

2012/13 Basketball

Bulletin I

Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations



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ALTERNATING POSSESSION ARROW (AP)

Alternating possession throw-ins shall be from the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the ball was located. An alternating-possession throw-in shall result:

- a. When a held ball occurs.
- b. A simultaneous free-throw violation occurs.
- c. The ball goes out of bounds while touched by both opponents simultaneously.
- d. A live ball lodges between the backboard and ring or comes to rest on the flange, unless a free throw or throw-in follows.
- e. The ball becomes dead when neither team is in control and no goal, infraction nor end of a quarter/extra period is involved.
- f. Opponents commit simultaneous goaltending or basket –interference violations.

Double personal, double technical or simultaneous fouls occur and the point of interruption is such that neither team is in control and no goal, infraction, nor end of quarter/extra period is involved.

During an alternating throw-in, the team making the throw-in loses the ball and the arrow if they violate the throw-in provisions. Examples are:

- a. Not throwing the ball onto the court within five seconds.
- b. Stepping onto the court (not the line) while making the throw-in.
- c. Throwing a bounce pass to a teammate which touches out-of-bounds first.
- d. Throwing the ball from out-of-bounds which lodges between the basket and the board.

Throwing the ball from out-of-bounds and going through the basket.

The throw-in ends when the passed ball touches or is legally touched by another player inbounds. If an opponent illegally contacts the ball, example, with an intentional kick, the team making the throw-in is awarded a throw-in for the violation and retains the arrow for the next alternating possession.

If either team fouls during an alternating possession throw-in, it does not cause the throw-in team to lose the arrow.

SITUATION #1: A1 is attempting an alternating possession throw-in. B1 kicks the ball intentionally as it enters the court.

RULING: A's ball for the violation.

COMMENT: Team A retains the arrow for the next alternating possession (AP).

SITUATION #2: A1 has the ball for an alternating possession throw-in. He/she attempts a bounce pass to A2 which strikes the floor out-of-bounds before A2 receives the pass.

RULING: Throw-in violation by A1.

COMMENT: Team A loses the ball for the throw-in violation and also loses the arrow.

SITUATION #3: Team A has the ball for an alternating possession throw-in. A1 throws the ball the length of the court and it enters the basket without anyone touching it.

RULING: Throw-in violation by A1. Team B's ball at the previous spot.

COMMENT: Team A loses the ball for the throw-in violation and loses the arrow.

ALTERNATING POSSESSION
ARROW (AP) (cont'd)

SITUATION 4: Team A has the ball for an alternating possession throw-in. A2 fouls B2 while attempting to get free to get open and receive a pass.

RULING: Team control foul on A2. B's ball closes to where the foul occurred.

COMMENT: The arrow stays. The next alternating possession will go to team A.

SITUATION #5: Team A has the ball for an alternating possession throw-in. B2 fouls A2 as he/she is trying to get open to receive a throw-in pass. Team A is in the bonus.

RULING: A2 will shoot 1 plus 1.

COMMENT: Team A retains the arrow for the next alternating possession.

COACHING BOX

The high school basketball court should be no longer than 94-feet by 50-feet wide. Ideally, it should be 84-feet by 50-feet wide. If the court is within these dimensions, then the coaching box must be placed 28-feet from the end line and 14-feet back toward the end line. The lines designating the coaching box must be off the court and two inches wide. If it is an ideal court, there is no reason why the box should be modified.

If it is a smaller court or it has a structural problem, then the school must get approval from the PIAA to modify the location of the coaching box. Even if it must be modified, it should never encroach on the scorer's table.

The coach's chair must be within that box when the game starts and throughout the game. If there are a lot of players and all the chairs do not fit within the box, the coach may not select one of those chairs outside of the box or he/she loses coaching box privileges for the entire game. Also, if there is no coaching box designated on the floor, then there will be no coaching box privileges.

HAND - CHECKING

It is not legal to use hands on an opponent which in any way inhibits the freedom of movement of the opponent or acts as an aid to a player starting or stopping. A player shall not contact an opponent with his/her hand unless such contact is only with the opponent's hand while it is on the ball and is incidental to an attempt to play the ball.

When officials do not call hand checking when it first occurs early in the game, the hand checking becomes progressively worse and more severe as the game progresses. It is imperative that the officials call it early and be consistent throughout the game. Do not be concerned when coaches say, "let them play." Our job is to enforce the rules as written and not allow coaches or fans to influence our decision making. If we set the tone early and be consistent, players will adjust and play proper defense without using illegal tactics.

SITUATION #1: A1 begins a drive to the basket. B1 places a hand on the hip of A1 which causes A1 to change his path to the basket.

RULING: A hand-checking foul on B1.

COMMENT: Even though the contact was not severe, B1 impeded the forward progress of A1.

SITUATION #2: A1 is dribbling the ball near the mid-court area when B1 places both hands on A1.

RULING: Hand-checking foul on B1.

COMMENT: Anytime a defensive player places both hands on an opponent who is dribbling the ball, it is a foul.

SITUATION #3: A2 has the ball in the low post and B2 places an arm (arm-bar) on A2.

RULING: Hand-checking foul on B2.

COMMENT: Putting an arm-bar on the opponent who has the ball is a hand-checking foul immediately.

SITUATION #4: B3 who is guarding A3 has his/her hand on A3 continuously while looking away for a possible steal or interception.

RULING: Hand-checking foul.

COMMENT: It is a tremendous advantage to the defensive player if the official allows that player to constantly be in contact with the offensive player since he/she does not have to watch his/her opponent but can feel when that opponent tries to go to another location on the floor.

EXCESSIVE SWINGING OF THE ELBOWS

A player shall not swing his/her arm(s) or elbow(s) even without contacting an opponent. Excessive swinging of the elbows occurs when arms and elbows are swung about while using the shoulders as pivots, and the speed of the extended arms and elbows is in excess of the rest of the body as it rotates on the hips or on the pivot foot. Currently, it is a violation if there is no contact.

SITUATION #1: B1 grabs a rebound in the air and immediately starts swinging his/her arms and elbows excessively without contacting the opponent.

RULING: Violation, opponent's ball at the nearest spot.

COMMENT: Since there was no contact with an opponent, it is only a violation.

SITUATION #2: B1 comes down with a rebound with the ball near his/her chest and elbows out, pivots and makes slight contact with the opponent behind him/her and stops pivoting.

RULING: Incidental contact.

COMMENT: Since the rebounder stopped pivoting when slight contact was made, it should be enforced as incidental contact.

SITUATION #3: B2 comes down with a rebound with the ball near his/her chest and elbows out, pivots and makes contact with the opponent behind him and continues pivoting moving the opponent from his/her position.

RULING: Player control foul on B2.

COMMENT: Whenever a player is displaced by an opponent, it is a foul.

SITUATION #4: B3 rebounds and immediately starts swinging his/her arms and elbows excessively and makes contact with an opponent below his/her shoulders.

RULING: Intentional foul on B3.

COMMENT: Making contact with an opponent below the shoulders while swinging arms and elbows excessively has to be at least an intentional foul.

SITUATION #5: B4 rebounds and immediately starts swinging his/her arms and elbows excessively and makes contact with an opponent above the shoulders.

RULING: Flagrant personal foul.

COMMENT: We must be concerned and vigilant with violent contact above the shoulders. Such contact should be ruled flagrant.

FIGHTING

There is simply no justification for fighting as part of an educational program in which all participants are representing their school. Officials must enforce the rules consistently and record those offenders in order to disqualify all who violate the rule.

Fighting is a flagrant act and can occur when the ball is dead or live. Fighting includes, but is not limited to combative acts such as; 1) An attempt to strike, punch or kick by using a fist, hands, arms, legs or feet regardless of whether contact is made; 2) An attempt to instigate a fight by committing an unsporting act that causes a person to retaliate by fighting.

If there are a corresponding number of players from each team, double flagrant fouls are awarded, all participants are disqualified, no free throws are awarded and the ball is put in play at the point of interruption. If the number of players are not corresponding, flagrant fouls are assessed and disqualification for all participants. Two free throws are awarded for the offended team for each additional player and the offended team is awarded a division-line throw-in.

If bench personnel leave the team bench during a fight or when a fight may break out and do not participate in the fight, non-participants are assessed flagrant technical fouls and disqualified.

FIGHTING (cont'd)

If the number of each team's offenders is corresponding, no free throws are awarded and the ball is put in play at the point of interruption. If the number of each team's offenders is unequal, a maximum of two free throws (one flagrant technical) is awarded to the offended team, followed by a division-line throw-in opposite the table.

Coaches are assessed only one indirect technical foul regardless of how many players leave the bench and do not participate in the altercation. Coaches are assessed one indirect technical foul for every player who comes off the bench and gets involved in the altercation.

SITUATION #1: Team A has the ball in its possession, when post players A5 and B5 get involved in an altercation.

RULING: Double flagrant personal foul. Both are ejected to the bench and disqualified from participating for the rest of that day and the very next scheduled day those team plays.

COMMENT: Play resumes from the point of interruption, closes to where Team A had the ball when the altercation occurred. Both fouls count toward the bonus.

SITUATION #2: While the ball is in the air on a try for goal by A1, A2 and B2 get involved in an altercation. The try is successful. Two players from Team A and two players from Team B leave the bench and come onto the floor but do not get involved in the altercation.

RULING: Double flagrant personal foul on A1 and B1. Simultaneous flagrant technical fouls on the two A players and the two B players who entered the floor but did not participate. All are ejected to the bench and disqualified from participation the rest of that day and the very next scheduled day that team plays.

COMMENT: Since the numbers are equal, there are no free throws. Play resumes from the point of interruption which is the goal scored by A, B's ball anywhere along the end line. All players' fouls count toward the bonus, 3A's & 3B's. Each coach is assessed an indirect technical for the players who entered but did not participate.

SITUATION #3: A1 is driving down the lane to attempt a try and is fouled by B1 and knocked to the floor. The official calls a personal foul on B1. The try is unsuccessful. Three players from team A come off the bench and run out onto the court. One of those players punches B1 who does not retaliate.

RULING: False double foul. Flagrant technicals for the three A players who entered the floor. All three are ejected to the bench and disqualified from participation the rest of that day and the very next scheduled day that team plays.

COMMENT: Shoot the free throws in the order in which they occurred. A1 will shoot two free throws at his basket for the personal foul followed by four free throws for team B at their basket. Since they are two technicals, anyone of team B may attempt the throws. It will be B's ball at the division line, opposite the table for a throw-in at the conclusion of the free throws. One technical is assessed for the player who participated and one for the two players who did not. All fouls count toward the bonus. The coach of team A is assessed two indirect technicals, one for the participant and one for the two players who did not participate.

SITUATION #4: Team A has possession of the ball when an altercation between two opponents, A2 and B2 occurs. Three members from Team A and five members of Team B leave the bench area and enter the floor but none of them get involved in the confrontation.

FIGHTING (cont'd)

RULING: Double flagrant personal foul on A2 and B2. Simultaneous flagrant technical fouls on the eight players who left the bench and entered the court. All ten players are ejected to the bench and disqualified from participation the rest of that day and the very next scheduled day that team plays.

COMMENT: Since the number was unequal and none of the players participated in the altercation, Team A will shoot one technical foul (two free throws) followed by a throw-in at the division line opposite the table. All fouls count toward the bonus. Each coach is assessed one indirect technical foul since the bench players did not participate in the altercation.

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SITUATION #5: The ball is in the air for a try when A4 and B4 get involved in an altercation. The try is missed. Three players from Team A and three players from Team B entered the floor and all get involved in the altercation.

RULING: Double flagrant personal foul on A4 and B4. Simultaneous flagrant technical fouls on the three A and three B players. All eight players are ejected to the bench and disqualified from participation the rest of that day and the very next scheduled day that team plays.

COMMENT: Since the numbers were equal, no foul shots will be attempted. Play will be resumed from the point of interruption. The try was unsuccessful; therefore, the ball will be put into play with the alternating possession arrow. Since all bench personnel got involved in the altercation, both coaches will be assessed 3-indirect technical fouls and both must leave the gymnasium. Both coaches are disqualified from coaching that entire day and the very next scheduled day that team plays. They should not be in the gym even as spectators for the next scheduled game which is the responsibility of the school.

**19th ANNUAL OFFICIALS' CONVENTION
AUGUST 2nd AND 3rd, 2013
HILTON HARRISBURG**



