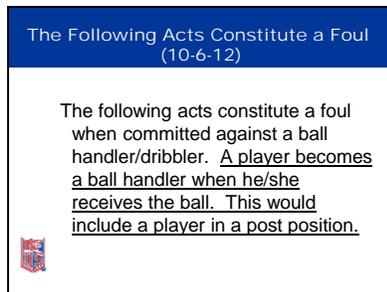


Slide 1



In General, the Rules Committee believe that the playing rules of Basketball are in good condition. The proposals presented and approved are considered to be enhancements to the existing rules.

Slide 2



For several years, the NFHS made illegal contact a point of emphasis. The Basketball Rules Committee thought it was time to create rules criteria for foul enforcement on the ball handler/dribbler and include it in the rules book in 2014-15. This year's rule change emphasizes that that ball handling/dribbler changes are in effect for the post player as well, regardless of whether he/she is facing the basket or has his/her back to the basket.

The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a ball handler/dribbler. A player becomes a ball handler when he/she receives the ball. This would include a player in a post position.

Slide 3

The Following Acts Constitute a Foul (10-6-12)

- The current rule covers the ball handler/dribbler situations but ignores the action that goes on in the post area with the hands, arm bars, etc. The additional language will clarify that these illegal acts should be ruled for every position on the floor.



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Slide 4

The Following Acts Constitute a Foul (10-6-12)

- Placing two hands on the player.
- Placing an extended arm bar on the player.
- Placing and keeping a hand on the player.
- Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.



Placing two hands on the player.  
Placing an extended arm bar on the player.  
Placing and keeping a hand on the player.  
Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.

Slide 5

**THIS CHANGES**

**CONTACT RULE 10-6-12**



A player becomes a ball handler/dribbler when he/she receives the ball. This would include a player in a post position.

**REFFREE**

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A player becomes a ball handler/dribbler when he/she receives the ball. This would include a player in a post position.

Slide 6

**RULE CHANGE**

### CONTACT RULE 10-6-12



The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a ball handler/dribbler, post player: two hands on, extended arm bar on, keeping a hand on and contacting more than once.

**REFEREE**

The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a ball handler/dribbler, post player: two hands on, extended arm bar on, keeping a hand on and contacting more than once.

Slide 7

### New Signal

- Created a signal to be used after a basket is made and there is a stoppage in play. The signal is used by the trail official to indicate the team inbounding the ball may move along the end line.
- The signal will be executed by extending the arm laterally, bending the elbow at a 90-degree angle, moving the hand and forearm from the elbow in a waving motion horizontally along the end line. The new signal has been added to the signal chart.



Establish a signal to be used after a basket is made and there is a stoppage in play. The signal is used by the trail official to indicate the team inbounding the ball may move along the end line.

The signal will be executed by extending the arm laterally, bending the elbow at a 90-degree angle, moving the hand and forearm from the elbow in a waving motion horizontally along the end line. The new signal has been added to the signal chart.

Slide 8

**New Signal**

- Currently there is no signal to indicate when a player may move along the end line after a made basket and there is a stoppage in play. (ie: timeout, injury).



Currently there is no signal to indicate when a player may move along the end line after a made basket and there is a stoppage in play. (ie: timeout, injury). The officials used this same signal.

Slide 9

**SIGNAL CHANGE**

**NEW SIGNAL**



The new signal is to be used by the administering official to communicate that the team inbounding the ball has the ability, if they choose, to move along the end line.

**NFHS**

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The new signal is to be used by the administering official to communicate that the team inbounding the ball has the ability, if they choose, to move along the end line.

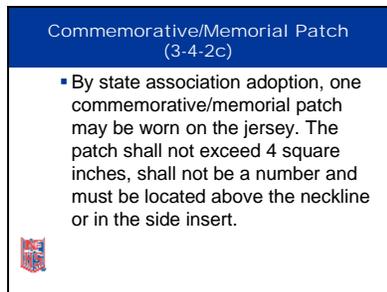
There are times in a basketball game when an official might use a signal to indicate that player can move along the end line. NFHS had not adopted a signal for situations in which immediately after a basket there was a time-out taken, an injury delay or other reasons that stopped the clock. Officials would use an informal signal to indicate the player inbounding the ball in that he/she could move along the end line. Now it is expected that the officials will use the signal adopted by NFHS.

Slide 10



The Rules Committee discovered throughout the year several rules that needed to be clarified. Wording has been changed to clarify the rule without changing the meaning of that rule.

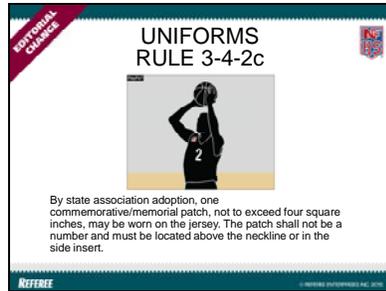
Slide 11



By state association adoption, one commemorative/memorial patch may be worn on the jersey. The patch shall not exceed 4 square inches, shall not be a number and must be located above the neckline or in the side insert.

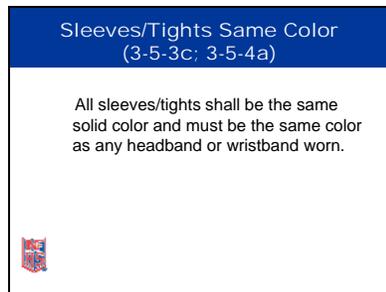
The rules book has always allowed a team to wear a commemorative/memorial patch on the jersey. The rule did not express what entity would give permission the wearing of the patch. The adjusted rule clearly indicates that the schools should go to their state office for such permission.

Slide 12



By state association adoption, one commemorative/memorial patch, not to exceed four square inches, may be worn on the jersey. The patch shall not be a number and must be located above the neckline or in the side insert.

Slide 13



All sleeves/tights shall be the same solid color and must be the same color as any headband or wristband worn.

Last year's rule indicated that the headbands and wristbands had to be the same color and that the sleeves all needed to be the same color if worn for each player. The adjust in the rule allows that, if worn, all headbands, wristbands and sleeves/tights must all be of the same color for all players.

Slide 14



Headbands and wristbands shall be black, white, beige or the predominant color of the jersey and the same color for each item and all participants. They must be the same color as any sleeve/tights worn. See 3-6 for logo requirements.

Slide 15



Team members wearing any combination of headbands, wristbands and sleeves/tights must all wear the same single color.

In PlayPic A, the items worn are legal. They all are of the same color. In PlayPic B, 55 does not match 22 or 32. Only one color may be worn. Team members should not be allowed to enter the game until items are removed or changed to the appropriate color.

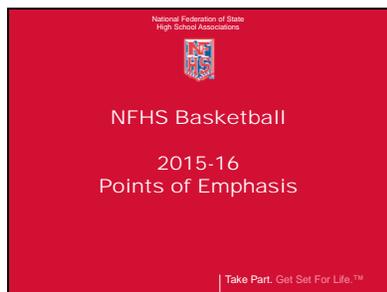
Slide 16



The sleeves/tights, headbands and wristbands shall be black, white, beige or the predominant color of the jersey.

Requiring the same color for each sleeve/tights, headband and wristband worn should make it easier for the officials and coaches to address the issue.

Slide 17



Points of Emphasis are chosen to give extra attention to issues where it is most needed.

Slide 18

**POST PLAY**

- New information has been added to the Rule Book that addresses cleaning up post play.
- It is legal for offensive and defensive players to touch when both are maintaining a legally established position.



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It is legal for offensive and defensive players to touch when both are maintaining a legally established position.

Slide 19

**POST PLAY**

Illegal contact on a post player is any tactic using hands or arms or just generally demonstrates rough physical movements that allows a player on offense or defense to control the movement of an opposing player.



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Slide 20

**POST PLAY**

It is a foul and should be ruled as such when:

- An opponent is displaced from a legally established or obtained position;
- An arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent;
- A locked and/or extended elbow displaces an opponent;



It is a foul and should be ruled as such when:

An opponent is displaced from a legally established or obtained position;  
An arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent;  
A locked and/or extended elbow displaces an opponent;

Slide 21

**POST PLAY**

- A leg or knee is used in the rear of an opponent to hold or displace;
- Holding, hooking, slapping, pinning or pushing the leg or body of an opponent;
- An offensive post player "backs-down" and displaces the defender once that defender has established a legal guarding position.



A leg or knee is used in the rear of an opponent to hold or displace;

Holding, hooking, slapping, pinning or pushing the leg or body of an opponent;

An offensive post player "backs-down" and displaces the defender once that defender has established a legal guarding position.

Slide 22

**POST PLAY**



Illegal contact on post players include extended arm bars, elbows, use of leg or knee and backing down into or through an established position to displace an opponent from a legally obtained position should be ruled a foul.

REFeree

Illegal contact on post players include extended arm bars, elbows, use of leg or knee and backing down into or through an established position to displace an opponent from a legally obtained position should be ruled a foul.

The player in white has an arm bar close to his chest while using his elbow and knee to displace his opponent. This action should be ruled a foul.

Slide 23

**REBOUNDING**

- One of the leading causes of injury in high school basketball continues to be the result of illegal contact that takes place during rebounding. Any activity to illegally gain rebounding position on an opponent must be properly enforced and penalized.



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Slide 24

**REBOUNDING**

Some examples of illegal rebounding activity are:

- Displacing, charging or pushing an opponent;
- Extending the arms or elbows to impede the movement of an opponent;
- Using the hips or knees to hinder or impede an opponent;



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Displacing, charging or pushing an opponent;  
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Slide 25

**REBOUNDING**

- Violation of the principle of verticality;
- Contact between players in free-throw lane spaces prior to the ball being released by the free thrower.



Violation of the principle of verticality;  
Contact between players in free-throw lane spaces prior to the ball being released by the free thrower.

Slide 26

**REBOUNDING**

- Rebounders include each player involved in the act, whether an offensive or defensive player.
- It is a coach's responsibility to teach players the proper rule-based techniques of legal rebounding.



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Slide 27

**POINT OF EMPHASIS**

## REBOUNDING



Illegal tactics relating to rebounding is a concern and continues to be among the leading causes of injury. Rough play may lead to injuries and bruised egos.

REFEREE

Illegal tactics relating to rebounding is a concern and continues to be among the leading causes of injury. Rough play may lead to injuries and bruised egos.

Slide 28

## FREE-THROW SHOOTER

- Rule 9-1-3g was revised in 2014-15 to allow a player occupying a marked lane space to enter the lane on the release of the ball by the free thrower. As a result of this change, protection of the free thrower needs to be emphasized. On release of the ball by the free thrower, the defender boxing out shall not touch or cross the free-throw line extended into the semicircle until the ball contacts the ring or backboard.

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Slide 29

## FREE-THROW SHOOTER

- A player, other than the free thrower, who does not occupy a marked lane space, may not have either foot beyond the vertical plane of the free-throw line extended and the three-point line which is farther from the basket until the ball touches the ring or backboard or until the free throw ends.
- Only the free thrower is allowed in the semicircle until the ball is released and touches the ring or the backboard.

A player, other than the free thrower, who does not occupy a marked lane space, may not have either foot beyond the vertical plane of the free-throw line extended and the three-point line which is farther from the basket until the ball touches the ring or backboard or until the free throw ends.

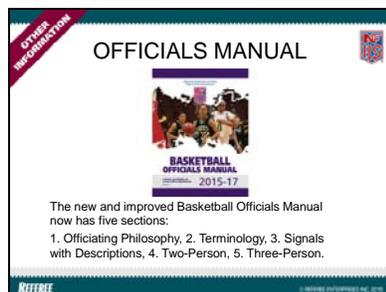
Only the free thrower is allowed in the semi-circle until the ball is released and touches the ring or the backboard.

Slide 30



The free-throw shooter is the only player allowed in the semicircle prior to the ball contacting the ring or backboard. Players outside marked lane spaces, including the free-throw shooter, cannot enter the lane spaces until the ball contacts the ring or backboard.

Slide 31



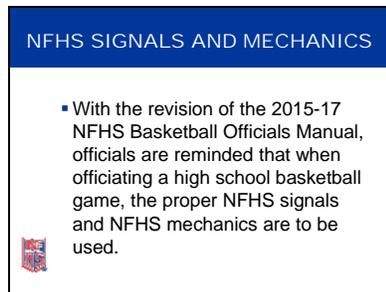
A sub-committee of the Basketball Rules Committee worked to update the NFHS Officials Manual. This group worked five months or more to review and make decisions about format, language and descriptions for signals. The sub-committee was made-up of Fran Martin, Kansas, Chairperson; Deb Hauser, Wisconsin; Joel Oswald, Iowa; Teena Brown-Toyas, Oregon; Walter Garrett; Alabama.

The new and improved Basketball Officials Manual now has five sections:

- Officiating Philosophy, 2. Terminology, 3. Signals with Descriptions, 4. Two-Person, 5. Three-Person.

The new arrangement of the Officials Manual is meant to be the first learning tool that officials go to study and understand positioning on the floor and the execution of the signals.

Slide 32



With the revision of the 2015-17 NFHS Basketball Officials Manual, officials are reminded that when officiating a high school basketball game, the proper NFHS signals and NFHS mechanics are to be used.

Slide 33



Officials are encouraged to effectively communicate with one another as well as with players and coaches throughout the game by using mechanics and signals specific to NFHS. An explanation of the use of each signal and its execution can be found in the newly revised NFHS Officials Manual.

Signals are not interchangeable. Officials should practice executing the signals during private time and during the game know immediately what signal should be used.

The two signals above are not interchangeable though some officials use them in such a manner to suggest they think they are. The signal in PlayPic A indicated a “player control foul” while signal in PLayerPic B indicates a “team control foul”. There is a distinct difference between the two and officials need to work to use the correct signal.

Slide 34



The NFHS prescribed signals are in place to communicate to the table officials and to officials on the floor.

Slide 35



QUESTIONS

**CORRECTABLE ERRORS**

Officials may correct an error if a rule is inadvertently set aside and results in:

- Failure to award a merited free throw.
- Awarding an unmerited free throw.
- Permitting a wrong player to attempt a free throw.
- Attempting a free throw at the wrong basket.
- Erroneously counting or cancelling a score.

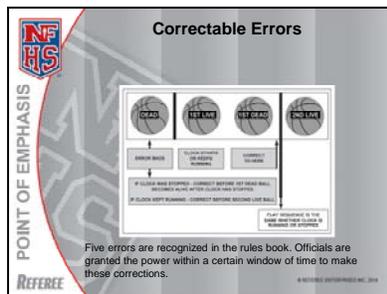


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Awarding an unmerited free throw.  
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Attempting a free throw at the wrong basket.

# Erroneously counting or cancelling a score.

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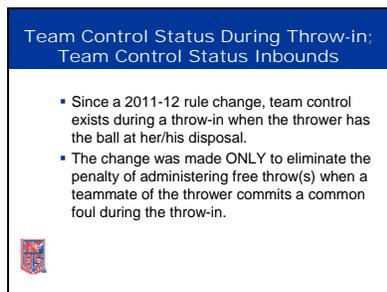


The process for recognizing and making a correctable error:

If the error is made during a dead ball, it must be recognized by an official no later than the first dead ball after the clock has properly started.

If the error is made while the clock is running and the ball dead, it must be recognized by an official before the second live ball.

Slide 38



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.

Slide 39

**Team Control Status Inbounds**

- 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.



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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.

Slide 40

**Team Control Status During Throw-in;  
Team Control Status Inbounds**

**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.



**NOTE:**

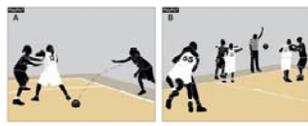
Team control during a throw-in is not intended to be equated to player control status inbounds which creates team control status inbounds.

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.

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**OTHER INFORMATION**

**TEAM CONTROL  
RULE 4-12-2d**



A team control foul is committed in A and B. The ball will be given to the opponent for a throw-in near the spot of the foul.

**REVEREE**

A team control foul is committed in A and B. The ball will be given to the opponent for a throw-in near the spot of the foul, regardless of whether it is committed by the offense or the defense.

Slide 42



A foul is ruled on the offensive player and the opponent puts the ball in play with a throw-in near the spot of the foul.

Slide 43



A headband is any item that goes around the entire head. If worn, only one is permitted, it must be worn on the forehead/crown, it must be nonabrasive and unadorned, and it must be a maximum of two inches. In PlayPic A legal and in PlayPic B illegal.

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QUESTIONS

Slide 45

**2015-16 NFHS Basketball Rules and Case Books as E-Books**

- Electronic Versions of the NFHS Basketball Rules and Case Books are now available for purchase as e-books.
- Apple users can visit iTunes for available books.
- Apple, Android and Kindle users can buy e-books from Amazon.com and view them through the Kindle app.
- Price: \$5.99 each
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Apple users can visit iTunes for available books.

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The screenshot shows the homepage of www.nfhslearn.com. The header is blue with the website name in white. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Courses, and Contact. The main content area features a large grid of course cards, each with a title and a small image. A central graphic of a basketball player is visible in the background of the course grid.

NFHSLearn.com is the home to 34 online courses, including many available at no cost! Courses are interactive, engaging and can be completed on your own time. The Interscholastic Officiating course can now be found at [www.nfhslearn.com](http://www.nfhslearn.com) .

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**LEARNING CENTER**  
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Heat Illness Prevention  
Concussion in Sports  
Creating a Safe and Respectful Environment  
Coaching Pole Vault  
NCAA Eligibility  
Engaging Effectively with Parents  
**Positive Sport Parenting**  
Sports Nutrition  
Coaching Unified Sports  
Sportsmanship  
Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Positive Sport Parenting  
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Take one! Why not? They're free!  
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**Interscholastic Officiating**  
[www.nfhslearn.com](http://www.nfhslearn.com)

**Course Objectives**

- Officiating Basics
- The Science of Officiating a Contest
- The Art of Officiating a Contest
- Putting it All Together

Available August 1, 2015, at  
[www.nfhslearn.com](http://www.nfhslearn.com)

**Units**

- Rules Knowledge
- The High School Environment
- The Foundation of Officiating
- Managing Difficult Situations
- Game Speed Decisions
- Professional Development

The Interscholastic Officiating Course contains the following information:

- Introduction to skills and concepts used as an official
- Ideal for new officials or those in first few years of officiating
- 30-45 minutes to complete
- Topics include: basics of becoming and staying an official, science of officiating, art of officiating, how to combine these skills for successful officiating
- Course is FREE to any NFHS Officials Association member
- Non-members course is \$20
- Contact NFHS Officials Department for details (317.972.6900)

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**NEW OFFICIATING COURSE**

- In Developmental Stage
  - Sport-specific - Basketball
- Other Sport-Specific Courses to Follow



In Developmental Stage  
Sport-specific - Basketball

Other Sport-Specific Courses to Follow

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**NFHS Officials Association Central Hub**  
[www.nfhs.arbitersports.com](http://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

The Arbiter site contains:

- Sport information
- Rules information
- Rules library
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- Video content on officiating sport, competition situations and interpretations

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**NFHS Officials Association Central Hub**  
[www.nfhs.arbitersports.com](http://www.nfhs.arbitersports.com)

Page and Navigation - Find and Submitting



The basketball site, as well the site of each sport, has a video page as shown in this slide. Each sport has a page for its publications and a general home page for the sport that contains information pertinent to the sport.

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