



GTOA Monthly Marvel

July 2008

Rules Meetings

They are every Monday evening during July and August. There will be a total of eight meetings with a minimum of four required to meet GTOA standards.

Enrollment

Make sure that you have enrolled not only with GTOA but also with the OSSAA. Links to enrollment forms can be found at the GTOA Website: tulsaofficials.com

Conditioning

Warm weather (actually HOT!!) has hit Oklahoma and we should all be making final adjustments to our physical activities to be in the best shape that we can be in for the upcoming season. We owe that much to the coaches and athletes. Remember to drink plenty of liquids and listen to your body for signs and symptoms of problems with the heat.

Case Studies

Case 1

Flanker A1 is detected with a chin strap hanging down: (a) while going downfield in his pass pattern; or (b) after being blocked by B1 downfield; or (c) after catching a pass and being hit by B1, he is continuing downfield.

Ruling 1

No foul in (a), (b) and (c) unless the covering official observes A1 unsnapping the strap which would then be enforced from the succeeding spot. COMMENT: Officials must use good judgment when ruling on failure to properly wear required equipment during the down. Whenever a player is involved in contact during the down, it is possible for mouth protectors, chin straps, shoes, helmets, etc., to come loose or be displaced. In such cases, it is not a foul.

Case 2

During a fourth-down scrimmage kick by K1 from K's 40, R1 is first to touch the kick beyond the neutral zone where he muffs it at R's 30-yard line. The kick is recovered by R2 at R's 10-yard line. Following the muff by R1, while the ball is loose, there is holding by K2.

Ruling 2

If the penalty is accepted by R, the down would be replayed from K's 30-yard line. If the penalty is declined, R will put the ball in play first and 10 from its 10-yard line, the spot of recovery.

Case 3

Several A Substitutes enter the field between downs and go to the team's huddle, but one replaced player does not leave immediately and is not detected. However, when they break the huddle the replaced player runs toward his sideline and leaves the field just before the ball is snapped.

Ruling 3

An illegal participation foul is the official judges that A was using a replaced player or substitute in a substitution or pretended substitution to deceive the opponents. If not, it is illegal substitution. COMMENT: It is becoming prevalent to see more than 11 players/replaced players in a team's huddle or in the defensive formation between downs. The replaced player is to leave the field immediately and in such a manner that it does not confuse or deceive the opponents.



“Success usually comes to those who are too busy to be looking for it.” - Henry David Thoreau

**“Courage is being scared to death—but saddling up anyway.”
- John Wayne**

“Whatever you are, be a good one.” - Abraham Lincoln

HOLDING PHILOSOPHIES

CCA Coordinator's Meeting – Final Version 2008 Season

The information below is being used on the college level in addition to the rules book. Coordinators from many of the major conferences have signed off on a number of “philosophies” that are being presented to the officiating circles. Most of this is an adaptation of NFL rules and philosophies of

officiating that has trickled down to the college level. It can be expected to make its way into high school officiating very quickly. It is only presented here for consideration and discussion.

Offensive Holding

1. Takedowns at the POA, those in the open field, within the tackle box, and affecting the result of the play create special focus and should be called in these situations.
2. If there is a potential offensive holding but the action occurs clearly away from the point of attack and has no (or could have no) effect on the play, offensive holding should not be called.
3. Holding can be called even if the quarterback is subsequently sacked as it may be the other half of an offset foul.
4. Rarely should you have a hold on a double team block unless there is a takedown or the defender breaks the double team and is pulled back.

Defensive Holding

1. If there is a potential for defensive holding but the action occurs clearly away from the point of attack and has no (or could have no) effect on the play, defensive holding should not be called.
Example: A defensive back on the opposite side of the field holding a wide receiver on a designed run play to the other side.
2. A grab of the receiver's jersey that restricts the receiver and takes away his feet should be defensive holding if other criteria are met, and could also be DPI.

5 types of Holding

1. Grab and Restrict
2. Jerk and Restrict
3. Hook and Restrict
4. Tackle
5. Take Down