

Connecticut State Board of Approved Basketball Officials

Interpreters Bulletin



JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2020

This bulletin will present recent play situations that have occurred in Connecticut games this season. As a reminder, Connecticut has six (6) area rules interpreters, and a state interpreter who serves as our liaison to the CIAC. We are members of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials (IAABO); the world's oldest, largest and most respected organization dedicated to the education and continuous improvement of basketball officials. We annually train our officials to follow the rules and points of emphasis publicized by the CIAC and the NFHS.

The following individuals are the Connecticut high school basketball rules interpreters:

Board #6 - Hartford & Middlesex Counties
Charlene Shepard

charlenshepard@hotmail.com

Board #7 - Litchfield County
Charley Harbach - State Interpreter

charbach@charter.net

Board #8 - New London County
Michael Thomas

interpreter@iaabo8.org

Board #9 - Fairfield County
David Raila

dr54dr@live.com

Board #10 - New Haven & Middlesex Counties
Ray Vanacore

rvanacore162@gmail.com

Board #35 - Tolland & Windham Counties
Ben Wakely

ben_wakely@hotmail.com

PLAY SITUATIONS

Situation #1: A1 drives for a try and jumps and releases the ball. Contact occurs between A1 and B1 after the release and before airborne shooter A1 returns one foot to the floor. One official rules a blocking foul on B1 and the other official rules a charging foul on A1. The try is (a) successful, or (b) not successful.

RULING: Even though airborne shooter A1 committed a charging foul, it is not a player-control foul because the two fouls result in a double personal foul. The double foul does not cause the ball to become dead on the try. In (a), the goal is scored; play is resumed at the point of interruption, which is a throw-in for Team B from anywhere along the end line. In (b), the point of interruption is a try in flight; therefore, the alternating-possession procedure is used. **Rules 4-19-8, 4-36, Casebook 4.19.8 SITUATION C.**

Situation #2: A1 has the ball for a throw-in. After A1 releases the ball, but before the throw-in is touched or touches another player, an inadvertent whistle is sounded. How is play resumed?

RULING: Play would resume from the point of interruption (POI), which was possession by A for the throw-in, because a loose ball is still control of the team that last had possession, which was A's throw-in. Similar to a double foul when a pass is in flight, the ball would be put back into play using POI at the spot nearest to where the ball was when the pass was released. **Rules 4-4-3, 4-36-2a, 6-7-5.**

Situation #3: Player A1 jumps and secures a rebound among a crowd of other players. A1, who is off balance, comes down and falls on top of other players who have also fallen to the floor. A1 is lying on top of the other players, but does not touch the floor with any part of his/her body other than the foot. The official rules a traveling violation for falling down, is the official correct.

RULING: NO: While it is true that A1 fell, he/she did not touch the floor with any part of the body other than the hand or foot. A1 in this case, may pass, shoot, start a dribble or call time out. **Rule 4-44-5.**

Situation #4: While the ball is in flight on a field goal try, time expires in the third quarter. Before the try ends, A2 is assessed a technical foul. The official starts the fourth quarter with Team B attempting the free throws for the technical foul. Is the official correct?

RULING: NO. : The technical foul was assessed before the third quarter ended and Team B will be awarded 2 free throws as part of the third quarter. Upon completion of the 2 technical free throws, the third quarter will end. Since no penalty or part of a penalty carries over from one quarter to the next, the fourth quarter will begin with the alternating possession arrow. **Rule 5-6-2 exception 3.**

Situation #5: Player A1 completes a throw-in to teammate A2 to begin the third quarter. After receiving the pass, A2 becomes confused and dribblers toward the basket of Team A used during the first half. A2 dunks the ball into the basket of Team B.

Ruling: This is a legal goal for Team B. Two points are awarded to Team B. The official will then bound the ball to a player of Team A at the basket of Team B. Team A may now put the ball in play anywhere along the end line as after any score by Team B (earned or awarded). **Rule 5-2-3, Casebook 5.2.3.**

Situation #6: Player A1 is dribbling the ball in Team's A frontcourt, closely guarded by B2. B2 knocks the ball away from A1. While A1 and B2 are both trying to retrieve the loose ball, A1 is whistled for a foul for contact that displaces B2 on the way to the ball. What is the result?

Ruling: When B2 knocked the ball away from A1, the result is an interrupted dribble. Team A maintains team control during an interrupted dribble. A1's foul against B2 is a team control foul. B2 does not receive free throws even if Team B is in the bonus. Team B shall receive a throw-in at the spot nearest to where the foul occurred. **Rules 4-12-1, 4-12-2, Casebook 4-12-1.**

Situation #7: Early in the first quarter, the coach of Team A confers with the officials to try to prevent/rectify a timing mistake. After a brief discussion, it is determined that there is no error. The official charges Team A with a 30-second timeout. Is the official correct.

Ruling: NO. Only one 60-second timeout is charged (or a 30-second timeout, if that is the only type of timeout remaining) regardless of the amount of time consumed when NO correction is made. **Rules 5-8-4, 5-11-4.**

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