

Connecticut State Board of Approved Basketball Officials

Interpreters Bulletin



JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2014

This bulletin will present recent play situations that have occurred in Connecticut games this season. As a reminder, Connecticut has five (5) 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 promulgated by the CIAC and the NFHS.

The following individuals are the high school basketball rules interpreters:

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PLAY SITUATIONS

Situation #1- Jumpers A1 and B1 line up for a jump ball to start the game. The ball is tapped by Jumper A1 and goes directly out of bounds. How do officials resume play and when is AP arrow set?

Ruling – Award ball to Team B for a designated out-of-bounds spot nearest where the ball became dead. Instruct timer/scorer to set Alternating Possession Arrow to Team A. This is not an AP arrow throw-in. Rather it is setting the initial arrow (4-3-3a; 7-5-3)

Situation #2 - A1 dives across the boundary line in an attempt to save the ball from going out of bounds. A1 catches the ball with both hands and while in the air, before A1 touches out of bounds, A1 requests a timeout. The official grants the request for a Team A timeout. Is the official correct?

Ruling – Yes, this play is a legal play according to the NFHS rules. (5-8-3)

Situation #3 - Team A is awarded an AP arrow throw-in. Thrower A1 violates by stepping over the line before releasing the ball.

Ruling – Award ball to Team B for a designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation. Instruct timer/scorer to set Alternating Possession Arrow to Team B. Since A1 violated during an AP arrow throw-in, Team A has lost the AP arrow. Team B will have the next AP arrow throw-in. (Case Play 9.2.8)

Situation #4 - A1 rebounds the ball while airborne. A1 falls to the floor while holding the ball, when he/she has lands on B2 who had fallen to the floor. The official rules a traveling violation on A1. Is the official correct? **Ruling** – No, this is a blocking foul on B2. The mere fact that B2 has fallen on the floor, does not absolve him/her from committing a

blocking foul. B2 is not in a legal guarding position. (4-23-1, 2 & 4; 10-6-1)

Situation #5 – A1 is dribbling toward A2 and is about to pass the ball to A2. B1 is moving with and guarding A2. Before coming to a complete stop, A1 hands the ball off to A2 and then contacts B2. The official rules it incidental contact. Is the official correct?

Ruling - No, A1, while still in motion, created the contact with B2 and committed an illegal screen. Once A1 passed the ball to A2, he/she must abide by the screening principles as outlined in 4-40. Team A was in control of the ball at the time, so this should be ruled a team control foul. For this to be legal (incidental) contact, A1 should have been stationary prior to any contact with B2. (4-40-1, 2 & 5; 10-6-1; 10-6-7; 10-6-9)

Situation #6 - With 1-second remaining in the 4th quarter, A1 attempts a throw-in. B1 deflects the ball out-of-bounds as the horn sounds and zeroes display on the game clock. The game clock does not display tenths of a second. After a conference, the officials have the game clock operator use an alternate timing device to re-administer the throw-in. Are the officials correct?

Ruling – No, if the game clock does not display tenths of a second, the quarter ends when the horn sounds. Officials are not allowed to switch and use an alternate timing device that has tenths of a second. (1-14; 5-2-5; 5-6-2; 5-9-4; 5-10-1)

Situation #7 – What and where is the violation when: (a) A1 grabs a rebound at Team A's basket and passes the ball back across the division line, after which it is touched by A2 in the backcourt; (b) While in the backcourt, A1 throws a long pass which contacts the bleachers near the end line extended in Team A's frontcourt.

Rulings - In (a), This is a backcourt violation against Team A, since A1 was in control of the ball in his/her frontcourt. No player from Team A may be the first to touch the ball after it has gone into the backcourt. Award Team B with a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation. (9-9-1, Penalty) In (b), A1 has committed a violation when the ball contacted the bleachers. Award Team B with a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation. (7-2a #2; 7-5-2a)

Situation 8 - An official sounds his/her whistle inadvertently: (a) while A1 is dribbling; (b) while the pass is in flight from A1 (in A's backcourt) to A2 (in A's frontcourt); (c) while A1's unsuccessful three-point try attempt is in flight.

Rulings – The ball is put in play at the point of interruption. In (a), Team A is awarded a throw-in at the nearest out-of-bounds spot to where the ball was when the whistle was inadvertently sounded. (4-12-1, 2; 4-36-2a; 7-4-4; 7-5-3a) In (b), since the ball is being passed among teammates and is in flight, it retains the same location as when it was last in contact with A1 in Team A's backcourt. Therefore, Team A is awarded a throw-in at the nearest out-of-bounds spot to where A1 was when the whistle was sounded. (4-12-2b; 4-36-2a; 7-5-3a) In (c), the ball does not become dead until the try ends and since there is no team control on a try, the ball is put in play by the team entitled to the throw-in using the alternating-possession procedure at a spot nearest to where A1 was last in contact with ball when the whistle was sounded. (4-12-6; 4-36-2c; 7-5-3)