

2016-17 NFHS BASKETBALL RULES POWER POINT

National Federation of State High School Associations



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2016-17

RULES INTERPRETATION EDITORIAL CHANGES POINTS OF EMPHASIS



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2016-17 RULES CHANGES



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- **RULE 1-20 NEW NON-PLAYING PERSONNEL**
- Non-playing personnel, e.g., spirit participants, media, shall remain outside of the playing area during a 30second or less time-out during the game.
- Non-playing personnel shall stand outside the free throw lane lines extended toward the sidelines throughout the game.
- Rationale: Making officials aware of the standards set for the spirit participants allows the official to manage them when they may not be in an appropriate place.





RULE 1-20 NEW NON-PLAYING PERSONNEL

In PlayPic A, the prohibited area is displayed in gray. In PlayPic B, illegal as non-playing personnel shall remain outside of the playing area during a 30-second or less timeout during the game. In PlayPic C and D, illegal as nonplaying personnel shall stand outside the free-throw lane lines extended toward the sidelines throughout the game.





TEAM MEMBER'S EQUIPMENT, APPAREL

- Undershirts shall be a single solid color similar to the torso of the jersey and shall be hemmed and not have frayed or ragged edges. If the undershirt has sleeves, they shall be the same length.
- **Rationale:** A visible manufacturer's logo/trademark/reference is permitted on the undershirt. Rule 3-6 covers the logo specifications.





RULE 3-5-6 TEAM MEMBER'S EQUIPMENT, APPAREL

Undershirts shall be a single solid color similar to the torso of the jersey and shall be hemmed and not have frayed or ragged edges. If the undershirt has sleeves, they shall be the same length. See 3-6 for logo requirements. Illegal in PlayPic A , B – wrong color undershirt, logos okay; and illegal in C – too many logos.







RULES 3-5-3b,c and 3-6 TEAM MEMBER'S EQUIPMENT, APPAREL

- Compression shorts were added to the rule that covers sleeves, and tights. This addition will require the compression shorts to meet the color requirement outlined for all the items in that rule.
- The rule section (3-5-7) governing compression shorts was eliminated.
- Rationale: The addition of this information to Rule 3-5-3 assists the officials with enforcing the rules for uniforms and other apparel.





RULES 3-5-3b,c and 3-6 TEAM MEMBER'S EQUIPMENT, APPAREL

Arm sleeves, knee sleeves, lower-leg sleeves, tights and compression shorts are permissible. The sleeves/tights and compression shorts shall be black, white, beige or the predominant color of the jersey and the same color sleeves/ tights worn by teammates. All sleeves/tights and compression shorts shall be the same solid color and must be the same color as any headband or wristband worn.





RULE 9-1-3h NEW FREE-THROW PROVISIONS

- Players occupying marked free-throw lane line spaces may not enter the free-throw semicircle until the ball touches the ring or until the free throw ends.
- Rationale: The addition of this information makes the rule complete and easy to understand. This rule adds protection for the shooter.





RULE 9-1-3h NEW FREE-THROW PROVISIONS

 Players occupying marked free-throw lane line spaces may not enter the free-throw semicircle until the ball touches the ring or until the free throw ends.







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A brace is defined as anything worn for a medical purpose to increase stability. In general, it is made of neoprene or elastic knit with an insert embedded to support the joint. It may or may not have a hinge and/or straps or an opening over the knee cap.





RULE 3-5-3 NOTE TEAM MEMBER'S EQUIPMENT, APPAREL

- A brace is defined as anything worn for a medical purpose to increase stability.
- Rationale: This definition was rephrased because of the need to be more inclusive of other braces on the market.







RULE 9-1-3f FREE-THROW PROVISIONS

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 threepoint line which is farther from the basket, until the ball touches the ring or until the free throw ends.







RULE 9-1 PENALTIES 4b FREE-THROW PROVISIONS

- If there is a violation first by the free-thrower's opponent followed by the free thrower or a teammate:
 - **4b:** If the second violation is by the free thrower or a teammate behind the free throw line extended and/or the three-point line, both violations are penalized.
 - **Penalty:** the ball becomes dead and no point can be scored. The remaining free throws are administered or play is resumed by the team entitled to the alternating-possession throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest to where the violations occurred.





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TECHNICAL FOULS – RULE 10

- This area of the rules book has been restructured to better define the different types of technical fouls.
- Administrative technical fouls include roster changes in the scorebook, more than five (5) players on the court, and violation after a team warning for delay. This results in a team foul as well as the administration of two (2) free throws and the ball at the division line for a throw-in. The head coach does not lose the opportunity to stand in the coaching box due to an administrative technical being assessed.





- A player technical foul counts as one of his/her five (5) fouls towards disqualification. This type of technical foul also counts towards the team foul total.
- A bench technical foul counts towards the team total. Examples of a bench technical foul are unsporting act/conduct by a non-player, grasping the basket or dunking, and leaving the bench area during a fight. The head coach loses the opportunity to stand in the coaching box during live ball situations if a bench technical foul is assessed.





 The Technical-Foul Penalty Summary chart is a good reference guide for review and use in pre-game conferences.



ADMINISTRATIVE AND TEAM TECHNICAL FOULS

 Administrative technical fouls are team fouls resulting in the administration of two free throws and the ball at the opposite division line for a throw-in. The head coach does not lose the opportunity to stand in the coaching box due to an administrative technical foul being assessed.







REPLACING A DISQUALIFIED OR INJURED PLAYER

In the case of disqualification or removing a player for injury, a coach will have 15 seconds to insert a replacement player into the game. If it is a player's disqualifying foul, the ruling official shall report the foul to the official scorer and then notify the coach that the player has been disqualified.



REPLACING A DISQUALIFIED OR INJURED PLAYER (CONT.)

This begins the 15-second replacement interval. If the replacement is for an injured player, as soon as the coach has tended to the injured player and is able to resume coaching duties, the ruling official shall request the timer to sound the horn to begin the 15-second replacement interval. If a replacement player has not been made available, the timer shall sound the horn at the conclusion of the 15 seconds.



PROTECTING THE FREE THROW SHOOTER

This continues to be an area of emphasis. The rule change last year was implemented to protect the free throw shooter. On release of the ball by the player attempting the free throw, the defender "boxing out" shall not cross the free-throw line into the semicircle until the ball contacts the ring. In addition, officials should be aware that contact and displacement of the free throw shooter is illegal and shall be enforced.





RULE 9-1-3a PROTECTING THE FREE THROWER

Upon the free-throw shooter releasing a free-throw attempt, a "boxing out" defender cannot cross the free-throw line into the semicircle until the ball contacts the ring. When illegal contact or displacement of the free thrower occurs, the officials should enforce those fouls.







- This was an area of improvement last year and continues to be an area of awareness and enforcement. A review of the criteria is as follows:
- An opponent is displaced from a legally established or obtained position
- An arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent
- A locked and/or extended elbow displaces an opponent





- A leg or knee is used in the rear of an opponent to hold or displace
- Holding, hooking, slapping, pinning or pushing the leg or body of an opponent
- An offensive post player "backs-down" and displaces the defender once that defender has obtained a legal guarding position





POST PLAY AND THE FOUR CRITERIA

Illegal contact on post players including arm bars, elbows, use of leg or knee and backing down into or through an established position to displace an opponent (offensive or defensive) from a legally obtained position should be ruled a foul.







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