



Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, Inc.

2018-19 Basketball Bulletin 1

Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations

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Rolled Shorts Permissible

3-3-5 and 3-4-5

Rule 3-4 ART. 5

Uniform pants/skirts shall have only one visible manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference. See 3-6-2 for size requirements. Showing multiple manufacturer's logos on the waist band of the pants/skirts makes the item illegal.

The PIAA Interpretation on rolled shorts now clarifies that rolled shorts are permissible provided they do not reveal excess logos or dangling strings. Rolled shorts that reveal multiple logos or a dangling string should be treated in a similar fashion as an untucked shirt. A player wearing shorts with multiple logos shall be directed to leave the game as in 3-3-4. There is no penalty for rolled shorts provided they have a total of one (1) manufacturers logo on the garment and are worn above the hips.

Legal Basketballs

In the spring you were notified of a NIKE ball, HyperElite, that had been produced but could not be used by the NFHS high school community because it does not meet the description as outlined in the Basketball Rules book. NIKE has an approved ball whose name is close to the one not allowed. The NIKE Elite Championship ball is one that has been on the list of approved balls since 2009 and may be used by our high schools. The NIKE HyperElite is the ball that is not approved and should not be used by the high schools.

The Elite Championship, on the left, is approved. The HyperElite, on the right, is not approved.



Reminder for required Coaches' Box and Behavior

1-13-2, 10-5-1, 10-6-1

It is important to remember that the officials are in charge of the games and not the coaches. Officials may now issue a warning to the coach or the team bench. These warnings can be for conduct that is described in 10-5 or 10-6. If the offense is deemed to be major, the official shall assess a technical foul in either situation. A warning is not required prior to assessing a technical foul. These warnings will be recorded in the score-book by the scorer and reported to the head coach.

The coaching box shall be outlined outside the side of the court on which the scorer's and timer's table and team benches are located. The area shall be bounded by a line drawn 28 feet from the end line towards the Division line. At this point a line drawn from the sideline toward the team bench becomes the end of the coaching box going towards the end line. Two lines are required to mark the coaching box, at the 28' mark and at the end line. Tape may be used to mark the box. No marks, no box! Merely mention at the pre-game meeting that there will be no coaching box tonight since none is marked.

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

The head coach shall remain seated on the team bench, except:

- a. The head coach may stand within the designated coaching box described in 1-13-2. The first technical foul charged directly or indirectly to the head coach results in loss of coaching-box privileges and the head coach must remain seated for the remainder of the game, except as stated below in 10-6-1b, c, d and e.
- b. The head coach may stand within the coaching box to request a time-out or signal his/her players to request a time-out.
- c. The head coach may stand and/or leave the coaching box to confer with personnel at the scorer's table to request a time-out as in 5-8-4.
- d. The head coach may stand within the coaching box to replace or remove a disqualified/injured player or player directed to leave the game.
- e. The head coach may stand as in 10-5-4c and 10-5-4d.

NOTE: The head coach may enter the court in the situation where a fight may break out - has broken out - to prevent the situation from escalating.

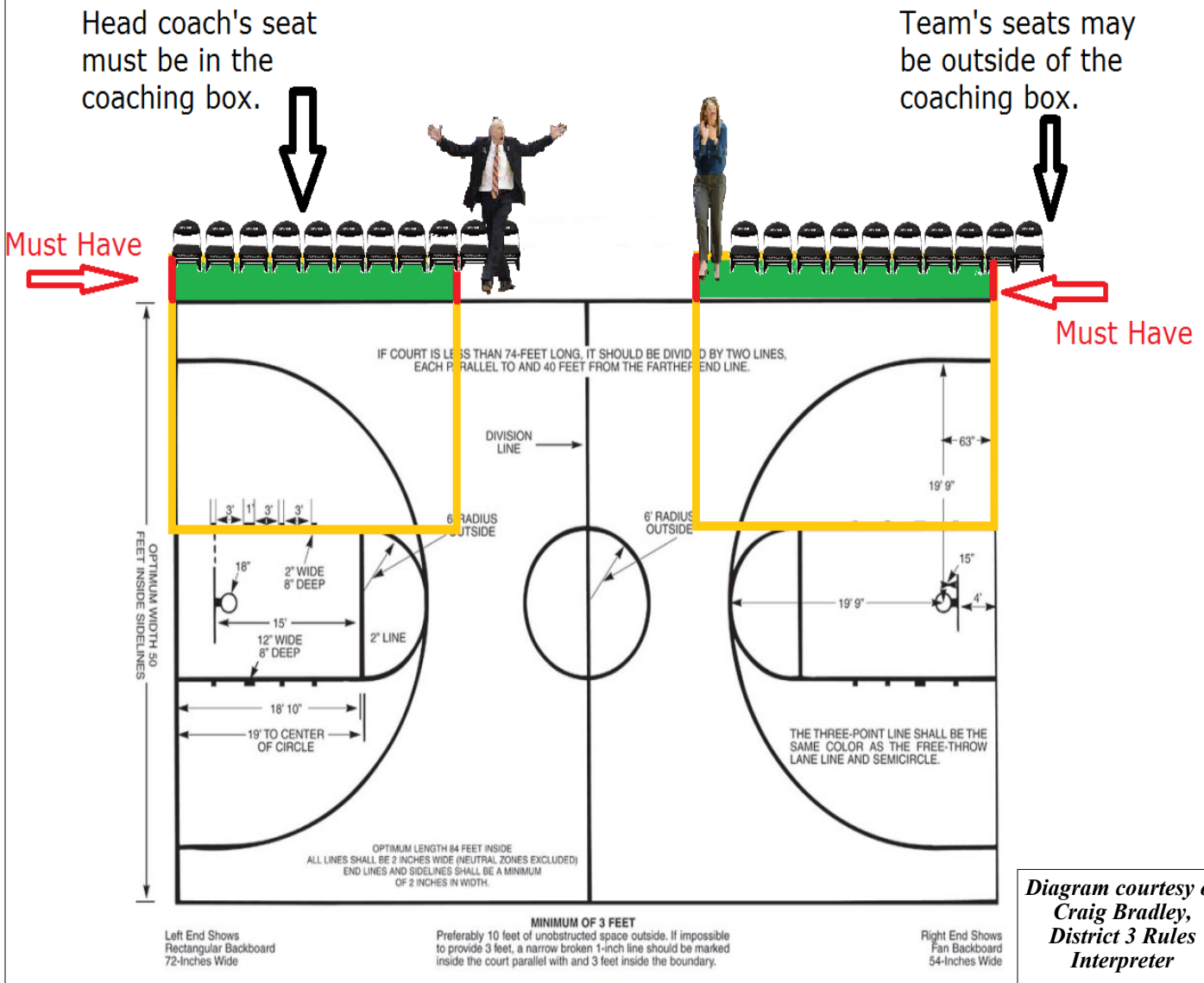
PENALTY: (Art. 1) The official shall warn the head coach unless the offense is judged to be major, in which case a technical foul shall be ruled.

4-19-8 The dreaded "Blarge"

It is vital to know your primary coverage area. When making a call out of your PCA, you should have a patient whistle, be certain the call is obvious and significant, and make eye contact with your partner to be certain they did not have a whistle.

Situation: 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 rules a blocking foul on B1 and the other official rules a charging foul on A1. The try is (a) successful, or (b) not 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. In (a), 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. In (b), the point of interruption is a try in flight; therefore the alternating-possession procedure is used. (4-36)



MANDATORY-
 2 LINES - 28 ft and endline
 Coach's seat **MUST** be in the coaching box
 TAPE is approved by the NFHS and the PIAA
 or
 RESULT:
 LOSS of Coaching Box

RECOMMENDED-
 Keep all seats **BELOW** the 28 ft. mark
 Leave one space open at the 28 ft. mark
 RESULT:
 Coach stays in the 28 ft. box
 Less technical fouls are earned.