NFHS Basketball Rules Changes - 2017-18

MHSAA NOTE: The state of Michigan will not be adopting rule 1-13-2 this season. The previously approved 14’ coaching box is the only approved configuration . . .

1-13-2: The coaching box shall be outlined outside the side of the court on which the scorer’s and timer’s table and team benches are located. The area shall be bounded by a line drawn 28 feet from the end line towards the Division line. At this point a line drawn from the sideline toward the team bench becomes the end of the coaching box going towards the end line. Note: State Associations may alter the length and placement of the 28 foot (maximum) coaching box. Effective Immediately. Tape may be used to extend the 14-foot line to 28 feet.

Rationale: The restriction of the coaching box penalizes the level of communication between coach and player. Allowing a coach freedom to move within the new box between the 28’ mark and the end line provides a coach more access to coach his/her players.

2-9-1: When a foul occurs, an official shall signal the timer to stop the clock. The official shall verbally inform the offender, then with finger(s) of two hands, indicate to the scorer the number of the offender and the number of free throws.

Rationale: To minimize foul reporting errors that occur between the officials and the scorekeepers when the information gets lost in the translation. Two handed reporting is easier for the scorekeepers to see and comprehend in addition to being less confusing.

3-4-1d: There are no color/design restrictions in the area of the team jersey from the imaginary line at the base of the neckline to the top of the shoulder and in the corresponding area on the back of the jersey. There are restrictions on what identifying names may be placed in this area (see Article 3-4-4).

Rationale: Provide guidance on the forthcoming restrictions for this area of the jersey.

3-4-4: Identifying name(s) shall adhere to the following: a. If used, lettering with school name, school’s nickname, school logo, player’s name and/or abbreviation of the official school name shall be placed horizontally on the jersey. b. The panel in the shoulder area of the jersey on the back may be used for placing an identifying name as well.

Rationale: Provide guidance to persons purchasing uniforms in determining what wording should go onto the jersey.

4-48 NEW: Warning for Coach/Team Conduct
A warning to a coach/team for misconduct is an administrative procedure by an official, which is recorded in the scorebook by the scorer and reported to the Head Coach:

Art. 1 . . . For conduct, such as that described in rule 10-5-1a,b,d,e,f; 10-5-2; 10-5-4 the official shall warn the head coach unless the offense is judged to be major, in which case a technical foul shall be assessed. Note: A warning is not required prior to calling a technical foul.

Art. 2 . . . for the first violation of rule 10-6-1, the official shall warn the head coach unless the offense is judged to be major, in which case a technical foul shall be assessed. Note: A warning is not required prior to calling a technical foul.

Rationale: Stopping play and making sure that the bench and the coach know that an official warning has been given, sends a clear message to everyone in the gym and impacts the behavior of the coach, and in some cases the behavior of the opposing coach. This change in behavior creates a better atmosphere and many times avoids the need to administer a technical foul.

2017-18 NFHS Basketball Rules Book

Unannounced Changes

A word-for-word comparison with last year’s rules book revealed that all changes and additions announced prior by the NFHS seen to have been accounted for in the new rules book and are designated by shading in the text.

The following unannounced changes have been noted:

1-20:
Was: Non-playing personnel shall stand outside the free-throw lane lines extended toward the sidelines throughout the game.
Is Now: Non-playing personnel shall be located outside the free-throw lane lines extended toward the sidelines throughout the game.

2-12-5:
Was: The timer shall . . . sound a warning signal to begin the expiration of the 15 seconds (maximum) permitted for replacing a disqualified or injured player, or for a player directed to leave the game.
Is Now: The timer shall . . . sound a warning signal to announce 15 seconds (maximum) permitted for replacing a disqualified or injured player, or for a player directed to leave the game.

Addition to 3-4-5: (re. Uniform pants/skirts...)
Showing multiple manufacturer’s logos on the waist band of the pants/skirts makes the item illegal.

Addition to 3-5-6: (re. Undershirts...)
Only one visible logo is permitted.

9-1-3c:
Was: No opponent shall disconnect the free thrower.
Is Now: No opponent shall distract the free thrower.

9-1 PENALTIES 4c:
Was: If a violation by the free thrower follows disconcertion by an opponent...
Is Now: If a violation by the free thrower follows distraction by an opponent...

10-4-6g: (re. Player Technical)
Was: Use tobacco or smokeless tobacco.
Is Now: Use alcohol, or any form of tobacco product (e-cigarette or similar items) beginning with arrival at the competition site until departure following the completion of the contest.

10-5-1i: (re. Bench Technical)
Was: Grasping either basket except to prevent injury; dunking or stuffing, or attempting to dunk or stuff a dead ball.
Is Now: Grasping either basket except to prevent injury; dunking or attempting to dunk or stuff a dead ball.

10-5-3: (re. Bench Technical)
Was: Use e-cigarettes, tobacco or smokeless tobacco.
Is Now: Use alcohol, or any form of tobacco product (e-cigarette or similar items) beginning with arrival at the competition site until departure following the completion of the contest.

Added on p.3:
FACILITIES: Because facilities used for high school athletics come in many shapes, sizes and conditions, on-site event management may on occasion conclude that compliance with NFHS directives about event configuration is not feasible. Under all circumstances, on-site event management should utilize set-ups that minimize risk under the conditions with which they deal. If a given facility cannot be made reasonably hazard-free, the event should be relocated.

Added on p.5, under the Basketball Court Diagram:
NOTE: Except as specifically sated in the rules, information on field diagrams in this book is suggestive only; it is not required by NFHS rules. The construction and layout of all courts and fields used for high school competition are subject to any controlling laws and building codes, and to the sound judgment of the persons in charge of the facilities.

Removed:
Chart of “MAJOR BASKETBALL RULES DIFFERENCES” (bet. NFHS and NCAA)

2016-17 Unannounced Change Retained
in the New 2017-18 Rules Book:

4-42-5a:
Was: The throw-in ends when: a. The passed ball touches or is legally touched by another player inbounds.
Is Now: The throw-in ends when: a. The passed ball touches or is touched by another player inbounds.
Note: The provisions regarding when the AP arrow does and does not switch as stated in Rule 6-4-5 seem to make either the inclusion or omission of the word “legally” in 4-42-5a moot point.

2017-18 Points of Emphasis

1. Equipment worn on head for medical or religious reason. Specific procedures have been established for allowing a head covering to be worn for medical or religious reasons. A player who is required to wear a head covering for medical or religious reasons must provide a physician statement or appropriate documented evidence to the state association for approval. If approved, the state association shall provide written authorization to the school to be made available to officials.

2. Team control, throw-in. The relevance of team control during a throw-in only applies when a member of the throw-in team fouls. Such fouls shall be ruled team control fouls. Team control during a throw-in is NOT intended to be the same as player control/team control inbounds. Team control inbounds is established when a player from either team who has inbound status gains control of the ball. During the throw-in, 10-seconds, 3-seconds, frontcourt status, backcourt status, closely guarded, etc., are NOT factors as there has yet to be player control/team control obtained inbounds.

With specific regard to the backcourt violation; a team may not be the last to touch a live ball in the front court and then be the first to touch a live ball in the backcourt, provided that team has establish player control/team control on the playing court (either in the backcourt or frontcourt). BY RULE EXCEPTION, during a throw-in a team may leave the front court, establish player control/team control while airborne and land in the backcourt. This is a legal play and ONLY applies to the first player of the offense who touches the ball PRIOR to the end of the throw-in.

3. Intentional Fouls. The committee is concerned about the lack of enforcement for intentional fouls during any part of the game but especially at the end of a game. The intentional foul rule has evolved into misapplication and personal interpretations. An intentional foul is a personal or technical foul that may or may not be premeditated and is not based solely on the severity of the act, it is contact that:

Neutralizes an opponent’s obvious advantageous position. Contact on an opponent who is clearly not in the play. May be excessive contact. Contact that is not necessarily premeditated or based solely on the severity of the act.

This type of foul may be strategic to stop the clock or create a situation that may be tactically done for the team taking action. This foul may be innocent in severity, but without any playing of the ball, it becomes an intentional act such as a player wrapping their arms around an opponent. The act may be excessive in its intensity and force of the action. These actions are all intentional fouls and are to be called as such.

Officials must be aware of the game situations as the probability of fouling late in the game is an accepted coaching strategy and is utilized by many coaches in some form. Officials must have the courage to enforce the intentional foul rule properly.

4. Guarding. The addition of rule 10.7.12, has been successful in its intent to clean up illegal contact on the ballhandler/dribbler and post players. Players are attempting to replace this illegal contact with contact observed as “body bumping”. Illegal contact with the body must be ruled a foul however, officials must accurately identify if the defense or offense causes the contact and penalize the player causing the illegal contact. Once a defensive player obtains legal guarding position by facing an opponent with both feet of the floor inbounds, he/she may move to maintain that position in any direction
except toward the offensive player being guarded when contact occurs. The defense is not required to keep both feet on the playing court and may jump vertically or laterally to maintain the legal position. If contact occurs prior to the offensive player getting head and shoulders passed the defender the responsibility is on the offensive player.

Two-hand Foul Reporting
Rule 2-9-1

The Official will move to the designated reporting area on the floor. Make sure that you have the attention of the scorer prior to giving the numbers.

Indicate the color of the jersey for the player who fouled.

The Official shall report fouls to the scorer by using two hands to display the jersey number of the person who committed the foul.

The official’s right hand will indicate the first digit of the number or the tens and the left hand will indicate the second digit of the number or the ones.

The official shall extend the arms shoulder high towards the table to display the numbers.

The digits of the number should be displayed at the same time.

When reporting, the official shall verbalize the number as twenty-four not two-four.

The scorer will view the number in a left-to-right sequence.

Indicate the type of foul using the proper signal.

If one, two or three free throws are to be attempted, indicate the number of free throws by using one hand.

If the team is in the bonus for the seventh, eight of ninth foul, indicate the bonus situation raising both hands and display a raised index finger on each hand.

If the foul is a team control foul, after the official signals the specific type of foul, the official will turn and signal such with an extended arm, closed fist parallel to the table and side line, indicating no free throws will be attempted.

After reporting and if no free throws are to be attempted, the official will turn from the table and indicate the throw-in spot to resume play.

2017-18 NFHS Basketball Casebook
Additions and Revisions

A word-for-word comparison of the new casebook with last year’s issue revealed the following changes. There were several additions and no situations deleted.

SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONS AND REVISIONS

*** THE MHSAA WILL NOT BE ADOPTING THE EXTENDED COACHING BOX RULE 1-13-2 THIS SEASON FOR SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. ***

NEW -- 1.13.2 SITUATION A: Safety regulations prevent the adopted 28-foot coaching box from reaching the end line. May the coaching box be located 32 feet from the end line to give the full 28 feet allowed for the coaching box? RULING: No, with state association approval, the coaching box may be located at a spot different from the prescribed 28 feet from the end line. The coaching box cannot be any farther than 28 feet from the end line and may not extend beyond the end line.

NEW -- 1.13.2 SITUATION B: Safety regulations prevent the adopted 28-foot coaching box from reaching 28 feet from the end line. May the coaching box be located: (a) 26 feet from the end line and extend 28 feet toward the end line; (b) 14 feet from the end line and extend to the division line? RULING: No in (a), the coaching box may not extend beyond the end line and may not be longer than 26 feet; and in (b), the coaching box may start less than 28 feet from the end line and extend to the end line. With state association approval, the coaching box may be located at a spot different from the prescribed 28 feet from the end line. The coaching box cannot be any farther than 28 feet from the end line and may not extend beyond the end line.

NEW -- 4.48 SITUATION: Following a goal by A1, the head coach of B confronts the center official with language that is considered to be (a) profane and violent; (b) argumentative; (c) questioning. RULING: (a) The official rules a technical foul on the head coach because of his/her profane and violent language. (b) The official issues a warning to the head coach which is recorded in the scorebook. (c) The official may issue a warning to the coach. (10-5-1a)

NOTE: The head coach/team bench should receive only one warning for unsporting behavior. All other unsporting behaviors should be ruled such and a technical foul executed.

10.5.1B -- NEW -- At halftime, as the teams, coaches, and officials are making their way through a hallway to the dressing room, a Team A member verbally abuses one of the officials. RULING: A technical foul is charged to the team member and is also charged indirectly to the head coach resulting in the loss of coaching-box privileges. During intermission all team members are bench personnel and are penalized accordingly. If the conduct is flagrant, the team member shall be disqualified. The third quarter will begin with two Team B free throws and the ball awarded at the division line for a throw-in. The alternating-possession arrow is unaffected. Team A will also have one foul toward the team-foul count. (10-5-1a)
The obvious error in 4.19.3 has still not been corrected. To many it seems clear that it should read “(a) and (b) are illegal and intentional fouls due to excessive contact” instead of “in (a) illegal and in (b), intentional foul due to excessive contact.”

Reference 4.42.5 remains as it was last year, which seems to strengthen the widespread opinion that no significant change was meant when they, unannounced, removed the word “legally” from rule 4-42-5a.

MINOR CORRECTIONS AND REVISIONS

2.8.1: Changed “…that officials must call technical fouls on team followers” to “…that officials must rule technical fouls on team followers…”

2.8.4: Changed the words “…the non-calling official…” to “…the non-ruling official…”

*** All the references last year throughout the casebook which erroneously retained the phrase “…20 seconds” have correctly been changed to “…15 seconds…” in the new casebook to correspond to the rule change to 2-12-5 implemented last year.

3.3.1: Changed the words “…when time-out is called…” to “…when time-out is requested…”

3.4.4: Added the situation with “illegal names/logos on the front and back” to correspond to the new rule 3-4-4 specifics this year.

4.19.7D: Change “is called for a foul” to “the action is ruled a foul”

5.6: Changed the phrase “end of period” to “end of quarter”.

7.5.7B: Changed the phrase “…run the endline” to “move along the endline”

7.5.7D: Changed “…is called for an intentional foul” to “commits an intentional foul”.

9.1.3E and 9.1.3G: Changed “disconcerted” to “distracted”.

9.2.1B: Changed “should be called…” to “should be ruled”

9.12B: Last year’s error, “will be given the ball for a throw-in on the sideline at the free throw line extended”, is corrected to read, a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation.

10.6.3: The words “awarded two free throws and the ball” changed to “two free throws and a division-line throw-in”.

2017-19 NFHS Basketball Officials Manual

Additions and Revisions

A word-for-word comparison of the new Officials Manual with the previous issue revealed a few changes and several errors. If your state uses all or part of this manual as approved mechanics, you can use the information below as a guide for studying your personal issue of the Manual if you get one from your state or order one from www.nfhs.com.

For Michigan officials: Approved mechanics for the MHSAA, until and unless announced differently by the state at some future time, are those included in the NFHS Basketball Officials Manual, with two exceptions: 1) Regarding the NFHS approved “Single Conference” pregame meeting with both teams’ captains and head coaches at the same time in front of the table. The only protocol approved by the MHSAA is the previously popular “Two Conferences” procedure whereby the officials meet with the captains in the center circle, then with one head coach, and then with the other. And 2) The MHSAA approved mechanic retains the “no long switch” foul reporting mechanic when a foul is called by another official while not working the official’s division.

I. No jewelry, except wedding band, shall be worn by officials while officiating a game. You may access this online manual from the following sites: www.mhsaa.com/officials (Click on the link “Basketball Mechanics Manual”). An update for the upcoming season is yet to be posted.)

Significant New Mechanics

(Not Referred To in the New Rules Book; Shaded in the Text)

p.13, “Uniform and Equipment”, added the requirement, “1. No jewelry, except wedding band, shall be worn by officials while officiating a game. Fitness bands, rubber bands are considered the same as jewelry.”

p.56, the phrase “one or two steps”, has been added to the protocol regarding when to signify to each team that the first horn has sounded to end the time-out: “At the warning signal (first horn) for all time-outs, and the intermission between the first and second and third and fourth quarters, the officials will take one or two steps toward the nearest team huddle and notify the head coaches/benches by raising an index finger and saying “first horn.” (The same specific mechanic seems to have been erroneously omitted from the parallel three-person mechanic section on p. 91.)

Significant New Mechanics

(Not Referred To in the New Rules Book; not Shaded in the Text)

p.34, “General Throw-In Provisions”, used to say, “The throw-in spot should be designated by the administering official by pointing at the throw-in spot and verbalizing “designated spot.” It apparently considers that verbalization optional now, as it has been revised to say, “…by pointing at the throw-in spot and may verbalize “designated spot.” This minor revision was erroneously missing from the parallel 3-person reference on p.64.

p.55 and 90, no longer allows an official, during a time-out, to place the ball on the floor and leave that location. The mechanic now states, “If the administering official needs to leave the throw-in spot, he/she should have the partner hold the ball at the designated throw-in spot where play will resume.”

p.64, the phrase “…two free throws and the ball” changed to “two free throws and a division-line throw-in”.

p.69, the phrase “- designated spot” has been added to the protocol regarding when to signify to each team that the first horn has sounded to end the time-out: “At the warning signal (first horn) for all time-outs, and the intermission between the first and second and third and fourth quarters, the officials will take one or two steps toward the nearest team huddle and notify the head coaches/benches by raising an index finger and saying “first horn.” (The same specific mechanic seems to have been erroneously omitted from the parallel three-person mechanic section on p. 91.)
p.74, whereas the previous manual, stated that the preferred “home position” for the three-person Trail was “at or below the 28-foot line...”, the new manual says, “Trail’s home position is at or below the top of the 3-point arc extended and along, or just inside the sideline.”

**Apparent Errors in the Text**

p.20: Image #2, “Stop Clock”, is incorrect with the open hand as shown. A closed fist is the correct mechanic.

p.21: Image #7, “Throw-In Designation”, wrongly says the arm and hand pointing to the floor should be “straight with palm extended.” A single finger pointed at the designated spot is the correct mechanic.

p.24: Image #17, “Points Scored”, says this signal “follows Signal #15.” That should say, “follows Signal #16”, the motion showing that the goal was awarded.

p.26: This signal for “Three Second Violation” should be “Preceded by stop clock (signal #2)”, as all other violations dictate.

p.74, Diagram 5-19 is missing the symbol for the Lead.

p.80, under the topic heading “Transition/Fast Break:”, a new phrase was added that says, “Lead is to monitor the dribbler”, which seems odd and doesn’t seem to make sense if referring, as do the other points of that section, to the official who is going from “Lead to New Trail.”

p.89, under section H, the old “20 second replacement interval” should be updated to say “15 second...”.

p.91, the phrase “one or two steps”, as the parallel 2-person reference states on p.56, is missing. It should read, “At the warning signal (first horn) for all time-outs, and the intermission between the first and second and third and fourth quarters, the officials will take one or two steps toward the nearest team huddle and notify the head coaches/benches by raising an index finger and saying “first horn.”

**Basketball Rules Interpretations - 2017-18**

2017-18 NFHS Basketball Preseason Guide Corrections: Page 8, Play 5 Ruling: Eliminate the last sentence, “Had A10 somehow made the three-pointer,...” It is incorrect; Page 8: The comment under the NFHS Foul Chart should read: if one of a multiple foul is intentional or flagrant, two free throws should be given for the intentional or flagrant foul. If the multiple foul includes an intentional foul and a flagrant foul, two free throws should be given for each foul.

2017-18 NFHS Basketball Case Book Alteration – 10.5.1 SITUATION B: At halftime, as the teams, coaches and officials are making their way through a hallway to the dressing room, a Team A member verbally abuses one of the officials. **RULING:** The official must decide if the offense is major. Under 4-48, if not deemed to be major and neither a warning nor technical has been charged (direct or indirect) to the head coach, the bench personnel could be issued a warning. If a warning is issued, this would be reported to both teams, recorded in the scorebook, and the head coach would lose coaching-box privileges. If the offense was judged to be major or a warning or technical has already been issued to the head coach, a technical foul is charged to the team member and is also charged indirectly to the head coach resulting in the loss of coaching-box privileges. The third quarter will begin with two Team B free throws and the ball awarded at the division line for a throw-in. The alternating-possession arrow is unaffected. Team A will also have one foul toward the team foul count. During intermission, all team members are bench personnel and are penalized accordingly. If the conduct is flagrant, the team member shall be disqualified. (4-48, 10-5-1a)

SITUATION 1: School A has placed its 28-foot coaching box parallel to the basketball floor so that it is 10 feet from the division line. **RULING:** This is an incorrect placement of the coaching box. The 28-foot coaching box should be measured from the end line of the basketball court toward the division line. The end of the coaching box near the scoring table must allow for a minimum of 14 feet of clear space toward the division line. **NOTE:** Regardless of the length of the coaching box mandated by the state, a minimum 14-foot area beginning at the division line and moving toward the end line should not include any portion of the coaching box regardless of the size and the alternate placement. (1-13-2)

SITUATION 2: The state association has allowed Team A to adjust the placement of its coaching box because of the design of the bleachers and the stairs leading into the bleachers. To gain the full 28 feet for the coaching box, the box has been extended beyond the end line of the playing court. **RULING:** Illegal placement of the coaching box. The placement of the box can be altered but it cannot extend beyond the end line of the court nor can it encroach into the 14-foot area near the division line. (1-13-2)

SITUATION 3: Team A is making a throw-in near the division line in the team’s frontcourt. A1’s throw-in is deflected by B1 who is applying direct pressure on A1. A2 jumps from the team’s frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands in the backcourt. **RULING:** Backcourt violation on Team A. The throw-in ends when it is legally touched by B1. When A2 gains possession/control in the air, he/she has frontcourt status. A backcourt violation has occurred when A2 lands in the backcourt. (9-9-1, 9-9-3)

SITUATION 4: Team A is making a throw-in near the division line in the team’s backcourt (Team B’s frontcourt). A1’s throw-in is deflected by B1 who is applying direct pressure on A1. B2 jumps from his/her frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands in the backcourt. **RULING:** Backcourt violation on Team B. The throw-in ends with B1’s deflection (legal touch). When B2 gains possession/control in the air, he/she has frontcourt status. A backcourt violation has occurred when B2 lands in backcourt. (9-9-1, 9-9-3)

SITUATION 5: Team A is making a throw-in near the division line in the team’s backcourt (Team B’s frontcourt). A1’s throw-in is intercepted by B1. B1 jumps from his/her frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands with the first foot in the frontcourt and second foot in the backcourt. **RULING:** No violation, legal play. It doesn’t matter if one foot lands before the other provided it is a “normal landing.” Since there was no deflection, the throw-in had not ended. (9-9-1, 9-9-3)
**SITUATION 6:** Team A is making a throw-in near the division line in the team’s frontcourt (Team B’s backcourt). A1’s throw-in is deflected by B1 who is applying direct pressure on A1. B2 jumps from his/her backcourt court and catches the ball in the air. B2 lands with the first foot in the frontcourt and second foot in the backcourt. **RULING:** Backcourt violation on Team B. The throw-in ends with the deflection (legal touch) by B1. B2 gains possession/control and first lands in Team B’s backcourt and then steps in Team B’s backcourt. The provision for making a normal landing only applies to the exceptions of a throw-in and a defensive player, and is only for the player making the initial touch on the ball. (9-9-1, 9-9-3)

**SITUATION 7:** A1, in the team’s frontcourt, passes towards A2, also in the team’s frontcourt. B1 deflects the ball toward Team A’s backcourt. The ball bounces only in Team A’s frontcourt before crossing the division line. While the ball is still in the air over Team A’s backcourt, but never having touched in Team A’s backcourt, A2 gains possession of the ball while standing in Team A’s backcourt. **RULING:** Backcourt violation on Team A. Team A was still in team control and caused the ball to have backcourt status. Had A2 permitted the ball to bounce in the backcourt after having been deflected by B1, there would have been no backcourt violation. (4-4-1, 4-4-3, 9-9-1)

**SITUATION 8:** A1, while dribbling the ball in the frontcourt near the midcourt line, has the ball strike the midcourt line and as the ball comes up from the dribble, A1 touches the ball and continues to dribble. **RULING:** Backcourt violation. A1 may not be the first to touch the ball in the backcourt if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the frontcourt, before it went to the backcourt. (9-9-1)

**SITUATION 9:** A1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her frontcourt. The administering official reaches a four-second count when A1 passes the ball to A2, who had been standing in the free-throw lane since A1 had the ball at his/her disposal. **RULING:** Legal. Even though a team is now in control during a throw-in, the three-second rule specifically requires that a team be in control in its frontcourt for a violation to occur. Technically speaking, the thrower-in is out of bounds and not located in the frontcourt. (4-35-2, 9-7)

**SITUATION 10:** A1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her backcourt. The administering official reaches a four-second count when A1 passes the ball onto the court. A1’s pass to A2, who is also in Team A’s backcourt, takes several bounces and six seconds before A2 picks up and controls the ball. **RULING:** Legal. Even though a team is now in control during a throw-in, the 10-second rule specifically requires that a player/team be in continuous control in its backcourt for 10 seconds for a violation to occur. Technically speaking, the thrower-in is out of bounds and not located in the backcourt. (4-35-2, 9-8)

**SITUATION 11:** A1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her frontcourt. A1’s pass to A2, who is in the frontcourt standing near the free-throw line, is high, bounces several times and goes into Team A’s backcourt untouched. A2 is then the first to control the ball in Team A’s backcourt. **RULING:** Legal. There is no backcourt violation since player control and team control had not yet been established in Team A’s frontcourt before the ball went into Team A’s backcourt. The throw-in ends when A2 legally touches the ball in the backcourt and the backcourt count starts as soon as A2 gains control in his/her backcourt. (4-12-2, 9-9)

**SITUATION 12:** A1 has the ball for an end-line throw-in in his/her frontcourt. A1’s pass to A2, who is in the frontcourt standing near the division line, is high and deflects off A2’s hand and goes into Team A’s backcourt. A2 is then the first to control the ball in Team A’s backcourt. **RULING:** Legal. There is no backcourt violation since player control and team control had not yet been established in Team A’s frontcourt before the ball went into Team A’s backcourt. The throw-in ends when A2 legally touches the ball, but the backcourt count does not start until A2 gains control in his/her backcourt. (4-12-2, 9-9)

**SITUATION 13:** The head coach of Team A is upset that the foul count against his team is 7 to 2. He voices his opinion in an unsporting manner to the contest official. **RULING:** The official should stop play if it is not a break situation with a potential scoring opportunity and give the coach an official warning by notifying the scorekeeper and then letting the coach know that he has been warned. The scorekeeper should make note of the warning in the scorebook. This situation does not have to be given a warning; the coach could be issued a technical immediately. (4-48)

**SITUATION 14:** During a live ball, the assistant coach is off the bench and out of the coaching box giving instructions to a player on the court. **RULING:** The official should rule a technical on the assistant coach for being off the bench and out of the coaching box. (4-48)

**SITUATION 15:** During the second quarter, the head coach is off the bench expressing his disapproval of several calls made. As the team brings the ball down the floor into the frontcourt, the trail official stops play to issue a warning. **RULING:** The official is correct in issuing a warning to the coach for the complaints. The scorekeeper is notified, as well as the coach, of the warning. Another warning cannot be given. (4-48)

**SITUATION 16:** During the warm-up period, the referee notices on the back of Team B’s jersey the letters (a) PHHS and (b) P+E+T. **RULING:** Legal in (a) as the letters on the jersey represent the official name of the school; illegal in (b) as the letters do not represent the name of the school, which makes the jersey illegal. The head coach shall be charged with a direct technical foul and the game will begin with the opponents shooting two free throws and receiving the ball for a division line throw-in. The head coach will lose coaching-box privileges. (3-4-4, 10-6-4)

**SITUATION 17:** Team A is wearing a jersey with the school name above the number on the front and the player name in the shoulder area across the back. **RULING:** Legal. It is permissible to place the names in these locations. (3-4-4)