



2009-2010 BASKETBALL BULLETIN II

PENNSYLVANIA
INTERSCHOLASTIC
ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION

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RULES, REVISIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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THROW-IN

The throw-in starts when the ball is at the disposal of a player of the team entitled to the throw-in. The thrower shall release the ball on a pass directly into the court within five seconds after the throw-in starts. The throw-in shall not touch a teammate while it is on the out-of-bounds side of the throw-in boundary. The only exception is after a score, the player making the throw-in may toss the ball to another teammate who is completely out-of-bounds as long as the ball is released by that player into the court before the original five seconds expires.

On a designated throw-in, the player making the throw-in must have at least one foot in or over the designated spot (36 inches wide). He/she can be as deep as the court allows. The thrower may jump into the air several times as long as he/she is in the designated area and releases the ball into the court within five seconds. He/she may also bounce the ball to himself/herself once or twice before releasing the ball into the court as long as the ball is released within five seconds. If he/she bounces the ball which strikes his/her foot and he/she has to leave the designated area or the ball bounces onto the court, it is a throw-in violation. He/she may not bounce the ball out-of-bounds first on a direct bounce pass to a teammate even if it is done within five seconds. The ball must clear the boundary line plane in the air on a pass from the thrower to a teammate to be a legal throw-in.

The player making the throw-in may step on the boundary line when making the throw-in but may not touch the playing court inside the line. If that occurs, it is a throw-in violation, and the other team's ball for a designated throw-in at that spot. If the throw-in is an alternating possession throw-in (AP), and the team

making the throw-in violates the throw-in provisions, that team loses the ball for the violation and also loses the arrow.

The defense can not break the plane of the boundary line on a throw-in. If a defensive player breaks the plane on a throw-in, it is a violation. The first time this occurs, it is a warning to that team. If it happens again from that same team, it is a team technical foul;

(one warning per team per game). If the player making the throw-in breaks the plane with his/her hands and arms, the defensive player may bat the ball away from the thrower or may create a held ball situation. If the ball is batted from the thrower onto the court, it is a free ball. If the defensive player pulls the ball out-of-the-hands of the thrower who is breaking the plane, heads toward his/her basket and scores, it is a good goal.

The defensive player can not reach through the plane and strike the ball while it is in the hands of a thrower. That is a technical foul on the defensive player. If there was not a warning previously for breaking the plane by that team, it is also a team warning. It is also a technical foul if a defensive player reaches through the plane and touches the ball as it is being passed from one player to a teammate who is out-of-bounds after a score by the opponents. If the defensive player reaches through the plane and fouls the thrower, it is an intentional foul; it could also be a flagrant foul depending on the severity of contact. The defensive player can not kick the ball intentionally on a throw-in. If that occurs during an alternating possession throw-in (AP), that same team gets a designated throw-in from the spot for the violation and retains the arrow for the next (AP) throw-in. The (AP) throw-in never ended since the ball was touched illegally.

Points of Emphasis

- **Throw-In**
- **Situations**
- **Review of Head Coach Duties**
- **Number of Quarters on a Given Day**
- **Facemask, Arm Sleeves and Headgear**
- **Coaches vs. Cancer**
- **Disqualification Form**

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THROW-IN SITUATIONS

SITUATION #1: Player A1 who is out-of-bounds for a designated throw-in at the end line passes the ball parallel to the end line to A2 who is on the court but reaches through the plane with his hands and arms and catches the pass before the ball penetrates the plane.

RULING: Throw-in violation, B's ball for a designated throw-in at the previous spot.

COMMENT: If that was an alternating possession (AP) throw-in, B's ball at the previous spot and B also gets the arrow. A loses the ball for violating the throw-in provisions and also loses the arrow.

SITUATION #2: Player A1 who is out-of-bounds for a throw-in at the sideline steps on the sideline and part of his/her foot touches the playing floor as he/she is releasing the ball.

RULING: Throw-in violation, B's ball at the previous spot.

COMMENT: If A1's foot stayed on the line and did not break the plane and step onto the playing court, the throw-in would have been legal. Also, if that was an (AP) throw-in, A loses the ball for the violation and the arrow.

SITUATION #3: Player A1 making a throw-in from out-of-bounds attempts a bounce pass to A2 inbounds but the bounce pass touches the floor out-of-bounds first before going into the court where A2 receives the pass.

RULING: Throw-in violation, B's ball at the previous spot.

COMMENT: It is legal to throw a bounce pass to a teammate inbounds providing the bounce lands inbounds after it leaves the hands of the player making the throw-in. Again, if that was an (AP) throw-in, A loses the ball for a throw-in violation and also loses the arrow.

SITUATION #4: A1 who is out-of-bounds making a throw from the front court sideline tries a high pass toward his basket in hopes of his teammate tapping it in or catching and dunking it in but the ball wedges between the ring and the backboard.

RULING: Throw-in violation, B's ball at the previous spot.

COMMENT: If the ball gets wedged during regular play, we know that is an (AP) throw-in. However since this occurred during a throw-in, it is a throw-in violation by that team. If that throw-in was an (AP) throw-in, that team loses the ball and the arrow.

SITUATION #5: A1 who is out-of-bounds for a throw-in hands the ball directly to A2 who is inbounds.

RULING: Throw-in violation, B's ball at the previous spot.

COMMENT: Thrower must pass the ball into the court to a teammate. If that was an (AP) throw-in, A loses the ball for the violation and the arrow.

SITUATION #6: A1 attempts a throw-in to A2 but B1 intentionally kicks the ball.

RULING: Violation on B1, A's ball for a throw-in at the spot.

COMMENT: The ball was not legally touched so the throw-in was never completed. Therefore, if that was an (AP) throw-in, A gets the ball for the violation and keeps the arrow for the next opportunity for an (AP) throw-in.

SITUATION #7: A1 is standing out-of-bounds for a throw-in at the end line of his/her front court. He throws a high pass to A2 who is positioned between the top of the key and the division line. A2 leaps to catch the ball but the ball deflects off his hands and goes into the backcourt. A2 or A3 runs into the back court and is the first to touch the ball.

RULING: Legal play, no backcourt violation.

COMMENT: There is no team possession on a throw-in. Possession is established by a player on the floor. Merely touching the ball that was thrown from out-of-bounds does not constitute possession.

SITUATION #8: A1 who is making a throw-in from the sideline in his/her front court tosses a pass close to the division line where A2 jumps from his/her frontcourt, catches the ball while airborne and lands in his/her backcourt.

RULING: Legal play, no backcourt violation.

COMMENT: If this occurred on a pass from a teammate in the frontcourt, we know that it would be a backcourt violation. But on a throw-in from out-of-bounds, it is a legal play.

SITUATION #9: A1 is standing out-of-bounds for a throw-in and attempts a pass to A2 inbounds. B1, the defender, taps the ball back in the direction of A1 who is still out-of-bounds and the ball strikes A1 in the chest.

RULING: B's ball at the spot where it struck A1.

COMMENT: A1 caused the ball to be out-of-bounds since he/she was the last to touch it while being out-of-bounds. The ball is not out-of-bounds until it touches someone who is out-of-bounds or touches something out-of-bounds (floor, bleacher, etc.).

SITUATION #10: A1 who is out-of-bounds on a throw-in reaches through the plane with his hands and arms. B1, the defender slaps the ball out of A1's hand and the ball is loose.

RULING: Legal, the ball is in play. (Throw-in has ended)

COMMENT: If the player making a throw-in extends the ball beyond the plane, the risk is that a defender may bat the ball away from the thrower.

THROW-IN SITUATIONS (Continued)

SITUATION #11: A1 who is out-of-bounds for a throw-in reaches through the plane with the ball. The defensive player (B1) pulls the ball from the thrower's hands and drives to his/her basket and scores or; B) A1 reaches the ball through the plane and B1 grabs the ball attempting to pull it from A1. Neither player can gain control of the ball.

RULING: Legal, two points for B1. In B legal play, held ball situation.

COMMENT: Again, when the thrower reaches through the plane, he/she risks getting the ball batted or taken away.

RULING: Legal play, held ball situation.

COMMENT: Since this was an **(AP)** throw-in, the throw-in has not ended and there is no violation, A retains the arrow and gets the ball at the spot for another **(AP)** throw-in.

Situation # 12: A1 is out-of-bounds for a throw-in. B1 reaches through the plane and bats the ball out of A1 hands or A1 tosses the ball to A2 who is also out-of-bounds after a score and B1 bats the ball as it is being tossed to A2.

RULING: Technical foul against B1 in both situations.

COMMENT: Anyone from Team A may shoot the technical. Team A gets the ball at the division line opposite the table following the throws.

REVIEW OF HEAD COACH DUTIES

ONE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HEAD COACH IS THAT HE/SHE MUST ATTEND THE PRE-GAME CONFERENCE WITH THE CAPTAINS AND THE OFFICIALS. The game will not start until the head coach attends the pre-game conference. **IF HE/SHE REFUSES TO ATTEND THE PRE-GAME CONFERENCE, A FLAGRANT TECHNICAL FOUL SHALL BE CHARGED TO THE HEAD COACH AND HE/SHE MUST LEAVE THE VICINITY OF THE GYM OR GO TO THE LOCKER ROOM.** Now the assistant may take over his/her responsibilities, but must sit for the entire game.

Another responsibility is that **ONLY THE HEAD COACH MAY STAND IN THE COACH'S BOX.** He/she is the only person who may stand in the box if he/she has not lost the privilege to do so for that particular game.

Even if the head coach is not mobile and cannot stand or move around, he/she cannot designate an assistant to handle that responsibility. If that is the case, the head coach will have to perform his/her duties while sitting down. The only time an assistant may perform these duties is if the head coach is absent from the game for whatever reason, (head coach is injured to the extent that he/she is unable to be present, illness in the family, etc).

NUMBER OF QUARTERS A PLAYER MAY PLAY ON A GIVEN DATE

We have received numerous inquiries about the number of quarters a player may play in a junior varsity/varsity doubleheader. PIAA has no restriction on the number of quarters a player who is playing on both of these teams may play. If the coaching staff decides to play a player for all four quarters of both games and any overtimes, it is acceptable. There are no PIAA policies or provisions to limit this type of participation.

FACEMASK, ARM SLEEVES AND HEADGEAR

Please note that a facemask to protect fractured nose, cheek bone, eye socket, are legal by rule. Additionally, so are arm sleeves worn by players as long as they are worn for medical purposes. These are covered in Rule 3-5-2.

Rule 3-5-3, EXCEPTION, addresses the use of a head covering or wrap for medical, cosmetic or religious reasons. In these cases, the state association (PIAA Office) must approve the wearing of these items. PIAA will provide a letter authorizing such items if a request is submitted by the school's principal, or athletic director, and in the case of medical or cosmetic head coverings, it contains the request from the attending physician stating the requirement to cover the athlete's head. Religious covering requests only need a principal or athletic director letter of request for PIAA approval.

COACHES VS. CANCER

Schools are requesting the use of a pink ball and wearing of pink uniforms for coaches vs. cancer promotional/fundraising contests. Schools will need to request approval from the PIAA Office for the use of the pink ball. Uniforms are not needed to make a request as long as they comply with the rules book. White jerseys with pink numerals for home teams, pink jerseys with other colored numerals for visiting teams. Officials may use pink whistles to signify their support of these contests.

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BASKETBALL PLAYER, COACH, OR TEAM PERSONNEL DISQUALIFICATION FORM

During the 2009-2010 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 2-8-1, 2-11-11N2, 2-12-5, 4-14, 4-18, 4-19-14, 5-8-3b, 10-3-8, 10-4-1g, 10 Pen 8, and 10-5-2. The referee must complete and file this form, as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours following the completion of the Contest in which the disqualification took place by forwarding it to the above address.

Name of Ejected Player, Coach or Bench Personnel		School Name	
Date of Contest	Location of Contest	Time of Contest	
Visiting Team		PIAA District	Visiting Team's Final Score
Home Team		PIAA District	Home Team's Final Score
Name of Official Who Ejected Player, Coach or Bench Personnel			Level of Competition

REASON FOR DISQUALIFICATION
 (Use The Back Of This Form If Necessary)
