## **DEFENSIVE PASS INTERFERENCE**

### **CRITERIA**

Restriction for the Defense - starts when the ball is thrown

- 1) Must Be a legal forward pass
- 2) Must be to an eligible receiver
- 3) Must have crossed the line of scrimmage
- 4) Must be untouched
- 5) Must be catchable
- 6) Must have contact (except face guarding)

NOTE: All contact situations should be ruled on the basis of advantage/disadvantage - contact in itself is not necessarily a foul

### **CLASSIFICATION OF FOULS**

## 1) DEFENDER NOT PLAYING THE BALL

- a) If the defender is playing the man not the ball- and there is contact it's a foul
- b) If the defender turns his head to find the ball- prior to contact it is not a foul unless there is a push off causing separation
- c) If the defender makes contact then turns his head to look for the ball- it's a foul

## 2) PLAYING THROUGH THE BACK

- a) Contact with the offensive players body prior to touching the ball- is a foul
- b) Watch the receivers head and shoulders if they come forward prior to the ball being touched by the defender it's a foul
- c) If the ball is touched prior to contact it is not a foul

## 3) DEFENDER GRABS ARM

a) Very subtle - but if you allow - has a direct effect on whether a pass can be caught. Back Judges - this is often done where it is only visible from the middle of the field

#### 4) ARMBAR

a) Falls under the intent to impede

### 5) HOOKAND TURN

a) Arm is used to give the defender leverage around the receiver

## 6) CUTTING OFF

a) Cutting off or riding the receiver out of the path to the ball by making contact with him without playing the ball.

# **OFFENSIVE PASS INTERFERENCE**

### **DEFINITION**

Restrictions for the offense - start at the snap

- 1) Must a legal untouched forward pass
- 2) Pass must cross the line of scrimmage
- 3) Must have contact

NOTE: All contact situations should be ruled on the basis of advantage/disadvantage - contact in itself is not necessarily a foul

### **CLASSIFICATION OF FOUL**

### 1) PICK

- a) Usually occurs where there is a double set of receivers first receiver to leave the line of scrimmage will pick for the second receiver
- b) Must determine that the action is a deliberate attempt to pick
- c) Must have contact

## 2) BLOCK AND GO

- a) Must first determine who initiated the contact (offense or defense)
- b) If contact initiated by defense receiver cannot push though the defender to gain an advantage
- c) Receiver must avoid contact defender can make legal contact until the ball is in the air

## 3) PUSH OFF WITH SEPARATION

- a) Done prior to the ball arriving
- b) Action needs to provide a clear separation hands on a body does not constitute a push off more must happen