

TEST YOURSELF

Q: After ball goes out of bounds. (dead ball). B1 pushes A1. My understanding since it is a dead ball, it must be either a no call or a technical foul on B1. Is that correct? It can't be a personal, intentional or flagrant foul, can it?

A: If a foul is called on B1 for his/her action, during a dead ball situation, the call is a technical foul. However, if you deem that the action is severe, it can be flagrant which would also result in the ejection of the player. As to the "no call", that would be a judgment made by the official as to whether a foul has been committed or not.

Q: B1 gets a defensive rebound. Players on team A surround and press him. They are in appropriate defensive position. B1 brings ball into his chest, elbows extend out. He then twists from the waist and contacts A1 with an elbow to the chest. What's the call?

A: If you determine the contact by B1 to be a foul, it would be a player control foul by B1.

Q: A1 guarded by B1. A1 goes up for a shot, on the way up B1 knocks the ball out of A1 hand. while still in the air A1 regains control and returns to the floor. is this traveling or not?

A: Once A1 loses control of the ball from the action of B1, he is no longer an airborne shooter. An airborne player can gain control of the ball and return to the floor and this is not traveling.

Q: Team A is in possession of the ball. The coach for team B asks for a timeout and is erroneously awarded a timeout. How is this mistake corrected/what should be done?

A: Once the official stops play for a time-out, whether it is warranted or not, the time-out is granted. Read 5.8.3 Situation on page 42 of the case book.

Q: After a made goal by A1, A1 bats the ball. Whistle is blown and Team A is given a team warning for delay of game. A few minutes later A1 bats the ball after a goal again. A team technical is called on team A. Is this also a technical foul on A1?

A: One technical foul is charged to the team and **NOT** to A1. Team B is awarded two shots and the ball for a throw in at the division line (opposite the table).

Q: Is there a boundary plain at half court? Rule 9.9 mentions player touching the ball in backcourt, does not mention anything about player physically touching the court in the backcourt. Can you clarify?

A: There is no boundary plain at the division line. A player must touch the floor in the backcourt in order for a backcourt violation to occur.

Q: A1 shoots the ball, while the ball is in flight towards the goal B1 pushes A2 under the basket. The ball goes in the basket. Does team A get both the score and the ball out of bounds?

A: The basket counts and then the penalty for the foul on A2 is administered. The ball is awarded to team A out of bounds for a throw-in, unless team A is in the bonus, in which case A2 is to shoot the bonus shot/shots.

Q: During a try the ball hits the rim and bounces over the rectangular backboard without contacting anything. As it comes down a player catches the ball. Is it a violation just because it goes over the backboard?

A: Once the ball goes over the backboard it should immediately be blown dead and the ball awarded to the defending team for a throw-in on the baseline.

Q: What is the ruling on flash photos during a game. I refused a photographer permission to take action photos during game. I told him it was for the safety of the player being temporary blinded by the flash and also the it would distraction to a player

A: There is no UIL rule or prohibition concerning flash photography during a basketball game. If a coach requests that flash photography not be permitted because of a safety or distraction issue, then the photographer may be requested not to use flash photography. Absent such a request, officials are advised to leave the photographer alone.

Q: When does the clock start for a missed free throw and a throw in? Rule 5.9.3 & 5.9.4 are worded the same but article 4 has an extra coma. I hadn't noticed this before and I feel that I may not be starting the clock properly.

A: Both definitions are correct. The comma should not be there in Art. 4.

Q: A1 is disqualified, the coach notified, and the scorers table has begun the 20 second clock. The Head Coach of team A requests a full time-out with 2 seconds remaining on the 20 second clock. Does the coach have until the first warning horn to replace A1?

A: The disqualified player must be replaced before the coach can be granted a time-out. Once a replacement has reported to the scorer, you can then grant the time-out.

Q: A question came up on the skinny headbands girls wear. They are more decorative than for holding hair back or down.

A: The skinny head bands are for legal for hair control. However, they are to be one color and completely unadorned.

Q: Based on the pure definition in the rule book and case book examples for ".....headwear.....and.....head decorations.....", I'm assuming that the thin, colorful, elastic hair bands that LADIES wear including the big bands from the base of their heads that travel vertically up and over the top of their heads to hold the hair as well as ponytail holders ARE INCLUDED in the definition of "headwear". Some coaches, players, AND referees are claiming these items are not included in the rule.

A: Rule 3, Section 5, Article 3 (a. thru e.) defines the legal headbands, sweatbands and head decorations. Items "a." & "b." address headbands as to color and size. Item "d." specifies the use of rubber/cloth bands for hair control. And finally item "e." states that ANY other head decorations, except those specified in the above items, are prohibited. As written the slender elastic bands are legal but must meet the color criteria and must be unadorned with any decoration. The headband worn as you described for hair control is also legal as long as it meets the same criteria of a single color and not wider than two inches.

Q: On a jump ball at what time does the ball become live, on the touch by a non-jumper or team possession.

A: The ball becomes live when touched by one of the two jumpers. The clock is started as soon as the tap occurs.

Q: Unauthorized leaving of the court violation is called when the player has both feet out of bounds or one foot out of bounds?

A: Unauthorized leaving the court is an intentional act by the player. Until both feet are out of bounds, the player has not left the court.

Q: After the warning for one of 4 delays, who is the technical given to after the delay warning on each of the situations?

A: It is a team technical charged to the team and will count towards the team total for bonus free throws.

Q: Ball is being in-bounded from the sideline near mid-court. The in-bounding player passes the ball into the front court and it is touched by a teammate in the front court. By touching the ball in the frontcourt is that a backcourt violation

A: Unless your determination is that the ball is controlled by the teammate, this is not a backcourt violation. You must establish "team control" in the frontcourt before you can have a "backcourt" violation.

Q: What is the current mechanic for signaling a player control foul? Is it different from the team control signal?

A: The current mechanic for a player control is the same signal as it has been for the past several years (no change). The new signal for a team control is a raised arm with a closed fist to stop the clock. Then the arm extended in front of the body, chest high, with a clinched fist. On page two of the rule book the new team control signal is described and on page four of the case book it identifies the new signal and that the player control signal is unchanged.

Q: Players at the HS level are increasingly using the "armbar" in the low post area. Although the 05-06 Rule Book makes no mention of that specifically, is Rule 4-24 Art. 6 making reference to that particular defensive act?

A: Rule 4-24 Art. 6 is referencing an act such as the use of the forearm to impede a player's ability to move freely. This act needs to be called at the high school level because it gives the defensive player a distinct advantage. We are definitely teaching that this be called.

Q: Ball is being in-bounded from the sideline near mid-court. The in-bounding player bounce-passes the ball into the front court and it is received by a teammate in the back court. Because the ball made contact with the floor in the front court, does that mean the play should be ruled over and back? I know the ball may be in-bounded in the air from a position in the front court to the back court, but can it be bounced passed?

A: In order to have a backcourt violation, a team has to establish possession of the ball in the ball in their frontcourt. In your scenario there is no frontcourt possession and it does not matter if the ball bounces in the frontcourt and then is received by a team member in the backcourt.

Q: Are phrases such as DEFENSE WINS permitted on a game jersey encircling the number on the back? Is a slang name HOOP TROOPS allowed on the upper back area of a varsity game jersey? Is there a penalty?

A: The phrase and logo are NOT legal on the jersey. Only the team name, and/or abbreviations or the team member's names can be on the jersey (PERIOD!). Any other statements or names must be on the shorts or warm-ups.

Q: Coaching box rule: Six-Foot coaching box centered on either the first or second seat nearest the division line- now what if the coach wants to sit at the end of his bench or in the middle? Can they do this with the seat belt rule if affect?

A: The coach may sit anywhere he wishes on the bench, with the same rules that apply to all bench personnel. However, if he wishes to exercise the privileges of the "coaching box" then he must occupy the first or second chair as dictated by the rule.

Q: In the state of Texas do players need to wear arm bands to cover up tattoos. I was told that some chapters are doing this and coaches have stated it is mandated from the UIL and TASO. What is the correct ruling?A: There is NO MANDATE from the UIL or TASO regarding the covering of tattoos. Some coaches have their own rules addressing the issue.

Q: Is team control established during a jump ball in which the possession caused a violation? Jumper touched the ball then came back down with it in the circle. Where does the next possession arrow go?

A: We addressed this issue a couple of years ago. Assuming that the team A jumper catches the ball; you have established team control for Team A. However, the violation is immediately blown for catching the tip. By rule the ball is given to Team B for a throw-in at the nearest sideline and the arrow should also be in favor of Team B. However, the consensus of most everyone was that this was penalizing Team A twice. Thus, we have an exception on the opening jump to establish the possession arrow, in this situation. Team B gets the ball for the throw-in after the violation and the arrow is set in the favor of Team A.

Q: A1 is dribbling towards the basket and shoots the ball. After making the basket, A1 comes down on both feet and pushes B1. Is this a dead ball foul?

A: If the ball has cleared the net, then you have a dead ball situation.

Q: No rule states whether an arm sleeve (like Allen Iverson wears) can be used or not used. If used, does it need to be the same color as the uniform?

A: There is no rule governing the wearing of the "Iverson" sleeve, directly. If it is allowed, it must match the color of the uniform. However, Rule 3, Section 5, gives the official the authority to decide on the legality of the sleeve, should he determine it is confusing to other players. Also, Rule 5, Section 5, Atr.3, states that the equipment shall be worn in the manner the manufacturer intended it to be worn.

Q: Due to the new rule of no shooting on offensive team control fouls, during rebounds if the offense commits an "over the back/push" foul, there is no shooting correct?

A: There is no "team control" during a rebound. The "team control" ended with the attempt. Until a team gains possession of the basketball, "team control" does not exist. Any foul committed during the rebound is a common foul, and is administered as to the status of the bonus for the offended team. Shots are awarded if in the bonus, out of bounds if not.

Q: A1 is inbounding the ball. B1 breaks the plane trying to slap at ball, a) player only breaks plane, no contact, b) makes contact. Is warning given 1st & then Technical assessed on 2nd incident or is no warning given & technical assessed for both A1 and B1.

A: In scenario a), a warning is given for breaking the plane. In scenario b), the technical foul is assessed. If any contact with the ball occurs, even prior to a warning, the foul is assessed.

Q: Last year, the new rule of the 'Flop' was clearly stated and what the violation would be. Where in the rule book does it state "flopping"?

A: There was no "New Rule" on the Flop last year. However, it was addressed in the Points of Emphasis. You will find it on page 71 of your Rule Book under - 4. Specific Unsporting Acts, B. "Flopping". The act of "flopping" is not a violation. It is a technical foul and should be penalized accordingly.

Q: Is there team control during an interrupted dribble for purposes of calling 3-seconds?

A: There is still team control during an interrupted dribble, thus the rule for three-seconds still applies.

Q: Team A scores a basket. Before Team B can inbound the ball, Team B calls a time-out. At the end of the time out, do you inbound the ball Team A at the end line or at half court?

A: The ball is inbounded at the endline and team "B" can run the endline.

Q: What is the correct signal for a three point try?

A: The correct signal is three fingers with the arm straight and extended at an angle slightly above shoulder height.

Q: A-2 commits a team control foul against B-2 in the low post while A-1 is dribbling the ball near midcourt. Where is the ball put in play for the ensuing throw-in?

A: Team "B" gets the ball out of bounds at a spot nearest to where the foul occurred.

Q: Will there be a specific signal for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason other than whistle, raised hand, direction and spot of throw in.

A: There is not a specific signal for the new rule. You are correct in your application, except that you should verbalize "unauthorized leaving the court", and then proceed with play. At the best opportunity an explanation should be given to the coach if necessary.

Q: A1 is airborne trying to dunk the basketball. B1 is in defensive position and jumps straight up to prevent the score and the dunk. A1 and B1 bang into each at the top of each other's jump. Is this a no-call?

A: Each play of this type is strictly a judgment call by the official. B1 is entitled to the position he has attained on the court and if he jumps straight up he is still in a legal defensive position. If A1 initiates the contact, then you have a player control foul on A1.

Q: A1 is quickly dribbling the ball along the sideline from backcourt to frontcourt. B1 is running parallel to and guarding A1, when A1 "cuts off" B1 by dribbling toward the center of the court. Is it a foul on B1 if contact occurs during the "cut-off"?

A: This is a judgment call on your part. You must determine if B1 has established a legal guarding position on A1. If a legal guarding position is established, then it would be a player control foul on A1. If this is not the case the foul is on B1.

Q: A1 is dribbling down a sideline. A1 stumbles & dribble is momentarily interrupted. During the stumble, A1 steps on the out of bounds line, but is not in contact with the ball. A1 regains his footing inbounds and then continues dribbling. Is this a violation?

A: When A1 stumbles and does not have control of the ball his action of stepping on the line is of no consequence. You state that he regains his footing, "inbounds", so he is again a legal player (having returned both feet onto the playing court) and then continues his dribble. No violation!