

Most Missed Questions from the Rule 2 Quiz:

#19 - K, 4/5, R-30. K5 punts the ball, which is muffed by R22 at the R-5. R22 bats the ball at the R-4 into his end zone to prevent K80 from recovering the ball. (2-2, 9-7-2)

1. (9, 5.59%) Illegal batting. K, 1/10, R-15
2. (117, 72.67%) Illegal batting. R, 1/10, R-2
3. (25, 15.53%) Illegal batting. Safety
4. (3, 1.86%) First touching. R, 1/10, R-4
5. (7, 4.35%) Touchback. R, 1/10, R-20

Matt: The easy part of this question is that we clearly have illegal batting (2-2). The real question is how it is enforced and where from. The main thing to note is that the bat on the ball is NOT a new force (2-13-3) so the result of the play is a kicked ball going into the end zone. This results in a touchback and the ball is brought out to the 20. However, you have a foul by R (9-7-2) that is behind the basic spot of the 20 (10-4-6). This is enforced under the all-but-1 principle (10-6) as a spot foul. Half the distance to the goal and 1/10 for R.

Tim: All true. A bat would be a new force had the ball been grounded 2-13-1.

A, 2/5, A-28. A26 is in motion at the snap behind the guard within the free blocking zone and blocks B87 below the waist within the free blocking zone at the A-28. A11 runs to the A-35. (2-17-2, 2.17.2A)

1. (8, 4.94%) A, 2/15, A-18
2. (20, 12.35%) A, 1/10, A-35
3. (124, 76.54%) A, 2/19, A-14
4. (10, 6.17%) A, 2/20, A-13

Matt: The main part here is to know that a player may only block below the waist when all players involved in said blocking are in the zone at the snap *and on the line of scrimmage at the snap* (2-17-2). Though A26 is in the zone at the snap, he's not on the line at the snap, so his block below the waist is illegal. The foul is behind the end of the run and is enforced as a spot foul under the all-but-one principle (10-6). Half the distance to the goal and replay 2nd down for A.

Tim: [Video on All-But-One Principle](#), found by Glenn Waggoner.

#22 - A, 1/10, A-33. At the snap, A67 blocks down on B62 below the waist and from behind at the A-34 in the free blocking zone. A44 runs to the A-40. (2-5-1, 2-17-3)

1. (7, 4.35%) Block in the back. A, 1/20, A-23
2. (29, 18.01%) Legal because it is in the free blocking zone. A, 2/3, A-40
3. (125, 77.64%) Clipping. A, 1/25, A-18

Matt: Because the block is below the waist and from behind, it meets the definition of clipping (2-5-1). Prior to last year it was permissible to clip in the free blocking zone, but that ability was removed prior to the start of last year. It is no longer permissible to clip anywhere. There is an error in the question, as the enforcement spot should be the spot of the foul because the play was a run (10-3-2). The foul is behind the end of the run and is enforced as a spot foul under the all-but-one principle (10-6). 15 yards from the spot of the foul and replay 1st down.

Tim: They are probably considering the block to have occurred during the backward pass (snap), which would make the basic spot the previous spot. With the foul occurring beyond the basic spot, if this were the case, it would be enforced from the basic spot making the highlighted answer correct.

#24 - K, 4/12, K-25. K52 punts the ball from the K-12. R44, thinking his team has only 10 players, enters the field at the K-43 as the 12th player and legally blocks K87 at the K-42. R21 catches the kick at the R-45 and returns it to the K-40 where he is tackled. (2-30, 9-6)

1. (28, 17.39%) Illegal participation. K, 1/10, K-40
2. (126, 78.26%) Illegal participation, R, 1/10, R-30
3. (7, 4.35%) Illegal substitution, R, 1/10, R-43

Matt: R44 runs on to the field after the play has started and actually blocks someone. This is illegal participation (2-30, 9-6-4-a) as he did actually “participate” in the play (as opposed to illegal substitution). This foul fits all of the criteria for a Post Scrimmage Kick foul (2-16-2h) so it is enforced from where the kick ended (10-4-3). 15 yards from the R-45. 1/10 for R from the R 30.

Tim: If it occurred before the kick were in the air, not PSK.

#20 - During the pregame conference, the head coach verifies that all his players are legally equipped. In the first quarter, B44 is discovered without hip pads. (1-5-5)

1. (3, 1.86%) Charge the head coach with unsportsmanlike conduct
2. (22, 13.66%) Both: a and c
3. (128, 79.50%) Officials timeout. B44 must leave the game for at least one down unless halftime or an overtime intermission occurs
4. (2, 1.24%) Charge B with a timeout and have B44 go to the sideline to get his hip pads

5. (6, 3.73%) Both: a and b

Matt: There are some liberties taken with this ruling, but the justification for just calling the timeout and removing the player (which is correct under 1-5-5) is due to being noticed prior to a play. This is also good practice. I mean, honestly, how often do we want to actually give the coach a UNS for this? Yes, there is a way to support that (the person is a “player” so you have justification for doing so), but that should be avoided at all cost.

Tim: Look at **Rule 1-5-5**, it lays it out pretty clearly.

#12 - A, 1/10, A-38. A14 is standing behind the snapper. As A14 places his hands under the snapper, A-23 goes in motion. A14 hands the ball to A32 who runs to the A-44. (2-38, 2.39)

1. (130, 79.75%) Live ball foul, illegal shift. A, 1/15, A-33

2. (28, 17.18%) Legal play. A, 2/4, A-44

3. (5, 3.07%) Dead ball foul, illegal shift. A, 1/15, A-33

Matt: A14 and A23 are both moving at the same time prior to the snap in this play. While A14 may stop moving to receive the snap, A23 must come to a complete stop for 1 second for this to not be an illegal shift. As he A23 did not stop, this is an Illegal shift, which is a live ball foul (2-39, 7-2-6).

Tim: Rule 7-2-ART. 6 . . . After a huddle or shift, all players of A shall come to an **absolute stop** and shall remain stationary simultaneously without movement of hands, feet, head or body for at least one second before the snap.”