



Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, Inc.

2019–20 Basketball Preseason Bulletin

Rules, Revisions, and Interpretations

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OCTOBER 2019

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2019-20 NFHS RULE CHANGES

- 3-4-3e(2)** The option of the number style that uses the team jersey color itself bordered with not less than two ¼-inch solid border(s) contrasting with the team jersey color will be eliminated by 2024-25.
- 3-5-4b** If worn, only one headband is permitted, and it must be worn on the forehead/crown. It must be nonabrasive and unadorned, and it must be no more than 3 inches wide.
- 3-5-4d** The statement "Hair-control devices are not required to meet color restrictions" was added to the rule.
- 3-5-5 NOTE (NEW)** Provided the shorts are not in conflict with Rule 3-4-5, no drawstring or other part of the shorts intended to maintain them in a normal position causes potential harm to the player or others and wearing of the shorts is not objectionable in exposing the anatomy, there is no restriction on folding or rolling the shorts at the natural waistband seam.
- 3-5-8 MOUTHGUARD**
- 1. A tooth and mouth protector (intraoral), if worn must:**
 - a. include an occlusal (protecting and separating the biting surfaces) portion;
 - b. include a labial (protecting the teeth and supporting structures) portion;
 - c. cover the posterior teeth with adequate thickness;
 - 2. It is recommended that the protector be properly fitted, protecting the anterior (leading) dental arch and:**
 - a. constructed from a model made from an impression of the individual's teeth;
or
 - b. constructed from a model made from an impression of the individual's teeth;
or
 - c. constructed and fitted to the individual by impressing the teeth into the tooth and mouth protector itself.
 - 3. State associations may deem a tooth and mouth protector required equipment. PIAA has not deemed this required equipment.**

2019-20 NFHS RULE CHANGES

Official Signal 3 The head coach and any number of assistant coaches may enter the court in the situation where a fight may break out – or has broken out – to prevent the situation from escalating.

10-5-5 NOTE When a held ball occurs, the covering official(s) must stop the clock using Signal 2 (straight arm, open palm extended) while simultaneously sounding the whistle, then give the held-ball signal.

2019-20 MAJOR EDITORIAL CHANGES

9-9-1 EXCEPTION A ball in team control of Team A in the frontcourt that is deflected by a defensive player, which causes the ball to go into the backcourt, may be recovered by either team unless the offense was the last to touch the ball before it went into the backcourt. If the offense was last to touch the ball in its frontcourt, only the defense can legally recover the basketball.

2019-20 POINTS OF EMPHASIS**Head Band and Hair-Control Devices**

These items are often thought to be interchangeable. They are not. Each item has different guidelines to be followed as outlined in the rules book. Coaches and players need to be aware of the differences between the two items, so players are not found in violation of the rules.

a. A headband is defined as any item that goes around the entire head; it must be circular in design without extensions. The headband must be unadorned, nonabrasive and be no wider than 3 inches. Headbands have color restrictions. (3-5-4a, b)

b. A hair-control device is defined as an item that goes around the hair such as rubber, cloth or elastic bands. Hair-control devices have no color restrictions. (3-5-4d)

Medical Bracelet

It is the coach's role to know what the rules allowances and restrictions are, and ensure the players are properly informed. The head coach, by rule, must not permit a team member to participate while wearing an illegal uniform, illegal equipment, illegal apparel, etc. It is, therefore, incumbent on the coach to be sure the rules and restrictions have been reviewed by the team, including, and especially, allowable accessories.

Yes, it is also the officials' role to monitor the players, the uniforms and accessories. However, the head coach must be very much involved. The officials should not be placed in a position where they are often viewed as "being picky/searching for" illegal uniform and apparel items.

By rule, the medical-alert medal or bracelet must be taped to the person securely while the medical information is visible. Regardless of the medical-alert bracelet material, it must be taped to the arm securely with the medical information visible. (3-5-7)

2019-20 NFHS POINTS OF EMPHASIS CONTINUED

Throw-in Violations

The throw-in and the throw-in count begin when the ball is at the disposal of a player of the team entitled to it.

The throw-in ends when:

- a. The passed ball touches or is touched by another player in-bounds.
- b. The passed ball touches or is touched by another player out-of-bounds, except as in Rule 7-5-7.
- c. The throw-in team commits a violation.

The designated throw-in spot is 3 feet wide with no depth limitation and is established and signaled by the official prior to putting the ball at the thrower's disposal. Pivot foot restrictions are not in effect for a designated throw-in. The thrower must keep one foot on or over the designated spot until the ball is released.

- a. Violation – To leave the designated throw-in spot prior to releasing the ball.
- b. Violation – To not pass the ball directly into the court so it touches or is touched by another player (in-bounds or out-of-bounds) on the court before going out of bounds untouched.
- c. Violation – To pass the ball so it goes directly out-of bounds prior to touching another player.
- d. Violation – To not release the ball on a pass directly into the court before five seconds have elapsed.

After ruling and signaling a violation, team-control foul, player-control foul, held ball or time-out, it is vital that the ruling official, at the site of the ruling, indicates the designated throw-in spot (see NFHS Basketball Officials Manual, Part 5).

Pre-Game Meeting with Administrator on Supervision and Crowd Control

It is a necessity to have a game administration representative to meet with the officiating crew. This meeting will allow for communicating the expectations of each group. The contest officials are there to manage the contest, which includes the players and coaches. It is the expectation that school administration will manage the student body, parents and all other spectators.

Game administration should be proactive in crowd supervision and control. Administration should address inappropriate spectator behavior before it escalates.

Spectator behavior remains a critical concern. Too often, spectators are using abusive language toward coaches, players and officials. Spectators are also approaching the court, team areas and locker rooms – places that used to be "off limits" – to confront participants.

Game administrators must create and follow security procedures and support efforts to have offending spectators removed from the premises. Proactive policies lead to fewer problems. It is the game administrator's ultimate responsibility to provide a safe environment for coaches, players and officials. Do not wait for the official to point out the problem.

2019-20 COMMENTS ON THE RULE CHANGES

Contrasting Number [3-4-3e(2)]

The color of the number cannot be the same color as the body of the jersey, though bordered by a contrasting color, because it is difficult to see. Two other options for the style of the number remain as indicated in the rules book. (Effective 2024-25)

Headband Clarification (3-5-4b)

Headbands may be no more than 3 inches wide. This rule change is consistent with the width of the headband allowed in volleyball. A headband is worn around the head or the crown of the head. The headband must be circular without extensions. The headband is subject to color restrictions.

Hair-Control Devices (3-5-4d)

Hair-control devices are not subject to color restrictions. A hair-control device is worn around the hair.

Team Member's Equipment (3-5-5 NOTE)

This note provides states an opportunity to ease the rule on wearing the shorts as intended as long as there is not a conflict with Rule 3-4-5, the drawstring or other parts do not cause harm to the wearer or others and the shorts are worn in a manner that parts of the anatomy are not objectionably exposed. Rolling or folding the shorts at the natural waistband may be allowed.

Mouth Protector (3-5-6) (NEW)

This rule provides a safety option for players with specifics for coverage of the device. State associations may deem a tooth and mouth protector mandatory.

Backcourt (9-9-1)

The rewording of this Exception is provided to give more clarity to the exception already in the book. The Exception defines who is able to recover the ball when it goes from the frontcourt to the backcourt based on who last touched the ball in the frontcourt.

Bench Technical (10-5-5 NOTE)

This addition to the rule permits assistant coaches to enter the court to assist in controlling a fight that has broken out or is about to break out. This change does not preclude the responsibility for bench control. The head coach must pre-plan what assistant coaches must do in such a situation. An assistant coach must be designated to remain at the bench to maintain control of bench personnel.

Official Signal 3

The held-ball signal must be executed by first stopping the clock for a violation with Signal 2 prior to the use of the held-ball signal.

2019-20 PIAA ADOPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

- Adopt the 2019-20 NFHS Basketball Rules Book
- Adopt Rule 5-5 NOTE, running clock, at all levels (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise (of competition, upon completion of the first half, if one team gains a 40-point differential over its opponent, the clock shall be stopped only when an official's timeout is taken, a charged time-out is granted, a period ends, or during administration of free throws.

Enforcement of Rules and Use of Signals/Mechanics

All officials must pay particular attention to the enforcement of playing rules as they are written and also the use of approved signals and mechanics, especially as they relate to ejections. Failure to enforce the rules as written and/or failing to use approved signals and mechanics makes it difficult for PIAA to support officials when an ejection occurs.

TECHNICAL-FOUL PENALTY SUMMARY			
Type Foul	Charged To	Counts Toward	Head Coach Assessed
Administrative: Providing rosters; starters; numbers; changes, additions, etc.; team not ready to start half, TV monitor, electronic communication; not occupying assigned bench; more than five players; excess time-out; violation after team warning for delay; all players not returning at same time after time-out or intermission (10-1)	Team	Team-foul Count	
Substitutes: Entering court; no report; not beckoned (10-3)	Substitute	1. 2 Technicals 2. 5 Personal 3. Team-foul count	
Players: *Changing number without reporting; face-guarding; delaying return; grasping basket, dunking a dead ball; slapping backboard; delaying game; unsporting act/ conduct; goaltending on free throw; reaching through plane to touch or dislodge ball; contact opponent during dead ball; use of tobacco; removing jersey/pants; *fight (10-4)	Player	1. 2 Technicals 2. 5 Personal 3. Team-foul count	
Bench personnel: Unsporting act/conduct; enter court without permission; use tobacco; removing jersey/pants; grasping basket or dunking; *fight; *leave bench during fight or possible fight (10-5)	Substitute/ Bench Personnel	1. 2 Technicals 2. 5 Personal 3. Team-foul count	Indirect
Disqualified player on bench: Unsporting act/conduct	Substitute/ Bench Personnel	Team-foul count	Indirect
Assistant Coach: Unsporting act/conduct (10-5)	Assistant Coach	2 techs toward ejection Team-foul count	Indirect
Head coach: Unsporting act/conduct; off bench/outside box; not replacing player as required in 15 seconds; playing a disqualified player; illegal jersey/pants/number; team members leaving court/bench for unauthorized reason (10-6).	Head Coach	2 directs toward ejection Team-foul count	Direct

* **Reminder - any single flagrant act results in disqualification**
A single flagrant foul, the second direct technical foul or the third technical foul (any combination of direct or indirect) charged to the head coach results in ejection to the team's locker room or outside the building.

BASKETBALL RULES FUNDAMENTALS

1. While the ball remains live, a loose ball always remains in control of the team whose player last had control, unless it is a try or tap for goal.
2. Neither a team nor any player is ever in control during a dead ball, jump ball, or when the ball is in flight during a try or tap for a goal.
3. A goal is made when a live ball enters the basket from above and remains in or passes through unless canceled by a throw-in violation or a player-control foul.
4. The jump ball, the throw-in and the free throw are the only methods of getting a dead ball live.
5. Neither the dribble nor traveling rule applies during the jump ball, throw-in or free throw.
6. It is not possible for a player to travel during a dribble.
7. The only infractions for which points are awarded are goaltending by the defense or basket interference at the opponent's basket.
8. There are three types of violations and each has its own penalty.
9. A ball in flight has the same relationship to frontcourt or backcourt, or inbounds or out of bounds, as when it last touched a person or the floor.
10. Personal fouls always involve illegal contact and occur during a live ball, except for fouls committed by an airborne shooter or on an airborne shooter.
11. The penalty for a single flagrant personal or flagrant technical foul is two free throws and disqualification, plus awarding the ball to the opponents for a throw-in.
12. Penalties for fouls are administered in the order in which they occur.
13. A live-ball foul by the offense (team in control or last in control if the ball is loose), or the expiration of time for a quarter or extra period, causes the ball to become dead immediately, unless the ball is in flight during a try or tap for field goal. The ball also becomes dead when a player-control foul occurs.
14. The first or only free-throw violation by the offense causes the ball to become dead immediately.
15. A double personal foul involves only personal fouls and only two opponents; no free throws are awarded and the ball is put in play at the point of interruption. A double technical foul involves only technical fouls and only two opponents; no free throws are awarded, and the ball is put in play at the point of interruption.
16. The official's whistle seldom causes the ball to become dead (it is already dead).
17. "Continuous motion" applies both to tries and taps for field goals and free throws, but it has no significance unless there is a foul by the defense during the interval which begins when the habitual trying or tapping movement starts and ends when the ball is clearly in flight.
18. Whether the clock is running or is stopped has no influence on the counting of a field goal.
19. A ball which touches the front face or edges of the backboard is treated the same as touching the floor inbounds, except that when the ball touches the thrower's backboard, it does not constitute a part of a dribble.
20. If the ball goes through the basket before or after a player-control foul, the goal **must** not be counted.

CONCUSSION SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Common Signs and Symptoms of Concussion Include:

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets an instruction
- Is unsure of game, score or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows mood, behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall
- Headaches or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right" or is "feeling down"



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www.piaa.org/officials



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CANCELLATION OF AN OFFICIAL’S CONTRACT BY A PIAA MEMBER SCHOOL

If a PIAA member school violates or cancels a contract with an official, the District Committee or the Board of Directors, in their respective jurisdictions, may require a school so violating or so canceling to pay to the offended official the fee or fees for the Contest or Contests which have been provided in the official contract. Failure of a PIAA member school to live up to the terms of the contract shall be considered a violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of PIAA.

Comment: It has been brought to our attention on numerous occasions that officials have lost assignments or games because a school or assignor has “double booked” the contest. Officials are reminded that unless there is a written contract executed between the parties, they have no claim to any type of reimbursement from the offending school(s). Many schools have made a “good faith” effort to the officials to get them an additional assignment in the future or offer a scrimmage to pick up the lost fees. However, officially, without a written, signed, properly executed contract between the official(s) and the school(s), there is no recourse for the officials. In this day of technology it is not very hard for assignors, or schools, to execute these contracts. This is part of an assignor’s responsibility. Officials should request contracts from their assignors or schools for both parties protection.



August 7 & 8, 2020
Hilton Harrisburg

OFFICIALS' UNIFORM

1. The PIAA Official's Emblem must be worn on the upper left sleeve of the official's standard shirt when officiating in all PIAA sponsored games.
2. All PIAA-registered officials must wear identical uniforms during a contest.
3. Required uniform for basketball officials:
 - Shirt - Alternating black and white 1-inch vertically striped, short-sleeved shirt which may have a collar or may be v-neck as long as all contest officials are dressed alike. A PIAA patch must be worn on the left shoulder.
 - Slacks - Black full length trousers.
 - Belt - Black, if worn.
 - Socks - Black.
 - Shoes - Solid Black or Black with white accents with black laces. White soles around the shoe are not considered an accent mark.
 - Lanyard - Black.
 - Whistle - Black.

PIAA recommends the use of a black, plastic FOX-40 whistle with a black lanyard. If jackets are worn before the game, they must be black in color and identical in style.

College jackets or jackets from any organization other than PIAA or local basketball chapters may not be worn. The wearing of jewelry (except wedding bands and medical-alert bracelets) and wrist watches (except as a required timing device) is prohibited. Smoking and/or tobacco chewing is prohibited.

PIAA sports' officials may display an American flag (maximum size 2 by 3 inches) on the right sleeve of their uniform shirt approximately three inches down from the shoulder seam. This will be the same position the PIAA official patch is displayed on the left sleeve.

PIAA Basketball officials may use a pink whistle only for games that are designated as "cancer benefit" games by PIAA member schools. Officials are not permitted to wear the whistle for an entire month or week but only for designated games. This does not include a pink lanyard or any other items.

BENCH PERSONNEL

Bench personnel are all individuals who are part of or affiliated with a team, including, but not limited to: substitutes, coaches, manager(s), statistician(s), and trainers. During an intermission, all team members are bench personnel for the purposes of penalizing unsporting behavior.

A substitute becomes a player when he/she legally enters the court. If entry is not legal, the substitute becomes a player when the ball becomes live. A player becomes bench personnel after his/her substitute becomes a player or after notification of the coach following his/her disqualification.

OFFICIALS' MANUAL

All officials should become aware of the contents of the Officials' Manual which can be found by [clicking here](#).

This manual provides valuable information concerning many aspects of officiating as they relate to PIAA policies and procedures.



TIMEOUTS

Three 60-second time-outs and two 30-second time-outs may be charged to each team during a regulation game. Each team is entitled to one additional 60-second time-out during each extra period. Unused time-outs accumulate and may be used at any time.

Time-outs in excess of the allotted number may be requested and shall be granted during regulation playing time or any extra period at the expense of a technical foul for each. (team technical)

A successive time-out is one which is granted to either team before the clock has started following the previous time-out. Successive time-out shall not be granted after expiration of playing time for the fourth quarter or any extra period.

Situation #1: Players are lined up for the jump ball to begin the game. Coach of team A doesn't like what he sees and requests a time-out.

Ruling: Request is denied.

Comment: Time-outs cannot be used until the ball becomes live to start the game.

Situation #2: A1 is shooting a technical foul to begin the game because an opponent dunked the ball during warm-ups. After the second free-throw, team B's coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is granted.

Comment: The ball became live to start the game when the ball was at the disposal of A1 for the first free throw.

Situation #3: Team A is out of time-outs during regulation play but late in the 4th quarter, a player from team A requests a time-out while the ball is dead.

Ruling: The time-out is granted.

Comment: Hopefully, the team was instructed that they had no more time-outs left in regulation play. They can still be granted an additional time-out at the expense of a technical foul.

Situation #4: The game was tied at the end of the fourth quarter and team A used all five of their time-outs. As the horn sounds to begin the overtime, team A coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: A team cannot use the additional time-out they received for the overtime until the ball becomes live to start the overtime. However, if they accumulated time-outs from the regulation game, they could use one during the intermission.

Situation #5: Player A1 attempts a try which is unsuccessful and is fouled as time expires to end the 4th quarter. Since the ball left the shooter's hand before the horn sounded, A1 will receive two free throws. The score is A-49 and B-50. The coach of team B calls a time-out to freeze the shooter. After the time-out, A1 makes the first free throw to tie the game, 50-50. Coach of team B requests another time-out to freeze the shooter once again.

Ruling: The time-out is denied.

Comment: Successive time-outs are not permitted when time has expired to end the 4th quarter or any overtime period.

GRANTING TIMEOUTS

Timeout occurs and the clock, if running, shall be stopped when an official grants a player's/head coach's oral or visual request for a time-out. The request may be granted only when the ball is in control or at the disposal of a player of his/her team; the ball is dead, unless replacement of a disqualified, or injured player(s), or a player directed to leave the game is pending, and a substitute(s) is available and required.

Situation #1: A1 fouls B1. It is A1's 5th foul. The coach of team A requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: A1's replacement must be beckoned in before the request for a time-out is granted.

Situation #2: The second horn is sounded to end a time-out. The administering official blows his/her whistle, gives the appropriate signal and places the ball at the disposal of team A for a throw-in. Team B's coach call a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: Once the ball is at the disposal of team A, only team A may call a time-out.

Situation #3: A1 is dribbling the ball in his/her front court when the ball strikes his/her foot and is rolling toward the out-of-bounds line. He/she requests a time-out to prevent the ball from going out-of-bounds.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: Even though there is team control during an interrupted dribble, you must have player control to be granted a time-out.

Situation #4: The ball is loose and two opponents are scrambling to gain control. Team B's coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is denied.

Comment: The officials must be certain that the ball is in control of one individual before granting that individual's team a time-out.

Situation #5: Team A's coach requested and was granted a time-out during the second quarter. When the second horn sounds to end the time-out and before the ball is placed at the disposal of the team making the throw-in, team B's coach requests a time-out.

Ruling: The request is granted.

Comment: Successive time-outs may be granted at any time except when the time expires to end the 4th quarter or any overtime period.

2019-20 PIAA BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

First Practice Date Friday, November 18
 First Inter-School/Scrimmage Date Saturday, November 23
 First Regular Season Play Date Friday, December 6
 Last Regular Season Contest Date Saturday, February 22
 District Championship Deadline Saturday, February 29
 PIAA Basketball Championships:
 First Round Friday & Saturday, March 6 & 7
 Second Round Tuesday & Wednesday, March 10 & 11
 Quarterfinals Friday & Saturday, March 13 & 14
 Semi-Finals Monday & Tuesday, March 16 & 17

PIAA Basketball Championship Finals

GIANT Center, Hershey, PA Thursday, March 19
 Championship Schedule:
 2A Girls' Championship 12:00 pm
 1A Boys' Championship 2:00 pm
 3A Girls' Championship 6:00 pm
 4A Boys' Championship 8:00 pm

GIANT Center, Hershey, PA Friday, March 20
 Championship Schedule:
 1A Girls' Championship 12:00 pm
 2A Boys' Championship 2:00 pm
 6A Girls' Championship 6:00 pm
 5A Boys' Championship 8:00 pm

GIANT Center, Hershey, PA Saturday, March 21
 Championship Schedule:
 4A Girls' Championship 12:00 pm
 3A Boys' Championship 2:00 pm
 5A Girls' Championship 6:00 pm
 6A Boys' Championship 8:00 pm

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PIAA BY-LAWS: ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8

Any coach and/or contestant who, while coaching or competing for a PIAA member school, is ejected from a Contest by a state high school association recognized and/or registered official in that sport for unsportsmanlike conduct or flagrant misconduct shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating **for the remainder of the day and in all Contests on the next Contest day of the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition.** For a coach, participation in the next Contest includes any contact by the coach with members of the Team, including other coaches, between the time that the Team arrives at the Contest site and the conclusion of the last Contest of the day. The Principal shall direct the coach not to attend all of the Contest(s).

Any coach and/or contestant ejected from the last Contest in that sport in a sport season shall be disqualified from coaching and/or participating in the first Contest(s) in that sport in the subsequent sport season, at the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition, at any PIAA member school or, if the student changes levels of competition, such as from junior varsity to varsity, the first Contest in that sport.

The official shall file a report with the PIAA Office on the form prescribed for the sport involved, within twenty-four (24) hours following the completion of the Contest in which the ejection occurred. Failure to file such report shall not affect the validity or consequences of the ejection.

In Basketball, the athletic director and principal must meet with the ejected coach/contestant and detail in a report what corrective action has been taken. This report then must be signed by all parties and sent to the district Basketball chairperson.

When a coach or contestant is disqualified/ejected from a Regular or Post-Regular Season Contest a report must be filed by the official who disqualified/ejected the coach or contestant. When the report is received in the PIAA Office it is faxed to the respective District Chairman, officials' representatives and sportsmanship chair. A copy is also given to the Assistant Executive Director and placed in the school's file.

OFFICIALS ARE TO FILE A REPORT WITH THE PIAA OFFICE ON-LINE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE EJECTION OR THEY MAY BE PLACED ON PROBATION. OFFICIALS SHOULD GO TO THE "FORMS SECTION" UNDER THE OFFICIALS TAB AT www.piaa.org.



EXAMPLES OF DISQUALIFICATION PROVISION OF ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 8

The following examples are for players or coaches and are only examples and not a complete list. What this means is a player or coach ejected from a contest at any level must sit out the remainder of the day and the next day of the next contest at that level.

Example #1: Player/coach gets ejected from a junior varsity contest before a varsity contest. This player/coach gets disqualified for the **remainder of the day and the next day** of the next junior varsity contest. If this contest is followed by a varsity contest **on the same day**, the player/coach gets disqualified for the varsity contest also (**the whole day**).

Example #2: Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity contest on Friday, the team's next varsity contest is Friday. Before the varsity contest is a scheduled junior varsity contest, player/coach cannot participate in any of Friday contests.

Example #3: Player/coach gets ejected from a varsity basketball game Saturday. The next varsity contest is a game on next Friday but the game gets postponed to Saturday. On Saturday, the junior varsity team is to compete in another basketball game, a player and/or coach eligible to participate in the junior varsity game? Since the Friday contest was postponed the **next varsity game** is the same day as the junior varsity game and the player/coach are not eligible to participate the whole day.

****Note to officials:** the enforcement of the rules as written and the use of the mechanics when ejecting personnel from a contest cannot be stressed enough. PIAA cannot defend the lack of enforcement of sportsmanship rules nor the failure to use approved mechanics with regard to these ejections.**

SPORTS MEDICINE COMMITTEE RECOMENDATIONS

The PIAA Sports Medicine Committee recommends that each registered sports official have an annual physical examination and practice good health habits. Being physically fit and conveying an appropriate, positive image through proper health and nutrition habits will greatly assist all officials in keeping up with the game. After all, the game, the schools, players, coaches, spectators and fellow officials deserve no less. As importantly, officials owe good health habits to themselves and their families if for nothing more, than the health of it. If officials have any chronic health condition, officials are requested to share this information with on site medical personnel at their contest(s).

**PIAA BY-LAWS—ARTICLE XV; SECTION 5
RECOMMENDATION OF WRITTEN CONTRACT**

PIAA member schools should enter into written (paper or electronic) contracts with the officials retained by the schools or assigned by an assignor to officiate regular season contests. The terms of such contracts must not violate the PIAA Constitution and By-Laws, Policies and Procedures and Rules and Regulations. Registered sports officials are independent contractors and therefore, are NOT employees of PIAA, the school, or the assignor.



PIAA SPORTSMANSHIP MESSAGE

“PIAA requires all registered sports' officials to enforce the sportsmanship rules for coaches and contestants. Actions meant to demean opposing contestants, team, spectators, and officials are not in the highest ideals of interscholastic education and will not be tolerated. Let today's contest reflect mutual respect. Coaches please certify to the officials that your players are legally equipped and uniformed according to NFHS rules and PIAA adoptions. Good luck in today's contest.”



This message shall be read to the head coach and captains prior to each contest officiated by a registered PIAA official. This message shall be enforced by contest officials and its enforcement shall include a strict and swift enforcement when unsportsmanlike actions involve demeaning remarks or actions that may be related to the racial or ethnic background of any party.

Chapter interpreters are requested to remind all officials to read this message at each contest they officiate.

There have been some concerns addressed by the schools that some of our officials are not reading the PIAA Sportsmanship message prior to the contest. This is an improper procedure and this message **MUST** be read. Officials are not to paraphrase, modify, or develop their own Sportsmanship Message to the captains and head coaches. The proper procedure is head coaches and captains **MUST** attend the pre-game reading of the sportsmanship message. For distribution purposes, this message is printed on the back of all PIAA registered sports officials' 2016-2017 identification cards.

This message **MUST BE READ VERBATIM** by the contest officials. Coaches must certify to the contest officials their team is legally equipped and in compliance with NFHS Basketball Rules. The reading of this message will set the tone for the contest to be played in the spirit of good sportsmanship and have the coaches verbally confirm aloud their teams' adherence to compliance with equipment and safety rules. This confirmation is not only the adherence to contest rules, but also assists in alleviating the legal liability concerns for the officials if the teams subsequently violate the proper equipment provisions of the contest rules.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Rule 10-1-3 states that a Team Technical Foul shall be charged if a team uses a megaphone or any electronic device, or electronic equipment for voice communication with players on the court or if electronic audio and/or electronic devices are used to review a decision of contest officials.

****With the advent of electronic devices the questioning of officials calls at courtside through the use of these devices cannot be tolerated.****



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BASKETBALL, COACH, OR TEAM PERSONNEL DISQUALIFICATION FORM

During the PIAA basketball Regular Season and Postseason, a disqualified basketball player, coach, and/or Team personnel shall not be permitted to participate **for the remainder of the day and in all Contests on the next Contest day of the same level (varsity, junior varsity, or otherwise) of competition from which the player, coach, and/or Team personnel was previously disqualified.** For a coach, participation in the next Contest includes any contact by the coach with members of the Team, including other coaches, between the time that the Team arrives at the Contest site and the conclusion of the last Contest of the day. The Principal shall direct the coach not to attend all of the Contest(s), in accordance with ARTICLE XIII, Disqualification from next contest. Section 8 of the PIAA By-Laws and NFHS Basketball Rules 2-11-5, Note; 2-12-5, 4-6, 4-14, 4-18, 4-19-4, 4-19-5, 4-19-14, 4-32, 4-46, 5-8-3b, 9-1 thru 13,9-5, 9-11, 10-1 thru 6,10-3-8, 10-4-1g, 10 Pen 8, and 10-5-2. The ejecting official must complete and file this form, on-line, as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours following the completion of the Contest in which the disqualification took place by going to www.piaa.org to make entry.

Name of Disqualified Player, Coach and/or Team Personnel		School	
Date of Game	Location of Game/Tournament		Time of Game
Visiting Team	PIAA District	Visiting Team's Final Score	
Home Team	PIAA District	Home Team's Final Score	
Name of Referee Who Issued Disqualification			Level of Competition

REASON FOR DISQUALIFICATION

DATE OF REPORT OFFICIAL'S NAME (person issuing DQ) PIAA DISTRICT