



Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, Inc.

2018-19 Basketball Preseason Bulletin

Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations

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SEPTEMBER 2018

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2018-19 NFHS RULE CHANGES

1-12-1c

It shall have a deeply-pebbled, granulated surface, with horizontally shaped panels bonded tightly to the rubber carcass.

RATIONALE: The additional words give manufacturers a better sense of what a deeply-pebbled cover should look like.

9-9-1

A player shall not be the first to touch the ball after it has been in team control in the forefront, if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the frontcourt before it went to the backcourt. **EXCEPTION:** Any player located in the back court may recover a ball deflected from the frontcourt by the defense.

RATIONALE: To ensure that a team is not unfairly disadvantaged on a deflected pass.

2018-19 NFHS COMMENTS ON THE RULES

Addition to the Description of the Surface of the Basketball (1-12-1c): Each year basketball manufacturers are becoming more creative in the design of the basketball. Even though these innovative designs are popular, they may not meet NFHS standards. In an attempt to give more specific direction, the committee added terminology to better describe the accepted surface of a legal basketball.

An EXCEPTION Added to the Backcourt Violation (9-9-1): To ensure that an offensive team is not unfairly penalized when the ball is deflected by the defense from the frontcourt to the backcourt. This exception allows the offense to recover the ball (that still has frontcourt status) in the backcourt without penalty. This also makes the play situation on the deflected pass consistent with other codes with very similar team control and backcourt rules.

RELIGIOUS HEADWEAR GUIDELINES

Religious headwear is permitted provided it is not abrasive, hard, or dangerous to the participant and any other player and must be attached in such a way it is highly unlikely to come off during play.

Religious headwear does not need to comply with any of the color restrictions defined in applicable sport uniform codes. Religious headwear in swimming and diving and wrestling must comply with the safety standards of the sport and be approved by the head coach and contest referee.

Hijabs, turbans and yarmulkes are acceptable types of religious headwear.

2018-19 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS

Sports Medicine – Concussion Recognition and Risk Minimization: Concussions continue to be a focus of attention in contact and collision sports at all levels of athletic competition. The NFHS has been at the forefront of national sports organizations in emphasizing the importance of concussion education, recognition and proper management. Widespread education on best practices in concussion management has led to the adoption of rules changes and concussion-specific policies by multiple athletic organizations, state associations and school districts.

Recent research has shown that early recognition of concussion symptoms and immediate removal from play result in a quicker recovery time. Coaches and game officials must be familiar with the signs and symptoms of a possible concussion so that appropriate steps can be taken to safeguard the health and safety of injured students.

There is no evidence that any type of soft headgear will prevent concussions in basketball. However, many concussions result from player-to-player collisions, or falls onto the court. Therefore, if coaches and officials strive to eliminate rough play through proper instruction and rigorous enforcement of the rules, the opportunity exists to greatly minimize concussion risk in practices and contests.

General Guidelines for Skin Infections and Communicable Diseases: While the incidence is low, the close physical contact during basketball practices and contests pose a risk for transmission of skin and other infections. The transmission of skin infections such as Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and herpes, blood-borne pathogens such as HIV and Hepatitis B, and general illnesses like influenza can be greatly reduced through proper hygiene and following Universal Precautions. The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC) has outlined and listed below some general guidelines for the prevention of the spread of these diseases:

- Do not share towels or personal hygiene products (razors) with others.
- Students should clean hands with an alcohol-based gel or soap and water before and after every practice and contest to decrease bacterial load on the hands.
- 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 (game or practice) 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 activity.
- Anyone cleaning a uniform or playing surface must wear gloves and use Universal Precautions to prevent blood or body fluid-splash from contaminating themselves or others.
- Any blood exposure or bites to the skin that break the surface must be reported and immediately evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional.
- Make certain that students, coaching staff and medical staff are current on all required vaccinations (MMR, Hepatitis B, Chickenpox, etc.) and strongly encourage yearly influenza vaccinations.



2018-19 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS CONTINUED

Ankle Sprains: Ankle sprains are the most common injury seen in boys and girls high school basketball, often forcing athletes to miss significant playing time. Upon returning to activity, if not properly treated, an ankle sprain may limit the athlete's ability to play effectively for weeks, months or even years following the initial injury. Fortunately, many of these injuries can be prevented.

The NFHS SMAC strongly advises that all basketball coaches take a proactive role in minimizing the risk of ankle sprains in their athletes. There is a great deal of research that shows a simple series of exercises and the regular use of ankle braces will eliminate 50-60 percent of all ankle sprains in high school basketball players.

An effective exercise program can be performed with minimal equipment in as few as 5-10 minutes a day, three days a week, prior to and throughout the season. The program should include a proper warm-up, lower leg stretches, ankle strengthening with elastic bands, and exercises focusing on jumping and balance. Lace up ankle braces should be worn over a single pair of socks and the braces must be used for all practices and games. Wearing ankle braces does not affect an athlete's speed or agility, nor do they "weaken" the ankles or lead to other injuries.

Responsibility for Proper Uniform and Apparel

The NFHS Basketball Rules Committee remains concerned with the number of reports of improper uniforms, uniform adornments, and non-compliant accessories being worn by players in games. State associations report that an inordinate amount of time is being spent with interpretations, clarifications, and reminders concerning items worn on both the arms and legs that contradict current rule language. At the same time, there is not unified support according to nationwide questionnaires for either more restrictive or less restrictive rule code changes.

The committee is left to conclude that the existing rule code adequately addresses the requirements, but must be understood by coaches and players, and properly applied by contest officials. The responsibilities in this area are clear:

- It is the coach's role to know the rules, allowances and restrictions, and to ensure the players are properly informed. The head coach, by rule, shall not permit a team member to participate while wearing an illegal uniform. It is, therefore, incumbent on the coach to be sure the rules and restrictions have been reviewed by the team including, and especially, allowable accessories.
- It is the officials' role to monitor the players and the uniform. This role begins in pre-game warmups, even when all of the uniform and accessories may not be visible. Vigilance, visual monitoring and communication with both coaches and players during this time may prevent unfortunate situations and their subsequent penalties. Violations cannot be ignored. When preventative monitoring can prevent a player from entering the game with non-compliant items, those steps should be taken. If that isn't possible, then proper penalties must be levied, whether it be against the player or the coach (dependent upon the rule).

While it is difficult to stay in front of these issues with an ever-changing marketplace, the rules in place are clear, and if properly applied by all parties, additional measures may not be necessary.

2018-19 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS CONTINUED

Rules Review and Areas of Emphasis: The NFHS Basketball Rules Committee has identified three areas where it feels the rules in place are appropriate for this level of play but need renewed emphasis as the skill level, and the ability of players continues to improve, and players attempt to duplicate actions performed on other levels.

Establishing Pivot Foot and Traveling: At least eight times in the last 30 years, traveling has been a point of emphasis at the high school level. By definition, traveling is moving a foot or feet in any direction more than prescribed limits while holding the ball.

The strategies for properly enforcing the rules require officials to, first and foremost, determine that player's options for the use of a pivot foot. Officials must be in the proper position with a good, wide-angle view of the player's feet and body.

With the advent of popular moves such as the "euro step," officials at times appear to call infractions that are not violations because they "look funny" and at the same time, miss violations that should be called. A great deal of this can be solved by reminders concerning what is allowed by the player with his/her pivot foot.

After coming to a stop and establishing a pivot foot, a pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor, before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal. If the player jumps, neither foot may be returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal. The pivot foot may not be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble.

Knowing the rules will better allow the officials to administer the rules related to traveling.



2018-19 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS CONTINUED

Legal Guarding Position, Block/Charge, Screening, Verticality: For 2018-19, the NFHS Basketball Rules Committee feels it imperative to remind coaches, officials and players about the restrictions in specific contact situations. Fundamental to each of these is the establishment of a legal guarding position with these reminders:

- Rule 4-23 defines guarding position. Once established, the defense can adjust to absorb contact or react to play while maintaining that position.
- Many times, a "no call" is not appropriate as a determination must be made.
- A defender does NOT have to remain stationary for a player-control foul to occur. After obtaining a legal position, a defender may move laterally, even, diagonally to maintain position but may NOT move toward an opponent.
- Blocking is illegal personal contact which impedes the progress of an opponent with or without the ball.
- Charging is illegal personal contact caused by pushing or moving into an opponent's torso.
- There must be reasonable space between two defensive players or a defensive player and a boundary line to allow the dribbler to continue in her path.
- If there is less than 3 feet of space, the dribbler has the greater responsibility for the conduct.
- A player with the ball is to expect no leniency regarding space.
- A player without the ball is to be given distance to find and avoid the defender (two strides by rule).
- A player must be in-bounds to have a legal guarding position.

If an opponent is airborne (whether or not he/she has the ball), legal guarding position must be obtained before the opponent left the floor.

Loose Ball Recovery: The final rules reminder emphasis deals with contact recovering a loose ball and options for the person recovering the ball. The committee feels that with these reminders, excessive physical contact while recovering a loose ball can be properly administered and prevent situations from escalating into more egregious acts. Also, the rules about recovery of the ball require constant review to ensure that acts are not deemed as violations that are in fact legal.

Officials need to concentrate on possession of the ball and the players being hindered or obstructed from their legal path to the loose ball in determining infractions. If the loose ball is possessed by opponents, blow the whistle immediately. If a player is impeded by an opponent, rule a foul immediately.

A fumble is the accidental loss of player control when the ball unintentionally drops or slips from a player's grasp. After losing control of the ball, distance is not a factor in going to recover the ball.

2018-19 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS CONTINUED

Loose Ball Recovery Continued: If a player dives for a loose ball, gets control of it and his or her momentum causes the player to slide with the ball, there is no violation. It does not matter how much distance the slide covered. Once the sliding player has stopped, the player may sit up, but the player cannot roll over or attempt to rise from the floor while holding the ball.

A defender trying to recover the ball from the player in possession has a responsibility to avoid illegal contact. If there is illegal contact, then the appropriate foul should be ruled.

If a player is going for a loose ball and an opponent dives or throws his or her body which changes the direction of the player going for the loose ball, this must be considered illegal contact and a foul ruled. If a player is in possession of a loose ball and an opponent dives on top of that player, a foul must be ruled.

Without question, incidental contact is part of the judgment in loose ball situations. However, much contact is not incidental to getting the ball, but rather is violent contact with no chance to get the ball. The loose ball situation with players diving or rolling on the floor is a situation where the potential for injury increases in proportion to the number of players involved and the amount of time the ball is loose. The player who gains possession while on the floor is often fouled two or three times before passing the ball or before a held ball is called.

A review of past situations shows that in some cases, officials have also erroneously called a "held ball" prematurely to stop action rather than calling the contact foul before a player gains possession. A player going after a loose ball should not expect to be pushed, grabbed, elbowed, blocked or tackled as a penalty for going after the ball.

The committee feels that the rules of the game in these three areas are in good shape, as evidenced by the very limited number of proposals for additional change. The constant review will allow for consistent understanding by players and coaches, and consistent application by contest officials.



August 9 & 10, 2019

Hilton Harrisburg

2018-19 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS CONTINUED

Officiating Professionalism and Use of Proper Technology: The final point of emphasis by the committee deals with professionalism by officials. In an era where officials are more needed than ever, it is important that officials maintain an air of professionalism that leaves no one questioning their motivations. Key in this professionalism is the use of proper terminology.

In an era of round-the-clock commentators using today's latest lingo to describe game situations to entertain, officials cannot be caught up in that shift to less than professional terminology. A few examples of using the proper terminology include:

- Backboard (NOT Glass)
- Division Line (NOT Center, Mid-Court, or Time Line)
- End Line (NOT Baseline)
- Fumble (NOT a Muff)
- Goal (NOT Basket)
- Grant Time-Out (NOT Call Time-Out)
- Held Ball (NOT Jump Ball)
- Obtain (NOT establish)
- Officiate Game (NOT Call, Control, Manage, Ref, Work; We are Officials who Officiate the Game)
- Request Time-Out (NOT Call Time-Out)
- Ring (NOT Rim)
- Screen (NOT Pick)
- 60-Second Time-Out (NOT Full Time-Out)
- Traveling (NOT Walk)

The use of proper terminology is one of many steps to ensure that the perception of game officials and the reality of their actions, remains on a higher plane and a critical part of the game.

Also, wearing the proper uniform is critical. A neatly groomed official instantly has more credibility with the coaches, game administration and even the patrons at the game. This includes the proper uniform, properly maintained shoes, a neatly maintained pre-game jacket, if worn, and the wearing of only approved items by all contest officials.

Lastly, this professionalism is always on display when the officials interact with others at the site. Professional interaction with the other contest officials while on the court, with the game management and table crew, and with the coaches involved in the game are a vital step in "selling" yourself as an official. As the saying goes, you never get a second chance to make a first impression.

Maintaining a level tone of voice in all conversations, professionally addressing and interacting with the table crew are very visible signs of your professionalism. Those individuals are key to your maintaining a good game atmosphere and will help ensure the accuracy of all of the necessary elements in managing the games. All interactions with coaches must be professional, and the conduct of the officials during these situations must be above reproach. Game officials must ensure that no matter the situation, professional actions carry the day.

A good relationship with game management is also critical. Officials must identify their "go to" person in the event of a situation such as the need to address a conduct situation involving fans. Officials should not, as a rule, have any dealings with fans but must rely on the game administration to intercede in these cases. Therefore, the development and nurturing of that positive relationship with game management are essential to the conduct of a contest.

2018-19 PIAA ADOPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

- Adopt the 2018-19 NFHS Basketball Rules Book
- Adopt Rule 5-5 NOTE, running clock, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise (of competition, upon completion of the first half, if one team gains a 40-point differential over its opponent, the clock shall be stopped only when an official's timeout is taken, a charged time-out is granted, a period ends, or during administration of free throws.

Enforcement of Rules and Use of Signals/Mechanics

All officials must pay particular attention to the enforcement of playing rules as they are written and also the use of approved signals and mechanics, especially as they relate to ejections. Failure to enforce the rules as written and/or failing to use approved signals and mechanics makes it difficult for PIAA to support officials when an ejection occurs.

TECHNICAL-FOUL PENALTY SUMMARY			
TYPE FOUL	CHARGED TO:	COUNTS TOWARD	HEAD COACH ASSESSED
Administrative: Providing rosters; starters; numbers; changes, additions, etc.; team not ready to start half, TV monitor, electronic communication; not occupying assigned bench; more than five players; excess time-out; violation after team warning for delay; all players not returning at same time after time-out or intermission (10-1)	Team	Team-foul count	
Substitutes: Entering court; no report; not beckoned (10-2)	Substitute	1. 2 Technicals 2. 5 Personal 3. Team-foul count	
Players: *Changing number without reporting; face-guarding; delaying return; grasping basket, dunking a dead ball; slapping backboard; delaying game; unsporting act/ conduct; goaltending on free throw; reaching through plane to touch or dislodge ball; contact opponent during dead ball; use of tobacco; removing jersey/pants; *fight (10-3)	Player	1. 2 Technicals 2. 5 Personal 3. Team-foul count	
Bench personnel: Unsporting act/conduct; enter court without permission; use tobacco; removing jersey/pants; grasping basket or dunking; *fight; *leave bench during fight or possible fight (10-4)	Substitute/ Bench Personnel	1. 2 Technicals 2. 5 Personal 3. Team-foul count	Indirect
Disqualified player on bench: Unsporting act/conduct	Substitute/ Bench Personnel	Team-foul count	Indirect
Assistant Coach: Unsporting act/conduct (10-4)	Assistant Coach	2 techs toward ejection Team-foul count	Indirect
Head coach: Unsporting act/conduct; off bench/outside box; not replacing player as required in 20 seconds; playing a disqualified player; illegal jersey/pants/number; team members leaving court/bench for unauthorized reason (10-5).	Head Coach	2 directs toward ejection Team-foul count	Direct

* **Reminder - any single flagrant act results in disqualification**
A single flagrant foul, the second direct technical foul or the third technical foul (any combination of direct or indirect) charged to the head coach results in ejection to the team's locker room or outside the building.

Basketball Rules Fundamentals

1. While the ball remains live, a loose ball always remains in control of the team whose player last had control, unless it is a try or tap for goal.
2. Neither a team nor any player is ever in control during a dead ball, jump ball, or when the ball is in flight during a try or tap for a goal.
3. A goal is made when a live ball enters the basket from above and remains in or passes through unless canceled by a throw-in violation or a player-control foul.
4. The jump ball, the throw-in and the free throw are the only methods of getting a dead ball live.
5. Neither the dribble nor traveling rule applies during the jump ball, throw-in or free throw.
6. It is not possible for a player to travel during a dribble.
7. The only infractions for which points are awarded are goaltending by the defense or basket interference at the opponent's basket.
8. There are three types of violations and each has its own penalty.
9. A ball in flight has the same relationship to frontcourt or backcourt, or inbounds or out of bounds, as when it last touched a person or the floor.
10. Personal fouls always involve illegal contact and occur during a live ball, except for fouls committed by an airborne shooter or on an airborne shooter.
11. The penalty for a single flagrant personal or flagrant technical foul is two free throws and disqualification, plus awarding the ball to the opponents for a throw-in.
12. Penalties for fouls are administered in the order in which they occur.
13. A live-ball foul by the offense (team in control or last in control if the ball is loose), or the expiration of time for a quarter or extra period, causes the ball to become dead immediately, unless the ball is in flight during a try or tap for goal. The ball also becomes dead when a player-control foul occurs.
14. The first or only free-throw violation by the offense causes the ball to become dead immediately.
15. A double personal foul involves only personal fouls and only two opponents; no free throws awarded and the ball is put in play at the point of interruption. A double technical foul involves only technical fouls and only two opponents; no free throws are awarded, and the ball is put in play at the point of interruption.
16. The official's whistle seldom causes the ball to become dead (it is already dead).
17. "Continuous motion" applies both to tries and taps for field goals and free throws, but it has no significance unless there is a foul by the defense during the interval which begins when the habitual trying or tapping movement starts and ends when the ball is clearly in flight.
18. Whether the clock is running or is stopped has no influence on the counting of a goal.
19. A ball which touches the front face or edges of the backboard is treated the same as touching the floor inbounds, except that when the ball touches the thrower's backboard, it does not constitute a part of a dribble.
20. If the ball goes through the basket before or after a player-control foul, the goal shall not be counted.

CONCUSSION SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Common Signs and Symptoms of Concussion Include:

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets an instruction
- Is unsure of game, score or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows mood, behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall
- Headaches or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right" or is "feeling down"



Have you been on the PIAA Officials Website?

www.piaa.org/officials



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If you are in need of updating your officiating supplies, please be reminded that Officially Sports 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. Officially Sports may be contacted via email at sales@officiallysports.com, by calling 800-934-4555 or at www.officiallysports.com.

CANCELLATION OF AN OFFICIAL'S CONTRACT BY A PIAA MEMBER SCHOOL

If a PIAA member school violates or cancels a contract with an official, the District Committee or the Board of Directors, in their respective jurisdictions, may require a school so violating or so canceling to pay to the offended official the fee or fees for the Contest or Contests which have been provided in the official contract. Failure of a PIAA member school to live up to the terms of the contract shall be considered a violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of PIAA.

Comment: It has been brought to our attention on numerous occasions that officials have lost assignments or games because a school or assignor has "double booked" the contest. Officials are reminded that unless there is a written contract executed between the parties, they have no claim to any type of reimbursement from the offending school(s). Many schools have made a "good faith" effort to the officials to get them an additional assignment in the future or offer a scrimmage to pick up the lost fees. However, officially, without a written, signed, properly executed contract between the official(s) and the school(s), there is no recourse for the officials. In this day of technology it is not very hard for assignors, or schools, to execute these contracts. This is part of an assignor's responsibility. Officials should request contracts from their assignors or schools for both parties protection.

**PIAA OFFICIALS INSURANCE**

For the 2018-19 school year, American Specialty Insurance Services will provide the following benefits:

- One Million Dollars of Liability Coverage
- \$25,000 Excess Accident Medical Coverage (\$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, 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 meeting was covered.

Contact Information:

Drew Smith, Vice President for Client Services
Sara Douglass, Administrative Assistant

American Specialty Insurance Services, Inc.
142 North Main Street, PO BOX 309
Roanoke, Indiana 46783-0309
Phone: 260-672-8800

www.amerspec.com

OFFICIALS' UNIFORM

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 which may have a collar or may be V-neck as long as all contest officials are dressed alike. A PIAA patch must be worn on the left shoulder.
 - Slacks: Full length black trousers
 - Belt: Black, if worn
 - Socks: Black
 - Shoes: Solid black with black laces
 - Lanyard: Black
 - Whistle: Black

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 17th, 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.

PIAA Basketball officials may use a pink whistle only for games that are designated as "cancer benefit" games by PIAA member schools. Officials are not permitted to wear the whistle for an entire month or week but only for designated games. This does not include a pink lanyard or any other items.

BENCH PERSONNEL

Bench personnel are all individuals who are part of or affiliated with a team, including, but not limited to: substitutes, coaches, manager(s), statistician(s), and trainers. During an intermission, all team members are bench personnel for the purposes of penalizing unsporting behavior.

A substitute becomes a player when he/she legally enters the court. If entry is not legal, the substitute becomes a player when the ball becomes live. A player becomes bench personnel after his/her substitute becomes a player or after notification of the coach following his/her disqualification.

OFFICIALS' MANUAL

All officials should become aware of the contents of the Officials' Manual which can be found under the Officials heading at www.piaa.org.

This manual provides valuable information concerning many aspects of officiating as they relate to PIAA policies and procedures.



TIMEOUTS

Three 60-second time-outs and two 30-second time-outs may be charged to each team during a regulation game. Each team is entitled to one additional 60-second time-out during each extra period. Unused time-outs accumulate and may be used at any time.

Time-outs in excess of the allotted number may be requested and shall be granted during regulation playing time or any extra period at the expense of a technical foul for each. (team technical)

A successive time-out is one which is granted to either team before the clock has started following the previous time-out. Successive time-out shall not be granted after expiration of playing time for the fourth quarter or any extra period.

Situation #1: Players are lined up for the jump ball to begin the game. Coach of team A doesn't like what he sees and requests a time-out.

Ruling: Request is denied.

Comment: Time-outs cannot be used until the ball becomes live to start the game.

Situation #2: A1 is shooting a technical foul to begin the game because an opponent dunked the ball during warm-ups. After the second free-throw, team B's coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is granted.

Comment: The ball became live to start the game when the ball was at the disposal of A1 for the first free throw.

Situation #3: Team A is out of time-outs during regulation play but late in the 4th quarter, a player from team A requests a time-out while the ball is dead.

Ruling: The time-out is granted.

Comment: Hopefully, the team was instructed that they had no more time-outs left in regulation play. They can still be granted an additional time-out at the expense of a technical foul.

Situation #4: The game was tied at the end of the fourth quarter and team A used all five of their time-outs. As the horn sounds to begin the overtime, team A coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: A team cannot use the additional time-out they received for the overtime until the ball becomes live to start the overtime. However, if they accumulated time-outs from the regulation game, they could use one during the intermission.

Situation #5: Player A1 attempts a try which is unsuccessful and is fouled as time expires to end the 4th quarter. Since the ball left the shooter's hand before the horn sounded, A1 will receive two free throws. The score is A-49 and B-50. The coach of team B calls a time-out to freeze the shooter. After the time-out, A1 makes the first free throw to tie the game, 50-50. Coach of team B requests another time-out to freeze the shooter once again.

Ruling: The time-out is denied.

Comment: Successive time-outs are not permitted when time has expired to end the 4th quarter or any overtime period.

GRANTING TIMEOUTS

Timeout occurs and the clock, if running, shall be stopped when an official grants a player's/head coach's oral or visual request for a time-out. The request may be granted only when the ball is in control or at the disposal of a player of his/her team; the ball is dead, unless replacement of a disqualified, or injured player(s), or a player directed to leave the game is pending, and a substitute(s) is available and required.

Situation #1: A1 fouls B1. It is A1's 5th foul. The coach of team A requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: A1's replacement must be beckoned in before the request for a time-out is granted.

Situation #2: The second horn is sounded to end a time-out. The administering official blows his/her whistle, gives the appropriate signal and places the ball at the disposal of team A for a throw-in. Team B's coach call a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: Once the ball is at the disposal of team A, only team A may call a time-out.

Situation #3: A1 is dribbling the ball in his/her front court when the ball strikes his/her foot and is rolling toward the out-of-bounds line. He/she requests a time-out to prevent the ball from going out-of-bounds.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: Even though there is team control during an interrupted dribble, you must have player control to be granted a time-out.

Situation #4: The ball is loose and two opponents are scrambling to gain control. Team B's coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: The officials must be certain that the ball is in control of one individual before granting that individual's team a time-out.

Situation #5: Team A's coach requested and was granted a time-out during the second quarter. When the second horn sounds to end the time-out and before the ball is placed at the disposal of the team making the throw-in, team B's coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is granted.

Comment: Successive time-outs may be granted at any time except when the time expires to end the 4th quarter or any overtime period.

2018-19 PIAA BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

First Practice Date Friday, November 16
 First Inter-School/Scrimmage Date Saturday, November 24
 First Regular Season Play Date Friday, December 7
 Last Regular Season Contest Date Saturday, February 23
 District Championship Deadline Saturday, March 2
 PIAA Basketball Championships:
 First Round Friday & Saturday, March 8 & 9
 Second Round Tuesday & Wednesday, March 12 & 13
 Quarterfinals Friday & Saturday, March 15 & 16
 Semi-Finals Monday & Tuesday, March 18 & 19

PIAA Basketball Championship Finals

GIANT Center, Hershey, PA Thursday, March 21
 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

GIANT Center, Hershey, PA Friday, March 22
 Championship Schedule:
 A Girls' Championship 12:00 pm
 AA Boys' Championship 2:00 pm
 AAAAA Girls' Championship 6:00 pm
 AAAAA Boys' Championship 8:00 pm

GIANT Center, Hershey, PA Saturday, March 23
 Championship Schedule:
 AAA Girls' Championship 12:00 pm
 AAAA Boys' Championship 2:00 pm
 AAAAA Girls' Championship 6:00 pm
 AAAAA Boys' Championship 8:00 pm

DISTRICT RULES INTERPRETERS	DISTRICT 1	William R. Hopton	billhopton@aol.com
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	DISTRICT 11	Dr. Frank D'Angelo	frankjean@ptd.net
	DISTRICT 12	James P. Moore Sr.	jimmoore122@comcast.net

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 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.

In Basketball, the athletic director and principal must meet with the ejected coach/contestant and detail in a report what corrective action has been taken. This report then must be signed by all parties and sent to the district Basketball chairperson.

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 respective District Chairman, officials' representatives and sportsmanship chair. A copy is also given to the Assistant Executive Director and placed in the school's file.

OFFICIALS ARE TO FILE A REPORT WITH THE PIAA OFFICE ON-LINE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE EJECTION OR THEY MAY BE PLACED ON PROBATION. OFFICIALS SHOULD GO TO THE "FORMS SECTION" UNDER THE OFFICIALS TAB AT www.piaa.org.



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 basketball 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 compete in another basketball game, a player and/or coach eligible to participate in the junior varsity game? 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.

****Note to officials:** the enforcement of the rules as written and the use of the mechanics when ejecting personnel from a contest cannot be stressed enough. PIAA cannot defend the lack of enforcement of sportsmanship rules nor the failure to use approved mechanics with regard to these ejections.**

SPORTS MEDICINE COMMITTEE RECOMENDATIONS

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. If officials have any chronic health condition, officials are requested to share this information with on site medical personnel at their contest(s).

**PIAA BY-LAWS—ARTICLE XV; SECTION 3
REQUIREMENT OF WRITTEN CONTRACT**

All PIAA member schools shall enter into either paper or electronic contracts on the official contract form entitled "Contract for Officials Under PIAA Rules" with all registered sports officials retained by the schools or assigned by an assignor. Registered sports officials are independent contractors and therefore, are NOT employees of PIAA, the school, or the assignor. Disputes arising from oral agreements will not be considered by PIAA.



PIAA SPORTSMANSHIP MESSAGE

“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 and PIAA adoptions. Good luck in today's contest.”



This message shall be read to the head coach and captains prior to each contest officiated by a registered PIAA official. This message shall be enforced by contest officials and its enforcement shall include a strict and swift enforcement when unsportsmanlike actions involve demeaning remarks or actions that may be related to the racial or ethnic background of any party.

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. For distribution purposes, this message is printed on the back of all PIAA registered sports officials' 2016-2017 identification cards.

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 Basketball 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.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Rule 10-1-3 states that a Team Technical Foul shall be charged if a team uses a megaphone or any electronic device, or electronic equipment for voice communication with players on the court or if electronic audio and/or electronic devices are used to review a decision of contest officials.

****With the advent of electronic devices the questioning of officials calls at courtside through the use of these devices cannot be tolerated.****



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BASKETBALL, COACH, OR TEAM PERSONNEL DISQUALIFICATION FORM

During the PIAA basketball Regular Season and Postseason, a disqualified basketball player, coach, and/or Team personnel shall not be permitted to participate **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 from which the player, coach, and/or Team personnel was previously disqualified.** 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), in accordance with ARTICLE XIII, Disqualification from next contest. Section 8 of the PIAA By-Laws and NFHS Basketball Rules 2-11-5, Note; 2-12-5, 4-6, 4-14, 4-18, 4-19-4, 4-19-5, 4-19-14, 4-32, 4-46, 5-8-3b, 9-1 thru 13,9-5, 9-11, 10-1 thru 6,10-3-8, 10-4-1g, 10 Pen 8, and 10-5-2. The ejecting official must complete and file this form, on-line, as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours following the completion of the Contest in which the disqualification took place by going to www.piaa.org to make entry.

Name of Disqualified Player, Coach and/or Team Personnel		School	
Date of Game	Location of Game/Tournament		Time of Game
Visiting Team	PIAA District	Visiting Team's Final Score	
Home Team	PIAA District	Home Team's Final Score	
Name of Referee Who Issued Disqualification			Level of Competition

REASON FOR DISQUALIFICATION

DATE OF REPORT OFFICIAL'S NAME (person issuing DQ) PIAA DISTRICT

NOTES

