

1 **NFHS Basketball**

2012-13
 Rules Change
 Major Editorial Changes
 Points of Emphasis

2 **NFHS Basketball**

2012-13
 Rules Change

3 **Official Scorer**

Rule 2-11-12 (New)

- The official scorer is required to wear a black-and-white vertically striped garment.
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- Rationale: The players, coaches and officials need to be able to quickly and easily identify the official scorer. Requiring the scorer to wear a striped garment will assist in this regard. In addition, wearing a striped garment will make the scorer look more professional.

4 **Scorer Table
2-11-12 New**

The official scorer is now required to wear a black-and-white vertically striped garment.

5 **NFHS Basketball**

2012-13
 Major Editorial Changes

6 **Officials' Jurisdiction**

Rule 2-2-4 Note

- The state associations may intercede in the event of unusual incidents that occur before, during or after a contest.
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- This note which was added to the rules book in 2011-12 was revised to clarify that state associations have authority to intervene not only after the conclusion of a contest, but before and during the contest as well.

7 **Team Control**

Rule 4-19-7

- A team-control foul is a common foul committed by a team that has team control (including a member of the throw-in team from the start of the throw-in until player control is obtained inbounds).
- On a team-control foul, the rule now clearly states that team-control includes a member of the throw-in team from the start of the throw-in until player control is obtained inbounds.

8 **A TEAM-CONTROL FOUL
(4-19-7)**

- The committee adopted a team-control rule change for last season which introduced some complications for a number of other rules.

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 - These complications were handled through interpretations last year.

A TEAM-CONTROL FOUL (4-19-7)

- The addition of this parenthetical statement allows all rules affected by the team-control definition change last season to revert to their previous verbiage and brings the rule in line with the interpretations that were released last year.

10 **Team Control 4-19-7**

The following language was added to Rule 4-19-7:

"...including a member of the throw-in team from the start of the throw-in until player control is obtained inbounds."

11 **NFHS Basketball**

2012-13

Points of Emphasis

12 **Closely Guarded Situations**

- Well officiated closely-guarded situations provide for better balance between offense and defense. When the closely-guarded rules are not followed properly, there is a significant advantage for the offense.

13 **Closely Guarded Situations**

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- The following areas should be emphasized:
Rule basics. A closely-guarded situation occurs when a player in control of the ball in his or her team's frontcourt is guarded by an opponent who is within 6 feet of the player who is holding or dribbling the ball; the defensive player must obtain a legal guarding position.

14 **Closely Guarded Situations**

A closely guarded situation occurs when a player in control of the ball in his or her team's frontcourt is guarded by an opponent who is within six feet of the player who is holding or dribbling the ball

15 **Closely Guarded Situations**

The closely guarded count should continue even if there is a defensive switch, provided the six-foot distance is maintained by one or more defenders.

16 **Contact Above the Shoulders**

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- Contact above the shoulders. With a continued emphasis on reducing concussions and decreasing excessive contact situations, the committee determined that more guidance is needed for penalizing contact above the shoulders.

17 **Contact Above the Shoulders**

- a. A player shall not swing his/her arm(s) or elbow(s) even without contacting an opponent.
- b. Examples of illegal contact above the shoulders and resulting penalties:
 1. Contact with a stationary elbow may be incidental or a common foul.
 2. An elbow in movement but not excessive should be an intentional foul.

3. A moving elbow that is excessive can be either an intentional foul or flagrant personal foul.

18 **Contact Above the Shoulders**

Contact with a stationary elbow may be incidental or a common foul.

19 **Contact Above the Shoulders**

A) An elbow in movement but not excessive should be an intentional foul. B) A moving elbow that is excessive can be either an intentional foul or flagrant personal foul.

20 **Intentional Fouls**

▪ The committee is concerned about the lack of enforcement for intentional fouls during any part of the game but especially at the end of a game. Anytime during the game, acts that neutralize an opponent's obvious advantageous position and must be deemed intentional include:

1. Excessive contact on any player attempting a try
2. Grabbing or shoving a player from behind when an easy basket may be scored
3. Grabbing and holding a player from behind or away from the ball

21 **Intentional Fouls**

Excessive contact on any player attempting a try should be an intentional foul.

22 **Intentional Fouls**

The following should be considered an intentional foul:

A) Grabbing or shoving a player from behind when an easy basket may be scored. B) Grabbing and holding a player from behind or away from the ball.

23 **Guidelines to Enforce Illegal Contact**

▪ Escalating fight situations can often be traced back to illegal contact not being properly enforced and penalized. Examples of illegal contact are:

- Hand checking: Any tactic using hands or arms that allows a player on offense or defense to control the movement of an opposing player.
- Post play: Any tactic using hands, arms or body to control the movement of an opposing player.

24 **Illegal Contact: Hand-checking**

The following should be considered hand-checking:

- A) Both hands on an opposing player.
- B) Jabbing a hand or forearm on an opponent.

25 **Illegal Contact: Post Play**

The following should be considered a foul for illegal contact:

- A) Hooking by the offensive player.
- B) Pushing, holding or slapping an opponent.

26 **Illegal Contact: Post Play**

Dislodging an opponent by backing them down should be a common foul.

27 **Illegal Contact:**

Rebounding

The following are examples of illegal rebounding activity:

- A) Displacing, charging or pushing an opponent.
- B) Extending the arms or elbows to impede the movement of an opponent.

28  **Illegal Contact:****Rebounding**

Contact between players in free throw lane spaces prior to the ball contacting the ring should be a common foul.

29  **NFHS Officials Association Central Hub**

www.nfhs.arbitersports.com

Contains

- Sport information
- Rules information
- Rules library
- Searchable rules book and case book
- Video content on officiating sport, competition situations and interpretations

30 31 32  **NFHS Interscholastic****Officiating Course**

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33  **NFHS OFFICIALS COURSE**

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- Introductory Skills
- Science behind good officiating
- Art of officiating
- Combining officiating skills into satisfying avocation

34  **QUESTIONS?**