

2005-06 MAJOR RULE REVISIONS

1. **JERSEYS PROHIBITED FROM BEING REMOVED (3-4-15, 10-3-7h, 10-4-1h)**
 - A team member is prohibited from removing his/her jersey within the confines of the playing area
 - Penalty is a technical foul
 - Intended to be applied in all situations-
 - due to blood
 - other unusual circumstances
 - Not unreasonable to expect team members to go to locker rooms to change jerseys.
 - Addition addresses growing behavioral concern of players removing jerseys to-
 - demonstrate frustration or anger
 - attract individual attention

2. **TEAM-CONTROL FOULS (7-5-5, 4-19-7)**
 - Penalty for team-control foul changed to a throw-in in all cases.
 - Ball to offended team at spot nearest to where foul occurred.
 - Bonus free throws no longer awarded.
 - New definition for team-control foul in Rule 4-19-7.
 - Makes penalty consistent for player-control foul and team-control foul.
 - Applies only when foul is team in control.
 - By rule, there is NO team control:
 - during a throw in
 - during a jump ball
 - while ball is in flight during try/tap for goal
 - Keep bonus.
 - Officials should review Correctable Error Rule (2-10).
 - With rules change, possible to:
 - fail to award a merited free throw
 - award an unmerited free throw
 - permit wrong player to attempt free throw
 - Signaling sequence:
 1. Foul (raised fist, birddog optional)
 2. Preliminary signal (number of players committing foul)
 3. Direction and color
 4. Indicate throw in spot

3. **DOUBLE FOULS (7-5-9, 4-36)**
 - Penalty for double personal, double technical and simultaneous fouls changed.
 - From alternating-possession (AP) throw-in to resuming from point of interruption (POI).
 - New definition for POI in Rule 4-36.
 - If POI cannot be determined – AP used:
 - example: unsuccessful try in flight
 - Key points:
 - officials must know the status of the ball when a double foul is called
 - play is resumed where the ball was located, not at the spot nearest to where the fouls occurred

4. **LEAVING COURT FOR UNAUTHORIZED REASON (9-3-2)**
 - Rule for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason changed to a violation.
 - Violation called as soon as player voluntarily leaves the court.
 - Could be called on offense or defense.
 - Offense typically violates (player runs around low screen outside the end line) – immediate dead ball.
 - If called on the defense during a try in flight – the ball remains live (8-7-9 Exception d).
 - Hope is to eliminate this tremendous advantage.

MAJOR EDITORIAL CHANGES

1. **INTENTIONAL FOUL CLARIFIED (4-19-3)**
 - Definition reorganized to assist officials with the proper enforcement.
 - Covered thoroughly as a Point of Emphasis.
2. **THREE-POINT SCORING CLARIFIED (5-2-1)**
 - Clarifies when a three-point goal shall be scored:
 - a thrown ball which touches a teammate outside the three-point arc before passing through the basket shall be considered a three-point goal
3. **BENCH PERSONNEL & HEAD COACHES' RULE CLARIFIED (10-4-4, 10-5)**
 - New article added to Section 10-4 to clarify when bench personnel may stand.
 - Consolidates previous 10-4-1g and 10-5-2.
 - Section 10-5 also reorganized to clarify the head coaches' rule.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS

1. **SPORTING BEHAVIOR**
 - The Basketball Rules Committee continues to be concerned with player, coach and fan behavior.
 - Imperative that all parties involved accept responsibility and improve behavior.
 - Specifically, the committee wants the following addressed:
 - A. **SPORTING BEHAVIOR – UNIFORMS:**
 - Players using uniforms in unsporting ways increasing.
 - Examples include:
 - holding uniform out from chest to display team name
 - pulling uniform out of shorts in an emotional display
 - removing jersey, especially after a disqualification
 - Jerseys are expected to be worn properly and remain on.
 - New Rule 3-4-15 adds, "A player shall not remove the jersey and/or pants/skirt in the confines of the playing area."
 - The result is a technical foul.
 - Uniforms must be worn as intended and the rule must be enforced.
 - Jersey must be tucked in and pants must be worn properly.
 - When a player is in violation of the rule, the player is directed to leave the game.
 - Jerseys become untucked during play, but too often there are multiple warnings for clear violations.
 - Officials must enforce the rules as written.
 - Directing a player to leave early in the game typically solves the problem.
 - B. **SPORTING BEHAVIOR – TIME-OUTS**
 - Bench personnel run onto the court to celebrate and congratulate teammates when a time-out is called after a scoring run.
 - Opposing players heading toward their bench area, often cross with celebrating team.
 - Situation can lead to bumping, pushing and/or taunting.
 - Coaches must ensure bench personnel remain in team bench area (1-13-3) after time-out is granted.
 - Officials must be aware of potential for confrontation – use preventive officiating techniques and penalize appropriately.
 - C. **SPORTING BEHAVIOR – SPECTATORS**
 - Fan behavior remains a critical concern.
 - Too often, fans are using abusive language toward coaches, players and officials.
 - Fans are also approaching the court, team areas and locker rooms – places that used to be "off limits" – to confront participants.
- Coaches:

- must not incite fan behavior – sideline actions often have an impact on fan behavior – positively or negatively
- Officials:
 - never directly confront fans
 - find the game administrator to take care of the problem
 - in extreme cases, delay the game until the offending fan is removed
 - if a game administrator is not present, the head coach serves in this capacity

D. SPORTING BEHAVIOR – COACHING BOX

- Coaches must stay in the coaching box.
- Wandering coaches create problems:
 - distinct advantage gained by ability to better communicate with team
 - interferes with play
 - distracting to players and officials
 - perceived as an intimidation tactic toward officials and table personnel
 - can incite inappropriate player, bench and spectator behaviors
- Rule is black-and-white, but has not been dealt with properly.
- Most officials ignore the rule because coaches are not "directing comments" to officials or are "just coaching the team."
- These situations should have no bearing on addressing the behavior.
- Coach is OUT of box "just coaching":
 - FIRST offense – official should address the behavior by issuing a warning
 - NEXT offense – assess a technical foul
- Coach is IN or OUT of box behaving inappropriately (10-4):
 - FIRST offense – a technical foul should be assessed.
- Once the coaching box has been lost due to a technical foul, all related rules restrictions apply.
- Once privilege is lost, there is no way to get the coaching box back.
- Assistant coaches do NOT have the same privileges as the head coach.
- Only the head coach is permitted to address officials.
- The fact that an assistant coach is "only coaching" has no bearing on the rule or enforcement.
- Assistant coaches must be seated at ALL times, except
 - during time-outs or intermissions
 - to attend to an injured player after being beckoned
 - to spontaneously react to a play
- Assistant coach is standing, "just coaching":
 - FIRST offense – address behavior by warning the head coach
 - NEXT offense – assess a technical foul on the assistant coach (indirect to head coach, loss of coaching box)
- Assistant coach is behaving inappropriately, standing or sitting:
 - FIRST offense – assess a technical foul.
- Coaches who continually abuse the coaching-box rule risk having the state change or remove the box completely.
- Officials who don't enforce the coaching-box rule risk not following the expectations of the state and having future assignments affected.
- School administrators must demand that coaches adhere to this rule.

2. FREE-THROWS – LANE SPACES

- Many believe defensive players in first lane spaces are at a rebounding disadvantage.
- Proposals continually submitted to committee to:
 - eliminate first space (move players up)
 - permit players to stand on neutral zone mark
- Statistics collected do not support the need for these proposed changes.

A. FREE-THROWS –ROUGH PLAY

- Having player restrictions end when attempt hits the ring continues to serve initial purpose of reducing rough play.
- Same is true for keeping the neutral zone mark – provides a "buffer" area between players.

Rough play is still a concern.

- Coaches must NOT teach players to:
 - "lock up" arms along the lane line
 - drive players further under the basket with brute force
- Officials must call fouls when players are being held or displaced.

B. FREE-THROWS – DISCONCERTION

- Disconcertion must be carefully monitored.
- Especially when the free throw will become dead (first of two or first two of three).
- Defensive players employ tactics serving no other purpose than to disconcert the shooter.

MAJOR MANUAL CHANGES

DISQUALIFICATION PROCEDURE – TWO OFFICIALS

1. Non-calling official:
 - notifies coach
 - requests timer to begin 30-second replacement interval
 - notifies disqualified player
2. Calling official takes a position with ball at top of arc in end of the court where play will resume.
3. Non-calling official takes a position on division line half way between center circle and sideline nearer table to administer substitution.
4. Immediately after substitution for disqualified player, officials return to proper positions to administer subsequent throw-in or free throw.

DISQUALIFICATION PROCEDURE – THREE OFFICIALS

1. New table side (Center or Trail) Official
 - notifies coach
 - requests timer to begin 30-second replacement interval
 - notifies disqualified player
2. Officials not administering disqualification assume positioning for subsequent throw-in or free throw.
3. Official administering disqualification takes a position on division line half way between center circle and sideline nearer table to administer substitution.

THROW-IN CLARIFICATION – TWO OFFICIALS

- On a quick violation or out-of-bounds in a team's backcourt –
 - direction of play is reversed
 - throw-in team is now in their frontcourt
- Ball is in-bounded by official responsible for that boundary line as in any frontcourt throw-in.
- Causes a switch when ball will be in-bounded above free-throw line extended on old Trail's sideline.

FOUL SWITCHING –THREE OFFICIALS

- Last year's change:
- Foul-calling official goes table side.
- No long switch on fouls in backcourt going to frontcourt without free throws.
- Officials have option of going opposite to avoid confrontational situations (technical on coach or disqualifying foul):
 - should be rarely used
 - thoroughly discussed in pregame