Pre-Season Basketball Coaches Meeting

AGENDA ITEMS

1. Email Addresses and Phone Numbers - See attached Google Doc.

2. Jack Baum – Officials’ Assignor: Attached rule adjustments and points of emphasis

3. Division Alignment for This Season (2015-2016)- Illustrated in coaches contact google doc.

4. Division Alignment
   1) This is the final year of current alignment. All future adjustments must be made through request of your Athletic Director to conference.

5. Reminders:
   a. Home team responsible for water and basketballs
   b. Scouting Policy (re: opening game opponent)
      i. May scout scrimmage of opening game opponent

6. New Business
   a. Long sleeves or shirts worn under the jersey must be the same color of the body of the jersey. No visible logo may be shown.
   b. All-Conference Awards: In an attempt to eliminate the watering down of awards the conference has modified the number of players selected to all-conference teams for all sports. Basketball will consist of (7) first-team, (5) second-team, and one honorable mention from each school.
c. Coach of the year: Will not be awarded or voted on by coaches, rather each season one male coach and one female coach will be recognized at the Skyland Conference Scholar Athlete Lunch. A selection process for this award is to be determined in future Athletic Director meetings.
Here are the Rule Changes and Points of Emphasis for 2015-2016 and some information that Officials were given at their respective Board Meetings.

**Basketball Rules Changes - 2015-16**

**10-6-12:** The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a ball handler/dribbler. *A player becomes a ball handler when he/she receives the ball. This would include a player in a post position.*

a. Placing two hands on the player.

b. Placing an extended arm bar on the player.

c. Placing and keeping a hand on the player.

d. Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.

*** The thought here as it was 2 years ago is to have a quicker and better paced game and eliminate the hands on defense that slows down the game. Coaches should continue to teach players to play defense with their feet and know when and to what extent they can utilize their hands on an opposing player. As always no matter how many camps, meetings or even articles officials utilize, the hardest part is having all the officials on the same page at the high school level. As listed above pertaining to the post player and the dribbler when the ball is in the post hands off and only as listed in C and D for the dribbler. If you gain advantage thru contact there should be a foul. Officials are trained and asked to call the game as written in not only this aspect of the rules but in all of them. I am 100% certain not all the officials at the high school level officiate the same way, the players and coaches as always have to adjust. We all work hard (Coaches, Players and Officials) but everyone is simply not the same and I ask Officials to work hard, prepare for the season, know the rules and do their job as officials and officiate.

**Officials Signal Chart and Officials Manual:** Establish a signal to be used after a basket is made and there is a stoppage in play. The signal is used by the officials to indicate the team inbounding the ball may run the baseline.
The signal will be executed by extending the arm laterally, bending the elbow at a 90-degree angle, moving the hand and forearm from the elbow in a waving motion horizontally along the end line. A new picture will need to be added to the signal chart.

2015-16 Major Editorial Changes

3-4-2c: By state association adoption one commemorative/memorial patch may be worn on the jersey. The patch shall not exceed 4 square inches, shall not be a number and must be located above the neckline or in the side insert.

3-5-3c: All sleeves/tights shall be the same solid color and must be the same color as any headband or wristband worn.

3-5-4a: Headbands and wristbands shall be black, white, beige or the predominant color of the jersey and the same color for each item and all participants. They must be the same color as any sleeve/tights worn. See 3-6 for logo requirements.

Basketball Comments on the Rules - 2015-16

PLAYERS, SUBSTITUTES AND EQUIPMENT (3-4-2b NOTE added): The note was added to be consistent with other NFHS sports to allow a single American Flag to be worn on the jersey. The basketball uniform consists of a jersey, shorts or a skirt. State Associations may allow for special occasion, commemorative or memorial patches not to exceed the 4 square inch maximum allowed. The special patch may be worn on the jersey in an area that does not compromise the integrity of the number.

DEFINITIONS (4-19-7, clarified): The current definition of a team control foul has been in place since 2011-12. This provided greater consistency in the application of penalties for common fouls during a throw-in. A common foul committed by the offense would always result in possession to the offended team. The change was accomplished by modifying the definitions of team control and player control.

To further clarify, the end of the throw in may not end team control for the purpose of ruling a team control foul. The act of legally touching the ball after the release of the throw in, ends
the throw in, but does not end ‘team control status’ for the purpose of ruling a team control foul.

**CONTACT (10-6-12, clarified):** The change in 2014-15 identified specific acts that are to be ruled fouls when applied on a ball handler/dribbler. Changes have been made by the committee to clarify when a player becomes a ball handler. When a player becomes the ball handler the provisions of rule 10-6-12 will apply.

**Basketball Points of Emphasis - 2015-16**

**1. POST PLAY**

New information has been added to the Rule Book that addresses cleaning up post play.

It is legal for offensive and defensive players to touch when both are maintaining a legally established position. Illegal contact on a post player is any tactic using hands or arms or just generally demonstrates rough physical movements that allows a player on offense or defense to control the movement of an opposing player.

It is a foul and should be ruled as such when:

a. An opponent is displaced from a legally established or obtained position;
b. An arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent;
c. A locked and/or extended elbow displaces an opponent;
d. A leg or knee is used in the rear of an opponent to hold or displace;
e. Holding, hooking, slapping, pinning or pushing the leg or body of an opponent;
f. An offensive post player “backs-down” and displaces the defender once that defender has established a legal guarding position.

**2. REBOUNDING**

One of the leading causes of injury in high school basketball continues to be the result of illegal contact that takes place during rebounding. Any activity to illegally gain rebounding
position on an opponent must be properly enforced and penalized. Some examples of illegal rebounding activity are:

a. Displacing, charging or pushing an opponent;
b. Extending the arms or elbows to impede the movement of an opponent;
c. Using the hips or knees to hinder or impede an opponent;
d. Violation of the principle of verticality;
e. Contact between players in free-throw lane spaces prior to the ball being released by the free thrower.

Rebounders include each player involved in the act, whether an offensive or defensive player. It is a coach’s responsibility to teach players the proper rule based technics of legal rebounding.

*** One of the words I use all the time is Displacement. The game of basketball is physical at all levels and both Girls and Boys. The intent and purpose of the rules are intended to create a balance of play: to provide equal opportunity between the offense and the defense::to provide an equal opportunity between the small player and the tall player :to provide reasonable risk minimization: to create an atmosphere of sporting behavior and fair play: and to emphasize cleverness and skill without unduly limiting freedom of action of individual or team play on offense or defense. Players need to be taught the definition of verticality. Players are entitled to a spot on the floor as long as they get there first and have obtained legal guarding position. If a player goes up for a rebound and another player takes the spot in which the player left( verticality) when the player returns to the floor and is displaced it’s a foul on the player taking that place it is NOT boxing out.. This occurs way too much or even taught , we as officials need to get it right...Also new the last few years is “Chucking the Cutters” which is an act that disrupts the Offense and most of the time intended to do so , it’s a foul.

3. FREE THROW SHOOTER

Rule 9-1-3g was revised in 2014-15 to allow a player occupying a marked lane space to enter the lane on the release of the ball by the free thrower. As a result of this change, protection of the free thrower needs to be emphasized. On release of the ball by the free thrower, the defender boxing out shall not cross the free-throw line extended into the
semicircle until the ball contacts the ring or backboard. A player, other than the free thrower, who does not occupy a marked lane space, may not have either foot beyond the vertical plane of the free-throw line extended and the three-point line which is farther from the basket until the ball touches the ring or backboard or until the free throw ends.

*** As stated, this is a point of emphasis because players were simply displacing the free throw shooters (whether coached to do so or on their own) on free throws with simply too much contact. I asked the officials during scrimmages to remind coaches and players about the contact and to wait until the ball hits the rim to “box the shooter” legally. I do not see an issue and the penalty is potential foul and could be 4 or 5 point play wow. Ask the officials to talk about it at scrimmages.

4. NFHS SIGNALS AND MECHANICS

The NFHS Basketball Officials Manual was revised for 2015-16. Officials are reminded that, when officiating a high school basketball game, the proper NFHS signals and NFHS mechanics are to be used.

Basketball Rules Interpretations - 2015-16

Publisher’s Note: The National Federation of State High School Associations is the only source of official high school interpretations. They do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the NFHS in response to situations presented.

Robert B. Gardner, Publisher, NFHS Publications © 2015

Rule Book Corrections: Page 56, 2015-16 NFHS Basketball Rules omission: 9-1-3 Penalty 4b should read “If the second violation is by the free thrower or a teammate behind the free-throw line extended and the three-point line, both violations are penalized, as in penalty item (3).
Rule 9-1-3a: delete "or backboard"
Case Book Corrections:
Page 22, Situation 3.5.3 B: Substitute A6 reports to enter the game to replace A1. A5, presently in the game, is wearing beige compression sleeves on his/her arm and leg. A6 is wearing a black headband and wristbands. Ruling: A6 and A5 are not allowed to enter the game because the rules require all team players to wear the same allowable color sleeves, headbands and wristbands. No penalty is involved. A6 and A5 simply cannot participate until the color restrictions are corrected. (3.5.3)

Clarification Preseason Guide Article “Enforce Illegal Contact on Free Thrower and Violations During Free Throw”, page 6, second paragraph: The free thrower must remain within the free throw semi-circle until the ball contacts the basket ring or the shot is made or missed. The same rule applies to all other players who do not occupy free throw lane line marked spaces. Players who occupy free throw lane line marked spaces during free throws may enter the free-throw lane upon the free thrower releasing the ball; however, should a defensive player cross the free-throw line too soon, it is a violation. A delayed violation signal is to be displayed. If the free throw is successful, the violation is ignored. If a defender contacts the free thrower, a personal foul is the correct ruling. If the free throw is unsuccessful, the violation is enforced and a substitute free throw is awarded. If a defender contacts the free thrower, a personal foul is the correct ruling. Whether the free throw is or is not successful, the penalty for the personal foul is awarded. If the free thrower’s team is in a bonus situation, the free thrower would be awarded a one-and-one or two free throws. If the free thrower’s team is not in a bonus situation, his or her team would be awarded a throw-in along the end line.

Comment: Rule 9-1 does not address the issue of players, other than the free thrower during the free throw, entering the semi-circle. The national interpretation on this issue is during the free throw, anyone entering the semi-circle has created a violation. If it is a team member who violates, the ball should be blown dead immediately. If an opponent violates, it is a delayed lane violation and the free thrower should be awarded a substitute throw if the free throw is missed.

SITUATION 1: The opponent makes contact with the free-throw shooter before the free throw reaches the basket. The free throw is missed. RULING: The official should rule a violation on the opponent and a personal foul. (9-1-2g Penalty 2b)
SITUATION 2: After A1 releases the ball on a free throw try, B1 steps into the lane and backs across the free-throw line to box out the free-throw shooter then makes contact with the free-throw shooter. The free throw is missed. RULING: The official should rule a delayed violation on the opponent. A1 will be awarded a substitute free throw and the contact is ruled a foul. The substitute free throw would be administered with the free-throw lane spaces unoccupied. (9-1-2g Penalty 2b)

SITUATION 3: During a free throw by A1, B1 pushes A2 and B2 is in the lane before the ball is released. RULING: Delayed violation and penalize the foul. If Team A is in the bonus, shoot one-and-one. If Team A is not in the bonus, A gets the ball for a throw-in along the endline. If the free throw is not successful, award a substitute free throw and also penalize the foul as a personal foul (live ball). The substitute free throw would be administered with the free throw lane spaces not occupied. (9-1-2 Penalty 2b)

SITUATION 4: An official notices members of Team A are wearing headbands that have extensions. RULING: Illegal. The coach should be informed that the headbands with extensions are illegal and the players will not be allowed to enter the game wearing them. (3-4-5b)

SITUATION 5: During warm-ups, A1 is wearing black tights, A2 is wearing a white headband and matching white wristbands. Both meet the definition of the rule as it relates to color. RULING: The officials should work with the coach, prior to the game, when they see several colors being worn by team members. Officials should be proactive in this situation. The coach needs to take responsibility to make sure team members are dressed properly. (3-5-3,4)

Note: Listed above are the NFHS Rule Changes along with comments pertaining to the Changes for 2015-2016, Points of Emphasis and Basketball Rules Interpretations. I attended various Meetings for different Boards and the few changes listed were discussed thoroughly at each meeting.
*** The bottom line is the NFHS basically mirrors the game of College Basketball to a certain extent and implements it at the high school level shortly after what is done in College. Since we do not have a coaches meeting I will shortly explain the thoughts behind the changes as noted (*** after a few listed sections above.

Here is an article from the NCAA for 2015-2016 which I am sure will trickle to the high school level soon. Maybe the entire Varsity can adopt 3 person Officiating for the Conference soon as well first would be great for everyone. Also a shot clock in the future would help as well.

http://www.kansas.com/sports/college/wichita-state/article44142033.html