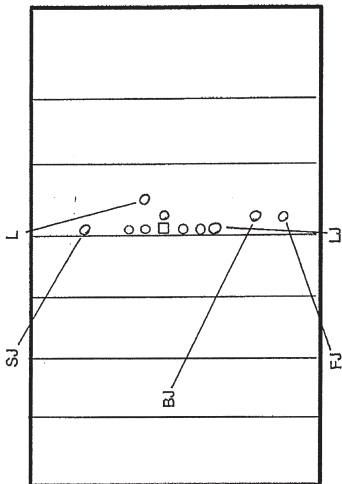
- I. Reverse mechanics occur when there is an interception or a punt return.
- II. The Field Judge and Side Judge will cover action on and around the runner on their side and have the forward progress spot to the 2-yard line.
- III. The Linesman and Line Judge will have the goal line and forward progress inside the 2-yard line.



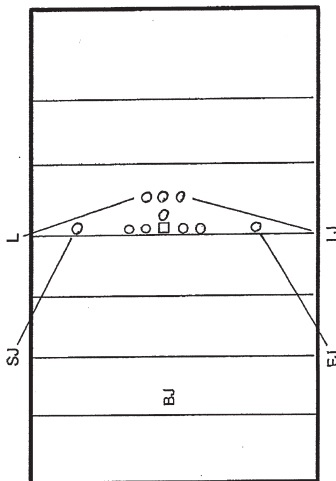
PRO SET



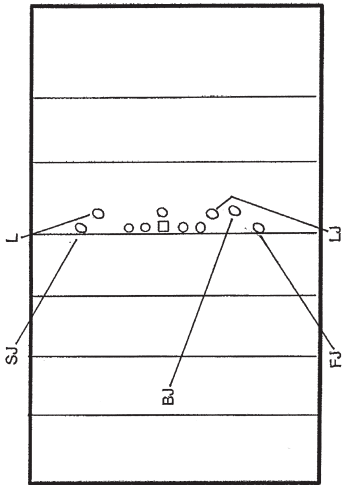
**DOUBLE/DOUBLE SET
BALANCED**



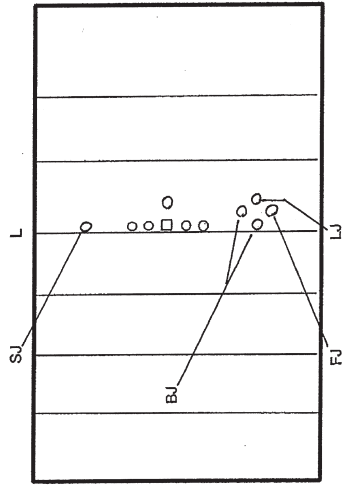
TRIP SET



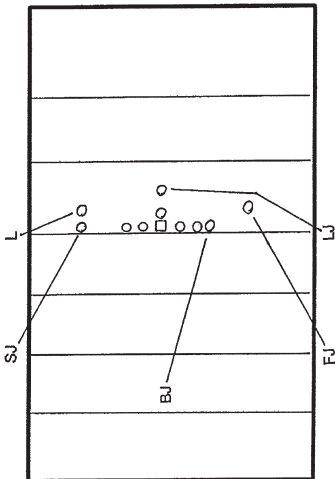
FULL HOUSE



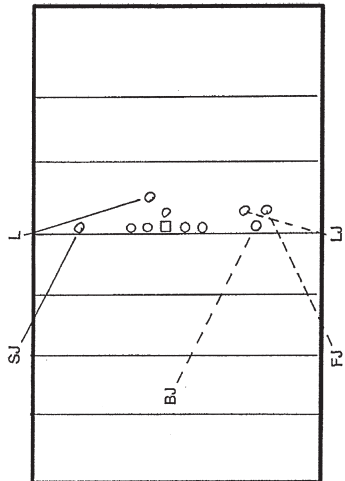
5 RECEIVER SET



4 & 1 SET



STACK SET



BUNCH SET

5 MAN CREW

REFEREE

GAME WEEK PREPARATIONS

The Referee will

- I. During Week of Game
 - A. contact the Athletic Director (or other Administrator) of the host school to verify game time, obtain location of Officials' locker room, and inquire about any special events occurring prior to or during the game or any other unusual circumstances at game site.
 - B. confirm the Administrator's Meeting will be held immediately after the pregame conference with both Head Coaches, approximately 30-minutes prior to game time.
 - C. contact crew members prior to game day to advise them of the meeting time for travel departure site or the game site and any additional information with respect to the game provided by the host school.
 - D. establish the pregame meeting time, and all Officials will arrive not less than 5-minutes prior to the scheduled time.
- II. Upon Arrival at Game Site
 - A. conduct pregame meeting with the crew from printed outline.
 - B. assure that all members of the crew enter the field together, not less than 45-minutes prior to scheduled game time.

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Referee will

- I. have the crew enter the field 45-minutes prior to kickoff.
- II. deliver the list of Game Officials to each Head Coach, starting with the home team and notify them of the length of intermission.
- III. ask the Head Coach to verbally verify, in presence of all crew members, that all players are legally equipped and in compliance with NFHS rules.
- IV. obtain captains' names/numbers and advise that captains are needed 5-minutes prior to the scheduled kickoff.
- V. check with each Head Coach for any unusual plays, shifts, or formations.

- VI. secure names of coaching staff personnel who will be responsible for sideline safety control of team members and report this information to all Officials.
- VII. secure names of coaching staff personnel designated to call time-outs in absence of Head Coach.
- VIII. verify where teams will be before the game and at half time.
- IX. verify length of halftime with home team Head Coach.
- X. inquire about any clock problems with home team Head Coach.
- XI. verify that the home team has the Chain Crew, a ball person and the game balls.
- XII. confirm the time and place for the Game Administrators' Meeting with Head Coaches and Game Administrators.
- XIII. determine whether each team has an athletic trainer or doctor on its sideline and verify that an emergency plan is in place.
- XIV. remind coaches that no more than four captains are allowed for the coin toss.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Referee will

- I. attend the Administrators' Meeting with the two Head Coaches. The Game Administrator should identify security that will escort crew on and off the field.
- II. direct game management to remove or repair any hazards on or near the field.
- III. coordinate the inspection of playing field and pylons.
- IV. inform Head Coaches of starting time and whether the game clock will be kept on the field.
- V. inform visiting Head Coach of any change in halftime intermission (a maximum of 5-minutes either way).
- VI. keep the official score.
- VII. ensure that the Back Judge instructs the game clock operator to time the intermission. On the Referee's signal, the score board keeper will set 15 or 20-minutes on the game clock. The game clock will start on the Referee's signal to be given after the teams have left the field, and time will elapse completely. When time has elapsed, the score board keeper will immediately reset 3-minutes on the game clock to time the mandatory warm-up period.
- VIII. ensure that the Line Judge and Back Judge secure and approve the game balls. The Line Judge will use the assigned ball personnel **if** two balls will be used.
- IX. ensure that the Line Judge and Back Judge inform the ball personnel of the proper way and time to change the footballs between plays.
- X. verify heat index with the Game Administrator or training staff of the home team, **if** appropriate.

- XI. determine whether the Play Clock Operator is an Official. If the Play Clock Operator is not an Official, the Back Judge will conduct a pregame conference on operating the play clock.
- XII. instruct the crew to maintain a presence at or near the 50 yard line while both teams are still on the field.
- XIII. let the crew return to their locker room if all pregame duties are completed and both teams leave the field. All officials must be back on the field 5-minutes prior to kickoff.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. Pregame
 - A. The Back Judge and the Line Judge will secure game balls from their respective teams to bring on the field for the coin toss. They will have the team captains line up 5-minutes before kickoff. The speaking captain for each team should stand next to the Referee.
 - B. The Referee and the Umpire will jog to the center of the field 3-minutes before kickoff. The Referee will face the scoreboard.
 - C. The Referee will signal the other Officials and captains on the field. The captains will meet the Referee and Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials should stop at the hash marks facing the Referee.
 1. The Line Judge and the ECO will come out from the press box side on each 45-yard line.
 2. The Linesman and the Back Judge will come out from the chain side on each 45-yard line.
 - D. The Referee will instruct the captains to introduce themselves to each other.
 - E. The coin will be flipped no later than the 2-minute mark.
 - F. In the presence of the Umpire, the Referee will
 1. instruct the visiting captain to give “heads” or “tails” choice before the coin toss and inform the captains that if the coin is not caught it will be tossed again.
 2. make the toss and determine the winner.
 3. place a hand on the winning captain’s shoulder and have the captain choose one of following options:
 - a) kick or receive
 - b) defend a goal
 - c) defer choice to second half

4. give the opposing captain the choice of the remaining options **if** the winner chooses not to defer and makes a choice.
 5. step toward the press box and give the toss option or deferred signal (S #10) twice if the winner of the toss defers
 6. give the opposing captain the choice of options followed by the deferring captain's choice of the remaining option.
- G. The Referee will place the captains in position facing each other with their backs toward the goal they will defend.
- H. While facing in the same direction as the first choosing captain, the Referee will signal the choice by
1. swinging his leg to simulate kick.
 2. making a catch motion to simulate receiving.
 3. pointing with both arms extended toward the goal line to indicate the goal the captain elected to defend.
- I. The Referee will dismiss the captains.
- J. After captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and receive last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.
- II. Second-half choices
- A. The Game Official who escorts the team with the second-half choice obtains its second-half choice from the team's Head Coach. This occurs at the start of the mandatory 3-minute warm-up and is communicated to the Referee.
 - B. The Referee then obtains the opposing team's response to the second-half choice from the Game Official escorting that team.
 - C. Officials will go directly to their free kick position with 1-minute remaining on the game clock.
 - D. Following the half time intermission and mandatory 3-minute warm-up period, both teams assume their respective free kick formations.

USE OF THE MICROPHONE

The Referee's use of a field microphone adds a positive dimension to communication when used properly. The microphone should be used to explain penalties and unusual situations. The Referee should have the option to use or not use a field microphone. The Referee should have control (on/off switch) of the microphone. **If** used, the microphone should be tested prior to the start of the contest and the following guidelines should be followed.

The Referee will

- I. move to an open area of the field, face the press box, and stand still.
- II. continue to use the appropriate signals. The Referee will give the preliminary signal without the microphone. After the penalty is accepted or declined, the Referee will give the final signal with the microphone.
- III. not turn on the microphone until any crew conference on a foul is concluded. The Referee will have all pertinent information before turning on microphone (e.g. whether or not the penalty will result in a first down).
- IV. use normal voice quality when speaking with the microphone. Shouting is not necessary.
- V. be aware that there often is a delay between speaking and hearing over the loud speakers.
- VI. say “prior to the snap,” or “after the conclusion of the play,” rather than “dead ball.”
- VII. never announce the colors of the teams.
- VIII. speak in short phrases and pause briefly between phrases.
- IX. announce the number of the player who committed the foul while referencing the team by position on the field (e.g. Offense/Defense, Kicking Team/Receiving Team). The Referee will use team names only for unusual situations.
- X. turn the microphone off so other comments are not broadcast.

DECLARING BALL READY-FOR-PLAY

- I. If the play clock is to be set to 25-seconds, the Referee, after the ball is spotted, will
 - A. move to a position approximately 12-15 yards from the line-of-scrimmage and just outside of the tight end position in a normal scrimmage formation.
 - B. announce the down (using appropriate fingers or fist), check that the crew is ready and in position to officiate, release the Umpire off the ball and to his normal position prior to marking the ball ready-for-play and solely verify the number of offensive players if a quick snap is possible.
 - C. sound his whistle, give the ready-for-play signal (S #1) and give the signal to start the game clock **if** necessary (S #2) twice.
- II. If the play clock is set to 40-seconds after the end of the preceding play,
 - A. the Referee will move to a position approximately 12-15 yards from the line-of-scrimmage and just outside of the tight end position in a normal scrimmage formation.

- B. the ball is ready for play when the Umpire returns to his normal position after spotting the ball (without a ready-for-play signal or whistle from the Referee).
- C. stop the game clock and re-set the play clock to 25-seconds (with a pumping motion with one arm with a flat palm upward) and follow the 25-second play clock procedure if he receives a signal from the Back Judge that the ball was not ready for play with at least 25 seconds remaining on the 40-second play clock.

CORRECTING OBVIOUS ERRORS IN TIMING

Requisites for correcting timing errors

- I. The timing errors must be readily evident and have resulted in an acknowledged discrepancy. The Referee may consult the ECO.
- II. Corrections must not involve judgment but result from failure, either human or mechanical, to correctly administer the timing rule.
- III. Corrections may occur **if** the error is discovered before the second live ball following the error unless the period has officially ended.

COACH-REFEREE CONFERENCE

- I. Purpose
 - A. The conference allows a review of possible misapplication or misinterpretation of rules by Game Officials.
 - B. The conference allows corrections when an error has been made.
- II. Procedures
 - A. A request for the conference must be made prior to the ball becoming live following the play which is to be reviewed unless the period has officially ended.
 - B. The Head Coach calls or directs the player to request a time-out to confer with the Referee regarding possible misapplication of a rule.
 - C. The Referee grants the time-out and charges it to the requesting team.
 - D. The Referee, accompanied by the Linesman or Line Judge and the Head Coach confer at the sideline directly in front of the team box in the field of play.
 - E. If the rule is determined to have been applied correctly, then
 1. the time-out remains charged to the team.
 2. the foul for delay of game is called **if** all permissible time-outs have been used.
 3. If time permits, the head coach may talk to the team.

- F. If the rule is determined to have been applied incorrectly, then
 1. the correction is made immediately.
 2. the time-out previously charged to the team becomes an Official's time-out.
 3. the Referee will review and explain the situation to the opposing Head Coach before continuing the game.

COACH DISQUALIFICATION PROCEDURE

The Referee will

- I. provide the coach with the reason and will be accompanied by the Linesman or Line Judge.
- II. require the coach to vacate the stadium area.
- III. If the coach does not vacate the stadium area, the Referee will
 - A. inform the coach that noncompliance could lead to forfeiture.
 - B. locate the Game Administrator for assistance.
 - C. not continue the game until the coach vacates the stadium area.
 - D. forfeit the game **if** necessary.

KICKOFF

- I. The Referee will count R players and confirm with the Line Judge and the Linesman using a clenched fist. The clenched fist by the Line Judge and Linesman is the ready signal indicating the sideline is clear and the official is ready for the kickoff.
- II. The Referee will pick up ready signs from the crew when they are in free kick positions and signal the Back Judge to hand the ball to the kicker by extending his arm toward the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- III. At the end of 60-second interval, the Referee will promptly give the ready-for-play signal with a sharp blast of his whistle.
- IV. The Referee will penalize a team for delay of game if the ball is not kicked within 25-seconds after the ready signal. The Referee will make sure that kickers are in position before he blows the ready signal to avoid this foul.
- V. On scoring plays involving a penalty by the opponent of the scoring team, the Referee will
 - A. give the preliminary penalty signal and indicate the offending team.
 - B. obtain the captain's choice.

- C. give the penalty signal and indicate the offending team. If the penalty is accepted, the Referee will indicate if the score counts and if the penalty will be enforced on the subsequent kickoff by pointing to midfield. The Back Judge will give the final signal prior to stepping off the penalty and prior to the subsequent kickoff.
- VI. Before the kick, the Referee will
 - A. be in correct position: on R's goal line in the middle of the field.
 - B. count R players.
 - C. check positions of other Game Officials.
 - D. declare the ball ready for play and sound his whistle after ready signs have been received from other Game Officials.
 - E. move the Line Judge and the Linesman up if a short or onside kick is anticipated.
 - F. if a short free kick is anticipated
 - 1. take position near R's 10-yard line and
 - 2. be alert to assist other Game Officials.
- VII. After the kick, the Referee will
 - A. With a kick down the middle,
 - 1. signal the game clock to start (S #2) when kick is touched other than first touching by K.
 - 2. pick up the runner and follow until releasing to covering Official.
 - B. If the Line Judge and Linesman have been positioned on R's restraining line in anticipation of an onside kick and a deep kick is made:
 - 1. rule on touchback while standing on the goal line.
 - 2. Referee should only wind the game clock on a free kick when the other officials are in an onside kick formation and the ball is kicked deep.
 - 3. rule on whether the player's momentum took him into the end zone and mark the spot of the catch with a bean bag, if the kick is caught inside the 5-yard line and the player is downed in the end zone.
 - C. With a kick outside an inbounds line,
 - 1. move cautiously with play.
 - 2. observe action of other players in vicinity of the runner.
 - 3. serve as clean-up behind, to side of, and around the runner.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will
 - A. move to a position that is visible to the Game Clock Operator and the Play Clock Operator (approximately 12-15 yards from the line-of-scrimmage and 5-yards wide of the huddle) prior to the ready signal and will then adjust according to the formation. The Referee will be positioned
 1. on the passing arm side of the quarterback.
 2. to view tackle on far side and the backs.
 3. shoulders parallel to the line of scrimmage.
 - B. declare the ball ready-for-play by using the established procedure.
 - C. make sure all players are set for the one-second count before the snap.
 - D. count the number of A players and signal to the Umpire with a clenched fist.
 - E. watch for snap irregularities and movement of linemen.
 - F. watch for illegal shift or player in motion.
 - G. identify eligible backs.
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. key the tackle on the opposite side. If he blocks aggressively, the Referee will assume run. If he pass blocks, the Referee will assume pass.
 - B. observe the ball, runner, action around the runner, and blocks up to the neutral zone.
 - C. move parallel to the line of scrimmage **if** action is not in the direction of original position, maintaining position approximately in line with runner's progress.
 - D. delay moving immediately toward the line of scrimmage to avoid hindering reverse or delayed play and to assure maximum vision of play.
 - E. move behind the play toward the side of the field to which the play advances to cover the runner **if** he is downed near the line.
 - F. watch for illegal use of hands by A players.
 - G. observe action behind the ball and away from the runner near the neutral zone.
 - H. observe action on the quarterback after handoff.
 - I. check the out-of-bounds spot behind neutral zone before leaving the area.
 - J. continue to observe action behind neutral zone before leaving the area.
 - K. be responsible for the runner until he crosses the neutral zone.
- III. During a Dead Ball, the Referee will
 - A. only sound his whistle when the ball carrier is down in his area.

- B. only go to the forward progress spot **if** he has the ball carrier down deep in the backfield. The Referee will be aware **if** the run ends close to a first down. Otherwise, the Referee will officiate dead ball action no closer than 5-yards from the dead ball spot.
- C. signal the number of the next down and confirm next down with Linesman before the down box is changed.
- D. quickly check that the down marker is correct and that the rest of the crew is ready, then give the ready-for-play signal (S #1) and sound his whistle.
- E. give the time-out signal to stop the game clock unless it is already stopped by rule, **if** the first down has been made or a change of team possession has occurred.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will follow the same procedures as described in the Referee section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. key the block of the offensive tackle on the opposite side.
 - B. observe all blocks behind the neutral zone.
 - C. remain wide and deeper than the passer, as the passer retreats.
 - D. give special attention to contact with the passer by
 - 1. continuing to observe the passer, not the flight of the ball, after the ball is released.
 - 2. verbally alerting defenders when the passer has released ball.
 - 3. possibly adjusting position during the play to maintain the required view of the passer in the pocket.
 - E. determine whether the pass is forward or backward, after the quarterback drops back. The Line Judge and Linesman have the primary responsibility for the direction of the pass when thrown toward their sideline by the quarterback **immediately** after the snap.
 - F. be alert to observe an illegal pass and will
 - 1. move to the spot of the pass to determine whether the passer's feet were in or behind neutral zone when ball was released.
 - 2. drop penalty marker **if** illegal, and continue to officiate.
 - 3. mark the spot of the pass with a bean bag **if** close and continue to officiate.
 - G. solely be responsible for intentional grounding. Although the Referee may get assistance from the covering Official, he is the only one that drops a penalty marker.

- H. continue to observe action behind the neutral zone before leaving the area.
- I. be responsible for the runner until he crosses the neutral zone.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will
 - A. check the down and distance with the Linesman.
 - B. declare the ball ready-for-play by using the established procedure.
 - C. be in correct position: 5-7 yards outside the tight end and 3-5 yards behind the kicker on the kicking-leg side.
 - D. be able to see the ball and observe all backs.
 - E. count K players and signal to the Umpire with a clenched fist that the players have been counted.
 - F. signal to the crew that the Kicking team is in a scrimmage-kick formation. (S #19)
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. watch for fouls behind the neutral zone, especially near the kicker.
 - B. be alert for blocked kick and be ready to rule on recovery. After the kick is away and not blocked, the Referee's first movement should be to "circle" behind the kicker.
 - C. observe line play after the ball crosses the neutral zone.
 - D. move downfield slowly following the kick.
 - E. watch for fouls and be ready to pick up the runner **if** there is a long return.
 - F. determine from the covering Official **if** the ball was touched beyond the neutral zone and by whom.
 - G. line up the Back Judge or the Line Judge from his position behind the punter by using an outstretched arm and "chopping" where the ball crossed the sideline **if** the kick goes out of bounds in flight.
 - H. go directly to the out-of-bounds spot on a short kick out of bounds.
 - I. signal the Linesman to move the line-to-gain equipment **if** no foul occurs during the kick.
 - J. obtain ready sign from the Linesman before giving the ready-for-play signal.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will
 - A. be in correct position: 2-3 yards to the rear and 5-7 yards to the side of the potential kicker, facing the holder and able to see the holder receive the ball.
 - B. count K players and indicate with a clenched fist to the Umpire that the kicking team has been counted.
 - C. signal to the crew that the offensive team is in a scrimmage-kick formation.
 - D. observe the kicker, holder, and the opposite side tackle.
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. watch for a fumble by the holder.
 - B. cover as usual **if** run or pass.
 - C. assist in sideline coverage **if** run or pass develops to Line Judge's side.
 - D. signal score (S #5) or no score (S #10) twice after receiving the signal from the Game Officials' ruling on the kick.
 - E. rule on roughing the kicker or holder.
 - F. immediately sound his whistle and give the no-score signal (S #10) twice if the try is blocked.
 - G. **If the field goal is blocked, the ball remains live.** Treat a missed field goal the same as a punt.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

- I. The Back Judge will time the 60-second interval and notify the Referee.
- II. At 45-seconds, the Referee should give two short blasts on his whistle, and the Officials near the team box should get the teams on the field **if** they are not already moving to their positions.
- III. The Referee will meet with the Back Judge after the try **if** a penalty is to be carried over to the kickoff.
- IV. The Referee will only meet with the crew after the try **if** late in the game and an onside kick is possible.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

- I. When ball is dead following a foul, the Referee will
 - A. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. get full information from the Game Official who called the foul.
 - C. give the preliminary signal to the press-box side of the field only on live ball fouls.

- D. give options to the captain or the Head Coach of the offended team (quickly when the most advantageous choice is obvious).
 - 1. If the choice is obvious, interpret silence as acceptance of the obvious choice.
 - 2. Once made, the choice cannot be revoked.
- E. make note of the enforcement spot for the penalty.
- F. give the final signal for the foul to the press-box side of the field only after the ball has been spotted.
- II. When the penalty is declined, the Referee will
 - A. clear away from the players.
 - B. give the foul signal followed by the penalty-declined signal (S #10) twice to press box.
- III. When there is a double foul, the Referee will
 - A. signal each foul, facing the press box.
 - B. follow this with the penalty-declined signal (S #10) twice.
- IV. When two penalties are enforced, the Referee will give proper signals following each enforcement.
- V. When the penalty is to be enforced on kickoff, the Referee will
 - A. indicate the proper foul signal.
 - B. point to the offending team.
 - C. point toward the succeeding spot.
 - D. indicate the scoring signal (S #5).
- VI. If an accepted penalty for foul by either team occurs during a down in which time expires, play continues with an untimed down (S #1) except for fouls listed in Rule 3-3-4.
- VII. When dead-ball fouls occur after fourth down, the Referee will
 - A. signal any live-ball fouls.
 - B. signal first down.
 - C. signal dead ball.
 - D. signal the dead-ball foul(s).

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Referee will

- I. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice, followed by tapping hands to chest.
- II. signal the Linesman to bring the line-to-gain indicator onto the field.
- III. motion players away from the ball.
- IV. not allow the ball to be moved in any manner.

- V. measure before the ball is taken inbounds from a side zone.
- VI. use line-to-gain indicator to accurately place the ball at inbounds spot, if the line-to-gain is not reached in side zone.
- VII. use inside edge of forward indicator to mark the line-to-gain.
- VIII. When measurement is completed, the Referee will
 - A. signal the number of the next down.
 - B. spot the ball at the proper place.
 - C. wait for the Chain Crew to return to position.
- IX. If a new series is awarded to the opponent of the team which was in possession when the ball became dead, the Referee will
 - A. place the ball so that the foremost point, when it became dead, becomes the rear point when the direction is changed.
 - B. set the new rear indicator with inside edge at the new point of the ball so that the line-to-gain is 10-yards in advance of this point.
- X. After a measurement, the Referee will
 - A. inform captains that he is ready to play.
 - B. declare the ball ready-for-play (S #1) **if** the ball was out of bounds.
 - C. signal ready-for-play (S #1) and then give the signal to start the game clock (S #2) twice, **if** the ball was not out-of-bounds.
 - D. will start the game clock on the snap **if** first down for Team B (S #8).

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

- I. The Referee will sound his whistle and will
 - A. signal "time-out" (S #3).
 - B. indicate by moving both arms in a horizontal motion toward the team if a time-out is charged to that team.
 - C. indicate by tapping his chest with both hands if it is an Official's time-out.
- II. During the time-out, the Referee will
 - A. check the number of time-outs remaining for each team and record the time-out and the game time on his game card.
 - B. check the time remaining with the Back Judge.
 - C. check the down with the Linesman.
 - D. notify the Head Coach when his team has no more time-outs remaining in the half.
 - E. position himself away from other Game Officials.

- F. signal Linesman and Line Judge with two short blasts on his whistle for them to give their team's 15-second warning when notified by Back Judge that 45-seconds have expired. The Linesman and Line Judge will then get the teams moving to their positions on the field.
- III. The Referee will declare the ball ready-for-play (S #1).

INJURY TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

- I. The Referee will summon an appropriate health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es) on field.
- II. Duties During Injury Time-Out
 - A. Any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) shall be immediately removed from the game and shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health care professional.
 - B. The Referee will be ready to assist the appropriate health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es) in securing additional medical help if requested by attending health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es).
 - C. The Referee will attempt to keep players a significant distance away from a seriously injured player by directing players toward their respective team bench areas.
 - D. Once the appropriate health-care professional(s) begin(s) to work on an injured player, all members of the Officiating Crew should control the total playing field environment and team personnel and allow the appropriate health-care professional(s) to perform services without interruption or interference. Always ensure adequate lines of vision between the appropriate health-care professional(s) and all available emergency personnel.
 - E. Players and coaches should be appropriately controlled to allow attending health-care professional(s) all of the time they want to assist the injured player.

END-OF-PERIOD PROCEDURE

- I. If a field game clock is NOT used, the Referee will
 - A. make the Official's time-out signal (S #3) twice, followed by tapping hands on chest. This will occur with approximately 4-minutes remaining in second and fourth period.
 - B. ensure that both Head Coaches are notified of the time remaining.
 - C. sound his whistle and repeat the time-out signal (S #3) twice when time expires and the ball becomes dead.
- II. If a field game clock is used,
 - A. the Referee will be responsible for knowing when time expires when facing the game clock.
 - B. If time expires prior to the snap, the Referee will
 1. sound his whistle to prevent the snap, **if** possible.
 2. sound his whistle loud and long, and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice, **if** ball is snapped immediately after time has expired.
- III. The Referee will delay signaling the end of the period for a few seconds to ensure no foul, no obvious timing error, no request for Coach-Referee Conference, and no other irregularity has occurred. The Referee will hold the ball in one hand over his head to signal the official end of the period.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Referee will

- I. record the down, distance, and yard line nearest the foremost point of the ball while meeting with the Umpire in the center of the field.
- II. confirm the Umpire's spotting of the ball and check with Linesman after the ball is spotted.
- III. signal the sideline Officials with two short blasts on his whistle when notified by the Back Judge that 45-seconds have expired. After hearing the whistle, the sideline Officials will give their teams the 15- second warning and move to their positions.
- IV. announce the down and distance from near the ball when notified by the Back Judge that 60 seconds have expired.
- V. declare the ball ready-for-play (S #1).

BETWEEN-HALVES PROCEDURE

The Referee will

- I. be responsible for seeing that the appropriate time is placed on the game clock for the half time intermission.
- II. signal the ECO to start the game clock to time the intermission when teams have cleared the field.
- III. discuss situations with the crew in the dressing room or other private place.
- IV. determine which team has the choice for the second half.
- V. be responsible for seeing that 3-minutes are placed on the game clock for the mandatory warm-up period prior to the start of the second half after the intermission time has expired.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

- I. At the end of a Regulation game, the Referee will
 - A. indicate the end of the fourth period (S #14).
 - B. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
 - C. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
 - D. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.
 - E. report any flagrant irregularity or disqualification(s) to the TSSAA by filing a report through the Arbiter website. This includes ejections for fighting.
- II. For an Overtime 10-yard line procedure, the Referee will
 - A. hold the coin toss at the center of the field, using general coin-toss mechanics.
 - B. indicate the winner of the coin toss by placing a hand on the winning captain's shoulder.
 - C. direct the coin toss winner to choose whether to be on offense or defense or to choose the end of the field at which the ball will be put into play.
 - D. position the offensive captain facing the goal toward which the ball will be advanced, with the defensive captain facing his opponent.
 - E. be aware that to start each new series that the team may designate the location of the ball between hash marks.
 - F. give the first-down signal (S #8) toward the goal line to be used during the overtime period.

UMPIRE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Umpire will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach and examine and rule on any player equipment issues which the coach has a question of legality.
- II. review any appropriate documentation for equipment.
- III. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- IV. note each team captain's name and number, and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Umpire will

- I. inspect the playing field and pylons.
- II. observe each team during warm-ups. If any illegal equipment is observed, the Umpire will advise the Head Coach and make certain issues are resolved.
- III. be the final authority on the legality of equipment and not allow the use of illegal equipment.
- IV. talk with the center from each team and remind him that, in the absence of a ready-for-play signal from the Referee, the ball is not ready-for-play and cannot be snapped until the Umpire is in position away from the ball.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. The Referee and the Umpire will jog to the center of the field from the press box side 3-minutes before kickoff. The Umpire will have his back to the scoreboard.
- II. The Umpire will remain with the Referee to listen to instructions and to witness and record toss choices.
- III. After captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

KICKOFF

The Umpire will

- I. count K players and confirm with the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- II. return to the Linesman's side of the field with heels on the back of the restricted area line, on the initial kickoff of each half and all kickoffs after safeties, after receiving the signal from the Back Judge.
- III. make certain coaches, players, substitutes, and other individuals are in proper locations, and ensure the sideline is clear prior to giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- IV. Before the kick, the Umpire will
 - A. mentally review possible scenarios that could occur during the kick and subsequent play (e.g. kick out of bounds, muff, fumble, etc.).
 - B. be in correct position: on R's free kick line in the restricted area on the Linesman's side of the field with heels on the back of the restricted area line.
 - C. make certain kicking team is in a legal kick formation.
 - D. hold arm above head until Referee checks him off, to indicate his area is ready for play.
- V. After the kick, the Umpire will
 - A. immediately move inside the nearest hash marks at a 45 degree angle on the Linesman's side of the field and officiate inside out during an obvious deep kick.
 - B. observe action toward the center of the field, watch for illegal blocks, and watch for off ball action in front of the runner as he approaches, working inside out as on any running play.
 - C. advance no more than 10-15 yards up field on a deep kick. The Umpire will echo the covering Official's signal (S #3) to stop the game clock
 - D. let the play go by and clean up behind the Back Judge **if** a long run occurs. The Back Judge will be ahead of the play to cover the goal line.
- VI. During an onside kick the Umpire will
 - A. be in correct position: on K's free kick line in the restricted area on the Linesman's side of the field.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for K team encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.

- E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. The Umpire will spot the ball for the next down.
- II. After the ball is spotted, the Umpire will
 - A. remain over the ball until released by the Referee if the snap is imminent and the play clock has been set to 25-seconds.
 - B. back out from the line of scrimmage to his normal position if the play clock has been set to 40-seconds.
 - C. line up 6-9 yards behind Team B's line and between A's tackles, keeping the snap in view.
 - D. not interfere with the vision or movement of the defensive backs.
 - E. vary his starting position to prevent interfering with players.
- III. Prior to the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. count the number of A players and indicate to the Referee with a clenched fist that the players have been counted.
 - B. verify that 5-players numbered 50-79 are on the offensive line and are ineligible receivers.
 - C. watch for interference with the snap, false start, or encroachment.
 - D. watch for disconcerting signals by B.
 - E. note the position of the ball between the hash marks.
 - F. note B's players on the line of scrimmage in the free blocking zone.
 - G. sound his whistle, drop flag, and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice **if** a dead ball foul occurs on the line of scrimmage.
- IV. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. remove whistle from his mouth.
 - B. read the center and guards. If they block aggressively, the Umpire will assume run. If they pass block, the Umpire will assume pass.
 - C. read the point of attack, paying particular attention to the free-blocking zone restrictions.
- V. When play is wide to the side, the Umpire will
 - A. move in that direction observing the initial line play and action around the runner (especially on short gains or losses in side zones).
 - B. move to the side zone when the play dictates.
 - C. remain on the inside working out to maintain boxed-in-coverage.

- VI. When the hole opens directly in front of the Umpire, the Umpire will
 - A. react and adjust according to play, possibly move laterally (quick step) from hole, being alert for the tight end cutting across.
 - B. cover action at the point of attack and then behind the runner.
- VII. The Umpire will check for illegal use of hands or arms and other fouls near the neutral zone.
- VIII. The Umpire will be alert for
 - A. a fumble occurring beyond the neutral zone and will assist in determining who secures possession.
 - B. illegal contact on the snapper, if the offensive team is in a scrimmage-kick formation.
 - C. action of players in and just behind the neutral zone.
- IX. If a dead ball occurs in the side zone or out of bounds, the Umpire will
 - A. move outside the hash mark to retrieve the ball.
 - B. relay the ball to the Referee for spotting unless he is also in the side zone, **if** so, the Umpire will hustle and spot the ball.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Umpire will follow the same procedures as described in the Umpire section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. watch for illegal contact and illegal use of hands.
 - B. assist the Referee to determine **if** the pass was tipped.
 - C. step forward within 3-yards of the line of scrimmage when he reads forward pass.
 - 1. This action removes the Umpire as a target on shallow drag passes.
 - 2. It puts the Umpire in position to rule whether an ineligible receiver is illegally downfield.
 - D. observe action of players in and just behind the neutral zone.
 - E. assist the Referee to determine whether the passer's feet were in or behind the neutral zone when the ball was released.
 - F. be alert for ineligible receivers downfield prior to the ball crossing the line of scrimmage.
 - G. drop penalty marker at the spot where an illegal pass is thrown and continue to officiate.
 - H. cover short passes down the middle of the field.
 - I. pivot quickly **if** a short pass is thrown down the middle of the field to verify catch or no catch.

- J. know where a forward pass first touches anything.
- K. assist the Line Judge to determine **if** the pass crosses the line of scrimmage.
- L. move quickly to the pile to assist the Referee **if** the quarterback is sacked.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Umpire will
 - A. remind R players who are head-up on snapper or in guard-snapper gaps that the snapper has protection
 - B. be in correct position: 6-9 yards deep, with hands on knees, keeping snap in view.
 - C. count K players and indicate to the Referee with a clenched fist that the kicking team has been counted.
 - D. check numbering exception.
 - E. read the center and offensive guards.
 - F. give the signal to indicate protection of the snapper.
- II. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. hold position and be alert for roughing the snapper.
 - B. shift to action of offensive guards and backs behind the neutral zone.
 - C. read the play and be alert for run or pass.
 - D. be alert to assist the Referee in covering a short, blocked, or tipped kick and determine with the Linesman **if** the ball crosses the neutral zone.
- III. After the kick, the Umpire will
 - A. pivot to view the Line Judge side of the field to observe blocks in the side zone.
 - B. move toward the return area, observing players away from the ball.
 - C. be alert for fouls in the secondary and move downfield slowly.
 - D. move to help relay the ball to the inbounds spot when ball goes out-of-bounds.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After ball is spotted, the Umpire will
 - A. remind R players who are head-up on snapper or in guard-snapper gaps that the snapper has protection
 - B. be in correct position: 6-9 yards deep, with hands on knees, keeping snap in view.

- C. count K players and indicate to the Referee with a clenched fist that the kicking team has been counted.
- D. check numbering exception.
- E. give the signal to indicate protection of the snapper.
- II. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. keep hands on knees reading interior linemen.
 - B. verify that there is no illegal action on the snapper.
 - C. be alert for determining **if** the kick crosses the neutral zone.
 - D. be ready to assist the Referee in covering a short or blocked kick.
 - E. be alert for action on or by outside offensive linemen and the front blocking back on the Referee's side.
 - F. observe contact between defensive players and blocker behind the line.
 - G. pivot to view the Referee's side of the field, observe blocks in the side zone, and move toward the play to observe action after players go past his position.
 - H. assist in goal-line coverage **if** run develops to the Line Judge's side.
 - I. continue to officiate, with hands on knees, until teams have separated toward their respective sidelines after the ball becomes dead.
- III. On the swinging gate, the Umpire will
 - A. go with the majority of the offensive linemen while the Referee observes the initial action on the snapper, kicker and holder.
 - B. slide back to his normal position **if** the gate moves to the normal position.

AFTER A SCORE OR TRY

The Umpire will

- I. jog down his respective sideline along with the Back Judge (Umpire down the Chain Crew side and Back Judge down the press box side) to their free kick lines.
- II. help the receiving team line up.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Umpire will

- I. secure the ball.
- II. bring the offended team's captain to the Referee, if a captain is requested by Referee.

- III. verify the enforcement spot and the distance with the Referee.
- IV. proceed to mark off the penalty and verify with the Linesman and Line Judge per Pre-game Penalty Enforcement Administration.
- V. jog off penalties in between the hash marks on the actual yard lines.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Umpire will

- I. take the forward stake from the Chain Crew member at the place of the measurement.
- II. tighten the line-to-gain indicator and hold forward indicator near the ball until the Referee reaches his decision.
- III. bring the stake to the hash mark and stretch out the chain after the Linesman has placed clip on yard line **if** the ball is outside the hash mark and short of the line-to-gain.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. stand over the ball facing the offense and the Referee until the Referee is ready to mark the ball ready for play.
- II. check the number of time-outs remaining for each team and record the time-out and the game time on his game card.
- III. retreat to normal position after cleared by the Referee or the ready for play signal is given.

INJURY TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. maintain position over the ball.
- II. make sure appropriate health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es) are not on the field for coaching purposes.
- III. assist the Referee in moving the teams away from the injured player and, if the Referee elects, to the sidelines in front of their respective team box areas.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. confirm and record the down, distance and yard line nearest the foremost point of ball, with the Referee.
- II. quickly take the ball to a corresponding point of the other half of the field and reverse directions.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. immediately jog off the field together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

LINESMAN

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Linesman will

- I. participate in the Official's pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number, and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.
- IV. review duties of the Get Back Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Linesman will

- I. meet with the Chain Crew.
- II. secure and check the line-to-gain and down marker indicators, plus all auxiliary equipment.
- III. ensure that the line-to-gain equipment is marked at halfway point with tape. This can help on penalties measured from the previous spot or spot fouls to determine **if** first down after enforcement.
- IV. check to see whether home management has distinctive vests or jackets for the Chain Crew.
- V. remind the Chain Crew of their duties and responsibilities, and that they are Game Officials, not fans.
- VI. instruct the Chain Crew that the he will use a heel to mark at the sideline where the rear indicator is to be placed for every first down and where the placement of the clip should be.
- VII. ensure the chain is clipped and then moved 2-yards off the sideline if space permits.
- VIII. work on the side where the line-to-gain equipment is operated, which is opposite the press box.
- IX. ask home management to specify which side the chains will be located **if** there is no press box or a press box on both sides

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Linesman will line up at the 45-yard line on the chain side of the field and wait for the Referee to signal for the Officials to escort the captains onto the field. The captains will meet the Referee and Umpire in the center of field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. All other Officials stop at the hash marks, angle in, facing the Referee.
- II. The actual coin toss should be at the 2-minute mark.
- III. After the captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

CONTROLLING TEAM PERSONNEL ALTERCATIONS

The Linesman will

- I. alert the coach on his side to keep all team personnel off the playing area.
- II. record the uniform number of any substitute who enters the playing area during an altercation.

KICKOFF

The Linesman will

- I. check the Chain Crew for questions and positions.
- II. go to the goal line position after clearing the sideline, up to the edge of the team box area if necessary.
- III. count R players and confirm with the Referee with a clenched fist. The clenched fist by the Line Judge and Linesman is the ready signal indicating the sideline is clear and the official is ready for the kickoff.
- IV. make sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- V. Before the kick, the Linesman will
 - A. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
 - B. be in correct position: on the goal line out of bounds, heels on back edge of safety zone, making sure the pylon is covered.
 - C. alter position **if** short kick if instructed by the Referee.
 - D. move to R's restraining line if instructed by the Referee in anticipation of an onside kick.

- VI. After the kick, the Linesman will
- signal the game clock to start (S #2) when the kick is legally touched.
 - move deliberately along the sideline while watching for fouls away from the ball and covering to K's goal line.
 - sound his whistle and give the time-out signal when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - rule on touchback while standing on the goal line giving the touchback signal (S #7).
 - come off the pylon, to the numbers, and stop players from hitting while giving the time-out signal sounding whistle (S #3).
 - be alert **if** a fair catch signal is given by any R player.
 - mark the spot where the kick goes out-of-bounds on his side of the field.
 - put down his penalty marker **if** the ball goes out-of-bounds untouched inbounds by R.
 - maintain position while enabling coverage of his sideline at all times.
 - observe legality of blocks and action away from the ball when he is not covering the runner.
- VII. If it is obvious that the kick will be fielded between the inbounds line and the sideline on the opposite side of the field, and the goal line is not threatened, the Linesman should cautiously begin to move up the sideline before the kick is fielded to observe and officiate upfield action.
- VIII. If aligned for a possible onside kick, the Linesman will
- be in correct position: on R's free kick line in the restricted area on the Chain Crew side of the field.
 - be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - watch for R team encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.
 - stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.
- VIII. If the Linesman is in position on R's restraining line and there is a deep kick, the Linesman will move quickly down the side, observe, and officiate the downfield action.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Linesman will
 - A. be in correct position: straddling the line of scrimmage in the restricted area.
 - B. count B players and confirm with the Back Judge with a clenched fist
 - C. use an extended-arm signal and hold until the snap to indicate the number of A player(s) that are off the line of scrimmage outside the tight end.
 - D. identify eligible receivers on his side.
 - E. be alert for illegal substitutions.
 - F. check the wingbacks, flankers, split ends and slot backs.
 - G. watch for the player in motion away from him and maintain responsibility for him **if** he reverses direction. Remain in position unless vision is impaired, in which case, the Linesman will take one step into the offensive backfield.
 - H. check for the number offensive players on his side of the line of scrimmage, not including snapper, and signal to the Line Judge.
 - I. watch for encroachment or false start.
 - J. observe if any A player goes out of bounds. If so, toss hat at the spot he went out of bounds. If the player illegally returns, then a penalty marker is dropped at the spot he returns.
- II. After the snap, the Linesman will
 - A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass play.
 - B. stay on the line of scrimmage until the ball carrier crosses the line of scrimmage.
 - C. be alert for quick plays into the line and assist in marking forward progress with the downfield foot.
 - D. watch the initial charge of the linemen.
 - E. (on an end run to the opposite side) observe blocking near neutral zone to tackle.
 - F. check the block on an eligible receiver.
- III. When the ball comes to his side of the field, the Linesman will
 - A. cover the sideline and check for illegal offensive and defensive blocks.
 - B. sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead in his area and mark forward progress with downfield foot.
 - C. pause after the ball has been blown dead to ensure there is not a foul on the play, then raise his arm above his head, signaling the 40-second play clock to begin.

- D. square off forward progress by moving down the sideline to the spot where the ball became dead and then move perpendicular in towards the center of the field no further than the top of the numbers.
 - E. come in and spot the ball **if** the play ends close to a first down or with a possible change of possession.
 - F. keep all players in front of him unless the spot of forward progress is close to a first down or a touchdown, in which case the Linesman comes in as far as possible until he reaches players on that yard line. He does not go around any players.
 - G. back out to the sideline if the ball is marked from the numbers.
 - H. turn and face the sideline and jog back when the ball is marked inside the numbers.
 - I. hold the spot until the Back Judge sets the box on first downs.
- IV. If the ball becomes dead near his sideline and a first down is gained, the Linesman will
- A. use normal coverage.
 - B. give the wind signal (S #2) twice and then give the time-out signal (S #3) twice after determining the ball is dead.
 - C. toss the ball to the Umpire or the Referee for spotting **if** the ball becomes dead in the side zone.
- V. On down-the-line option plays toward the Linesman, the Linesman will observe the pitchman, loose ball, and then the pitchman as he becomes the runner.
- VI. When the ball goes to the opposite side of the field, the Linesman will
- A. move down the sideline in the restricted area until the ball becomes dead.
 - B. observe action on linebackers and backside pursuit.
 - C. shadow the Line Judge and help get the spot if he is blocked out.
 - D. clean up action on his side of the field.
- VII. The Linesman will observe late blocks and fouls away from runner.
- VIII. The Linesman is responsible for the entire sideline. If the ball goes out of bounds,
- A. signal time-out immediately (S #3).
 - B. hold out-of-bounds spot, monitoring players out-of-bounds, while another Game Official retrieves the ball.
- IX. If an obvious first down occurs, the Linesman will signal the game clock to stop (S #3).
- X. While moving downfield with the runner, the Linesman will watch for an illegal forward pass or fumble.
- XI. If play continues following an illegal forward pass, the Linesman will drop the penalty marker at the spot of the pass to indicate where the run ended and at the spot of any subsequent foul.

- XII. The Linesman will (working with line-to-gain indicator and Chain Crew)
 - A. echo Referee's signal verbally and with proper hand signal.
 - B. not turn his back on the field of play when having the indicator moved.
 - C. authorize down indicator operator to be moved only after Referee's signal.
- XIII. When necessary to move the line-to-gain indicator, the Linesman will
 - A. spot foremost point of ball with downfield foot.
 - B. have down marker operator mark spot.
 - C. have the Chain Crew set the two indicators.
 - D. inform the Referee that the line-to-gain indicator is ready.
- XIV. When line-to-gain is the goal line, the Linesman will remove the line-to-gain indicator from the sideline.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Linesman will follow the same procedures as described in the Linesman section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Linesman will
 - A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass.
 - B. be ready to rule on the direction (forward or backward) of a quick quarterback pass to his side.
 - C. move down the sideline as required to cover a pass on his side of the field on slow developing pass plays.
 - D. watch for interference by either team.
 - E. be ready to rule on a fumble or an illegal pass after the completion.
 - F. give the time-out signal (S #3), a completed signal, if a completed catch near the sideline.
- III. If pass is incomplete in his area, the Linesman will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
 - C. get a new ball and relay to the Game Official nearest the previous spot.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Linesman will
 - A. be in correct position: same as a run or a pass play.
 - B. check the down number.
 - C. count R players and confirm with the Back Judge with a clenched fist.

- II. After the snap, the Linesman will
 - A. hold momentarily after the snap and let the ball cross the line of scrimmage. Once the ball crosses the line of scrimmage, the Linesman will move slowly downfield while viewing his side between neutral zone and deep receiver(s).
 - B. cover all kicks on his side of the field.
- III. If the ball rolls out of bounds, the Linesman will
 - A. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. hold the spot and continue to observe the action.
- IV. The Linesman will assist the Referee in covering the ball on a short kick.
- V. The Linesman will note **if** the kick is touched beyond the neutral zone and will then
 - A. determine **if** the recovery was in or behind the neutral zone.
 - B. be prepared to mark the first touching or fumble.
- VI. On a routine kick, the Linesman will
 - A. watch for clipping and other fouls in the secondary.
 - B. move with the runner **if** he comes to his side.
 - C. follow the runner to the goal line **if** there is a break away.
- VII. When the ball becomes dead in his area, the Linesman will
 - A. sound his whistle, give time-out signal (S #2) twice, and mark the spot.
 - B. make sure of possession on a fair catch before blowing the play dead.
 - C. assure the ball is covered **if** a foul needs to be reported to the Referee.
 - D. watch the Referee for a signal before moving the line-to-gain equipment.
- VIII. If the punt is blocked or the ball is snapped over the punter, the Linesman will
 - A. move into the offensive backfield and work to K's goal line to the extent necessary if he is facing the Referee.
 - B. maintain his position on the line of scrimmage to determine whether a kick crosses the line of scrimmage if the Referee has his back to the Linesman.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

The Linesman will

- I. remain on the line of scrimmage.
- II. be in correct position: on the line of scrimmage in the restricted area. If the ball is placed in the middle of the field or on the far hash mark and the formation dictates, he should go no further than the top of the numbers.
- III. check the down number.
- IV. count R players and indicate to Back Judge with a clenched fist.

- V. observe the neutral zone.
- VI. move with the play as on any other goal-line play **if** it is a pass or run.
- VII. remember that all blocked field goals are treated the same as a punt.

GOAL-LINE PLAY

- I. The Linesman will position himself the same as in a running play.
- II. On red zone snaps between the 10 and 5-yard lines, the Linesman will release slowly downfield keeping the runner in front of him to the goal line.
- III. On a snap on or inside the 5-yard line, the Linesman will release to the goal line at the snap and officiate back to the ball. Be mindful of the line to gain.
- IV. The Linesman will note the farthest point to which the ball is advanced.
 - A. If short of the goal line, the Linesman will move in quickly and help by marking the progress spot with his downfield foot or by actually placing the ball.
 - B. If the ball is in possession of the runner or touches or crosses the goal-line plane, the Linesman will instantly give the touch-down signal (S #5).
 - C. If ball does not break the goal-line, the Linesman will not give any signal.
- V. The Linesman will remind the Chain Crew to remove the line-to-gain indicator from the sideline when the line-to-gain is the goal line.
- VI. On a snap from the goal line to the 5-yard line, the Linesman will release to the goal line at the snap and officiate from behind the ball.
- VII. The goal line is the most important line when the ball is snapped inside the 5-yard line.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Linesman will

- I. go to pylon.
- II. work on establishing a safe sideline
- III. move to kickoff position at the goal line with heels on the back edge of the safety zone.
- IV. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
- V. count R players.
- VI. confirm both a safe sideline and proper number of R players by signaling the Referee using a clenched fist of the outside arm.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Linesman will

- I. give option to the Head Coach of the offended team if the offended team is on his sideline.
- II. be certain of the down number.
- III. proceed to the succeeding spot after communicating with the Umpire.
- IV. be ready to have the line-to-gain equipment moved after penalty administration.
- V. verify the enforcement spot from which the yards are stepped off.
- VI. not permit athletic trainers, attendants, or coaches to come onto field.
- VII. relay the penalty information to the appropriate coach and to other Game Officials **if** necessary.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

- I. When a measurement is signaled by Referee the Linesman will
 - A. grasp the line-to-gain indicator and clip at the back edge of back-yard line. (Remember not to just grasp the clip because clip could detach.)
 - B. instruct the Down-Marker Operator to mark the front indicator spot with the Box and keep the same down number.
 - C. bring the line-to-gain indicator behind the ball, and place the clipped part of the chain at the back edge of the back-yard line marked by the Line Judge's bean bag.
 - D. hold firmly and call "ready" to Umpire to stretch the indicator tight.
 - E. wait for the Referee's decision and signal.
- II. If not a first down, the Linesman will
 - A. accompany the Chain Crew to the sideline while holding the indicator and reset in the original position, 2-yards from sideline.
 - B. have the Down-Marker Operator move down-marker indicator to next down.
- III. If new series, the Linesman will release the Chain Crew to the Back Judge who will then set for a first down after spotted by the Referee.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Linesman will

- I. position himself at the top of the huddle during a timeout and when the 45-second whistle blows, he will walk down the middle of the huddle to get the players and coaches to break up and return to play.
- II. be alert for a signal from the Referee to give his team 15-second warning; go to team huddle and say, "Coach, the ball will be marked ready-for-play in 15-seconds".
- III. be alert for substitutes by the team on his sideline or attempts to use substitutes for the purpose of deception.
- IV. maintain the proper number of players/attendants in the huddle when conferences are held between the inbounds lines.
- V. inform the Head Coach of time-outs remaining.
- VI. have time-out huddle responsibilities by advising his team when the time-out has expired.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Linesman will

- I. record down, distance, and the yard line nearest foremost point of ball.
- II. confirm information with the Referee and the Umpire.
- III. clip the indicator at the back edge of the back-yard line.
- IV. call the down and distance to the Chain Crew.
- V. reverse ends of the line-to-gain indicator and the two crew members.
- VI. set the down box after the ball has been spotted.
- VII. check the number of down and distance to gain.
- VIII. indicate to the Referee he is ready by signaling the number of down with finger(s) or fist for fourth down.
- IX. not set the chains before switching ends of the field **if** a first down is gained on the last timed down.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Linesman will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

LINE JUDGE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Line Judge will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Line Judge will

- I. observe each team during warm-ups.
- II. check starting time and assist in getting game started on time.
- III. assist with securing sidelines.
- IV. inspect the playing field and pylons, as well as the sideline and end-line boundaries.
- V. locate and instruct the team ball handlers on their duties with assistance from the Back Judge.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Line Judge will line up at the 45-yard line on the press box side of the field and wait for the Referee to signal the Officials to escort the captains onto the field.
- II. No more than four captains are allowed on the field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. The captains will meet the Referee and the Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials stop at the hash marks facing the Referee.
- III. The actual coin toss should be at the 2-minute mark.
- IV. The Line Judge will carry his team ball out to the coin toss.
- V. After the kick off team is determined, the Line Judge will toss his ball to the Back Judge, **if** his team is kicking off. The Line Judge will return his ball to his team's sideline, preferably to the ball handler, **if** his team is receiving.

- VI. After the captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

CONTROLLING TEAM PERSONNEL ALTERCATIONS

The Line Judge will

- I. alert the coach on his side to keep all team personnel off the playing area.
- II. record the uniform number of any substitute who enters the playing area during an altercation.

KICKOFF

The Line Judge will

- I. go to the goal line position after clearing the sideline, go up to the edge of the team box area if necessary.
- II. count R players and confirm with the Referee with a clenched fist. The clenched fist by the Line Judge is the ready signal indicating the sideline is clear and the official is ready for the kickoff.
- III. make sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- IV. Before the kick, the Line Judge will
 - A. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
 - B. be in correct position: on the goal line out of bounds, making sure the pylon is covered.
 - C. alter position **if** short kick is indicated by the Referee.
 - D. move to R's restraining line if instructed by the Referee in anticipation of an onside kick.
- V. After the kick, the Line Judge will
 - A. signal clock to start (S #2) when the kick is legally touched.
 - B. move deliberately along the sideline while watching for fouls away from the ball and cover to the goal line.
 - C. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #2) twice when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - D. rule on touchback while standing on the goal line giving the touchback signal (S #7).

- E. come off the pylon, to the numbers, and stop players from hitting while giving the time-out signal sounding whistle (S #3).
 - F. mark the spot where the kick goes out-of-bounds on his side of the field.
 - G. drop his penalty marker **if** the ball is untouched inbounds by R.
 - H. maintain position while enabling coverage of his sideline at all times.
 - I. observe legality of blocks and action away from the ball when he is not covering the runner.
- VI. If it is obvious that the kick will be fielded between the inbounds line and the sideline on the opposite side of the field, and the goal line is not threatened, the Line Judge should cautiously begin to move up the sideline before the kick is fielded to observe and officiate up field action.
- VII. During an onside kick, the Line Judge will
- A. be in correct position: on R's free kick line in the restricted area on the press box side of the field.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for R team encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.
 - E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.
- VIII. If the Line Judge is in position on R's restraining line and there is a deep kick, the Line Judge will move quickly down the sideline, observe, and officiate the downfield action.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After ball is spotted, the Line Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: straddling the line of scrimmage on the sideline in the restricted area.
 - B. use an extended-arm signal and hold until the snap to indicate the number of A player(s) that is off the line of scrimmage outside the tight end.
 - C. count B players and confirm with the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
 - D. identify eligible receivers on his side.
 - E. be alert for illegal substitutions.
 - F. check the wingbacks, flankers, split ends, and slot backs.

- G. watch for the player in motion away from him and maintain responsibility for him **if** he reverses direction. Remain in position unless vision is impaired, in which case the Line Judge will take one step into the offensive backfield.
 - H. check for the number of offensive players on his side of the line of scrimmage, not including snapper, and signal to the Linesman.
 - I. watch for encroachment or false start.
 - J. observe if any A player goes out of bounds. If so, toss his hat at the spot he went out of bounds. If the player illegally returns, then a penalty marker is dropped at the spot he returns.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will
- A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass play.
 - B. stay on the line of scrimmage until the ball carrier crosses the line of scrimmage.
 - C. be alert for quick plays into the line and assist in marking forward progress with the downfield foot.
 - D. watch the initial charge of the linemen.
 - E. (on an end run to opposite side) observe blocking near neutral zone to tackle.
 - F. check the block on an eligible receiver.
- III. When the ball comes to his side of the field, the Line Judge will
- A. cover the sideline and check for illegal offensive and defensive blocks.
 - B. sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead in his area and mark forward progress with downfield foot.
 - C. pause after the ball has been blown dead to ensure there is not a foul on the play, then raise his arm above his head, signaling the 40-second play clock to begin.
 - D. square off forward progress by moving down the sideline to the spot where the ball became dead and then move perpendicular in towards the center of the field no further than the top of the numbers.
 - E. come in and spot the ball **if** the play ends close to a first down or with a possible change of possession.
 - F. keep all players in front of him unless the spot of forward progress is close to a first down or a touchdown, in which case the Line Judge comes in as far as possible until he reaches players on that yard line. He does not go around any players.
 - G. back out to the sideline if the ball is marked from the numbers.
 - H. turn and face the sideline and jog back when the ball is marked inside the numbers.

- IV. If the ball becomes dead near the sideline and a first down is gained, the Line Judge will
 - A. use normal coverage.
 - B. give the wind signal (S #2) twice and then give the time-out signal (S #3) twice after determining the ball is dead.
 - C. toss the ball to the Umpire or the Back Judge for spotting if the ball becomes dead in the side zone.
- V. On down-the-line option plays toward the Line Judge, the Line Judge will observe the pitchman, loose ball, and then the pitchman as he becomes the runner.
- VI. When the ball goes to the opposite side of the field, the Line Judge will
 - A. move down the sideline in the restricted area until the ball becomes dead.
 - B. observe action on linebackers and backside pursuit.
 - C. shadow the Linesman and help get the spot if he is blocked out.
 - D. clean up action on his side of the field.
- VII. The Line Judge will observe late blocks and fouls away from runner.
- VIII. The Line Judge is responsible for the entire sideline. If ball goes out of bounds,
 - A. signal time-out immediately (S #3).
 - B. hold out-of-bounds spot, monitoring players out-of-bounds, while another Official retrieves the ball.
- IX. If an obvious first down occurs, the Line Judge will signal the game clock to stop (S #3).
- X. While moving downfield with the runner, the Line Judge will watch for an illegal forward pass or fumble.
- XI. If play continues following an illegal forward pass, the Line Judge will drop a penalty marker at the spot of the pass to indicate where the run ended and at the spot of any subsequent foul.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Line Judge will follow the same procedures as described in the Line Judge section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will
 - A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass.
 - B. be ready to rule on the direction (forward or backward) of a quick quarterback pass to his side.
 - C. move down the sideline as required to cover a pass on his side of the field on slow developing pass plays.
 - D. watch for interference by either team.
 - E. be ready to rule on a fumble or an illegal pass after the completion.

- F. give the time-out signal (S #3), a completed signal, if a completed catch near the sideline.
- III. If pass is incomplete in his area, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
 - C. get a new ball and relay to the Official nearest the previous spot.
 - D. be ready to adjust coverage **if** a potential passer decides to run.
 - E. be alert for sideline action.
 - F. be alert for forward progress of the runner.
 - G. be responsible for the entire sideline.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Line Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: same as for run or pass.
 - B. check the down number.
 - C. count R players and indicate to Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will
 - A. release on the kick, move downfield covering his side of the field between the neutral zone and the deep receiver(s).
 - B. cover all kicks on his side of the field.
- III. If the ball goes out-of-bounds in flight, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. move farther downfield than where the ball went out of bounds.
 - C. walk up the field with his arm above his head until the Referee signals him to stop on the sideline by marking the spot with outstretched arm and “chopping” down motion.
- IV. If the ball rolls out of bounds, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. hold the spot and continue to observe action.
- V. The Line Judge will assist the Referee in covering the ball on a short kick.
- VI. The Line Judge will note if the kick is touched beyond the neutral zone and will then
 - A. determine **if** the recovery was in or behind the neutral zone.
 - B. be prepared to mark the first touching or fumble.
- VII. On a routine kick, the Line Judge will
 - A. watch for clipping and other fouls in the secondary.
 - B. move with the runner **if** he comes to his side of the field.
 - C. follow the runner to the goal line **if** there is a break away.

- VIII. If an R player signals for a fair catch and a fair catch is not made, the Back Judge will cover the ball and the Line Judge will cover receiver to make sure he does not block.
- IX. When the ball becomes dead in his area, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle, give the time-out signal (S #3) twice, and mark the spot.
 - B. make sure of possession on a fair catch before blowing the play dead.
 - C. assure the ball is covered **if** a foul needs to be reported to the Referee.
- X. If the punt is blocked or the ball is snapped over the punter, the Line Judge will
 - A. move into the offensive backfield and work to K's goal line to the extent necessary if he is facing the Referee.
 - B. maintain his position on the line of scrimmage to determine whether a kick crosses the line of scrimmage if the Referee has his back to the Line Judge.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Line Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: beyond end zone and behind the upright where he feels most comfortable and has the best coverage of the upright.
 - B. count R players and signal with arm extended in front with a clenched fist.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will assume responsibility for the end line and will rule on his upright.
- III. After the ball becomes dead and the Back Judge sounds his whistle, the Line Judge will
 - A. move 2 steps forward (no angle) in front of his upright and signal score (S #5) or no score (S #10) twice while facing the line of scrimmage.
 - 1. The Back Judge will mirror the Line Judge's actions.
 - 2. The Official who rules needs to verbally communicate "Yes" or "No" with the other Official.
 - B. be prepared to move **if** the kick is blocked, obviously short, or a fake.
 - C. key tight end on his side.
- IV. If run or pass develops to his vacated side, the Line Judge will quickly move along the end line to the back pylon to rule on the sideline.
 - A. Next move is toward the goal line to assist.
 - B. Mark first touching, fumble, momentum, or end of kick.
- V. remember that all blocked field goals are treated the same as a punt.

GOAL-LINE PLAY

- I. The Line Judge will position himself the same as in a running play.
- II. On red zone snaps between the 10 and 5-yard lines, the Line Judge will release slowly downfield keeping the runner in front of him to the goal line.
- III. On a snap on or inside the 5-yard line going to the goal line, the Line Judge will release to the goal line at the snap and officiate back to the ball. Be mindful of the line to gain.
- IV. The Line Judge will note the farthest point to which the ball is advanced.
 - A. If short of the goal line, the Line Judge will move in quickly and help by marking the progress spot with his downfield foot or by actually placing the ball.
 - B. If the ball is in possession of the runner or touches or crosses the goal-line plane, the Line Judge will instantly give the touch-down signal (S #5).
 - C. If ball does not break the goal-line, the Line Judge will not give any signal.
- V. On a snap from the goal line to the 5-yard line, the Line Judge will release back to the goal line at the snap and officiate from behind the ball.
- VI. The goal line is the most important line when the ball is snapped inside the 5-yard line.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Line Judge will

- I. go to pylon.
- II. work on establishing a safe sideline
- III. move to kickoff position at the goal line with heels on the back edge of the safety zone.
- IV. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
- V. count R players.
- VI. confirm both a safe sideline and proper number of R players by signaling the Referee using a clenched fist of the outside arm.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Line Judge will

- I. give option to the Head Coach of the offended team.
- II. hold the enforcement spot.
- III. verify the accuracy and the distance of the yards to be stepped off.
- IV. not permit athletic trainers, attendants, or coaches to come onto the field.
- V. relay penalty information to the appropriate coach and to other Officials if necessary.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Line Judge will

- I. place a bean bag just behind the yard line where clip is to be placed to align the Linesman so that the chains are parallel to the sidelines.
- II. tend the ball at the time of measurement in front of the chains.
- III. stay on the chain side of the field to keep the press box view unobstructed.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Line Judge will

- I. position himself at the top of the huddle during a timeout and when the 45-second whistle blows, he will walk down the middle of the huddle to get the players and coaches to break up and return to play.
- II. be alert for a signal from the Referee to give his team a 15-second warning; go to team huddle and say, "Coach, the ball will be marked ready-for-play in 15-seconds".
- III. be alert for substitutes by the team on his sideline or attempts to use substitutes for the purpose of deception.
- IV. maintain the proper number of players/attendants in the huddle when conferences are held between the inbounds lines.
- V. inform the Head Coach of time-outs remaining.
- VI. have time-out huddle responsibilities by advising his team when the time-out has expired.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Line Judge will

- I. observe the team on his sideline.
- II. assume the same responsibilities as time-out procedures.
- III. give his team a 15-second warning when directed by the Referee.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Line Judge will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

BACK JUDGE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Back Judge will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME

The Back Judge will

- I. review starting time and be sure an auxiliary stopwatch, which records accumulated time, is available.
- II. assist with securing sidelines.
- III. inspect the playing field and pylons, as well as the sideline and end-line boundaries.
- IV. locate and instruct the team ball handlers on their duties with assistance from the Line Judge.
- V. if there is a visible play clock, observe the play clock while the play clock operator is testing for both 25- and 40-second countdowns.
- VI. be responsible for monitoring the correct time, carrying an accurate watch, and assisting in getting the game started on time.
- VII. locate and meet with both team quarterbacks and give instruction on the Back Judge's visual countdown mechanic of the play clock.
- VIII. instruct or take responsibility for the ECO and Play Clock Operator, **if** there is one.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Back Judge will line up at the 45-yard line on the chain side of the field and wait for the Referee to signal Officials to escort the captains onto the field.
- II. No more than four captains are allowed on the field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. The captains will meet the Referee and the Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials stop at the hash marks, angle in facing the Referee.

- III. The actual coin toss should be at the 2-minute mark.
- IV. The Back Judge will carry his team ball out to the coin toss.
- V. After the kick off team is determined, if the Back Judge's team is kicking off, his ball will be used. If his team is receiving, the Back Judge will be given the kickoff ball from the Line Judge and will return his ball to his team's sideline, preferably to the ball handler.
- VI. After the captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

TIMING

The Back Judge will

- I. be responsible for all timing situations, including 25/40-second play clock, time-outs, quarter change and the time between a score and the succeeding kickoff.
- II. regardless of whether there is or is not a functioning visible play clock, raise his hand overhead when there are 10 seconds remaining and count down seconds with a downward clock-like motion starting at 5-seconds.
- III. if there is a visible play clock, not separately time the 25/40 second count as long as the visible play clock is functioning correctly. If repeated re-sets of visible play clock are disputing the game, the Referee will determine whether to discontinue use of the visible play clock.
- IV. pause for one count and set the play clock to 40-seconds when
 - A. the ball is declared dead in field of play on a play from scrimmage and the covering Official raises his arm to indicate that the ball is dead and indicate the number of the next down or gives the wind signal (S #2) followed by a time-out signal (S #3) to indicate the line to gain has been reached.
 - B. the covering Official signals that a pass is incomplete.
 - C. the covering Official signals to stop the game clock because the ball is dead out-of-bounds.
- V. set the play clock to 25-seconds when the play clock is started with the Referee's ready-for-play signal and whistle.
- VI. alert the Referee when the ball has not been made ready-for-play with a least 25 seconds remaining on a 40-second play clock. The Referee is responsible for stopping the game clock, requesting a re-setting of the play clock to 25-seconds, and starting the play clock with a ready-for-play signal and a whistle.

KICKOFF

The Back Judge will

- I. count K players and never allow kickoff to proceed without proper number of players.
- II. point out the Referee to the kicker, check legality of kicking tee, instruct the kicker to wait for the Referee to give the ready-for-play signal before kicking, and hand the kicker the ball after the Referee signals by extending his arm forward to the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- III. make sure there is 12:00 on the game clock before handing the ball to the kicker for the opening kickoff in the 1st and 3rd quarters.
- IV. make sure if the game is televised that the red hat is ready to play.
- V. place the ball at the free kick spot, **if** the kicker will not accept the ball.
- VI. verify the ball is legal and approved, **if** the kicker brings out his own ball.
- VII. signal to the Umpire and take final position on the sideline jogging down the kickoff line. This occurs on the initial kickoff of each half and all kickoffs after safeties.
- VIII. be in correct position: on K's free kick line in side zone with heels on the back of the restricted area line on the press box side of the field to monitor bench area and assist kicking team in getting into position.
- IX. have a bean bag in hand.
- X. be sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- XI. hold his arm above his head to indicate that he is ready.
- XII. sound his whistle to prevent action, **if** the ball falls or blows off tee.
- XIII. watch for any infractions involving K's formation after the ready for play signal, K's free kick line, encroachment by K, short kicks, onside kicks and spots of first touching.
- XIV. assist in illegal early blocking by K.
- XV. give final signal and administer penalty, **if** there is a foul to be administered on the free kick.
- XVI. After the kick, the Back Judge will
 - A. run onto the field at a 45 degree angle to the near hash marks to observe action mainly toward the center of the field including off-ball action. As the return develops, the Back Judge will work inside-out as on any running play, staying alert for holding, illegal blocks, clips, etc. He should maintain a cushion, be in advance of the run at all times, and must be on the goal line before the runner crosses.
 - B. watch initial blocks in his area.

- XVII. If the kick is short, the Back Judge will not run onto the field but will be prepared to cover the play **if** receiving team gains possession and advances.
- XVIII. During an onside kick or pooch kick, the Back Judge will
- be in correct position: on K's free kick line in the restricted area on the press box side of the field.
 - be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - watch for K encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.
 - stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.

RUNNING PLAY

- After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will
 - be in correct position: 20-yards beyond defensive line of scrimmage and always deeper than the deepest defensive back (3-5 yards), roughly in center of the field.
 - be positioned no wider than near upright, when the ball is on the hash marks.
 - adjust position to the strength of the formation to provide the best coverage on single- and/or double-spread formation. The motion man is always his "key", if he is outside the tackles at the snap
 - be on the goal line when the ball is snapped from the 20-yard line to the 16-yard line.
 - be on the end line when the ball is snapped on or inside the 15-yard line and the goal line belongs to the wing Officials.
 - time the 25/40-second count and ensure that his visible signals are in sync with a visible play clock if one is used.
 - count B players and indicate to the wing men that he has counted the defense by extending an arm with a clenched fist out in front of him when 11 or less are counted. (Multiple counts are recommended) If more than 11, recount and **if** 12 or more, blow whistle and drop a penalty marker.
- After the snap, the Back Judge will
 - pause and read keys.
 - move so the runner is between him and either the Linesman or Line Judge while observing blocks in front of the runner.

- C. retreat to be in position behind the deepest receiver. Stay far enough away to keep the play boxed in.
- D. maintain inside-out coverage, while staying between the hash marks.
- E. cover players who are deeper than the Linesman or the Line Judge.
- F. cover action around the runner **if** he breaks free.
- G. cover the goal line, which is his primary responsibility when the ball is snapped outside the 15-yard line.
- H. be in advance of the runner and be ready to rule on the touchdown and assist with forward progress near the goal line. When the runner crosses the goal line after running closely down the sideline, the Back Judge should look to the covering wing Official and assure that the runner did not step out of bounds before giving a touchdown signal.
- I. cover end line, which is his primary responsibility when the ball is snapped inside the 15-yard line.
- J. move into the area of a dead ball and assist Game Officials in maintaining order on out-of-bounds runs, especially in team areas.
- K. assist with the relay of the ball in the side zone from the wing Official to the Umpire.
- L. glance at the game clock to make sure it is accurate, **when** the ball becomes dead. Example: Verify the game clock status- running or stopped and the time remaining.
- M. correct obvious timing errors by stopping the game clock and talking to the Referee.
- N. move in “accordion” with all other Officials on all plays when the ball becomes dead in front of him.
- O. if a new series is awarded and the Linesman has the spot, set the chains for the Linesman.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will.
 - A. follow the procedures as described in the Back Judge section on Running Plays.
 - B. pause observe his keys and retreat in order to be in position behind the deepest receivers, never letting receivers get behind him.
 - C. cover deep receivers down the middle and to each sideline.
 - D. move quickly to the ball, when the pass is thrown.
 - E. watch for interference by either team.
 - F. be ready to rule on possible fumble or illegal pass after completion.

- G. be ready to rule on all passes near the goal line and the end line.
- II. If the pass is incomplete in the Back Judge's area, he will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
- III. If the pass is complete in the Back Judge's area, he will
 - A. sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead.
 - B. move to the spot of forward progress if no other official can get to the spot.
 - C. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when line-to-gain has been reached.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 10-12 yards wider than and 5-yards behind the deepest receiver on the Linesman's side of field.
 - B. have his contrasting bean bag in hand.
 - C. count R players and indicate to the wing Officials that he has counted the receiving team with a clenched fist extended out in front of him.
 - D. be in correct position: on the goal line when the ball is snapped on or inside R's 45-yard line.
- II. After the snap, the Back Judge will
 - A. carry contrasting bean bags in his hands during down to mark first touching, fumble, momentum or end of kick.
 - B. observe action of the players around ball when the kick is short to either side. The Linesman and Line Judge will assume responsibility for the ball.
 - C. cover all kicks down the middle of the field and be ready to rule on whether the kick is touched by either team.
 - D. mark possession by the receiver with a bean bag.
 - E. be prepared to rule on possession, **if** the ball is muffed.
 - F. be alert for a hand-off and reverse.
- III. When the kicked ball goes out of bounds in flight on the Linesman's side, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. if he does not have an out-of-bounds spot, walk up the field with his arm above his head until the Referee signals him to stop on the sideline by marking the spot with an outstretched arm and "chopping" down motion and hold the spot until ball is spotted.

- IV. When K is first to touch the scrimmage kick that is motionless beyond the neutral zone, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S#3) twice and mark the spot.
- V. Do not anticipate a fair catch. The Back Judge should hold his whistle in his hand and see the ball possessed before sounding his whistle (no inadvertent whistles).
- VI. If an R player signals for a fair catch and a fair catch is not made, the Back Judge will cover the ball and the Line Judge will cover the receiver to make sure he does not block.
- VII. Following a fair catch, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. give the directional signal (S #8).
 - D. inform the Referee that it was a fair catch.
- VIII. When the runner catches the kick and advances, the Back Judge will
 - A. delay and observe the action behind the ball and let the other Officials pick up the runner.
 - B. pick up the runner and sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead, **if** the other Official gets screened out.
- IX. When the kick becomes dead, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. be prepared to rule on a touchback and give the appropriate signal (S #7) twice.
 - D. inform the Referee of the ball status.
 - E. be prepared to rule on momentum **if** the kick is caught inside the 5-yard line and the player is downed in his end zone.
 - F. mark the spot of the catch inside the 5-yard line with bean bag.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: beyond the end zone and behind his upright where he feels most comfortable and has the best coverage of the upright.
 - B. count R players and signal with arm extended in front with a clenched fist.
 - C. time the 25/40-second count.
- II. After the snap, the Back Judge will
 - A. assume responsibility for the end line and for determining **if** the kick goes over or under the crossbar and inside the upright.

1. Back Judge rules on crossbar and his upright.
 2. Line Judge rules on his upright.
 3. The Official who rules needs to verbally communicate “Yes” or “No” with the other Official.
- B. sound his whistle when a successful kick passes the upright or when it is apparently unsuccessful after breaking the goal-line plane.
- C. move 2 steps forward (no angle), simultaneously with the Line Judge, in front of their respective upright and signal score (S #5) or no score (S #10) twice while facing the line of scrimmage.
- D. assume his primary responsibility for the end line but will be prepared to move **if** kick is blocked, obviously short, or a fake:
1. The Back Judge will key the tight end on his side.
 2. If run or pass develops to the Line Judge’s vacated side, the Line Judge will move quickly along the end line to the back pylon to rule on the sideline.
 3. The Back Judge’s next move is toward the goal line to assist.
 4. The Back Judge will mark first touching, fumble, momentum, or end of kick with a bean bag.
- E. remember that all blocked field goals are treated the same as a punt.

GOAL-LINE PLAY

The Back Judge will

- I. start on the goal line **if** the snap is inside the 25-yard line and outside of the 15-yard line.
- II. start on the end line **if** the snap is from the 15-yard line or inside.
- III. assume complete responsibility of end-line coverage, ruling inbounds or out of bounds.
- IV. time the 25/40-second count.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Back Judge will

- I. start 60-second count for subsequent kickoff as players and Game Officials move out to their positions.
- II. obtain the ball which will be used to kickoff. This ball should be left behind the goal post by the ball person before the try.

- III. meet at respective pylons and jog down his respective sideline along with the Umpire (Umpire down the Chain Crew side and Back Judge down the press box side) to their free kick lines.
- IV. give a 15-second warning to the teams at the 45-second mark, if teams are not in position to play.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Back Judge will

- I. help obtain the ball.
- II. assist in holding the spot of the foul or recovering the penalty marker.
- III. assist in relaying penalty foul information to the appropriate sideline.
- IV. give the final signal for a foul to be enforced on the kickoff while facing the press-box side of field and step-off penalty yardage.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

When a measurement is signaled by the Referee, the Back Judge will

- I. not permit team attendants to enter the field.
- II. help clear players from the measurement area.
- III. observe all players.
- IV. stay with the box, **if** first down or short of first down, instruct the box personnel what to do and return to his position on the field. If penalty, do not move the box until after enforcement.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Back Judge will

- I. time 60-second interval and notify the Referee at 45-seconds and again when the 60-second interval expires.
- II. observe the team on the Linesman's sideline until the Linesman becomes available.
- III. observe the (red hat) personnel for T.V. games.

END-OF-PERIOD PROCEDURE

- I. If a field game clock is NOT in use, the Back Judge will
 - A. notify the Referee approximately 4-minutes before the end of the 2nd and 4th periods.
 - B. notify the Referee that time may expire during the next down approximately 30-seconds before the period expires.
 - C. signal Referee by raising arm above head, sound whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when time expires and the ball becomes dead.
- II. If a field game clock is used, the Back Judge will
 - A. be responsible for knowing when time expires **if** he is facing the game clock.
 - B. sound his whistle to prevent the snap, **if** time expires.
 - C. sound whistle loud and long and give time-out signal (S #3) twice, **if** the ball is snapped immediately after time has expired.
 - D. observe the team on the Linesman's sideline until the Linesman becomes available.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Back Judge will

- I. observe the team on the Linesman's sideline until the Linesman becomes available.
- II. assume the same responsibilities as for a time-out.
- III. time the 60-second interval and notify the Referee at the 45-second mark and again when the 60-second interval expires.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Back Judge will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

7 MAN CREW

REFEREE

GAME WEEK PREPARATIONS

The Referee will

- I. During Week of Game
 - A. contact the Athletic Director (or other Administrator) of the host school to verify game time, obtain location of Officials' locker room, and inquire about any special events occurring prior to or during the game or any other unusual circumstances at game site.
 - B. confirm the Administrator's Meeting will be held immediately after the pregame conference with both Head Coaches, approximately 30-minutes prior to game time.
 - C. contact crew members prior to game day to advise them of the meeting time for travel departure site or the game site and any additional information with respect to the game provided by the host school.
 - D. establish the pregame meeting time, and all Officials will arrive not less than 5-minutes prior to the scheduled time.
- II. Upon Arrival at Game Site
 - A. conduct pregame meeting with the crew from printed outline.
 - B. assure that all members of the crew enter the field together, not less than 45-minutes prior to scheduled game time.

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Referee will

- I. have the crew enter the field 45-minutes prior to kickoff.
- II. deliver the list of Game Officials to each Head Coach, starting with the home team and notify them of the length of intermission.
- III. ask the Head Coach to verbally verify, in presence of all crew members, that all players are legally equipped and in compliance with NFHS rules.
- IV. obtain captains' names/numbers and advise that captains are needed 5-minutes prior to the scheduled kickoff.
- V. check with each Head Coach for any unusual plays, shifts, or formations.

- VI. secure names of coaching staff personnel who will be responsible for sideline safety control of team members and report this information to all Officials.
- VII. secure names of coaching staff personnel designated to call time-outs in absence of Head Coach.
- VIII. verify where teams will be before the game and at half time.
- IX. verify length of halftime with home team Head Coach.
- X. inquire about any clock problems with home team Head Coach.
- XI. verify that the home team has the Chain Crew, a ball person, and the game balls.
- XII. confirm the time and place for the Game Administrators' Meeting with Head Coaches and Game Administrators.
- XIII. determine whether each team has an athletic trainer or doctor on its sideline and verify that an emergency plan is in place.
- XIV. remind coaches that no more than four captains are allowed for the coin toss.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Referee will

- I. attend the Administrators' Meeting with the two Head Coaches. The Game Administrator should identify security that will escort crew on and off the field.
- II. direct game management to remove or repair any hazards on or near the field.
- III. coordinate the inspection of playing field and pylons.
- IV. inform Head Coaches of starting time and whether the game clock will be kept on the field.
- V. inform visiting Head Coach of any change in halftime intermission (a maximum of 5-minutes either way).
- VI. keep the official score.
- VII. ensure that the Back Judge instructs the game clock operator to time the intermission. On the Referee's signal, the score board keeper will set 15 or 20-minutes on the game clock. The game clock will start on the Referee's signal to be given after the teams have left the field, and time will elapse completely. When time has elapsed, the score board keeper will immediately reset 3-minutes on the game clock to time the mandatory warm-up period.
- VIII. ensure that the Side Judge and Field Judge secure and approve the game balls. The Side Judge and Field Judge will use the assigned ball handlers **if** two balls will be used.
- IX. ensure that the Line Judge informs the ball personnel of the proper way and time to change the footballs between plays.
- X. verify heat index with the Game Administrator or training staff of the home team, **if** appropriate.

- XI. determine whether the Play Clock Operator is an Official. If the Play Clock Operator is not an Official, the Back Judge will conduct a pregame conference on operating the play clock.
- XII. instruct the crew to maintain a presence at or near the 50-yard line while both teams are still on the field.
- XIII. let the crew return to their locker room if all pregame duties are completed and both teams leave the field. All officials must be back on the field 5-minutes prior to kickoff.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. Pregame
 - A. The Back Judge and the Line Judge will secure game balls from their respective teams to bring on the field for the coin toss. The Side Judge, chain side, and Field Judge, press box side, will have the team captains on their sides of the field line up 5-minutes before kickoff. The speaking captain for each team should stand next to the Referee.
 - B. The Referee and the Umpire will jog to the center of the field 3-minutes before kickoff. The Referee will face the scoreboard.
 - C. The Referee will signal the other Officials and captains on the field. The captains will meet the Referee and Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials should stop at the hash marks facing the Referee.
 1. The Line Judge and the ECO will come out from the press box side on each 45-yard line.
 2. The Linesman and the Back Judge will come out from the chain side on each 45-yard line.
 3. The Side Judge, chain side and the Field Judge, press box side, will come out from their sides of the field on the 50-yard line.
 - D. The Referee will instruct the captains to introduce themselves to each other.
 - E. The coin will be flipped no later than the 2-minute mark.
 - F. In the presence of the Umpire, the Referee will
 1. instruct the visiting captain to give “heads” or “tails” choice before the coin toss and inform the captains that **if** the coin is not caught it will be tossed again.
 2. make the toss and determine the winner.
 3. place a hand on the winning captain’s shoulder and have the captain choose one of following options:
 - a) kick or receive

- b) defend a goal
 - c) defer choice to second half
 4. give the opposing captain the choice of the remaining options **if** the winner chooses not to defer and makes a choice.
 5. step toward the press box and give the toss option or deferred signal (S #10) twice **if** the winner of the toss defers.
 6. give the opposing captain the choice of options followed by the deferring captain's choice of the remaining option.
 - G. The Referee will place the captains in position facing each other with their backs toward the goal they will defend.
 - H. While facing in the same direction as the first choosing captain, the Referee will signal the choice by
 1. swinging his leg to simulate kick.
 2. making a catch motion to simulate receiving.
 3. pointing with both arms extended toward the goal line to indicate the goal the captain elected to defend.
 - I. The Referee will dismiss the captains.
 - J. After captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and receive last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.
- II. Second-half choices
- A. The Game Official who escorts the team with the second-half choice obtains its second-half choice from the team's Head Coach. This occurs at the start of the mandatory 3-minute warm-up and is communicated to the Referee.
 - B. The Referee then obtains the opposing team's response to the second-half choice from the Game Official escorting that team.
 - C. Officials will go directly to their free kick position with 1-minute remaining on the game clock.
 - D. Following the half time intermission and mandatory 3-minute warm-up period, both teams assume their respective free kick formations.

USE OF THE MICROPHONE

The Referee's use of a field microphone adds a positive dimension to communication when used properly. The microphone should be used to explain penalties and unusual situations. The Referee should have the option to use or not use a field microphone. The Referee should have control (on/off switch) of the microphone. **If** used, the

microphone should be tested prior to the start of the contest and the following guidelines should be followed.

The Referee will

- I. move to an open area of the field, face the press box, and stand still.
- II. continue to use the appropriate signals. The Referee will give the preliminary signal without the microphone. After the penalty is accepted or declined, the Referee will give the final signal with the microphone.
- III. not turn on the microphone until any crew conference on a foul is concluded. The Referee will have all pertinent information before turning on microphone (e.g. whether or not the penalty will result in a first down).
- IV. use normal voice quality when speaking with the microphone. Shouting is not necessary.
- V. be aware that there often is a delay between speaking and hearing over the loud speakers.
- VI. say “prior to the snap,” or “after the conclusion of the play,” rather than “dead ball.”
- VII. never announce the colors of the teams.
- VIII. speak in short phrases and pause briefly between phrases.
- IX. announce the number of the player who committed the foul while referencing the team by position on the field (e.g. Offense/Defense, Kicking Team/Receiving Team). The Referee will use team names only for unusual situations.
- X. turn the microphone off so other comments are not broadcast.

DECLARING BALL READY-FOR-PLAY

- I. If the play clock is to be set to 25-seconds, the Referee, after the ball is spotted, will
 - A. move to a position approximately 12-15 yards from the line-of-scrimmage and just outside of the tight end position in a normal scrimmage formation.
 - B. announce the down (using appropriate fingers or fist), check that the crew is ready and in position to officiate, release the Umpire off the ball and to his normal position prior to marking the ball ready-for-play and solely verify the number of offensive players if a quick snap is possible.
 - C. sound his whistle, give the ready-for-play signal (S #1) and give the signal to start the game clock if necessary (S #2) twice.

- II. If the play clock is set to 40-seconds after the end of the preceding play,
 - A. the Referee will move to a position approximately 12-15 yards from the line-of-scrimmage and just outside of the tight end position in a normal scrimmage formation.
 - B. the ball is ready for play when the Umpire returns to his normal position after spotting the ball (without a ready-for-play signal or whistle from the Referee).
 - C. stop the game clock and re-set the play clock to 25-seconds (with a pumping motion with one arm with a flat palm upward) and follow the 25-second play clock procedure if he receives a signal from the Back Judge that the ball was not ready for play with at least 25 seconds remaining on the 40-second play clock.

CORRECTING OBVIOUS ERRORS IN TIMING

Requisites for correcting timing errors

- I. The timing errors must be readily evident and have resulted in an acknowledged discrepancy. The Referee may consult the ECO.
- II. Corrections must not involve judgment but result from failure, either human or mechanical, to correctly administer the timing rule.
- III. Corrections may occur **if** the error is discovered before the second live ball following the error unless the period has officially ended.

COACH-REFEREE CONFERENCE

- I. Purpose
 - A. The conference allows a review of possible misapplication or misinterpretation of rules by Game Officials.
 - B. The conference allows corrections when an error has been made.
- II. Procedures
 - A. A request for the conference must be made prior to the ball becoming live following the play which is to be reviewed unless the period has officially ended.
 - B. The Head Coach calls or directs the player to request a time-out to confer with the Referee regarding possible misapplication of a rule.
 - C. The Referee grants the time-out and charges it to the requesting team.
 - D. The Referee, accompanied by the Linesman or Line Judge and the Head Coach confer at the sideline directly in front of the team box in the field of play.

- E. If the rule is determined to have been applied correctly, then
 1. the time-out remains charged to the team.
 2. the foul for delay of game is called **if** all permissible time-outs have been used.
 3. If time permits, the head coach may talk to the team.
- F. If the rule is determined to have been applied incorrectly, then
 1. the correction is made immediately.
 2. the time-out previously charged to the team becomes an Official's time-out.
 3. the Referee will review and explain the situation to the opposing Head Coach before continuing the game.

COACH DISQUALIFICATION PROCEDURE

The Referee will

- I. provide the coach with the reason and will be accompanied by the Linesman or Line Judge.
- II. require the coach to vacate the stadium area.
- III. If the coach does not vacate the stadium area, the Referee will
 - A. inform the coach that noncompliance could lead to forfeiture.
 - B. locate the Game Administrator for assistance.
 - C. not continue the game until the coach vacates the stadium area.
 - D. forfeit the game **if** necessary.

KICKOFF

- I. The Referee will count R players and confirm with the Line Judge and the Linesman using a clenched fist.
- II. The Referee will pick up ready signs from the crew when they are in free kick positions and signal the Back Judge to hand the ball to the kicker by extending his arm toward the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- III. At the end of 60-second interval, the Referee will promptly give the ready-for-play signal with a sharp blast of his whistle.
- IV. The Referee will penalize a team for delay of game **if** the ball is not kicked within 25-seconds after the ready signal. The Referee will make sure that kickers are in position before he blows the ready signal to avoid this foul.

- V. On scoring plays involving a penalty by the opponent of the scoring team, the Referee will
 - A. give the preliminary penalty signal and indicate the offending team.
 - B. obtain the captain's choice.
 - C. give the penalty signal and indicate the offending team. If the penalty is accepted, the Referee will indicate **if** the score counts and **if** the penalty will be enforced on the subsequent kickoff by pointing to midfield. The Back Judge will give the final signal prior to stepping off the penalty and prior to the subsequent kickoff.
- VI. Before the kick, the Referee will
 - A. be in correct position: on R's goal line in the middle of the field.
 - B. count R players.
 - C. check positions of other Game Officials.
 - D. declare the ball ready for play and sound his whistle after ready signs have been received from other Game Officials.
 - E. move the Line Judge and the Linesman up **if** a short or onside kick is anticipated.
 - F. if a short free kick is anticipated,
 - 1. take position near R's 10-yard line and
 - 2. be alert to assist other Game Officials.
- VII. After the kick, the Referee will
 - A. With a kick down the middle,
 - 1. signal the game clock to start (S #2) when kick is touched other than first touching by K.
 - 2. pick up the runner and follow until releasing to covering Official.
 - B. If the Line Judge and Linesman have been positioned between R's and K's restraining lines in anticipation of an onside kick and a deep kick is made,
 - 1. rule on touchback while standing on the goal line.
 - 2. Referee should only wind the game clock on a free kick when the other officials are in an onside kick formation and the ball is kicked deep.
 - 3. rule on whether the player's momentum took him into the end zone and mark the spot of the catch with a bean bag, if the kick is caught inside the 5-yard line and the player is downed in the end zone.
 - C. With a kick outside an inbounds line,
 - 1. move cautiously with play.
 - 2. observe action of other players in vicinity of the runner.
 - 3. serve as clean-up behind, to side of, and around the runner.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will
 - A. move to a position that is visible to the Game Clock Operator and the Play Clock Operator (approximately 12-15 yards from the line-of-scrimmage and 5-yards wide of the huddle) prior to the ready signal and will then adjust according to the formation. The Referee will be positioned
 1. on the passing arm side of the quarterback.
 2. to view tackle on far side and the backs.
 3. shoulders parallel to the line of scrimmage.
 - B. declare the ball ready-for-play by using the established procedure.
 - C. make sure all players are set for the one-second count before the snap.
 - D. count the number of A players and signal to the Umpire with a clenched fist.
 - E. watch for snap irregularities and movement of linemen.
 - F. watch for illegal shift or player in motion.
 - G. identify eligible backs.
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. key the tackle on the opposite side. If he blocks aggressively, the Referee will assume run. If he pass blocks, the Referee will assume pass.
 - B. observe the ball, runner, action around the runner, and blocks up to the neutral zone.
 - C. move parallel to the line of scrimmage **if** action is not in the direction of original position, maintaining position approximately in line with runner's progress.
 - D. delay moving immediately toward the line of scrimmage to avoid hindering reverse or delayed play and to assure maximum vision of play.
 - E. move behind the play toward the side of the field to which the play advances to cover the runner **if** he is downed near the line.
 - F. watch for illegal use of hands by A players.
 - G. observe action behind the ball and away from the runner near the neutral zone.
 - H. observe action on the quarterback after handoff.
 - I. check the out-of-bounds spot behind neutral zone before leaving the area.
 - J. continue to observe action behind neutral zone before leaving the area.
 - K. be responsible for the runner until he crosses the neutral zone.
- III. During a Dead Ball, the Referee will
 - A. only sound his whistle when the ball carrier is down in his area.
 - B. only go to the forward progress spot **if** he has the ball carrier down deep in the backfield. The Referee will be aware **if** the run ends close to a first

- down. Otherwise, the Referee will officiate dead ball action no closer than 5-yards from the dead ball spot.
- C. signal the number of the next down and confirm next down with Linesman before the down box is changed.
 - D. quickly check that the down marker is correct and that the rest of the crew is ready, then give the ready-for-play signal (S #1) and sound his whistle.
 - E. give the time-out signal to stop the game clock unless it is already stopped by rule, **if** the first down has been made or a change of team possession has occurred.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will follow the same procedures as described in the Referee section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. key the block of the offensive tackle on the opposite side.
 - B. observe all blocks behind the neutral zone.
 - C. remain wide and deeper than the passer, as the passer retreats.
 - D. give special attention to contact with the passer by
 - 1. continuing to observe the passer, not the flight of the ball, after the ball is released.
 - 2. verbally alerting defenders when the passer has released ball.
 - 3. possibly adjusting position during the play to maintain the required view of the passer in the pocket.
 - E. determine whether the pass is forward or backward, after the quarterback drops back. The Line Judge and Linesman have the primary responsibility for the direction of the pass when thrown toward their sideline by the quarterback **immediately** after the snap.
 - F. be alert to observe an illegal pass and will
 - 1. move to the spot of the pass to determine whether the passer's feet were in or behind neutral zone when ball was released.
 - 2. drop penalty marker **if** illegal, and continue to officiate.
 - 3. mark the spot of the pass with a bean bag **if** close and continue to officiate.
 - G. solely be responsible for intentional grounding. Although the Referee may get assistance from the covering Official, he is the only one that drops a penalty marker.
 - H. continue to observe action behind the neutral zone before leaving the area.
 - I. be responsible for the runner until he crosses the neutral zone.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will
 - A. check the down and distance with the Linesman.
 - B. declare the ball ready-for-play by using the established procedure.
 - C. be in correct position: 5-7 yards outside the tight end, and 3-5 yards behind the kicker on the kicking-leg side.
 - D. be able to see the ball and observe all backs.
 - E. count K players and signal to the Umpire with a clenched fist that the players have been counted.
 - F. signal to the crew that the Kicking team is in a scrimmage-kick formation. (S #19)
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. watch for fouls behind the neutral zone, especially near the kicker.
 - B. be alert for blocked kick and be ready to rule on recovery. After the kick is away and not blocked, the Referee's first movement should be to "circle" behind the kicker.
 - C. observe line play after the ball crosses the neutral zone.
 - D. move downfield slowly following the kick.
 - E. watch for fouls and be ready to pick up the runner **if** there is a long return.
 - F. determine from the covering Official **if** the ball was touched beyond the neutral zone and by whom.
 - G. line up the Side Judge or the Field Judge from his position behind the punter by using an outstretched arm and "chopping" where the ball crossed the sideline **if** the kick goes out of bounds in flight.
 - H. go directly to the out-of-bounds spot on a short kick out of bounds.
 - I. signal the Linesman to move the line-to-gain equipment **if** no foul occurs during the kick.
 - J. obtain ready sign from the Linesman before giving the ready-for-play signal.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Referee will
 - A. be in correct position: 2-3 yards to the rear and 5-7 yards to the side of the potential kicker, facing the holder and able to see the holder receive the ball.
 - B. count K players and indicate with a clenched fist to the Umpire that the kicking team has been counted.

- C. signal to the crew that the offensive team is in a scrimmage-kick formation.
- D. observe the kicker, holder, and the opposite side tackle.
- II. After the snap, the Referee will
 - A. watch for a fumble by the holder.
 - B. cover as usual **if** run or pass.
 - C. assist in sideline coverage **if** run or pass develops.
 - D. signal score (S #5) or no score (S #10) twice after receiving the signal from the Game Officials' ruling on the kick.
 - E. rule on roughing the kicker or holder.
 - F. immediately sound his whistle and give the no-score signal (S #10) twice **if** the try is blocked.
 - G. **If the field goal is blocked, the ball remains live.** Treat a missed field goal the same as a punt.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

- I. The Back Judge will time the 60-second interval and notify the Referee.
- II. At 45-seconds, the Referee should give two short blasts on his whistle, and the Officials near the team box should get the teams on the field **if** they are not already moving to their positions.
- III. The Referee will meet with the Back Judge after the try **if** a penalty is to be carried over to the kickoff.
- IV. The Referee will only meet with the crew after the try **if** late in the game and an onside kick is possible.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

- I. When ball is dead following a foul, the Referee will
 - A. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. get full information from the Game Official who called the foul.
 - C. give the preliminary signal to the press-box side of the field only on live ball fouls.
 - D. give options to the captain or the Head Coach of the offended team (quickly when the most advantageous choice is obvious).
 - 1. If the choice is obvious, interpret silence as acceptance of the obvious choice.
 - 2. Once made, the choice cannot be revoked.
 - E. make note of the enforcement spot for the penalty.
 - F. give the final signal for the foul to the press-box side of the field only after the ball has been spotted.

- II. When the penalty is declined, the Referee will
 - A. clear away from the players.
 - B. give the foul signal followed by the penalty-declined signal (S #10) twice to press box.
- III. When there is a double foul, the Referee will
 - A. signal each foul, facing the press box.
 - B. follow this with the penalty-declined signal (S #10) twice.
- IV. When two penalties are enforced, the Referee will give proper signals following each enforcement.
- V. When the penalty is to be enforced on kickoff, the Referee will
 - A. indicate the proper foul signal.
 - B. point to the offending team.
 - C. point toward the succeeding spot.
 - D. indicate the scoring signal (S #5).
- VI. If an accepted penalty for foul by either team occurs during a down in which time expires, play continues with an untimed down (S #1) except for fouls listed in Rule 3-3-4.
- VII. When dead-ball fouls occur after fourth down, the Referee will
 - A. signal any live-ball fouls.
 - B. signal first down.
 - C. signal dead ball.
 - D. signal the dead-ball foul(s).

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Referee will

- I. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice, followed by tapping hands to chest.
- II. signal the Linesman to bring the line-to-gain indicator onto the field.
- III. motion players away from the ball.
- IV. not allow the ball to be moved in any manner.
- V. measure before the ball is taken inbounds from a side zone.
- VI. use line-to-gain indicator to accurately place the ball at inbounds spot, if the line-to-gain is not reached in side zone.
- VII. use inside edge of forward indicator to mark the line-to-gain.
- VIII. When measurement is completed, the Referee will
 - A. signal the number of the next down.
 - B. spot the ball at the proper place.
 - C. wait for the Chain Crew to return to position.

- IX. If a new series is awarded to the opponent of the team which was in possession when the ball became dead, the Referee will
 - A. place the ball so that the foremost point, when it became dead, becomes the rear point when the direction is changed.
 - B. set the new rear indicator with inside edge at the new point of the ball so that the line-to-gain is 10-yards in advance of this point.
- X. After a measurement, the Referee will
 - A. inform captains that he is ready to play.
 - B. declare the ball ready-for-play (S #1) **if** the ball was out of bounds.
 - C. signal ready-for-play (S #1) and then give the signal to start the game clock (S #2) twice, **if** the ball was not out-of-bounds.
 - D. will start the game clock on the snap **if** first down for Team B (S #8).

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

- I. The Referee will sound his whistle and will
 - A. signal "time-out" (S #3).
 - B. indicate by moving both arms in a horizontal motion toward the team **if** a time-out is charged to that team.
 - C. indicate by tapping his chest with both hands **if** it is an Official's time-out.
- II. During the time-out, the Referee will
 - A. check the number of time-outs remaining for each team and record the time-out and the game time on his game card.
 - B. check the time remaining with the Back Judge.
 - C. check the down with the Linesman.
 - D. notify the Head Coach when his team has no more time-outs remaining in the half.
 - E. position himself away from other Game Officials.
 - F. signal the Linesman and Line Judge with two short blasts on his whistle for them to give their team's 15-second warning when notified by Back Judge that 45-seconds have expired. The Linesman and Line Judge will then get the teams moving to their positions on the field.
- III. The Referee will declare the ball ready-for-play (S #1).

INJURY TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

- I. The Referee will summon an appropriate health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es) on field.
- II. Duties During Injury Time-Out
 - A. Any player who exhibits signs, symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion (such as loss of consciousness, headache, dizziness, confusion or balance problems) shall be immediately removed from the game and shall not return to play until cleared by an appropriate health care professional.
 - B. The Referee will be ready to assist the appropriate health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es) in securing additional medical help **if** requested by attending health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es).
 - C. The Referee will attempt to keep players a significant distance away from a seriously injured player by directing players toward their respective team bench areas.
 - D. Once the appropriate health-care professional(s) begin(s) to work on an injured player, all members of the Officiating Crew should control the total playing field environment and team personnel and allow the appropriate health-care professional(s) to perform services without interruption or interference. Always ensure adequate lines of vision between the appropriate health-care professional(s) and all available emergency personnel.
 - E. Players and coaches should be appropriately controlled to allow attending health-care professional(s) all of the time they want to assist the injured player.

END-OF-PERIOD PROCEDURE

- I. If a field game clock is NOT used, the Referee will
 - A. make the Official's time-out signal (S #3) twice, followed by tapping hands on chest. This will occur with approximately 4-minutes remaining in second and fourth period.
 - B. ensure that both Head Coaches are notified of the time remaining.
 - C. sound his whistle and repeat the time-out signal (S #3) twice when time expires and the ball becomes dead.
- II. If a field game clock is used,
 - A. the Referee will be responsible for knowing when time expires when facing the game clock.

- B. If time expires prior to the snap, the Referee will
 1. sound his whistle to prevent the snap, **if** possible.
 2. sound his whistle loud and long, and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice, **if** ball is snapped immediately after time has expired.
- III. The Referee will delay signaling the end of the period for a few seconds to ensure no foul, no obvious timing error, no request for Coach-Referee Conference, and no other irregularity has occurred. The Referee will hold the ball in one hand over his head to signal the official end of the period.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Referee will

- I. record the down, distance, and yard line nearest the foremost point of the ball while meeting with the Umpire in the center of the field.
- II. confirm the Umpire's spotting of the ball and check with Linesman after the ball is spotted.
- III. signal the sideline Officials with two short blasts on his whistle when notified by the Back Judge that 45-seconds have expired. After hearing the whistle, the sideline Officials will give their teams the 15-second warning and move to their positions.
- IV. announce the down and distance from near the ball when notified by the Back Judge that 60-seconds have expired.
- V. declare the ball ready-for-play (S #1).

BETWEEN-HALVES PROCEDURE

The Referee will

- I. be responsible for seeing that the appropriate time is placed on the game clock for the half time intermission.
- II. signal the ECO to start the game clock to time the intermission when teams have cleared the field.
- III. discuss situations with the crew in the dressing room or other private place.
- IV. determine which team has the choice for the second half.
- V. be responsible for seeing that 3-minutes are placed on the game clock for the mandatory warm-up period prior to the start of the second half after the intermission time has expired.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

- I. At the end of a Regulation game, the Referee will
 - A. indicate the end of the fourth period (S #14).
 - B. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
 - C. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
 - D. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.
 - E. report any flagrant irregularity or disqualification(s) to the TSSAA by filing a report through the Arbiter website. This includes ejections for fighting.
- II. For an Overtime 10-yard line procedure, the Referee will
 - A. hold the coin toss at the center of the field, using general coin-toss mechanics.
 - B. indicate the winner of the coin toss by placing a hand on the winning captain's shoulder.
 - C. direct the coin toss winner to choose whether to be on offense or defense or to choose the end of the field at which the ball will be put into play.
 - D. position the offensive captain facing the goal toward which the ball will be advanced, with the defensive captain facing his opponent.
 - E. be aware that to start each new series that the team may designate the location of the ball between hash marks.
 - F. give the first-down signal (S #8) toward the goal line to be used during the overtime period.

UMPIRE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Umpire will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach and examine and rule on any player equipment issues which the coach has a question of legality.
- II. review any appropriate documentation for equipment.
- III. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- IV. note each team captain's name and number, and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Umpire will

- I. inspect the playing field and pylons.
- II. observe each team during warm-ups. If any illegal equipment is observed, the Umpire will advise the Head Coach and make certain issues are resolved.
- III. be the final authority on the legality of equipment and not allow the use of illegal equipment.
- IV. talk with the center from each team and remind him that, in the absence of a ready-for-play signal from the Referee, the ball is not ready-for-play and cannot be snapped until the Umpire is in position away from the ball.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. The Referee and the Umpire will jog to the center of the field from the press box side 3-minutes before kickoff. The Umpire will have his back to the scoreboard.
- II. The Umpire will remain with the Referee to listen to instructions and to witness and record toss choices.
- III. After captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

KICKOFF

The Umpire will

- I. count K players and confirm with the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- II. return to the Linesman's side of the field with heels on the back of the restricted area line, on the initial kickoff of each half and all kickoffs after safeties, after receiving the signal from the Back Judge.
- III. make certain coaches, players, substitutes, and other individuals are in proper locations, and ensure the sideline is clear prior to giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- IV. Before the kick, the Umpire will
 - A. mentally review possible scenarios that could occur during the kick and subsequent play (e.g. kick out of bounds, muff, fumble, etc.).
 - B. be in correct position: on K's free kick line in the restricted area on the Linesman's side of the field with heels on the back of the restricted area line.
 - C. make certain kicking team is in a legal kick formation.
 - D. hold arm above head until Referee checks him off, to indicate his area is ready for play.
- V. After the kick, the Umpire will
 - A. immediately move inside the nearest hash marks at a 45 degree angle on the Linesman's side of the field and officiate inside out during an obvious deep kick.
 - B. observe action toward the center of the field, watch for illegal blocks, and watch for off ball action in front of the runner as he approaches, working inside out as on any running play.
 - C. advance no more than 10-15 yards up field on a deep kick. The Umpire will echo the covering Official's signal (S #3) to stop the game clock.
 - D. let the play go by and clean up behind the Back Judge **if** a long run occurs. The Back Judge will be ahead of the play to cover the goal line.
- VI. During an onside kick, the Umpire will
 - A. be in correct position: on K's free kick line in the restricted area on the Linesman's side of the field.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for K team encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.

- E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. The Umpire will spot the ball for the next down.
- II. After the ball is spotted, the Umpire will
 - A. remain over the ball until released by the Referee if the snap is imminent and the play clock has been set to 25-seconds.
 - B. back out from the line of scrimmage to his normal position if the play clock has been set to 40-seconds.
 - C. line up 6-9 yards behind Team B's line and between A's tackles, keeping the snap in view.
 - D. not interfere with the vision or movement of the defensive backs.
 - E. vary his starting position to prevent interfering with players.
- III. Prior to the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. count the number of A players and indicate to the Referee with a clenched fist that the players have been counted.
 - B. verify that 5-players numbered 50-79 are on the offensive line and are ineligible receivers.
 - C. watch for interference with the snap, false start, or encroachment.
 - D. watch for disconcerting signals by B.
 - E. note the position of the ball between the hash marks.
 - F. note B's players on the line of scrimmage in the free blocking zone.
 - G. sound his whistle, drop flag, and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice **if** a dead ball foul occurs on the line of scrimmage.
- IV. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. remove whistle from his mouth.
 - B. read the center and guards. If they block aggressively, the Umpire will assume run. If they pass block, the Umpire will assume pass.
 - C. read the point of attack, paying particular attention to the free-blocking zone restrictions.
- V. When play is wide to the side, the Umpire will
 - A. move in that direction observing the initial line play and action around the runner (especially on short gains or losses in side zones).
 - B. move to the side zone when the play dictates.
 - C. remain on the inside working out to maintain boxed-in-coverage.

- VI. When the hole opens directly in front of the Umpire, the Umpire will
 - A. react and adjust according to play, possibly move laterally (quick step) from hole, being alert for the tight end cutting across.
 - B. cover action at the point of attack and then behind the runner.
- VII. The Umpire will check for illegal use of hands or arms and other fouls near the neutral zone.
- VIII. The Umpire will be alert for
 - A. a fumble occurring beyond the neutral zone and will assist in determining who secures possession.
 - B. illegal contact on the snapper, if the offensive team is in a scrimmage-kick formation.
 - C. action of players in and just behind the neutral zone.
- IX. If a dead ball occurs in the side zone or out of bounds, the Umpire will
 - A. move outside the hash mark to retrieve the ball.
 - B. relay the ball to the Referee for spotting unless he is also in the side zone, if so, the Umpire will hustle and spot the ball.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Umpire will follow the same procedures as described in the Umpire section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. watch for illegal contact and illegal use of hands.
 - B. assist the Referee to determine **if** the pass was tipped.
 - C. step forward within 3-yards of line of scrimmage when he reads forward pass.
 - 1. This action removes the Umpire as a target on shallow drag passes.
 - 2. It puts the Umpire in position to rule whether an ineligible receiver is illegally downfield.
 - D. observe action of players in and just behind the neutral zone.
 - E. assist the Referee to determine whether the passer's feet were in or behind the neutral zone when the ball was released.
 - F. be alert for ineligible receivers downfield prior to the ball crossing the line of scrimmage.
 - G. drop penalty marker at the spot where an illegal pass is thrown and continue to officiate.
 - H. cover short passes down the middle of the field.
 - I. pivot quickly **if** a short pass is thrown down the middle of the field to verify catch or no catch.

- J. know where a forward pass first touches anything.
- K. assist the Line Judge to determine **if** the pass crosses the line of scrimmage.
- L. move quickly to the pile to assist the Referee **if** the quarterback is sacked.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Umpire will
 - A. remind R players who are head-up on snapper or in guard-snapper gaps that the snapper has protection.
 - B. be in correct position: 6-9 yards deep, with hands on knees, keeping snap in view.
 - C. count K players and indicate to the Referee with a clenched fist that the kicking team has been counted.
 - D. check numbering exception.
 - E. read the center and offensive guards.
 - F. give the signal to indicate protection of the snapper.
- II. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. hold position and be alert for roughing the snapper.
 - B. shift to action of offensive guards and backs behind the neutral zone.
 - C. read the play and be alert for run or pass.
 - D. be alert to assist the Referee in covering a short, blocked, or tipped kick and determine with the Linesman **if** the ball crosses the neutral zone.
- III. After the kick, the Umpire will
 - A. pivot to view the Line Judge side of the field to observe blocks in the side zone.
 - B. move toward the return area, observing players away from the ball.
 - C. be alert for fouls in the secondary and move downfield slowly.
 - D. move to help relay the ball to the inbounds spot when ball goes out-of-bounds.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After ball is spotted, the Umpire will
 - A. remind R players who are head-up on snapper or in guard-snapper gaps that the snapper has protection.
 - B. be in correct position: 6-9 yards deep, left side of the line opposite the Side Judge, hands on knees, keeping snap in view.
 - C. count K players and indicate to the Referee with a clenched fist that the kicking team has been counted.

- D. check numbering exception.
- E. give the signal to indicate protection of the snapper.
- II. After the snap, the Umpire will
 - A. keep hands on knees reading interior linemen focusing on left side of the line.
 - B. verify that there is no illegal action on the snapper.
 - C. be alert for determining **if** the kick crosses the neutral zone.
 - D. be ready to assist the Referee in covering a short or blocked kick.
 - E. be alert for action on or by outside offensive linemen and the front blocking back on the Referee's side.
 - F. observe contact between defensive players and blocker behind the line.
 - G. pivot to view the Referee's side of the field, observe blocks in the side zone, and move toward the play to observe action after players go past his position.
 - H. assist in goal-line coverage **if** run develops.
 - I. continue to officiate, with hands on knees, until teams have separated toward their respective sidelines after the ball becomes dead.
- III. On the swinging gate:
 - A. The Side Judge will go with the majority of the offensive linemen, even **if** it means jumping the Umpire while the Umpire observes the initial action on the snapper.
 - B. The Side Judge will slide back to his normal position **if** the gate moves to the normal position; however, the Side Judge will not jump the Umpire a second time.

AFTER A SCORE OR TRY

The Umpire will

- I. jog down his respective sideline along with the Back Judge, Side Judge, and Field Judge (Umpire and Side Judge down the Chain Crew side and Back Judge and Field Judge down the press box side) to their free kick lines.
- II. help the kicking team line up.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Umpire will

- I. secure the ball.
- II. bring the offended team's captain to the Referee if a captain is requested by the Referee.
- III. verify the enforcement spot and the distance with the Referee.
- IV. proceed to mark off the penalty and verify with the Linesman and Line Judge per Pre-game Penalty Enforcement Administration.
- V. jog off penalties in between the hash marks on the actual yard lines.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Umpire will

- I. take the forward stake from the Chain Crew member at the place of the measurement.
- II. tighten the line-to-gain indicator and hold forward indicator near the ball until the Referee reaches his decision.
- III. bring the stake to the hash mark and stretch out the chain after the Linesman has placed clip on yard line **if** the ball is outside the hash mark and short of the line-to-gain.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. stand over the ball facing the offense and the Referee until the Referee is ready to mark the ball ready for play.
- II. check the number of time-outs remaining for each team and record the time-out and the game time on his game card.
- III. retreat to normal position after cleared by the Referee or the ready for play signal is given.

INJURY TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. maintain position over the ball.
- II. make sure appropriate health-care professional(s) and/or coach(es) are not on the field for coaching purposes.
- III. assist the Referee in moving the teams away from the injured player and, if the Referee elects, to the sidelines in front of their respective team box areas.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. confirm and record the down, distance and yard line nearest the foremost point of ball, with the Referee.
- II. quickly take the ball to a corresponding point of the other half of the field and reverse directions.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Umpire will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

LINESMAN

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Linesman will

- I. participate in the Official's pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number, and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.
- IV. review duties of the Get Back Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Linesman will

- I. meet with the Chain Crew.
- II. secure and check the line-to-gain and down marker indicators, plus all auxiliary equipment.
- III. ensure that the line-to-gain equipment is marked at halfway point with tape. This can help on penalties measured from the previous spot or spot fouls to determine **if** first down after enforcement.
- IV. check to see whether home management has distinctive vests or jackets for the Chain Crew.
- V. remind the Chain Crew of their duties and responsibilities, and that they are Game Officials, not fans.
- VI. instruct the Chain Crew that the he will use a heel to mark at the sideline where the rear indicator is to be placed for every first down and where the placement of the clip should be.
- VII. ensure the chain is clipped and then moved 2-yards off the sideline if space permits.
- VIII. work on the side where the line-to-gain equipment is operated, which is opposite the press box.
- IX. ask home management to specify which side the chains will be located **if** there is no press box or a press box on both sides.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Linesman will line up at the 45-yard line on the chain side of the field and wait for the Referee to signal for the Officials to escort the captains onto the field. The captains will meet the Referee and Umpire in the center of field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. All other Officials stop at the hash marks, angle in, facing the Referee.
- II. The actual coin toss should be at the 2-minute mark.
- III. After the captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

CONTROLLING TEAM PERSONNEL ALTERCATIONS

The Linesman will

- I. alert the coach on his side to keep all team personnel off the playing area.
- II. record the uniform number of any substitute who enters the playing area during an altercation.

KICKOFF

The Linesman will

- I. check the Chain Crew for questions and positions.
- II. go to the goal line position after clearing the sideline, up to the edge of the team box area if necessary.
- III. count R players and confirm with the Referee with a clenched fist. The clenched fist by the Linesman is the ready signal indicating the sideline is clear and the official is ready for the kickoff.
- IV. make sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- V. Before the kick, the Linesman will
 - A. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
 - B. be in correct position: on the goal line out of bounds, heels on back edge of safety zone, making sure the pylon is covered.
 - C. alter position if short kick if instructed by the Referee.
- VI. After the kick, the Linesman will
 - A. signal the game clock to start (S #2) when the kick is legally touched.

- B. move deliberately along the sideline while watching for fouls away from the ball and covering to K's 2-yard line.
 - C. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - D. rule on touchback while standing on the goal line giving the touchback signal (S #7).
 - E. come off the pylon, to the numbers, and stop players from hitting while giving the time-out signal sounding whistle (S #3).
 - F. be alert if a fair catch signal is given by any R player.
 - G. mark the spot where the kick goes out-of-bounds on his side of the field.
 - H. put down his penalty marker **if** the ball goes out-of-bounds untouched inbounds by R.
 - I. maintain position while enabling coverage of his sideline at all times.
 - J. observe legality of blocks and action away from the ball when he is not covering the runner.
- VII. If it is obvious that the kick will be fielded between the inbounds line and the sideline on the opposite side of the field, and the goal line is not threatened, the Linesman should cautiously begin to move up the sideline before the kick is fielded to observe and officiate upfield action.
- VIII. If aligned for a possible onside kick, the Linesman will
- A. be in correct position: on the 45-yard line between K's and R's restraining line and leap frog the Side Judge.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for R team encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.
 - E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Linesman will
 - A. be in correct position: straddling the line of scrimmage in the restricted area.
 - B. use an extended-arm signal and hold until the snap to indicate the number of A player(s) that are off the line of scrimmage outside the tight end.

- C. communicate with the Side Judge that the ball will be snapped inside the 5-yard line.
 - D. identify eligible receivers on his side.
 - E. be alert for illegal substitutions.
 - F. check the wingbacks, flankers, split ends and slot backs.
 - G. watch for the player in motion away from him and maintain responsibility for him **if** he reverses direction. Remain in position unless vision is impaired, in which case, the Linesman will take one step into the offensive backfield.
 - H. check for the number offensive players on his side of the line of scrimmage and signal to the Line Judge.
 - I. watch for encroachment or false start.
 - J. observe if any A player goes out of bounds. If so, toss hat at the spot he went out of bounds. If the player illegally returns, then a penalty marker is dropped at the spot he returns.
- II. After the snap, the Linesman will
- A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass play.
 - B. stay on the line of scrimmage until the ball carrier crosses the line of scrimmage.
 - C. be alert for quick plays into the line and assist in marking forward progress with the downfield foot.
 - D. watch the initial charge of the linemen.
 - E. (on an end run to the opposite side) observe blocking near neutral zone to tackle.
 - F. check the block on an eligible receiver.
- III. When the ball comes to his side of the field, the Linesman will
- A. cover the sideline and check for illegal offensive and defensive blocks.
 - B. sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead in his area and mark forward progress with downfield foot.
 - C. pause after the ball has been blown dead to ensure there is not a foul on the play, then raise his arm above his head, signaling the 40-second play clock to begin.
 - D. square off forward progress by moving down the sideline to the spot where the ball became dead and then move perpendicular in towards the center of the field no further than the top of the numbers.
 - E. come in and spot the ball **if** the play ends close to a first down or with a possible change of possession.

- F. keep all players in front of him unless the spot of forward progress is close to a first down or a touchdown, in which case the Linesman comes in as far as possible until he reaches players on that yard line. He does not go around any players.
 - G. back out to the sideline if the ball is marked from the numbers.
 - H. turn and face the sideline and jog back when the ball is marked inside the numbers.
- IV. If the ball becomes dead near his sideline and a first down is gained, the Linesman will
- A. use normal coverage.
 - B. give the wind signal (S #2) twice and then give the time-out signal (S #3) twice after determining the ball is dead.
 - C. toss the ball to the Umpire or the Referee for spotting **if** the ball becomes dead in the side zone.
- V. On down-the-line option plays toward the Linesman, the Linesman will observe the pitchman, loose ball, and then the pitchman as he becomes the runner.
- VI. When the ball goes to the opposite side of the field, the Linesman will
- A. move down the sideline in the restricted area until the ball becomes dead.
 - B. observe action on linebackers and backside pursuit.
 - C. **shadow** the Line Judge and help get the spot **if** he is blocked out.
 - D. clean up action on his side of the field.
- VII. The Linesman will observe late blocks and fouls away from runner.
- VIII. The Linesman is responsible for the entire sideline. If the ball goes out of bounds,
- A. signal time-out immediately(S #3).
 - B. hold out-of-bounds spot, monitoring players out-of-bounds, while another Game Official retrieves the ball.
- IX. If an obvious first down occurs, the Linesman will signal the game clock to stop (S #3).
- X. While moving downfield with the runner, the Linesman will watch for an illegal forward pass or fumble.
- XI. If play continues following an illegal forward pass, the Linesman will drop the penalty marker at the spot of the pass to indicate where the run ended and at the spot of any subsequent foul.
- XII. The Linesman will (working with line-to-gain indicator and Chain Crew)
- A. echo Referee's signal verbally and with proper hand signal.
 - B. not turn his back on the field of play when having the indicator moved.
 - C. authorize down indicator operator to be moved only after Referee's signal.
- XIII. When necessary to move the line-to-gain indicator, the Linesman will
- A. spot foremost point of ball with downfield foot.
 - B. have down marker operator mark spot.

- C. have the Chain Crew set the two indicators.
 - D. inform the Referee that the line-to-gain indicator is ready.
- XIV. When line-to-gain is the goal line, the Linesman will remove the line-to-gain indicator from the sideline.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Linesman will follow the same procedures as described in the Linesman section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Linesman will
 - A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass.
 - B. be ready to rule on the direction (forward or backward) of all quarterback passes to his side.
 - C. stay on the line of scrimmage and cover the short pass in his area.
 - D. watch for interference by either team.
 - E. be ready to rule on a fumble or an illegal pass after the completion.
 - F. give the time-out signal (S #3), a completed signal, if a completed catch near the sideline.
- III. If pass is incomplete in his area, the Linesman will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
 - C. get a new ball and relay to the Game Official nearest the previous spot.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Linesman will
 - A. be in correct position: same as a run or a pass play.
 - B. check the down number.
- II. After the snap, the Linesman will
 - A. hold momentarily after the snap and let the ball cross the line of scrimmage. Once the ball crosses the line of scrimmage, the Linesman will move slowly downfield while viewing his side between neutral zone and deep receiver(s).
 - B. cover all kicks on his side of the field.
- III. If the ball rolls out of bounds on a short kick, the Linesman will
 - A. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. hold the spot and continue to observe the action.
- IV. The Linesman will assist the Referee in covering the ball on a short kick.

- V. The Linesman will note **if** the kick is touched beyond the neutral zone and will then
 - A. determine **if** the recovery was in or behind the neutral zone.
 - B. be prepared to mark the first touching or fumble.
- VI. On a routine kick, the Linesman will
 - A. watch for clipping and other fouls in the secondary.
 - B. move with the runner **if** he comes to his side.
 - C. follow the runner to the goal line **if** there is a break away.
- VII. When the ball becomes dead in his area, the Linesman will
 - A. sound his whistle, give time-out signal (S #2) twice, and mark the spot.
 - B. make sure of possession on a fair catch before blowing the play dead.
 - C. assure the ball is covered **if** a foul needs to be reported to the Referee.
 - D. watch the Referee for a signal before moving the line-to-gain equipment.
- VIII. If the punt is blocked or the ball is snapped over the punter, the Linesman will
 - A. move into the offensive backfield and work to K's goal line to the extent necessary if he is facing the Referee.
 - B. maintain his position on the line of scrimmage to determine whether a kick crosses the line of scrimmage if the Referee has his back to the Linesman.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

The Linesman will

- I. remain on the line of scrimmage.
- II. be in correct position: on the line of scrimmage in the restricted area. If the ball is placed in the middle of the field or on the far hash mark and the formation dictates, he should go no further than the top of the numbers.
- III. check the down number.
- IV. observe the neutral zone.
- V. move with the play as on any other goal-line play **if** it is a pass or run.
- VI. remember that all blocked field goals are treated the same as a punt.

GOAL-LINE PLAY

- I. The Linesman will position himself the same as in a running play.
- II. On red zone snaps between the 10 and 5-yard lines, the Linesman will release slowly downfield keeping the runner in front of him to the 2-yard line.
- III. On a snap, on or inside the 5-yard line, the Linesman will release to the goal line at the snap and officiate back to the ball. Be mindful of the line to gain.

- IV. The Linesman will note the farthest point to which the ball is advanced (snap inside the 5-yard line).
 - A. If short of the goal line, the Linesman will move in quickly and help by marking the progress spot with his downfield foot or by actually placing the ball.
 - B. If the ball is in possession of the runner or touches or crosses the goal-line plane, the Linesman will instantly give the touch-down signal (S #5).
 - C. If ball does not break the goal-line, the Linesman will not give any signal.
- V. The Linesman will remind the Chain Crew to remove the line-to-gain indicator from the sideline when the line-to-gain is the goal line.
- VI. On a snap from the goal line to the 5-yard line, the Linesman will release to the goal line at the snap and officiate from behind the ball.
- VII. The goal line is the most important line when the ball is snapped inside the 5-yard line.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Linesman will

- I. go to pylon.
- II. work on establishing a safe sideline
- III. move to kickoff position at the goal line with heels on the back edge of the safety zone.
- IV. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
- V. count R players.
- VI. confirm both a safe sideline and proper number of R players by signaling the Referee using a clenched fist of the outside arm.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Linesman will

- I. give option to the Head Coach of the offended team if the offended team is on his sideline.
- II. be certain of the down number.
- III. proceed to the succeeding spot after communicating with the Umpire.
- IV. be ready to have the line-to-gain equipment moved after penalty administration.
- V. verify the enforcement spot from which the yards are stepped off.

- VI. not permit athletic trainers, attendants, or coaches to come onto field.
- VII. relay the penalty information to the appropriate coach and to other Game Officials if necessary.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

- I. When a measurement is signaled by Referee the Linesman will
 - A. grasp the line-to-gain indicator and clip at the back edge of back-yard line. (Remember not to just grasp the clip because clip could detach.)
 - B. instruct the Down-Marker Operator to mark the front indicator spot with the Box and keep the same down number.
 - C. bring the line-to-gain indicator behind the ball, and place the clipped part of the chain at the back edge of the back-yard line marked by the Line Judge's foot.
 - D. hold firmly and call "ready" to Umpire to stretch the indicator tight.
 - E. wait for the Referee's decision and signal.
- II. If not a first down, the Linesman will
 - A. accompany the Chain Crew to the sideline while holding the indicator and reset in the original position, 2-yards from sideline.
 - B. have the Down-Marker Operator move down-marker indicator to next down.
- III. If new series, the Linesman will release the Chain Crew to the Side Judge who will then set for a first down after spotted by the Referee.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Linesman will

- I. position himself at the top of the huddle during a timeout and when the 45-second whistle blows, he will walk down the middle of the huddle to get the players and coaches to break up and return to play.
- II. be alert for a signal from the Referee to give his team 15-second warning; go to team huddle and say, "Coach, the ball will be marked ready-for-play in 15-seconds".
- III. be alert for substitutes by the team on his sideline or attempts to use substitutes for the purpose of deception.
- IV. maintain the proper number of players/attendants in the huddle when conferences are held between the inbounds lines.

- V. inform the Head Coach of time-outs remaining.
- VI. have time-out huddle responsibilities by advising his team when the time-out has expired.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Linesman will

- I. record down, distance, and the yard line nearest foremost point of ball.
- II. confirm information with the Referee and the Umpire.
- III. clip the indicator at the back edge of the back-yard line.
- IV. call the down and distance to the Chain Crew.
- V. reverse ends of the line-to-gain indicator and the two crew members.
- VI. set the down box after the ball has been spotted.
- VII. check the number of down and distance to gain.
- VIII. indicate to the Referee he is ready by signaling the number of down with finger(s) or fist for fourth down.
- IX. not set the chains before switching ends of the field **if** a first down is gained on the last timed down.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Linesman will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

LINE JUDGE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Line Judge will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Line Judge will

- I. observe each team during warm-ups.
- II. check starting time and assist in getting game started on time.
- III. assist with securing sidelines.
- IV. inspect the playing field and pylons, as well as the sideline and end-line boundaries.
- V. locate and instruct the team ball handlers on their duties with assistance from the Back Judge.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Line Judge will line up at the 45-yard line on the press box side of the field and wait for the Referee to signal the Officials to escort the captains onto the field.
- II. No more than four captains are allowed on the field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. The captains will meet the Referee and the Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials stop at the hash marks facing the Referee.
- III. The actual coin toss should be at the 2-minute mark.
- IV. The Line Judge will carry his team ball out to the coin toss.
- V. After the kick off team is determined, the Line Judge will toss his ball to the Back Judge, **if** his team is kicking off. The Line Judge will return his ball to his team's sideline, preferably to the ball handler, **if** his team is receiving.

- VI. After the captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

CONTROLLING TEAM PERSONNEL ALTERCATIONS

The Line Judge will

- I. alert the coach on his side to keep all team personnel off the playing area.
- II. record the uniform number of any substitute who enters the playing area during an altercation.

KICKOFF

The Line Judge will

- I. go to the goal line position after clearing the sideline, up to the edge of the team box area if necessary.
- II. count R players and confirm with the Referee with a clenched fist. The clenched fist by the Line Judge is the ready signal indicating the sideline is clear and the official is ready for the kickoff.
- III. make sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- IV. Before the kick, the Line Judge will
 - A. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
 - B. be in correct position: on the goal line out of bounds, making sure the pylon is covered.
 - C. alter position **if** short kick is indicated by the Referee.
- V. After the kick, the Line Judge will
 - A. signal clock to start (S #2) when the kick is legally touched.
 - B. move deliberately along the sideline while watching for fouls away from the ball and cover to the 2-yard line.
 - C. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #2) twice when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - D. rule on touchback while standing on the goal line giving the touchback signal (S #7).
 - E. come off the pylon, to the numbers, and stop players from hitting while giving the time-out signal sounding the whistle (S #3).

- F. mark the spot where the kick goes out-of-bounds on his side of the field.
 - G. drop his penalty marker **if** the ball is untouched inbounds by R.
 - H. maintain position while enabling coverage of his sideline at all times.
 - I. observe legality of blocks and action away from the ball when he is not covering the runner.
- VI. If it is obvious that the kick will be fielded between the inbounds line and the sideline on the opposite side of the field, and the goal line is not threatened, the Line Judge should cautiously begin to move up the sideline before the kick is fielded to observe and officiate up field action.
- VII. During an onside kick, the Line Judge will
- A. be in correct position: on 45-yard line between K's and R's restraining lines and leap frog the Field Judge.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for R team encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.
 - E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After ball is spotted, the Line Judge will
- A. be in correct position: straddling the line of scrimmage on the sideline in the restricted area.
 - B. pause after the ball has been blown dead to ensure there is not a foul on the play. Then the Line Judge will raise his arm above his head, signaling the next down.
 - C. use an extended-arm signal and hold until the snap to indicate the number of A player(s) that is off the line of scrimmage outside the tight end.
 - D. identify eligible receivers on his side.
 - E. be alert for illegal substitutions.
 - F. check the wingbacks, flankers, split ends, and slot backs.
 - G. watch for encroachment or false start.
 - H. watch for the player in motion away from him and maintain responsibility for him **if** he reverses direction. Remain in position unless vision is impaired, in which case the Line Judge will take one step into the offensive backfield.

- I. check for the number of offensive players on his side of the line of scrimmage, not including snapper, and signal to the Linesman.
 - J. watch for encroachment or false start.
 - K. observe if any A player goes out of bounds. If so, toss his hat at the spot he went out of bounds. If the player illegally returns, then a penalty marker is dropped at the spot he returns.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will
- A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass play.
 - B. stay on the line of scrimmage until the ball carrier crosses the line of scrimmage.
 - C. be alert for quick plays into the line and assist in marking forward progress with the downfield foot.
 - D. watch the initial charge of the linemen.
 - E. (on an end run to opposite side) observe blocking near neutral zone to tackle.
 - F. check the block on an eligible receiver.
- III. When the ball comes to his side of the field, the Line Judge will
- A. cover the sideline and check for illegal offensive and defensive blocks.
 - B. sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead in his area and mark forward progress with downfield foot.
 - C. pause after the ball has been blown dead to ensure there is not a foul on the play, then raise his arm above his head, signaling the 40-second play clock to begin.
 - D. square off forward progress by moving down the sideline to the spot where the ball became dead and then move perpendicular in towards the center of the field no further than the top of the numbers.
 - E. come in and spot the ball **if** the play ends close to a first down or with a possible change of possession.
 - F. keep all players in front of him unless the spot of forward progress is close to a first down or a touchdown, in which case the Line Judge comes in as far as possible until he reaches players on that yard line. He does not go around any players.
 - G. back out to the sideline if the ball is marked from the numbers.
 - H. turn and face the sideline and jog back when the ball is marked inside the numbers.
- IV. If the ball becomes dead near the sideline and a first down is gained, the Line Judge will
- A. use normal coverage.
 - B. give the wind signal (S #2) twice and then give the time-out signal (S #3) twice after determining the ball is dead.

- C. toss the ball to the Umpire or the Back Judge for spotting **if** the ball becomes dead in the side zone.
- V. On down-the-line option plays toward the Line Judge, the Line Judge will observe the pitchman, loose ball, and then the pitchman as he becomes the runner.
- VI. When the ball goes to the opposite side of the field, the Line Judge will
 - A. move down the sideline in the restricted area until the ball becomes dead.
 - B. observe action on linebackers and backside pursuit.
 - C. **shadow** the Linesman and help get the spot **if** he is blocked out.
 - D. clean up action on his side of the field.
- VII. The Line Judge will observe late blocks and fouls away from runner.
- VIII. The Line Judge is responsible for the entire sideline. If ball goes out of bounds,
 - A. signal time-out immediately(S #3).
 - B. hold out-of-bounds spot, monitoring players out-of-bounds, while another Official retrieves the ball.
- IX. If an obvious first down occurs, the Line Judge will signal the game clock to stop (S #3).
- X. While moving downfield with the runner, the Line Judge will watch for an illegal forward pass or fumble.
- XI. If play continues following an illegal forward pass, the Line Judge will drop a penalty marker at the spot of the pass to indicate where the run ended and at the spot of any subsequent foul.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Line Judge will follow the same procedures as described in the Line Judge section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will
 - A. observe the keys and read the tackle to determine run or pass.
 - B. be ready to rule on the direction (forward or backward) of all quarterback passes to his side.
 - C. stay on the line of scrimmage and cover the short pass in his area.
 - D. watch for interference by either team.
 - E. be ready to rule on a fumble or an illegal pass after the completion.
 - F. give the time-out signal (S #3), a completed signal, if a completed catch near the sideline.
- III. If pass is incomplete in his area, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.

- C. get a new ball and relay to the Official nearest the previous spot.
- D. be ready to adjust coverage **if** a potential passer decides to run.
- E. be alert for sideline action.
- F. be alert for forward progress of the runner.
- G. be responsible for the entire sideline.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Line Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: same as for run or pass.
 - B. check the down number.
- II. After the snap, the Line Judge will
 - A. hold momentarily until the ball crosses the LOS.
 - B. release after the ball crosses LOS and then move downfield covering his side between the neutral zone and the deep receiver(s).
 - C. cover all kicks on his side of the field.
- III. If the ball rolls out of bounds, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - B. hold the spot and continue to observe action.
- IV. The Line Judge will assist the Referee in covering the ball on a short or a blocked kick.
- V. The Line Judge will note **if** the kick is touched beyond the neutral zone and will then
 - A. determine **if** the recovery was in or behind the neutral zone.
 - B. be prepared to mark the first touching or fumble.
- VI. On a routine kick, the Line Judge will
 - A. watch for clipping and other fouls in the secondary.
 - B. move with the runner **if** he comes to his side of the field.
 - C. follow the runner to the goal line **if** there is a break away.
- VII. When the ball becomes dead in his area, the Line Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle, give the time-out signal (S #3) twice, and mark the spot.
 - B. make sure of possession on a fair catch before blowing the play dead.
 - C. assure the ball is covered **if** a foul needs to be reported to the Referee.
- VIII. If the punt is blocked or the ball is snapped over the punter, the Line Judge will
 - A. move into the offensive backfield and work to K's goal line if he is facing the Referee.
 - B. maintain his position on the line of scrimmage to determine whether a kick crosses the line of scrimmage if the Referee has his back to the Line Judge.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Line Judge will
- II. be in correct position: on the LOS in the restricted area. If the ball is placed in the middle of the field or on far hash and formation dictates, go no further than the top of the numbers.
- III. check down marker.
- IV. observe neutral zone.
- V. move with the play as on any other goal-line play, **if** it is a pass or run.
- VI. remember that all blocked field goals are treated the same as a punt.

GOAL-LINE PLAY

- I. The Line Judge will position himself the same as in a running play.
- II. On red zone snaps between the 10 and 5-yard lines, the Line Judge will release slowly downfield keeping the runner in front of him and stop at the 2-yard line.
- III. On a snap on or inside the 5-yard line, the Line Judge will release to the goal line at the snap and officiate in front of the ball. Be mindful of the line to gain.
- IV. The Line Judge will note the farthest point to which the ball is advanced (snap inside 5-yard line).
 - A. If short of the goal line, the Line Judge will move in quickly and help by marking the progress spot with his downfield foot or by actually placing the ball.
 - B. If the ball is in possession of the runner or touches or crosses the goal-line plane, the Line Judge will instantly give the touch-down signal (S #5).
 - C. If ball does not break the goal-line, the Line Judge will not give any signal.
- V. On a snap from the goal line to the 5-yard line, the Line Judge will release back to the goal line at the snap and officiate from behind the ball.
- VI. The goal line is the most important line when the ball is snapped inside the 5-yard line.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Line Judge will

- I. go to pylon.
- II. work on establishing a safe sideline
- III. move to kickoff position at the goal line with heels on the back edge of the safety zone.

- IV. be certain coaches, players, substitutes and other individuals are in the proper location.
- V. count R players.
- VI. confirm both a safe sideline and proper number of R players by signaling the Referee using a clenched fist of the outside arm.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Line Judge will

- I. give option to the Head Coach of the offended team.
- II. hold the enforcement spot.
- III. verify the accuracy and the distance of the yards to be stepped off.
- IV. not permit athletic trainers, attendants, or coaches to come onto the field.
- V. relay penalty information to the appropriate coach and to other Officials if necessary.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Line Judge will

- I. place his foot just behind the yard line where clip is to be placed to align the Linesman so that the chains are parallel to the sidelines.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Line Judge will

- I. position himself at the top of the huddle during a timeout and when the 45-second whistle blows, he will walk down the middle of the huddle to get the players and coaches to break up and return to play.
- II. be alert for a signal from the Referee to give his team 15-second warning; go to team huddle and say, "Coach, the ball will be marked ready-for-play in 15-seconds".
- III. be alert for substitutes by the team on his sideline or attempts to use substitutes for the purpose of deception.
- IV. maintain the proper number of players/attendants in the huddle when conferences are held between the inbounds lines.

- V. inform the Head Coach of time-outs remaining.
- VI. have time-out huddle responsibilities by advising his team when the time-out has expired.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Line Judge will

- I. observe the team on his sideline.
- II. assume the same responsibilities as time-out procedures.
- III. give his team a 15-second warning when directed by the Referee.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Line Judge will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

BACK JUDGE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Back Judge will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME

The Back Judge will

- I. review starting time and be sure an auxiliary stopwatch, which records accumulated time, is available.
- II. assist with securing sidelines.
- III. inspect the playing field and pylons, as well as the sideline and end-line boundaries.
- IV. locate and instruct the team ball handlers on their duties with assistance from the Line Judge.
- V. if there is a visible play clock, observe the play clock while the play clock operator is testing for both 25- and 40-second countdowns.
- VI. be responsible for monitoring the correct time, carrying an accurate watch, and assisting in getting the game started on time.
- VII. locate and meet with both team quarterbacks and give instruction on the Back Judge's visual countdown mechanic of the play clock.
- VIII. instruct or take responsibility for the ECO and Play Clock Operator, **if** there is one.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Back Judge will line up at the 45-yard line on the chain side of the field and wait for the Referee to signal Officials to escort the captains onto the field.
- II. No more than four captains are allowed on the field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. The captains will meet the Referee and the Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials stop at the hash marks, angle in facing the Referee.

- III. The actual coin toss should be at the 2-minute mark.
- IV. The Back Judge will carry his team ball out to the coin toss.
- V. After the kick off team is determined, **if** the Back Judge's team is kicking off, his ball will be used. If his team is receiving, the Back Judge will be given the kickoff ball from the Line Judge and will return his ball to his team's sideline, preferably to the ball handler.
- VI. After the captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

TIMING

The Back Judge will

- I. be responsible for all timing situations, including 25/40-second play clock, time-outs, quarter change and the time between a score and the succeeding kickoff.
- II. regardless of whether there is or is not a functioning visible play clock, raise his hand overhead when there are 10 seconds remaining and count down seconds with a downward clock-like motion starting at 5-seconds.
- III. if there is a visible play clock, not separately time the 25/40 second count as long as the visible play clock is functioning correctly. If repeated re-sets of visible play clock are disputing the game, the Referee will determine whether to discontinue use of the visible play clock.
- IV. pause for one count and set the play clock to 40-seconds when
 - A. the ball is declared dead in field of play on a play from scrimmage and the covering Official raises his arm to indicate that the ball is dead and indicate the number of the next down or gives the wind signal (S #2) followed by a time-out signal (S #3) to indicate the line to gain has been reached.
 - B. the covering Official signals that a pass is incomplete.
 - C. the covering Official signals to stop the game clock because the ball is dead out-of-bounds.
- V. set the play clock to 25-seconds when the play clock is started with the Referee's ready-for-play signal and whistle.
- VI. alert the Referee when the ball has not been made ready-for-play with a least 25 seconds remaining on a 40-second play clock. The Referee is responsible for stopping the game clock, requesting a re-setting of the play clock to 25-seconds, and starting the play clock with a ready-for-play signal and a whistle.

KICKOFF

The Back Judge will

- I. count K players and never allow kickoff to proceed without proper number of players.
- II. point out the Referee to the kicker, check legality of kicking tee, instruct the kicker to wait for the Referee to give the ready-for-play signal before kicking, and hand the kicker the ball after the Referee signals by extending his arm forward to the Back Judge with a clenched fist.
- III. make sure there is 12:00 on the game clock before handing the ball to the kicker for the opening kickoff in the 1st and 3rd quarters.
- IV. make sure if the game is televised that the red hat is ready to play.
- V. place the ball at the free kick spot, **if** the kicker will not accept the ball.
- VI. verify the ball is legal and approved, **if** the kicker brings out his own ball.
- VII. signal to the Umpire, Field Judge, and Side Judge and take final position on the sideline jogging down the kickoff line. This occurs on the initial kickoff of each half and all kickoffs after safeties.
- VIII. be in correct position: on K's free kick line in side zone with heels on the back of the restricted area line on the press box side of the field to monitor bench area and assist kicking team in getting into position.
- IX. have a bean bag in hand.
- X. be sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- XI. hold his arm above his head to indicate that he is ready.
- XII. sound his whistle to prevent action, **if** the ball falls or blows off tee.
- XIII. watch for any infractions involving K's formation after the ready for play signal, K's free kick line, encroachment by K, short kicks, onside kicks and spots of first touching.
- XIV. assist in illegal early blocking by K.
- XV. give final signal and administer penalty, **if** there is a foul to be administered on the free kick.
- XVI. After the kick, the Back Judge will
 - A. run onto the field at a 45 degree angle to the near hash marks to observe action mainly toward the center of the field including off-ball action. As the return develops, the Back Judge will work inside-out as on any running play, staying alert for holding, illegal blocks, clips, etc. He should maintain a cushion, be in advance of the run at all times, and must be on the goal line before the runner crosses.
 - B. watch initial blocks in his area.

- XVII. If the kick is short, the Back Judge will not run onto the field but will be prepared to cover the play **if** receiving team gains possession and advances.
- XVIII. During an onside kick or pooch kick, the Back Judge will
- be in correct position: on K's free kick line in the restricted area on the press box side of the field.
 - be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - watch for K encroachment, first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Officials should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.
 - stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.

RUNNING PLAY

- After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will
 - be in correct position: 25-yards beyond defensive line of scrimmage and always deeper than the deepest defensive back (3-5 yards), roughly in center of the field.
 - be positioned no wider than near upright, when the ball is on the hash marks.
 - adjust position to the strength of the formation to provide the best coverage on single- and/or double-spread formation. The motion man is always his "key", if he is outside the tackles at the snap.
 - be on the goal line when the ball is snapped from the 25-yard line.
 - be on the end line when the ball is snapped inside the 25-yard line and the goal line belongs to the wing Officials.
 - time the 25/40-second count and ensure that his visible signals are in sync with a visible play clock if one is used.
 - count B players and indicate to the wing men that he has counted the defense by extending an arm with a clenched fist out in front of him when 11 or less are counted. (Multiple counts are recommended) If more than 11, recount and **if** 12 or more, blow whistle and drop a penalty marker.
- After the snap, the Back Judge will
 - pause and read keys.
 - move so the runner is between him and either the Linesman or Line Judge while observing blocks in front of the runner.

- C. retreat to be in position behind the deepest receiver. Stay far enough away to keep the play boxed in.
- D. maintain inside-out coverage, while staying between the hash marks.
- E. cover players who are deeper than the Linesman or the Line Judge.
- F. cover action around the runner **if** he breaks free.
- G. cover the goal line, which is his primary responsibility when the ball is snapped outside the 25-yard line.
- H. be in advance of the runner and be ready to rule on the touchdown and assist with forward progress near the goal line. When the runner crosses the goal line after running closely down the sideline, the Back Judge should look to the covering wing Official and assure that the runner did not step out of bounds before giving a touchdown signal.
- I. cover end line, which is his primary responsibility when the ball is snapped inside the 20-yard line.
- J. move into the area of a dead ball and assist Game Officials in maintaining order on out-of-bounds runs, especially in team areas.
- K. assist with the relay of the ball in the side zone from the wing Official to the Umpire.
- L. glance at the game clock to make sure it is accurate, **when** the ball becomes dead. Example: Verify the game clock status- running or stopped and the time remaining.
- M. correct obvious timing errors by stopping the game clock and talking to the Referee.
- N. move in “accordion” with all other Officials on all plays when the ball becomes dead in front of him.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will.
 - A. follow the procedures as described in the Back Judge section on Running Plays.
 - B. pause observe his keys and retreat in order to be in position behind the deepest receivers, never letting receivers get behind him.
 - C. cover deep receivers down the middle and to each sideline.
 - D. move quickly to the ball, when the pass is thrown.
 - E. watch for interference by either team.
 - F. be ready to rule on possible fumble or illegal pass after completion.
 - G. be ready to rule on all passes near the goal line and the end line.

- II. If the pass is incomplete in the Back Judge's area, he will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
- III. If the pass is complete in the Back Judge's area, he will
 - A. sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead.
 - B. move to the spot of forward progress if no other official can get to the spot
 - C. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when line-to-gain has been reached.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 5-yards behind the deepest receiver in the middle of the field. He will coordinate position with the other two deep Officials.
 - B. have his contrasting bean bag in hand.
 - C. count R players and indicate to the wing Officials that he has counted the receiving team with a clenched fist extended out in front of him.
 - D. be in correct position: on the goal line when the ball is snapped on or inside R's 45-yard line.
- II. After the snap, the Back Judge will
 - A. carry contrasting bean bags in his hands during down to mark first touching, fumble, momentum or end of kick.
 - B. observe action of the players around ball when the kick is short to either side. The Side Judge and Field Judge will assume responsibility for the ball.
 - C. cover all kicks down the middle of the field and be ready to rule on whether the kick is touched by either team.
 - D. mark possession by the receiver with a bean bag.
 - E. be prepared to rule on possession, **if** the ball is muffed.
 - F. be alert for a hand-off and reverse.
- III. When K is first to touch the scrimmage kick that is motionless beyond the neutral zone, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S#3) twice and mark the spot.
- IV. Do not anticipate a fair catch. The Back Judge should hold his whistle in his hand and see the ball possessed before sounding his whistle (no inadvertent whistles).
- V. If the punt goes over the receiver's head and **if** the receiver signals for a fair catch, the Back Judge covers the ball, and the Side Judge and Field Judge watch the receiver to make sure he does not block.

- VI. If an R player signals for a fair catch and a fair catch is not made, the Back Judge will cover the ball and the Side Judge and Field Judge will cover the receiver to make sure he does not block.
- VII. Following a fair catch, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. give the directional signal (S #8).
 - D. inform the Referee that it was a fair catch.
- VIII. When the runner catches the kick and advances, the Back Judge will
 - A. delay and observe the action behind the ball and let the other Officials pick up the runner.
 - B. pick up the runner and sound his whistle when the ball becomes dead, **if** the other Official gets screened out.
- IX. When the kick becomes dead, the Back Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. be prepared to rule on a touchback and give the appropriate signal (S #7) twice.
 - D. inform the Referee of the ball status.
 - E. be prepared to rule on momentum **if** the kick is caught inside the 5-yard line and the player is downed in his end zone.
 - F. mark the spot of the catch inside the 5-yard line with bean bag.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Back Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: beyond the end zone and behind his upright where he feels most comfortable and has the best coverage of the upright.
 - B. count R players and signal with arm extended in front with a clenched fist.
 - C. time the 25/40-second count.
- II. After the snap, the Back Judge will
 - A. assume responsibility for the end line and for determining **if** the kick goes over or under the crossbar and inside the upright.
 - 1. Back Judge rules on crossbar and his upright.
 - 2. Field Judge rules on his upright.
 - 3. The Official who rules needs to verbally communicate “Yes or “No” with the other Official.
 - B. sound his whistle when a successful kick passes the upright or when it is apparently unsuccessful after breaking the goal-line plane.

- C. move 2 steps forward (no angle), simultaneously with the Field Judge, in front of their respective upright and signal score (S #5) or no score (S #10) twice while facing the line of scrimmage.
- D. assume his primary responsibility for the end line but will be prepared to move **if** kick is blocked, obviously short, or a fake:
 - a) The Back Judge will key the tight end on his side.
 - b) If run or pass develops then delay and read the play.
 - c) The Back Judge will stay on the end line to assist.
 - d) The Back Judge will mark first touching, fumble, momentum, or end of kick with a bean bag.
- E. remember that all blocked field goals are treated the same as a punt.

GOAL-LINE PLAY

The Back Judge will

- I. start on the goal line **if** the snap is from the 25-yard line and outside the 20-yard line.
- II. start on the end line **if** the snap is from the 20-yard line or inside.
- III. assume complete responsibility of end-line coverage, ruling inbounds or out of bounds.
- IV. time the 25/40-second count.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Back Judge will

- I. start 60-second count for subsequent kickoff as players and Game Officials move out to their positions.
- II. obtain the ball which will be used to kickoff. This ball should be left behind the goal post by the ball person before the try.
- III. meet at respective pylons and jog down his respective sideline along with the Umpire, Side Judge, and Field Judge (Umpire and Side Judge down the Chain Crew side and Back Judge and Field Judge down the press box side) to their free kick lines.
- IV. give a 15-second warning to the teams at the 45-second mark, **if** teams are not in position to play.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Back Judge will

- I. help obtain the ball.
- II. assist in holding the spot of the foul or recovering the penalty marker.
- III. assist in relaying penalty foul information to the appropriate sideline.
- IV. give the final signal for a foul to be enforced on the kickoff while facing the press-box side of field and step-off penalty yardage.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

When a measurement is signaled by the Referee, the Back Judge will

- I. not permit team attendants to enter the field.
- II. help clear players from the measurement area.
- III. observe all players.
- IV. tend the ball in front of the chains with an extended arm for the measurement not blocking the view of the press box or coaches.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Back Judge will

- I. time 60-second interval and notify the Referee at 45-seconds and again when the 60-second interval expires.
- II. check the number of time-outs for each team.
- III. observe the (red hat) personnel for T.V. games

END-OF-PERIOD PROCEDURE

- I. If a field game clock is NOT in use, the Back Judge will
 - A. notify the Referee approximately 4-minutes before the end of the 2nd and 4th periods.
 - B. notify the Referee that time may expire during the next down approximately 30-seconds before the period expires.
 - C. signal Referee by raising arm above head, sound whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when time expires and the ball becomes dead.

- II. If a field game clock is used, the Back Judge will
 - A. be responsible for knowing when time expires **if** he is facing the game clock.
 - B. sound his whistle to prevent the snap, **if** time expires.
 - C. sound whistle loud and long and give time-out signal (S #3) twice, **if** the ball is snapped immediately after time has expired.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Back Judge will

- I. observe the teams to make sure all conferences are legal.
- II. assume the same responsibilities as for a time-out.
- III. time the 60-second interval and notify the Referee at the 45-second mark and again when the 60-second interval expires.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Back Judge will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

SIDE JUDGE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Side Judge will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number, and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Side Judge will

- I. meet with the Chain Crew.
- II. work with the Linesman on performing his duties.
- III. work with the Back Judge, Line Judge, and Field Judge when they meet with ball personnel on his side.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Side Judge will line up at the 50 yard line on the chain side of the field behind the captains and wait for the Referee to signal the Officials to escort the captains onto the field.
- II. No more than four captains are allowed on the field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. The captains will meet the Referee and the Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials stop at the hash marks facing the Referee.
- III. The coin will be flipped no later than the 2-minute mark.
- IV. After captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

KICKOFF

The Side Judge will

- I. be sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- II. make sure there is 12:00 minutes on the game clock before starting 1st and 3rd quarter.
- III. move to his position after being signaled by the Back Judge on the initial kickoff of each half and after all safeties.
- IV. be in correct position: R's free kick line in the side zone with heels on the back of the restricted area line on the Linesman's side of the field to monitor bench area and assist K in getting into position.
- V. have a bean bag in hand.
- VI. hold his arm above his head until Referee checks him off, to indicate that he is ready.
- VII. After the kick, the Side Judge will
 - A. be alert for first touching by K and mark the spot with a bean bag.
 - B. watch initial blocks in his area.
 - C. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - D. mark the spot where the kick goes out-of-bounds on his side of the field.
 - E. drop penalty marker **if** the ball is untouched inbounds by R.
 - F. maintain position while enabling coverage of his sideline at all times.
 - G. observe legality of blocks and action away from the ball when he is not covering the runner.
- VIII. If the kick is obviously deep, the Side Judge will
 - A. move deliberately along the sideline in that direction while watching for fouls away from ball.
 - B. cover 15-yards down the sideline.
 - C. stay ahead of the ball and cover to the goal line, **if** a long run occurs.
- IX. During an onside kick, the Side Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: on R's free kick line in the restricted area on the Linesman's side of the field.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Official should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.

- E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.
- X. If the Linesman is in position between R's and K's restraining lines and there is a deep kick, the Side Judge will move quickly along the sideline to observe and officiate the downfield action.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Side Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 20-yards beyond the defensive line of scrimmage on the Linesman's sideline in the restricted area.
 - B. be in initial position on the goal line when the ball is snapped from the 20-yard line to the 6-yard line unless Linesman instructs to stay on the goal line.
 - C. be in initial position on the end line when the ball is snapped on or inside the 5-yard line.
 - D. count B players and indicate to the Back Judge and the Field Judge that he has counted the defense by extending an arm with a clenched fist out in front of him when 11 or less are counted. Multiple counts are recommended.
 - E. recount **if** more than 11, and **if** 12 or more, blow his whistle and drop a penalty marker.
 - F. be aware of the down and distance (pass verses run), strength of formation, eligible receivers and initial key.
 - G. be aware of motion by A as this may change strength of formation and initial key.
- II. After the snap, the Side Judge will
 - A. pause briefly and read keys.
 - B. observe actions on and by his key.
 - C. be alert for illegal blocks, clipping, blocks below the waist, and holding.
 - D. direct his initial movement in reaction to the play situation. Movement should be controlled, but a cushion in advance of the play is required. This cushion should be at least 20-yards.
 - E. be at the goal line before the runner crosses it.
 - F. get the spot of forward progress, **if** the ball is downed inside the 2-yard line.
 - G. move quickly and directly into the out of bounds area to observe, clean up any action, and retrieve the ball, **if** the play goes out of bounds on his side.
 - H. cover players who are deeper than the Linesman.

- I. cover action around any runner that breaks free into the defensive secondary.
 - J. retreat to be in position behind the deepest receiver. The Side Judge will stay far enough away to keep the play boxed in.
 - K. observe if any A players goes out of bounds and returns. If so, toss your hat at the spot he went out of bounds.
- III. If the ball goes to the opposite side of the field, the Side Judge will
- A. stay in the restricted area to officiate until the ball is declared dead, then move at an angle toward the hashes.
 - B. assist in observing action behind the Umpire, but not neglect any downfield players.
 - C. cover the players who are deeper than the Linesman.
 - D. cover action around any runner who breaks free into the defensive secondary.
 - E. relay a new ball to the Umpire, **if** warranted.
 - F. glance at game clock to make sure it is accurate, when the ball becomes dead. Example: Verify the game clock status- running or stopped and the time remaining.
 - G. correct obvious timing errors by stopping the game clock and talking to the Referee.
 - H. move in “accordion” with all other Officials on all plays.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Side Judge will follow the same procedures as described in the Side Judge section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Side Judge will
 - A. pause and observe his keys and then retreat to be in position behind the deepest receivers, never letting receivers get behind him.
 - B. move down field to maintain cushion and assure maximum vision, once pass is read.
 - C. observe action on and by his offensive key.
 - D. switch focus from “key” to “zone” as the play develops.
 - E. observe action of all players who enter his coverage zone.
- III. When a pass is thrown in the Side Judge’s zone, he will
 - A. narrow coverage focus to the intended receiver and defenders.
 - B. watch for interference by either team.
 - C. be ready to rule on possible fumble or illegal pass after completion.
 - D. be ready to rule on complete/incomplete.

- E. officiate zone and then the ball.
- F. be ready to rule on all passes near the goal line and the end line.
- IV. If a pass is incomplete in the Side Judge's area, he will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
 - C. get a new ball and relay to the Game Official nearest the previous spot.
- V. If pass is complete, the Side Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle when ball becomes dead in his area.
 - B. move to the spot of forward progress, **if** no other official can get the spot.
 - C. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when line-to-gain has been reached.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Side Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 5-yards behind the deepest receiver on the sideline. He will coordinate position with the other two deep Officials.
 - B. count R players and indicate to the Back Judge and the Field Judge that he has counted the receiving team with a clenched fist extended out in front of him.
 - C. be in his initial position at the goal line at the pylon, when the ball is snapped inside B's 45-yard line. (This allows for upward view of a ball that crosses the goal line/sideline in the air). In this case, the Side Judge will be ready to rule on momentum or touchback.
- II. After the snap, the Side Judge will
 - A. assume responsibility for the ball, when the kick is short to either sideline.
 - B. observe action of players around the ball.
- III. When the kicked ball goes out of bounds in flight, the Side Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. move farther down field than where the ball went out.
 - D. if he does not have an out-of-bounds spot, walk up field with one arm above his head until the Referee spots him on the sideline by marking the spot with an outstretched "chopping" down motion.
 - E. turn in towards the field and bring his arm down in a forward motion (similar to a "first down" sign) after the Referee spots him.
- IV. When the kicked ball rolls out of bounds, the Side Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. hold the spot and continue to observe action.

- V. If an R player signals for a fair catch and a fair catch is not made, the Side Judge will
 - A. observe to make sure the signaler does not block.
 - B. observe for first touching.
- VI. When the kick becomes dead, the Side Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle immediately.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. be prepared to rule on a touchback and give appropriate signal (S #7) twice.
 - D. be prepared to rule on momentum **if** the kick is caught inside the 5-yard line and the player is downed in his end zone.
 - E. mark the spot of the catch inside the 5-yard line with a bean bag.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Side Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 6-9 yards deep, with hands on knees, on the chain side of the line opposite of the Umpire.
 - B. check for the use of the numbering exception.
 - C. observe guard and tackle on the chains side of the field.
 - D. communicate eligible receivers by number.
- II. After the snap, the Side Judge will
 - A. keep hands on knees, observe the neutral zone, reading interior linemen and focusing on his side of the line.
 - B. be alert for determining **if** the kick crosses the neutral zone.
 - C. be ready to assist the Referee in covering a short or blocked kick.
 - D. be alert for action on or by outside offensive linemen and up blocking back on the Referee's side.
 - E. shift observation to contact between defensive players and blocker behind the line.
 - F. pivot to view the Referee's side of the field and observe blocks in side zone and move toward play to observe action, after player goes past his position.
 - G. continue to officiate, with hands on knees, until teams have separated toward their respective sidelines after the ball becomes dead.
- III. If the field goal or kick turns into a run or pass play toward the Side Judge's sideline, he will
 - A. officiate from inside out.
 - B. assist in goal-line coverage **if** run develops to his side of the field.

- C. continue to officiate until teams have separated towards their respective sidelines, after the ball becomes dead.
 - D. will officiate inside out, and all other Officials will use reverse mechanics, **if** a field goal is blocked and R possesses the ball.
- IV. On the swinging gate, the Side Judge will
- A. go with the majority of the offensive linemen, even **if** it means jumping the Umpire while the Umpire observes the initial action on the snapper.
 - B. slide back to the line of scrimmage **if** the gate moves to the normal position; however, the Side Judge will not jump the Umpire a second time.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Side Judge will

- I. jog down his respective sideline along with the Back Judge, Umpire, and Field Judge (Umpire and Side Judge down the Chain Crew side and Back Judge and Field Judge down the press box side) to their Free Kick lines.
- II. give a 15-second warning to the teams at the 45-second mark, **if** teams are not in position to play.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Side Judge will

- I. verify the accuracy and the distance of the yards to be stepped off.
- II. not permit athletic trainers, attendants, or coaches to come onto the field.
- III. relay penalty information to the appropriate coach and to other Officials **if** necessary.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Side Judge will

- I. not permit team attendants to enter the field.
- II. help clear players from his sideline area, if the ball is in the side zone.
- III. observe all players.

- IV. stay with the box, **if** first down or short of first down, instruct the box personnel what to do and return to his position on the field. If penalty, do not move the box until after enforcement.
- V. return to his position on the field and observe the teams.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Side Judge will

- I. move to a position to a side of the huddle between the sideline and numbers.
- II. be alert for substitutes by his sideline or attempts to use substitutes for the purpose of deception, and maintain proper number of players/attendants in huddle when conferences are held between the inbounds lines.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Side Judge will

- I. observe the team on his sideline.
- II. assume the same responsibilities as for a time-out.
- III. check the team box and huddle areas for appropriate conference procedure the same as during charged time-out.
- IV. give his team 15-second warning when directed by the Referee.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Side Judge will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

FIELD JUDGE

PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Field Judge will

- I. participate in the Officials' pregame conference with each Head Coach.
- II. witness and note each Head Coach's answer regarding his players being legally equipped.
- III. note each team captain's name and number, and underline the speaking captain as determined by the Head Coach.

FOLLOWING PREGAME CONFERENCE

The Field Judge will

- I. work with the Line Judge on performing his duties.
- II. work with the Back Judge, Line Judge and Side Judge when they meet with ball personnel on his side.

THE COIN TOSS

- I. At the 5-minute mark, the Field Judge will line up at the 50 yard line on the press box side of the field behind the captains and wait for the Referee to signal the Officials to escort the captains onto the field.
- II. No more than four captains are allowed on the field. All other players must remain out of bounds on the sideline. The captains will meet the Referee and the Umpire in the center of field. All other Officials stop at the hash marks facing the Referee.
- III. The coin will be flipped no later than the 2-minute mark.
- IV. After captains are released back to their sidelines, all Officials will gather in the middle of the field to verify the coin toss information and for last minute instructions from the Referee. After instructions are given, all Officials will jog to their positions.

KICKOFF

The Field Judge will

- I. be sure the sideline is clear before giving the ready sign to the Referee.
- II. make sure there is 12:00 minutes on the game clock before starting the 1st and 3rd quarter.
- III. move to his position after being signaled by the Back Judge on the initial kickoff of each half and after all safeties.
- IV. be in correct position: on R's free kick line in the side zone with heels on the back of the restricted area line on the press box side of the field to monitor bench area and assist R in getting into position.
- V. have a bean bag in hand.
- VI. hold his arm above his head until Referee checks him off, to indicate that he is ready.
- VII. After the kick, the Field Judge will
 - A. be alert for first touching by K and mark the spot with a bean bag.
 - B. watch initial blocks in his area.
 - C. sound his whistle and give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when the ball becomes dead in his area.
 - D. mark the spot where the kick goes out-of-bounds on his side of the field.
 - E. drop penalty marker **if** the ball is untouched inbounds by R.
 - F. maintain position while enabling coverage of his sideline at all times.
 - G. observe legality of blocks and action away from the ball when he is not covering the runner.
- VIII. If the kick is obviously deep, the Field Judge will
 - A. move deliberately along the sideline in that direction while watching for fouls away from the ball.
 - B. cover 15-yards down the sideline.
 - C. stay ahead of the ball and cover to the goal line, **if** a long run occurs.
- IX. During an onside kick, the Field Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: on R's free kick line in the restricted area on the Line Judge's side of the field.
 - B. be aware of action in the 10-yard belt.
 - C. watch for first touching by K (bean bag), touching by the receivers, fair catch, and illegal blocks.
 - D. be alert for first touching catch and/or recovery, **if** the ball comes in his area. The other Official should watch for illegal blocking, holding, clipping, and early blocks by K.

- E. stay in the restricted area and be prepared to cover the play **if** R gains possession and advances.
- X. If the Line Judge is in position between R's and K's restraining lines and there is a deep kick, the Field Judge will move quickly along the sideline to observe and officiate the downfield action.

RUNNING PLAY

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Field Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 20-yards beyond the defensive line of scrimmage on the sideline in the restricted area.
 - B. be in initial position on the goal line when the ball is snapped from the 20-yard line to the 6-yard line.
 - C. be in initial position on the end line when the ball is snapped on or inside the 5-yard line unless Linesman instructs to stay on the goal line.
 - D. count B players and indicate to the Back Judge and the Side Judge that he has counted the defense by extending an arm with a clenched fist out in front of him when 11 or less are counted. Multiple counts are recommended.
 - E. recount **if** more than 11, and **if** 12 or more, blow his whistle and drop a penalty marker.
 - F. be aware of the down and distance (pass verses run), strength of formation, eligible receivers and initial key.
 - G. be aware of motion by A as this may change the strength of formation and the initial key.
- II. After the snap, the Field Judge will
 - A. pause briefly and read keys.
 - B. observe actions on and by his key.
 - C. be alert for illegal blocks, clipping, blocks below the waist, and holding.
 - D. direct his initial movement in reaction to the play situation. Movement should be controlled, but a cushion in advance of the play is required. This cushion should be at least 20-yards.
 - E. be at the goal line before the runner crosses it.
 - F. get the spot of forward progress, **if** the ball is downed inside the 2-yard line.
 - G. move quickly and directly into the out of bounds area to observe, clean up any action, and retrieve the ball **if** the play goes out of bounds on his side.
 - H. cover players who are deeper than the Line Judge.

- I. cover action around any runner that breaks free into the defensive secondary.
 - J. retreat to be in position behind the deepest receiver. The Field Judge will stay far enough away to keep the play boxed in.
 - K. observe if any A players goes out of bounds and returns. If so, toss your hat at the spot he went out of bounds.
- III. If the ball goes to the opposite side of the field, the Field Judge will
- A. stay in the restricted area to officiate until the ball is declared dead, then move at an angle toward the hashes
 - B. assist in observing action behind the Umpire, but not neglect any downfield players.
 - C. cover the players who are deeper than the Line Judge.
 - D. cover action around any runner who breaks free into the defensive secondary.
 - E. relay a new ball to the Umpire, **if** warranted.
 - F. glance at game clock to make sure it is accurate, when the ball becomes dead. Example: Verify the game clock status- running or stopped and the time remaining.
 - G. correct obvious timing errors by stopping the game clock and talking to the Referee.
 - H. move in “accordion” with all other Officials on all plays.

FORWARD PASS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Field Judge will follow the same procedures as described in the Field Judge section on Running Plays.
- II. After the snap, the Field Judge will
 - A. pause and observe his keys and then retreat to be in position behind the deepest receivers, never letting receivers get behind him.
 - B. move down field to maintain cushion and assure maximum vision, once pass is read.
 - C. observe action on and by his offensive key.
 - D. switch focus from “key” to “zone” as the play develops.
 - E. observe action of all players who enter his coverage zone.
- III. When a pass is thrown in the Field Judge’s zone, he will
 - A. narrow coverage focus to the intended receiver and defenders.
 - B. watch for interference by either team.
 - C. be ready to rule on possible fumble or illegal pass after completion.
 - D. be ready to rule on complete/incomplete.

- E. officiate zone and then the ball.
- F. be ready to rule on all passes near the goal line and the end line.
- IV. If a pass is incomplete in the Field Judge's area, he will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the incomplete-pass signal (S #10) twice.
 - C. get a new ball and relay to the Game Official nearest the previous spot.
- V. If pass is complete, the Field Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle when ball becomes dead in his area.
 - B. move to the spot of forward progress, if no other official can get the spot.
 - C. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice when line-to-gain has been reached.

SCRIMMAGE KICK-PUNTS

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Field Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: 5-yards behind the deepest receiver on the sideline. He will coordinate position with the other two deep Officials.
 - B. count R players and indicate to the Back Judge and the Side Judge that he has counted the receiving team with a clenched fist extended out in front of him.
 - C. be in his initial position at the goal line at the pylon, when the ball is snapped inside B's 45-yard line. (This allows for upward view of a ball that crosses the goal line/sideline in the air). In this case, the Field Judge will be ready to rule on momentum or a touchback.
- II. After the snap, the Field Judge will
 - A. assume responsibility for the ball, when the kick is short to either sideline.
 - B. observe action of players around the ball.
- III. When the kicked ball goes out of bounds in flight, the Field Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. move farther down field than where the ball went out.
 - D. if he does not have an out-of-bounds spot, walk up field with one arm above his head until the Referee spots him on the sideline by marking the spot with an outstretched "chopping" down motion.
 - E. turn in towards the field and bring his arm down in a forward motion (similar to a "first down" sign) after the Referee spots him.
- IV. When the kicked ball rolls out of bounds, the Field Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. hold the spot and continue to observe action.

- V. If an R player signals for a fair catch and a fair catch is not made, the Field Judge will
 - A. observe to make sure the signaler does not block.
 - B. observe for first touching.
- VI. When the kick becomes dead, the Field Judge will
 - A. sound his whistle immediately.
 - B. give the time-out signal (S #3) twice.
 - C. be prepared to rule on a touchback and give appropriate signal (S #7) twice.
 - D. be prepared to rule on momentum **if** the kick is caught inside the 5-yard line and the player is downed in his end zone.
 - E. mark the spot of the catch inside the 5-yard line with a bean bag.

FIELD-GOAL ATTEMPT OR TRY FROM ANY DISTANCE

- I. After the ball is spotted, the Field Judge will
 - A. be in correct position: beyond the end zone and behind the upright where he feels most comfortable and has the best coverage of the upright.
 - B. count R players and signal with his arm extended in front with a clenched fist.
- II. After the snap, the Field Judge will
 - A. assume responsibility for the end line and rule on his upright.
 - B. be prepared to move **if** the kick is blocked, is obviously short, or is a fake.
 - C. key on the tight end on his side.
- III. After the ball becomes dead and the Back Judge sounds his whistle, the Field Judge will
 - A. move 2 steps forward (no angle) in front of his upright and signal score (S #5) or no score (S #10) twice while facing the line of scrimmage.
 - 1. The Back Judge will mirror the Field Judge's actions.
 - 2. The Official who rules needs to verbally communicate "Yes" or "No" with the other Official.
 - B. be prepared to move **if** the kick is blocked, is obviously short, or is a fake.

AFTER A TRY OR SUCCESSFUL FIELD GOAL

The Field Judge will

- I. jog down his respective sideline along with the Back Judge, Umpire, and Side Judge (Umpire and Side Judge down the Chain Crew side and Back Judge and Field Judge down the press box side) to their Free Kick lines.
- II. give a 15-second warning to the teams at the 45-second mark, **if** teams are not in position to play.

ADMINISTERING PENALTIES

The Field Judge will

- I. verify the accuracy and the distance of the yards to be stepped off.
- II. not permit athletic trainers, attendants, or coaches to come onto the field.
- III. relay penalty information to the appropriate coach and to other Officials if necessary.

MEASURING FOR FIRST DOWN USING TRADITIONAL LINE-TO-GAIN INDICATORS

The Field Judge will

- I. not permit team attendants to enter the field.
- II. help clear players from the measurement area.
- III. observe all players.
- IV. secure a new ball.
- V. return to his position on the field and observe the teams.

TIME-OUT PROCEDURE

The Field Judge will

- I. move to a position to a side of the huddle between the sideline and numbers.
- II. be alert for substitutes by his sideline or attempts to use substitutes for the purpose of deception, and maintain proper number of players/attendants in huddle when conferences are held between the inbounds lines.

BETWEEN-PERIODS PROCEDURE

The Field Judge will

- I. observe the team on his sideline.
- II. assume the same responsibilities as for a time-out.
- III. check the team box and huddle areas for appropriate conference procedure the same as during a charged time-out.
- IV. give his team a 15-second warning when directed by the Referee.

END OF GAME PROCEDURE

The Field Judge will

- I. immediately jog off the field, together with all Officials, with security.
- II. neither avoid nor seek coaches.
- III. not discuss the game on the field or make any public statement about the game to the news media.

ECO & PCO

ECO holds previous LOS until absolutely sure that spot is no longer relevant. (5 and 7 man). If clock control is wired, adjust to length of cord and ability to move down field around players and coaches.

If clock is operated wirelessly, work from the home team sideline. Prior to game time test the wireless remote operation from one end zone to the other. Make mental note of any dead zones to be avoided during the game.

When Play Clock is used and operated by other than TCFOA members, no change in ECO duties or mechanics. However, ECO and Back Judge should monitor Play Clock to assure it is working and being operated properly. Inform Referee of any discrepancies.

When both Play Clock and Scoreboard Clock controls are wireless AND both are operated by TCFOA members, the following mechanics will apply:

1. Both operators will work from home team sideline.
2. ECO holds previous LOS.
3. Play Clock Operator (PCO) moves ahead at will toward next LOS.
4. ECO moves up field keeping mental note of previous LOS.
5. Both ECO and PCO maintain position with good view of Referee.

KICKOFF MECHANICS

1. ECO will be positioned on R's 40-yard line all situations.
2. PCO position on R's 20-yard line with an unobstructed view of Referee.
3. Stay on sideline until R gives Ready for Play then back out of restricted zone.

SCOREBOARD CLOCK MALFUNCTION

1. ECO stays on home team sideline with stopwatch.
2. Use radio to communicate time remaining in the half.
3. Confer with Referee on how often the remaining time is to be announced on radio.
4. Notify Referee when 4 minutes remain in the half.

NEW 2:00 RULE AT END OF HALF

ECO will radio the Back Judge when there are two minutes left in the half. If there is a subsequent foul, the ECO will monitor radio to see if offended team chooses to have clock started on snap.

RUNNING CLOCK IN 2ND HALF

There are only four times a running clock may be stopped.

1. A charged Team time out
2. Any Officials' time out
3. Injury
4. Score

On kickoff during running clock situations, the clock starts when the ball is kicked.

OVERTIME

1. The ECO will secure the clock controls, wired or wireless.
2. Attend the officials meeting in the middle of the field.
3. In conjunction with Referee, position on the LOS for all OT plays. Remain at the previous LOS until the ball is marked "ready" for the next play.
4. If a PCO is used, position on sideline close to Referee.

OVERALL

The ECO is an important member of the crew. New responsibilities require the ECO to be in the game more than ever before. The ECO (and PCO) will work together with the Back Judge on clock and timing issues. Both the ECO and PCO should observe their respective clocks whenever they change the status, i.e., On to Off or vice versa. If the clock fails to respond make note of the time when the malfunction occurred and notify the Back Judge.

PENALTY SUMMARY**LOSS OF 5 YARDS**

	Reference	Signal
1. Delay of game	6-5-5	7-21
2. Illegal substitution	3-7	22
3. Free-kick infraction	6-1-2, 6-1-11	7-19
4. Encroachment.....	6-1-3a, b; 6-1-4; 7-1-1; 7-1-5; 7-1-6	7-18
5. Free kick out of bounds	6-1-9	19
6. Invalid or illegal fair-catch signal	6-5-7, 6-5-8	32
7. Snap infraction	7-1-2, 7-1-3	7-19
8. False Start.....	7-1-7	7-19
9. Illegal formation.....	7-2-1, 7-2-2, 7-2-3	19
10. Less than seven players on A's line or numbering violation	7-2-5	19
11. Illegal shift or illegal motion	7-2-6, 7-2-7	20
12. Planned loose-ball infraction	7-2-8	19
13. Illegally handing ball forward (also loss of down)	7-3-2, 7-3-3	35-9
14. Illegal forward pass (by A; also loss of down)	7-5-2	35-9
15. Illegal forward pass (by B).....	7-5-2	35
16. Intentional grounding (also loss of down)	7-5-2c, d	36-9
17. Ineligible receiver illegally downfield.....	7-5-12	37
18. Illegal touching (also loss of down).....	7-5-13	16-9
19. Helping runner.....	9-1	44
20. Incidental grasping of an opponent's face mask (or any helmet opening, chin strap or attached tooth and mouth protector)	9-4-3	45
21. Running into kicker/holder	9-4-5	30
22. Sideline interference	9-8-1k	7-29
23. Attendant illegally on field.....	9-8-2	19
24. Nonplayer outside of the team box, but not on field	9-8-3	7-29

LOSS OF 10 YARDS

	Reference	Signal
1. Illegal blocking technique	9-2-1a, 9-2-3a	42
2. Interlocked blocking	9-2-1b	44
3. Holding	9-2-1c; 9-2-3c, e	42
4. Runner grasping a teammate.....	9-2-2	42
5. Illegal use of hands or arms	9-2-1a; 9-2-2; 9-2-3a, b, d	42
6. Illegal block in the back	9-3-5	43
7. Illegal block on free kicks	9-3-8	43

LOSS OF 15 YARDS










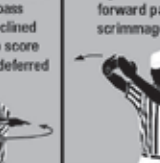






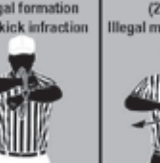


	Reference	Signal
1. Unsportsmanlike conduct by player or nonplayer.....	9-5, 9-8-1	27
2. Illegal helmet contact against a defenseless player.....	2-32-16, 9-4-3i(3)	38-24
3. Illegally kicking or batting ball.....	6-2-1, 9-7	31
4. Illegal block after valid or invalid fair-catch signal.....	6-5-1, 9-3-3	43
5. Kick-catching interference.....	6-5-6	33
6. Forward-pass interference.....	7-5-10	33
If intentional an additional 15 yards.....	7-5-10	27
7. Illegal block below the waist.....	9-3-2	40
8. Illegal block on free-kicker or holder.....	9-3-4	30
9. Clipping.....	9-3-6	39
10. Chop block.....	9-3-6	41
11. Tripping.....	9-3-7	46
12. Illegal personal contact outside restricted area.....	9-4-3	38
13. Charging into an opponent obviously out of the play.....	9-4-3	38
14. Grasping an opponent's face mask (or any helmet opening, chin strap or attached tooth and mouth protector).....	9-4-3	38-45
15. Hurdle an opponent.....	9-4-3d	38
16. Butt block, face tackle or spear (Illegal Helmet Contact).....	9-4-3i	24
17. Horse-collar.....	9-4-3	38-25
18. Initiate contact with a helmet-less opponent.....	9-4-3	38
19. Targeting an opponent.....	9-4-3m	38-24
20. Illegal blindside block.....	9-4-3n	38-26
21. Roughing passer (also first down).....	9-4-4	34-8
22. Roughing kicker or holder (also first down).....	9-4-5	38-30-8
23. Roughing snapper (also first down).....	9-4-6	38-8
24. Slapping blocker's head.....	9-4-7	38
25. Illegal personal contact in restricted area.....	9-4-8	38-29
26. Illegal participation.....	9-6	28
27. Participating without a helmet beyond immediate action.....	9-6-4	28
28. Sideline interference (third and subsequent).....	9-8-1k, 9-8-3	7-29-27
29. Nonplayer illegally on field.....	9-8-3	27
30. Unfair acts.....	9-10	27

DISQUALIFICATION ASSOCIATED WITH CERTAIN 15-YARD PENALTIES

1. Fighting by player or nonplayer.....	9-4-1	38-47
2. Intentionally contacting a game official.....	9-4-2	38-47
3. Striking, kicking, kneeling.....	9-4-3	38-47
4. Any act if unduly rough or flagrant (give proper signal and follow with 47).....	9-4	47
5. A second unsportsmanlike foul by player or nonplayer.....	9-5-5, 9-5-8	27-47
6. A substitute leaving team box during a fight.....	9-8-11	27-47




























NFHS OFFICIAL FOOTBALL SIGNALS

<p>1 Ball ready for play *Untimed down</p> 	<p>2 Start clock</p> 	<p>3 Time-out Discretionary or injury time-out (followed by tapping hands on chest)</p> 		
<p>4 TV/radio time-out</p> 	<p>5 Touchdown, Field goal, Point(s) after touchdown</p> 	<p>6 Safety</p> 	<p>7 Dead ball foul, Touchback (move arrow to side)</p> 	
<p>8 First down</p> 	<p>9 Loss of down</p> 	<p>10 Incomplete forward pass Penalty declined No play, no score Toss option deferred</p> 	<p>11 Legal touching of forward pass or scrimmage kick</p> 	<p>12 Inadvertent whistle</p>
<p>13 Disregard flag</p> 	<p>14 End of period</p> 	<p>15 Sideline warning</p> 	<p>16 First touching Illegal touching</p> 	
<p>18 Encroachment</p> 	<p>19 False start Illegal formation Free kick infraction</p> 	<p>20 Illegal shift (2 hands) Illegal motion (1 hand)</p> 	<p>21 Delay of game</p> 	<p>22 Substitution infraction</p>



NFHS OFFICIAL FOOTBALL SIGNALS

23 Failure to wear required equipment 	24 Illegal helmet contact Targeting 	25 Illegal horse-collar tackle 	26 Illegal blindside block 	27 Unsportsmanlike conduct Noncontact foul 
28 Illegal participation 	29 Sideline interference (Face press box) 	30 Running into or roughing kicker or holder 	31 Illegal batting/kicking (Followed by pointing toward box for kicking) 	32 Invalid fair catch Illegal fair catch signal 
33 Forward pass interference Kick catching interference 	34 Roughing passer 	35 Illegal pass/forward handing (Face press box) 	36 Intentional grounding 	37 Ineligible downfield on pass 
38 Personal foul 	39 Clipping 	40 Blocking below waist 	41 Chop block 	42 Holding/obstruction Illegal use of hands/arms 
43 Illegal block 	44 Helping runner Interlocked blocking 	45 Grasping face mask or helmet opening 	46 Tripping 	47 Disqualification 



3333 Lebanon Road

P. O. Box 319

Hermitage, Tennessee 37076

615-889-6740 • FAX 615-889-0544

Website: www.tssaa.org • E-Mail: tssaa@tssaa.org