

May 2019 Study Guide

First a rule clarification that was anticipated: Received correspondence from the NFHS on ten-yard penalty for illegal kick, illegally kicking the ball and illegal batting. I can now confirm that ALL are ten-yard penalties. Remember they are different acts but since are not personal fouls or unsportsmanlike the NFHS felt these were best served by ten yards. This had not been decided when the March guide went out.

This month we review Rules 3,4 and 5. We are progressing along rapidly.

ENDING A PERIOD-HALF (3-3)

What events require the extension of a period by an untimed down?

(3-3-3) A period shall be extended by an untimed down if one of the following occurred during a down in which time expires:

- a. There was a foul by either team and the penalty is accepted, except for those fouls listed in 3-3-4b.
- b. There was a double foul.
- c. There was an inadvertent whistle.
- d. If a touchdown was scored, the try is attempted unless the touchdown is scored during the last down
Generally speaking and assuming there is no time left on the game clock, if the down is to be replayed, the period will be extended for an untimed down.

What events require an untimed down to be repeated?

(3-3-3 last line) If any of the events cited in a, b, c, or d above occur during the untimed down, the procedure is repeated.

What events prevent a period being extended by an untimed down?

(3-3-4) A period shall NOT be extended by an untimed down if one of the following occurred during a down in which time expires:

- a. When the defense fouls during a successful try/field goal and the offended team accepts the results of the play with enforcement of the penalty from the succeeding spot.
- b. There was a foul by either team and the penalty is accepted for:
 1. Unsportsmanlike fouls.
 2. Nonplayer fouls.
 3. Fouls that specify loss of down.
 4. Fouls that are enforced on the subsequent kickoff as in Rule 8-2-2, 8-2-3, 8-2-4, or 8-2-5, or
 5. Fouls for which enforcement, by rule, result in a safety.

Starting and Stopping the Clock (3-4)

When does the clock start on a free kick?

(3-4-1 & 3-4-3) The game clock shall start when any free kick is touched, other than first touching by K.

Discuss when the game clock starts on the snap?

(3-4-3) The game clock will start with the snap or when any free kick is touched, other than first touching by K, if the game clock was stopped because:

- a. The ball goes out of bounds.
- b. B or R is awarded a new series.
- c. Either team is awarded a new series following a legal kick.
- d. The ball becomes dead behind the goal line.
- e. A legal or illegal pass is incomplete.
- f. A request for a charged or TV/radio timeout is granted.
- g. A period ends.
- h. A team attempts to consume time illegally.
- i. The penalty for a delay of game foul is accepted.
- j. A fair catch is made.

Also in 3-4-7: If the offended team accepts a penalty with less than two minutes remaining in either half, the offended team may elect to start the game clock on the snap.

*On the ready for play whistle **and/or wind-the-clock signal?***

(3-4-2) The game clock shall start with the ready for play on a down beginning with a snap if the game clock was stopped for any reason other than specified in Rule 3-4-3 or an untimed down:

- a. For an official's timeout, other than when B is awarded a new series or either team is awarded a new series following a legal kick.
- b. Because the ball has become dead following any foul provided:
 1. There has been no charged time out during the dead ball interval.
 2. The down is not an extension of the period or a try.
 3. The action which caused the down to end did not also cause the game clock to be stopped.
- c. Because of an inadvertent whistle, unless B or R is in possession at the time of the inadvertent whistle during a running play and chooses to accept the result of the play.

After an inadvertent whistle? (see above)

Time Outs (3-5)

Can time outs be successive?

(3-5-4) Successive charged timeouts may be granted during the same dead-ball period.

What circumstances would allow a time out by a team after they have used all their time outs during a half?

(3-5-5) After a team has used its permissible charged timeouts for the half, any subsequent request shall be denied unless it is for:

- a. An apparently injured player who is so designated when the request is made.
- b. Necessary repair to player equipment except as in 3-5-10d or 3-5-10e.
- c. The review of a possible misapplication or misinterpretation of a rule.

Discuss authorized conferences- where, with whom and when they may take place

(3-5-8) Authorized conferences

- a. An authorized conference may be held during:
 1. A charged timeout.
 2. An official's timeout (3-5-7g, 3-5-7k, and 3-5-7l).
 3. If granted by the referee in 3-5-10.

(2-6-1) Coach-Referee Conference: The referee confers with the coach at the sideline in front of his team box in the field of play

(2-6-2) Authorized Team Conference – There are two types of authorized team conferences:

- a. Outside the 9-yard mark conference – One or more team members and one or more coaches directly in front of the team box within 9 yards of the sideline;
- b. Between the 9-yard mark conference – One coach on the field to confer with no more than 11 players at his team's huddle between the 9-yard marks.

Authorized conference(s) to review misapplication of a rule must be made when? How do results affect number of time outs left?

(3-5-11) If request is made prior to the time the ball becomes live following the play to be reviewed. If the referee's original ruling prevails, the timeout remains charged to the team requesting the timeout for the conference. If the original ruling is changed, an official's timeout is applicable; the timeout will not be charged to the requesting team.

Play Clock, Ball Ready for Play and Delay (3-6)

When will the play clock be set at 25 seconds? 40 sec?

(3-6-1-a-1) Play clock will be 25 seconds and start on the ready-for-play signal:

- a. Prior to a try following a score.
- b. To start a period or overtime series.
- c. Following administration of an inadvertent whistle.
- d. Following a charged time out.
- e. Following an official's timeout as in 3-5-7 or 3-5-10, except for 3-5-7b
- f. Following the stoppage of the play clock by the referee for any reason.

(3-6-1-a-2) Play clock will be set to 40 seconds anytime else other than specified in 3-6-1-a-1 (above) and start when the ball is declared dead by a game official.

When is the ball actually ready for play? Discuss what must be done if the crew or chains are not ready when the ball is ready for play.

(3-6-1-b) The ball is ready for play:

- a. When the ball has been placed for a down and the referee marks the ball ready for play after giving the ready for play signal as in 3-6-1-a-1.
- b. Starting immediately after the ball has been ruled dead by a game official after a down, the ball has been placed on the ground by the game official, and the game official has stepped away to position as in 3-6-1-a-2.

Substitutions (3-7)

What constitutes being an illegal substitution?

Not complying with Rule 3-7 Articles 1-6. Specifically, to be legal, substitutes must adhere to these Articles:

1. Between downs any number of eligible substitutes may replace players. Upon meeting the criteria of 2-32-12, replaced players shall begin to leave the field within 3 seconds.
2. A player, replaced player, or substitute is required to leave the field at the side on which his team box is located and go directly to his team box.
3. During the same dead-ball interval, no substitute shall become a player and then withdraw and no player shall withdraw and re-enter as a substitute **unless a penalty is accepted, a dead ball foul occurs, there is a charged timeout, or the period ends.**
4. During a down a replaced player or substitute who attempts unsuccessfully to leave the field and who does not participate in or affect the play, constitutes an illegal substitution.
5. An entering substitute shall be on his team's side of the neutral zone when the ball is snapped or free kicked.
6. During a down, a replaced player or substitute who enters the field, but does not participate, constitutes illegal substitution.

Under what circumstances may a substitute become a player then withdraw during the same dead ball interval?

See **red text** in the previous question.

How the Ball is put in Play (4-1)

Discuss the ways the ball is put in play during any game.

(4-1-1) To start each half and to resume play after a field goal or after a try, the ball shall be put in play by a kickoff.

(4-1-2) A free kick shall also put the ball into play:

- a. After a safety.
- b. When a free kick down is replayed.
- c. When a free kick is chosen following a fair catch, and awarded fair catch, the replay of a down which follows a fair catch or an awarded fair catch.

(4-1-3) A snap shall, if elected, put the ball in play when a free kick is not specified.

Dead Ball and End of the Down (4-2)

Discuss all the ways a down ends or the ball becomes dead. Think of crew mechanics for each.

(4-2-2) The ball becomes dead and the down is ended:

- a. When a runner goes out of bounds, is held so his forward progress is stopped or allows any part of his person other than hand or foot to touch the ground (exceptions for place-kick holder).
- b. When a live ball goes out of bounds.
- c. When any forward pass (legal or illegal) is incomplete or simultaneously caught by opposing players.
- d. When any legal free kick or scrimmage kick:
 1. Which is not a scoring attempt or which is a grounded scoring attempt, breaks the plane of R's goal line.
 2. Which is a scoring attempt, while in flight touches a K player in R's end zone, or after

- breaking the plane of R's goal line has apparently failed.
- e. When any loose ball:
 1. Is simultaneously caught or recovered by opposing players.
 2. Is on the ground motionless and no players attempt to secure possession.
 3. Touches, or is touched by, anything inbounds other than a player, substitute, replaced player, a game official, the ground or authorized equipment. In this case the ball will be put in play in accordance with the procedure for an inadvertent whistle as in 4-2-3-b.
 - f. When the kickers catch or recover any free kick anywhere, and when the kickers catch or recover a scrimmage kick beyond the neutral zone and when the kickers are first (i.e., before any touching by the receivers) to touch a scrimmage kick after it has come to rest beyond the neutral zone and between the goal lines.
 - g. Following a valid or invalid fair catch signal given by any R player when a scrimmage kick or free kick is caught or recovered by any R player beyond, in, or behind the neutral zone.
 - h. When any score occurs.
 - i. During a try if B secures possession or as soon as it is apparent that a kick has failed to score.
 - j. When a game official sounds his/her whistle inadvertently.
 - k. When the helmet comes completely off the runner.
 - l. When a prosthetic limb comes completely off the runner.

Emphasize what a crew does when a helmet comes off a runner versus a non-ball carrier such as an offensive lineman.

There is actually ZERO wording in either the 2019 NFHS Rules Book or the 2019 GSHA 6-man Officials Manual. That being said, as soon as an official sees/realizes the runner's helmet has come off, he/she should sound their whistle to indicate the play is dead, the down is over. This is a safety issue, so react as quickly as possible. If someone's helmet comes off during normal play (no foul by opponent) and that someone is NOT the runner, play continues normally. Once the play becomes dead in the normal way, officials should stop the clock so the player can be replaced (required to sit out one play – unless the play was the last of a period or losing his helmet was directly attributed to a called foul). NOTE: It is a personal foul if anyone contacts the helmet-less player, runner or not. It is also illegal participation if the helmet-less player continues to participate, runner or not beyond the immediate action he is engage in; the whistle would be blown if the runner. A charged timeout cannot be used to keep the player in the game.

Inadvertent Whistles (4-2-3)

How does the crew handle an inadvertent whistle during a run, fumble, pass that is airborne, kick that is airborne?

- (4-2-3) An inadvertent whistle ends the down. Inadvertent whistles are administered as follows:
- a. The down shall be replayed if, during a down or during a down in which the penalty for a foul is declined, an inadvertent whistle is sounded while a legal forward pass or snap is in flight, or during a legal kick.
 - b. The team last in possession may choose to either put the ball in play where possession is lost or replay the down if, during a down or during a down in which the penalty for a foul is declined, and inadvertent whistle is sounded while the ball is loose following a backward pass, fumble, illegal forward pass, or illegal kick.
 - c. The team in possession may choose to either accept the results of the play at the dead-ball spot or

replay the down if, during a down or during a down in which the penalty for a foul is declined, an inadvertent whistle is sounded while the ball is in player possession.

- d. The penalty shall be administered as determined by the basic spot and takes precedence over inadvertent whistle administration if, during a down, a live-ball foul occurs prior to the inadvertent whistle and the penalty is accepted.

What event(s) cause an inadvertent whistle to be ignored?

See 4-2-3-d above.

What options are given to the team in possession regarding play after an inadvertent whistle?

See 4-2-3-c above.

Out of Bounds and Inbounds Spots (4-3)

How is the out of bounds spot determined on a fumble out of bounds, loose ball touching a person out of bounds?

(4-3-1) When a loose ball goes out of bounds, the out-of-bounds spot is fixed by the yard line where the foremost point of the ball crossed the sideline. When the ball becomes dead in the field of play because of touching a person who is out of bounds, the out-of-bounds spot is fixed by the yard line through the foremost point of the ball.

How is it determined when a ball carrier goes out of bounds?

(4-3-3) When a runner goes out of bounds, the nearest hash mark is fixed by the yard line through the foremost point of the ball at the time the runner crossed the plane of the sideline.

When is the ball placed at the nearest hash mark to resume play?

When a runner goes out of bounds (4-3-3), when a loose ball goes out of bounds (4-3-1), when the ball becomes dead in a side zone or is left there be penalty (4-3-5) or when designated by team A (4-3-6).

When does it return to the previous spot?

Previous spot when incomplete legal forward pass (4-3-4). Previous spot when replay due to inadvertent whistle (4-3-5-b).

When can Team A designate where the ball will be put in play between the hash marks?

(4-3-6) Before the ready-for-play, A may designate the spot from which the ball is put in play anywhere between the hash marks:

- a. For a try.
- b. For a kickoff.
- c. Following a safety.
- d. Following a fair catch.
- e. Following an awarded fair catch.
- f. Following a touchback.
- g. For the start of each series using an overtime procedure.

(4-3-7) Team may designate spot if the down is replayed for any reason after a-g in 4-3-6 or a dead ball

foul occurs.

Series of Downs (5-1)

In the event of incorrect number of down, when must this be corrected by the Referee?

(5-1-1-b) The referee shall correct the number of the next down prior to the ball becoming live after a new series of downs is awarded and prior to the declaration of the end of any period.

How do live ball, dead ball, non-player or unsportsmanlike fouls affect the rewarding of a new series?

(5-1-2) A new series of downs is awarded:

- a. After a first, second, or third down, only after considering the effect of any act during the down other than nonplayer or unsportsmanlike conduct fouls by A, and any dead-ball foul by B.
- b. After a fourth down only after considering the effect any act during the down, except a nonplayer or unsportsmanlike foul.

Discuss as a crew when a new series is awarded to the team in possession at the end of the down and how a change in possession during the down affects this. How does a foul before or after the change of possession affect this?

(5-1-3-d) When a scrimmage down ends with the ball in the field of play or out of bounds between the goal lines, a new series is awarded to: the team in possession at the end of the down, UNLESS the penalty is accepted for a non-post-scrimmage kick foul which occurred BEFORE the change of possession.

Particular emphasis in crew discussion on scrimmage kicks when R touches the ball beyond the expanded neutral zone, when K recovers a scrimmage kick in or behind the neutral zone.

(5-1-3-f) A new series is awarded to the team in possession at the end of the down, if R is the first to touch a scrimmage kick while it is beyond the expanded neutral zone, unless the penalty is accepted for a non-post-scrimmage kick foul which occurred before the kick ended or unless 6-2-7 (kick OOB) applies.

(5-1-4) Unless first touched by R beyond the neutral zone, if the kickers recover a scrimmage kick in or behind the neutral zone, the ball remains live and belongs to K and the down counts.

Down and Possession After a Penalty (5-2)

What down is it after a penalty is declined? After a double foul?

(5-2-1) When a penalty is declined, the number of the next down is the same as if the foul had not occurred. If a double foul occurs during a down, the number of the next down is the same as that of the down in which the foul occurred.

Discuss in depth possession and location of the next snap with a Post Scrimmage Kick Penalty.

Post scrimmage kick enforcement allows the receiving team to retain possession of the ball after they have forced the opponents to punt, even though the receiving team commits certain fouls before possession actually changes (2-16-2-h). A scrimmage kick is a loose ball play, and ordinarily the basic

spot for fouls during such a play is the previous spot. Under all-but-one enforcement, any foul that takes place while Team K is still in team possession of the ball, even though none of its players has possession, should be enforced from the previous spot.

Under post-scrimmage kick enforcement (10-4-3), however, this is not the case. All-but-one principle is still used, but it is applied as if Team R were already in Team possession. The basic spot is the PSK spot (usually the spot where the kick ends) and the spot of the foul must be compared to that spot as if Team R were returning the ball.

Line to Gain and Measurements (5-3)

When does the foremost point of the ball become the rear point with a new series?

(5-3-3) To start a new series of downs after:

- a. A change of team possession, which does not involve a fourth down incomplete pass, a safety or touchback, the foremost point of the ball at the time it became dead becomes the rear point when the direction of the offense is changed.
- b. A fourth down incomplete forward pass, the ball is placed at the previous spot so the rear point becomes the foremost point.