

# 2004–05 NFHS Basketball Rules Interpretations

**Situation #1:** During A–1’s attempt to pass to A–2, B–1 (a) intentionally uses his/her thigh to deflect the pass; (b) intentionally kicks the ball with his/her foot; or (c) accidentally hits the ball with his/her lower leg.

**Ruling:** In (a) and (b), there is a kicking violation and team A will receive the ball out of bounds nearest the violation. In (c), the ball remains live and there is no violation. (4–29)

**Situation #2:** Officials discover blood on players A–1 and B–1 simultaneously and direct both players to leave the game. After notification by the officials, Team A chooses to call a timeout to keep A–1 in the game; while team B elects to substitute B–6 for B–1.

**Ruling:** B–6 must enter the game prior to the official granting the timeout for team A. A–1 must be ready to play by the end of the timeout. B–1 may not reenter the game until the next opportunity to substitute after time has run off the clock. (3–3–6)

**Situation #3:** A–1 is fouled by B–2 and is awarded two free throws. The foul is B–2’s fifth foul. The new trail official reports the fifth foul to team B’s coach. Before a substitute is made, the lead official incorrectly permits A–1 to attempt the first free throw. The officials realize the error and huddle to discuss the situation.

**Ruling:** The result of the first attempt shall stand. Team B’s head coach shall be notified of B–2’s disqualification. Once B–2 has been replaced, A–1 shall attempt the second free throw.

**Comment:** This is an official’s error and not a correctable error situation according to Rule 2–10. (2–8–3, 4–14–1, 6–1–2c, 10–5–1d)

**Situation #4:** A–1 has started a try for a goal (is in the act of shooting), but the ball is not yet in flight when the official blows the whistle for B–2 fouling A–2. A–1’s try is successful.

**Ruling:** Score the goal by A–1. If team A is in the bonus, A–2 will shoot free throws. If not, team A will have a designated spot throw-in nearest to where the foul occurred.

**Comment:** The foul by the defense need not be on the player in the act of shooting for continuous motion principles to apply. (6–7 Exception 3)

**Situation #5:** Before making a throw-in, A–1 dribbles the ball on floor out of bounds area.

**Ruling:** Legal, a player may bounce the ball on the out of bounds area prior to making a throw-in. (9–2–2)

**Situation #6:** Team A scores a field goal. B–1 picks up the ball and steps out of bounds at the end line to prepare for a throw-in. Before the throw-in is completed, A–2 is called for an intentional (or flagrant) foul on B–3 near the end line.

**Ruling:** B–3 would shoot the two free throws for the intentional (or flagrant) foul with the lane cleared. Team B will then have a design-

ated spot throw-in on the end line. (7–5–7, 7–5–11)

**Situation #7:** Team A scores a field goal. B–1 picks up the ball and steps out of bounds at the end line to prepare for a throw-in. B–1 attempts an entry pass that goes near the division line, but no opponent or teammate is nearby to secure the ball. B–1 enters the court and becomes the first player to touch the ball.

**Ruling:** B–1 has committed a throw-in violation. Team A will be awarded a throw-in at a designated spot on the end line, which was the original throw-in location.

**Situation #8:** As the official calls a traveling violation, he/she properly sounds the whistle and gives the signal to stop the clock. While doing this, the official is able to see the exact time remaining in the fourth quarter. The clock shows 55 seconds remaining. The timer stops the clock: (a) at 55 seconds; (b) at 54 seconds; (c) at 53 seconds; or (d) 50 seconds.

**Ruling:** In (a) and (b), there has been no obvious timing mistake. The timer should be able to react and stop the clock in one second when the whistle is heard and/or the signal is seen. However, in (c) and (d), more than one second of time elapsed from the time the signal was given until the clock was stopped. The referee will order 55 seconds put on the clock in (c) and (d). (5–10–1)

**Comment:** By interpretation, “lag or reaction” time is limited to one second when the official’s signal is heard and/or seen clearly. The rules do not permit the referee to correct situations resulting in normal reaction time of the timer which results in a “lag” in stopping the clock. Additional time which may subsequently run off the clock (after the one second lag time) is considered a timing mistake and may be corrected.

**Situation #9:** A–4 and A–5 set a double screen for A–1 near the end line. A–1 runs out of bounds under the basket around the screening teammates and returns on the opposite side of the court and receives a pass for an unchallenged try for goal.

**Ruling:** A–1 is charged with a technical foul for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason. (10–3–3)

**Situation #10:** Players A–5 and B–5 square off and grab each other as if they will begin to fight. Bench personnel A–6 and A–7 leave the confines of the bench to get closer to the action. A–5 and B–5 never actually throw punches, just exchange menacing glances.

**Ruling:** A–5 and B–5 are charged with flagrant personal fouls and disqualified. No free throws are awarded because the fouls offset one another. A–6 and A–7 are each charged with flagrant technical fouls and disqualified, but only one technical foul penalty is administered. This one foul is also charged indirectly to team A’s head coach. Team B is awarded two free throws and the ball at the division line for a throw-in. (4–19–4, 10–3–7, 10–4–4 Penalty)