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BASKETBALL CASE BOOK

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FOREWORD

The basketball case book has been designated as an official supplement to the rules book by the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS). The case book is universally used by officials who are interested in basketball game administration; by coaches and by instructors as a textbook for directed study by basketball squads; and in sports officiating courses.

Basketball leaders in all sections of the country have contributed accounts, reports and summaries of situations in games under their jurisdictions. Many of the play rulings and comments are from the files of the NFHS. Much assistance has been given by the executive staff of the member state high school associations and all who uses this book in their basketball training program.

CASE BOOK FORMAT

A1 and B1 are players of Team A and B respectively. A2 is a teammate of A1.

Unless stated, all plays involved a two-point field goal or try and not a three-point goal or try.

The play numbers identify the primary Rule, Section, Article of the rules book which supports the interpretation. Play numbers are designated with a “decimal” whereas a rule reference is shown with a “dash.” Example: 7.6.1 is the case book play and 7-6-1 is the rules book reference.

New or Modified Play Rulings: Part One – All material in Part One is new. Part Two – All plays which have been revised or which are new are preceded by an asterisk(*). All material has been brought up to date to correlate with the current rules.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The interpretations and rulings for all play situations have been approved by the rules committee and are official. Additional interpretations may be secured from your state association office. The NFHS will assist in answering rules questions from state associations whenever called upon. Questionable points will be relayed to the editor of the basketball rules.

PART 1

Comments on the 2007-08 Revisions

30-SECOND TIME-OUT WARNING HORN CHANGED (2-12-4, 5-11-2): The warning horn for a 30-second time-out will now be sounded with 15 seconds remaining. With that change, the sounding of all warning horns will be uniform for intermissions, time-outs and the replacement interval for a disqualified/injured player.

PLAYER REPLACEMENT INTERVAL REDUCED (2-12-5, 10-5-3): The interval to replace a disqualified or injured player, or a player directed to leave the game, has changed to 20 seconds. A warning horn will be sounded with 15 seconds remaining in the interval (five seconds into the interval). That timeframe was often used as an “unofficial” time-out. By reducing the replacement interval and sounding the warning horn after five seconds, coaches are encouraged to replace the player in a more timely fashion.

WHEN A DRIBBLE ENDS CLARIFIED (4-15-4d, 9-5-2): The definition of when a dribble ends was changed to when the loss of control by the dribbler is caused by the opponent touching, or being touched by, the ball rather than an intentional batting of the ball. The illegal dribble violation was also edited to reflect this rules change. The rules were changed because a long-standing interpretation had been that any touching of a dribble by a defender (intentional or otherwise, by the hand or otherwise) ends the dribble. The way the rule was previously written implied that the touching must be by the hand and must be intentional. The new rule is now consistent with that long-standing interpretation and current enforcement.

4.15.4 SITUATION: While A1 is dribbling in A’s backcourt, the ball legally touches B1’s leg, causing it to bounce away from A1. A1 quickly recovers the ball with two hands and then starts another dribble. **RULING:** Legal. The touch by B1 ended the original dribble and A1 could then recover and dribble again. However, the touch by B1 did not end team control and the 10-second backcourt count continues. (9-5-2)

WHEN A THROW-IN ENDS CLARIFIED (4-42-5): The word “legally” was added to the definition of when a throw-in ends. It now states, “The throw-in ends when the passed ball touches, or is legally touched by, another player who is either inbounds or out of bounds.” The previous rule could possibly reward a defensive team for committing a violation, especially during an alternating-possession throw-in.

4.42.5 SITUATION: Team A is awarded an alternating-possession throw-in. A1’s throw-in pass is illegally kicked by B2. **RULING:** As a result of B2’s kicking violation, Team A is awarded a throw-in at the designated spot nearest to where the violation occurred. Since the throw-in was not contacted “legally,” the throw-

in had not ended. Therefore, the arrow remains with Team A for the next alternating-possession throw-in. (6-4-4)

NOT-CLOSELY-GUARDED SIGNAL ADDED (Signal Chart): A new signal (spreading of the arms) was added to the signal chart to communicate that a defender is not in a closely-guarded situation. The new signal clearly communicates that the official is aware that the defender is attempting to obtain a closely-guarded count, but has not met the six-foot distance requirement or that the six-foot distance necessary for continuing the count has been broken. It is intended to be used as a means of communication and does not need to be used in obvious situations, such as when an offensive player speeds past a defender or when there is significant distance between the player with the ball and the defender.

PART 2 **Other Play Situations**

NOTE: Play number is also the principle rule reference. Other related rule references are shown at the end of the ruling. An asterisk (*) indicates a new play in Part Two or a revised play ruling.

Rule 1 *Court and Equipment*

SHADOW LINE

1.3.2 SITUATION: A team mascot logo is painted in the center restraining circle. The host school used multi-colored paint for the continuous lines over the team mascot logo in the center restraining circle. **RULING:** The area within these lines need not be of one color, but the continuous line must be clearly visible.

RECTANGULAR BACKBOARD-PADDING SPECIFICATIONS

1.9.1 SITUATION: What are the rule requirements for padding on rectangular backboards? **RULING:** The rule provides that all rectangular backboards shall be padded with material at least 2 inches thick on the bottom and side edges and extend a distance of 15 inches up the sides from the bottom. The edges of the board on front and back must be padded on the bottom and 15 inches up the sides with at least 1-inch-thick padding that extends $\frac{3}{4}$ inch up or in from the edge. The padding may be any single, solid color, but shall be the same color on both backboards.

GAME BALL

1.12.3 SITUATION: The game ball supplied by the home team does not have the NFHS Authenticating Mark. The visiting team does have a ball with the NFHS Authenticating Mark. Must the referee accept the visitor's approved ball for game use? **RULING:** Yes, the home shall provide a ball that meets specifications in order for it to be used. The referee shall be the sole judge of the legality of the ball and may select a ball provided by the visiting team. A current list of NFHS Authenticating Mark balls can be found on the NFHS Web site.

TEAM BENCH LOCATION

1.13.1 SITUATION: Upon arrival on the court, the visiting team is advised its team bench is located on the right side of the scorer's and timer's table. This location means the visiting team's substitutes will have to go considerably further than the home team to reach the reporting area. The visiting coach complains to the referee. **RULING:** The referee has no authority to move the location of either bench, unless it involves player safety. Game or home management is responsi-

ble for designating the location of the team benches. The visiting coach must accept this designation, unless player safety is involved. Obviously, it is intended that the benches be on the floor-level seats or bleachers and that the team benches be approximately the same distance from the table whenever possible. The referee should report the unusual bench location to the state association office.

COACHING BOX LOCATION

1.13.2 SITUATION: Fire marshall regulations prevent the adopted 14-foot coaching box from being located at the prescribed location due to bleacher stairs. May the coaching box be located: (a) 40 by 26 feet from the end line; or (b) 22 by 8 feet from the end line? **RULING:** In (a), no. It is recommended the coaching box be 28 feet by 14 feet from the end line unless state association approval is given for an alternate location. Because of possible interference with the scorer's table, this location should not be approved. In (b), with state association approval, the coaching box may be located at a spot different from the prescribed 28 feet by 14 feet from the end line. The 22 feet by 8 feet from end line is permitted if approved by the state association.

MUSIC/NOISE/SOUND RESTRICTIONS

1.18 SITUATION: In (a) the band from the home team is playing during a live ball; (b) the electronic scoreboard is playing broken-glass sound effects just after an opponent's missed field-goal attempt; or (c) fans from the visiting team are using artificial noisemakers during an opponent's attempted free throw. **RULING:** All situations are prohibited by rule. The officials should notify game management in (a) to instruct the band to only play during the permitted times; in (b) to instruct the scoreboard operator to cease the prohibited acts; and in (c) to have a public-address announcement made stating that the use of any artificial noisemakers is prohibited at all times. In all situations, if the problem continues it may result in a technical foul being assessed to the team supporter(s).

Rule

2

Officials and Their Duties

JURISDICTION

2.2.4 SITUATION A: The score is Team A-62 and Team B-61 when the horn sounds to end the fourth quarter. Prior to the referee's approval of the final score, the coach of Team A directs obscene gestures at the officials. **RULING:** A technical foul is charged and the result of the free throws will determine which team wins or whether an extra period is required. (5-6-2 Exception 4; 10-4-1c)

2.2.4 SITUATION B: The final horn sounds to end the game with a score of 64-61. Immediately following the horn to end the fourth quarter, the officials are

moving off the court toward a door to their dressing room. The referee enters the door and is in the hallway to the locker room, but the umpire is still in the court area when he/she notices the scorer frantically trying to get the officials' attention due to a possible scorebook error. **RULING:** Since one of the officials has not left the visual confines of the playing area, the game jurisdiction has not ended. The officials may work with scorer's table personnel to rectify any errors.

2.2.4 SITUATION C: Team B leads by a point with seconds remaining in the fourth quarter. A1 releases the ball on a try, but the noise level makes it difficult for the covering official (umpire) to hear the horn. The umpire signals a successful goal. The referee definitely hears the horn before A1 releases the ball, but does not realize the umpire counted the goal. The officials leave the visual confines of the playing area and are not aware of the controversy until the scorer comes to the officials' dressing room. **RULING:** Even though the referee could have canceled the score if the officials had conferred before leaving, once the officials leave the visual confines of the playing area, the final score is official and no change can be made. In situations such as this, it is imperative that officials communicate with each other and that they do not leave until any problem regarding scoring or timing has been resolved.

SUPPLEMENTARY EQUIPMENT

2.4.3 SITUATION: Prior to the game, the home team athletic director informs the officials that the school has purchased a new timing system whereby the game clock is controlled by the game officials via their whistle and a timing pack. **RULING:** The device shall not be used unless the state association has approved its use and the game officials have been properly instructed/trained on how to use the equipment. (2-4-3 Note)

GAME-TIME NOTIFICATION

2.4.4 SITUATION: Following pregame warm-ups, Team A returns to its dressing room. The referee has each team notified three minutes before the game is scheduled to begin. Despite this notification, Team A delays the start of the game for nearly two minutes by not returning to the court. The referee determines there is no excusable reason for Team A's tardiness. **RULING:** Team A is charged with a technical foul for delaying the start of the game by a minute or more. (10-1-5a)

COACHES VERIFICATION OF PROPER UNIFORMS/EQUIPMENT

2.4.5 SITUATION A: Before the contest both coaches verify that their teams are legally equipped. In the third quarter A1 is discovered wearing a ring. **RULING:** A1 must leave the game and remove the jewelry and may re-enter the game at the next substitution opportunity, but no penalty is assessed against A1 or the coach.

2.4.5 SITUATION B: To the referee's pregame inquiry of coaches regarding all team members being legally equipped and wearing the uniform properly, both

coaches responded "yes." Three minutes into the first quarter, U1 observes A5 with a tongue stud. **RULING:** When the tongue stud is noticed, A5 must leave the game and may not return until the stud has been removed. There is no technical foul assessed. (3-5-7)

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION

2.6 SITUATION A: The umpire observes traveling, stepping out of bounds or another violation by A1. At approximately the same time, A1 tries for a field goal or the referee observes contact by B1 on A1. **RULING:** The officials must decide definitely which act occurred first. There is no rules coverage to administer the acts as occurring simultaneously. If the violation occurred first, the ball became dead. If the ball was in flight during the try before the touching of the boundary, there was no violation. If the contact occurred after a violation was observed, it is not a foul unless the contact is intentional or flagrant.

2.6 SITUATION B: A violation and personal contact occur at about the same time. Both are observed by the same official, or the violation is observed by one official and the contact by the other. What is the proper procedure? **RULING:** The officials shall decide which occurred first. If the violation was first, it caused the ball to become dead; hence, the contact which followed was not a foul unless intentional or flagrant. If the contact occurred first, it caused the ball to become dead and no violation occurred.

SIGNAL FOR POINT(S)

2.7.8 SITUATION: During the course of the game, the officials: (a) do not signal successful two-point field goals or free throws; or (b) do signal the value of point(s) resulting from defensive goaltending or basket interference. **RULING:** This is proper procedure. Officials are not authorized to signal the point value for two-point goal or free throws. However, it is necessary to signal in cases of doubt or confusion and when point(s) are awarded. Officials shall also continue to signal a successful three-point goal.

UNSPORTING BEHAVIOR

2.8.1 COMMENT: Unsporting tactics, in general, involve relationships between opponents, between the players and officials, between the spectators and officials, between the players and spectators, between the coaches and spectators, and between coaches and officials. In most situations, it does not apply to the relationship of a player to teammates, nor to the coach and members of the team. However, these standards are not without exception. For example, profanity on the part of a participant, coach or member of the team is considered to be an unsporting act, whether or not the profanity is directed at any individual or is merely a means of "letting off steam." (10-1-8; 10-3-7; 10-4-1)

2.8.1 SITUATION: What guidelines should be exercised by the officials when spectators' actions are such that they interfere with the administration of the game? **RULING:** The rules book states "the official may call fouls on either team if its supporters act in such a way as to interfere with the proper conduct of the game." It is significant to note the word used is "may." This gives permission, but does not in any way imply that officials must call technical fouls on team followers or supporters for unsporting acts. Thus, while officials do have the authority to penalize a team whose spectators interfere with the proper conduct of the game, this authority must be used with extreme caution and discretion. While the authority is there, the official must rarely use it, because experience has demonstrated that calling hasty technical fouls on the crowd rarely solves the problem and may, in fact, result in penalizing the wrong team because the official may not have proper knowledge as to which team's supporters were responsible for the unsporting act. **COMMENT:** Responsibility for the behavior of spectators is that of home or game management. The rules book stipulates that insofar as the management can reasonably be expected to control the spectators, it is its responsibility to do so. Home management has the responsibility of providing a site where the game can proceed in a sporting manner. If the conduct of spectators prohibits the orderly continuance of a game, the officials should have a representative of game management take whatever action is necessary. This may require the removal of a team follower(s). This can be done without charging the supporters' team with a technical foul. The advised procedure is for the official to notify game management as to which follower(s) must be removed from the site. The officials may stop the game until host management resolves the situation. Another problem arises when team supporters throw debris, paper, coins, ice or other items on the floor. If the official has positive knowledge as to which supporter(s) threw the items, the official should instruct game management to have the supporter(s) removed from the site. As in the previous case, this can be done without charging the supporters' team with a technical foul. If the official does not have positive knowledge, the official should instruct game management to make a public address announcement stating that the next time debris is thrown on the floor, it will result in a technical foul charged to that supporters' team and will also result in the supporter(s) being removed from the facility. If after the announcement, the situation is not brought under control, the officials may also stop the game until host management resolves the situation. In most situations, after an announcement has been made, game management is very aware of the problem and will usually have positive knowledge as to which supporter(s) threw the items on the floor. If the disruption is not brought under control and the contest cannot safely continue, rather than assess several technical fouls, officials are advised to suspend the game.

DISQUALIFICATION PROCEDURE

2.8.4 SITUATION: Who informs the coach when a player is disqualified on fouls? **RULING:** It is recommended that the non-calling official in a crew of two or the table side (trail or center) in a crew of three be responsible for notification. The scorer is to indicate to that official when a player has committed his/her fifth foul (personal and technical) or second technical foul. The official will immediately notify the coach, the timer and then the player of the disqualification. The player is officially disqualified and becomes bench personnel when the coach is notified. **COMMENT:** Once the coach is notified, the disqualified player becomes bench personnel and any subsequent technical foul on that disqualified player is also charged indirectly to the head coach. (4-14; 10-5-3)

UNCONSCIOUS PLAYER

2.8.5 SITUATION: A1 and B1 hit heads in diving for a loose ball and both are injured. In the opinion of the officials, A1 was unconscious for a short period of time. (a) The coach or trainer questions the officials' determination; or (b) the officials allow A1 to return later without a physician's authorization. **RULING:** In (a), even though they may disagree, A1 may not continue or return without a physician's written authorization. In (b), the rules do not allow A1 to return without a physician's authorization once it has been determined that A1 was apparently unconscious.

CORRECTABLE ERRORS

2.10.1 SITUATION A: A1 is fouled but erroneously is not awarded two free throws even though the automatic bonus is in effect. Team A is given a throw-in, and A1 inbounds the ball to A2 who is tied up by B1 resulting in a held-ball situation. The error is discovered following the held-ball call. The possession arrow is pointing to: (a) A's; or (b) B's basket. **RULING:** In (a), the merited free throws will be awarded, and play will continue from that action, since Team A had not lost possession between the error and when the error was recognized. However, in (b), the lane is cleared for A1's merited free throws, and play resumes from the point of interruption which is an alternating-possession throw-in by Team B.

2.10.1 SITUATION B: A1 has been awarded two free throws. Erroneously, the ball is allowed to remain in play after A1 misses on the first attempt. A2 rebounds the miss and tosses the ball through the basket. B1 secures the ball and inbounds it. Play continues until a foul is called on A2 as B is passing the ball in B's front-court. **RULING:** The goal by A2 counts, but the error of not awarding A1 a second free throw is no longer correctable. Since the ball remained in play on the missed free throw, the clock started and the ball became dead when the goal was scored. When the ball became live on the subsequent throw-in, the time period for correction had expired.

2.10.1 SITUATION C: A1 is fouled prior to the bonus, but erroneously A1 is awarded a one-and-one. The error is discovered: (a) after A1 makes the first throw; (b) after A1 makes both; (c) after B1 has rebounded the miss on the second free throw; (d) after B1 has the ball for a throw-in after both attempts are successful; or (e) after B2 has control of the throw-in from B1 after A1's two successful throws. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the successful free throw(s) is canceled, and A1 is given the ball for a throw-in at the spot out of bounds nearest to where B1 fouled originally. In (c), (d) and (e), the successful free throw(s) are canceled and play continues with a throw-in by B as B had the ball when the game was interrupted for correction.

2.10.1 SITUATION D: A1 is fouled by B1 while in the act of shooting and the try or tap is successful. The administering official erroneously awards and announces two free throws instead of one. A1's first attempt is unsuccessful and B1 rebounds. Play continues briefly with B1 advancing the ball before the official recognizes the error and stops play. **RULING:** Since A1 has attempted the merited free throw he/she was entitled to, there is no further correction to be made. Play shall resume with a throw-in by Team B at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where play was interrupted.

2.10.1 SITUATION E: (a) A1; or (b) B1 commits basket interference at Team A's basket. In (a), the referee erroneously counts the score; or in (b), fails to count it. In each case, the error is not discovered until the ball has become live following the dead ball during which the error occurred. **RULING:** The official's error in both (a) and (b) is still correctable.

2.10.1 SITUATION F: A1 attempts a goal from behind the three-point line: (a) but the covering official fails to give the successful signal after the ball goes through the basket, and the scorer records only two points; or (b) and the covering official gives the successful signal, but the scorer records only two points. Team B inbounds the ball and proceeds to score. The coach of Team A goes to the table and requests a 60-second time-out to discuss the error. **RULING:** In (a), the error of not awarding three points is correctable as it was detected prior to the second live ball after the error. The extra point is scored, the 60-second time-out is not charged and the game continues from the point of interruption. In (b), it is a mistake by the scorer which can be corrected any time until the final score has been approved.

2.10.1 SITUATION G: A1 jumps and releases a try for goal apparently from behind the three-point line. The try is successful. The covering official does not indicate a three-point try and does not signal three points after the goal. The Team A coach rushes to the table and requests a 60-second time-out to discuss a correctable error. It is determined neither official clearly observed A1's location before he/she jumped to try. **RULING:** No change can be made and two points are properly scored. The 60-second time-out remains charged to Team A. (5-8-4)

2.10.2 SITUATION: B1 fouls A1. Team A is in the bonus, but the official erro-

neously awards the ball to Team A for a throw-in. A1's throw-in is intercepted by B1 who scores a goal. A1's throw-in is controlled by A2 who dribbles into Team A's midcourt and then asks for a time-out. During the time-out, the scorer advises the referee that Team A was in the bonus when B1 fouled A1. **RULING:** It is too late to correct the error. The error could have been corrected anytime during the dead ball following the goal by B1, as this was the first dead ball after the clock started following the error.

2.10.4 SITUATION: A1 is fouled by B1 during a field-goal try which is successful. A2 is erroneously awarded the free throw. While A2's successful attempt is in the air: (a) B1 fouls A3; or (b) B1 intentionally fouls A3. Prior to the ball becoming live, the coach of Team B properly asks the referee to correct the error of awarding the free throw to the wrong player. **RULING:** The free throw by A2 is canceled and A1 will properly attempt the free throw which should have been awarded originally. The common foul by B1 in (a) is canceled. The intentional foul in (b) cannot be canceled. In (b), the game continues with the administration of the two free throws to A3 resulting from the intentional foul by B1. Team A will then be awarded the ball for a throw-in. If the corrected error is a free throw by the wrong player, at the wrong basket or the awarding of an unmerited free throw, the free throw and the activity during it other than unsporting, flagrant, intentional or technical fouls are canceled.

2.10.6 SITUATION A: A1 is fouled by B1. It is a non-shooting personal foul. It is Team B's 7th foul of the half, but the official scorer fails to notify the officials and they award Team A the ball out of bounds. After the inbound pass, Team A misses a shot and Team B secures the rebound. Team B then misses a shot at their offensive end, and A1 secures the rebound. A1 requests and is granted a time-out. During the time-out, the officials are informed that Team A should have been awarded a bonus free throw situation on its previous possession. **RULING:** The error can still be corrected. A1 shoots a bonus free throw situation with no players on the lane. Team A is then awarded the ball out of bounds nearest the spot where the time-out was requested. Since the error involves the failure to award a merited free-throw(s) and there has been a change in team possession, play shall be resumed from the point at which it was interrupted, after the error has been rectified.

2.10.6 SITUATION B: A1 is fouled by B1. It is a non-shooting personal foul. It is Team B's 7th foul of the half, but the official scorer fails to notify the officials and they award Team A the ball out of bounds. After the inbound pass, Team A misses a shot and Team B secures the rebound. While Team B has the ball in its possession, B1 is charged with an illegal screen against A2. Before Team A is handed the ball for the throw-in, the officials are informed that Team A should have been awarded the automatic bonus on its previous possession. **RULING:** The error can still be corrected. A1 shoots a bonus free throw situation with no players on the lane. Team A is then awarded a throw-in for B1's team-control foul

and play will continue from that point. Since the error involved the failure to award a merited free-throw(s) and there has been a change in team possession, play shall be resumed from the point at which it was interrupted after the error has been rectified.

SCORER'S SIGNAL

2.11.3 SITUATION: When may the scorer signal? **RULING:** If the scorer desires to call attention to a player who is illegally in the game, he/she may signal the official when the ball is in control of that player's team. If it is for a substitution, the scorer may signal when the ball next becomes dead and the clock is stopped. If it is for conferring with an official, he/she may signal when the ball is dead. If the scorer signals while the ball is live, the official should ignore the signal if a scoring play is in progress. Otherwise, the official may stop play to determine the reason for the scorer's signal.

REFEREE'S DECISION

2.11.10 SITUATION A: The official and visiting scorers do not agree on the number of fouls charged to A1. **RULING:** The referee is notified and if the reason for the discrepancy cannot be determined, the referee will accept the record of the official scorebook.

2.11.10 SITUATION B: The scorer fails to record two points awarded to Team A by the official during the first quarter as a result of basket interference by B1. **RULING:** The score may be corrected any time it is discovered before the final score is approved. This situation is not due to the inadvertent setting aside of a rule but is the result of a mistake in record keeping. When there is a discrepancy in the score which is correctable and the referee is positive he/she knows what caused the problem, the referee shall order the correction to be made.

SCORER'S MISTAKE

2.11.10 SITUATION C: The scorer mistakenly credits a field goal by A1 to B1 and Team B in the second quarter. The regulation game ends with the score tied. During a time-out in overtime, the scorer detects the mistake and advises the referee. **RULING:** The referee will have the mistake corrected. The overtime will continue with the corrected score. Once the ball becomes live in the overtime, the overtime will be played even though a subsequent correction of an error or mistake changes the score. A bookkeeping mistake can be corrected at any time until the final score is approved.

WARNING SIGNAL

***2.12.5 SITUATION:** A4 commits his/her fifth foul. The official notifies the coach, then signals the timer to begin the 20-second interval for replacing the player and then notifies the player regarding the disqualification. In (a), the required substitute reports within 5 seconds; (b) no substitute has reported 10

seconds into the replacement interval; or (c) no substitute has reported by the end of the 20-second interval. **RULING:** In (a), the substitute is beckoned into the game by the officials and play resumes. In (b), the timer shall signal a warning horn when 5 seconds has elapsed. In (c), the timer shall signal a warning horn at 5 seconds and then sound another horn at 20 seconds if the required substitute has not reported to the scorer's table. A technical foul shall be assessed to the head coach. (10-5-3 Penalty)

SIGNAL NOT HEARD

2.13 SITUATION: The signal to end the fourth quarter cannot be heard by the officials. The table officials disagree as to whether the ball was in flight during a try for field goal when time expired or if a foul occurred before the ball became dead. **RULING:** The final decision shall be made by the referee, and unless he/she has knowledge to alter the ruling, the goal shall count if it was successful and the foul shall be charged and penalized. (2-5-5)

Rule 3

Players, Substitutes and Equipment

NUMBER OF PLAYERS REQUIRED

3.1.1 SITUATION: After six players have been disqualified, Team A has only four who are eligible to continue in the game as players. In a gesture of fair play, the coach of Team B indicates a desire to withdraw a player so that each team will have four players on the court. **RULING:** This is not permissible. Team B must have five players participating as long as it has that number available. If no substitute is available, a team must continue with fewer than five players. When only one player remains to participate, that team shall forfeit the game unless the referee believes this team still has an opportunity to win the game.

ROSTERS, STARTERS AND NUMBERS

3.2 SITUATION A: Seven minutes before the scheduled starting time for the game, Team A presents its team roster and its starting lineup to the scorer and then, at six minutes prior to the game starting time, Team A presents two additional names to the scorer for the team list. **RULING:** Team A is assessed one technical foul for the violation of not presenting its team member list nor designating its starting lineup at least 10 minutes prior to the scheduled game starting time. Team A is also assessed one technical foul for the two names which were added to its team roster six minutes prior to game starting time. (10-1-1, 2)

3.2 SITUATION B: A1, who is designated as a starter 10 minutes prior to the scheduled starting time of the game, becomes ill or is injured before the game

starts. **RULING:** A1 may be replaced without penalty as illness or injury is considered to be an extenuating and unavoidable situation which permits a substitution. A1 would be permitted to enter the game later. (10-1-2a)

3.2.2 SITUATION A: Team A properly submits its team member list and designates its five starters. However, the number for each team member is erroneously indicated. The error is not detected until after the game has started. **RULING:** Only one team technical foul is charged regardless of the number of players and substitutes not wearing the number indicated in the scorebook. Each player must wear the number indicated in the scorebook or change the scorebook number to that which he/she is wearing. Any substitutes who become players and require the changing of the number indicated for them in the scorebook will not result in a penalty as the one maximum technical has already been charged to the team for an administrative infraction. (10-1-1 Penalty)

3.2.2 SITUATION B: Three minutes before the game starts, it is discovered: (a) two Team B members have wrong numbers in the scorebook; or (b) two Team B team members are wearing the same number. **RULING:** In (a), if either or both team member's number is changed in the scorebook, one technical foul is charged to Team B. If there is no request for change or if neither becomes a player, thus avoiding the change, there is no penalty. In (b), a technical foul is charged to Team B upon discovery of the identical numbers. Only one team member may wear a given number; the other must change to a number not already in use before participating. (10-1-2)

3.2.2 SITUATION C: Substitute A14 reports to the table and is beckoned onto the court. The ball is then put in play by a throw-in from A1 to A2. The horn sounds and the scorer beckons the referee to the table and informs the officials that A14 is not listed in the scorebook. **RULING:** A14 became a player when he/she legally entered the court. Since his or her name and number must now be entered into the scorebook, a technical foul is charged to Team A. (3-2-2b; 10.1.2b)

3.2.2 SITUATION D: It is discovered that all Team A members are wearing different shirt numbers than those entered in the scorebook. This discovery is made: (a) three minutes prior to the scheduled starting time; or (b) as the teams take positions prior to the jump to start the game. Is there a penalty? **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), a maximum of one technical foul is charged to Team A, regardless of how many players or squad members are involved. The correct numbers will be entered in the scorebook. (10-1-2c Penalty)

3.2.2 SITUATION E: Team A properly submits its team member list and designates the five starters as required at least 10 minutes before the scheduled start of the game. Anytime thereafter, either before the game starts or during the game, the coach asks the scorer to change a number in the scorebook: (a) so it corresponds to what the team member is wearing; (b) because a player's shirt has excessive blood on it; or (c) because a player's shirt is torn. **RULING:** In (a), a

technical foul is charged to Team A. In (b) and (c), the shirt is changed and the number change made in the scorebook without any penalty.

3.2.2 SITUATION F: Team A takes a time-out following about two minutes of play in the first quarter. The scorer signals the referee to the table for a discussion. The scorer indicates that although Team A No. 32 was a designated starter, No. 34 started instead and is still in the game. **RULING:** No penalty can be assessed. The infraction had to be discovered and penalized before the ball became live to start the game. Once the ball became live, it was too late to penalize for this specific infraction. (10-1-2a Penalty)

SUBSTITUTIONS

***3.3.1 SITUATION A:** During a 30-second time-out, A6 goes to the scorer to substitute for A1: (a) before the 15-second warning signal; (b) after the 15-second warning but before the time-out is over; or (c) as the players break the huddle and take their positions on the court just prior to the signal ending the time-out. **RULING:** The substitution will be allowed in (a), but denied in (b) and (c). As with a 60-second time-out, substitutions must be made before the warning signal is given.

3.3.1 SITUATION B: A time-out is granted to Team A with play to resume by administration of a free throw. A6 reports to enter after the timer's warning signal has sounded. Since A6 has reported too late to enter, could he/she enter if: (a) either team is granted a time-out; (b) the resumption of play is delayed because a player is injured getting into position for the free throw; or (c) Team A is willing to "buy" A6's way into the game with a technical foul? **RULING:** Permissible in (a) and (b), but not in (c).

3.3.1 SITUATION C: Substitute A6 reports to the scorer just after the warning signal is sounded during a time-out. The scorer advises A6 that he/she will not be allowed to enter until the next opportunity for substitution. The Team A coach beckons A6 to return to the bench. **RULING:** This is permissible. The substitute is not obligated to remain at the table. However, A6 would have to report again before being allowed to enter the court. If A6 remains at the table, he/she may actually replace any player.

3.3.1 SITUATION D: B6 has properly reported to the scorer to enter the game. A1 is then fouled in the act of a three-point try. Prior to the first attempt, A1 is discovered to be bleeding: (a) B6 and A6, who is replacing bleeding A1, enter prior to the first free-throw attempt; (b) substitutes A7 and A8 report to the scorer's table after B6 and A6 enter the game; or (c) all substitutes in (a) and (b) enter the game when time-out is called by B3. **RULING:** In (a), A6 must replace bleeding-player A1 before the free throw is administered, B6 may also enter because he/she had legally reported to the table and another player had been directed to leave the game by the official. In (b), A7 and A8 must wait until prior to the last remaining free throw to enter the game. In (c), the time-out by B3 cannot be non-

ored until the substitute for A1 has properly reported and entered. Once the time-out is granted, all substitutes may enter. A1 may remain in the game if Team A requests and is granted a time-out.

3.3.1 SITUATION E: Substitutes A6, A7 and A8 report only their own numbers to the scorer for entry. The substitutes are beckoned into the game by an official and enter the court. Before their replacements leave the court, a fight breaks out with five (of the eight on-court) players from Team A and three players from Team B involved. **RULING:** Substitutes become players when they legally enter the court; in this case, when the official beckoned them onto the court. The players being replaced by A6, A7 and A8 were not known at the time of the fight to determine what players would be classified as "bench personnel." The officials and scorer shall make an effort to determine who substitutes A6, A7 and A8 were replacing when the fight broke out. If the players being replaced by the substitutes cannot be determined, the only recourse the officials have to determine what penalties to assess the head coach for the involvement of bench personnel is to assess the maximum penalty. Of the five Team A players involved, assume three were bench personnel and assess three indirect technical fouls to the head coach, which results in ejection. Team B would also be awarded four free throws (two for each additional player involved in the fight). All participants are disqualified for flagrant fouls. Play would be resumed with a Team B throw-in from the division line opposite the scorer's table. (10-3-10 Penalty; 10-4-1h Penalty; 2-3)

3.3.3 SITUATION A: A1 is injured during a play in which A1 has been fouled. As a result, A1 cannot attempt the free throw awarded to him/her. Substitute A6 replaces A1 and attempts the free throw which is successful. Substitute A7 replaces A6 before the clock starts. **RULING:** The substitution is legal. (8-2)

ILLEGAL ENTRY

3.3.3 SITUATION B: Team B is charged with a technical foul for an excess time-out. During this stopped-clock interval, A1 is replaced by A6. A1 then returns to the game and attempts the two free throws which are: (a) both successful; (b) both unsuccessful; or (c) one is successful and one is not. **RULING:** Once A1 re-entered, even illegally, and the ball became live, A1 was a legal player at that point. The resulting action in (a), (b) and (c) stands. The situation does not come under the provisions of the correctable-error rule, nor is there any provision for penalizing either Team A or A1. (3-3-4; 8-3)

INJURY

3.3.5 SITUATION A: A1 is injured and play is stopped to permit the trainer or physician to administer aid. (a) A1 is removed from the court and replaced within less than one minute; or (b) the injury is such that the physician will not allow A1 to be removed from the court until being certain it is prudent to do so. After approximately five minutes, A1 is moved from the court. **RULING:** No time-out is

charged in either (a) or (b), regardless of the amount of time involved. The intent of the rule is to require an injured player to be removed without charging a team with a 60-second time-out, regardless of how much time is consumed prior to removal. A team may call a time-out if they wish to keep the player (if able) in the game. (5-8-2a)

3.3.5 SITUATION B: A1 appears to be injured and an official properly halts play and the Team A coach rushes onto the court to check A1. However, A1 is OK and seems ready to play within a few seconds. **RULING:** A1 must be removed as the coach came onto the court. A1 may remain in the game if the coach does not come on the court and A1 is ready to play immediately. If the coach or other bench personnel have come onto the court, the player must be replaced. There is no set amount of time as to what is “immediately,” but it should not involve more than a few seconds and it must be without the coach, trainer or doctor being beckoned and/or entering the court. The coach may also call a time-out to keep the player in the game. (10-4-2)

BLEEDING PLAYER

3.3.6 SITUATION A: B1 is directed to leave the game because of excessive blood on his/her uniform shirt. Team B’s manager has failed to pack any extra shirts. (a) The coach asks one of the substitutes to give his/her shirt to B1; or (b) Team A is able to find a shirt which B1 can wear even though it is not exactly the same color or style of the Team B shirts. The shirt will however, clearly identify B1 as a member of Team B and will not be confusing to either team or the officials. **RULING:** Acceptable procedure in both (a) and (b). In both situations the scorer will make necessary changes in the scorebook without penalty. **COMMENT:** The spirit and intent of the rule is to do everything possible to allow the player to use a different shirt and return without penalty. However, identical numbers shall not be allowed on the same team.

3.3.6 SITUATION B: A1 discovers she is bleeding and intentionally wipes blood on the arm of the both B4 and B5. In (a) neither the referee or umpire observes the bleeding or the action of A1; (b) U1 observes that A1 is bleeding from a cut on her arm; (c) U1 observes B4 and B5 with blood on their arm; or (d) U1 observes A1 bleeding, and observes A1’s action of wiping blood on the arm of B4 and B5. **RULING:** In (a), A1 must leave the game when the bleeding is discovered; (b) A1 must leave the game when bleeding is observed; (c) B4 and B5 must leave the game when blood is observed on their person; (d) A1, B4 and B5 must leave the game and, A1 is charged with a technical foul for an unsporting act. If in the judgment of U1 the actions of A1 were flagrant, A1 would be disqualified from further competition. Any player or legally entering substitute may attempt the two free throws, after which B will have the ball for a division line throw-in. In all situations, a team may call a time-out to keep a player in the game.

3.3.6 SITUATION C: Officials discover blood on players A1 and B1 simultane-

ously and direct both players to leave the game. After notification by the officials, Team A chooses to call a time-out to keep A1 in the game, while Team B elects to substitute B6 for B1. **RULING:** B6 must enter the game prior to the official granting the time-out for Team A. A1 must be ready to play by the end of the time-out. B1 may not re-enter the game until the next opportunity to substitute after time has run off the clock.

UNIFORMS

3.4 SITUATION A: Team A is wearing shirts which have: (a) a visible manufacturer's logo; (b) the school name below the numbers with the lettering starting in the front and continuing around the side to the back; or (c) the school name above the number and the mascot name below the number. **RULING:** The shirts in (a) and (b) are illegal and the penalty is a technical foul. The infraction must be discovered before the ball becomes live when a starter or substitute becomes a player. Two identifying names on the front of the shirt are legal in (c).

3.4 SITUATION B: During the first dead ball after the game has started, it is discovered that all Team B players have illegal shirts or illegal pants. **RULING:** The five players of B cannot be penalized unless they are replaced and are penalized before the ball becomes live on return. Substitutes must be penalized on entry before the ball becomes live. Once the individual is penalized, he/she is permitted to participate without further penalty for that infraction. (10-3-2)

3.4.4 SITUATION: Team A team members are wearing white shirts. The numbers are: (a) solid red with a ¼-inch border of green and another of blue; (b) solid blue with a ¼-inch border of white and another of red; or (c) solid blue with a ¼-inch border of yellow and another of blue. **RULING:** The color combinations are all legal. It is permissible to use three colors – a solid color in contrast with the shirt color and two different solid-color borders. In (b), the white border is legal and must be counted as one of the two allowable borders. The color/style of the numbers must be the same on front and back.

***3.4.6 SITUATION A:** Prior to the start of the game, the officials notice that the home team is wearing gold jerseys and the visiting team is wearing black jerseys. **RULING:** The referee shall direct the home team to wear the required white jerseys. If they are unable to comply, all home team members are wearing illegal jerseys. Each home starter is charged with a technical foul. The starters may play and will not be penalized again if they leave and re-enter. Entering substitutes who become players will also be penalized individually if they enter wearing the illegal jersey. (3-4-6b; 10-3-2)

3.4.6 SITUATION B: Prior to the opening jump, an official notices A1 is wearing an undershirt with sleeves cut off and hemmed at the shoulders. A2 and A3 are both wearing undershirts with normal length sleeves. All undershirts are similar in color to the game jersey. **RULING:** All players are wearing legal apparel. The rule does not require all players to wear the same length sleeves on their under-

shirts, but each individual player must have sleeves the same length on his/her undershirt when worn.

3.4.15 SITUATION A: After the horn sounds to end the first half, A1 removes his/her jersey near the team bench. **RULING:** A technical foul is charged to A1 and an indirect technical foul is charged to the head coach; A1 is considered bench personnel in this situation. (10-3-7)

3.4.15 SITUATION B: A1 commits his/her fifth foul and is disqualified. On the way to the team bench, A1 removes his/her shirt or pulls it over their face (a) before the coach is notified, or (b) after the coach is notified. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), a technical foul is charged to A1. In (b), an indirect technical foul is also charged to the head as A1 is considered to be bench personnel. (10-3-7)

3.4.15 SITUATION C: B1 fouls A1. Just before A1 goes to the line for a one-and-one, the official observes: (a) A1 either pulls the shirt out of his/her pants; or (b) that A1's pants are partially below the hips. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), A1 will be directed to put the shirt in the pants or pull up the pants and must leave the game immediately following his/her last free throw(s). The lane is cleared and it will be B's ball for a throw-in, whether or not the last free throw is successful.

3.4.16 SITUATION: Team B is wearing shirts which have: (a) a small basketball patch with a No. 12 on it attached to the upper right front; or (b) a black 2-inch wide band attached around the shoulder strap. Both items are in memory of an injured teammate. **RULING:** The shirts in (a) are illegal. The penalty is a technical foul on each starter when discovered before the ball becomes live. When other team members enter, a technical foul is charged. Again, the penalty must be assessed before the ball becomes live and following their entry. The shirts in (b) are legal.

PLAYER EQUIPMENT

3.5 SITUATION A: What are the standards which the referee must use in determining whether a team member will be permitted to wear certain equipment? **RULING:** There are three criteria which determine the legality of equipment. First, any equipment which, in the judgment of the referee, is dangerous to others. In this respect, elbow, wrist, hand, finger or forearm guard, cast or brace made of hard and unyielding leather, plaster, pliable (soft) plastic, metal or any other hard substance shall always be declared illegal "even though covered with soft padding." Thus, the rule does not permit that this provision be set aside. The prohibition of the use of hard substance material does not apply to the upper arm, or shoulder if the hard material is appropriately padded so that in the judgment of the referee it is not hazardous to others. Knee and ankle braces are permitted, but all exposed hinges must be covered. Equipment which could cut or cause an opponent to have an abrasion is also always illegal and, therefore, is prohibited.

It will be noted that the listing of equipment which is always illegal is not inclusive. It cannot identify every item which is not permitted. The generalization is

required since the referee's judgment is necessary. The second standard provides that "any equipment which is unnatural and designed to increase the player's height or reach, or to gain an advantage, shall not be used." The referee is given no leeway here and judgment is not required. The third criterion provides that equipment used must be appropriate for basketball and not be confusing. In this sense, gloves, football face masks and helmets are not acceptable. A protector for a broken nose, even though made of hard material, is permissible if it does not extend so as to endanger others, if it is not sharp and if it has no cutting edges. Eyeglass protectors are considered appropriate equipment for basketball provided they meet the qualifications for legal equipment, including the third criterion.

Religious and medical-alert medals are not considered jewelry and may be worn provided: 1) religious medals are taped and worn under the uniform, necklaces/bracelets must be removed or also taped and completely under the uniform; and 2) medical-alert medals are taped to the body (portions may be visible to show medical information), necklaces/bracelets must be removed or also completely taped. An artificial limb may not be worn unless it has been specifically approved by the state association and such authorization statement is available to the referee.

The referee must rule on the legality of any piece of equipment which is worn to protect an injury. Protective equipment must be individually inspected and approved using the criteria outlined. In the case of headwear for medical, cosmetic or religious reasons, the state association may approve upon proper documentation as in 3-5-3 Exception a.

3.5 SITUATION B: The officials are on the court prior to the game observing the team warm-ups. One official notices that a member of Team A is wearing a decorative necklace. **RULING:** The official should inform the team member to remove the jewelry immediately. Upon compliance, the team member may continue to warm up with his or her teammates and may start the game without penalty.

3.5 SITUATION C: May a team member wear: (a) shoes which have a light mechanism or have lights which are activated by heel contact with the floor; or (b) gloves? **RULING:** No, in both (a) and (b). In (a), the shoes may be worn if the lights are deactivated. In (b), gloves are not needed to play the game and are not considered to be appropriate.

***3.5.3 SITUATION:** Prior to the game, an official notices that A1 is wearing (a) a white headband on the forehead and white sweatbands on the wrist, with the predominant color of the Team A jersey being royal blue; and (b) a black headband and gold sweatbands. **RULING:** Legal equipment by color in (a), however the sweatbands must be worn below the elbow and they must not be wider than 4 inches. Illegal equipment in (b); the official shall inform the player and the head coach that these items are illegal and may not be worn during the game.

3.5.6 SITUATION A: Substitute A6 is beckoned and enters the court to replace A1. A6 is wearing: (a) compression shorts below the game pants which extend

below the knees; (b) cut-off jeans extending below the game pants; or (c) jewelry. **RULING:** The items in (a), (b) and (c) are illegal and A6 will not be allowed to participate while wearing the items. No penalty is involved. A6 simply cannot participate until the illegal items are removed. (3-5-7)

3.5.6 SITUATION B: A player, for religious reasons, may not wear shorts. Would he/she be able to wear tights under the basketball uniform shorts, warm-ups or a skirt instead of shorts? **RULING:** NFHS basketball uniform rules do not require that the uniform pants be "shorts." However, undergarments or tights may not be worn which extend below the pants, therefore wearing tights "below the uniform shorts" would be illegal. The player could wear long pants or a skirt as the uniform "bottom" and be in compliance. (3-4)

UNIFORMS — LOGO

3.6 SITUATION A: A1 is discovered participating with a visible manufacturer's logo on the shirt. **RULING:** The shirt is illegal, but the technical-foul penalty cannot be invoked unless A1 is replaced and then re-enters. (10-3-2 Penalty)

3.6 SITUATION B: A6 enters the game with an excessive manufacturer's or school's logo on his/her: (a) socks; or (b) sweatbands. **RULING:** Legal in (a). In (b), A6 may not participate and is directed to return to the bench until legally equipped. **COMMENT:** The restriction on visible manufacturer's or school's logo size is in effect on pants/skirts, compression shorts, sweatbands and headbands. The shoes and socks are not considered part of the uniform for purpose of visible logo size.

***3.6 SITUATION C:** Prior to the jump ball to start the game, the officials observe that the five Team B starters are all wearing (a) pants which have a manufacturer's logo and a school's mascot which meets the proper dimension limitations; (b) a manufacturer's logo that exceeds the limitation of 2¼ square inches by 2¼ square inches in any one dimension; or (c) uniform jerseys that have side panels that exceed 4 inches in width. **RULING:** Legal uniforms in (a). In (b) and (c), each of the Team B starters is charged with a technical foul. The starters may play and will not be penalized again if they leave and re-enter. Entering substitutes who become players will also be penalized individually if they are wearing illegal pants or jerseys. (10-3-2)

Rule 4

Definitions

AIRBORNE SHOOTER

***4.1.1 SITUATION:** A1 is high in the air on a jump shot in the lane. A1 releases the ball on a try and is then fouled by B1 who has also jumped in an unsuccessful attempt to block the shot. A1's try is: (a) successful; or (b) unsuccessful.

RULING: A1 is an airborne shooter when the ball is released until one foot returns to the floor. An airborne shooter is in the act of shooting. B1 has fouled A1 in the act of shooting. A1 is awarded one free throw in (a), and two in (b). (4-41-1)

CONTROL – FOR ALTERNATING POSSESSION

4.3.2 SITUATION: A1 is fouled by B1 just after the ball leaves the referee's hand(s) on the jump to start the first extra period of play. Both teams are in the bonus. How is the alternating-possession arrow established? **RULING:** When the bonus is in effect, the possession arrow is set toward the opponent's basket when the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower.

4.3.3 SITUATION: During the jump to start the game, A1 slaps the ball out of bounds. Before the ball is at B1's disposal for a throw-in, B2 is charged with a technical foul. **RULING:** Team A will attempt two free throws followed by a division-line throw-in opposite the table. When the ball is at the disposal of the thrower of Team A, the arrow will be set pointing toward Team B's basket.

BACKCOURT – FRONT COURT – BALL LOCATION

4.4.1 SITUATION: As Team A is advancing the ball from its backcourt toward its frontcourt, A1 passes the ball to A2. A2 catches the ball while both feet are on the floor – with one foot on either side of the division line. In this situation, either foot may be the pivot foot. (a) A2 lifts the foot which is in the backcourt and then puts it back on the floor in the backcourt; or (b) A2 lifts the foot which is in the frontcourt, pivots and puts it on the floor in the backcourt. **RULING:** In (a), it is a backcourt violation. When A2, while holding the ball, lifts the foot which was in the backcourt, the ball is now in the frontcourt. When A2's foot then touches in the backcourt, it is a violation. In (b), when A2 lifts the foot which is in the frontcourt and places it down in the backcourt, the location of the ball has not changed. The ball is still in the backcourt and no violation has occurred. (4-35-2)

BALL TOUCHES AN OFFICIAL

4.4.4 SITUATION: The official is in Team A's frontcourt when he/she is contacted by a pass thrown by A1 from Team A's backcourt. After touching the official, the ball: (a) goes out of bounds; or (b) rebounds to the backcourt where it is recovered by A2. **RULING:** Touching the official is the same as touching the floor where the official is standing. In (a), the ball is awarded to B for a throw-in. In (b), the ball has been in the frontcourt and then has gone to the backcourt while in Team A's control. It is a violation for A1 to cause the ball to go from A's backcourt to frontcourt and return to backcourt untouched if A1 or a teammate is first to touch it after it has returned to backcourt. (9-9-2)

PASS HITS BACKBOARD

4.4.5 SITUATION: A1 attempts a pass to A2 during pressing action in A's backcourt. The ball hits B's backboard and deflects directly back to A1 who catches

the ball and: (a) passes the ball to A2; or (b) starts a dribble. **RULING:** The pass against B's backboard was the start of a dribble which ended when A1 caught the ball. In (a), the pass is legal action. In (b), it is a violation for a second dribble. (9-5)

TEAM FOULS TO REACH BONUS

4.8.2 SITUATION: (a) A1 is charged with a player-control foul; or (b) a Team A member dunks during the pregame warm-ups. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the foul counts toward disqualification and it counts as one of the seven team fouls to reach the bonus. In (b), a technical foul is also charged indirectly to the Team A's head coach. (10-3-4)

PLAYER AND/OR TEAM CONTROL

4.12 COMMENT: A player is in control only when the player is holding or dribbling a live ball inbounds, but team control includes passing activity. When a team secures control, that team continues to be in control until the ball is in flight on a try or tap for goal, or an opponent has secured control or the ball has become dead. This has an influence on rules such as team-control fouls, three-seconds and frontcourt/backcourt. No team is in control while the ball is dead, during a throw-in or a jump, after the ball has left the hand on a try or tap for goal, nor during the period which follows any of these acts while the ball is slapped away from other players in an attempt to secure control.

***4.12.1 SITUATION A:** A1 drives toward the lane and goes up in the air for a jump shot. Before A1 becomes airborne, B1 obtains a legal position on the court that is directly in line with A1's drive. (a) Before; or (b) after releasing the ball, A1 illegally contacts B1. In both cases, the ball goes through the basket. **RULING:** A1 has committed a player-control foul in both (a) and (b). There is no goal in either case. Player-control foul provisions in (b) continue until airborne shooter A1 returns one foot to the floor. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest the foul. (7-5-3a)

4.12.1 SITUATION B: A1 is dribbling in A's backcourt when the ball accidentally strikes his/her ankle and bounces away. During the interrupted dribble, A1 fouls B1 in attempting to continue the dribble. **RULING:** A team-control foul is charged to A1. It is not a player control foul as the contact occurred during an interrupted dribble. (4-19-7)

4.12.2 SITUATION: A1's missed try rebounds directly to A's backcourt where A2 gains control. Is this a violation? **RULING:** No. Both player and team control ended when A1 released the ball on the try. The rebound into A's backcourt was not in control of either team. (9-9-1)

***4.12.6 SITUATION:** During a throw-in by A1 from the end line by A's basket: (a) A2 is in the restricted lane area; or (b) the throw-in is touched by A2 before it goes across the division line where it is recovered by A3. **RULING:** There is no

three-second count in (a) or a backcourt rule in effect in (b) during a throw-in. The throw-in ends in (b) when A2 legally touches the ball, but the backcourt count does not start until A3 gains control. (9-7, 8)

DISQUALIFICATION

4.14.1 SITUATION A: A1 is fouled by B1 while Team A is in the bonus. The covering official is at the table reporting the foul when A1 is charged with a technical foul by the official who is observing the players. The foul on A1 is his/her fifth.

RULING: A1 is disqualified as both personal and technical fouls are counted. Because A1 has been disqualified he/she will not be allowed to attempt the free throw(s) resulting from B1's foul. The substitute for A1 will shoot the free throw(s). (8-2)

4.14.1 SITUATION B: A1 is charged with his/her fourth personal foul and reacts by using profanity. The covering official charges A1 with a technical foul.

RULING: A1 is disqualified. The technical foul brings A1's total fouls to five, which results in automatic disqualification. This technical is not charged indirectly to the head coach, as A1 was not "bench personnel" when the technical foul was charged. (10-3-7b; 4-14-2)

4.14.1 SITUATION C: A1 is fouled by B2 and is awarded two free throws. The foul is B2's fifth foul. The new trail official reports the fifth foul to Team B's coach. Before a substitute is made, the lead official incorrectly permits A1 to attempt the first free throw. The officials realize the error and huddle to discuss the situation.

RULING: The result of the first attempt shall stand. Team B's head coach shall be notified of B2's disqualification. Once B2 has been replaced, A1 shall attempt the second free throw. **COMMENT:** This is an official's error and not a correctable error situation according to Rule 2-10. (6-1-2c; 10-5-3; 2-8-3)

DRIBBLE – LEGAL AND ILLEGAL MOVEMENT

***4.15 COMMENT:** It is not possible for a player to travel during a dribble. A player is not dribbling while slapping the ball during a jump, when a pass rebounds from his/her hand, when he/she fumbles, or when he/she bats a rebound or pass away from other players who are attempting to get it. The player is not in control under these conditions. It is a dribble when a player stands still and bounces the ball. It is not a dribble when a player stands still and holds the ball and touches it to the floor once or more than once.

4.15.1 SITUATION A: While rebounding, A1 touches the ball while trying to gain control, after which: (a) A1 allows the ball to strike the floor to begin a dribble; or (b) A1 catches the ball and then pushes the ball to the floor to begin a dribble. **RULING:** Legal in both (a) and (b). The dribble does not begin until A1 has gained control.

4.15.1 SITUATION B: A1's throw-in pass is beyond A2. (a) A2 reaches out and slaps the ball toward A's basket; or (b) A2 muffs the pass. In both situations. A2

then gains control and dribbles to the basket and scores. **RULING:** No violation in either (a) or (b).

4.15.4 SITUATION A: As dribbler A1 attempts to change directions to avoid guard B1, he/she allows the ball to come to rest in one hand in bringing the ball from the right to the left side of the body. A1 pushes the ball to the floor in an attempt to continue the dribble. **RULING:** When A1 palmed/carried the ball, the dribble ended and when he/she pushed the ball to the floor a violation occurred. (9-5)

4.15.4 SITUATION B: A1, while advancing the ball by dribbling, manages to keep a hand in contact with the ball until it reaches its maximum height. A1 maintains such contact as the ball descends, pushing it to the floor at the last moment; however, after six or seven bounces, A1's hand is in contact with the ball and the palm of the hand on this particular dribble is skyward so that the ball is resting on top of the hand. **RULING:** The dribble has ended and a violation occurs if A1 dribbles again. The dribble ended when the ball came to rest in the palm of A1's hand. (9-5)

4.15.4 SITUATION C: After dribbling and coming to a stop, A1 throws the ball: (a) against the opponent's backboard and catches the rebound; (b) against an official, immediately recovers the ball and dribbles again; or (c) against his/her own backboard in an attempt to score (try), catches the rebound and dribbles again. **RULING:** A1 has violated in both (a) and (b). Throwing the ball against the opponent's backboard or an official constitutes another dribble, provided A1 is first to touch the ball after it strikes the official or the board. In (c), the action is legal. Once the ball is released on the try, there is no player or team control, therefore, A1 can recover the rebound and begin a dribble.

4.15.4 SITUATION D: While dribbling: (a) A1 bats the ball over the head of an opponent, runs around the opponent, bats the ball to the floor and continues to dribble; (b) the ball bounces away but A1 is able to get to it and continues to dribble; (c) the ball hits A1's foot and bounces away but A1 is able to overtake and pick it up; or (d) A1 fumbles the ball in ending the dribble so that A1 must run to recover it. **RULING:** Violation in (a), because the ball was touched twice by A1's hand(s) during a dribble, before it touched the floor. In (b), even though the dribble was interrupted it has not ended and A1 may continue the dribble. In (c), the dribble ended when A1 caught the ball; and it ended in (d) when it was fumbled. Even though the dribble has ended in (c) and (d), A1 may recover the ball. (9-5)

4.15.4 SITUATION E: (a) A1 tosses the ball from one hand to the other while keeping his/her pivot foot in contact with the floor; or (b) A1 throws the ball over the head of B1 and then takes several steps before catching it. **RULING:** Legal in (a), but an illegal dribble violation in (b). In (b), since the ball did not touch the floor, the tossing and subsequent catch is an illegal dribble. (9-5)

FIGHTING

4.18.2 SITUATION: A1 dunks over B1 and then taunts B1. B1 retaliates and punches A1. **RULING:** Both A1 and B1 are charged with a flagrant technical foul for fighting and are disqualified. A1's action is defined as fighting when the taunting caused B1 to retaliate by fighting. (10-3; 10-3-7c: 10-3-9)

INTENTIONAL FOUL

4.19.3 SITUATION A: B1 is charged with an intentional foul on A1 who is in the act of shooting: (a) a successful two-point or three-point try; (b) an unsuccessful two-point try; or (c) an unsuccessful three-point try. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), A1 is awarded two free throws. In (c), A1 is awarded three free throws. In all situations following the free throws, Team A is awarded a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest the foul.

4.19.3 SITUATION B: A1 drives to the basket with B1 in pursuit. As A1 begins the act of shooting, B1 gets a hand on the ball from behind and the subsequent contact takes A1 forcefully to the floor and out of bounds. **RULING:** An intentional foul shall be charged when the contact is judged to be excessive, even though the opponent is playing the ball. (4-11)

4.19.3 SITUATION C: Team A leads by three points with four seconds remaining in the fourth quarter. Team A is to throw-in from a spot out of bounds on the end line. Players begin jockeying for positions just after the official has handed the ball to A1. B1, while trying to deny a pass from A1 to A2: (a) grabs A2's arm; or (b) pushes A2 from behind. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), it is an intentional personal foul designed to keep the clock from starting or to neutralize an opponent's obvious advantageous position.

4.19.3 SITUATION D: Late in the fourth quarter Team B is trailing by six points. Team B's head coach begins to yell to his or her players to "foul, foul, foul!" B1 responds by (a) grabbing A1 from behind, or (b) reaching for the ball but illegally contacting A1 on the arm. **RULING:** In (a), an intentional foul shall be called. In (b), a common foul shall be called as B1 was making a legitimate attempt to "play the ball." **COMMENT:** Fouling near the end of a game is an acceptable coaching and playing strategy. Officials must determine if a foul is intentional by judging the fouling act itself, not whether or not the coach instructed a player to perform the act.

TECHNICAL FOUL

4.19.5 SITUATION: A1 is fouled by B1. A1 subsequently pushes B1. **RULING:** If a foul is called on A1, it must be either an intentional or flagrant technical. If it is ruled flagrant, A1 must be disqualified. If A1's contact during a dead ball was neither intentional nor flagrant, it should have been ignored. (4-19-1 Note; 10-3-9)

PLAYER-CONTROL FOUL

4.19.6 SITUATION A: B1 obtains a legal position in A1's path before A1 becomes airborne. A1 jumps and releases the ball on a try for goal. Before returning to the floor, airborne shooter A1 charges into B1. (a) Before the foul by A1, B2 commits basket interference; or (b) after the foul on A1, B2 slaps the ball on its downward flight. **RULING:** In (a), both the violation and the foul are penalized. The basket interference by B2 causes the ball to become dead immediately. The violation is penalized by awarding the two points. The player-control foul on A1 is also charged. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end line. A defensive-goaltending or basket-interference violation committed prior to a player-control foul does not contradict the general statement that when a player-control foul occurs that player cannot score. In the case of a defensive violation, it is the violation which results in awarding the score. In (b), the ball becomes dead and the try ends immediately when the player-control foul on A1 occurs. The action of B2 is ignored as goaltending cannot occur after the try has ended. The ball is awarded to Team B for a throw-in from a designated spot out of bounds closest to where the foul occurred. (4-12-1; 6-7-4; 6-7-9 Exception; 7-5-4a; 9-11)

4.19.6 SITUATION B: Is it possible for airborne shooter A1 to commit a foul which would not be player control? **RULING:** Yes. The airborne shooter could be charged with an intentional or flagrant personal foul or with a technical foul. (4-19-2, 3, 4)

TEAM-CONTROL FOUL

4.19.7 SITUATION A: A1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt when A2 sets an illegal screen against B2. Team B is in the bonus. **RULING:** No free throws are awarded as this is a team-control foul. Award the ball to Team B at a designated spot out of bounds closest to where the foul occurred. (4-12-2; 7-5-4a)

4.19.7 SITUATION B: A1 is passing the ball to A2 in the team's frontcourt when B2 deflects the pass. As A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose ball, A2 illegally pushes B2 from behind and is called for a foul. Team B is in the bonus. **RULING:** No free throws are awarded as this is a team-control foul. Award the ball to Team B at a designated spot out of bounds closest to where the foul occurred. (4-12-2; 4-12-3b; 7-5-4a)

4.19.7 SITUATION C: A1 has the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in pass deflects off of A2. As A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose throw-in pass, A2 illegally pushes B2 from behind and is called for a foul. Team B is in the bonus. **RULING:** This is not a team-control foul as there is no team control during a throw-in. B2 is awarded a bonus free-throw situation. (4-12-6)

4.19.7 SITUATION D: A1 ends the dribble and passes the ball to A2: (a) while the ball is in the air; or (b) after A2 has control, A1 charges into B2. **RULING:** The foul on A1 in both (a) and (b) is a team-control foul. Team B is awarded the ball

for a throw-in at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred. (4-12-2)

DOUBLE FOULS

4.19.8 SITUATION A: A1 and B1 foul one another at approximately the same time. The contact occurs during: (a) a live-ball situation; or (b) a dead-ball situation. **RULING:** In (a), it is a double personal foul and in (b), it is a double technical foul. No free throws are awarded in (a) or (b) and play resumes at the point of interruption. (4-36)

***4.19.8 SITUATION B:** While the ball is being dribbled near the division line, A1 and B1 are engaged in extremely rough play in the low post area and the covering official calls a double personal foul. After the whistle, A1 and B1 use profanity directed at each other and the covering official calls a double technical foul. **RULING:** The double personal foul during the live ball results in no free throws. The dead-ball profanity results in a double technical foul, again with no free throws. A1 and B1 have each accumulated two fouls toward their five for disqualification. Play is resumed at the point of interruption. (4-36)

***4.19.8 SITUATION C:** A1 drives for a try and jumps and releases the ball. Contact occurs between A1 and B1 after the release and before airborne shooter A1 returns one foot to the floor. One official calls a blocking foul on B1 and the other official calls a charging foul on A1. The try is successful. **RULING:** Even though airborne shooter A1 committed a charging foul, it is not a player-control foul because the two fouls result in a double personal foul. The double foul does not cause the ball to become dead on the try and the goal is scored. Play is resumed at the point of interruption, which is a throw-in for Team B from anywhere along the end line. (4-36)

4.19.8 SITUATION D: A1 has possession of the ball and is about to attempt the first of a one-and-one free-throw situation when A4 and B4 are whistled for a double foul. **RULING:** A4 and B4 are charged with personal fouls and play shall resume from the point of interruption. A1 receives the ball to attempt the one-and-one free throw with the lane spaces properly occupied. (4-36-2b; 7-5-3b)

4.19.8 SITUATION E: A1 has control of the ball in Team A's frontcourt. Post players A5 and B5 are pushing each other in an attempt to gain a more advantageous position on the block while (a) A1 is dribbling the ball; (b) the ball is in the air on a pass from A1 to A2; or (c) the ball is in the air on an unsuccessful try for goal by A1. An official calls a double personal foul on A5 and B5. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), Team A had control of the ball when the double foul occurred, and thus play will be resumed at the point of interruption. Team A will have a designated spot throw-in nearest the location where the ball was located when the double foul occurred. In (c), no team has control while a try for goal is in flight, and since the try was unsuccessful, there is no obvious point of interruption. Play will be resumed with an alternating possession throw-in nearest the location where the ball was located when the double foul occurred. Had the try been successful, the

point of interruption would have been a throw-in for Team B from anywhere along the end line. (4-36; 6-4-3g; 7-5-3b)

FALSE DOUBLE FOUL

4.19.9 SITUATION A: A1 leaps high and is fouled by B1 as he/she taps the ball which subsequently goes through A's basket. A1 fouls B2 in returning to the floor. **RULING:** This is a false double foul. The foul by B1 does not cause the ball to become dead. However, the player-control foul by A1 does cause the ball to become dead and also dictates that no goal can be scored. Since the goal is not scored, A1 is awarded two free throws for the foul by B1. No players are allowed along the lane as Team B will be awarded the ball following the last free throw. If the last throw is successful, the throw-in is from anywhere along the end line. If the last throw is unsuccessful, the throw-in is from a designated spot nearest the foul. (4-1; 4-11; 4-41-1; 6-7-7 Exception c: 6-7-4; 7-5-4a)

4.19.9 SITUATION B: B1 holds A1, whose team is in the bonus. A1 is successful in both free-throw attempts. While B1 is making the throw-in from behind the end line, A1 pushes B2. Team B is or is not in the bonus situation. **RULING:** If Team B is in the bonus, B2 is either awarded a one-and-one and the ball remains in play if either free-throw attempt touches the basket ring but is not successful, or is awarded two free throws and the ball remains in play if the second is unsuccessful. If the last free-throw attempt by B2 is successful, Team A shall put the ball in play from out of bounds anywhere along the end line by B's basket. If Team B is not in the bonus, it is awarded the ball for a throw-in from a designated spot out of bounds nearest to where the foul occurred. Penalties are administered in the order in which the fouls occurred. (7-5-4a)

4.19.9 SITUATION C: A1 has a breakaway lay-up. B1 commits a hard foul against A1 from behind and is called for an intentional foul. The Team A head coach protests, feeling the foul should have been a flagrant foul and is assessed a technical foul. **RULING:** Award A1's goal if successful. A1 shall receive two free throws with the lane spaces cleared. Any Team B player is then awarded two free throws for the technical foul. Team B will be awarded the ball for a throw-in at the division line opposite the scorers table.

SIMULTANEOUS FOUL

4.19.10 SITUATION: B1 fouls dribbling A1 near the division line. At approximately the same time, A2 fouls B2 in the lane near Team A's basket. **RULING:** This is a simultaneous personal foul. B1 and A2 are charged with personal fouls. The ball shall be put back in play at the point of interruption. Team A is awarded a throw-in on the sideline nearest to where the ball was located when the fouls occurred. (7-5-3b; 4-36)

MULTIPLE FOUL

4.19.11 SITUATION: B1 and B2 foul A1 at the same time while A1 is: (a) driving down the lane; (b) in the act of shooting a successful or unsuccessful two-point try; (c) a successful three-point try; or (d) an unsuccessful three-point try.

RULING: One free throw for each foul in (a), (b) and (c) and two free throws for each in (d). (10 Penalty 6)

FALSE MULTIPLE FOUL

***4.19.12 SITUATION:** B1 fouls airborne A1 who is in the act of shooting. Before airborne shooter A1 returns one foot to the floor, he/she is fouled by B2 who has moved into A1's landing area. The ball: (a) does; or (b) does not, enter the basket. **RULING:** This is a false multiple foul and each foul carries its own penalty. In (a), the goal is counted and A1 is awarded one free throw for each foul. In (b), A1 is awarded two free throws for each foul. (10 Penalty 6, 7)

FIGHT ADDS TO TEAM FOULS

4.19.13 SITUATION: Three substitutes of Team B leave their bench and come onto the court during a fight. **RULING:** The three substitutes are each charged with a flagrant technical foul and are disqualified. The Team B head coach is also charged indirectly with a technical foul. Team A is awarded two free throws plus the ball for a throw-in for this multiple infraction. Team B is charged with three fouls for reaching the bonus. In addition, the proper fouls are charged and penalties are assessed for the players who were fighting. (10-4-5 Penalty)

DEAD-BALL LIVE-BALL FOULS

4.19.14 SITUATION: What type of foul is committed when: (a) during a dead-ball period A1 taunts B1; (b) B1 crosses the end line and fouls thrower A1; (c) immediately after the ball passes through the basket, airborne shooter A1 fouls B1; or (d) B1 reaches through the end-line boundary and slaps the ball from the hands of thrower A1. **RULING:** It is an unsporting technical foul in (a) and an intentional personal foul in (b). There is no score in (c), as A1 has committed a player-control foul. The foul in (d) is a technical foul charged to B1.

GUARDING POSITION

4.23.2 SITUATION: B1 jumps in front of dribbler A1 and obtains a legal guarding position with both feet touching the court and facing A1. Dribbler A1 contacts B1's torso. **RULING:** Player control foul on A1. (4-7-2)

4.23.3 SITUATION A: B1 has obtained a legal guarding position on A1 and moves to maintain it. A1 moves laterally and contacts defender B1 but does not get his/her head and shoulders past the torso of B1. Contact occurs on the side of B1's torso. **RULING:** Player-control foul by A1. (4-7-2)

4.23.3 SITUATION B: A1 is dribbling near the sideline when B1 obtains legal guarding position. B1 stays in the path of A1 but in doing so has (a) one foot

touching the sideline or (b) one foot in the air over the out-of-bounds area when A1 contacts B1 in the torso. **RULING:** In (a), B1 is called for a blocking foul because a player may not be out of bounds and obtain or maintain legal guarding position. In (b), A1 is called for a player-control foul because B2 had obtained and maintained legal guarding position. (4-23-2; 4-23-3a)

HELD BALL

4.25.2 SITUATION: A1 jumps to try for goal or to pass the ball. B1 leaps or reaches and is able to put his/her hands on the ball and keep A1 from releasing it. A1: (a) returns to the floor with the ball; or (b) is unable to control the ball and it drops to the floor. **RULING:** A held ball results immediately in (a) and (b) when airborne A1 is prevented from releasing the ball to pass or try for goal.

KICKING THE BALL

4.29 SITUATION: During A1's attempt to pass to A2, B1 (a) intentionally uses his/her thigh to deflect the pass; (b) intentionally kicks the ball with his/her foot; or (c) has the ball accidentally hit his/her lower leg. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), there is a kicking violation and Team A will receive the ball out of bounds nearest the violation. In (c), the ball remains live and there is no violation. (9-4)

PIVOT

4.33 SITUATION: A1 catches the ball while both feet are off the floor, alights on one foot, jumps off that foot and comes to a stop with both feet simultaneously hitting the floor. A1 then lifts one foot and throws for a goal or passes. **RULING:** Legal. A1 may lift either foot in passing or trying for a goal in this situation. However, A1 may not pivot; that is, A1 may not lift one foot from the floor and then step (touch the floor) with that foot before the ball has left the hand(s). By rule, a pivot means a player "steps once or more than once with the same foot..." (4-44-4a)

PLAYERS/BENCH PERSONNEL/SUBSTITUTES

4.34.1 SITUATION: Team A calls a time-out; at the conclusion of the time-out as the teams are returning to the court, A1 curses at the game officials. **RULING:** A1 is assessed a technical foul. The foul will count as one of A1's fouls toward disqualification and toward the team foul count. **COMMENT:** During a time-out, A1 is considered a player and not bench personnel.

***4.34.2 SITUATION:** The horn sounds to end the third quarter. As the teams are heading to their respective benches, team members A1 and B1 verbally taunt one another. **RULING:** Double technical foul charged to A1 and B1. During the intermission between quarters, all team members are bench personnel. Both head coaches are indirectly charged with technical fouls and lose their coaching box privileges. Play will resume at the point of interruption, which is an alternating-possession arrow throw-in, to begin the fourth quarter. (10-4-1c Penalty; 10-5 Note 1)

4.34.3 SITUATION: Substitute A6 reports to the scorer to replace player A1 and awaits entry to the game. The U2 beckons A6 onto the court, and (a) A6 enters the court to participate; (b) A6 enters the court and commits an unsporting, non-contact foul; or (c) A1 swears at the official while heading to the bench. **RULING:** A6 became a player upon being beckoned by the official and entering the court. Legal in (a). In (b) A6, now a player, is penalized with a technical foul which is added to the team foul total. In (c) A1, now bench personnel, is penalized with a technical foul, which is added to the team foul total and also charged as an indirect technical foul to the head coach.

PLAYER LOCATION

4.35.1 SITUATION: A1 has both feet on the floor behind the three-point line. A1 jumps and releases the ball on a successful try and then lands inside the line. **RULING:** Three points are scored. (5-2-1)

4.35.2 SITUATION: Thrower A1 inbounds the ball to A2. A2 immediately throws the ball back to A1. When A1 touches the pass, he/she has: (a) both feet touching inbounds; (b) one foot touching inbounds and one out of bounds; or (c) one foot touching inbounds and the other not touching the floor. **RULING:** The ball remains live in (a) and (c), but A1 has caused the ball to be out of bounds in (b). (4-4-4)

REBOUNDING CONTACT

4.37.1 SITUATION: While A1's try or tap is in flight, A2 and B2 legally obtain potential rebounding positions. B2's position has his/her back to A2 and is directly between A2 and the basket. As the unsuccessful try or tap rebounds from the ring: (a) B2 moves backward and pushes/displaces A2 from his/her legal position; or (b) A2 "beats" B2, getting his/her head and shoulders past the front of B2's torso. B2 then moves laterally and pushes/displaces A2. **RULING:** A foul on B2 in both (a) and (b). (4-7-1; 4-19-1)

ACT OF SHOOTING, TRY

4.41.1 SITUATION: B1 commits a common foul by holding A1 during a field-goal try, but after A1 has completed the act of shooting. The foul occurs before the bonus rule applies. The attempt is: (a) successful; or (b) unsuccessful. **RULING:** A personal foul is charged to B1 in both (a) and (b), but no free throw is awarded to A1 in either case. In both (a) and (b), the ball is awarded to Team A at the spot out of bounds nearest where the foul occurred. (7-5-4a)

4.41.2 SITUATION: A1 becomes confused and throws the ball at the wrong basket. A1 is fouled by B1 and the ball goes into the basket. Is this a successful basket? If A1 missed, would A1 be awarded two free throws for the foul by B1? **RULING:** No goal. The ball became dead when the foul occurred. When a player throws at the opponent's basket, it is not a try. If the team is in the bonus when

B1 fouled A1, A1 is given either a one-and-one attempt or two free throws at Team A's basket. If Team A was not in the bonus, then the ball is awarded to Team A for a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest the foul. (7-5-4a)

4.41.4 SITUATION A: While the ball is in flight on a try for goal by A1: (a) B1 touches the ball and then time expires; or (b) time expires and then B1 touches the ball. The ball continues in flight and enters Team A's basket. **RULING:** The goal is scored in both (a) and (b), as B1's touching did not cause the try to end. However, in both (a) and (b), if B1's touching is either goaltending or basket interference, the ball becomes dead and two points will be awarded. (6-7 Exception a; 9-11, 12)

4.41.4 SITUATION B: A1's three-point try is short and below ring level when it hits the shoulder of: (a) A2; or (b) B1 and rebounds to the backboard and through the basket. **RULING:** The three-point try ended when it was obviously short and below the ring. However, since a live ball went through the basket, two points are scored in both (a) and (b). (5-1)

THROW-IN BEGINS

4.42.3 SITUATION: Following a goal by A1 the ball is: (a) deflected under the bleachers; (b) lying on the court just outside the end line; or (c) deflected inbounds but the official has retrieved it and placed it on the floor outside the end line. When does the throw-in begin? **RULING:** In (a), the throw-in will not begin until the ball is at the disposal of Team B. In (b) and (c), the ball becomes live and the throw-in and throw-in count begin when the ball is available or has been placed on the floor at the disposal of Team B. (4-4-7)

4.42.6 SITUATION: Following a personal foul by B3, the official indicates to Team A that they shall inbound the ball from a spot 10 feet from the sideline. In (a), A1 jumps in the air, over the designated spot, and passes the ball inbounds; (b) A1 has one foot within the designated-spot area but lifts it from the floor as the inbounds pass is made; or (c) A1 moves directly backwards from the designated spot by 6 feet and passes the ball inbounds. **RULING:** Legal in (a), (b) and (c). As long as the thrower maintains any portion of his/her body on or above the 3-foot designated-spot area while making the throw-in, the throw-in shall be legal.

TRAVELING - OR NOT

4.44 SITUATION A: A1 attempts to catch the ball while running rapidly. A1 muffs the ball, but succeeds in securing it before it strikes the floor. A1 then begins a dribble, taking several steps between the time the ball was first touched until it was caught. **RULING:** There has been no violation provided A1, after catching the ball, released the ball to start the dribble before the pivot foot was lifted from the floor. (4-15)

4.44 SITUATION B: A1 attempts a try after ending the dribble. The try does not touch the backboard, the rim or any other player. A1 runs and is able to catch the ball before it strikes the floor. Is this traveling? **RULING:** No. When A1 recovered

his/her own try, A1 could either dribble, pass or try again. There was no team control after the ball was released on a try. (4-12; 4-41)

4.44.2 SITUATION A: Dribbler A1 catches the ball with the right foot touching the floor and then jumps off that foot and alights on both feet simultaneously: (a) with feet parallel; or (b) with one foot in advance. **RULING:** The position of the feet has no significance, but they must come to the floor simultaneously. In both (a) and (b), it is a violation if A1 pivots on either foot.

4.44.2 SITUATION B: Airborne A1 and A2 jointly grab the rebound and each alights simultaneously on both feet. A1 and A2 each move one foot in attempting to wrestle the ball from each other before realizing they are teammates. A1 lets go and A2 dribbles away. **RULING:** Legal. There has been no violation as neither A1 or A2 moved their pivot foot while they were in joint control.

4.44.3 SITUATION A: A1 jumps to try for goal. B1 also jumps and: (a) slaps the ball out of A1's hands; (b) touches the ball but does not prevent A1 from releasing the ball; (c) touches the ball and A1 returns to the floor holding the ball; or (d) touches the ball and A1 drops it to the floor and touches it first after it bounces. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the ball remains live. In (c), a traveling violation. In (d), a violation for starting a dribble with the pivot foot off the floor. Since the touching did not prevent the pass or try in (b), (c) and (d), the ball remains live and subsequent action is covered by rules which apply to the situation.

4.44.3 SITUATION B: A1 receives the ball with both feet off the floor and he/she lands simultaneously on both feet without establishing a pivot foot. A1 then jumps off both feet in an attempt to try for goal, but realizing the shot may be blocked, A1 drops the ball to the floor and dribbles. **RULING:** A1 has traveled as one foot must be considered to be the pivot and must be on the floor when the ball is released to start a dribble. The fact that no pivot foot had been established does not alter this ruling.

4.44.3 SITUATION C: A1 receives a pass and establishes the right foot as the pivot. While faking a pass or try, A1 lifts the pivot foot and stands on the left foot alone while undecided as to what to do. Has A1 traveled? **RULING:** No. Traveling would occur only if A1 begins a dribble or returns the pivot foot to the floor. While in this position A1 may pass, try for goal or call a time-out.

4.44.5 SITUATION A: Is it traveling if A1 falls to the floor: (a) while holding the ball; or (b) after being airborne to catch a pass or control a rebound? **RULING:** Yes in both (a) and (b).

4.44.5 SITUATION B: A1 dives for a loose ball and slides after gaining control. A1 is in a position either on his/her back or stomach. What can A1 do without violating? **RULING:** A1 may pass, shoot, start a dribble or call a time-out. Once A1 has the ball and is no longer sliding, he/she may not roll over. If flat on his/her back, A1 may sit up without violating. Any attempt to get to the feet is traveling unless A1 is dribbling. It is also traveling if A1 puts the ball on the floor, then rises and is first to touch the ball. (4-44-5b)

4.44.5 SITUATION C: A1 is dribbling when he/she: (a) drops to a position with a knee on the floor and then ends the dribble; or (b) drops one knee to the floor and then stands again while continuing the dribble. **RULING:** The action in both (a) and (b) is legal. However, if A1 touches a knee to the floor while holding the ball, it would be traveling as A1 has touched the floor with something other than a hand or foot.

4.44.5 SITUATION D: A1 secures possession of the ball with one knee in contact with the floor. May A1 assume a standing position without committing a traveling violation? **RULING:** It depends on what A1 does. If A1 attempts to stand up while holding the ball, a traveling violation occurs. However, if A1 starts a dribble and then rises, no violation has occurred. Also, A1 could pass, try for goal or call a time-out from that position.

Rule **5**

Scoring and Timing Regulations

FROM FLOOR TO BASKET

5.1.1 SITUATION: A pass, a tap or a try for field goal by A1 comes down several feet in front of the basket. The ball strikes the floor without touching any player and bounces into the basket. Are two points counted for A: (a) if not complicated by expiration of time for a quarter or extra period or by a foul occurring while the ball is in flight; or (b) if time expires while the ball is in flight or a foul occurs while the ball is in flight? **RULING:** In (a), two points are scored. The tap or the try for field goal by A1 ends when the ball touches the floor but a field goal is sometimes scored when it is not the result of a tap or a try. In the case cited, credit the two points to A1. In (b), since a pass is not a try, the ball becomes dead immediately. However, a try or tap by A1 towards A's basket does not become dead until the try or tap ends, which it does when it touches the floor. (4-41-2, 4, 5)

THREE-POINT TRY

5.2.1 SITUATION A: A1 attempts a three-point goal. B1 slaps the ball: (a) while it is in downward flight outside the cylinder, but above the ring level; or (b) while it is in the cylinder after bouncing off the ring. **RULING:** It is defensive goaltending in (a) and defensive basket interference in (b). Three points are awarded in both cases as a result of the violation. (9-11, 12)

5.2.1 SITUATION B: With 2:45 left in the second quarter, B1 has the ball on the left wing in Team B's frontcourt, standing behind the three-point arc. B5 makes a backdoor cut toward the basket. B1 passes the ball toward the ring and B5 leaps for the potential "alley-oop" dunk. The ball, however, enters and passes through the goal directly from B1's pass and is not touched by B5. **RULING:** Score three

points for Team B. A ball that is thrown into a team's own goal from behind the three-point arc scores three points, regardless of whether the thrown ball was an actual try for goal.

5.2.1 SITUATION C: A1 throws the ball from behind the three-point line. The ball is legally touched by: (a) B1 who is in the three-point area; (b) B1 who is in the two-point area; (c) A2 who is in the three-point area; or (d) A2 who is in the two-point area. The ball continues in flight and goes through A's basket. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), three points are scored since the legal touching was by the defense and the ball was thrown from behind the three-point line. In (c), score three points since the legal touch by a teammate occurred behind the three-point line. In (d), score two points since the legal touch by a teammate occurred in the two-point area.

NOT A TRY OR TAP FOR GOAL

5.2.1 SITUATION D: Following the free throws for a technical foul, A1 makes a throw-in from out of bounds at the division line opposite the table. The throw-in pass is deflected at A's free-throw line by: (a) A2; or (b) B1 and it then goes directly through A's basket. **RULING:** Score two points for Team A in both (a) and (b). The throw-in ended when the ball was touched by an inbounds player and the live ball subsequently passed through the basket. The fact it was not a tap or a try for goal does not affect the scoring of two points. (4-41-4)

JUMPERS FACING WRONG DIRECTION

5.2.1 SITUATION E: During the pregame practice period, the visiting team properly uses the east goal and the home team the west goal. The officials, by mistake, allow the jumpers to face the wrong direction to start the game. A1 controls the tap by tapping the ball back to A2. A2, realizing that he/she had warmed up at the basket behind A1, dribbles to that basket and scores an uncontested basket. **RULING:** Score the basket for Team A. The officials should stop the game and emphasize to both teams the proper direction. The mistake is an official's error by allowing A1 and B1 to face the wrong direction; not a correctable error.

5.2.1 SITUATION F: During the pregame practice period, the visiting team properly uses the east goal and the home team the west goal. The officials, by mistake, allow the jumpers to face the wrong direction to start the game. Several baskets are scored before it is recognized that both teams are throwing the ball into the opponent's basket. **RULING:** All points scored count as if the teams had gone the right direction and scored in their own basket. Once the mistake is recognized, play shall continue with each team attempting to score in its own basket. (4-5-4)

CREDITING POINTS

5.2.3 SITUATION: A1 completes the throw-in to A2 to begin the second half.

A2 is confused and dribbles toward the basket Team A used during the first half and dunks the ball into the basket of Team B. **RULING:** Legal goal. Two points are awarded to Team B. The ball is bounced to a player of Team A out of bounds at the basket of Team B. Team A may put the ball in play from anywhere along the end line as after any score by B (earned or awarded). (5-2-1; 7-5-7)

THREE-TENTHS OF A SECOND OR LESS ON CLOCK

5.2.5 SITUATION A: The game clock shows three-tenths of a second or less in the third quarter when A2: (a) taps the ball; or (b) grabs A1's missed free throw or throw-in pass and quickly shoots. In both cases the ball leaves A2's hand(s) before the horn sounds and goes through A's basket. **RULING:** Count the goal in (a), but not in (b).

5.2.5 SITUATION B: With three-tenths of a second or less left in the first half, Team B has been charged with only four team fouls. A1 is at the free throw line for one free throw. A1's shot hits the rim and bounds off. A2 legally taps the ball toward the basket and is fouled by B3. The ball had left A2's hand and the foul occurred before the period-ending horn sounded. The tap is unsuccessful. **RULING:** B3's foul is considered in the "act of tapping" and will result in two free throws for A2. The lane will be cleared and the period ends after A2's free throw attempts. (4-41-1,5,6,7)

5.2.5 SITUATION C: With three-tenths of a second or less left in a tied game, each team is in the bonus. Team A has a throw-in on the end line near their basket. A1 throws the ball to A5 on the near block who catches the ball and quickly shoots. A5 is fouled by B3 just prior to the period ending horn. The ball goes through A's basket. **RULING:** Since A5 may not control the ball and attempt a try with three-tenths of a second or less, A5 cannot score a goal and is not considered in the act of shooting. However, B3's foul cannot be ignored and is considered a common foul. A5 is awarded a one-and-one bonus free-throw situation with the lane cleared. A5's free throw attempts will determine if the game is over or if an overtime period is necessary. (4-41-6)

FORFEITURE

***5.4.1 SITUATION A:** A1 commits his/her fifth personal foul. Both the head coach and player are properly notified. Team A has substitutes available but the head coach from Team A does not send a substitute to the table within the 20-second time limit. The Team A head coach is assessed a technical foul. The head coach still does not send a substitute to the table. **RULING:** The official should forfeit the contest to the opposing team for the head coach delaying the contest and attempting to make a travesty of the game. **COMMENT:** The referee may forfeit a game if any player, team member, bench personnel or coach fails to comply with any technical foul penalty.

5.4.1 SITUATION B: The covering official calls a double foul on the post player

and opponent after both push and shove each other. It is the fifth foul on each player. Some spectators in the crowd react vocally in a negative manner while others throw paper cups, etc., on the floor. The entire crowd seems to be in a hostile mood. What should the officials do? **RULING:** The officials must ask game management or home management to control the spectators. The officials have authority to charge a technical foul(s) if it can be determined which team's spectators are involved. However, much discretion is necessary in this case and the officials must be aware that a technical foul(s) on spectators usually leads to even more problems. **COMMENT:** The game should not be forfeited to either team because of the action of spectators. If game or home management cannot restore order by removal or other means, the officials are authorized to suspend play. The game would then be continued from the point of interruption, unless the teams agree to terminate the game with the existing score, or there are conference, league or state association rules which apply.

ENDING A QUARTER OR EXTRA PERIOD

5.6 COMMENT A: The expiration of time for a quarter or extra period does not always cause the ball to become dead nor end the quarter or extra period. The ending of a quarter or extra period often lags both the expiration of time and the ball becoming dead. If there is no foul, it ends at the time the ball becomes dead. If the ball is in flight following a try or tap, this coincides with the expiration of playing time. If the ball is in flight following a try or tap and there is no foul, the quarter or extra period ends when the ball becomes dead. If there is a foul after time expires and before the ball becomes dead, the quarter or extra period ends after the resulting free throw(s). The free throw(s) is a part of that quarter or extra period and, if a tie is involved, the result of the free throw(s) will determine whether additional play is required.

5.6 COMMENT B: If a technical foul occurs after the ball has become dead to end a quarter, the next quarter is started by administering the free throws. This applies even when the foul occurs after the first half has ended. It also applies when the foul occurs after the second half has ended, provided the score is tied. If the score is not tied, the free throws are administered unless the outcome of the game will not be affected. If the outcome is not already decided, the free throws are attempted immediately as if the foul had been a part of the fourth quarter. In this case, if any overtime period is necessary, it will start with a jump ball. The division line throw-in following the technical foul cannot be carried over to the overtime as the fourth quarter ended with the last free throw. (5-6-4)

5.6 SITUATION: A1 is fouled in the act of shooting by B1. A1's try or tap is successful to make the score with Team A leading 62-58. When the foul occurs, the clock is stopped with 0:00 showing, but the signal has not sounded. **RULING:** A1 will attempt the free throw with lane spaces occupied as required. The fourth period time has not expired until the signal sounds.

5.6.2 SITUATION A: While the ball is in flight during a try by A1, time for the second quarter expires after which B1 touches the attempt on its upward flight toward the basket, however, the ball subsequently goes through the basket. **RULING:** The touching does not end the try. The goal is scored. (4-41-4; 5-6-2 Exception 1)

5.6.2 SITUATION B: Time for the first quarter expires while the ball is in flight during a field-goal try by A1. B1 intentionally fouls A2 before the field-goal attempt has ended. After the ball has become dead following the last free throw by A2, A3 flagrantly fouls B1. **RULING:** A3 is disqualified for a flagrant technical foul. Because the foul by A3 was committed after the first quarter had ended. The second quarter will begin with the free-throw attempts by any Team B player. Team B is then awarded the ball at the division line opposite the table for a throw-in. This throw-in does not affect the possession arrow. (7-5-4b; 10-3-8)

5.6.2 SITUATION C: The ball is in flight during a try by A1 when time for the fourth quarter or for any extra period expires. The try is successful to make the score: (a) A-60, B-60; or (b) A-61, B-60. Clearly after the ball becomes dead, A2 contacts B1. **RULING:** A technical foul is charged if contact during a dead ball is intentional or flagrant. If flagrant, it results in disqualification in addition to the free throws. In (a), an extra period is played and this extra period is started by administering the penalty for the technical foul. If this occurrence is after an extra period, the procedure is the same as after the fourth quarter. The next extra period starts with the penalty for the technical foul. In (b), the free throws are treated the same as if they were part of the preceding quarter or extra period. If only one free throw is successful, an extra period is played and the overtime period is started with a jump. If neither or if both free throws are successful, the game is ended. (5-6-2; Exception 3, 4; 7-5-6a; 10-3-8)

5.6.2 SITUATION D: Team A trails 60-59 with just a few seconds remaining in the fourth quarter of play. A1 is fouled in the act of shooting by B1 but time expires before the ball is in flight. A1 is awarded two free throws. The coach of Team B is charged with a technical foul before A1's attempts. A1 makes: (a) neither throw; (b) one throw; or (c) both throws. When does Team A shoot the free throws resulting from the technical foul? **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the two free throws for the technical foul are attempted as part of the fourth quarter as the foul occurred before the fourth quarter had ended. In (a), the two free throws for the technical foul will determine if an extra period is necessary. In (b), the one successful free throw ties the game and if either free throw for the technical foul is successful, no extra period is required. In (c), the two successful free throws dictate there will be no extra period. The free throws for the technical foul are not administered as the outcome of the game has been determined. A quarter or extra period does not end until all free throws which could affect the outcome of the game have been attempted and related activity has been completed. (4-41-1; 5-6-3 Exception; 6-7-7)

5.6.2 SITUATION E: A1 has been awarded two free throws after time has expired in the fourth quarter. Team B leads 62-60 and A1 misses the first free throw. **RULING:** The second free throw will not be attempted. (5-6-2 Exception 3)

5.6.2 SITUATION F: Following the final horn in a game which has Team A leading 62-60, the coach of Team A sprints after the game officials and shouts profanity at the referee who has just left the playing court outside the end line. **RULING:** The referee shall charge the coach with a flagrant technical foul and the results of the two free throws will determine whether an extra period will be necessary. The jurisdiction of the officials had not ended as the referee was still within the visual confines of the playing area. (2-2-4)

5.6.2 SITUATION G: The score is tied when A1 is fouled in the act of shooting and the try is unsuccessful. Playing time for the fourth quarter expires while the ball is in flight. No players are allowed along the lane. A1's first free-throw attempt is successful. Immediately following the made free throw the occupants of the Team A bench rush onto the court and a mini celebration takes place. **RULING:** The second free throw is not required. No penalty unless the celebration or any act is unsporting and a foul is charged to Team A before the final score has been approved. (5-6-2 Exception 3)

5.6.2 SITUATION H: Team A is leading 61-60. B1 fouls A1 in the act of shooting as time expires. As the officials approach the scorer's table, the Team A coach rushes the floor and begins screaming obscenities at the officials. **RULING:** A flagrant technical foul is assessed to the Team A coach. The foul at the expiration of time is no longer ignored. The flagrant technical foul on the Team A coach created a false double foul situation, which may affect the outcome of the game. The penalties are administered in the order in which they occurred. With the lane cleared, A1 shoots two free throws for being fouled in the act of shooting. If both are successful, the game is over. If one or both are missed, an eligible player from Team B shoots the two technical foul free throws. The free throws will determine the outcome of the game or an extra period will be played. **COMMENT:** Jurisdiction of the officials is terminated when all officials leave the visual confines of the playing area. While the preferred action would be for all officials to immediately leave the playing area, such an observable action by the coach should be penalized as unsporting or flagrant. (10-4-1c; 4-19-9; 5-6-2 Exception 3)

OVERTIME – OR NOT

5.7.1 SITUATION: The score is B-62, A-60 when A1 is fouled with no time on the clock in the fourth quarter. The horn sounds immediately after the foul is called. Team A is not in the bonus but erroneously A1 is awarded a bonus and makes both free throws to tie the score. Team B controls the jump to start the overtime and B1 scores to make it 64 to 62. Before the ball becomes live on the subsequent throw-in, the scorer alerts the officials regarding a correctable-error situation. **RULING:** The error is corrected by canceling the two erroneous free

throws. However, once the overtime started with the ball becoming live, the extra period cannot be canceled even though the points were. The score is B-64, A-60 and the overtime continues with the throw-in by Team A. (2-10-1b; 2-11-11; 5-7-4)

LENGTH OF EXTRA PERIOD INCORRECT

5.7.3 SITUATION: Following a violation in the first extra period, the timer beckons the referee to the table. The timer informs the referee that by mistake the period started with: (a) more; or (b) less than four minutes on the clock. **RULING:** In (a), if the mistake is discovered before the clock reaches four minutes, the clock shall be set at four minutes and play resumes. If discovered after reaching four minutes, no correction is allowed. In (b), the appropriate amount of time shall be added to reflect a four-minute period. (2-5-5)

OVERTIME CONTINUES

5.7.4 SITUATION: The score is tied at the end of regulation time. During the overtime period, the official scorer informs the referee that Team A had an additional point in the fourth quarter that was not counted. In (a), the referee reviews the scorebook and recognizes where a point was not properly credited to Team A; or (b) the referee does not have definite knowledge that a point was not credited to Team A. **RULING:** In (a), the referee adds a point to Team A's score. In (b), the referee does not add a point to Team A's score. In either case, the referee continues the overtime period to completion. (2-11-11)

TIME-OUT REQUESTS

5.8.3 SITUATION A: A1 fouls B1. The official who made the call moves toward the reporting area. A2 immediately signals the free official for a time-out. Momentarily thereafter, the scorer notifies the calling official that A1 has fouled out. **RULING:** A1 must be replaced before the time-out is granted. **COMMENT:** The first responsibility the calling official has is to report the foul to the scorer. Officials should not be hasty in granting an immediate time-out after the game has reached a point that players may begin to foul out. Rather, they should take a second or two after reporting the foul to see if the scorer may report a disqualification. (2-8-4; 10-5-3)

5.8.3 SITUATION B: Following a time-out, both teams are at the sideline with respective coaches after all signals have been given prior to a throw-in by Team A. Team A or Team B requests a time-out: (a) before; or (b) after, the official places the ball on the floor at the throw-in spot. **RULING:** In (a), either team may be granted a time-out. In (b), Team A may, but Team B may not be granted a time-out after the ball is at A's disposal.

***5.8.3 SITUATION C:** A1 fouls B2. The scorer notifies the nearest official that this is A1's fifth foul. The official notifies the coach of Team A of the disqualification. The official then instructs the timer to begin the 20-second replacement

period. The official then notifies A1. After 10 seconds have elapsed: (a) the captain of Team A; or (b) the captain of Team B requests a time-out. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the time-out request is denied as disqualified A1 must be replaced prior to any time-out being granted to either team. (2-8-4; 10-5-3)

5.8.3 SITUATION D: A1 or A2 requests a time-out: (a) while airborne A1 is holding the ball; (b) while A1's throw-in is in flight toward A2; or (c) when the ball is on the floor at A1's disposal for a throw-in. **RULING:** The request is granted in (a) and (c), but denied in (b), as there is no player control while the ball is loose between players.

5.8.3 SITUATION E: The official erroneously grants Team B a time-out in a situation when Team B cannot have one. What happens now? **RULING:** Team B is entitled to use the time-out since it was granted. The time-out once granted cannot be revoked and is charged to Team B. All privileges and rights permitted during a charged time-out are available to both teams.

5.8.3 SITUATION F: A1's dribble is "interrupted" when the ball deflects off his/her shoe. A1 or a teammate asks or signals for a time-out as the ball bounces toward: (a) the sideline; or (b) the division line. **RULING:** The request cannot be granted in (a) or (b), since A1's dribble has been "interrupted" and the ball is loose. (4-15-6c)

ERROR – NOT CORRECTABLE

5.8.4 SITUATION A: The appeal of the coach of Team A to an official, made while the ball is dead and the clock is stopped, is made when it is too late for correction of an error. **RULING:** Following the conference, the 60-second time-out remains charged to Team A and they are given the privilege of utilizing whatever time remains. The official will terminate the discussion with the coach immediately upon making a decision. If the discussion takes more than one minute, only one 60-second time-out is charged. (2-10-2; 5-11-3)

5.8.4 SITUATION B: The head coach from Team A requests a 60-second time-out to rectify a timing error. The referee grants the time-out to investigate the matter, but determines that no correction can be made. The scorer then informs the referee that Team A cannot be charged a 60-second time-out as they only have one 30-second time-out remaining. **RULING:** Since they have no 60-second time-outs remaining and there was no timing correction made, Team A will be charged their remaining 30-second time-out regardless of the amount of time consumed. (5-11-3)

CLOCK STARTS ON TOUCHING

5.9.3 SITUATION: With two seconds on the clock in the fourth quarter, A1 is awarded one free throw with Team B leading 68-66. A1 throws the ball against the backboard and it ricochets off the ring with such force that A1 secures the rebound. A1's try for goal is successful as time expires. **RULING:** Legal goal by

A1. The clock started when A1 touched the ball. (5-9-3; 9-1-3a)

5.9.4 SITUATION: Thrower A1 holds the ball through the throw-in boundary plane and B1 slaps the ball out of his/her hands. **RULING:** The clock starts when it is released by A1 as it simultaneously has been touched on the court by B1. If this had been an alternating-possession throw-in, the arrow would be reversed.

TIMING MISTAKES AND CORRECTIONS

5.10.1 SITUATION A: The score is tied with two seconds remaining in the game. A1 is awarded a bonus free throw. After the ball had been placed at the disposal of A1, B1 disconcerts A1. The free-throw attempt is missed. The timer does not hear the official's whistle sound and permits the clock to start. May the referee put the two seconds back on the clock? **RULING:** Yes. The rules provide "...the referee may correct the mistake when he/she has definite information relative to time involved." The referee not only orders the timer to put two seconds back on the clock but also awards A1 a substitute throw for the disconcertion by B1.

5.10.1 SITUATION B: Team A leads by one point when they inbound the ball in their backcourt with 12 seconds remaining in the fourth quarter. A1's throw-in pass is to A2 who dribbles in the backcourt until the horn sounds. The trail official does not make a 10-second call because he/she "lost the count." **RULING:** The game is over. The clock may not be reset as there are no rule provisions to do this. If the count was not accurate or was not made, it cannot be corrected. There is no provision for the correction of an error made in the official's accuracy in counting seconds.

5.10.1 SITUATION C: As the official calls a three-second lane violation, he/she properly sounds the whistle and gives the signal to stop the clock. While doing this, the official is able to see the exact time remaining in the fourth quarter. The clock shows five seconds remaining. The timer stops the clock: (a) at five seconds; (b) at four seconds; (c) at three seconds; or (d) the time runs out completely. **RULING:** No correction is needed in (a). In (b), (c) and (d), the referee will order five seconds put on the clock.

5.10.1 SITUATION D: There are six seconds left on the clock in the fourth quarter and the ball is out of bounds in the possession of Team A. The throw-in by A1 touches the referee on the court and then goes across the court and out of bounds. The timer permits two seconds to run off the clock. What recourse does the coach of either team have in such situation? **RULING:** Either coach may step to the scorer's table and request a 60-second time-out and have the referee come to the table. The coach is permitted to do this under provisions of the coach's rule. The referee shall come to the sideline and confer with one or both coaches and the timer about the matter; and if the referee has definite knowledge that there were six seconds on the clock when the ball was awarded to Team A for the throw-in, it is the responsibility of the referee to have the two seconds put back

on the clock. The timer and scorer and the other official(s) can be used by the referee to gain definite information. If there is no mistake or if it cannot be rectified, the requesting team will be charged with a 60-second time-out. (5-11-3 Exception b; 5-8-4; 10-5-2)

***5.10.1 SITUATION E:** Team A scores a goal to lead by four points with 10 seconds remaining in the fourth quarter. Team B then quickly scores with approximately five seconds remaining; now trailing by two points. Team A expects to withhold the ball out of bounds for the throw-in with the time remaining (less than five seconds). The timer mistakenly stops the clock shortly following the Team B goal; the game clock reads 4.0 seconds remaining. The official sounds the whistle, (a) immediately to address the timing mistake; (b) after reaching a throw-in count of three to address the timing mistake; or (c) upon reaching a five-second throw-in count on Team A. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), Team A will have a throw-in from anywhere along the end line with (a) no change to the game clock; and (b) the game clock corrected to display 1.0 seconds. In (c), the game is over as time has expired. **COMMENT:** An official's count may be used to correct a timing mistake. (5-10-2)

5.10.2 SITUATION: Following a violation in the fourth quarter, there are five seconds on the clock as A1 is bounced the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in is completed to A2. The official properly signals the clock to start and immediately begins a closely-guarded count on A2. The official reaches a count of three seconds when B1 fouls A2. The official stops play properly and reports the foul at the table. The timer reports that he/she did not start the clock when the throw-in was touched by A2. The clock still shows five seconds. **RULING:** The referee will order the clock set at two seconds. The referee has definite knowledge of the amount of time involved in this situation by using the closely-guarded count.

SHORTENED TIME-OUT

5.11.1 SITUATION: Team A requests and is granted a 60-second time-out. After approximately 15 seconds of the time-out period has elapsed: (a) Team A comes back on the court ready to play while Team B players stay at their bench; (b) Team B is ready but Team A is not; or (c) both teams take positions and appear ready to resume play. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the time-out period will continue as only one team is ready to play. In (c), the game will resume as soon as both teams are ready to play.

TIME-OUTS REMAINING

5.12.1 SITUATION: The coach for Team A requests a 30-second time-out, but it is discovered that he/she does not have a 30-second time-out remaining, but does have one 60-second time-out remaining. The official grants the coach a 60-second time-out. **RULING:** The official was correct to grant the coach of Team A

the last of his/her 60-second time-outs since the coach had already used two 60-second time-outs and two 30-second time-outs. (5-11-2)

SUCCESSIVE TIME-OUTS

5.12.3 SITUATION A: A1 is fouled by B1 while in the act of shooting. While the try is in flight the horn sounds ending the fourth quarter playing time. The ball continues its flight and goes through the basket to tie the score. Before A1 attempts the free throw as part of the fourth quarter, Team B captain requests and is granted a 60-second time-out. Team A or B captain then requests a 30-second time-out during the same dead-ball period. **RULING:** The second request is denied. At the end of playing time for the fourth quarter or any overtime period, successive time-outs shall not be granted. This means a time-out cannot be granted either team until the clock has run in the extra period – assuming the free throw is missed. Successive time-outs may be granted in all situations except after time has expired in the fourth quarter or any extra period.

5.12.3 SITUATION B: Following the expiration of time for the first extra period, the coach of Team B is charged with a technical foul. Team B requests a time-out before the free throws are administered to start the second extra period. The time-out request is granted. Thereafter, the official administers the first free throw to A1. Following the attempt: (a) Team B; or (b) Team A, then requests a time-out. **RULING:** The request cannot be granted in either (a) or (b), as it would be considered a successive time-out. The fact that the ball did become live between the two requests has no bearing on the ruling. Another time-out request by either team cannot be honored until after the clock has started in the second extra period.

TIME-OUT REQUESTS/STARTING GAME OR EXTRA PERIOD

5.12.4 SITUATION A: Team B requests a time-out: (a) as the teams position for the jump ball to start the game; (b) just prior to the toss on the jump to start the game; or (c) following the first free throw for a technical foul which occurred prior to the start of the game. Should the official grant the request? **RULING:** The request should be denied in (a) and (b), but granted in (c). The game must be started with the ball becoming live or by a violation or foul prior to this before a time-out request can be honored. In (c), the ball became live when it was at the disposal of the free thrower.

5.12.4 SITUATION B: Regulation play ends with a tied score. Team A has used all of its allotted time-outs. Team A requests a time-out before the overtime period begins. **RULING:** The time-out should not be granted. The additional 60-second time-out provided for each extra period(s) shall not be granted until after the ball has become live to start the extra period(s).

STATE ASSOCIATIONS REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CHARGED TIME-OUTS

5.12.5 SITUATION: The state association has contractually arranged to have

live telecasts of state semi-final and final games. One TV time-out each quarter will be permitted (at first dead ball closest to 3:30 remaining in quarter). The state association permits each team to have: (a) Two (2) 60 and two (2) 30-second time-outs; (b) one (1) 60 and three (3) 30-second time-outs; (c) no 60 and four (4) 30-second time-outs; or (d) one (1) 60 and two (2) 30-second time-outs. **RULING:** State associations may reduce the number of charged time-outs, therefore, correct procedure in (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Rule **6** *Live Ball and Dead Ball*

LIVE BALL

6.1.1 COMMENT: Unless a technical foul occurs or a player violates during the dead ball which precedes the start of the game or each extra period, the game and each extra period is started with a jump ball in the center restraining circle. A rejump may be necessary between the jumpers or if the alternating-possession procedure has not been established, a jump ball will take place between the two players involved at the center restraining circle. These situations will be the only time a jump ball will take place in a game. In all other jump-ball situations and the start of the second, third and fourth quarters, the alternating-procedure arrow will determine which team will have the ball for a throw-in. The team which gains control of the jump will start the alternating procedure. The arrow is immediately set pointing toward the opponent's basket. The alternating procedure can also be established by a violation or foul prior to control of the jump ball. Once established, the alternating procedure is used for the jump ball resulting from a held ball, an out-of-bounds situation where the officials cannot agree on who caused the ball to go out of bounds, a double violation, or when the ball lodges between the backboard and ring or comes to rest on the flange. (6-4)

6.1.2 SITUATION A: Is the ball live: (a) during a free throw; (b) before the tossed ball is legally tapped; or (c) during a throw-in? **RULING:** Yes, in all situations.

6.1.2 SITUATION B: Team A has just scored a goal. The ball is bouncing close to the end line when: (a) A1 calls for a time-out; or (b) A1 contacts B1. **RULING:** In order to rule correctly, it depends on whether the bouncing ball is judged to be at the thrower's disposal. If the covering official judges it is at the thrower's disposal, he/she would start the count and the ball becomes live. In this case, in (a) no time-out is granted and the foul in (b) is penalized. If the ball is not at the thrower's disposal, the time-out is granted in (a) and the contact in (b) is ignored unless it is intentional or flagrant. **COMMENT:** In this situation, the covering official must give the new throw-in team a moment or two to recognize it is their ball

for a throw-in and get a player into the area to pick up the ball. If the ball is near the end line, it is the throw-in team's responsibility to secure it and throw-in from anywhere out of bounds along the end line. The covering official shall start his/her throw-in count when it is determined the ball is available. (4-4-7d)

JUMP-BALL ADMINISTRATION

6.3.2 SITUATION: The referee is ready to toss the ball to start the game. (a) A1 who was on the center restraining circle backs off; (b) B1 moves onto the restraining circle into an unoccupied spot; (c) B2 moves off the circle and goes behind A2 and is within 3 feet of the circle; or (d) B3 moves off the circle about 5 feet and moves around behind A3 and A4 who are occupying spaces on the circle. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (d), but a violation in both (b) and (c). Moving off the restraining circle in (a), and around the circle when more than 3 feet away as in (d), is permissible. It is a violation to move onto the circle as in (b), until the ball leaves the official's hand, or into an occupied space as in (c), until the ball is touched. The violation by B results in a throw-in for Team A. (4-3)

6.3.7 SITUATION: During a jump: (a) jumper A1 touches the ball simultaneously with both hands and then with one hand followed with one hand again; or (b) jumpers A1 and B1 do not touch the ball until one or both have returned to the floor. **RULING:** In (a), simultaneous touching counts as one, but the second separate touch causes a violation by A1 for touching the ball more than twice. In (b), it is legal; however, if the tossed ball contacts the floor without being touched, the referee shall toss it again.

TECHNICAL BEFORE PERIOD STARTS

6.4.1 SITUATION A: Twelve minutes before the game is scheduled to start, team member A1 dunks the ball and is charged with a technical foul. B1 is discovered to be wearing an illegal shirt, as the players prepare for the start of the game. **RULING:** The game will be started by awarding Team B two free throws for A1's technical foul. Team A will then be given two free throws and the ball for a division-line throw-in for B1's infraction. When the thrower of Team A has the ball for the throw-in, they have control for purposes of establishing the procedure and the arrow is immediately set toward B's basket. Team B will have the first opportunity for an alternating-possession throw-in. (4-3)

ARROW NOT REVERSED

6.4.1 SITUATION B: A technical foul by B1 occurs during the dead ball which precedes the second quarter. **RULING:** Start the second quarter by administering the free throws. The last free throw is followed by a throw-in at the division line from the side opposite the table. The possession arrow is not reversed. The opportunity for a throw-in under the alternating-possession procedure is not affected by the foul. (6-4-5; 8-5-2)

JUMP BALL TO START THE GAME

6.4.1 SITUATION C: Following the jump between A1 and B1 to start the first quarter, the jump ball: (a) is touched by A2 and it then goes out of bounds; (b) is touched simultaneously by A2 and B2 and it then goes out of bounds; (c) is simultaneously controlled by A2 and B2; or (d) is caught by A1. **RULING:** In (a), Team B will have a throw-in. The alternating-possession procedure is established and the arrow is set toward A's basket when a player of Team B has the ball for the throw-in. Team A will have the first opportunity to throw-in when the procedure is used. In (b) and (c), A2 and B2 will jump in the center restraining circle regardless of where the ball went out or where the held ball occurred. In (d), Team B will have a throw-in because of the violation and the arrow for the alternating-possession will be pointed towards Team A's basket. (4-12-1; 4-28-1)

ARROW MISTAKE

6.4.1 SITUATION D: It is Team B's turn for the next throw-in under the alternating procedure. By mistake, Team A is given that throw-in. Can anything be done? **RULING:** Not after the ball touches an inbounds player – it is too late to change anything. The possession arrow will remain or be pointed toward B's basket so Team B will have the next throw-in under the alternating procedure. A team should never be given two successive alternating-possession throw-ins if the officials are aware of the mistake.

SETTING AND REVERSING THE ARROW

6.4.1 SITUATION E: During the jump ball to start the game, after the ball is tossed: (a) B1 violates; (b) B1 fouls A1; or (c) A1 intentionally fouls B1. When is the possession arrow set? **RULING:** In (a) and (b), when the ball is in the possession of the thrower of Team A, Team A has gained control for purposes of establishing the procedure, and the arrow is immediately pointed in the direction of B's basket. In (c), the arrow is pointed in the direction of A's basket when a player of B has the ball or it is at the thrower's disposal for the throw-in following the free throws. (4-3)

6.4.1 SITUATION F: A team member of Team A is detected dunking about five minutes before the game and a team member of B does the same thing about a minute later. **RULING:** The game will start with administration of the technical-foul free throws in the order in which the fouls were called. Team B shoots first followed by Team A. Team A will then be given the ball for a throw-in at the division line opposite the table. When the thrower of Team A is bounced the ball or it is placed at his/her disposal, the possession arrow will be set pointing toward Team B's basket. (4-3; 7-5-6a)

SIMULTANEOUS VIOLATION

6.4.3 SITUATION A: B1, in a marked lane space, enters the lane prematurely. The administering official properly signals the violation and A1 attempts the free throw. However, A1's attempt does not enter the basket or touch the ring. **RULING:** The violations by B1 and A1 constitute a simultaneous free-throw violation. Unless another free throw follows, play resumes with an alternating-possession throw-in from a designated spot outside the end line.

BALL LODGES

6.4.3 SITUATION B: A1 is fouled in the act of shooting by B1. A1's try lodges between the ring and the backboard. **RULING:** A1 is awarded two free throws and play continues as per any similar free-throw situation. Even though the ball lodged, alternating possession is not used as the ball is put in play with the free throws resulting from B1's foul. Alternating possession would have been used to resume play in this situation if no foul had been committed.

LOSS OF ARROW

6.4.5 SITUATION A: Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in under the alternating procedure. A1 commits a violation. **RULING:** B's ball for a throw-in because of the violation. In addition, the possession arrow is reversed and is pointed towards B's basket. Team B will have the next throw-in opportunity under the alternating procedure. Team A has lost its opportunity by virtue of the violation. A violation by Team A during an alternating-possession throw-in is the only way a team loses its turn under the procedure. **COMMENT:** If a foul by either team occurs before an alternating-possession throw-in ends, the foul is penalized as required and play continues as it normally would, but the possession arrow is not reversed. The same team will still have the arrow for the next alternating-possession throw-in. The arrow is reversed when an alternating-possession throw-in ends. (6-4-4)

HELD BALL ON THROW-IN – NO ARROW CHANGE

6.4.5 SITUATION B: During an alternating-possession throw-in, thrower A1 holds the ball through the end-line plane and B1 grabs it, resulting in a held ball. **RULING:** Since the throw-in had not ended and no violation occurred, it is still A's ball for an alternating-possession throw-in. (4-42-5)

PUTTING THE BALL IN PLAY

6.5 SITUATION: What is the procedure for putting the ball in play after: (a) a violation; (b) a charged time-out; (c) a substitution; (d) an official's time-out; (e) a successful field goal or free throw; (f) a score followed immediately by a time-out; or (g) after a common foul before the bonus rule applies. **RULING:** In (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g), the official shall hand or bounce (as applicable by NFHS Officials

Manual) the ball to the player at the spot designated for the throw-in. In (e), the ball may be thrown in anywhere along the end line. The official shall not handle the ball unless in doing so it will prevent a delay. In (f), the official shall hand or bounce (as applicable by NFHS Officials Manual) the ball to a player of the team entitled to the throw-in, after which the throw-in may be made anywhere along the end line. (7-5-7; 8-5)

DEAD-BALL SITUATIONS

6.7 SITUATION A: The ball is in flight during a try or a tap for goal by A1 when time for the third quarter expires. After time expires, the ball is on the ring or in the basket or is touching the cylinder above the basket when it is touched by: (a) A2; or (b) B1. The ball then goes through the basket or does not go through. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the ball became dead as the try ended with the violation. In (a), no points can be scored because of the offensive basket interference by A2. However, in (b), since the touching is defensive basket interference by B1, two points are awarded to A1. Whether or not the ball goes through the basket has no effect upon either ruling. (4-6; 6-7 Note; 9-11)

6.7 SITUATION B: After A1 starts the free-throwing motion, A2 commits a foul by pushing B1 along the lane. **RULING:** If the foul occurred after the ball was in flight, the point counts if the throw was successful and no substitute throw is awarded if not successful. If A1 had not released the free-throw attempt before A2 fouled B1, the ball became dead when the team-control foul occurred and A1 is permitted an unhindered free throw. The foul by A2 results in the ball being awarded to Team B at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where A2 fouled B1, unless the free-throw attempt by A1 is successful in which case B will throw-in from out of bounds anywhere along the end line where the free throw was scored. (4-19-7, 9; 7-5-7)

CONTINUOUS MOTION

6.7 COMMENT: If an opponent fouls after A1 has started to throw for goal, A1 is permitted to complete the customary arm movement; and, if A1 is pivoting or stepping when A1 or a teammate is fouled, A1 may complete the usual foot or body movement in any activity, as long as A1 is still holding the ball. If A1 starts a dribble, the “continuous motion” immediately ends. These privileges are granted only when the usual throwing motion has started before the foul occurs. The continuous-motion rule applies to a free-throw try as well as to a field-goal try or tap for goal. However, in a tap for goal, the motion does not begin until the ball is touched.

The “continuous-motion” provision does not apply to batting or tipping the ball during rebounding or a jump ball. In these cases, A1 is not considered as being in the act of trying or tapping for goal. If an opponent commits a foul during this type of action before the ball is in flight, the foul causes the ball to become dead

immediately. In rebounding, the ball is not always batted. It might be caught in one hand and then thrown into the basket with a snap of the wrist or fingers or touched and tapped toward the basket. Under these circumstances, an official is justified in ruling that it is a try or tap instead of a bat. Continuous motion is of significance only when there is a personal or technical foul by B after the trying or tapping motion by A1 is started and before the ball is in flight. It includes any body, foot or arm motion normally used in trying for a field goal or free throw, and it ends when the ball leaves the hand(s) on the try or tap. (4-11)

6.7 SITUATION C: Under what circumstances does the ball remain live when a foul occurs just prior to the ball being in flight during a try or tap? **RULING:** The ball would ordinarily become dead at once, but it remains live if the foul is by the defense, and this foul occurs after A1 has started the try or tap for goal and time does not expire before the ball is in flight. The foul by the defense may be either personal or technical and the exception to the rule applies to field goal tries and taps and free-throw tries. (4-11; 4-41-1)

6.7 SITUATION D: A1 has started a try for a goal (is in the act of shooting), but the ball is not yet in flight when the official blows the whistle for B2 fouling A2. A1's try is successful. **RULING:** Score the goal by A1. If Team A is in the bonus, A2 will shoot free throws. If not, Team A will have a designated spot throw-in nearest to where the foul occurred. **COMMENT:** The foul by the defense need not be on the player in the act of shooting for continuous motion principles to apply. (6-7 Exception c)

DEAD BALL – LIVE BALL

6.7 SITUATION E: Prior to the bonus and after A1 starts the free-throwing motion: B5 fouls A5. **RULING:** The “continuous motion” rule applies and A1 may release the ball and if the throw is successful, the point counts. Award Team A the ball out-of-bounds at the spot nearest to where B5 fouled A5. (4-19-12)

6.7.4 SITUATION: Airborne A1 is fouled by B1 during a field-goal try or tap. After the ball is in flight, A1 illegally contacts B2 in returning to the floor. The ball goes through the basket. **RULING:** The foul by B1 did not cause the ball to become dead since A1 had started the trying or tapping motion. However, airborne shooter A1's foul is a player-control foul which does cause the ball to become dead immediately. No goal can be scored even if the ball had already gone through the basket before the foul. Since the goal is unsuccessful, A1 is awarded two free throws for the foul by B1. No players are allowed in the lane spaces as Team B will be awarded the ball following the last free throw. If the last throw is successful, the throw-in is from anywhere along the end line. If the last throw is unsuccessful, the throw-in is from a designated spot nearest the foul. The situation is a false double foul. (4-11; 4-19-6, 9)

6.7.5 SITUATION: A1 is at the free-throw line for the second of two attempts. After the ball is at A1's disposal, B1 commits a lane violation. The administering

official inadvertently sounds his/her whistle: (a) before A1 starts the free-throw motion; (b) after the ball has been released; or (c) during A1's motion but before release of the ball. **RULING:** Whether or not the whistle was sounded inadvertently it has the same result. In (a) and (c), the ball becomes dead immediately. In (b), the whistle does not cause the ball to become dead until the free throw ends. Because B1 violated, in all cases, a substitute throw is awarded if the free-throw attempt by A1 is unsuccessful. (4-20-3)

6.7.6 SITUATION A: A1 passes the ball to A2. However, A2 is not looking. The ball strikes A2 on the back of the head, and then goes directly above the basket of Team A. The ball is on the ring when time expires and subsequently it enters the basket. **RULING:** No goal. The ball rebounding from A2's head is not considered a try or a tap. A try or tap is made with the hand(s). In this situation, since it was not a try or tap, the ball became dead immediately when time expired. (4-41-5)

6.7.6 SITUATION B: A1 taps the ball and it enters the basket: (a) before time expires; or (b) after time expires. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), it is a legal goal and two points are scored. In both (a) and (b), a tap ends exactly as a try. (4-41-5)

6.7.7 SITUATION: As the hand of A1 contacts the ball to tap it toward Team A's basket, B1 fouls A1. The ball definitely is not airborne from the hand of A1 when the contact occurs, but the tapped ball goes into the basket. **RULING:** The foul does not cause the ball to become dead immediately. The subsequent tap of the ball results in a goal, the same as a try for goal. The foul is penalized the same as being fouled in the act of shooting. Continuous motion does apply to a tap. (4-11; 4-41-2, 5)

6.7.9 SITUATION: A1 is fouled in the act of shooting by B1. While the ball is in the cylinder above the basket, A2 touches the ball. **RULING:** The basket interference by A2 causes the ball to become dead and no goal can be scored. However, A1 is awarded two free throws for being fouled in the act of shooting an unsuccessful try. Players must occupy lane spaces as required and play continues as per rule when the last free throw is made or missed. (9-11)

Rule **7**

Out of Bounds and The Throw-in

PLAYER OUT OF BOUNDS

7.1.1 SITUATION A: A1, while holding the ball inbounds near the sideline, touches (a) player B1; (b) a photographer; (c) a coach; (d) an official, all of whom are out of bounds. **RULING:** A1 is not out of bounds in (a), (b), (c) or (d). To be out of bounds, A1 must touch the floor or some object on or outside a boundary line. People are not considered to be objects and play continues. Inadvertently

touching someone who is out of bounds, without gaining an advantage, is not considered a violation.

7.1.1 SITUATION B: A1 blocks a pass near the end line. The ball falls to the floor inbounds, but A1, who is off balance, steps off the court. A1 returns inbounds, secures control of the ball and dribbles. **RULING:** Legal. A1 did not leave the court voluntarily and did not have control of the ball when he/she did. This situation is similar to one in which A1 makes a try from under the basket and momentum carries A1 off the court. If the try is unsuccessful, A1 may come back onto the court and regain control since A1 did not leave the court voluntarily and did not have control of the ball when he/she did.

7.1.1 SITUATION C: A1 blocks a pass near the sideline and the ball goes into A1's front court. A1's momentum carries him/her out of bounds. He/she immediately returns inbounds, secures control of the ball, dribbles, shoots, and scores. **RULING:** Legal. (4-35-1a; 7-1-2; 9-3)

7.1.1 SITUATION D: A1 jumps from inbounds to retrieve an errant pass near a boundary line. A1 catches the ball while in the air and tosses it back to the court. A1 lands out of bounds and (a) is the first to touch the ball after returning inbounds; (b) returns inbounds and immediately dribbles the ball; or (c) picks up the ball after returning to the court and then begins a dribble. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (b). Illegal in (c) as the controlled toss of the ball to the court by A1 constitutes the start of a dribble, dribbling a second time after picking up the ball is an illegal dribble violation. (4-15-5; 4-15-6d; 4-35; 9-5)

BALL OVER BACKBOARD

7.1.2 SITUATION A: The ball strikes the side edge or top edge of the backboard or passes over the top of the backboard and the ball: (a) came from a throw-in from behind the plane of the backboard; or (b) from a pass or try from the front or back of the plane of the backboard. The ball does not touch any supporting brace. **RULING:** If a fan-shaped backboard is being used in (a) and in (b), the ball remains live. If a rectangular backboard is used in (a), the ball remains live after touching the side edge, but it is a violation if it passes directly over the backboard. In (b), the ball remains live if it touches a side edge or the top edge if it rebounds and comes down in front of the backboard. The ball becomes dead if it passes over the top of a rectangular backboard regardless of the action which causes it to pass over or whether it comes from the front or back of the plane.

OUT-OF-BOUNDS SITUATIONS

7.1.2 SITUATION B: A1, while dribbling, touches: (a) B1 who is standing on a sideline; or (b) a nearby chair or scorer's table while A1's feet are inbounds. **RULING:** (a) A1 is inbounds. However, if the ball in control of A1 touches B1, the ball is out of bounds and is awarded to Team A at that spot. In (b), A1 is out of bounds and, therefore, the ball is considered to have gone out of bounds.

***7.1.2 SITUATION C:** A1 is dribbling in Team A's backcourt when the ball is deflected by B1. The ball gets away and contacts a child who is (a) walking inbounds (on the playing court); or (b) walking out of bounds. The official sounds the whistle. **RULING:** In (a), the ball is not out of bounds since the person contacted, the child, was inbounds. However, for safety reasons the official should stop play and resume from the point of interruption. Team A, the team last in control, will be awarded a throw-in at a spot nearest to where the ball was located when play was interrupted. B1 has committed an out-of-bounds violation in (b). (4-36; 7-2-1)

7.2.1 SITUATION: A1 holds the ball near a sideline. B1 is inbounds and bats the ball from the hands of A1 causing it to go out of bounds. **RULING:** The ball is awarded to Team A as B1 caused it to go out of bounds.

7.2.2 SITUATION: A throw-in by A1 (a) strikes B1 who is inbounds and rebounds in flight directly from B1 and then strikes A1 who is still out of bounds; (b) is batted by B1, who is inbounds and the ball is next touched by A1 who is still out of bounds. **RULING:** A1 caused the ball to go out of bounds and it is awarded to Team B at that spot for a throw-in for both (a) and (b).

VIOLATION – THROW-IN SPOT

7.4 SITUATION: What and where is the violation when: (a) A1 grabs a rebound at Team A's basket and passes the ball across the division line after which it is touched by A2 in the backcourt; (b) A1, in a corner near B's end line, throws a long pass which crosses the sideline in flight at the division line and touches in the bleachers near A's end-line extended; (c) A1 makes a throw-in at the division line and is first to touch the throw-in near B's basket; or (d) a throw-in by A1 from near the division line goes through A's basket before touching another player on the court? **RULING:** In (a), the violation is not for causing the ball to go into the backcourt, but for A2 touching it first after it went there. The throw-in for Team B is at a spot out of bounds nearest to the spot where A2 touched the ball. In (b), the violation is for causing the ball to be out of bounds, but since the ball is not out of bounds until it touches something, the violation occurs when the ball touches the bleachers and the throw-in by B is at the out-of-bounds spot nearest such touching. In (c), the violation is by A1 for not throwing the ball so that it touches or is touched by another player inbounds or out of bounds before going out of bounds untouched. In (d), the violation is by A1 for throwing the ball so that it enters the basket before touching another player on the court. The throw-in by B in (c) and (d) is from the spot of A1's throw-in. (9-2-2, 6; 9-9-1)

THROW-IN DELAY FOLLOWING TIME-OUT

7.5.1 SITUATION A: The administering official has reached a five-second throw-in count on Team A after placing the ball on the floor when A was not ready to resume play following a time-out. What happens next? **RULING:** The violation

is administered and the ball is made available to Team B for a throw-in, at the same spot. If a Team B player is not in position, the same procedure is followed. If both teams have violated, a technical foul will be assessed for any further delay by either team. Team A must now have a thrower available, plus all other players on the court and Team B must be on the court ready to play also. If either or both teams are not in compliance immediately, a technical foul shall be charged. **COMMENT:** Each different time a team has delayed returning to the court after a time-out or between quarters, the resumption-of-play procedure should be used. However, if a team refuses to play after technical fouls have been assessed, the game may be forfeited. (4-38; 5-4-1)

NO DESIGNATED THROWER

7.5.1 SITUATION B: Following a violation, the throw-in spot has been properly designated and the covering official has waited a reasonable amount of time for Team A to provide a thrower. What does the official do now? **RULING:** The official shall place the ball on the floor at the spot and begin the five-second throw-in count. Team A thrower must release the ball on a throw-in or request time-out before the five-second count is reached. (4-38)

THROW-IN BY WRONG TEAM BY MISTAKE

7.5.2 SITUATION A: Team A is awarded a throw-in near the division line. The administering official by mistake, puts the ball at B1's disposal. B1 completes the throw-in and Team B subsequently scores a goal. **RULING:** No correction can be made for the mistake by the official.

DETERMINING THROW-IN SPOT

7.5.2 SITUATION B: Where is the throw-in when: (a) A1 travels and following the whistle the ball is thrown through the basket; (b) A1 fouls prior to A2's try which goes through the basket; (c) there is goaltending or basket interference by the offense; or (d) A1 is preparing to attempt the second free throw when A2 violates? **RULING:** In (a), (c) and (d), the throw-in will be from the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the violation occurred. In (b), the throw-in is at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the foul occurred unless a free throw(s) results. (4-42-6)

7.5.2 SITUATION C: A1 is awarded two free throws and makes the first one. A2 violates on A1's second attempt and B is awarded the ball for a throw-in. Can the thrower of B run the end line? **RULING:** No. The throw-in shall be from a designated spot outside the end line.

ACCIDENTAL WHISTLE

***7.5.3 SITUATION:** An official sounds his/her whistle accidentally: (a) while A1 is dribbling and in player control; (b) while Team A is in control and passing

among teammates; (c) while A1's unsuccessful try attempt is in flight; or (d) while A's successful try attempt is in flight. **RULING:** The ball is put in play at the point of interruption. In (a) and (b), Team A is awarded a throw-in at the nearest out-of-bounds spot to where the ball was when the whistle was accidentally sounded. In (c) and (d), the ball does not become dead until the try ends. In (c), since there is no team control when the ball becomes dead, the ball is put in play by the team entitled to the throw-in using the alternating-possession procedure. In (d), since a goal has been scored by Team A, the ball is given to Team B for a throw-in anywhere along the end line. (7-4-4; 4-12-3,6; 4-36)

DESIGNATED SPOT

7.5.4 SITUATION: Where is the ball awarded to the offended team when prior to the bonus: (a) while trying for goal A1 charges B1 and then releases the ball and it goes through Team A's basket; or (b) airborne shooter A1 charges into B1 after which A2 touches the ball while it is in the cylinder? **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the goal does not count and the throw-in by B will be from the spot nearest the foul. (2-9-2)

THROW-IN SPOTS

7.5.7 SITUATION A: B1 goaltends on airborne shooter A1's try. A1 fouls B1 in returning to the floor. **RULING:** Since no free throws result from the player-control foul, B's throw-in is from anywhere along the end line because of the awarded goal for B1's goaltending violation. (9-12 Penalty 1)

7.5.7 SITUATION B: Team A scores a field goal. B1 picks up the ball after the made basket, then proceeds out of bounds to start the throw-in process. B1 runs along the end line out of bounds while attempting to find an open teammate for the throw-in. Immediately after B1 releases the throw-in pass, (a) the ball is kicked by A2 near the end line; (b) the ball is kicked by A2 near the division line; or (c) the ball is deflected out of bounds across the end line off of A2. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), A2 has violated by kicking the ball. In (a), Team B will be awarded a throw-in and retain the right to run the end line on the ensuing throw-in. In (b), Team B will put the ball in play at a designated spot nearest the violation, which is the division line. In (c), A2 legally contacted the ball and subsequently hit it out of bounds, ending the throw-in. Team B is awarded a designated spot throw-in on the end line.

7.5.7 SITUATION C: Team B has scored a field goal and A1 has the ball along the end line for a throw-in. Team A is not in the bonus. Prior to the ball being thrown inbounds by A1: (a) B1 fouls A2 inbounds near A1; (b) B1 fouls A2 at the division line; (c) B1 fouls A2 beyond the division line; or (d) A2 requests a time-out. **RULING:** In (a) and (d), Team A may throw-in from anywhere out of bounds along the end line following the foul reporting and the time-out. In (b) and (c), the ball will be given to Team A for a throw-in from the spot out of bounds nearest to where the foul occurred.

7.5.7 SITUATION D: Team A scores a field goal. B1 picks up the ball and steps out of bounds at the end line to prepare for a throw-in. Before the throw-in is completed, A2 is called for an intentional (or flagrant) foul on B3 near the end line. **RULING:** B3 would shoot the two free throws for the intentional (or flagrant) foul with the lane cleared. Team B will then have a designated spot throw-in on the end line. (7-5-4b)

7.5.7 SITUATION E: While A1's three-point field-goal attempt is in flight, A3 fouls B1 (B is not in the bonus) near the bottom block area. The three-point field-goal attempt is successful. **RULING:** Score the three-point goal for A1. Team B will be permitted to run the end line on the ensuing throw-in. (6-7-7 Exception 2)

7.5.7 SITUATION F: A1 is fouled during an unsuccessful try and is awarded two free throws. While A1's successful first free throw is in flight, A2 fouls B1 along the lane. Team B is not in the bonus. The lane is cleared for A1's second attempt. A1 then violates by having a foot through the free-throw-line plane prematurely. **RULING:** The free-throw violation by A1 cancels the second attempt. Since Team B is not in the bonus, it results in a designated spot throw-in from the nearest spot out of bounds from where A2's foul occurred. Team B may not run the end line as the last free throw was unsuccessful. (9-1-3e)

BACKBOARD SUPPORTS

7.6.2 SITUATION: During a throw-in, A1 passes the ball over the braces supporting a rectangular backboard. The ball does not touch any of the braces and is subsequently controlled by A2, who throws the ball in Team A's basket. The ball did not pass over any part of the rectangular backboard. **RULING:** The ball was live and the throw-in ended when it was touched by A2, thus A2 scored a field goal. This play is somewhat different than those most frequently used to bring out the point that the ball becomes dead when it passes over a rectangular board. The rules do not identify the supports as being part of the backboard. (5-1; 7-1-2b)

LEAVING DESIGNATED SPOT

7.6.3 SITUATION: A1 is out of bounds for a designated-spot throw-in. The administering official has designated the spot and put the ball at A1's disposal. In order to avoid some of the defensive pressure near the throw-in spot, A1 takes several steps directly backward, but keeps one foot on or over the designated area prior to releasing the ball on a throw-in pass. **RULING:** Legal throw-in. It is permissible for the thrower to move backward or forward within the 3-foot-wide designated area without violating and he/she may move laterally if at least one foot is kept on or over the designated area until the ball is released. The thrower may also jump vertically and pass from the designated throw-in spot. **COMMENT:** Pivot-foot restrictions and the traveling rule are not in effect for a throw-in. The thrower must keep one foot on or over the spot until the ball is released.

THROW-IN PLANE

7.6.4 SITUATION A: While attempting a throw-in, A1 holds the ball through the plane of the end line. B1: (a) slaps the ball from A1's hand(s); or (b) simply grabs the ball and then throws it through B's basket. **RULING:** In (a), no violation has occurred and play continues. In (b), score two points for Team B.

7.6.4 SITUATION B: During an attempted throw-in, A1: (a) holds the ball through the plane of the end line and then passes it; (b) steps through the plane (makes contact with the floor inbounds) before passing the ball to A2; or (c) holds the ball through the plane and hands it to A2. **RULING:** A legal throw-in in (a), but a throw-in violation in (b) and (c).

7.6.4 SITUATION C: A1 is attempting to make a throw-in and Team B is applying a great deal of pressure. B1 reaches through the boundary-line plane and waves his/her hand in an effort to prevent the pass. The action takes place on a court which has more than 3 feet of unobstructed space outside the boundary line. **RULING:** Team B is warned for violation of the boundary plane. The warning is reported to the scorer and to the coach and applies for the rest of the game. Any subsequent delay-of-game situation by Team B shall result in a technical foul charged to Team B. (9-2-10; 10-1-10)

7.6.4 SITUATION D: The sideline is very near the spectators leaving little space out of bounds for A1 to make a throw-in. As a result, the administering official has directed B1 to move back a step to give the thrower some room: (a) as soon as the ball is handed or bounced to A1, B1 moves right back to the boundary line in front of A1; or (b) A1 attempts to complete the throw-in just inside the boundary line and B1 moves to his/her original position in order to defend. **RULING:** In (a), it is a violation by B1 and will also result in a warning for Team B which is reported to the scorer and to the head coach. Any subsequent delay-of-game situation or noncompliance with the verbal order will result in a technical foul charged to Team B. In (b), B1 is expected to stay back one step unless the throw-in is attempted between this area and the boundary line. No violation in this case as B1 is allowed to defend the area if the throw-in is attempted there. (10-1-10)

7.6.4 SITUATION E: Following a goal, A1 is running the end line when B1 reaches through the plane in an attempt to prevent the throw-in. **RULING:** Team B is warned for the violation which is reported to the scorer and to the head coach. A1 may run the end line during the subsequent throw-in.

7.6.4 SITUATION F: Thrower A1 inadvertently holds the ball through the end-line plane during a throw-in. B1 is able to get his/her hands on the ball and A1 cannot pull it back. **RULING:** There is no player or team control during a throw in, therefore a held ball is called, resulting in an alternating-possession throw-in. If the original throw-in is an alternating-possession throw-in, Team A still has the arrow following the held ball.

POSITIONS PARALLEL TO END LINE

7.6.5 SITUATION: Prior to a throw-in on the end line near A's basket, A1, A2 and A3 line up shoulder-to-shoulder parallel to the line and: (a) within 3 feet of it; or (b) more than 3 feet from it. In both cases, Team B requests space between the Team A players. **RULING:** In (a), the request is granted and a Team B player may position between each of the Team A players. In (b), the request is denied.

Rule 8**Free Throw****PLACING AT DISPOSAL**

8.1.1 SITUATION A: A1 is awarded two free throws. After the players have had sufficient opportunity and time to take their positions for the first throw, the administering official bounces the ball to the free thrower. Did the official follow proper procedure? **RULING:** Yes. On free throws, the word "disposal," is interpreted to mean that the official shall bounce the ball to the free thrower, but if the free thrower refuses to accept it, the official may place the ball on the floor at the free-throw line and begin the count. This procedure constitutes putting the ball at the free-thrower's disposal. However, in this situation, the ball becomes live when it is caught by the free thrower. (4-4-7b)

DELAY – TEAM WARNING

***8.1.1 SITUATION B:** B1 fouls A1 during an unsuccessful try for goal. The calling official has properly reported the foul and is in position for the free throws. The administering official has given all instructions and signals. Team B is properly occupying the required spaces, but three teammates of A1 are huddling inside the lane. **RULING:** Team A is warned for delay, the scorer records it and it is reported to the head coach. If Team A commits any delay thereafter in the game, a team technical foul shall be charged. **COMMENT:** Since this situation is not a throw-in or following a time-out or intermission, the resumption-of-play procedure shall not be used. If the free thrower is not in the semicircle when the administering official is ready, a technical foul is charged to the free thrower. If the free thrower is in the semicircle, but does not accept the ball, it shall be placed on the floor and the count started. (10-1-5c; 10-3-6c)

LANE SPACE REGULATIONS

8.1.3 SITUATION: Players attempt to take positions along the lane when: (a) the free throw is from the first foul of a false double foul and the last part is a double personal foul; (b) the free throw is between quarters; (c) there is a multiple throw with the first for a personal and last for a technical foul; or (d) there is a

multiple throw with the first for a technical and the last for a personal foul. **RULING:** In (a) and (d), the first marked spaces must be occupied by opponents of the thrower during free throw(s) for the personal foul and other marked spaces may properly be occupied. In (d), the point of interruption is the first foul committed, therefore play resumes from the free throw resulting from the first foul. In (b) and (c), the official should order the players away. (8-6, 7; 4-19-8a; 7-5-3b; 4-36-1, 2b)

8.1.4 SITUATION: A1 is at the free-throw line for the first attempt of a bonus situation. In (a), two Team B and two Team A players occupy the first and second marked lane spaces, respectively. B3 occupies one of the third marked lane spaces. A3 attempts to occupy the vacant third marked lane space; (b) two Team B players occupy the first marked lane spaces. The offense chooses not to occupy any marked lane spaces. Two more Team B players choose to occupy the second marked lane spaces; or (c) two Team B and two Team A players occupy the first and second marked lane spaces, respectively. B3 occupies the third marked lane space and B4 attempts to occupy the fourth space. **RULING:** Illegal in (a) and (c). In (a), A3 is not permitted to occupy the third marked lane space. Only two offensive players may occupy marked lane spaces during a free throw. In (c), no player may occupy the fourth space. If the improper alignment is not corrected prior to the thrower having the ball at his/her disposal, a free-throw violation shall be called on Team A immediately in (a) and "delayed" on Team B in (c). Legal in (b), four defensive players are permitted in any of the first three vacant marked lane spaces.

DESIGNATED FREE THROWER

8.2 COMMENT: When A1 is designated to attempt a free throw(s), no other player shall be permitted to make the attempt unless A1 is injured or disqualified prior to the attempt. If the wrong player attempts the free throw, it may be corrected as prescribed in 2-10. In certain situations, the attempt by the wrong player may be due to a justifiable misunderstanding. In such case, there should be no penalty. But, if it is a situation in which it is reasonable to expect the player to know that he/she is not the proper one to attempt the free throw, a technical foul for unsporting conduct shall be called. In this situation, the proper player is entitled to his/her free throw(s) which will be followed by the administration of the technical foul. (10-3-7f)

8.2 SITUATION: A1 is unable to attempt either of the two free throws awarded because A1 was injured during the play. A6 enters, replaces A1 and attempts the first free throw. A7 reports and enters to replace A6. **RULING:** A7 must return to the bench and A6 remains in the game to attempt the second free throw. Since A6 replaced A1, A6 must shoot both free throws, unless A6 is injured or disqualified before attempting the second free throw. If this situation involved technical foul free throws, A7 would be allowed to enter and attempt the second free throw. (8-3)

OFFICIALS PROVIDE ERRONEOUS INFORMATION

8.6.1 SITUATION: A1 is about to attempt the first of a one-and-one free-throw situation. The administering official steps in and erroneously informs players that two shots will be taken. A1's first attempt is unsuccessful. The missed shot is rebounded by: (a) B1, with all other players motionless in anticipation of another throw; (b) A2, with all other players motionless in anticipation of another throw; or (c) B2, with several players from both teams attempting to secure the rebound. The officials recognize their error at this point. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the official's error clearly put one team at a disadvantage (players stood motionless and didn't attempt to rebound). Play should be whistled dead immediately and resumed using the alternating-possession procedure. In (c), both teams made an attempt to rebound despite the official's error and had an equal opportunity to gain possession of the rebound. Play should continue. (2-3)

PUTTING THE BALL IN PLAY

8.6.2 SITUATION: Team A is assessed with a technical foul. Immediately after the ball is bounced to B1 at the free-throw line, A2 flagrantly contacts B2. A2 is disqualified. **RULING:** Players will not be permitted to take positions along the lane for the technical-foul throws or for the free throws for the flagrant personal foul by A2. Following B2's two throws, Team B will be awarded the ball for a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where A2's foul occurred. (7-5-4b; 10 Penalty 4)

8.7 SITUATION A: A1 is attempting the second free throw of a two-shot foul. While the second free throw is in flight, A2 and B1 punch each other simultaneously. **RULING:** Both A2 and B1 are disqualified for fighting. Since this is a double personal foul, no free throws are awarded. The ball is put in play at the point of interruption. If A1's free throw is successful, Team B is awarded a throw-in from anywhere along the end line. If A1's free throw is unsuccessful, the alternating-possession procedure is used. (4-19-8; 6-4-3g; 7-5-3b; 4-36; 10-3-9; 10 Penalty 1c, 8a(1))

MISTAKE IN ADMINISTRATION SEQUENCE

8.7 SITUATION B: B1 fouls A1 just as the first quarter ends and then A1 retaliates and intentionally contacts B1. A1's foul is a technical foul as it occurred during a dead ball. Team A is in the bonus. The officials by mistake administer the penalty for the technical foul before the free throw(s) by A1. **RULING:** The penalties should have been administered in the order in which the fouls occurred. However, since all merited free throws were attempted it does not constitute a correctable error situation. The second quarter will begin with an alternating-possession throw-in. (4-19-5c)

8.7 SITUATION C: During the dead-ball period immediately following a goal by A1, B1 is charged with an unsporting technical foul for using profanity toward A1.

A few seconds later, A2 is charged with an unsporting technical foul for taunting B1. Are free throws awarded or are the fouls considered to have occurred simultaneously with offsetting penalties? **RULING:** The fouls did not occur simultaneously and free throws are awarded in the order in which the fouls occurred. Team A will attempt their two free throws followed by Team B's two attempts. Following the second attempt by Team B, they will have a throw-in from the division line opposite the table. (4-19-9, 10)

8.7 SITUATION D: A1 and B1 commit personal fouls against each other at the same time. The coach of Team A takes exception to the call and is charged with a technical foul. **RULING:** There are no free throws for the double personal foul committed by A1 and B1. Team B is awarded two free throws and the ball out of bounds at the division line for the technical foul charged directly to the coach of Team A. (4-19-8, 9; 10-4-1e; 10 Penalty 1c)

Rule **9**

Violations and Penalties

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS

9 COMMENT: Violations are of three types each of which has its own penalty: (a) floor violations including basket interference or goaltending by a teammate of the thrower for field goal or basket interference of a free throw and other violations which are not connected with a free throw or try for a field goal; (b) basket interference or goaltending by a player at the opponent's basket; and (c) violations during a free throw other than those involving basket interference or goaltending. Type (a) causes the ball to become dead immediately or to remain dead. The penalty is the awarding of the ball out of bounds at a spot nearest the violation. When a team commits basket interference or goaltends at its own basket, no points can be scored and the ball is awarded to the offended team out of bounds at the spot nearest the violation. If the violation is during the first of two free-throw attempts, it does not cancel the second attempt. Type (b) causes the ball to become dead immediately. The penalty is the awarding of one, two or three points and subsequent procedure is the same as after a successful goal, except that the official must hand or bounce the ball to the thrower. If the violation is during the first of two free-throw attempts, it does not cancel the second attempt. If the violation is goaltending during a free throw, a technical foul is also charged. Type (c) causes the ball to become dead immediately if it is by the free-throwing team, but if it is by their opponents, it is a delayed dead ball since the ball remains live until the free throw ends. The penalty for this type of violation by the free-throwing team is the awarding of the ball to the opponent for a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation, unless the free throw during which the violation occurred is such that the ball would have become dead when the free

throw ended even without an infraction. If the violation is by an opponent of the free thrower, it results in a substitute free throw if the attempt is not successful, but if it is successful, the penalty for the violation is ignored.

FREE-THROW VIOLATIONS

9.1 COMMENT: While Rule 8-1 clearly states which marked lane spaces must be occupied and by whom, a team forfeits its right to any space not occupied before the free throw starts (when the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower). Once a free throw starts, no player occupying a marked lane space may enter or leave such space or break with either foot the vertical plane of any lane or lane-space boundary until the ball touches the ring or backboard or until the free throw ends. Players who do not occupy a marked lane space may not have either foot break the vertical plane of the free-throw-line extended and the vertical plane of the three-point line until the ball touches the ring, or the backboard, or the free throw ends. No player may enter or leave a marked lane space after the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower until the restrictions have ended as outlined.

FREE-THROWER LOSES BALL

***9.1.1 SITUATION:** A1, at the free throw line to attempt a free throw (a) muffs the pass from the official and it rolls forward; or (b) accidentally drops the ball before the throwing motion is started. **RULING:** In (a) and (b) the official should sound the whistle to prevent any violations and then start the free throw procedure again. No free-throw violation should be called in this situation.

FREE THROW DELAY FOLLOWING A TIME-OUT

***9.1.2 SITUATION A:** Following a time-out by Team B, A1 is given the ball for the first of two free throws even though Team B is still huddling at the bench and the first marked spaces on each side of the lane are not occupied. In this case, the lead official uses the resumption-of-play procedure even though the first spaces are not occupied, whereas in other cases, the spaces would have to be properly occupied before the official would proceed with the free throw administration. A1's first attempt is successful. The lead official then bounces the ball to A1 for the second attempt. Team B is still at the sideline. The official again gives the signal which indicates a violation by Team B if the attempt is missed. A1 misses the second free-throw attempt. **RULING:** The violation will result in A1 being given a substitute attempt. Team B will be assessed a technical foul if they delay further by not occupying the first marked spaces on each side of the lane before the ball becomes live for the substitute throw. (4-38; 8-1-2; 10-1-5b)

DEFENSE AND OFFENSE IN OPPOSITE SPACES

9.1.2 SITUATION B: A1 is shooting the first of a bonus free-throw situation. A4 and A5 are positioned in the first two marked lane spaces (near the end line) and

B4 and B5 are positioned in the second two marked lane spaces. The incorrect alignment is discovered by the officials (a) before the ball is at the disposal of A1; (b) after the ball is at A1's disposal, but before the try is in flight; (c) when the try is in flight; (d) when the successful try goes through the cylinder; (e) when the unsuccessful try is rebounding off the basket ring; or (f) when the rebound of the unsuccessful try is securely in A4's possession. **RULING:** In (a), the administering official shall "reset" the free throw and put the players in their proper marked lane spaces. In (b) and (c) an official shall sound his/her whistle immediately and call a simultaneous violation, utilizing the alternating-possession procedure to put the ball in play. In (d), (e) and (f) the free throw has ended and the improper alignment is ignored. (4-20-3; 9-1-2 Penalty 3)

FAKING

9.1.3 SITUATION A: A1, at the free throw line to attempt a final free throw, fakes the release of the ball. **RULING:** A violation by A1, Team B will be awarded a throw-in at the nearest spot. **COMMENT:** The faking of a free throw try is a violation. However, if A1 does not feel comfortable after starting his/her motion and stops to adjust, the players in the lane spaces are expected to hold their positions. (9-1-3b)

***9.1.3 SITUATION B:** While A1's free-throw attempt is in flight toward the basket: (a) B1; or (b) A2, in a marked lane space, fakes by rocking forward causing an opponent to enter the lane prematurely. **RULING:** In (a), the official will use the proper signal indicating a violation by B1 and a substitute free throw is awarded if A1's attempt is unsuccessful. If it is successful, the violation is ignored. In (b), the official will sound his/her whistle immediately when A2 violates. The violation cancels A1's attempt and it is B's ball for a throw-in, unless an additional free throw(s) is involved. **COMMENT:** If a player uses verbal tactics like "you're in my space" or a time-out request to fake an opponent into violations, only the fake is penalized. (9-1-3b Penalty 1, 4d)

9.1.3 SITUATION C: A1 is preparing to attempt a free throw. Prior to A1's release of the ball, B1 fakes causing A2 to enter the lane prematurely. A1 then requests and is granted a time-out. **RULING:** Upon resuming play, A1 is entitled to a free throw and the official shall use the proper signal indicating a violation by B1 prior to the granting of the time-out. If the free throw is successful, the violation is ignored, if unsuccessful a substitute throw is awarded. (9-1-3b)

OPPONENTS DISCONCERT

9.1.3 SITUATION D: The ball is at the disposal of free thrower A1. B1, within the visual field of A1: (a) raises his/her arms above the head; or (b) after his/her arms have been extended above the head, alternately opens and closes both hands. **RULING:** B1 may be penalized in both (a) and (b). The official must judge whether the act distracts the free thrower. If the official judges the act in either (a)

or (b) to be disconcerting, it shall be penalized. The free thrower is entitled to protection from being distracted. It is the opponent's responsibility to avoid disconcerting the free thrower. (9-1-3c Penalty 2)

9.1.3 SITUATION E: After A1 starts the free-throw motion, B1 commits a common foul on A2 along the lane before the bonus rule is in effect. **RULING:** Even if the foul occurs before the ball is in flight, the throw counts if successful. No substitute try is awarded if the throw is missed. In either case, whether the throw is made or missed, the ball is awarded to Team A at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the foul occurred. If, in the opinion of the official, A1 has been disconcerted, a substitute throw shall be awarded if the try is unsuccessful. (4-11; 9-1-3c Penalty 2)

9.1.3 SITUATION F: A1 steps on the free-throw line before releasing the ball in an attempt, after which B1 disconcerts. **RULING:** The ball became dead when A1 violated by stepping on the line, therefore, the action of B1 is not a violation. The ball is awarded to Team B out of bounds at the spot nearest the violation. (7-5-2; 9-1-3e Penalty 1)

9.1.3 SITUATION G: As A1 starts the free-throwing motion, B1 hurriedly raises his/her arms. In the judgment of the official, the action of B1 disconcerts A1 and causes the attempt to miss the basket ring. **RULING:** As soon as the ball misses the ring, it becomes dead. Since free thrower A1 violated following disconcertion, a substitute free throw is awarded. (9-1-3a Penalty 4c)

LANE SPACE REGULATIONS

***9.1.3 SITUATION H:** While A1 is attempting a final free throw, (a) B1 enters the lane too soon followed by A2, both of whom are in marked lane spaces; or (b) B1, in a marked lane space enters the lane too soon, then shooter A1 steps on the free-throw line while releasing the throw. **RULING:** In (a), the violation by A2 is ignored and, if the try is successful, the goal shall count and the violation by B1, shall be ignored. If the try is unsuccessful, the ball shall become dead when the free throw ends and a substitute free throw shall be attempted by A1 under the same conditions as those for the original free throw. In (b), a double violation is called and the ball is put in play using the alternating-possession procedure. **COMMENT:** Anytime the defense violates first, followed by a violation by the free-throw shooter, the officials should consider the possibility of disconcertion. (9-1 Penalty)

9.1.3 SITUATION I: During a free throw by A1, B1 pushes A2, then B2, who is in a marked lane space, is in the lane too soon: (a) before A1 has started a free-throwing motion; or (b) after A1 has started a throwing motion. **RULING:** In (a), the foul by B1 causes the ball to become dead immediately, therefore the act, by B2 is not a violation. A1 is permitted the specified number of free throws, after which the foul is penalized. In (b), the foul does not cause the ball to become dead immediately, so there are two infractions. Even though the foul occurred first, the

violation is the first to be penalized if A1's try is unsuccessful. (4-11; 6-7 Exception c; 9-1 Penalty 2)

9.1.3 SITUATION J: The official administering a free throw awarded to A1 places the ball at his/her disposal. A1, who is inside the free-throw semicircle leaves the semicircle to confer with a teammate. **RULING:** Violation. After the ball has been placed at the disposal of the free thrower, he/she is not permitted to leave or enter the free-throw semicircle without violating, until restrictions have ended. (9-1-3e Penalty 1)

9.1.3 SITUATION K: During a free throw by A1, B1 is positioned just behind the three-point line at the top of the semicircle. Is B1's position legal and what restrictions are in effect on B1? **RULING:** The position of B1 is legal. B1 may move freely but may not break the vertical plane of the three-point line and the free-throw line extended with either foot until after the ball touches the ring or the backboard or until the free throw has ended. (9-1-4)

9.1.3 SITUATION L: Before the ball touches the ring or backboard on a free-throw attempt by A1, B1 in a marked lane space: (a) with a foot, breaks the vertical plane of the side edge of the area between lane space one and lane space two; (b) steps on the outside edge of the lane-line boundary; or (c) extends arms over the area between the lane spaces. **RULING:** Violation in both (a) and (b). Legal in (c), if there is no contact. While only the area 8 inches by 12 inches is painted on the court, the neutral zone is 12 inches wide and extends away from the nearer free-throw lane boundary for 36 inches. Likewise, each 2-inch wide lane space extends 36 inches back from the nearer free-throw lane boundary. Stepping on or breaking (with a foot) the plane of any boundary of either the neutral zone or spaces along the lane or around the three-point line are violations until restrictions end. (9-1-3g; 1-5)

***9.1.3 SITUATION M:** B1 illegally steps into the lane before A1's final free throw hits the rim, (a) B1 then commits basket interference; or (b), A2 then steps into the lane prematurely and commits basket interference. **RULING:** The first infraction by the defensive player B1 does not end the free throw and is a "delayed" free-throw violation; the ball is still live. In (a), the ball becomes dead when the basket interference occurs. Score the free throw for A1. Since the free throw is successful, the lane violation by B1 is ignored. Team B will have a throw-in from any point outside the end line. In (b), when A2 enters the lane prematurely, the violation is ignored, since B1 violated first. But when A2 commits basket interference, the ball becomes dead immediately and ends the free throw and no point can be scored. Therefore, the free throw is unsuccessful and A1 would be given a substitute throw. Play is resumed from the free-throw situation. (9-1-3g Penalty 2a,b, 4; 9-11 Penalty 1; 6-7-9; 4-20-3)

THROW-IN VIOLATIONS

***9.2.2 SITUATION A:** Thrower A1: (a) causes the ball to carom from the wall

behind him/her, or from the floor out of bounds and then into the court; (b) caroms the ball from the back of the backboard to a player in the court; or (c) throws the ball against the side or the front face of the backboard, after which it rebounds into the hands of A2. **RULING:** Violation in (a) and (b), since the throw touched an object out of bounds. The throw-in in (c) is legal. The side and front face of the backboard are inbounds and, in this specific situation, are treated the same as the floor inbounds.

9.2.2 SITUATION B: The throw-in by A1 is: (a) first touched in the court by A1; or (b) touched or caught by A2 whose hand(s) is on the out-of-bounds side of the throw-in boundary plane. **RULING:** Violation in both (a) and (b), B's ball at the spot of the throw-in. (9-2-3; 9-2-6)

9.2.2 SITUATION C: A1 scores a basket. After the ball goes through the net, B1 grabs it and makes a move toward the end line as though preparing to make a throw-in. However, B1 never legally steps out of bounds, both feet remain inbounds. B1 immediately passes the ball up the court to a fast-breaking teammate, who scores a basket. **RULING:** Cancel Team B's goal, throw-in violation on B1. The ball was at B1's disposal after the made basket to make a throw-in. B1 must be out of bounds to make a legal throw-in. (7-4-3; 7-5-7)

9.2.2 SITUATION D: A1 dribbles the ball on floor on the out-of-bounds area before making a throw-in. **RULING:** Legal, a player may bounce the ball on the out-of-bounds area prior to making a throw-in.

***9.2.5 SITUATION:** Thrower A1 inadvertently steps onto the court inbounds. A1 immediately steps back into normal out-of-bounds throw-in position. The contact with the court was during a situation: (a) with; or (b) without defensive pressure on the throw-in team. **RULING:** A violation in both (a) and (b). **COMMENT:** Whether or not there was defensive pressure or whether or not stepping on the court was inadvertent, it is a violation and no judgment is required in making the call.

9.2.8 SITUATION: Team A is awarded an alternating-possession throw-in. A1 lobs the throw-in pass toward A2 who is breaking to the basket. The throw-in pass is too high and lodges between the ring and backboard. **RULING:** Violation by A1 for lodging the untouched throw-in pass. Team B's ball at the throw-in spot. Since A1 violated during an alternating-possession throw-in, Team A has lost the arrow. Team B will have the arrow for the next alternating-possession throw-in. (6-4-5)

9.2.9 SITUATION: Following a violation, the official has properly signaled and awarded a throw-in to Team A at a designated spot. No Team A player comes to the spot even though the official has allowed ample time for them to respond. The official then places the ball on the floor and begins the five-second count. (a) Both A1 and A2 step out of bounds and A1 picks up the ball; or (b) both A1 and A2 step out of bounds and A1 picks up the ball and hands it to A2. **RULING:** In (a),

A2 must immediately return inbounds. In (b), it is a throw-in violation when A1 hands the ball to A2. (9-2-12)

BOUNDARY-PLANE WARNING – LAST SECOND TACTIC

9.2.10 SITUATION: A1 is out of bounds for a throw-in. B1 reaches through the boundary plane and knocks the ball out of A1's hands. Team B has not been warned previously for a throw-in plane infraction. **RULING:** B1 is charged with a technical foul and it also results in the official having a team warning recorded and reported to the head coach. **COMMENT:** In situations with the clock running and five or less seconds left in the game, a throw-in plane violation or interfering with the ball following a goal should be ignored if its only purpose is to stop the clock. However, if the tactic in any way interferes with the thrower's efforts to make a throw-in, a technical foul for delay shall be called even though no previous warning had been issued. In this situation, if the official stopped the clock and issued a team warning, it would allow the team to benefit from the tactic. (4-47-1; 10-1-10)

PLAYER OUT OF BOUNDS – LEAVING THE COURT

9.3.3 SITUATION A: A1 receives a pass while in the restricted area of the lane. A1 passes the ball to A2 outside the three-point line. In order to get the three-second count stopped, A1 steps directly out of bounds under A's basket. **RULING:** A1 is charged with a violation for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason. (9-7)

9.3.3 SITUATION B: A1 and A2 set a double screen near the end line. A3 intentionally goes out of bounds outside the end line to have his/her defender detained by the double screen. **RULING:** The official shall call a violation on A3 as soon as he/she steps out of bounds. The ball is awarded to Team B at a designated spot nearest to where the violation occurred.

9.3.3 SITUATION C: A1 and A2 set a double screen near the end line. B3 intentionally goes out of bounds outside the end line to avoid being detained by A1 and A2. Just as B3 goes out of bounds, A3's try is in flight. **RULING:** B3 is called for a leaving-the-floor violation. Team A will receive the ball out of bounds at a spot nearest to where the violation occurred. Since the violation is on the defense, the ball does not become dead until the try has ended. If the try is successful, it will count. (6-7-9 Exception d)

9.3.3 SITUATION D: The score is tied 60-60 with four seconds remaining in the game. A1 has a fast break and is near the free-throw line on his/her way to an uncontested lay-up. B5 running down the court near the sideline, intentionally runs out of bounds in the hopes of getting a leaving-the-floor violation called. **RULING:** B5's intentional violation should be ignored and A1's activity should continue without interruption. **COMMENT:** Non-contact, away from the ball, illegal defensive violations (i.e. excessively swinging the elbows, leaving the floor for

an unauthorized reason) specifically designed to stop the clock near the end of a period or take away a clear advantageous position by the offense should be temporarily ignored. The defensive team should not benefit from the tactic. If time is not a factor, the defense should be penalized with the violation or a technical foul for unsporting behavior. (10-1-8)

THROUGH THE BASKET FROM BELOW

9.4 SITUATION: At A's basket, the ball enters the net from below and passes through the basket: (a) The officials do not know whether a player of Team A or Team B was responsible; (b) the ball entered the basket after A1's pass was deflected by B1; or (c) A1 and B1 touched the ball simultaneously before it entered the basket. **RULING:** The ball becomes dead when it enters from below and passes through. In (a) and (c), a throw-in will follow by the team entitled to it under the alternating-possession procedure. In (b), it is A's ball for a throw-in, as B1 caused the violation.

DRIBBLE RULE

9.5 SITUATION: A1 dribbles and comes to a stop after which he/she throws the ball against the opponent's backboard or an official and catches the rebound. **RULING:** A1 has violated. Throwing the ball against an opponent's backboard or an official constitutes another dribble, provided A1 is first to touch the ball after it strikes the official or the board. (4-15-2; Fundamental 19)

9.5.1 SITUATION: A1 ends a dribble and then jumps and releases the ball on a try for goal. B1 partially blocks the shot, but A1 secures control again while still in the air. A1 returns to the floor and dribbles to the basket and scores. **RULING:** Legal maneuver. Both player control and team control ended when A1 released the ball. When A1 recovered he/she could dribble again similar to dribbling after catching a pass or rebound.

9.5.3 SITUATION: A1 is dribbling in backcourt and ends the dribble, but defensive pressure prevents a pass to A2. A1 then passes the ball so it touches B1. A1 recovers the loose ball in backcourt and dribbles again. **RULING:** No violation. When A1's pass was touched by, or touched, another player, he/she may start a new dribble. The 10-second backcourt count continues.

THREE-SECOND RULE

9.7.1 SITUATION: A1 rebounds the ball off Team B's backboard. A2 is in Team A's three-second restricted area when the rebound occurs and A2 remains there while A1 is dribbling in Team A's backcourt. Three seconds expire without the ball being in the frontcourt of Team A. **RULING:** This is not a violation. The three-second lane restriction is not in effect until Team A is in control of the ball in Team A's frontcourt.

9.7.2 SITUATION: A1 is standing with one foot inside and the other outside the three-second restricted area. A1 lifts the foot from the restricted area and returns it there without touching it first to the nonrestricted area. **RULING:** Violation. This action does not terminate the three-second count. The count goes on since merely lifting the foot from the restricted space is interpreted as an attempt to evade the rule and avoid its purpose. However, there is no three-second count during rebounding action or during a throw-in. The count on a player in the restricted area is suspended when that player begins a try for goal.

TEN-SECOND RULE

9.8 SITUATION A: A1 is in A's backcourt and has dribbled for nine seconds and then passes the ball forward towards A2 in the frontcourt. While the ball is in the air traveling from backcourt to frontcourt, the 10-second count is reached. **RULING:** Violation by Team A as the ball has not gained frontcourt location. It is B's ball for a throw-in from the out-of-bounds spot closest to where A1 released the ball on the pass toward A2. (4-3; 7-5-2)

9.8 SITUATION B: Team A has control of the ball for eight seconds in A's backcourt when A1 passes the ball toward Team A's frontcourt. The official's count continues. The ball strikes the floor in A's frontcourt and stays there without being touched by any player. Should the count continue after the ball touches in frontcourt? **RULING:** No. The backcourt count should be terminated as soon as the ball has frontcourt location by touching the floor in Team A's frontcourt. (4-4-1; 4-4-2)

9.8 SITUATION C: After A1 has dribbled for nine seconds in A's backcourt: (a) A1 requests a time-out; or (b) B1 deflects the ball out of bounds. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), Team A will have 10 seconds to advance the ball to frontcourt following the throw-in if a player of Team A gains control in A's backcourt.

9.8 SITUATION D: Team A is in control in its backcourt for seven seconds. A1 throws the ball toward A2 in the frontcourt. B1 jumps from Team A's: (a) frontcourt; or (b) backcourt and while in the air bats the ball back to A1 in A's backcourt. Does this give Team A 10 more seconds to get the ball to the frontcourt? **RULING:** Yes, in (a), a new count starts because B1 had frontcourt location when touching the ball thus giving the ball frontcourt location. In (b), the original count continues as Team A is still in control and the ball has not gone to frontcourt. (4-4-2; 4-3; 4-35-1)

FRONTCOURT- BACKCOURT

9.9.1 SITUATION A: A1 catches the throw-in pass with one foot on the floor in A's frontcourt and the other foot not touching the floor. The non-pivot foot then comes down in A's backcourt. **RULING:** Violation. Team control is established in A's frontcourt when A1 catches the throw-in pass. The violation occurs when A1 subsequently touches the backcourt with the non-pivot foot. (4-12-6; 9-9-3)

9.9.1 SITUATION B: During a jump ball, A1 taps the ball. A2 takes off from Team A's frontcourt and catches the ball while in the air. A2 lands with: (a) both feet in frontcourt and then steps to backcourt with one foot; (b) one foot in backcourt and one in the frontcourt; or (c) both feet in the backcourt. **RULING:** Team control is not established until A2 catches the ball. Violation in (a). Legal in (b) and (c). (4-12-6; 9-9-3)

9.9.1 SITUATION C: A1 is dribbling in his/her backcourt and throws a pass to the frontcourt. While standing in A's frontcourt: (a) A2 or (b) B3 touches the ball and deflects it back to A's backcourt. A2 recovers in the backcourt. **RULING:** In (a), it is a violation. The ball was in control of Team A, and a player from A was the last to touch the ball in frontcourt and a player of A was the first to touch it after it returned to the back court. In (b), legal play. A Team A player was not the last to touch the ball in the frontcourt. Team A is entitled to a new 10-second count.

***9.9.1 SITUATION D:** Team A is awarded a throw-in near the division line. A1's throw-in is deflected by B1; A2 jumps from Team A'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. A2 gains player and team control in the air after having left the floor from Team A's frontcourt, therefore having frontcourt status. As soon as A2 lands in the backcourt, he/she has committed a backcourt violation. The exception granted during a throw-in ends when the throw-in ends and is only for the player making the initial touch on the ball. (9-9-3)

FRONTCOURT CLOSELY-GUARDED ACTION

***9.10.1 SITUATION A:** A1 while closely guarded, dribbles across the division line and while in A's frontcourt: (a) dribbles for five seconds; or (b) dribbles for three seconds and then holds the ball for four seconds before passing the ball to A2. **RULING:** Violation in (a) and Team B's ball because the five-second count was reached during the dribble in the frontcourt. Legal action in (b).

9.10.1 SITUATION B: While dribbling in A's frontcourt, A1 is closely guarded by B1. After two seconds, B2 also assumes a closely-guarded position on A1 and B1 leaves to guard A2. **RULING:** The closely-guarded count continues. There is no requirement for the defensive player to remain the same during the count as long as A1 is closely-guarded throughout.

9.10.1 SITUATION C: Team A has the ball in its own frontcourt. B1 stands within 6 feet and facing A1 while A1 is holding the ball near the division line. **RULING:** In five seconds this would be a violation. In the situation outlined, as soon as B1 has assumed a guarding position, both feet on the court, facing the opponent, no other specific requirement is in effect. The amount of movement or the actual body position of the player is irrelevant.

SCREENING TEAMMATES

9.10.1 SITUATION D: Team A, while in possession of the ball in its frontcourt: (a) positions four players parallel with the sideline and they pass the ball from one to another with their arms reaching beyond the sideline plane; or (b) has four teammates surround dribbler A1. In both (a) and (b), the opponents are unable to get close to the ball. **RULING:** This is considered to be a closely-guarded situation and a violation in five seconds in both (a) and (b), if any B player is within 6 feet of the ball or within 6 feet of the screening teammates and is attempting to gain control of the ball. Preventing opponents from getting to the ball by using screening teammates becomes a violation in five seconds if the opponents are attempting to gain control.

9.10.3 SITUATION: Dribbler A1 is closely-guarded by B1 in A's frontcourt and the covering official's count is at three when A1's dribble is interrupted when the ball bounces off his/her foot. An additional two seconds goes by as A1 turns to get the loose ball and B1 remains within 6 feet. **RULING:** The closely-guarded count shall be terminated when the dribble is interrupted, but it will start over if A1 continues the dribble or holds the ball and is again closely-guarded.

BASKET INTERFERENCE

9.11 SITUATION: Both A1 and B1 jump to grab a rebound at the basket of Team A. Each has a hand on the ball which is entirely outside of the cylinder above the basket. While both have contact with the ball, it is carried or forced into the cylinder above the basket. **RULING:** There is no violation by either player for having hand(s) on the ball while it is in the cylinder or basket in this situation. (4-6; 9-11 Exception)

9.11.1 SITUATION A: A1 taps the ball toward Team A's basket. While the ball is in the cylinder above the basket or on the basket ring: (a) B1 touches the ball; or (b) A2 touches the ball. **RULING:** In (a), basket interference by B1 causes the ball to become dead and the official shall award Team A two points. In (b), the basket interference by A2 causes the ball to become dead. No basket. The ball is awarded to Team B for a throw-in from the out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation. (4-6; 6-7-9)

9.11.1 SITUATION B: While the ball is touching the ring of the basket on a field-goal attempt, B1 grasps the ring when there is no threat of injury. **RULING:** This is a double infraction and both acts are penalized. It is both basket interference and a technical foul. The moment the hand touched the ring, it was basket interference. When the player grasped the ring, a technical foul occurred. Award two points to Team A, followed by two free throws and a division line throw-in. (10-3-4 Exception)

9.11.1 SITUATION C: The ball is in flight during a three-point field-goal try by A1 when time for a quarter expires. Following the expiration of time and while the

ball is rolling on the ring, B1 tips it into the basket. **RULING:** Violation by B1. The ball was live until the violation, it then became dead. Consequently, the field goal does not count. However, the action by B1 is basket interference. Three points are awarded to A1 because of the basket interference by B1 during a three-point try. (4-6; 6-7-9)

9.11.1 SITUATION D: The ball is on the ring of Team A's basket when A1 hits the net. **RULING:** Basket interference by A1. No goal. The ball became dead when A1 touched the net as it is part of the basket. (4-6; 6-7-9)

9.11.1 SITUATION E: The bonus rule is in effect. While the ball is in flight during a try for field goal by A1, A2 fouls B1. B2 then commits a basket-interference violation. **RULING:** Both the violation and personal foul are penalized. Team A is awarded two points for the basket interference by B2 and then B1 is awarded a free throw(s) for the foul by A2. (6-7 Exception b)

9.11.1 SITUATION F: The ball is touching the side of the basket ring of Team A. B1 jumps and B1's hand contacts the net. The ball definitely is not touching the top of the basket ring. **RULING:** This is not a violation. The ball remains live. (4-6-1)

9.11.2 SITUATION A: A1 tries for a field goal. B1 rebounds, but A2 slaps the ball from the grasp of B1. The ball is above the level of the basket and is partly in the cylinder when B2 slaps the ball away to teammate B3. **RULING:** Basket interference by B2. Two points for Team A. The throw-in by B may be from anywhere out of bounds along the end line. (4-6; 6-7-9; 7-4-3; 7-5-7)

9.11.2 SITUATION B: A1 throws the ball into the basket from above, but from outside the cylinder. A1's hand loses contact with the ball before the ball enters the cylinder. However, on the follow-through, A1's hand enters the cylinder and again contacts the ball. **RULING:** Violation. It is not a violation for a player to have a hand within the cylinder above the basket provided it is not touching the ball. The rules do allow a player to carry the ball into the cylinder above the ring or place the ball into the basket itself. It is basket interference; however, when a player touches the ball or the basket when the ball is in or on the basket, or touches the ball while any portion of the ball is touching the cylinder directly above the basket and the player did not carry the ball into the cylinder or basket. (4-6)

9.11.2 SITUATION C: Since it is a violation for thrower A1 to throw the ball directly into the basket from out of bounds, what happens if B1 touches the throw-in pass while the ball is in the cylinder above A's basket? **RULING:** B1 is charged with basket interference and a two-point goal is scored. Team B is awarded the ball for a throw-in anywhere along the end lines as after a scored goal except the official shall place the ball at the disposal of a player of Team B for a throw-in from any point outside the end line. (4-6)

9.11.2 SITUATION D: After A1's free-throw attempt strikes the ring and rebounds in the cylinder above the basket: (a) A2; or (b) B1 touches the ball.

RULING: Basket interference in both (a) and (b). No point in (a). In (b), the free throw is scored because of the basket interference. (9-11 Penalty 1, 2)

9.11.2 SITUATION E: A1 is fouled in the act of shooting by B1. While the ball is in the cylinder above the basket, A2 touches the ball. **RULING:** The basket interference by A2 causes the ball to become dead and no goal can be scored. A1 is awarded two free throws and players occupy spaces and play continues as normal when the last free throw is made or missed.

9.11.4 SITUATION: Defender B4 attempts to stop an apparent lob pass. While B4 is airborne, A3 moves beneath B4. To avoid injury, B4 grasps the basket ring. While B4 grasps the ring, A1 shoots from about 12 feet away. Just after A1 releases the shot, B4 lets go of the ring and lands safely. The ring is still moving when (a) the ball hits the moving ring and bounces out; (b) the ball, despite the moving ring, enters and passes completely through the basket; or (c) the ring stops vibrating (returns to its normal position) and the ball bounces off the ring. **RULING:** Since B4 grasped the ring to prevent injury, no technical foul is called. However, the basket interference rule applies. In (a), basket interference is called on B4 because the ball struck a still-vibrating ring. Award A1 two points. In (b), since the ball entered and passed completely through the basket, basket interference is not called. Play continues. In (c), because the ring returned to its original position before the ball struck the ring, basket interference is not called. Play continues. (4-6-4; 10-3-5 Exception)

GOALTENDING

9.12 SITUATION A: On the first free throw by A1 in a bonus situation: B1 leaps above the lane and touches the ball but it falls in the basket anyway. **RULING:** Delayed lane violation on B1; the ball is still live. The goaltending violation causes an immediate dead ball and an automatic point for A1; B1 is assessed a technical foul. A1 is awarded the bonus free throw. Following the free throws for the technical foul, it is A's ball for a division line throw-in opposite the table. (4-22; 6-7-9; 10-3-10)

9.12 SITUATION B: On the second of two free-throw attempts by A1, the ball is touched outside the cylinder by A2. **RULING:** The ball became dead immediately when A2 moved into the lane prematurely. Therefore, the goaltending is ignored. The lane violation cancels the free throw and Team B will throw-in from a designated spot outside the end line. (9-1 Penalty 1)

9.12 SITUATION C: B1 touches A1's try for field goal: (a) just after its release and while the ball is still in upward flight; or (b) while the ball is in downward flight outside the cylinder and above ring level. **RULING:** In (a), the legal touching does not end the try and the ball remains live. In (b), the defensive goaltending causes the ball to become dead immediately and two points are awarded to Team A. (4-22; 6-7-9)

SWINGING ARM(S) OR ELBOW(S)

9.13.1 SITUATION: The ball has been released on a field-goal try or tap by A1 towards A's basket: (a) A2, or (b) B1, excessively swings arm(s) or elbow(s) without contacting an opponent. The ball goes through the basket. **RULING:** In (a), the official will sound the whistle immediately for a violation. The ball is dead, the goal is not scored. In (b), the ball is dead when the try ends. The goal is scored and Team A is awarded a throw-in at the spot closest to the violation. (6-7-9 Exception d)

Rule **10** *Fouls and Penalties*

TEAM TECHNICALS

10.1.2 SITUATION: (a) Three minutes prior to the start of the game; or (b) during a time-out in the second quarter of play, the Team B coach requests the scorer to add a name to the team list or change a team member's number in the scorebook. When is the penalty invoked for this administrative infraction? **RULING:** The infraction occurs when the scorer is advised to add to or change the scorebook. The foul must be charged when it occurs and enforced when the ball next becomes live. Once the ball has become live, it is too late to penalize.

10.1.3 SITUATION A: Team A's coach: (a) uses a megaphone or an electronic amplifier to shout instructions to players; (b) is in contact with an assistant coach in the press box via a headset; or (c) is in direct contact with one or more players via electronic voice communication. **RULING:** A team technical is charged in (a), (b) and (c). The team technical counts toward reaching the bonus, but is not charged to the head coach. In (a), the use of a rolled up program would be legal.

10.1.3 SITUATION B: The home team: (a) has a television monitor in the press box or the dressing room and is relaying information to the player's bench; or (b) uses a replay of the first half during the intermission for use by the coach in preparation for the second half. **RULING:** Illegal in both (a) and (b). A technical foul is charged to the home team in both cases. The prohibition does not affect the filming, televising or taping of a game if it is not used for coaching purposes during that particular game.

10.1.5 SITUATION A: A1 is fouled by B1 during an unsuccessful try and is awarded two free throws. Team B requests and is granted a charged 60-second time-out. Team B disregards the 15-second warning signal and the signal ending the time-out and is still huddling with their coach at the end of the charged time-out. **RULING:** The official shall administer the first free throw using the resumption-of-play procedure and a violation occurs if it is missed. If two B players are not in the required position when the official is ready to put the ball in play for the

substitute throw, a delay of game technical foul will be assessed. If the first attempt is good, the same procedure is used for the second. (9-1-2; 10-1-5b)

10.1.5 SITUATION B: The calling official has reported the foul and is ready to administer the free throw. Free thrower A1 is: (a) huddling with teammates by the team bench area; or (b) is in the semicircle, but teammates are huddling in the lane area. **RULING:** A technical foul for delay by A1 in (a). In (b), Team A is warned for delay. In (b), if Team A had been warned previously for any delay-of-game situation, a team technical foul would be charged. (10-1-5c; 10-3-6c)

10.1.5 SITUATION C: The calling official has reported the foul and proceeds to his/her proper position for the first of two free throws awarded to A1. B1 and B2 are: (a) huddling in the lane; or (b) two B players are not occupying the first two marked spaces next to the end line as required. **RULING:** In (a), if the huddle delays the officials' administration, Team B is warned. The warning is recorded by the scorer and reported to the head coach. If Team B had been previously warned for delay, a technical foul shall be charged. In (b), Team B will be directed to occupy the required spaces. If there is delay, a team technical foul shall be charged to Team B. (4-47)

10.1.5 SITUATION D: Immediately following a goal by A1, A3 slaps the ball away so that Team B is unable to make a quick throw-in. **RULING:** The official shall sound his/her whistle and go to the table to have the scorer record a team warning for delay. The warning shall then be reported to the head coach of Team A. Any subsequent delay by Team A shall result in a team technical foul charged to Team A. (4-47-3)

SIX IN GAME

10.1.6 SITUATION: With Team A leading 51 to 50, a held ball is called. A6 properly reports and enters the game. Time is then called by Team A. The clock shows two seconds remaining in the game. After play is resumed by a throw-in, the officials: (a) recognize that A has six players competing, but cannot get the clock stopped; or (b) do not notice Team A has six players on the court. Following the throw-in, time expires. Team B now reports to the officials that Team A had six players on the court. **RULING:** In (a), since one of the officials had knowledge that Team A had six players participating simultaneously and this was detected prior to time expiring, a technical foul is assessed against Team A. In (b), since it was not recognized by either official, but was called to their attention after time had expired, it is too late to assess any penalty.

EXCESS TIME-OUT

10.1.7 SITUATION: A1 requests and Team A is granted a time-out late in the fourth quarter. Team A had already used its three 60-second time-outs and its two 30-second time-outs. **RULING:** Team A is granted the time-out and is charged with a technical foul. No indirect foul is charged to the head coach.

A SPECIFIC UNSPORTING ACT

10.1.8 SITUATION: Immediately following a goal or free throw by Team A, A1 inbounds the ball to A2 and A2 subsequently throws the ball through A's basket. **RULING:** The following procedure has been adopted to handle this specific situation if it is recognized before the opponents gain control or before the next throw-in begins: (a) charge Team A with a technical foul; (b) cancel the field goal; (c) cancel any common foul(s) committed and any nonflagrant foul against A2 in the act of shooting; and (d) put "consumed" time back on the clock. **COMMENT:** If there is no doubt the throw-in was a result of confusion, the entire procedure would be followed except no technical foul would be charged. This procedure shall not be used in any other throw-in situation in which a mistake allows the wrong team to inbound the ball.

DELAYING RETURN FOLLOWING TIME-OUT

10.1.9 SITUATION: Following a charged time-out Team B is still with their coach on the sideline when the official sounds the whistle to indicate play will resume. Four players of B return to the court just in time to play defense as A1 attempts an unsuccessful three-pointer. B1 rebounds and throws a long pass to B5 who enters the court just in time to catch the pass. **RULING:** A technical foul is immediately charged to Team B for failing to have all players return to the court at approximately the same time following a time-out or intermission. While it is true the entire team may be off the court while the procedure is being used, once a team responds, all players must enter the court at approximately the same time.

BOUNDARY-PLANE INFRACTION

10.1.10 SITUATION: Team B is warned in the first half when B1 reaches through the inbounds side of the throw-in boundary plane. Early in the fourth quarter: (a) B1; or (b) B2 does the same thing. **RULING:** The technical foul in both (a) and (b) is charged to Team B. A team will only receive one of the four delay-of-game warnings during a game. Thereafter, any delay-of-game situation by a member of that same team results in a technical foul. (9-2-10)

NOT REPORTING – NOT BEING BECKONED

10.2.1 SITUATION A: Substitute A1 enters the court without reporting to the scorer. The infraction is discovered: (a) before the ball becomes live; or (b) after the ball becomes live. **RULING:** In (a), a technical foul is charged to A1. In (b), it is too late to penalize A1.

10.2.1 SITUATION B: Team A substitute No. 24: (a) reports to the scorer, but enters the court without being beckoned; or (b) goes directly from the bench and onto the court without being beckoned. **RULING:** One technical foul is charged to No. 24 in (a) and (b). In (b), even though No. 24 failed to comply with both requirements, only one foul is charged.

10.2.2 SITUATION: During a live ball and with the clock running, substitute A6 enters the court. **RULING:** A technical foul is charged if recognized by an official before the ball becomes live following the first dead ball.

DELAY RETURNING TO COURT

***10.3.3 SITUATION A:** A1 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. A1 completes the throw-in to A2 and then purposefully delays his/her return by taking four or five steps along the end line prior to coming inbounds behind a screen set by A3 and A4. A1 gets a return pass from A2 and takes an unchallenged try for goal. **RULING:** A1 is charged with a technical foul for purposefully delaying his/her return to the court following the throw-in. A1's movement out of bounds along the end line was to take advantage of the screen and return to the court in a more advantageous position.

***10.3.3 SITUATION B:** After a lengthy substitution process involving multiple substitutions for both Team A and Team B, A5 goes to the bench and remains there, mistakenly believing he/she has been replaced. The ball is put in play even though Team A has only four players on the court. Team A is bringing the ball into A's frontcourt when the coach of Team A realizes they have only four players. The coach yells for A5 to return and he/she sprints directly onto the court and catches up with the play. **RULING:** No technical foul is charged to A5. A5's return to the court was not deceitful, nor did it provide A5 an unfair positioning advantage on the court

DUNKING AND GRASPING

10.3.4 SITUATION A: A1 is dribbling rapidly toward A's basket and appears to have an uncontested opportunity to score. B1 comes in quickly from the side and violently undercuts A1 who is in the act of shooting. A1 momentarily grasps the ring to regain balance and avoid injury. **RULING:** A1 is not penalized for grasping the ring, as it clearly was done to prevent possible injury. B1 is charged with a flagrant personal foul and is disqualified. Whether the try was successful or not, A1 is awarded two free throws with no players along the lane. Following the last throw, Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in at the out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the foul occurred.

10.3.4 SITUATION B: A1 jumps for a try near the basket but loses his/her balance after releasing the ball. A1 grasps the basket to prevent injury. The ball: (a) is; or (b) is not, in the basket or on the ring while A1 is hanging on the ring. **RULING:** In (a), it is basket interference by A1 which causes the ball to become dead and no goal can be scored. In (b), there is no violation unless A1 is still hanging on the ring when the ball touches the basket or goes into the basket. In both (a) and (b), A1's grasping is not penalized if it is judged there was a possibility of injury had he/she not grasped the basket. (9-1)

10.3.4 SITUATION C: Fifteen minutes before the game is scheduled to start, team member A1 dunks. Two minutes later A2 dunks. **RULING:** A1 and A2 are both charged with a technical foul. In addition, the head coach is charged indirectly with a technical foul for each act. The two fouls are team fouls for purpose of reaching the bonus. When dunking occurs during the pregame practice period the official notifies the team member and the head coach, but does not sound the whistle. If the game is played in a state which utilizes the optional coaching box, the coach should be informed that he/she has lost the privilege of using the coaching box for the entire game.

10.3.4 SITUATION D: A1 dunks the ball, then grasps the ring: (a) to avoid possible injury as he/she has lost his/her balance; or (b) because A2 or B1 is lying on the floor directly under the basket. **RULING:** Grasping the ring to prevent injury as in (a) or (b), is permitted without penalty.

10.3.4 SITUATION E: Only a few seconds remain in the second quarter. Team A is advancing the ball from backcourt to frontcourt. A1 is driving toward his/her basket and is about to dunk the ball when the horn sounds to end the first half. Shortly after the horn sounds, A1 dunks the ball and hangs on to the rim. **RULING:** A1 is assessed a technical foul for dunking a dead ball. The foul is also charged indirectly to the head coach since A1 is considered bench personnel. The third quarter begins with Team B being awarded two free throws and the ball at the division line. The alternating-possession arrow is not affected and remains unchanged. (4-34-2; 5-6-2 Exception 4)

CONTACTING THE BACKBOARD

10.3.5 SITUATION: A1 tries for a goal, and (a) B1 jumps and attempts to block the shot but instead slaps or strikes the backboard and the ball goes into the basket; or (b) B1 vibrates the ring as a result of pulling on the net and the ball does not enter the basket. **RULING:** In (a) legal and the basket counts; and (b) a technical foul is charged to B1 and there is no basket. **COMMENT:** The purpose of the rule is to penalize intentional contact with the backboard while a shot or try is involved or placing a hand on the backboard to gain an advantage. A player who strikes either backboard so forcefully it cannot be ignored because it is an attempt to draw attention to the player, or a means of venting frustration may be assessed a technical foul pursuant to Rule 10-3-7.

DELAY BY FREE THROWER

10.3.6 SITUATION: The calling official has reported the foul and has given directions to players along the lane. The official is ready to put the ball at free thrower A1's disposal, but A1 is at the sideline talking to the coach. **RULING:** A technical foul for delay is charged to A1. No warning is authorized in this situation. (10-3-6c)

OBSTRUCTING OPPONENT'S VISION

10.3.7 SITUATION A: Does holding or moving a hand or hands in front of the face of a player who has the ball, by an opponent who is in a legal guarding position, constitute unsporting tactics? **RULING:** Yes. The described action is illegal. It is unsporting for a guard to take a position behind a post player, or to take a position facing an opponent, or to take a position with his/her back to the ball and facing the opponent and then in either case, wave or hold the hands in front of the opponent's eyes so that the opponent cannot see. Holding or waving hands near the eye for the ostensible purpose of obstructing an opponent's vision is unsporting. (10-3-7c)

THROW-IN STRIKES OPPONENT IN FACE

10.3.7 SITUATION B: A1 has the ball out of bounds for a designated spot throw-in. B1 is putting great pressure on and the count is at four seconds when A1 throws the ball and it strikes B1's face. The ball rebounds from B1's face directly out of bounds. **RULING:** The administering official will have to make a decision based upon a number of observations. Was the throw-in to B1's face purely accidental or was it a voluntary, planned act? Was the ball contact caused by the movement of the defender? Was the act of a an unsporting nature? The administering official must be aware that players often react negatively in situations where they are frustrated or are retaliating for something which happened earlier in the game.

TECHNICAL FOUL CONTACT

10.3.8 SITUATION: B1 fouls A1 during an unsuccessful try. While the calling official is reporting the foul, A1 pushes B1 into another player. **RULING:** Intentional contact while the ball is dead constitutes an intentional technical foul. If other dead-ball contact is not intentional or flagrant, it should be ignored. The foul by A1 creates a false double-foul situation.

THROW-IN FOULS

10.3.11 SITUATION A: After a field goal, A1 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in. Thrower A1 holds the ball: (a) B2 crosses the boundary line and fouls A1; or (b) B2 reaches through the out-of-bounds plane and touches the ball while in the hands of A1. **RULING:** It is an intentional personal foul in (a), and a technical foul in (b). In (a), such a contact foul with the thrower during a throw-in shall be considered intentional, or if it is violent, it should be ruled flagrant. **COMMENT:** Either act is a foul and it should be called whenever it occurs during a game without regard to time or score or whether the team had or had not been warned for a delay-of-game situation. If the player making the throw-in (A1) reaches through the out-of-bounds plane into the court and B1 then slaps the ball

from the hand of A1, no violation has occurred. B1 has merely slapped a live ball from the hands of A1. (4-19-3, 4; 9-2-10 Penalty 3, 4)

10.3.11 SITUATION B: After a field goal, the score is A-55, B-54. A1 has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in with two seconds remaining in the game. A1 throws the ball toward A2 who also is out of bounds along the end line. B2 reaches across the end line and grabs or slaps the ball while it is in flight. Time expires close to the moment the official indicates the infraction. **RULING:** A technical foul is charged against B2. The remaining time or whether Team B had been previously warned for a delay-of-game situation is not a factor. No free throws are awarded as the winner of the game has been determined. (9-2-10 Penalty 3, 4)

10.3.11 SITUATION C: Team A scores near the end of the fourth quarter and is trailing by one point. B1 has the ball and is moving along the end line to make the throw-in. A2 steps out of bounds and fouls B1. Is the foul personal or technical? **RULING:** This is an intentional personal foul. The time remaining to be played or whether Team A had been previously warned for a delay-of-game situation is not a factor. If the team had not been warned, the foul constitutes the warning. (4-19-1; 9-2-10 Penalty 4)

***10.3.11 SITUATION D:** A1 is out of bounds for a throw-in. B1 reaches through the boundary plane and knocks the ball out of A1's hands. Earlier in the game, Team B had received a team warning for delay. **RULING:** Even though Team B had already been issued a warning for team delay, when B1 breaks the plane and subsequently contacts the ball in the thrower's hand, it is considered all the same act and the end result is penalized. A player technical foul is assessed to B1; two free throws and a division line throw-in for Team A will follow. The previous warning for team delay still applies with any subsequent team delay resulting in a team technical foul. (4-47; 9-2-10 Penalty 3; 10-1-10)

BENCH TECHNICALS

10.4.1 SITUATION A: A technical foul is charged to: (a) a Team A substitute; (b) Team B's manager; (c) Team A's trainer; or (d) Team B's assistant coach. In all cases, the foul is charged because of uncomplimentary remarks addressed to an official. **RULING:** The individuals in (a), (b), (c) and (d) are all considered to be bench personnel and have violated the rules governing conduct while on the "bench." A second technical charged to any of these individuals results in disqualification. In addition to charging a technical to the individuals in all cases, the technical foul is also charged indirectly to the head coach. A second technical foul charged directly, or the third technical foul (direct or indirect) charged to the head coach results in similar disqualification and ejection. (10-4-1a)

10.4.1 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:** A technical foul is charged to the team member and is also charged indirectly to the head coach. During intermission all team

members are bench personnel and are penalized accordingly. If the conduct is flagrant, the team member shall be disqualified.

10.4.1 SITUATION C: Following a charged time-out the ball is bounced to A1 for a throw-in even though Team B is still gathered at the sideline. The substitutes are off the bench and the coaches are huddled around the seated players. Should Team B be charged with a technical foul(s) for substitutes and coaches being off the bench or outside the optional coaching box? **RULING:** No. The resumption-of-play procedure takes precedence and no penalty is assessed for the other sideline infractions.

10.4.1 SITUATION D: Team A coaches and substitutes are all standing during a free throw by A1. The infraction is detected by the officials. How many technical fouls are assessed? **RULING:** In a situation where similar multiple infractions occur at the same time, it is not the intent of the rules to penalize each individual infraction as a separate technical foul. One technical foul is charged to Team A and it is also charged indirectly to the head coach in this situation. (10-4-1g)

WITHHOLD WHISTLE

10.4.1 SITUATION E: A1 is driving toward the basket for an apparent goal when the official, while trailing the play advancing in the direction in which the ball is being advanced, is cursed by the head coach of Team B. How should the official handle this situation? **RULING:** The official shall withhold blowing the whistle until A1 has either made or missed the shot. The official shall then sound the whistle and assess the Team B head coach with a technical foul. If the official judges the act to be flagrant, the coach shall be ejected and shall leave the vicinity of the playing area and have no further contact (direct or indirect) with the team. If A's coach was the offender, the whistle shall be sounded immediately when the unsporting act occurs.

STANDING BENCH PERSONNEL

10.4.4 SITUATION: Late in the game, A1 has been replaced and returns to the bench. (a) Some team members of Team A rise to applaud A1; or (b) the coach of Team A rises and shakes hands with A1 as A1 leaves the court. In both cases the individuals are immediately seated. **RULING:** There has been no violation of the bench conduct rule as it is specifically indicated that bench personnel may rise to acknowledge a replaced player. Displays of sporting behavior and fair play are to be encouraged and are clearly identifiable as such. If the state has adopted the optional coaching box, the head coach may remain standing. (10-4-4d; 10-5-1)

ENTERING COURT DURING FIGHT

***10.4.5 SITUATION A:** Post-players A1 and B1 begin punching each other and play is stopped. Two substitutes from each team leave the bench area and come onto the court. The four substitutes: (a) do not become involved in the fight; (b)

all become involved in the fight; or (c) substitutes A6, A7, and B6 do not participate in the fight, but B7 becomes involved in the fight. **RULING:** A1 and B1 are charged with flagrant fouls and are disqualified, but no free throws result from the double personal flagrant fouls. The four substitutes are charged with flagrant technical fouls and are disqualified. No free throws are awarded for the simultaneous technical fouls as the number committed and the penalties are the same for both teams. In (a), one technical foul is also charged indirectly to the head coach of each team. In (b), each head coach is charged indirectly with two technical fouls (one for each bench player leaving the bench and becoming involved in the fight). In (c), the Team A head coach is charged indirectly with one technical foul and the Team B head coach is indirectly charged with two technical fouls (one for substitutes B6 and B7 leaving the bench, and one for B7 becoming involved in the fight). In all situations, the ball is put in play at the point of interruption. (4-36; 7-5-3b)

10.4.5 SITUATION B: A fight breaks out between A1 and B1 during a dead-ball and clock-stopped situation. The head coach of Team A rushes onto the court. **RULING:** A1 and B1 are charged with flagrant technical fouls and are disqualified. No free throws are awarded for the double technical foul by A1 and B1. Since the coach was not beckoned onto the court by an official, he/she is charged with a flagrant technical foul and is disqualified. Team B is awarded two free throws and the ball for a throw-in at the division line opposite the table.

10.4.5 SITUATION C: Substitutes A6, A7 and A8 enter the floor and fight with substitutes B6, B7 and B8. **RULING:** A6, A7, A8, B6, B7 and B8 are charged with flagrant fouls and disqualified. Each head coach is charged with three indirect technical fouls and disqualified and must leave the vicinity or the playing area and have no further contact with the team. Because the substitute's fouls were offsetting, no free throws will be awarded. Charge each team with three fouls toward the bonus and resume play at the point of interruption.

SIMULTANEOUS TECHNICALS BY OPPONENTS

10.4.5 SITUATION D: A1 and B1 begin to fight during a dead-ball period. Two substitutes from Team A and one from Team B leave their bench area and enter the court to be near the action. **RULING:** A1, B1 and the three substitutes are all disqualified and each is charged with a flagrant technical foul. Each coach is also charged indirectly with a technical foul. No free throws are awarded for the double technical foul by A1 and B1. The free throws for one substitute's foul by each team are canceled as the penalties offset. However, Team B is awarded two free throws and the ball for a division-line throw-in opposite the table for the second substitute's foul, which does not have a corresponding simultaneous technical foul by an opponent.

10.4.5 SITUATION E: A1 and B1 begin fighting and play is stopped. Substitute A6 leaves the bench area and enters the court to observe. B6 also enters the court

at the same time, but B6 actually participates in the fight. **RULING:** A1, B1, A6 and B6 are all disqualified. No free throws result from the double flagrant foul by A1 and B1 or from the simultaneous technical fouls by A6 and B6. Each head coach is charged with one indirect technical foul. Play resumes at the point of interruption. (4-36; 10-3-9)

10.4.5 SITUATION F: It appears a fight may occur on the playing court when (a) A6 and A7; or (b) A6 and B6 leave their respective benches. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), all players leaving the bench are assessed flagrant fouls and disqualified. The respective head coach is assessed a maximum of one indirect technical foul (regardless of the number of players leaving the bench). In (a), Team B is awarded two free throws and the ball for a division line throw-in. In (b), no free throws are awarded and the ball is put into play at the point of interruption. (4-36)

EJECTION

10.5 SITUATION: (a) The head coach is charged (directly or indirectly) with a third technical foul, or a second direct technical; or (b) A1 commits a flagrant technical foul against B1. **RULING:** In (a), the coach shall leave the vicinity or the playing area and have no further contact with the team. The official has no option and may not set aside the provision which requires removal. This also applies to all adult bench personnel who receive two technical fouls. In (b), the flagrant technical foul disqualifies A1 from further participation in the contest. A disqualified team member or student bench personnel shall go to or remain on the bench. However, in an unusual situation, an official has the authority to require that these individuals who have committed a flagrant technical foul must leave the vicinity of the court. This action is necessary when permitting such offenders to remain at courtside would tend to incite the crowd, to incite the opponents, or to subject the officials, opponents or others administering the game, to unsporting harassment. In such circumstances, the official should require the individual who has committed a flagrant foul to leave the vicinity of the court with an adult supervisor. It must be emphasized that an official does have this authority, when the circumstances resulting from any flagrant foul warrant it. (10-5 Note 2)

BENCH CONDUCT SITUATIONS

10.5.1 SITUATION A: With the clock running, the Team A coach is off the bench and: (a) applauds a good play by A1, but then is immediately seated; (b) stands at the end of the bench area to give instructions to players in the far end of the court; or (c) shakes hands with a replaced player. **RULING:** Legal in (a) and (c), but a direct technical foul in (b). The action in (b) is not one of the listed situations which allow a coach to be off the bench unless the coach is within the optional coaching box as adopted by the state association. (10-4-4)

10.5.1 SITUATION B: The official has just bounced A1 the ball for a free-throw attempt. The official notices that A2 is near A's bench area and the coach of Team

A is standing and having a conference with A2. **RULING:** Unless the coach is in the optional coaching box the official should sound the whistle and assess the technical foul directly to the coach. In those states which are not using the optional coaching box as part of bench rule, the coach is not allowed to be off the bench in this situation. The lane is cleared for A1's attempt and is followed by administration of the technical foul. (10-5 Note 1)

10.5.1 SITUATION C: The coach of Team A leaves the bench area and goes to the table to seek information other than a correctable error: (a) during a time-out; or (b) during the intermission between the first and second quarters. **RULING:** A technical foul is charged directly to the coach in both (a) and (b). If this information is required, it must be secured by a manager or statistician, etc., when the clock is stopped and the ball is dead. A coach is not permitted at the table for this purpose. To allow exceptions would open the door for exploitation and would result in situations which could not be enforced consistently.

10.5.1 SITUATION D: The coach of Team B rises and accompanies B6 to the table to make sure the substitute reports properly. **RULING:** This is a technical foul charged directly to the coach. The coach is not allowed to be off the bench or out of the optional coaching box for this purpose.

10.5.1 SITUATION E: The coach of Team B sits on the opposite end of the bench from where the optional coaching box is located. The coach rises only when permitted by rule. **RULING:** Legal. The coach is not required to use the optional coaching box even though it has been adopted by the state association. However, if the coach begins the game by sitting somewhere other than where the box is located, he/she may not use the box privileges any time during the game. The coach must begin the game in a position within the box if he/she wishes to stand when permitted under the optional coaching-box provisions. (10-5 Note 1)

LOSS OF COACHING BOX

***10.5.1 SITUATION F:** A team member of Team B is charged with a technical foul for dunking during warm-ups. The infraction occurs in a game played in a state which utilizes the optional coaching box. **RULING:** The team member is charged with a technical foul and the head coach is charged indirectly. Whenever the coach has been charged (directly or indirectly) with a technical foul, he/she shall be informed that the privilege of using the coaching box has been lost for the entire game. The rule is in effect any time the coach personally commits the infraction directly or when it is charged indirectly because of illegal acts or unsporting conduct by bench personnel. (10-5 Note 1)

REPLACEMENT OF A DISQUALIFIED OR INJURED PLAYER

***10.5.3 SITUATION A:** A1 has been injured and has received extensive medical attention on the court. The coach: (a) helps assist the injured player to the bench;

or (b) remains at the bench area while A1 is treated and helped to the bench. How much time does the coach have to replace A1? **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), the coach will have 20 seconds to replace the injured player. In (a), the 20 seconds should start after the coach can turn his/her attention from the injured athlete to the duty of making a replacement. In (b), the 20 seconds would begin as soon as A1 has been returned to the bench. In both cases, the timer should be instructed by the official when to start timing the 20 seconds, sound a warning horn at 5 seconds and to notify the official when the allowed time has elapsed.

***10.5.3 SITUATION B:** A1 has been disqualified from the game for committing his/her fifth foul or a flagrant foul. The coach of Team A is notified and then the official instructs the timer to begin the replacement period. The player is then notified of the disqualification. The coach of Team A rises from the bench and: (a) talks until the sounding of the 5-second warning horn with the four remaining players who have gathered near the boundary; (b) immediately sends A6 to the table to report in. The coach then wishes to gather the players at the sideline for a conference; or (c) sends A6 toward the table but the timer indicates the 20 seconds have expired before A6 gets there. **RULING:** Legal in (a), as long as a substitute reports in during the next 15 seconds. In (b), play will resume as soon as A6 has reported to the scorer. In (c), a technical foul is charged directly to the coach.

10.5.4 SITUATION: A5 has just received his/her fifth foul of the game. A5 (a) is erroneously permitted to remain in the game for another two minutes before the scorer realizes the mistake; or (b) leaves the game after the coach is notified of the disqualification. At the intermission between the third and fourth quarter, A5 reports as a substitute and subsequently enters the game. **RULING:** In (a), as soon as the error is discovered, the player is removed from the game, no penalties are assessed. In (b), A5 will not actually "participate" until the ball becomes live. If detected prior to the ball becoming live, A5 would be directed to the bench and no penalty assessed unless the official deemed it was a deliberate attempt to circumvent the rules. If detected after the ball becomes live, it is a technical foul charged directly to the head coach. The player is immediately removed from the game and Team B is awarded two free throws and the ball. (2-11-5 Note 2)

CONTACT SITUATIONS

10.6.1 SITUATION A: B1 takes a certain spot on the court before A1 jumps in the air to catch a pass: (a) A1 lands on B1; or (b) B1 moves to a new spot while A1 is airborne. A1 lands on one foot and then charges into B1. **RULING:** In (a) and (b), the foul is on A1. (4-23-5d)

10.6.1 SITUATION B: The bonus is in effect and while the ball is in flight during a try for a field goal by A1, A2 charges into B1. Following this there is a basket-interference violation by: (a) B2 or (b) A3. **RULING:** In (a), both the foul by A2 and the violation by B2 are penalized, but in the reverse order of occurrence. Two

points are first awarded to Team A because of the violation by B2. B1 is then awarded a one-and-one. Had the bonus not been in effect in (a), B would have been awarded the ball out of bounds at its end line where the basket was awarded. In (b), there are no rule complications. The violation by A3 caused the ball to become dead. Ordinarily, the ball would go to B out-of-bounds at the spot nearest the violation. However, this penalty is ignored because of the penalty enforcement for the foul by A2. (7-5-7; 9-11 Penalty)

10.6.1 SITUATION C: B1 is standing behind the plane of the backboard before A1 jumps for a lay-up shot. The forward momentum causes airborne shooter A1 to charge into B1. **RULING:** B1 is entitled to the position obtained legally before A1 left the floor. If the ball goes through the basket before or after the contact occurs, the player-control foul cancels the goal. However, if B1 moves into the path of A1 after A1 has left the floor, the foul is on B1. B1's foul on the airborne shooter is a foul during the act of shooting. If the shot is successful, one free throw is awarded and if it is unsuccessful, two free throws result. (4-19-1, 6; 6-7-4; 10 Penalty 2, 5a)

10.6.3 SITUATION: A1 begins a drive toward the basket with a quick dribble and step to evade B1. B1 momentarily hand checks A1 and forces A1 to take a wider approach. **RULING:** A hand-checking foul on B1. Even though the contact was only momentary it did give B1 an opportunity to get into better position and forced A1 to take a different route toward the basket.

DRIBBLER CONTACT

10.6.7 SITUATION: During congested play in the free-throw semicircle, B1 and B2 are less than 3 feet apart when dribbler A1 fakes to one side and then causes contact in attempting to dribble between them. **RULING:** Unless one of the defensive players is faked out of position to permit adequate space for the dribbler to go between without making contact, it is a player-control foul on A1. **COMMENT:** Screening principles apply to the dribbler who attempts to cut off an opponent who is approaching in a different path from the rear. In this case, the dribbler must allow such opponent a maximum of two steps or an opportunity to stop or avoid contact. When both the dribbler and the opponent are moving in exactly the same path and same direction, the player behind is responsible for contact which results if the player in front slows down or stops. (4-7-2)

10.6.9 SITUATION: Dribbler A1 has established a straight-line path toward a certain area of the court. Can A1 maintain this specific path? **RULING:** Only to the extent that no opponent who is behind or to the side can crowd A1 out of this path. Opponents may attempt to obtain a legal guarding position in A1's path at any time. To obtain an initial legal guarding position, both feet of the guard must be on the court and the guard must be facing the dribbler prior to contact. Time and distance are not factors in obtaining an initial guarding position on an oppo-

ment with the ball. Once legal position is obtained, the guard can move to maintain position in the dribbler's path. The requirement of having two feet on the court does not apply in maintaining a legal guarding position, provided the guard maintains in-bound status. (4-23)

SCREENING CONTACT

10.6.11 SITUATION A: A1 holds the ball near the center of the court. A2 is on the right side of the basket and closely guarded by B1. A3 moves to a position behind B1, after which A2 circles B1 and receives a pass on the left side of the basket and scores. **RULING:** Legal goal unless there was contact and responsibility for it is charged to A3. This will depend on whether A3 took a position at such distance as to permit B1 one step space for normal movement without making contact. (4-40)

10.6.11 SITUATION B: A1, in attempting to screen, takes a stationary position in the path of moving B1. The position of A1: (a) is so close that B1 cannot avoid A1 and contact results; or (b) is far enough away so that B1, who is aware of the position of A1, has an opportunity to avoid A1 but contact still results. **RULING:** In (a), the foul is on A1 for blocking. In (b), B1 did not use the opportunity to avoid A1 and, therefore, is responsible for the contact and is charged with the foul. (4-40)

10.6.11 SITUATION C: A defensive player takes a position in front of the post player A1 to prevent A1 from receiving the ball. A high pass is made over the head and out of reach of the defensive player. The post player A1 moves toward the basket to catch the pass and try for goal. As the pass is made, a teammate of the defensive player moves into the path of A1, in a guarding position. What are the rights of the pivot player A1 and the defensive player who moves into A1's path? **RULING:** The defensive player has switched to guard a player who does not have the ball. Therefore, the switching player must assume a position one or two strides in advance of the post player (depending upon the speed of movement of such player) to make the action legal. If the defensive player moves into the path of the post player A1 after A1 has control of the ball (provided the post player is not in the air at the time), the play becomes a guarding situation on a player with the ball and no distance or time limit is involved. (4-40)

10.6.11 SITUATION D: A1 is running toward A's goal but is looking back to receive a pass. B1 takes a position in the path of A1 while A1 is 10 feet away from B1. (a) A1 runs into B1 before receiving the ball; or (b) A1 receives the ball and before taking a step contacts B1. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), A1 is responsible for contact. In (a), B1's position is legal if A1 has been given two strides prior to contact. In (b), since the position of B1 is legal when A1 has the ball, the contact is charging by A1. (4-40)

COACHES

CODE OF ETHICS



The function of a coach is to educate students through participation in interscholastic competition. An interscholastic program should be designed to enhance academic achievement and should never interfere with opportunities for academic success. Each student should be treated with the utmost respect and his or her welfare should be considered in decisions by the coach at all times. Accordingly, the following guidelines for coaches have been adopted by the NFHS Board of Directors.

The coach shall be aware that he or she has a tremendous influence, for either good or ill, on the education of the student and, thus, shall never place the value of winning above the value of instilling the highest ideals of character.

The coach shall uphold the honor and dignity of the profession. In all personal contact with students, officials, athletic directors, school administrators, the state high school athletic association, the media, and the public, the coach shall strive to set an example of the highest ethical and moral conduct.

The coach shall take an active role in the prevention of drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse.

The coach shall avoid the use of alcohol and tobacco products when in contact with players.

The coach shall promote the entire interscholastic program of the school and direct the program in harmony with the total school program.

The coach shall master the contest rules and shall teach them to his or her team members. The coach shall not seek an advantage by circumvention of the spirit or letter of the rules.

The coach shall exert his or her influence to enhance sportsmanship by spectators, both directly and by working closely with cheerleaders, pep club sponsors, booster clubs, and administrators.

The coach shall respect and support contest officials. The coach shall not indulge in conduct which would incite players or spectators against the officials. Public criticism of officials or players is unethical.

The coach should meet and exchange cordial greetings with the opposing coach to set the correct tone for the event before and after the contest.

The coach shall not exert pressure on faculty members to give students special consideration.

The coach shall not scout opponents by any means other than those adopted by the league and/or state high school athletic association.

OFFICIALS

CODE OF ETHICS



Officials at an interscholastic athletic event are participants in the educational development of high school students. As such, they must exercise a high level of self-discipline, independence and responsibility. The purpose of this Code is to establish guidelines for ethical standards of conduct for all interscholastic officials.

Officials shall master both the rules of the game and the mechanics necessary to enforce the rules, and shall exercise authority in an impartial, firm and controlled manner.

Officials shall work with each other and their state associations in a constructive and cooperative manner.

Officials shall uphold the honor and dignity of the profession in all interaction with student-athletes, coaches, athletic directors, school administrators, colleagues, and the public.

Officials shall prepare themselves both physically and mentally, shall dress neatly and appropriately, and shall comport themselves in a manner consistent with the high standards of the profession.

Officials shall be punctual and professional in the fulfillment of all contractual obligations.

Officials shall remain mindful that their conduct influences the respect that student-athletes, coaches and the public hold for the profession.

Officials shall, while enforcing the rules of play, remain aware of the inherent risk of injury that competition poses to student-athletes. Where appropriate, they shall inform event management of conditions or situations that appear unreasonably hazardous.

Officials shall take reasonable steps to educate themselves in the recognition of emergency conditions that might arise during the course of competition.

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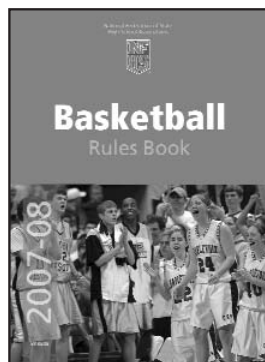
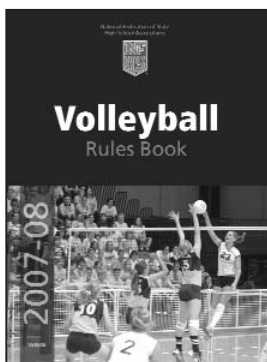
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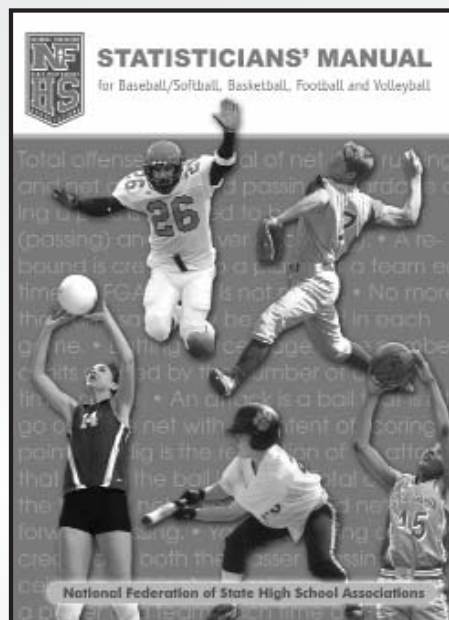
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