

**General Meeting Minutes
August 21st 2018**

1. President

- Introduced two new members Scott Lane and Sean Taylor
- Notified membership that Billy Soland is officially the new Member-at-Large

2. Treasurer

Account Balances:

Operations: \$304.66

Payroll: \$651.26

Savings: \$4,487.80

Total = \$5,443.72

- Reminder we use AribterPay to pay officials. You need to sign up ASAP. If you want a paper check you will need to speak with Aaron.
- Hudl and Aribter were just paid

3. Commissioner

- Set blocks for the next two months of Friday of nights please
- JV/Freshman games will be played Mondays
- Toledo Moved Jamboree to Taft causing some people to get moved
- Please take the test it is now open so if you don't pass you can see which ones you missed and retake it
- Central Linn training on August 25th is mandatory for officials year 1-4
- Cliff was approved to work by the membership

4. Training

- Remember we have a website www.mwfoa.com and the training portal for videos and weekly updates
- Attached are the NFHS rule changes and explanations

- **Videos were drawn from the OSAA Football Central Hub**
- Mechanics -
<http://osaafotball.arbitersports.com/front/105991/Video/player/3500/6044>
- Presnap- <http://osaafotball.arbitersports.com/front/105991/Video/player/3483/6016>
- 2018 NFHS Football Rules Changes -
<http://osaafotball.arbitersports.com/front/105991/Video/player/14402/17651>

Knee Pads

Exposed knees are becoming more and more commonplace in Oregon Football. The OSAA is working pro-actively with coaches, athletic directors and officials to prevent and resolve these issues before they surface. By rule, each player shall wear mandatory equipment prior to participating. A full description of mandatory equipment can be found in NFHS Rule 1-5. Coaches are required to verify their players are properly equipped and in accordance with the rules at the pre-game meeting. While football officials will observe players in their pre-game warm-ups and verbally notify the Head Coach of equipment violations, the onus for insuring that players are properly equipped has always belonged to the coaching staff. The provisions of NFHS RULE 1-5 were written with the safety of the players as an indisputable goal. Knowing and practicing the provisions of NFHS Rule 1-5 will help us all achieve the OSAA's goal of preventing and resolving any issues before they surface. Coaches should be advised the OSAA has issued the following directive to Oregon football officials so they may properly interpret and enforce the NFHS rules as they are written:

The **Oregon Rule Interpretation** shall be:

Prior to the initial Ready-for-Play to start the game

All officials shall observe players in their pre-game warm-ups. If an official observes any equipment violations, including but not limited to an exposed knee, he shall verbally notify the Head Coach, and the player(s) shall not be allowed to participate in the subsequent game until correction has been made. **The Pre-Game is the only time verbal warnings shall be issued! HOWEVER, officials are encouraged to use preventive officiating techniques and good communication skills to avoid unnecessary penalties throughout the game.**

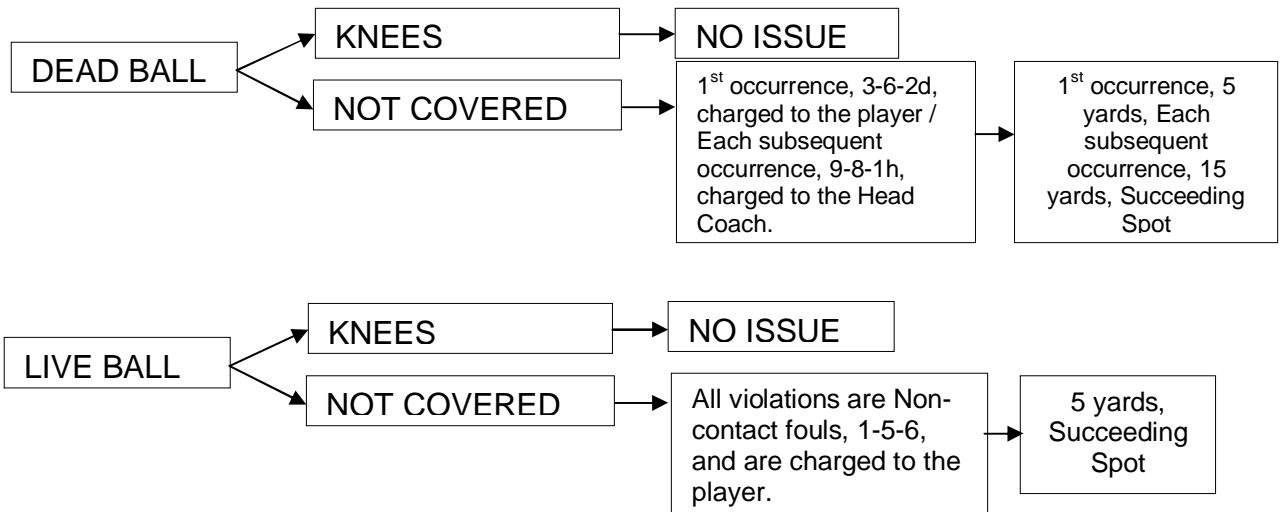
After the initial Ready-for-Play to start the game

Dead Ball Violations

- If a player's knees are **not continuously covered** when standing motionless, and this is the first occurrence of the game, the player is in violation of **Rule 3-6-2-d.** (*Failure to properly wear legal or required equipment when the ball is about to become live, 5-yards – S7-21-23*) The foul is charged to the offending player, the penalty is enforced from the succeeding spot, and the player shall not be allowed to participate until correction has been made.
- **Subsequent** dead ball equipment violations shall be considered a violation of **Rule 9-8-1h** (*Failure of a head coach, following verification, to have his player(s) wear or use legal and/or required equipment, 15-yards – S27*) The Unsportsmanlike Conduct foul is charged to the Head Coach, the penalty is enforced from the succeeding spot, and the player shall not be allowed to participate until correction has been made.

Live Ball Violations

If, during live ball action, a player's knee **continuously becomes exposed**, the player is in violation of **Rule 1-5-6.** (*Each player shall wear the mandatory equipment while the ball is live, 5-yards - S27-23*). The foul is charged to the offending player, the penalty is enforced from the succeeding spot, and the player shall not be allowed to participate until correction has been made.



Officials Positions

Referee

The **referee** (R) is responsible for the general supervision of the game and has the final authority on all rulings. Prior to the snap, he counts all offensive players

Umpire

The **umpire** (U) stands behind the [defensive line](#) and observing the blocks by the [offensive line](#) and defenders trying to ward off those blocks, looking for holding or illegal blocks. Prior to the snap, he counts all offensive players.

Head linesman

The **head linesman** (H), stands at one end of the line of scrimmage (usually the side opposite the press box, always with the chain crew), looking for possible offsides, encroachment and other fouls before the snap. He marks the forward progress of the ball and is in charge of the [chain crew](#) with regard to its duties. In addition to the general equipment listed above, the head linesman also carries a chain clip that is used by the chain crew to properly place the chains and ensure an accurate spot when measuring for a first down. He is also responsible for counting Defensive players.

Line judge

The **line judge** (L or LJ) assists the head linesman or down judge at the other end of the line of scrimmage, looking for possible offsides, encroachment and other fouls before the snap. As the play develops, he is responsible for the action near his sideline, including whether a player is out of bounds. In high school and minor leagues, the line judge is the official timekeeper of the game. He is also responsible for counting Defensive players.

Back judge

The **back judge** (B or BJ) stands deep behind the defensive secondary in the middle of the field, judging the action of nearby running backs, receivers (primarily the tight ends) and nearby defenders. He has the final say regarding the legality of kicks not made from scrimmage (kickoffs). The back judge is also responsible for ruling a "delay of game" infraction if the play clock expires. The Back judge is the official timekeeper of the game. He is also responsible for counting Defensive players.

Uniform

For ease of recognition, officials are usually clad in a black-and-white vertically striped shirt and black trousers with a thin white stripe down the side. Officials also wear a black belt, black shoes, and a peaked cap.

For several decades, all NFL officials wore white hats. In [1979](#), the referees changed to black hats with white stripes, while the other officials continued to wear white ones. Finally, in [1988](#), the NFL switched to the high-school and [college football](#) style: the referee wears a white hat (which now includes the NFL logo, first added for [Super Bowl XXXIX](#)), and the other officials wear black hats with white stripes. This has led to referees being referred to as "white hats".

Officials' hats are also occasionally used as additional equipment. If a player not carrying the ball steps out of bounds (a [wide receiver](#) running a deep passing route or a player running downfield on punt coverage, for example), the official will drop his hat to mark the spot of where the player went out of bounds. The hat also is often used to signal a second foul called by the official on a play (by those officials that may carry only one flag); to indicate [unsportsmanlike conduct](#) committed against the official himself (as when a player shoves an official); or when some other situation requires a physical mark and the official has already used the ordinary item on the play. Some conferences discourage the use of the hat in these situations; the bean bag will be used instead.

Equipment

American football officials generally use the following equipment:

Whistle

Used to signal a reminder to players that the ball is dead; *i.e.*, that the play has ended or never began.

Penalty marker or flag

A bright-yellow-colored flag that is thrown on the field toward or at the spot of a foul. For fouls where the spot is unimportant, such as fouls which occur at the snap or during a dead ball, the flag is typically thrown vertically. Officials typically carry a second flag in case there are multiple fouls on a play. Officials who run out of flags when they see multiple fouls on a play may drop their hat or a bean bag instead.

Bean bag

Used to mark various spots that are not fouls but which may be possible spots of penalty enforcement or illegal touching of a scrimmage kick. For example, a bean bag is used to mark the spot of a [fumble](#) or the spot where a player caught a [punt](#). It is typically colored white, blue, black, or orange, depending on the official's league, college conference, level of play, or weather conditions. Unlike penalty flags, bean bags may be tossed to a spot parallel to the nearest yard line, not necessarily to the actual spot.^[4]

Down indicator

A specially designed wristband that is used to remind officials of the current [down](#). It has an elastic loop attached to it that is wrapped around the fingers. Usually, officials put the loop around their index finger when it is first down, the middle finger when it is second down, and so on. Instead of the custom-designed indicator, some officials use two thick rubber bands tied together as a down indicator: one rubber band is used as the wristband and the other is looped over the fingers. Some officials, especially umpires, may also use a second indicator to keep track of where the ball was placed between the hash marks before the play (*i.e.*, the right hash marks, the left ones, or at the midpoint between the two). This is important when the ball is re-spotted after an [incomplete pass](#) or a foul.

Game data card and pencil

Officials write down important administrative information, such as the winner of the pregame coin toss, team timeouts, and fouls called. Game data cards can be disposable paper or reusable plastic. A pencil with a special bullet-shaped cap is often carried. The cap prevents the official from being stabbed by the pencil while it is in his pocket.

Stopwatch

Officials will carry a stopwatch (typically a digital wristwatch) when necessary for timing duties, including keeping game time, keeping the play clock, and timing timeouts and the interval between quarters.