

Interactive Presentation of Rule 7

Jay Moniz – Presenter
Member ANEFO since 1983
Member EAIFO since 1993
Member of NASO since 1975

Contact Info:
E-mail Monizj@polaroid.com
Monizj@yahoo.com
Monizj@mediaone.net
Phone 978 851-8455

SNAPPING AND PASSING THE BALL

THE SCRIMMAGE

The ball shall be put in play by _____ unless the rules provide for a _____.

The legal snap shall occur on or between the _____.

OFFENSIVE TEAM REQUIREMENTS

After the ball is ready and before the snap:

The snapper, after assuming his position and touching or simulated touching the ball, has two can'ts or don'ts. What are they?

1. _____
2. _____

The snapper may _____

All incoming substitutes and players of Team A from the previous down shall be between the _____ after the _____ and before the next snap. Is this true for all occurrences of timeouts and end of a period? _____

We know that the offensive team cannot be in the neutral zone after the snapper touches or simulates touching the ball. What about an incoming substitute that comes from his sideline & runs behind the defensive formation, then lines up on his side of the line of scrimmage as the end. Legal or illegal? _____.

No offensive player shall contact an opponent or make a false start, which includes:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

When the snap starts:

The offensive team shall have _____ men on the _____ with not less than _____ whose numbers are between ___ to __. The remaining players shall be _____ or legally positioned ___ back.

Exceptions are:

1. _____
2. _____

The players on each side of the snapper may _____, but other linemen _____.

All players must be _____, and the snapper may _____ on the _____. The snapper may not be _____ and his feet must remain stationary.

One player may be in motion, but not in motion _____.

Shifts and False Starts

All players of the offensive team must _____ for _____ before the ball is snapped.

Examples:

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation, but one player is not set as the ball is snapped. Is this a foul? _____

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation, and all players are set for one full second, a wingback goes in motion, then the ball is snapped. Is this a foul? _____

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation, but as the linemen are dropping down to their set position one player goes in motion, then the ball is snapped. Is this a foul? _____

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation and are set for one second. A team a player shifts to his correct position after the coach screams at him. Before one second elapses another team A players goes in motion. The ball is snapped after two counts. Is this a foul? _____

DEFENSIVE TEAM REQUIREMENTS

After the ball is ready and before the snap:

No player may _____, nor may he _____ an _____

No player may enter the neutral zone to cause an offensive linemen to react immediately. How is this defined?

No player shall use _____ or _____ that disconcert opponents nor may they _____ the cadence of offensive starting signals.

Players aligned in a stationary position within one yard of the LOS shall not make non-football movements in an obvious attempt to cause the offense to false start.

When the ball is snapped:

No player shall be _____ and all players must be _____.

HANDING THE BALL FORWARD

Handing the forward is _____ with the following exceptions:

- 1. A team A player who is _____ the LOS may hand the ball forward to a _____ teammate who is behind the line.
- 2. A team A player who is behind the LOS may hand the ball forward to a teammate who was on the LOS provided he meet two requirements. What are they?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

PLANNED LOOSE BALL – NONE

BACKWARD PASS & FUMBLE

DURING LIVE BALL

A runner may hand or pass the ball backward at anytime except _____.

CAUGHT OR RECOVERED

May be caught or recovered by any inbounds player.

There are two exceptions. What are they? Who is restricted?

Simultaneous possession of a fumble (caught or recovered) by opposing players makes the ball ____ and possession goes to the team _____. (Remember the exceptions to this as well).

AFTER THE BALL IS SNAPPED

Can an offensive linemen receive a hand-to-hand snap? _____

OUT OF BOUNDS

Play 1

It is 2nd down and four at the A15. They run an option play wide to the right. A17 is at the A30 when he tosses a backward pass to A22 who muffs the pass and it goes out of bounds at the A5. Ruling?

Play 2

Same as above but the ball goes thru A’s endzone. Ruling?

Play 3

Same play as Play 1 except that A17 does not pitch the ball but runs to the A18 where he is hit and fumbles the ball and it rolls out of bounds at the A22. Ruling?

Play 4

Same play as Play 1 except that A17 does not pitch the ball but runs to the A18 where he is hit and fumbles the ball and it rolls out of bounds at the A16. Ruling?

AT REST

FORWARD PASSES

LEGAL FORWARD PASS

There can only be ___ forward pass per down and it must be thrown ___ or _____ the _____.

ILLEGAL FORWARD PASS

If the runner throws a forward pass from beyond the neutral zone Legal? ___

If the runner runs beyond the neutral zone and then throws a forward pass from behind the neutral zone. Legal? ___

Can Team B ever throw a forward pass? _____

Can Team A throw a forward pass after a change of possession? ___

Can Team A throw a 2nd forward pass? ___

Can the passer from Team A, throw a forward pass to save time or yardage where there is no Team A player. _____

If the passer is at least 5 yards toward a sideline from where the ball was snapped and the ball goes beyond the neutral zone, is this legal to save loss of yardage? _____

Can the passer of Team A intentionally ground the ball to conserve time immediately after the snap? _____

The penalty for an illegal forward pass is _____.

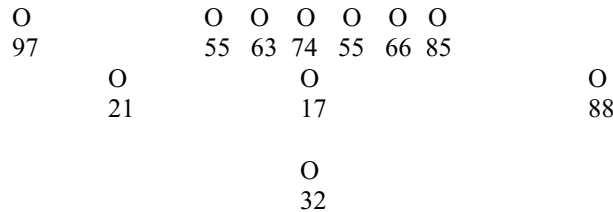
The penalty for an illegal forward pass to save loss of yardage is _____.

ELIGIBILITY TO TOUCH LEGAL PASS

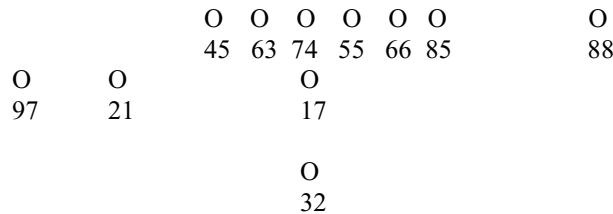
All team B players are eligible.

Who are the team A players that are eligible in the following formations: (Fill in the circles)

Formation 1



Formation 2



ELIGIBILITY LOST BY GOING OUT OF BOUNDS

No eligible offensive player may touch a legal forward pass in the field of play or end zone or while _____ until it has been _____ by an _____. Penalty? _____

Do you know the exception?

ELIGIBILITY REGAINED

When a team __ player or __ _____ touches a forward pass, all players become eligible.

COMPLETED PASS

A pass is complete when:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

INCOMPLETE PASS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

ILLEGAL CONTACT AND PASS INTERFERENCE

In general for both A & B to have pass interference - The musts:

- Be Contact.
- Pass catchable. (Don't forget when in doubt...)
- Legal forward pass

Offensive Pass Interference:

- Team A players must avoid Team B players (pick or brush block)
- No contact with Team B players beyond 3 yards from the line of scrimmage.
- Pass catchable in the area.

Defensive Pass Interference:

- Obvious intent to impede an opponent.
- Denying the opportunity of the offensive player of receiving a catchable forward pass.
- Must occur on an eligible player.

What is not pass interference:

- Tangling of feet.
- Both Team A & Team B are making bona fide attempt to reach the ball .
- The ball has been touch by any inbounds player or an official.

What are the penalty enforcements for:

Offensive Pass Interference

1. _____

Defensive Pass Interference:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Remember DPI is the only exception to the half-the-distance enforcement procedure.

CONTACT INTERFERENCE

Can there be pass interference behind the neutral zone? _____

Can an opposing players interfere after the ball has been touched? _____

Can a defensive player contact an opponent if the receiver is not in an area to catch the pass? _____

Can a defensive player run into or tackle an opponent when the pass is obviously over or underthrown? _____

INELIGIBLES DOWNFIELD

Ineligibles shall be behind or not have been beyond the line of scrimmage until a _____

_____.

What are the exceptions:

1. _____

2. _____

ILLEGAL TOUCHING

No original ineligible shall _____ touch a legal forward pass until it has touched an _____ or _____.

Interactive Presentation of Rule 7

Jay Moniz – Presenter
Member ANEFO since 1983
Member EAIFO since 1993
Member of NASO since 1975

Contact Info:
E-mail Monizj@polaroid.com
Monizj@yahoo.com
Monizj@mediaone.net
Phone 978 851-8455

SNAPPING AND PASSING THE BALL

THE SCRIMMAGE

The ball shall be put in play by [legal snap](#) unless the rules provide for a [legal free kick](#).

The legal snap shall occur on or between the [inbounds lines](#).

OFFENSIVE TEAM REQUIREMENTS

After the ball is ready and before the snap:

The snapper, after assuming his position and touching or simulated touching the ball, has two can'ts or don'ts. What are they?

1. [After assuming touching or simulating touching the ball, may not move to a different position.](#)
2. [May not lift or move the ball into the neutral zone or simulate the start of play.](#)

The snapper may [take his hands off the ball if it does not simulate the start of play](#).

All incoming substitutes and players of Team A from the previous down shall be between the [nine yard marks](#) after the [ready for play](#) and before the next snap. Is this true for all occurrences of timeouts and end of a period? [Yes](#)

We know that the offensive team cannot be in the neutral zone after the snapper touches or simulates touching the ball. What about an incoming substitute that comes from his sideline & runs behind the defensive formation, then lines up on his side of the line of scrimmage as the end. Legal or illegal? [Legal](#).

No offensive player shall contact an opponent or make a false start, which includes:

- a. [Feigning a charge.](#)
- b. [A shift or movement that simulates the start of play. This include the snapper....moves to a different position.](#)
- c. [A linemen and the player on the end of the line after placing his hands on or near the ground \(below the knee\) moving his hands or making any quick movement. This includes linemen wearing number 50 through 79. Exception: Team A player being threatened by Team B player.](#)
- d. [The player in "no mans land" is also restricted.](#)

When the snap starts:

The offensive team shall have [seven](#) men on the [line of scrimmage](#) with not less than [five](#) whose numbers are between [50](#) to [79](#). The remaining players shall be [on their line of scrimmage](#) or legally positioned [as a](#) back.

Exceptions are:

1. [Rule 1.4.2.b. \(Mandatory numbering rule – Scrimmage kicks from the appropriate formation\).](#)
2. [Player that receives the hand-to-hand snap.](#)

The players on each side of the snapper may [lock legs](#), but other linemen [cannot](#). All players must be [inbounds](#), and the snapper may [encroach](#) on the [neutral zone](#). The snapper may not be [beyond the neutral zone](#) and his feet must remain stationary. One player may be in motion, but not in motion [towards his opponent's goal line](#).

Shifts and False Starts

All players of the offensive team must [stop](#) for [one full second](#) before the ball is snapped.

Examples:

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation, but one player is not set as the ball is snapped. Is this a foul? [Yes](#)

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation, and all players are set for one full second, a wingback goes in motion, then the ball is snapped. Is this a foul? [No](#)

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation, but as the linemen are dropping down to their set position one player goes in motion, then the ball is snapped. Is this a foul? [Yes](#)

The offensive team breaks the huddle. They go into their legal formation and are set for one second. A team A player shifts to his correct position after the coach screams at him. Before one second elapses another team A players goes in motion. The ball is snapped after two counts. Is this a foul? [No \(FI 34\)](#)

DEFENSIVE TEAM REQUIREMENTS

After the ball is ready and before the snap:

No player may [touch the ball](#), nor may he [contact](#) an [opponent](#).

No player may enter the neutral zone to cause an offensive linemen to react immediately. How is this defined? [Depending on the alignment of the defensive player, he may threaten up to 3 offensive players \(lined head up\) or two offensive players \(in the gap\).](#)

No player shall use [words](#) or [signals](#) that disconcert opponents nor may they [simulate](#) the cadence of offensive starting signals.

Players aligned in a stationary position within one yard of the LOS shall not make non-football movements in an obvious attempt to cause the offense to false start.

When the ball is snapped:

No player shall be [in the neutral zone](#) and all players must be [inbounds](#).

HANDING THE BALL FORWARD

Handing the forward is illegal with the following exceptions:

1. A team A player who is behind the LOS may hand the ball forward to a backfield teammate who is behind the line.
2. A team A player who is behind the LOS may hand the ball forward to a teammate who was on the LOS provided he meet two requirements. What are they?
 - a. Must leave his line position and face his own endline.
 - b. Must be two yards behind the line of scrimmage when he receives the ball.

PLANNED LOOSE BALL – NONE

BACKWARD PASS & FUMBLE

DURING LIVE BALL

A runner may hand or pass the ball backward at anytime except to throw the ball out of bounds to conserve time.

CAUGHT OR RECOVERED

May be caught or recovered by any inbounds player.

There are two exceptions. What are they? Who is restricted? During try downs and on fourth down, only the fumbler can catch or recover his own fumble and advance. (If any other offensive player catches or recovers a fumble, the down is over. The ball is returned to the spot of the fumble.

Simultaneous possession of a fumble (caught or recovered) by opposing players makes the ball dead and possession goes to the team last in possession. (Remember the exceptions to this as well).

AFTER THE BALL IS SNAPPED

Can an offensive linemen receive a hand-to-hand snap? No

OUT OF BOUNDS

Play 1

It is 2nd down and four at the A15. They run an option play wide to the right. A17 is at the A30 when he tosses a backward pass to A22 who muffs the pass and it goes out of bounds at the A5. Ruling? A 3rd down and 14 from A5.

Play 2

Same as above but the ball goes thru A's endzone. Ruling? Safety

Play 3

Same play as Play 1 except that A17 does not pitch the ball but runs to the A18 where he is hit and fumbles the ball and it rolls out of bounds at the A22. Ruling? A 3rd and one from A18. (Start clock on ready).

Play 4

Same play as Play 1 except that A17 does not pitch the ball but runs to the A18 where he is hit and fumbles the ball and it rolls out of bounds at the A16. Ruling? [A 3rd and three from A16. \(Start clock on ready\).](#)

AT REST

FORWARD PASSES

LEGAL FORWARD PASS

There can only be [one](#) forward pass per down and it must be thrown [in](#) or [behind](#) the [neutral zone](#).

ILLEGAL FORWARD PASS

If the runner throws a forward pass from beyond the neutral zone Legal? [No](#)

If the runner runs beyond the neutral zone and then throws a forward pass from behind the neutral zone. Legal? [No](#)

Can Team B ever throw a forward pass? [No](#)

Can Team A throw a forward pass after a change of possession? [No](#)

Can Team A throw a 2nd forward pass? [No](#)

Can the passer from Team A, throw a forward pass to save time or yardage where there is no Team A player. [No](#)

If the passer is at least 5 yards toward a sideline from where the ball was snapped and the ball goes beyond the neutral zone, is this legal to save loss of yardage? [Yes](#)

Can the passer of Team A intentionally ground the ball to conserve time immediately after the snap? [Yes](#)

The penalty for an illegal forward pass is [5 yards from the spot of the foul and loss of down](#).

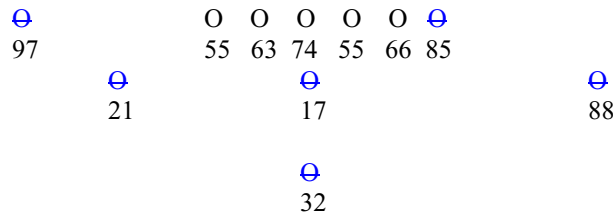
The penalty for an illegal forward pass to save loss of yardage is [loss of down at the spot of the foul](#).

ELIGIBILITY TO TOUCH LEGAL PASS

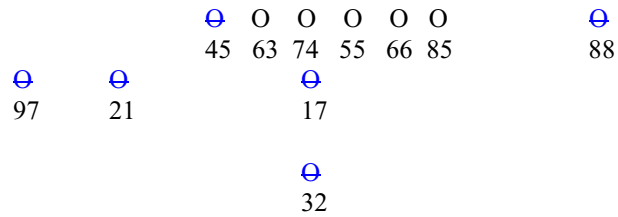
All team B players are eligible.

Who are the team A players that are eligible in the following formations: (Fill in the circles)

Formation 1



Formation 2



ELIGIBILITY LOST BY GOING OUT OF BOUNDS

No eligible offensive player may touch a legal forward pass in the field of play or end zone or while [airborne](#) until it has been [touched](#) by an [opponent](#). Penalty? [Loss of down at the previous spot](#).

Do you know the exception? [Player being blocked out of bounds and immediately returns inbounds](#).

ELIGIBILITY REGAINED

When a team [B](#) player or [an official](#) touches a forward pass, all players become eligible.

COMPLETED PASS

A pass is complete when:

1. [Caught by a player of the passing team who is inbounds and](#)
2. [the ball continues in play unless caught in the opponent's end zone or](#)
3. [has been caught by opposing players simultaneously.](#)
4. [A pass caught simultaneously by opposing players makes the ball dead and possession goes to the passing team.](#)

INCOMPLETE PASS

1. [When the ball touches the ground or is out of bounds by rule.](#)
2. [When a player leaves his feet and first lands outside or on a boundary line \(unless progress has been stopped in the field of play\).](#)

ILLEGAL CONTACT AND PASS INTERFERENCE

In general for both A & B to have pass interference - The musts:

- Be Contact.
- Pass catchable. (Don't forget when in doubt...)
- Legal forward pass

Offensive Pass Interference:

- Team A players must avoid Team B players (pick or brush block)
- No contact with Team B players beyond 3 yards from the line of scrimmage.
- Pass catchable in the area.

Defensive Pass Interference:

- Obvious intent to impede an opponent.
- Denying the opportunity of the offensive player of receiving a catchable forward pass.
- Must occur on an eligible player.

What is not pass interference:

- Tangling of feet.
- Both Team A & Team B are making bona fide attempt to reach the ball .
- The ball has been touch by any inbounds player or an official.

What are the penalty enforcements for:

Offensive Pass Interference

1. [15 yards from the previous spot.](#)

Defensive Pass Interference:

1. [If the foul occurs less than 15 yards from the previous spot; spot foul & 1st down.](#)
2. [If the foul occurs greater than 15 yards from the previous spot; 15 yards from the previous spot & 1st down.](#)
3. [If the ball snapped between the 17 yardline and the 2 yardline and the fouls is beyond the 2 yardline; spot the ball at the 2 yardline & 1st down.](#)
4. [If the previous spot was on or inside the 2 yard line; use half the distance enforcement and 1st down.](#)

Remember DPI is the only exception to the half-the-distance enforcement procedure.

CONTACT INTERFERENCE

Can there be pass interference behind the neutral zone? [No](#)

Can an opposing players interfere after the ball has been touched? [Yes](#)

Can a defensive player contact an opponent if the receiver is not in an area to catch the pass? [Yes](#)

Can a defensive player run into or tackle an opponent when the pass is obviously over or underthrown? [No](#)

INELIGIBLES DOWNFIELD

Ineligibles shall be behind or not have been beyond the line of scrimmage until a [legal forward pass crosses the neutral zone.](#)

What are the exceptions:

1. [A team A player contacts an opponent and continues his contact no more than 3 yard from the line of scrimmage.](#)
2. [If a team A player loses contact with the opponent his must remain stationary until the pass is thrown.](#)

ILLEGAL TOUCHING

No original ineligible shall [while inbounds](#) touch a legal forward pass until it has touched an [opponent](#) or [an official](#).