

Connecticut State Board of Approved Basketball Officials

Interpreters Bulletin



JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2012 ISSUE

We are receiving many questions and rule situations from coaches and officials. This issue will highlight play situations that have occurred since games began in December.

RULE SITUATIONS / CLARIFICATIONS

Scorers and Timers – Rule 2-1 delineates that the scorers and timer shall assist the officials. Specific duties for the timer and scorers are included in Rule 2-11 and 2-12. It is important for officials to remind scorers that they need to check their respective scorebooks, compare it with the opponent throughout the game and notify officials if there is a discrepancy the moment they learn of such discrepancy. It is imperative that both scorers record the running score after every basket, prior to crediting the player with the points. Athletic Directors are reminded that scorers and timers should be trained each year. IAABO interpreters are available to assist if necessary.

Situation #1 – Free throw administration

Officials communicate that A1 was to receive 2 free throws due to foul by B1. A1 attempts and misses the 1st free throw. Since players along the free throw lane were told there were 2 free throws, there is no attempt to rebound the missed free throw. Ball becomes dead after free throw attempt is unsuccessful. Scorers tell timer to sound horn. Scorers report to officials that they made an error and that Team A is only in a 1-1 bonus situation.

Ruling: Officials should confirm that both scorebooks have the correct number of team fouls for Team B to insure it is a 1-1 vs. 2 free throws. Can the error be corrected? (Rule 2-10) No. Since A1 was awarded his/her merited free throw, this not a correctable error. Because players from neither team attempted to rebound, play is resumed using the alternating possession procedure. Team A will have a designated throw-in at a spot on the end line nearest to where the ball became dead.

Two other scenarios to this play could have occurred as follows:

1. If A1's free throw attempt was successful. **Ruling:** Resume play with A1 attempting the 2nd free throw with players lined up along the lane lines;
2. Both teams attempt to rebound A1's missed free throw and A3 secures player/team control. Now the timer sounds the horn and ball becomes dead. **Ruling:** Resume play with a Team A designated throw-in at a spot nearest where the ball became dead, because A3 had control. In this situation, you do not use the AP arrow.

Situation #2 – Official's Jurisdiction

While both teams are shaking hands at the end of the game, A1 punches B1 and they begin to fight. A2, A3, B2 and B3 all get involved in the altercation. The officials are near the exit door, but did not leave the gym. **Ruling:** Although the final score has been approved, the jurisdiction of the officials continues until they leave the visual confines of the playing court. The officials will

complete any reports, including those imposing disqualifications, which are responsive to actions occurring while the officials had jurisdiction. Rule 2-2-4 Note

Situation #3 – Time-out and Clock

Team A misses a shot toward the end of the game. As B2 is trying to gather the loose ball, Coach B requests a time-out. The official grants the time-out and adds .4 seconds (4 tenths) on the game clock to the remaining time. **Ruling:** The official should not have granted the time-out to Team B since B2 did not have control of the ball. Also, the official should not have added .4 seconds (4 tenths) to the remaining time on the game clock. The official must have definitive knowledge that the game clock was not stopped properly. Rule 5-8-3a, Rule 5-10

Situation #4 – Time-outs

A1 and B1 are attempting to secure a loose ball on the floor. Official #1 grants A1's (or Team A's head coach) request for a timeout while Official #2 rules a held ball. **Ruling:** The officials should get together, make a decision to which ruling they will use and then notify the table and both coaches. For example the officials should discuss if one whistle sounded before the other and if there was player control to grant a timeout?

Situation #5 – Bench Technical

The varsity coach is sitting at the end of the sub-varsity bench with some of the varsity players. Varsity coach takes issue with official's ruling and jumps off the bench screaming. Is the varsity coach considered bench personnel and can a technical be ruled?

Ruling: Yes, the varsity coach is considered bench personnel (Rule 10-4) and yes a technical foul should be ruled. The JV head coach is assessed an indirect technical and loses all coaching box privileges. If the varsity coach is ejected, how would that affect his/her status for coaching the varsity game? **Ruling:** The varsity coach is not allowed to coach that evening's varsity game and not allowed to be in the vicinity of the playing area during the next JV game. However, he/she could coach the next varsity game, per CIAC rules.

Situation #6 – Backcourt

A1 is holding the ball in their front court. B2 tips the ball away from A1 and then B3 tips the ball again. The ball remains in the front court and is heading out of bounds. A3 tips the ball to the backcourt where the ball is now controlled by A4 who is in the back court. Is this backcourt? **Ruling:** Yes, Rule 9-9-1 confirms this ruling. The key to this ruling is that team control by A never ended despite the 2 tips by Team B. Player control did end but not team control. So a player from Team A was the last to touch the ball that was in front court status and a player from Team A was the first to touch the ball that attained back court status.