

South Dakota High School Activities Association

2019-2020 Basketball

Newsletter No. 2

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Happy Holidays

The SDHSAA staff and I would like wish you Happy Holidays and best wishes for a joyous holiday season!

The basketball season is an extremely busy time for every one of you; however the SDHSAA urges you to find time to take the opportunity to spend some quality time with your family and friends, and enjoy the holiday break.

It takes hard work to become a good official. We appreciate your investment in time and your time spent away from family.

We would like to give you all a heartfelt thank you for the job you are doing as an official.

Best Wishes For A Happy 2020

PLAYERS PROPERLY EQUIPPED

After the weekend of basketball jamborees and the first week of the basketball season players and coaches are still struggling to get players properly equipped. Coaches are the ones responsible for making sure players are legally equipped. Coaches talk to your players about what is legal.

It is the officials' role to monitor the players and the uniform. This role begins in pre-game warm-ups, even when all of the uniform and accessories may not be visible. Officials need to enforce uniform rules. Officials use preventive officiating and take care of these problems before they show up on the court.

SHORTS/UNIFORMS

The waistband of the shorts may be rolled in or out, as long as the label/tag and/or drawstring of the shorts is not exposed and showing. This rule is in place for the safety of all players.

HEADBANDS

Headbands with ties and tails are illegal. Headbands with knots and tails pose a safety issue and are not permitted. They CANNOT be made legal by tucking in the tails.

The colors permitted for headbands and wristbands are white, black, beige, or the predominant jersey color. The color worn by all players must be the same color as any sleeves or tights worn.

Pre-wrap is not allowed as a headband and/or hair control device.

UNDERSHIRTS

If worn the undershirt shall be a single solid color similar to the torso of the jersey. If the undershirt has sleeves, they shall be the same length for the individual player.

Stitching on the undershirt is legal, as long as it is on a seam. The stitching on the undershirt can be a different color than the dominant color of the undershirt. An example might be, if the undershirt is white and has black stitching that runs along the seams, this undershirt would be considered LEGAL.

ARM AND LEG SLEEVES

Anything worn on the arm and/or leg is considered a sleeve, except a knee brace, and shall meet color restrictions.

The sleeve/tights and compression shorts shall be black, white, beige or the predominate color of the jersey and the same color sleeves/tights must be the same for all players choosing to wear them.

COACHES - CHECK THE BOOK

Coaches, please be sure to have your scorebook to the table PRIOR to the start of your contest. There really is not a reason why it can't be filled out and given to the scorekeeper PRIOR to the varsity contest. Taking it to the table by halftime of the preliminary contest would be the best. You could still come and mark your starters PRIOR to the 10-minute mark if that is a concern.

Coaches are reminded to check the official book prior to the 10-minute mark to ensure all players are listed, the proper numbers are included and the number of quarters left to play is correct. It is the responsibility of the coach to make sure this is taken care of so no technical fouls are necessary for an incorrect book. Coaches must pay close attention to the number of quarters played so we have no 7 quarter violations.

The SDHSAA provides a copy of the Roster Participation Form, which needs to be completed by the scorekeepers from both schools certifying the number of quarters for each contestant who participated in the preliminary game(s). Following completion of this form by the scorekeeper, the head varsity coach from both schools will sign the form attesting to the accuracy of the data completed thereon.

Officials: Before the "B" game visit with the scorebook personnel from both schools about the importance of recording each quarter a member of the "B" team has played. Ask if they have any questions or concerns. Remind them they need to be focused during the entire game.

When checking the scorebook before the varsity game for the names and numbers of each team member who may participate and the designation of the five starting players before the game also check the Roster Participation Form and verify with coaches that the data is correct.

Throw-In

A throw-in ends when the ball is legally touched by another player. The rule indicates that if a player is standing with one foot inbounds and one foot out-of bounds when he/she catches the ball, it is a legal throw-in. The rule also states that on a (AP) throw-in, if the defense illegally violates the (AP) throw-in, the opponents keep the ball for the violation and retain the (AP) arrow for the next alternating possession throw-in.

If the team making the throw-in violates the throw-in provisions and that throw-in is an alternating possession (AP) throw-in, that team loses the ball for the violation and also loses the arrow for the next (AP) throw-in. Following are some examples:

SITUATION: A1 is making an (AP) throw-in. He/she bounces the ball to A2 and B2 intentionally kicks the ball.

RULING: Team A will make a spot throw-in for the kick and retain the (AP) arrow for the next alternating possession throw-in.

SITUATION: A1 is making an (AP) throw-in on the end line. The pass is tapped by B1 and goes directly out-of-bounds on the sideline.

RULING: Team A will make a spot throw-in on the sideline. The (AP) arrow is changed to Team B. The touching by B1 is legal. The (AP) throw-in has ended.

SITUATION: Team A has the ball for an (AP) throw-in. The official whistles thrower A1 for a 5 second violation.

RULING: Team B's ball for the violation and Team B will get the arrow for the next (AP) throw-in.

TEAM CONTROL DURING THROW IN

There continues to be some confusion on team control during a throw-in. Team control during a throw in exists **ONLY** for the purpose of eliminating free throws when the offensive team commits a foul prior to player control existing on the court. The "over and back" backcourt rule and the three second rule do not apply until there is player control in-bounds. There must be player control on the court in order to have a backcourt violation occur.

Rule 4-12: Control, Player and Team are a foundational rule of the game. Without thorough knowledge of control, officials cannot make an accurate ruling pertaining to the other rules, such as: player-control fouls, team-control fouls, granting time-outs, three seconds, 10-second backcourt count and others.

Article 1 of the rule states, "a player is in control of the ball when he or she is holding or dribbling a live ball."

Since a 2011-12 rule change, team control exists during a throw-in when the thrower in has the ball at her/his disposal. The change was made **ONLY** to eliminate the penalty of administering free throw(s) when a teammate of the thrower in commits a common foul during the throw in. The change made the penalty consistent with the penalty for other team control fouls. The penalty now is the awarding of a throw-in to the opposing team at the spot out-of-bounds nearest to where the foul occurred.

NOTE: Team control during a throw-in is not intended to be equated to player control status inbounds which creates team control status inbounds. During the throw-in 10-seconds, 3-seconds, frontcourt status, backcourt status, closely guarded, etc. are not factors as there has yet to be player control/team control status obtained inbounds.

SITUATION: During a throw-in by A1 from the end line by Team A's basket the throw-in is touched by A2 before it goes across the division line where it is recovered by A3.

RULING: There is **NO** backcourt violation since team/player control had not yet been established in Team A's frontcourt before the ball went into Team A's backcourt. The throw-in ends when A2 legally touches the ball, but the backcourt count does not start until A3 gains control in his/her backcourt.

Team Control During a Throw-In Foul By Defense

SITUATION: A1 has the ball for a throw -in. The throw-in pass deflects off A2's hands. A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose ball and **B2 fouls A2**. Team A is in the bonus.

Ruling: When the defense commits a foul you would shoot the free throws. With the new ruling, nothing has changed for a foul by the defense. As Team B does not have Team control.

Front Court and Back Court

A ball in contact with a player or the playing court is in the backcourt when either the ball or the player (or any part of more than one player touching the ball at the same time) is touching the backcourt. The ball is considered in the frontcourt when neither the ball nor any player in contact with the ball is touching the backcourt. The entire division line is considered to be in the backcourt.

Play 1: A1, in Team A's backcourt, passes to A2, who catches the ball with both feet on the court, one in the frontcourt and one in the backcourt. A2 while holding the ball then (a) picks up the foot in the backcourt (making the frontcourt foot the pivot foot) and puts it back down in the backcourt, or (b) picks up the foot in the frontcourt and puts it back down in A2's frontcourt or backcourt.

Ruling 1: In (a), A2 has committed a backcourt violation. When A2 picked up the foot in the backcourt while in contact with the ball, neither A2 nor the ball were in contact with the backcourt. By definition, A2 was momentarily in the frontcourt and violated when the non-pivot foot re-touched the backcourt. In (b), no violation has occurred as the pivot foot maintains the backcourt status of A2 and the ball regardless of where A2 places the non-pivot foot.

When dribbling from backcourt to frontcourt, frontcourt status has been achieved when both feet of the dribbler and the ball have touched the court entirely in the frontcourt.

Play 2: A3 dribbles toward the frontcourt where a trap awaits in the corner created by the sideline and the division line. After placing one foot entirely in the frontcourt, dribbling once in the frontcourt and lifting the other foot entirely off the floor in the backcourt, A3 sees the trap, and replaces the foot on the floor in the backcourt, reverses the dribble and returns entirely to the backcourt.

Ruling 2: No violation has occurred because A3 is dribbling the ball and the backcourt foot never touched the frontcourt.

In Play 1, the player was holding the ball (not dribbling), so lifting the non-pivot foot in the backcourt and returning it to the floor achieved backcourt status, resulting in a violation. The fact that A3 was dribbling while a foot was in the backcourt makes Play 2 legal.

Play 3: A4, in Team A's backcourt, passes to A2 who jumps from Team A's frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands in the backcourt.

Ruling 3: Backcourt violation on Team A. A2 gains player and team control in the air after having left the floor from Team A's frontcourt, therefore having frontcourt status

Officials Quiz

Question 1: B11 is in a marked lane space after free thrower A1 releases a final free-throw attempt. B11 enters the free-throw semicircle before the ball strikes the ring, contacting A1, whose free-throw attempt is unsuccessful. The officials rule a foul on B11 and award A1 bonus free throws as B11's foul is the eighth team foul.

Question 2: Team A is down two points with four seconds remaining in the game. A1 is shooting the second of two free throws and is going to intentionally miss in an attempt to get an offensive rebound and score a field goal to tie the game. A1 throws the ball toward the backboard and basket, and the ball first hits the backboard, then strikes the ring, and bounces off the ring for an unsuccessful try. After releasing the ball on the free-throw try, A1 ran across the free-throw line after the ball struck the backboard, but before the ball touched the ring. Did A1 violate?

This question was part of Newsletter No. 1. The word rim was used instead of the proper terminology of ring (NOT Rim).

Question 3: Team A has the ball in the frontcourt. A1's pass is deflected by B1, contacts the floor in the front court and rolls into the backcourt, where it is first touched by A2. Is this a backcourt violation by A2?

Question 4: Player A1 jumps from inbounds to retrieve an errant pass near a boundary line. A1 catches the ball while in the air and tosses it back to the court. A1 lands out of bounds and (a) is the first to touch the ball after returning inbounds; (b) returns inbounds and immediately dribbles the ball; or (c) picks the ball up after returning to the court and then begins a dribble. Has a dribble violation occurred in all three situations?

Question 5: Player A2 catches the ball, ending the jump ball to start the game, in the frontcourt near the division line. Immediately after establishing player control, A2 begins a dribble and after doing so, (a) steps on the division line with one foot, or (b) passes the ball into the backcourt where it is caught by A3, or (c) passes the ball to A4, who jumps from the backcourt, catches the pass in the air and lands in the frontcourt. Are these situations backcourt violations?

Question 6: A1 is dribbling the ball near the division line, when A4 and B5, who are in the lane in Team A's frontcourt, are called for a double foul. Both teams are in the bonus. How is play resumed?

Question 7: The ball is in flight during a try for field goal by A1 when time for the fourth quarter or for any extra period expires. The try is successful to make the score: (a) A-60, B-60 or (b) A-61, B-60. Clearly after the ball becomes dead, A2 contacts B1. Do you play an extra period?

This question was part of Newsletter No. 1. The question part in italics was NOT included in Newsletter No. 1 question.

Question 8: Player A1 receives the ball on a pass while airborne, and lands on his or her right foot followed by the left foot. A1 is off balance, however, and stumbles and falls to one knee. A1's right foot (a) moves from one position on the floor to another, or (b) does not move from its position on the floor when A1 was falling to one knee. Has a traveling violation occurred?

Question 9: Player A1 is dribbling the ball when B2 knocks it away from him or her. A1 is the first to the ball and recovers the ball while on his or her right knee. A1 stands up without starting a dribble, and A1's right foot never leaves its position on the floor. Has a traveling violation occurred?

Question 10: A1 makes a pass to A4. A4 muffs the ball and it bounces to the floor. In (a) A4 grabs the muff pass and starts a dribble. In (b) A4 just continues to dribble when the ball bounces up. Are these situations legal dribbles?

Officials or Coaches

If you have a question about a rule interpretation, a play situation or a mechanic question that officials/coaches statewide should know about or the SDHSAA should know about to help make the game of basketball better for everyone involved in the game of basketball—please send your concerns to be included in the weekly bulletins.

Send your concerns to Buck Timmins at

- buck.timmins@k12.sd.us
- Cell Phone: 605-933-1493
- Home Phone: 605-996-1486

Answer 1: The officials were correct to rule a foul on B11—illegal contact occurred. However, they were incorrect to only award bonus free throws. B11 committed a delayed free-throw violation and A1 should have been given a substitute free throw with the lane cleared prior to the administration of the bonus free throws. After the delayed free-throw the players will take spots in marked lane spaces. Play resumes with the result of A1's bonus free throws.

Answer 2: The free-thrower shall not have either foot beyond the vertical plane of the edge of the free-throw line which is farther from the basket until the ball touches the ring. A1 has violated, and Team B shall receive a throw-in on the end line.

Answer 3: Legal Play. The ball was last touched in the frontcourt by Team B, meaning Team A can be the first to touch it now that it is in the backcourt.

Answer 4: Legal in (a) and (b). Illegal in (c) as the controlled toss of the ball to the court by A1 constitutes the start of a dribble, dribbling a second time after picking up the ball is an illegal dribble violation.

Answer 5: Backcourt violation in all three examples. As soon as A2 possesses the ball, player and team control are established in the frontcourt. In (a), once A2 steps on the division line, it is a backcourt violation, as the division line is in the backcourt. In (b) and (c), it is a backcourt violation because the player catching the pass is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt when the ball came from the frontcourt while that player's team was in team control.

Answer 6: No free throws are shot, and play is resumed with a throw-in to Team A near the division line where A1 and the ball were located.

Answer 7: A technical foul is charged if contact during a dead ball is intentional or flagrant. If flagrant, it results in disqualification of the player in addition to free throws. In (a), an extra period is played and the extra period is started by administering the penalty for the technical foul. In (b), the free throws are treated the same as if they were part of the preceding quarter or extra period. If only one free throw is successful, an extra period is played and the overtime period is started with a jump ball. If neither or if both free throws are successful, the game is ended.

Answer 8: A player holding the ball may not touch the floor with a knee or any other part of the body other than a hand or foot. Therefore, when A1 fell to a knee in both (a) and (b), a traveling violation shall be called.

Answer 9: A player holding the ball while on the floor or while on a knee may not stand up prior to starting a dribble. Therefore, when A1 was on a knee and stood up, a traveling violation shall be called.

Answer 10: Both (a) and (b) are legal. There must be player control to start a dribble—the muff by A4 is not considered player control.

**Be The Very Best High School Basketball Official You Want To Be
You Are Somebody—You Are A High School Basketball Official**
