

PENNSYLVANIA INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

NOVEMBER

2008

BASKETBALL PRESEASON BULLETIN

Rules, Revisions and Interpretations

PIAA statewide Rules Interpreter: *Joseph Catanzaro*

2008 - 2009 NFHS BASKETBALL RULE CHANGES

Rule (3-5-3): Any item that goes around the entire head (elastic strips/bands, pre-wrap, headbands, etc.) shall meet the rule requirements regarding color, maximum size, logo restrictions and team uniformity. Black and beige have also been added to the colors a team is permitted to wear.

Rule (8-1-4b,c,d) During a free throw, all players will move up one lane space, leaving the two marked lane spaces closest to the end line vacant. A new mark (2 inches by 8 inches) must be reapplied to the lane near the free-throw line to designate the last 3-foot marked lane space.

Rule (10-5-5) A maximum of one technical foul shall be assessed directly to the head coach when a participant wears an illegal jersey, illegal pants/skirt or a illegal number.

NFHS BASKETBALL MAJOR EDITORIAL REVISIONS

Rule (3-4) The uniform section will be reorganized to separate the topics by articles and adjust the language to reflect current industry standards/terminology.

Rule (4-27-2) The first sentence of the "incidental contact" definition will be removed to clarify that a foul should be called when displacement occurs while opponents attempt to secure a loose ball.

Rule (4-42-5) The article will be reorganized into sub-articles for clarity.

Rule (10-5) The section will be reorganized for better understanding and clarity.

LOGOS ON UNDERSHIRTS

Many manufacturers are placing logos upon their t-shirts which players are wearing under their jerseys. If this logo is visible, it becomes an illegal uniform by the player and must be removed. Rule 3-5-5 indicates that a visible manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference is not permitted on the undershirt.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

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PIAA Officials'
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COMMENTS ON RULE REVISIONS

HEADBANDS DEFINED AND COLORS ADDED

(3-5-3): Any item that goes around the entire head (elastic strips/bands, pre-wrap, headbands, etc.) shall meet the rule requirements regarding color, maximum size, logo restrictions and team uniformity. The color of black and beige were also added to the list of permissible colors a team may wear. This change makes the rule more consistent in application and enforcement. The additional colors will provide student-athletes with the same low-cost options previously available, while maintaining team uniformity.

FREE-THROW LANE SPACES CHANGED (8-1-

4b,c d and e): During a free throw, all players will move up one lane space, leaving the two lane space closest to the end line vacant. A new mark (2inches by 8 inches) must be applied to the lane line near the free-throw line to designate the last 3-foot mark lane space. This rules change may reduce rough play during free-throw situations while maintaining defensive rebounding percentages within an acceptable range.

PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL UNIFORMS

CHANGES (10-5-4 New): A maximum of one technical foul shall be charged directly to the head coach when a participant wears an illegal jersey, illegal pants/skirt or an illegal number. This rule change reduces the penalty from one technical foul assessed to each starter and each substitute to a maximum of one technical foul assessed directly to the head coach. There has been a proliferation of illegal uniforms worn by teams within the past several years. This change reduces the penalty, but puts the responsibility for illegal uniforms where it ultimate belong—with the head coach, not the participant.



2008 - 2009 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS

LEGAL UNIFORMS: Improvement has been made in the ordering and purchasing of legal uniforms. Schools/teams are encouraged to review these design specifications prior to ordering and purchasing new uniforms. The penalty for wearing an illegal uniform has been changed for 2008-09. Officials should also continue to enforce proper wearing of the uniform and direct players to leave the game when a uniform is not being worn properly. Team members are also prohibited from playing if wearing items such as jewelry, illegal undershirts (including a visible manufacturer's logo) or undergarments that extend below the pants/skirts. Players in violation of those rules may not enter or shall be directed to leave the game.

ROUGH PLAY: For the fifth time in the past eight years, rough play is a point of emphasis. The committee continues to be concerned with the increasing level of physical play being permitted. Officials and coaches are charged with promoting good sportsmanship, encouraging fair play and minimizing the risk of injury to student-athletes. Rough play creates conflict between players and increases the opportunity for injuries.

Post Play: The key word is displacement. If a player is displaced, it is a foul! Offensive players creating space by "backing down" a defender, or a defender moving an offensive player off his/her spot on the floor, are examples of post-play fouls that must be called.

Hand Checking: Defenders are not permitted to have hands on the dribbler or offensive players away from the ball. Hand-checking is not incidental contact; it gives a tremendous advantage to the person using illegal hand/tactics. An offensive player who uses his/her hands or body to push off in order to create a more favorable position has committed a foul. Regardless of where it happens on the floor, when a player:

- 1. Continuously places a hand on the opposing player – it is a foul.**
- 2. Places both hands on a player – it is a foul.**
- 3. Continuously jabs a hand on the opposing player – it is a foul.**

2008 - 2009 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS (CONT)

Loose Balls: Rough play and excessive contact while attempting to secure a loose ball continue to be a concern. Coaches, players and officials must understand that a loose-ball situation is not consent for a player to "jump on" an opponent on the floor in an attempt to create a held ball. Likewise, merely because a player is "going for the ball" does not give that player permission to "take out" an opponent who is in a more advantageous position. Incidental contact (4-27) allows for contact when players are in equally favorable positions.

TIME-OUTS: The proper granting of time-outs continues to be a great concern. During live-ball situations, it is imperative that officials ensure player control before granting a time-out. Additionally, officials must ensure that the time-out request is coming from a player or the head coach of the team in control. Coaches must realize that officials have other responsibilities to the game that require their immediate attention. As a result, coaches must understand that just because a time-out was requested does not mean that a time-out will be granted. During loose-ball situations, when there is doubt as to which player has obtained control, officials should not grant a time-out, but rather rule a held ball.

SLAPPING THE BACKBOARD: The incidents of players slapping the backboard are increasing throughout the country. The rules specify that "intentionally slapping or striking the backboard" is a technical foul (10-3-5). The spirit and intent of that rule is to penalize a player for drawing attention to him/herself or as a means of venting frustration.

A player who strikes the backboard in a legitimate attempt to block a try for goal should not be penalized. Basket interference cannot be ruled in either of the above situations. Basket interference only occurs if the ball is interfered with while in the cylinder above the basket ring or by touching either the ball or any part of the basket while the ball is on or within the basket (4-6).

OFFICIALS' MECHANICS AND SIGNALS:

Communication and consistency remain the most important elements of good officiating. It is essential for officials to be familiar and comfortable with proper NFHS officiating mechanics and signals are:

1. **Effective court coverage related to Primary Coverage Areas.**
2. **Effective communication between officiating partner(s).**
3. **Provide immediate information and feedback to coaches, players and fans.**

Signals are used to communicate and should never be used to call attention to the official. The majority of signals are used to indicate what has or is happening. Approved NFHS signals are dignified, informative and meaningful. The use of unauthorized signals frequently confuses, because the meaning is unknown. Problems are also created when officials engage in "hit and run" officiating. This occurs when an official blows the whistle and immediately leaves the area without taking the time to follow the proper procedures for calling the foul or violation. Signals should be given in a manner that is calm, under control, unhurried and professional.

PIAA ADOPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

- Adopt the 2008-2009 NFHS Basketball Rules Book.
- Adopt Rules 1-13-2 and 1-13-2 NOTE, coaching box and alternate placement of same, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.
- Adopt Rule 5-5 NOTE, running clock, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, upon completion of the first half and one team gains a 40-point differential over its opponent, the clock shall be stopped only when an official's time-out is taken, a charged time-out is granted, a period ends, or administering free throws.
- Adopt Rule 10-5-1, the head coach, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, may be off the bench in front of his/her seat within the confines of the designated 14-foot coaching box to give instructions to his/her players and/or substitutes.

2008 - 2009 NFHS BASKETBALL UNIFORMS FRONT VIEW:



A. JERSEY COLOR:

1. The torso of the jersey must be a **single solid color** (white for home and dark for visitor).
2. The "torso" is the portion of the jersey from an imaginary horizontal line at the base of the neckline (see D on the diagram) extending to each armhole, down to the bottom hem of the jersey and from side seam to side seam.
3. A **visible** manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference is NOT permitted anywhere on the jersey. **NOTE:** A "locker-tag" near the bottom of a jersey designed to be tucked in, is not interpreted as visible.

B. FRONT NUMBER:

1. The number on the front shall be at least 4 inches high, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide (excluding the border) and centered vertically and horizontally.
 2. Numbers shall be plain Arabic numerals and must be the same style and color as the number on the back of the jersey.
3. Legal numbers are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 00, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. A team member list shall not have both numbers 0 and 00.
 4. No more than three colors may be used in the number. The style must be clearly visible and conform to the provisions of NFHS Rule 3-4-3e.

C. IDENTIFYING NAME:

1. Team names and/or abbreviations or team member's names may be placed on the front of the jersey.
2. Lettering must be placed horizontally and may be arched. Names may also be on multiple lines.
3. The first and last letters, either above or below the number, must be on the same horizontal plane. When above the number, the plane may not be below a plane extending through the top of the number(s). When below the number, the plane may not be above a plane extending through the bottom of the number(s).
4. Any point on any letter shall not be closer than one inch to any point on any number(s).
5. Any form of decorative accent (i.e., paw, halo, crown, star, etc.) in a name or abbreviation is only permitted above the number.
6. If a tail is used in the lettering of an identifying name or abbreviation, the name or abbreviation must be located below the number.

D. ABOVE THE NECKLINE:

1. There are no restrictions in the area of the jersey from an imaginary horizontal line at the base of the neckline extending to each arm-hole, up to the shoulder seam.
2. The imaginary line shall not extend beyond 1 inch from the lowest point of the neckline apex/opening.
3. Different colors and/or designs may be used in this area.
4. Commemorative/memorial patches (not to exceed 4 square inches), if worn, must be in this area or in the side insert.

E. ARMHOLE TRIM:

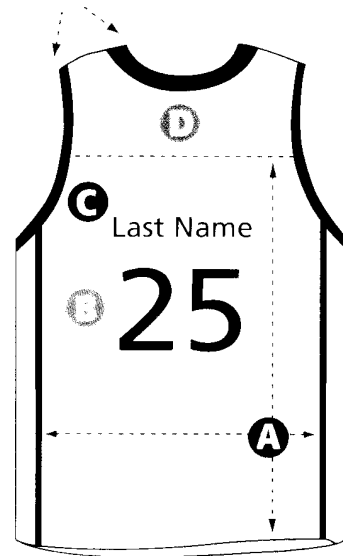
1. Trim, piping, or an accent color differing from the torso shall not exceed 1 inch around the arm openings.
2. Except in the area above the neckline—where there are no color or design restriction.

2008 - 2009 NFHS BASKETBALL UNIFORM BACK VIEW:**A. JERSEY COLOR**

1. The back torso of the jersey must be the same **single solid color** as the front.
2. The back "torso" is the portion of the jersey from the bottom of the back panel, if used, down to the bottom hem of the jersey and from side seam to side seam.
3. A **visible** manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference is NOT permitted on the jersey.

B. BACK NUMBER

1. The number on the back shall be at least 6 inches high, not less than 3/4 inch wide (excluding the border) and centered vertically and horizontally.
2. The back numbers shall meet all the remaining specifications of the front number as previously noted (Front View, B.2-B.4).

**C. IDENTIFYING NAME**

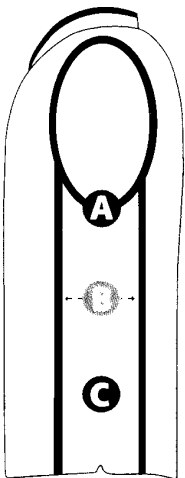
1. Team names and/or abbreviations or team member's names may be placed horizontally on the back of the jersey.
2. Lettering on the back of the jersey shall meet all the specifications of the front lettering as previously noted (Front View, C.2-C.6).

D. BACK PANEL

1. There are no color or design restrictions in the corresponding area—base of the neckline to the shoulder seam—on the back of the team jersey.

E. ARMHOLE TRIM

1. Trim piping, or an accent color doddering from the torso shall not exceed 1 inch around the arm openings.
2. Except in the area above the neckline — where there are no color or design restriction.

2008 - 2009 NFHS BASKETBALL UNIFORM SIDE VIEW:**A. LOCATION**

1. Side inserts must be centered vertically below the armpit.

B. WIDTH

1. Side inserts, including trim, piping/accent color(2), must be a maximum of 4 inches (2 inches on each side of the seam).

C. STYLE/DESIGN

1. Side inserts may be of any color or design.
2. Side inserts must be the same width for all team jerseys.
3. Commemorative/memorial patches (not to exceed 4 square inches), if worn, must be in this area or in the area above the neckline.

PIAA PRIDE

At the expense of taking journalistic liberty with acronyms, PIAA PRIDE is a moniker for PIAA Referees In-service (training) Develops Excellence. This message grasps the concept and reality of training of officials at the local chapter level. Unlike many states, PIAA sports' officials chapters must adhere to the minimum standard of six seasonal in-service sessions and one mandatory rules interpretation meeting.

This formula assisted by lesson plans for chapter rules interpreters, preseason rules interpretation bulletins, during season NFHS and PIAA rules interpretations allows for training at the local association level to be thorough and comprehensive. This structure allows all registered officials to receive continuing education as part of their registration as a PIAA sports' official.

For all of this to be successful, chapter officers, in leadership positions, as well as the rank and file sports' officials only need to follow ten two letter words; IF IT IS TO BE IT IS UP TO ME. The combination of experiences with continued officiating education is a great recipe for success.



DISQUALIFICATION PROCESS

When a coach or contestant is disqualified/ejected from a Regular or Post-Regular Season Contest a report must be filed by the official who disqualified/ejected the coach or contestant. When the report is received in the PIAA Office it is faxed to the concerned school Principal and Athletic Director and mailed to the respective District Chairmen, officials' representatives and sportsmanship chair. A copy is also given to the Associate Executive Director and placed in the school's file.

OFFICIALS ARE TO FILE A REPORT WITH THE PIAA OFFICE ON THE APPROPRIATE FORM WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE EJECTION OR THEY MAY BE PLACED ON PROBATION.

Officials may complete the disqualification form online through the officials' information area of the PIAA website. Additionally, officials may email or fax a downloaded copy of the disqualification form. Officials who repeatedly do not file the proper form in the prescribed time period may be suspended.

This will, in effect, eliminate the false belief that if a report is not filed, the disqualification/ejection did not occur.

For your convenience, a copy of the disqualification form may be found on the back of this publication

PIAA BY-LAWS: ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8

Any coach and/or contestant who, while coaching or competing for a PIAA member school, is ejected from a Contest by a state high school association recognized and/or registered official in that sport for unsportsmanlike conduct or flagrant misconduct shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating **for the remainder of the day and in all Contests on the next Contest day of the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.** For a coach, participation in the next Contest includes any contact by the coach with members of the Team, including other coaches, between the time that the Team arrives at the Contest site and the conclusion of the last Contest of the day. THE PRINCIPAL SHALL DIRECT THE COACH NOT TO ATTEND ALL OF THE CONTEST(S).

Any coach and/or contestant ejected from the last Contest in that sport in a sport season shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating in the first Contest(s) in that sport in the subsequent sport season, at the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, at any PIAA member school or, if the student changes levels of competition, such as from junior varsity to varsity, the first Contest(s) in that sport.

The official shall file a report with the PIAA Office on the form prescribed for the sport involved, within twenty-four (24) hours following the completion of the Contest in which the ejection occurred. Failure to file such report shall not affect the validity or consequences of the ejection.



**EXAMPLES OF DISQUALIFICATION PROVISION
OF ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8**

The following examples are for players or coaches and are only examples and not a complete list. What this means is a player or coach ejected from a contest at any level must sit out the remainder of the day and the next day of the next contest at that level.

Example #1: Player/coach gets ejected from a junior varsity contest before a varsity contest. This player/coach gets disqualified for the remainder of the day and the next day of the next junior varsity contest. If this contest is followed by a varsity contest on the same day, the player/coach gets disqualified for the varsity contest also (the whole day).

Example #2: Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity contest on Friday, the team's next varsity contest is Friday. Before the varsity contest is a scheduled junior varsity contest, player/coach cannot participate in any of Friday contests.

Example #3: Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity football game Saturday. The next varsity contest is a game on next Friday but the game gets postponed to Saturday. On Saturday, the junior varsity team is to play in another football game, is player and/or coach eligible to participate in the junior varsity game?

Ruling: No. Since the Friday contest was postponed the next varsity game is the same day as the junior varsity game and the player/coach are not eligible to participate the whole day.

PIAA 2008-2009 DISTRICT RULES INTERPRETERS

District 1	Donald T. Taylor	District 7	Regis A. Giles
District 2	James P. Gross	District 8	Raymond D. Morton
District 3	David D. Hancock	District 9	Dennis J. Geitner
District 4	Martin Maurer, Jr.	District 10	Rick Fletcher
District 5	Ronald Koppenhaver	District 11	Joseph Catanzaro
District 6	Richard L. Young	District 12	James P. Moore, Sr.

PIAA 2008 - 2009 BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

First Practice Date	Monday, November 17
First Inter-School/Scrimmage Date	Saturday, November 22
First Regular Season Play Date	Friday, December 5
Last Regular Season Contest Date	Saturday, February 21
District Championship Deadline	Saturday, February 28
PIAA Basketball Championships:	
Play-in Round	Tuesday, March 3
First Round	Friday & Saturday, March 6 & 7
Second Round	Tuesday & Wednesday, March 10 & 11
Quarterfinals	Friday & Saturday, March 13 & 14
Semi-Finals	Tuesday & Wednesday, March 17 & 18
PIAA Basketball Championship Finals	
Bryce Jordan Center, PSU, University Park	Friday, March 20
Championship Schedule:	
AA Girls' Championship	12:00 pm
A Boys' Championship	2:00 pm
AAAA Girls' Championship	6:00 pm
AAA Boys' Championship	8:00 pm
PIAA Basketball Championship Finals	
Bryce Jordan Center, PSU, University Park	Saturday, March 21
Championship Schedule:	
A Girls' Championship	12:00 pm
AA Boys' Championship	2:00 pm
AAA Girls' Championship	6:00 pm
AAAA Boys' Championship	8:00 pm

FITNESS AND HEALTH CONDITION

Athletic officiating is a vigorous avocation and it demands that an official be in excellent physical condition, able to give the very best, on every play, in every contest. To that end, the American Medical Association has stated that before one attempts any vigorous physical activity they should first visit their family physician for a check-up. It is part of good personal health maintenance to have an annual physical exam and participate in an exercise program. This type of exercise program should be minimally three days per week and include cardiovascular conditioning, strength training, flexibility and muscle endurance. These components along with proper nutrition will assist in developing one's optimum body composition.

The PIAA Sports Medicine Committee recommends that each registered sports official have an annual physical examination and practice good health habits. Being physically fit and conveying an appropriate, positive image through proper health and nutrition habits will greatly assist all officials in keeping up with the game. After all, the game, the schools, players, coaches, spectators and fellow officials deserve no less. As importantly, officials owe good health habits to themselves and their families if for nothing more, than the health of it.

ARRIVAL AT THE SITE

Cooperation with Contest management begins with timely arrival at the Contest site. Nothing makes administrators and coaches more nervous at the onset of a contest than not knowing whether the officials are going to show up.

Start the game off right by communicating your arrival time at the site with the athletic administrator. Show up, where possible, at least thirty minutes prior to the scheduled tipoff. It will go a long way in helping your credibility as a quality official.

OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The PIAA Official's Emblem must be worn on the upper left sleeve of the official's standard shirt when officiating in all PIAA sponsored games.
2. All PIAA-registered officials must wear identical uniforms during a contest.
3. Required uniform for basketball officials:

Shirt Alternating black and white 1-inch vertically striped, short-sleeved shirt with a black collar. V-neck shirts have been approved for PIAA member school games as long as all officials are dressed alike.

Slacks Full length black trousers.

Belt Black.

Socks Black.

Shoes Solid black with black laces.

PIAA recommends the use of a black, plastic FOX-40 whistle with a black lanyard. If jackets are worn before the game, they must be black in color and identical in style. College jackets or jackets from any organization other than PIAA or local basketball chapters may not be worn. The wearing of jewelry (except wedding bands and medical-alert bracelets) and wrist watches (except as a required timing device) is prohibited. Smoking and/or tobacco chewing is prohibited (Minutes, Board of Control, PIAA Summer Workshop, July 17, 1989, p. 3).

PIAA sports' officials may display an American flag (maximum size 2 by 3 inches) on the right sleeve of their uniform shirt approximately three inches down from the shoulder seam. This will be the same position the PIAA official patch is displayed on the left sleeve.



WEBSITE:

www.piaa.org

PRE-SEASON PREP

Pre-season preparation applies to mental and physical fitness as well as updating one's uniform. Take the time to review your uniform annually so that you present a clean, crisp, neat uniform. As we all know, "you never have a second chance to make a first impression". It is also important to review your other officiating equipment; shoes, socks, undergarments, equipment bags, and other officiating supplies to make your uniform complete. Many officials work more than one game per week and need the ability to have multiple uniforms available for their use. Don't compromise your appearance and the reputation of your chapter by attempting to make that shirt and pants last another year. Game control starts with your appearance and the professionalism that goes with it. Be fit; be neat, be sharp. If you are in need of updating your officiating supplies, please be reminded that Purchase Officials Supply of Pennsylvania is the official vendor of PIAA Sport Officials' Uniforms. Please give them your consideration for any purchases regarding officials' supplies. If interested, you may provide them with your email address to send you their catalog, seasonal specials and discounted items that may be of interest and service to your avocation of sports' officiating. Purchase Officials Supply of PA may be contacted via email at mjsumpref@aol.com, www.pa.purchaseofficials.com, or by calling 800-934-4555.

COACHES VS. CANCER BENEFIT GAMES

In games where there is a benefit contest for support of a local charity, (i.e. coaches vs. cancer), officials may use a pink or blue whistle to recognize the appropriate charity. Pink and blue whistles, to be designated as a breast cancer or colon cancer recognition, may only be used for these type of benefit games. PIAA is very supportive of these charities when they are hosted and performed to assist local communities. It has been brought to our attention that blue whistles are being phased out and replaced by white whistles with a pine ribbon displayed upon them. We are hopeful that PIAA Board of Directors will approve the white whistle, as well, for this season at their December Board meeting.

PIAA SPORTSMANSHIP MESSAGE



ALL OFFICIALS MUST READ THIS MESSAGE TO CAPTAINS AND HEAD COACHES PRIOR TO GAMES AT ALL LEVELS.

PIAA requires all registered sports' officials to enforce the sportsmanship rules for coaches and contestants. Actions meant to demean opposing contestants, team, spectators, and officials are not in the highest ideals of interscholastic education and will not be tolerated. Let today's contest reflect mutual respect. Coaches please certify to the officials that your players are legally equipped and uniformed according to NFHS rules. Good luck in today's contest.

For distribution purposes, this message is printed on the back of all PIAA registered sports officials' 2008-2009 identification cards. Chapter interpreters are requested to remind all officials to read this message at each contest they officiate.

There have been some concerns addressed by the schools that some of our officials are not reading the PIAA Sportsmanship message prior to the contest. This is an improper procedure and this message **MUST** be read. Officials are not to paraphrase, modify, or develop their own Sportsmanship Message to the captains and head coaches. The proper procedure is head coaches and captains **MUST** attend the pre-game reading of the sportsmanship message.

This message **MUST BE READ VERBATIM** by the contest officials. Coaches must certify to the contest officials their team is legally equipped and in compliance with NFHS Football Rules. The reading of this message will set the tone for the contest to be played in the spirit of good sportsmanship and have the coaches verbally confirm aloud their teams' adherence to compliance with equipment and safety rules. This confirmation is not only the adherence to contest rules, but also assists in alleviating the legal liability concerns for the officials if the teams subsequently violate the proper equipment provisions of the contest rules.

TIME-OUTS/SUCCESSIVE TIME-OUTS

During a game, we know that each team receives 5 time-outs total. The breakdown of time-outs are (3) 60-second time-outs and (2) 30-second time-outs. We also know that for each extra period, a team will receive (1) additional, 60-second time-out. However, no time-outs may be used until the ball becomes live to start the first quarter and a team cannot use the additional time-out for an extra period until the ball becomes live to start the extra period.

Successive time-outs may be used anytime during the course of the game except after the expiration of playing time for the fourth quarter or any extra period. Each quarter, or extra period, ends when the signal sounds indicating time has expired. A successive time-out is one which is granted to either team before the clock has started following the previous time-out. The following are some time-out situations:

SITUATIONS #1: Team A is winning the game by 2-points with a few seconds to play. B1 is driving toward the basket and tries for a goal and is fouled just as time runs out to end the fourth quarter. The try is missed and the officials clear the lane and award two free throws to B1. B1 makes the first throw and coach of Team A requests a time-out. The officials tell the coach that the time has expired for the fourth quarter and he/she cannot be granted a time-out.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. Coach of Team A shall be granted a time-out.

COMMENT: Even though time has expired to end the fourth quarter, the game is not over until both free throws are attempted. Had B1 missed the first throw, the game would have ended and the second would not be attempted.

SITUATION #2: The game is in the third quarter and the coach of Team A requests a 30-second time-out. As time is about to expire for the 30-second time-out, Team A coach feels that he/she did not have enough time to express his/her thoughts to the team and requests an additional 30-second time-out. The officials deny his/her request.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. Coach shall be granted an additional time-out.

COMMENT: Successive time-outs are legal in the third quarter.

SITUATION #3: Late in the fourth quarter, coach of Team A calls and is granted a 60-second time-out. As the time-out is about to expire, coach of Team B calls and is granted a 60-second time-out.

RULING: Legal.

COMMENT: This is another successive time-out situation which can be taken prior to the expiration of time for the fourth quarter.

SITUATION #4: Team A is winning by three points with only a few seconds remaining in the game when player B1 attempts a desperate three-point try and is clearly fouled just as time expires for the fourth quarter. Team A has all three of their 60-second time-outs left. The official clears the lane and is about to award B1 three shots when the coach of Team A requests a time-out in an attempt to freeze the free thrower. The time-out expires and B1 attempts his/her first free throw which is successful. Coach of Team A requests and is granted a second time-out. Following the time-out, B1 attempts his/her second free throw which also is successful. Coach of Team A requests and is granted his/her final time-out. Following the time-out, B1 is successful with the 3rd free throw which ties the score. Officials put four minutes on the clock for the extra period.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. Successive time-outs may not be granted when time expires to end the fourth quarter.

COMMENT: Even though there were a number of live ball and dead ball situations during the free throws, those time-outs are still considered successive. The clock must start again before a second time-out is called. Live and dead balls have nothing to do with successive time-outs. Coach of Team A should have been granted only one time-out which could have been either before the three free throws were attempted or in between any of the free throws.

SITUATION #5: The score is tied at the end of the fourth quarter. Both teams have used all of their time-outs during regulation time. The officials put 4 minutes on the clock to begin the overtime period and tell the scorer to award each team with one additional 60-second time-out. As the teams move onto the floor to begin the extra period, coach of Team A does not like what he/she sees and requests a time-out. The officials do not grant the time-out.

RULING: The officials are correct.

COMMENT: The additional time-out is not valid until the ball becomes live to start the extra period.

TIME-OUTS/ SUCCESSIVE TIME-OUTS (con't)

SITUATION #6: Team A's coach requests a time-out as the teams position for the jump ball to start the game. The officials grant Team A's coach the time-out.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. The ball must become live before a time-out could be granted to start the game.

COMMENT: If the game began with a technical foul and a team requests a time-out following the first free throw; that would be legal even though no time went off the clock.

DISQUALIFIED PLAYER

A player is disqualified when he/she receives five personal fouls, two technical fouls (the second is always considered flagrant), or a single flagrant personal or technical foul. The player is removed to the bench where he/she will be the responsibility of the coach. **For a flagrant act, the player ejected from a contest at any level must sit out the remainder of the day and the next day of the next contest at that level.**

In the case of five personal or four personals and one technical, the player should be removed from the game immediately. If the scorer does not notify you of the disqualification when it occurs, that player shall be removed as soon as it is discovered. Any points scored or time consumed stands. There is no other penalty since it was not known that the player was disqualified.

SITUATION #1: A foul is called on A1 during the fourth quarter. After the free throws are administered, the game continues for more than two minutes where each team has scored several points. A traveling violation is called and the table notifies the officials that the last foul on A1 was his fifth.

RULING: A1 is removed immediately and replaced with a substitute. There is no additional penalty since it was unknown that A1 had fouled out.

COMMENT: Even if A1 contributed to the points scored after he/she committed his/her fifth foul, the score and the time consumed stands.

SITUATION #2: B1 commits his/her fifth foul. The officials are not notified immediately and A1 goes to the free throw line for a one plus one. A1 makes the first free throw and then the officials are notified that B1 has fouled out. The officials beckon in B1's replacement and also remove the point from A's free throw and award A1 another one plus one.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. Bring in the substitute and count the free throw.

DISQUALIFIED PLAYER (con't)

COMMENT: That is a merited free throw. You cannot remove a merited free throw once it is made even if the disqualified player knew it and removed himself and there were only four players on the floor at the time. Bring in the substitute and continue the next free throw.

SITUATION #3: A2 commits his/her fifth foul. The scorer does not notify the officials. The game continues for several minutes and points are scored by both teams. A2 is driving for a basket and is fouled in the act of shooting and the try is missed. A2 goes to the free throw line to attempt two free throws. He/she makes the first throw and then the scorer notifies the officials that A2 has fouled out, or A2 makes both free throws and then the officials are notified that A2 has fouled out. The officials beckon on A2's substitute and rule a correctable error. They remove the one or two points and have A2's substitute attempt the free throws.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. This is not part of the correctable errors.

COMMENT: A2 was a legal player until he/she was notified that he/she was disqualified. Therefore, all points scored by A2 including free throws and time consumed stand.

SITUATION #4: B2 gets fouled hard by A2 while in the act of shooting and the try is missed. B2 retaliates and gets charged with a technical foul. The technical is the fifth foul and the scorer informs the officials that B2 is disqualified. The officials clear the line and allow B2 to shoot the two fouls and then remove him/her from the game. They then award a technical to Team A (two free throws) and the ball for a throw-in at the division line.

RULING: The officials are incorrect. B2's substitute must attempt the free throws.

COMMENT: Even though B2 was still technically in the game when he/she was fouled, as soon as the officials are notified that he/she is disqualified, he/she must leave the game immediately.

SITUATION #5: A3 tries for a goal and the try is successful. As soon as the ball goes through the net, A4 and B4 getting in position for a rebound, elbow each other and are called for a double technical foul. It is the fifth foul for both players. The officials beckon in both substitutes and award the ball to Team B.

RULING: The officials are correct. No free throws are assessed for the double technical foul and play is resumed at the point of interruption (POI).

HEAD COACH RESPONSIBILITIES

The head coach has a lot of responsibilities and he/she cannot relinquish some of those responsibilities to his/her assistant. There are some things that he/she can designate an assistant to handle, but several must be accomplished by the head coach only. **ONE OF THOSE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT HE/SHE MUST DO IS ATTEND THE PRE-GAME CONFERENCE WITH THE CAPTAINS AND THE OFFICIALS.** The game will not start until the head coach attends the pre-game conference. **IF HE/SHE REFUSES TO ATTEND THE PRE-GAME CONFERENCE, A FLAGRANT TECHNICAL FOUL SHALL BE CHARGED TO THE HEAD COACH AND HE/SHE MUST LEAVE THE VICINITY OF THE GYM OR GO TO THE LOCKER ROOM.** Now the assistant may take over his/her responsibilities, but must sit for the entire game.

Another responsibility that **ONLY THE HEAD COACH MUST PERFORM IS STANDING IN THE COACH'S BOX.** He/she is the only person who may stand in the box if he/she has not lost the privilege to do so for that particular game. Even if the head coach is not mobile and cannot stand or move around, he/she cannot designate an assistant to handle that responsibility. If that is the case, the head coach will have to perform his/her duties while sitting down. The only time an assistant may perform these duties is if the head coach is absent from the game for whatever reason, (head

A THIRD RESPONSIBILITY THAT ONLY THE HEAD COACH CAN PERFORM IS REQUESTING A TIME-OUT WHILE THE BALL IS DEAD OR IN PLAYER POSSESSION BY ONE OF HIS/HER TEAM MEMBERS. Make sure that the head coach has requested the time-out before granting the request and look to see that the ball is dead or in player possession, not team possession.

A FOURTH RESPONSIBILITY THAT ONLY THE HEAD COACH CAN PERFORM IS GOING TO THE TABLE FOR A CORRECTABLE ERROR. However, if it is too late or it is not a correctable error, he/she will be charged with a 60-second time-out. If the team does not have a 60-second time-out available, they may use a 30-second time-out if one is still available.

THOSE FOUR AREAS ARE EXCLUSIVELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HEAD COACH. There is nowhere in the NFHS Basketball Rules Book where it says that those responsibilities may be relinquished to an assistant. If you are asked to make a decision on any of these situations, give him/her the correct ruling and tell him/her that it has to be strictly enforced. Please do not be "talked into" selective enforcement of these responsibilities for the Head Coach .

COURT APPOINTED MONITORING DEVICE

The PIAA Executive Director may authorize the wearing of a court ordered monitor by a student-athlete for the Regular Season and Postseason in the sport of basketball, provided that the monitor is covered on all exterior surfaces with no less than ½" thick high-density, closed-cell polyurethane or an alternate material of the same minimum thickness and with similar physical properties so that both the wearer and any other player(s) are sufficiently protected.

Please have schools request, in writing, from the PIAA Executive Director, this authorization. Upon receipt of this authorization the head coach of the requesting school is to present a copy of this letter to the referee and opponent head football coach prior to each basketball game in which the student-athlete will participate while wearing a court ordered monitor.

If there are any questions, please contact Dr. Robert A. Lombardi, PIAA Associate Executive Director, at your convenience.

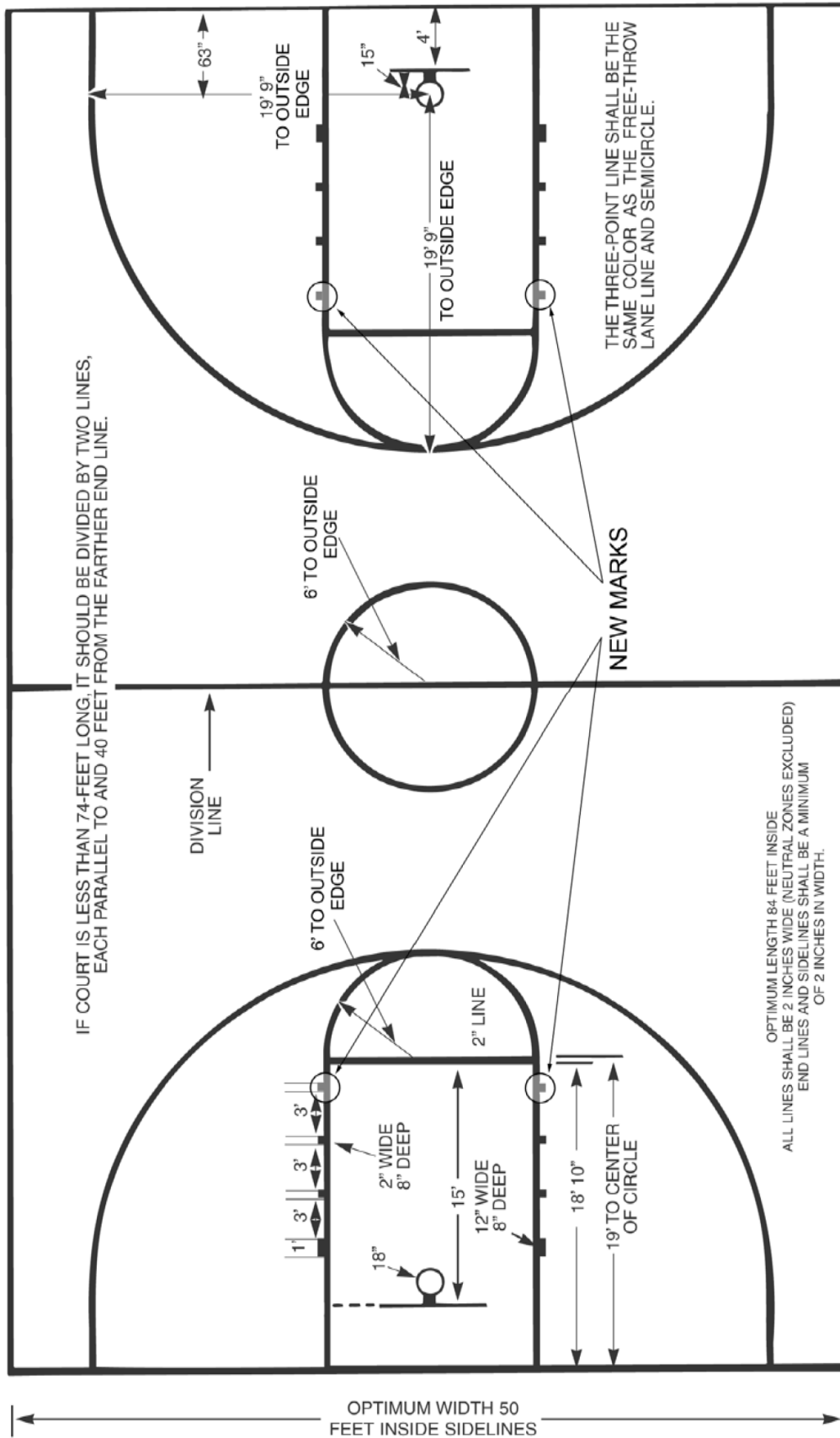
2009 PIAA OFFICIALS CONVENTION DATE Friday and Saturday August 7th and 8th, 2009

The date for the 2009 PIAA Officials' Convention will be Friday and Saturday August 7th and 8th, 2009. We erroneously announced that this event would be hosted one week later. That weekend is unavailable to us at the Holiday Inn Harrisburg-West and the weekend of the 7th and 8th is being held for our convention. Please accept our most sincere apology for any inconvenience this may have caused. Please hold this date and we look forward to seeing all of you again in 2009 on the 7th and 8th of August.

We had over 700 registrations in 2008 and would like to see the same type of response in 2009. Please keep these dates in mind and this opportunity to participate in PIAA's sports officials' continuing education program.

BASKETBALL COURT DIAGRAM

(See Rule 1-13 for location and size of optional coaching box)



Right End Shows
Fan Backboard
54-Inches Wide

MINIMUM OF 3 FEET

Preferably 10 feet of unobstructed space outside. If impossible to provide 3 feet, a narrow, broken 1-inch line should be marked inside the court parallel with and 3 feet inside the boundary.

Left End Shows
Rectangular Backboard
72-Inches Wide

PIAA OFFICIALS **INSURANCE**

For the 2008-2009 school year, American Specialty Insurance Services will provide the following benefits:

- One Million Dollars of Liability Coverage;
- \$25,000 Excess Accident Medical Coverage (with a \$250 deductible);
- \$5,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment (including a cardiac benefit).

This program is administered by American Specialty Insurance Services and underwritten by USF&G and Mutual of Omaha. Both carriers carry "A" ratings by A.M. Best. Again this year, as a new service for chapters, all regularly scheduled chapter meetings will be covered under PIAA's basic liability coverage.

This is a major change from the past when only the annual rules interpretation meetings have been covered. Chapters are requested to please submit their list of regularly scheduled chapter meetings to the PIAA Office to assist procedurally in the exchange of information to have all local associations' meetings covered.

Contact information is as follows:

Drew Smith,
Vice-President for Client Services
Sara Douglass
Administrative Assistant
American Specialty Insurances Services, Inc.
142 N. Main Street,
P.O. Box 309
Roanoke, Indiana 46783-0309
Phone: 260-672-8800
Fax: 260-673-1295
www.amerspec.com

PIAA OFFICIALS' **CONVENTION**

This was the third year of the PIAA Board of Directors' policy for those officials who wish to be considered to officiate in post-regular season playoff competition. Officials need to have continuing education training through their attendance at the PIAA Annual Officials' Convention in their sport once over every five year period.

Each year the convention offers an official sport specific educational opportunities in addition to multiple general sessions germane to the avocation of officiating. The 2008 edition took place August 8 and 9 at the Holiday Inn Harrisburg-West, Mechanicsburg, PA. For a complete list of sessions offered please access the PIAA website at www.piaa.org.

An additional opportunity for chapter interpreters was made available beginning 2006. For the first time, in cooperation with NISOA, PIAA opened up the *Train the Trainer* program to local chapter interpreters with resounding success. The program provides support materials in a classroom setting, as well as guidance for all interpreters to make their presentations more effective and meaningful. Following seven years of training Statewide and District rules interpreters, demand for the program on a local level was overwhelming. The Train the Trainer program runs all day Thursday and finishes Friday prior to the First General Session of the Convention.



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND SKIN INFECTION PROCEDURES

The risk for blood-borne infectious diseases, such as HIV and Hepatitis B, remains low in sports and to date has not been reported. However, proper precautions are needed to minimize the potential risk of spreading these diseases. In addition to these diseases that can be spread through transmission if bodily fluids only, skin infections that occur due to skin contact with competitors and equipment deserve close oversight, especially considering the emergence of the potentially more serious infection with Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

Infectious Skin Diseases

Universal Hygiene Protocol for All Sports

- Shower immediately after all competition and practice.
- Wash all workout clothing after practice.
- Wash personal gear, such as knee pads, periodically.
- Don't share towels or personal hygiene products with others.
- Refrain from (full body) cosmetic shaving.

Means of reducing the potential exposure to these agents:

- Notify guardian, athletic trainer and coach of any lesion before competition or practice. Athlete must have a health-care provider evaluate lesion before returning to competition.
- If an outbreak occurs on a team, especially in a contact sport, consider evaluating other team members for potential spread of infectious agent
- Follow NFHS or state/local guidelines on "time until return to competition." Allowance of participation with a covered lesion can occur if in accordance with NFHS, state or local guidelines and is no longer considered contagious.

Blood-Borne Infectious Diseases

Means of reducing the potential exposure to these agents include:

- An athlete who is bleeding, has an open wound, has any amount of blood on his/her uniform, or has blood on his/her person, shall be directed to leave the activity until the bleeding is stopped, the wound is covered, the uniform and/or body is appropriately cleaned, and/or the uniform is changed before returning to competition.
- Certified athletic trainers or caregivers need to wear gloves and take other precautions to prevent blood-splash from contaminating themselves or others.
- Immediately wash contaminated surfaces or mucous membranes with soap and water.
- Clean all contaminated surfaces and equipment with disinfectant before returning to competition. Be sure to use gloves with cleaning.
- Any blood exposure or bites to the skin that break the surface must be reported and evaluated by a medical provider immediately.

As copied from the NFHS 2008 Basketball Rules Book.



