

Consistency Across The Province

Rules Interpretation
And Application



Your Logo

OUAFOA Executive

- Murray Drinkwater-President 32 –15 CIS
- Kevin Horton–Vice President 27 years–22 CIS
- Kevin Mickleboro–Secretary/Treasurer 30–22 CIS
- Marc Cobb–Director 14–8 CIS
- Ken Green–Referee–in–Chief 58–18 CIAU–24 RIC

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OUA Panel

- Currently 45 panel members
- Ottawa-Windsor
- Work as much football as you can (OVFL, OFC, NFC) and develop rule and mechanics knowledge
- Make your interest known to Ken Green
- Unfortunately travel does come into play

Your Logo

Inconsistencies

- Defenseless Player
- Roughing the Passer
- Catch vs No Catch
- OC vs UR and Disqualifications
- Helmet Violations
- Injury Carry Over
- Taking of a Knee

Your Logo

DEFENSELESS PLAYER

- New rules in 2014 created a special focus on the defenseless player and keeping the head out of the tackle or block
- The rule was no different than what we should have been calling – just placed further emphasis
- Two part rule – Part One deals with situations and Part Two Deals with the prohibited contact

DEFENSELESS PLAYER CONTINUED

- The key to the rule is knowing the situations which are basically when a player is not playing or is not in a position to protect himself and knowing the prohibited contact
- PROHIBITED CONTACT?
- (a) Forcibly hitting the player in the neck or head area with anything
- (b) Forcibly using the head as the primary and initial point of contact
- (c) Launching and using the helmet to initiate forcible contact with any part of the opponent
- Questions?

HEAD LEADING BLOCK

- There are so many situations that come into play
- Studying the sections of the case book – pages 31-32
- Section 7-3-8-8 Comment: Must see whole play to judge correctly the cause/intent of the contact by the helmet and was the helmet the primary point of force?

HEAD LEADING BLOCK CONTINUED

- Two questions need to be asked:
- (1) Was it the blocker who led with the helmet?
- (2) Was the helmet used as the primary point of force against the opponent?
- If YES to both – the block is illegal
- If NO to either – the block is legal
- Same principle applies to tackling
- Questions?

ROUGHING THE PASSER

- Any forcible contact delivered to the passer's head or neck, or at or below the knees, whether the defender's path to the passer was unrestricted or if they are coming off a blocker, is a foul regardless of whether the defender touches the football or not. We use the general term that he can be hit legally in the "strike zone" used for hitters in baseball.
- A potential passer on the run in any direction, inside or outside the pocket, does not have low hit protection.
- Throwing on the run is not considered the act of passing for the purposes of low hit protection.

ROUGHING THE PASSER CONTINUED

- Once the ball is released, defensive players must avoid all unnecessary contact with the passer.
- There is no “one step” rule. All Referees yell “Gone” once the passer has released the ball to assist in protection.
- If a defender contacts the passer with his helmet as the initial or primary point of contact, he will be penalized, regardless of where on the passer`s body the contact is made.

ROUGHING THE PASSER CONTINUED

- If the defender keeps his head up, and contacts the passer in the strike zone with his face mask as the initial or primary point of contact, it is not a foul.
- If a passer ducks into or jumps up into what would be an otherwise legal hit, it is not a foul.
- If the referee has doubt as to initial or primary point of contact, timing of contact, or severity of contact he should rule in favour of the passer.
- When the quarterback slides feet first, all unnecessary contact must be avoided. The slide must be done in a timely manner to allow the defence to avoid such contact.

ROUGHING THE PASSER CONTINUED

- For a foul to be called when the QB is contacted above the shoulders, the defender must come in contact with the passer in a forcible manner. Slight and incidental contact by a player's hand or arm to the QB's helmet or neck area when attempting to block a pass shall not be a foul.
- Any official who observes the entire action shall call Roughing the Passer.
- Questions?

CATCH VS NO CATCH

- Rule 6-4-6 sets out the provisions of a completed forward pass – Two areas misapplied:
- (1) Sideline and (2) Control
- Sideline: When an eligible receiver catches a pass while off the ground, inbounds, but is tackled or contacted by an opponent so that he lands out of bounds, the pass shall be ruled complete at the furthest point of advance

CATCH VS NO CATCH CONTINUED

- Control: A forward pass shall not be ruled as “completed” until the player, after catching the ball, maintains complete and continuous control of the ball throughout the process of contacting the ground, whether in the field of play, end zone or out-of-bounds.
- Questions?

Your Logo

O.C. VS U.R.

- O.C. is verbal
- U.R. is physical
- O.C. must hear full context of and judge where the comment was directed.
- O.C. disqualifications include but not limited to: racial slurs or negative comments regarding one's background, culture, sexual orientation

O.C. VS U.R. CONTINUED

- Rough Play disqualifications: Must be deliberate with an intent to injure
- Questions?

Your Logo

TAKING OF A KNEE

- Common practice to prevent injury and end half/game
- Not all associations agree
- OFOA philosophy was presented in Philosophies of Officiating Document
- If Team A intends to take a knee communicate to Team B
- Once a clean snap, blow play dead
- All officials need to come in tight
- Questions?

HELMET VIOLATIONS

- If a helmet comes off, not the result of a foul , the player is to be sent off for three plays.
- A timeout does not interrupt the situation of staying off for three complete plays.
- Questions?

PLAYER INJURY NEAR THE HALF

- If a player is attended to by the trainer/medical staff on the field of play with less than 3 plays remaining in the half, the player must sit out the requisite number of plays in the second half.
- Questions?

ANY QUESTIONS
ABOUT
ANYTHING?



Your Logo