

BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

EDUCATE | UNIFY | ELEVATE

WEEK 4

Mindy Malia
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OFFICIALS MAKE A DIFFERENCE



NEW YORK STATE GIRLS
BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION

2026-27 NFHS BASKETBALL RULE CHANGES

KEY UPDATES FOR GIRLS BASKETBALL



1. UNIFORMS – GAME JERSEYS AND SHORTS (Rule 1-22.11)



Deletes the requirement that the game jersey be **tucked** into the game shorts.

2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPAREL (Rule 1-23.4)



Permits headbands not wider than **4 inches**.

3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPAREL (Rule 1-23.7)



Requires undergarments and knee/leg sleeve to be the **same legal color**.

4. DUTIES OF THE SHOT CLOCK OPERATOR (Rule 2-11.6.d.6 through 8)



The shot clock will be set to **20 seconds** when, following a dead ball change of team control, a team is awarded the ball for a throw-in in their frontcourt.

(NY State Girls Basketball did not adopt this rule)

5. ALTERNATING POSSESSION (Rule 6-3.8 and A.R. 6-9)



During a throw-in, a kicked ball **does not** reverse the alternating possession arrow.

6. BALL CAUSED TO GO OUT OF BOUNDS (Rule 7-2.3)



Penalizes bench personnel who physically assist the player with the ball by intentionally keeping them from going out of bounds or by physically assisting them to move in a direction the coach wants them to go.

7. THROW-IN (Rule 7-4.2, 7-6.9a, 9-4.1.h)



If thrower-in A1 is the first to touch the ball inbounds, the subsequent throw-in by Team B shall be at the spot nearest to where A1 touched the ball inbounds.

8. TRAVELING (Rule 9-5.4.a.3, 9-5.4.b.2, and 4-19)



Permits a player executing a jump stop to land on both feet at **approximately** the same time.

9. PERSONAL FOULS (Rule 10-10.5.c)



Deletes the prohibition of multiple touches with **one hand**.

10. TECHNICAL FOULS (Rule 10-12.3.a.6 and 7)



Having more than 5 players legally participating in the game and excessive timeouts are now **Team Technical Fouls**.

11. FLAGRANT 2 FOULS (Rule 10-14)



Requires a **one-game suspension** for an individual who failed to serve a mandatory rule-based suspension. The individual's head coach is also suspended for one game when the individual who was supposed to serve the suspension fails to do so.

12. REPLAY (Rule 11-3-3 and 11-4.1.m)



(NY State Girls Basketball did not adopt this rule)

A.R. 9-20

(Rule 9-5)

IS IT TRAVELING WHEN A PLAYER APPROXIMATELY AT THE SAME TIME ON BOTH FEET:

If the player does not shoot or pass the ball, they may not pivot on either foot. This would be a traveling violation.

1

FALLS TO THE PLAYING COURT WHILE HOLDING THE BALL WITHOUT MAINTAINING A PIVOT FOOT

Falls to the playing court while holding the ball without maintaining a pivot foot; or

2

FALLS TO THE PLAYING COURT ON BOTH KNEES WHILE HOLDING THE BALL

Falls to the playing court on both knees while holding the ball without maintaining a pivot foot; or

3

GAINS CONTROL OF THE BALL WHILE SLIDING ON THE PLAYING COURT

Gains control of the ball while sliding on the playing court and then, because of momentum, rolls or slides, after which the player passes or starts a dribble before getting to their feet?

RULING

(Rule 9-5)



(1) and (2) Yes, when the pivot foot is not maintained because it is virtually impossible not to move the pivot foot when falling to the playing floor.

(3) No. The player may pass, shoot, start a dribble, or request a timeout. Once the player has the ball and is no longer sliding, they may not roll over. When flat on their back, the player may sit up without violating. When the player puts the ball on the floor, then rises and is the first to touch the ball, it also is traveling. When a player rises to their feet while holding the ball and moves the pivot foot, it is traveling. When a player falls to one knee while holding the ball and moves the pivot foot, it is traveling. When a player falls to one knee while holding the ball, it is traveling if the pivot foot moves. **(Rules 9-5-7 and 9-5-2)**

OPTION TO ADVANCE THE BALL DURING THE LAST 59.9 SECONDS

Fourth Period or Any Extra Period

WHAT IS THE RULE?

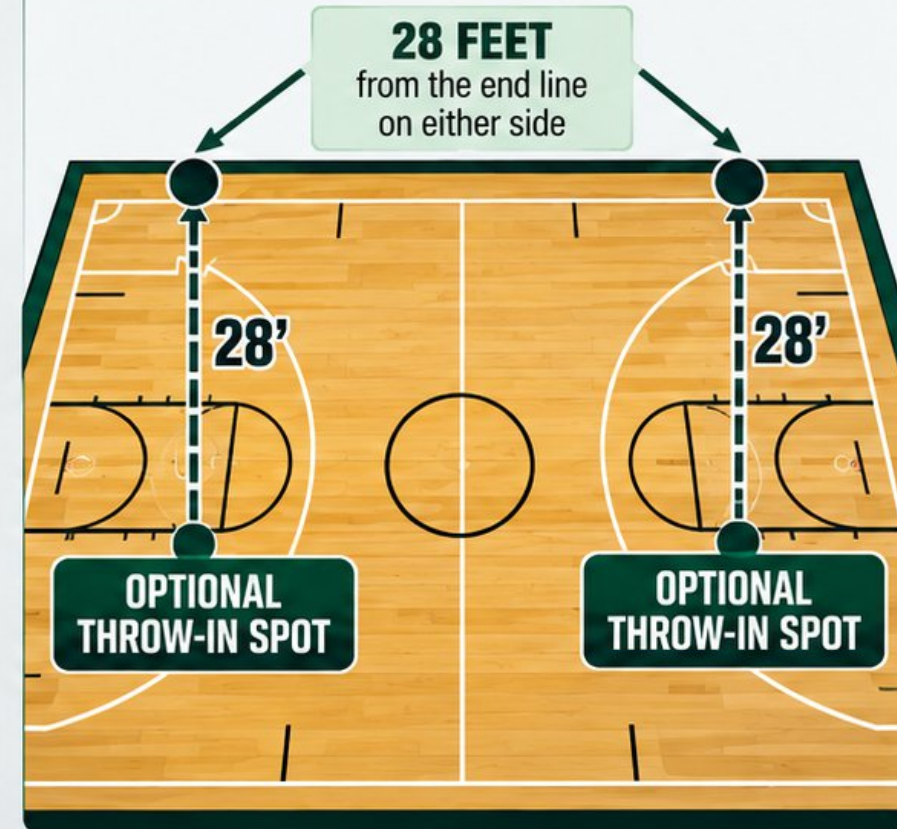
During the last 59.9 seconds of the game (fourth period or any extra period), when the team in control of the ball, or the team who is to be awarded a throw-in in their backcourt, is granted a timeout, the team will have the option to move the throw-in spot to a point 28 feet from the end line on either side of the playing court.

KEY POINTS

- 1** The game time when the timeout is granted and charged, and not the time that team control began, will determine whether the option is available to the team calling timeout.
- 2** An opponent's timeout or an electronic-media timeout does not provide a team with the option to advance the ball (unless the electronic-media timeout is a result of the team in control requesting a timeout, e.g., the first team-called timeout in the second half).
- 3** If the team advances the ball by a pass or dribble, in any direction, before the timeout is granted, the team will no longer have the option to advance the ball.
- 4** If the ball has been dribbled or passed in the backcourt before the timeout, successive timeouts do not provide the team with the option to advance the ball.
- 5** If the ball has been dribbled or passed in the backcourt and the team in control is still in their backcourt when the defense commits a common foul before the bonus is in effect or a violation, the option is available to the team in control when they request a timeout.
- 6** If the ball has been dribbled or passed in the backcourt and play is stopped for a timing or scoring mistake, an inadvertent whistle, a held ball, an administrative technical foul assessed to the team in control, or for an injury, blood situation or lost or displaced glasses/lenses and the team in control calls a timeout, the option to advance is NOT available.
- 7** The head coach must notify the officials of his/her intent to advance the ball, or which side of the court to make the throw-in, before the timeout has been reported to the scorer. If the head coach does not inform the officials before the timeout has been reported to the scorer, play will resume at the point of interruption. When the head coach does not designate a side of the court to inbound the ball before the timeout is reported to the scorer, the throw-in will be made at the 28-foot line tableside.

WHERE IS THE THROW-IN SPOT?

The team may move the throw-in spot to a point 28 feet from the **end line on either side** of the playing court.



OPTION TO ADVANCE THE BALL PLAY EXAMPLES

During the Last 59.9 Seconds – Fourth Period or Any Extra Period

PLAY 1

0:49.9

Following a made goal by Team A with 49.9 seconds remaining in the fourth period, Team B immediately calls timeout. May Team B advance the ball to the throw-in spot 28 feet from the end line on either side of the playing court?



RULING 1

YES

Yes, provided the head coach of Team B notified the officials of his/her use of the option before the timeout was reported to the scorer.

PLAY 2

0:49.9

If in Play 1, Team A (the team that scored) calls the timeout, does Team B have the option to advance the ball?



RULING 2

NO

No, unless Team B calls a timeout after Team A's timeout.

PLAY 3

1:05

A1 secures a rebound in her backcourt with 1:05 remaining in the fourth period. She holds the ball for 8 seconds when the head coach of Team A calls timeout. Does Team A have the option to advance the ball to the throw-in spot 28 feet from the end line on either side of the playing court?



RULING 3

YES

Yes. The determining factor is the time on the game clock when the timeout is granted and charged.

PLAY 4

0:30.2

A1, dribbling in her frontcourt, has the ball stolen from her by B1. B1 does not pass or dribble the ball. Team B calls a timeout with 30.2 seconds remaining in the game. May Team B advance the ball?



RULING 4

YES

Yes.

PLAY 5

Team A inbounds the ball following a successful field goal with 45.5 seconds remaining in the game. While A1 is dribbling in her backcourt:

- (1) Is fouled by B1 before the bonus is in effect;
- (2) B1 commits a kick-ball violation;
- (3) B1 causes a held ball and the alternating-possession arrow favors Team A;
- (4) There is a timing or scoring mistake;
- (5) The official has an inadvertent whistle;
- (6) A2 is injured, bleeding, or has a lost or displaced lens.

If Team A calls a timeout, do they have the option to advance the ball?

-  (1) Foul before bonus
-  (2) Kick-ball violation
-  (3) Held ball (AP)
-  (4) Timing/scoring mistake
-  (5) Inadvertent whistle
-  (6) Injury, bleeding, lost lens

RULING 5

In (1) and (2), **YES**, Team A has the option to advance the ball.

In (3), (4), (5) and (6), **NO**, Team A does not have the option to advance the ball.

PLAY 6

A1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt when B1 deflects the ball:

- (1) Into Team A's backcourt and A1 secures control of the ball, or
- (2) Into Team A's backcourt and the ball goes out of bounds.

If Team A calls a timeout, do they have the option to advance the ball?



RULING 6

In (1) **No**, there has been no change in team control when A1 secured control of the ball.

In (2) **Yes**, B1's knocking the ball out of bounds (violation) caused a throw-in in Team A's backcourt.



BOARD 49

OFFICIATING DEVELOPMENT SERIES

BETTER OFFICIALS. BETTER GAMES. A STRONGER TOMORROW.



EDUCATE
DEVELOP
SUPPORT
ELEVATE

WEEK 4

VIOLATIONS & ADVANTAGE/DISADVANTAGE

SEE THE PLAY. —
UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT.
MAKE THE RIGHT CALL.



SUGGESTED TOPICS



Traveling



Pivot-foot concepts



Illegal dribble



Carrying/palming



Three seconds



Backcourt



Throw-in violations



Closely guarded situations



VIDEO LAB



Clips without sound.

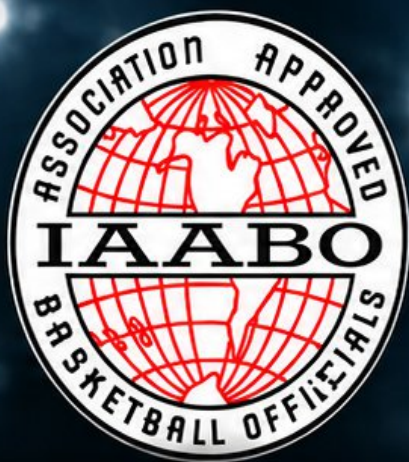


OFFICIALS IDENTIFY



- What happened?
- What did you see?
- Was there a violation?
- Did it affect the play?

SAME GAME. HIGHER STANDARDS. BRIGHTER OFFICIALS.



IAABO CENTRAL

THE COMPLETE OFFICIATING TRAINING HUB

BETTER
OFFICIALS
STRONGER
GAMES

EARN 1 CREDIT

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING



ATTENDANCE AT THE SUNDAY
PRESEASON MEETINGS



ATTENDANCE AT ON-COURT
TRAINING SESSIONS



COMPLETING ANY MICRO-MODULE
THROUGH IAABO CENTRAL



ATTENDANCE AT ANY GOOGLE MEETS
DURING THE FALL SEASON

EARN 2 CREDITS

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING



COMPLETING IN SATISFACTORY STATUS
THE 2026 IAABO REFRESHER EXAM



COMPLETING IN SATISFACTORY STATUS
THE 2026 NEW YORK STATE GIRLS EXAM



ATTENDING THE SECTION 4
COACHES MEETING ON NOVEMBER 9TH



COMPLETING ANY MACRO MODULES OR
GAME SIMULATOR TRAINING SEMINARS
OFFERED THROUGH IAABO CENTRAL



MINIMUM CREDIT REQUIREMENT

A MINIMUM OF **TEN (10) CREDITS** WILL BE REQUIRED BY EACH BOARD 49 OFFICIAL
TO BE CONSIDERED QUALIFIED TO REFEREE FOR THE 2026-27 SEASON.



2026-2027 NFHS BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES



KNOW THE RULES

BE PREPARED

OFFICIATE WITH CONFIDENCE

RULE CHANGE	DESCRIPTION	RATIONALE / DETAILS
Rule 5-9-5 NEW	In the last 59.9 seconds of any quarter or extra period, a minimum of 0.3 seconds must expire from the game clock when an inbounds player legally touches the ball after a throw-in or unsuccessful free throw.	- Matches the existing tap-in rule (Rule 5-2-5). - Does not apply if the clock doesn't display tenths of a second.
Rule 5-10-2 Note NEW	Allows officials to use a visible or silent count as definite knowledge to correct timing errors during a clock malfunction.	Gives officials a practical, reliable backup solution when the game clock fails to start or stop correctly.
Rule 8-6-4 REVISED	Clarifies that opposing team technical fouls assessed during the same dead-ball period are treated as occurring at approximately the same time.	Offsetting penalties cancel out equally, and play resumes at the point of interruption.
Rule 9-2 Penalty CLARIFIED	Restores explicit language specifying that throw-in violation locations reset to the original throw-in spot.	Moves the ensuing throw-in to a designated spot if the original location wasn't already designated.
Rule 6-4-4g REMOVED	Deleted outdated subsection regarding warnings for faking being fouled.	Made redundant/unapplicable due to modifications introduced in previous seasons.

NEW YORK STATE BOYS – ADDITIONAL RULES / PROCEDURES		DETAILS / APPLICATION
NEW – NYS BOYS	No Closely Guarded Count on the Dribble in the Front Court	The closely guarded count on the dribble will not be used in the front court for New York State boys' high school basketball.
NEW – NYS BOYS	In Co3 – Stay Tableside after Administering a Foul	In a three-official crew, the official administering the foul stays tableside.

SAME GAME. STRONGER OFFICIALS.

EDUCATION

PROFESSIONALISM

CONSISTENCY

TRAVELING



TRAVELING

Rules to consider reviewing:

-  Dribble
-  Illegal dribble
-  Pivot



NFHS Rule 4-15 — Dribble

A **dribble** is the intentional movement of the ball by a player who is in control of the ball, by throwing, batting or rolling the ball to the floor, and then touching it again before another player touches it.

What ends a dribble?



Under the NFHS definitions, the dribble ends when the player:

1. Allows the ball to come to rest in one or both hands;
2. Touches the ball simultaneously with both hands;
3. Allows the ball to come to rest on the hand while continuing the dribble — the classic palming/carrying situation;
4. Otherwise gains control of the ball after the dribble.

ILLEGAL DRIBBLE

PALMING / CARRYING THE BALL

ILLEGAL



HAND UNDERNEATH OR EXCESSIVELY
TO THE SIDE CAUSING THE BALL
TO COME TO REST IN THE HAND

NFHS RULE 4-15

A dribble is the action of
bouncing the ball to the floor
and back to the hand.

The hand may not be placed
underneath the ball or cause
the ball to come to rest
in the hand.

LEGAL



HAND ON TOP OR SIDE
GUIDING THE BALL



OFFICIAL'S FOCUS: Watch the hand-ball relationship, not the height of the dribble.



NFHS Rule 4-33 — PIVOT

PIVOT

The NFHS definition is:

“A pivot takes place when a player who is holding the ball steps once or more than once in any direction with the same foot while the other foot, called the pivot foot, is kept at its point of contact with the floor.”

In plain officiating language

The pivot foot is the foot that remains in contact with the floor while the other foot is permitted to move.

So:

**Pivot foot = stays at its point of contact.
Other foot = may move in any direction.**





LET'S WATCH
VIDEO CLIPS





Pivot Foot Chart

Ends Dribble/Catches Ball	Pivot Foot Is	Established
Both feet on the floor (or airborne and landing on both)	Either Foot	Once one foot is lifted, the other is the pivot
One foot on the floor (or airborne and lands on one)	First to touch	When the other foot Touches in a step
One foot, then jumps to both feet (or airborne on one to both feet)	Neither Foot	When both feet land simultaneously



PIVOT FOOT – 3 EXAMPLES



1 BOTH FEET ON THE FLOOR (AT THE MOMENT OF THE CATCH)

- 1 CATCH THE BALL 2 LIFT ONE FOOT 3 PIVOT ESTABLISHED



BOTH FEET
ON THE FLOOR

Either foot may
become the pivot.

PIVOT FOOT
(ON FLOOR)

The foot that
remains on the floor
is the pivot.

PIVOT FOOT
ESTABLISHED

The lifted foot is
the free (non-pivot)
foot.

KEY POINT:

When a player catches the ball with both feet on the floor, either foot may become the pivot once one foot is lifted.

2 ONE FOOT ON THE FLOOR (AT THE MOMENT OF THE CATCH)

- 1 CATCH THE BALL 2 OTHER FOOT LANDS (STEP) 3 PIVOT ESTABLISHED



ONE FOOT
ON THE FLOOR

The foot on the floor
becomes the pivot
when the ball is caught.

OTHER FOOT
LANDS

The other foot may
step and become
the free foot.

PIVOT FOOT
ESTABLISHED

The original foot
remains the pivot.

KEY POINT:

When a player catches the ball with one foot on the floor, that foot is the pivot. The other foot may step.

3 ONE FOOT → JUMP TO BOTH FEET (AT THE MOMENT OF THE CATCH)

- 1 CATCH ON ONE FOOT 2 JUMP 3 LAND ON BOTH FEET



ONE FOOT
ON THE FLOOR

The foot on the floor
is not yet a permanent
pivot.

BOTH FEET
IN THE AIR

No pivot while
in the air.

LAND ON
BOTH FEET

NEITHER FOOT
IS THE PIVOT
(both feet landed
simultaneously).

KEY POINT:

When a player catches the ball on one foot and then jumps and lands on both feet simultaneously, neither foot is the pivot.

= PIVOT FOOT

= NON-PIVOT / FREE FOOT

= FOOT NOT ON THE FLOOR



NFHS BASKETBALL RULES

RULE 4-44

TRAVELING



4-44 TRAVELING

ART. 1 . . . Traveling is moving a foot or feet in any direction in excess of prescribed limits while holding the ball.

4-44-1

PLAYER CATCHES WITH BOTH FEET ON THE FLOOR

ART. 2 . . . If a player catches the ball with both feet on the floor, either foot may become the pivot foot.

Once one foot is lifted, the other foot is the pivot foot.

4-44-2

PLAYER CATCHES WHILE MOVING OR DRIBBLING

ART. 3 . . . A player may stop and establish a pivot foot as follows:

- If both feet land simultaneously, either foot may be the pivot.
- If one foot lands followed by the other, the first foot to touch is the pivot.
- If the player jumps off one foot and lands simultaneously on both feet, neither foot can be a pivot.

4-44-3

AFTER ESTABLISHING A PIVOT

ART. 4 . . . After a pivot foot has been established, the pivot foot may be lifted, but it cannot be returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal.

4-44-4

AFTER STOPPING WHEN NEITHER FOOT CAN BE A PIVOT

ART. 5 . . . After stopping when neither foot can be a pivot, one or both feet may be lifted, but may not be returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal.



TRAVELING

When a player gains control of the ball while any part of their body other than a hand or foot is in contact with the floor... **they may slide or roll (due to their momentum)** after gaining control of the ball, but they may not attempt to get up or stand up with the ball.





TRAVELING

A player secures the ball with one knee on the floor...

- è If that player attempts to stand up while holding the ball, a traveling violation occurs.
- è If they start a dribble and then rise, no violation has occurred. Also, they could pass, try for goal, or request a time-out from that position.





RULE CLARIFICATION – PLAY 1

- è A-1 dives for a loose ball and slides after gaining control. A-1 is in a position either on the back or stomach. What can A-1 do without violating?
- è **RULING:** A-1 may pass, shoot, start a dribble or request a time-out. Once A-1 has the ball and is no longer sliding, the player may not roll over. If flat on their back, A-1 may sit up without violating. If A-1 returns to a position on their back while holding the ball, it is legal. Any attempt to get to their feet is traveling unless A-1 is dribbling. It is also traveling if A-1 puts the ball on the floor, then rises and is the first to touch the ball (4-44-5b).





RULE CLARIFICATION – PLAY 2

- è A-1 secures control of the ball with a) one knee or b) both knees in contact with the floor. May A-1 assume a standing position without committing a traveling violation?
- è **RULING:** It depends on what A1 does. If A-1 attempts to stand up while holding the ball, a traveling violation occurs. However, if A-1 starts a dribble and then rises, no violation has occurred. Also, A-1 could pass, try for goal or request a time-out from that position. In b) if A-1 lifts one knee while holding the ball, it is a traveling violation.





RULE CLARIFICATION – PLAY 15-11-10

- è A-1 dives to the floor to recover an errant pass. A-1 gains control of the ball while lying on their back. A-1 then sits up while holding the ball and passes to A-2.
- è **RULING:** This is legal, so play should be allowed to continue. If A-1 were to attempt to stand, it would be a traveling violation, unless they were to start a dribble and then stand up while continuing to dribble. **Comment:** If A-1 returns to a position on their back while holding the ball, it is legal (4-44-5).

**** These revisions bring the rule book and case book into better alignment and eliminate several areas of confusion.*





RULE CLARIFICATION EXAMPLE





VIOLATION PROCEDURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 11

Violation Procedure

SEGMENT 1 – SITE-OF-VIOLATION (SoV) PROCEDURE

A. When ruling a violation, the ruling official's procedure is as follows:

Step	Signal
1. Simultaneously sound the whistle and signal to stop the clock with an open palm.	
2. While holding the stop-the-clock signal, come to a stop facing the court and make eye contact with partners to ensure there hasn't been a double whistle that needs to be handled.	
3. Signal the type of violation. <i>E.g., traveling.</i>	
4. If ruling an out-of-bounds violation, signal the direction and state the jersey color of the team entitled to the ball for the ensuing throw-in.	
5. Indicate the throw-in spot. 6. If possible, the official should use the same arm to stop the clock, signal the direction and indicate the ensuing throw-in spot. When that is not possible, the official should ensure each signal in the SoV procedure is displayed independently of the others.	

Co3 – Chapter 19

Signals and Mechanics

Signal	Description
Traveling	With fists clenched, arms bent at the elbow, and elbows raised to chest level, rotate wrists around each other in three revolutions.



SEGMENT 10 – THREE SECONDS

A. When a team has control of the ball in their frontcourt, none of the players on that team may remain in the lane for three seconds.

B. This three-second restriction also applies to players who have just one foot touching one of the lane lines. The lines that outline the lane (except for the lane-space marks) are considered to be part of the lane.

C. An official's three-second count must end when the player leaves the lane or when team control ends.



Violations

Chapter 15 – IRG

D. If a player has been in the free-throw lane for less than three seconds, and then begins to dribble and make a move to try for goal, the official should make allowance for this and suspend the three-second count (9-7).

EXCEPTION

When a team is in control of the ball for a throw-in, the three-second rule does not apply.

PENALTY

When the three-second violation occurs, the ball becomes dead and is awarded to the offended team for a backcourt designated-spot throw-in from the applicable throw-in spot.





NFHS THREE-SECOND VIOLATIONS

3 VISUAL EXAMPLES

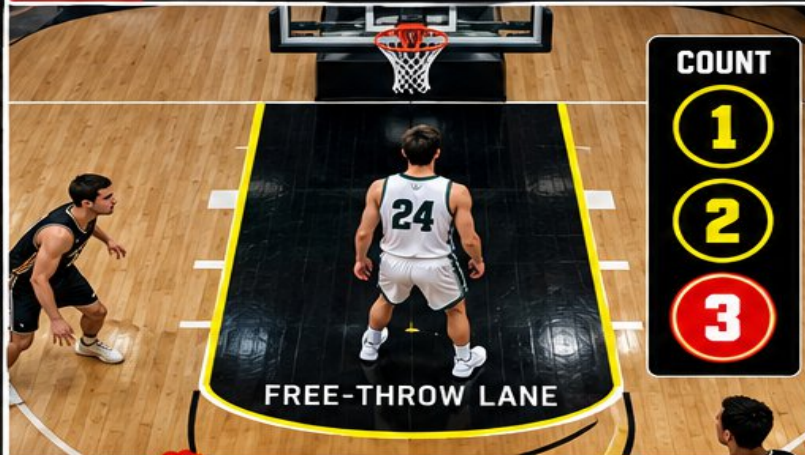


RULE 9-7

A PLAYER MAY NOT REMAIN IN THE FREE-THROW LANE FOR 3 SECONDS WHILE THEIR TEAM CONTROLS THE BALL IN THE FRONT COURT.

1

PLAYER REMAINS IN THE LANE



VIOLATION

A player may not remain in the free-throw lane for 3 seconds while their team controls the ball in the frontcourt.

2

ONE FOOT ON THE LANE LINE



VIOLATION

The lane boundary line is part of the lane. One foot touching the line is still in the lane.

3

LEGAL EXCEPTION – IMMEDIATE MOVE/SHOT



LEGAL PLAY

Allowance: A player who has been in the free-throw lane for less than 3 seconds may dribble in or move immediately to try for goal.



OFFICIAL'S 3-SECOND CHECK

1

TEAM CONTROL

Does the offensive team have control of a live ball?

2

FRONT COURT

Is the ball in the team's frontcourt?

3

PLAYER IN FREE-THROW LANE FOR 3 SECONDS

Has the player remained in the lane for a count of 3 seconds?

**NFHS
RULE 9-7**

Note: The free-throw lane includes its boundary lines.

This is an **offensive** three-second rule (NFHS). There is no defensive three-second rule in NFHS basketball.



BACKCOURT VIOLATION

NFHS RULE 9-9

Once Team A has established team control in its frontcourt, Team A may not cause the ball to return to the backcourt and then be the first team to touch it there.

HOW DOES A TEAM ESTABLISH TEAM CONTROL IN THE FRONT COURT?

A team establishes team control in the frontcourt when a player of that team:

- 1** Gains control of a live ball in the frontcourt, or
- 2** Has the ball **legally touched by a teammate** in the frontcourt, or
- 3** Is **dribbling** or passing in the frontcourt and the ball is loose and a teammate is the **first to touch it** in the frontcourt.

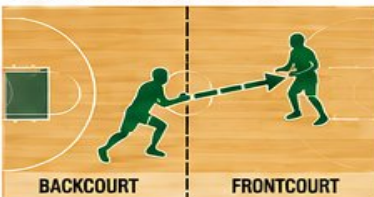
EXAMPLES OF ESTABLISHING TEAM CONTROL IN THE FRONT COURT

1 PLAYER GAINS CONTROL IN THE FRONT COURT



A1 dribbles and gains control of a live ball in the frontcourt.

2 TEAMMATE LEGALLY TOUCHES IN THE FRONT COURT



A1 passes to A2 who legally touches the ball in the frontcourt.

3 TEAMMATE FIRST TO LOOSE BALL IN THE FRONT COURT



A1's pass is deflected in the frontcourt. A2 is the first to touch the loose ball in the frontcourt.

THREE QUESTIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL

1 DID TEAM A ESTABLISH TEAM CONTROL IN THE FRONT COURT?

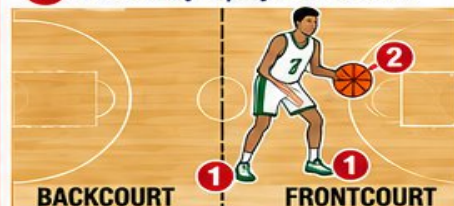
2 DID THE BALL GO INTO THE BACKCOURT?

3 DID TEAM A TOUCH IT FIRST AFTER IT WENT INTO THE BACKCOURT?

3 POINTS OF CONTACT INTO THE FRONT COURT

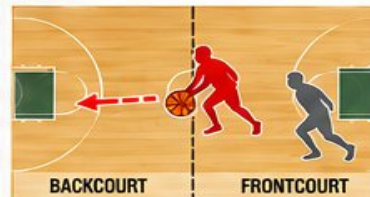
For a team to establish team control in the frontcourt, the player must have **all three points** of contact in the frontcourt:

- 1** Both feet in the frontcourt
- 2** The ball in the frontcourt
- 3** Control by a player of Team A



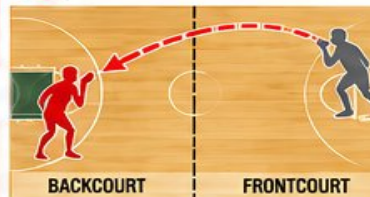
EXAMPLES OF A BACKCOURT VIOLATION

1 DRIBBLES INTO BACKCOURT



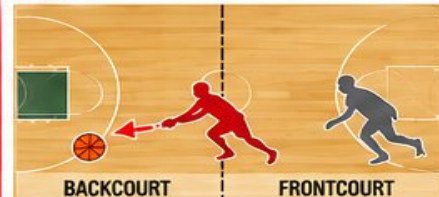
A1 establishes control in the frontcourt and then dribbles back into the backcourt.

2 PASS GOES INTO BACKCOURT



A1 establishes control in the frontcourt and passes the ball into the backcourt. A2 touches it first there.

3 LOOSE BALL GOES INTO BACKCOURT



A1 establishes control in the frontcourt, the ball becomes loose and goes into the backcourt. A2 is the first to touch it there.



**FRONT COURT → BACK COURT →
OFFENSE TOUCHES IT FIRST = BACKCOURT VIOLATION.**

RESULT:

- Turnover
- Ball awarded to the opponents
- Inbound at the spot of the violation

THROW-IN VIOLATIONS & PROVISIONS

NFHS BASKETBALL — RULE 9-2

1 THROWER LEAVES THE DESIGNATED SPOT BEFORE RELEASING THE BALL



VIOLATION

Keep both feet/legal position until release.

2 THROW-IN PASS DOES NOT GO DIRECTLY ONTO THE COURT



VIOLATION

Ball must enter the court legally.

3 THROW-IN PASS TOUCHES A TEAMMATE WHILE OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY-LINE PLANE



VIOLATION

Teammate cannot touch it while it remains out of bounds.

4 THROWER FAILS TO RELEASE THE BALL WITHIN 5 SECONDS



VIOLATION

Start the throw-in count when ball is at disposal.

5 THROWER TOUCHES AN OPPONENT OR PLAYER INBOUNDS BEFORE RELEASING THE PASS



VIOLATION

Thrower must remain out of bounds.

6 THROWER TOUCHES THE BALL FIRST AFTER RELEASING IT



VIOLATION

Ball must first touch another player.

7 THROW-IN PASS GOES DIRECTLY INTO THE BASKET



VIOLATION

Ball must touch a player first.

8 THROW-IN PASS BECOMES LODGED BETWEEN THE BACKBOARD AND RING OR ON THE FLANGE



VIOLATION

Violation if untouched by another player.

9 THROWER STEPS INBOUNDS BEFORE RELEASING THE PASS



VIOLATION

Crossing the boundary plane is not itself the issue; touching the floor inbounds before release is.

10 OPPONENT ILLEGALLY BREAKS THE THROW-IN BOUNDARY-LINE PLANE



VIOLATION

Rule 9-2-10; subject to warning/technical-foul provisions.

11 TEAMMATES ILLEGALLY OCCUPY ADJACENT POSITIONS ALONG THE BOUNDARY



VIOLATION

Opponent must be allowed the required position.

12 TEAM/PLAYER FAILS TO PROPERLY COMPLETE THE THROW-IN AFTER THE BALL IS AT DISPOSAL



VIOLATION

Includes situations involving the thrower and throw-in administration.

13 NEW: THROWER PURPOSELY/DECEITFULLY DELAYS RETURNING INBOUNDS AND IS FIRST TO TOUCH THE BALL AFTER RE-ENTERING



VIOLATION

Violation — 9-2-12 / 9-3-4

IMPORTANT 2026-27 ADMINISTRATION

THROW-IN VIOLATION = ORIGINAL THROW-IN SPOT

When a throw-in violation occurs, the location of the violation is the original throw-in spot. If the original spot is not a designated spot, the ensuing throw-in is moved to the appropriate designated spot.

NFHS RULE 9-2

KNOW THE RULE | KNOW THE SITUATION | GET IT RIGHT



NFHS Throw-In **Location** Quick Chart

2026-27

Situation

Where does the ball go?

Key concept

1. Ball goes directly out of bounds

Spot where the ball went out

Out-of-bounds is different from a designated-spot throw-in.

2. Team A has the ball in the frontcourt; Team B commits violation (*flop, kicked*) where violation occurred

Use the 3-point arc to determine end line vs. sideline.

3. Team A has ball in frontcourt; Team B commits common foul before bonus

One of 4 designated spots based on location of foul

The foul location determines the designated spot.

4. Team A has ball in frontcourt; ball becomes dead without going OOB

One of 4 designated spots based on where the ball was located/stoppage occurred

Examples: inadvertent whistle, held ball, etc.

5. Ball is knocked out of bounds

Spot where the ball went out

Do NOT move it to a designated spot.



NFHS Throw-In Location Quick Chart

2026-27

6. Ball is knocked out of bounds and Team A immediately calls timeout

Still the spot where the ball went out

The timeout does not convert an OOB throw-in into a designated-spot throw-in.

7. Backcourt violation

Nearest designated spot to where violation occurred

For a backcourt violation, use the designated spot closest to the violation. Boys-only

8. Foul underneath the basket while ball is on the perimeter

Determine the throw-in location from where the foul occurred

If the foul is in the frontcourt, use the designated spot corresponding to the foul location—not where the ball was previously located.

9. Throw-in violation

Original throw-in spot

2026-27 clarification: location of the violation is the original throw-in spot. If that isn't a designated spot, move to the appropriate designated spot.



NEW YORK STATE BOYS BASKETBALL CLOSELY GUARDED RULE 2026-27 AND BEYOND

New York State boys basketball will adhere to the same closely guarded rule as NCAA Women's Basketball.

**SAME AS
NCAA WOMEN'S**

THE RULE

6 FEET

A player is closely guarded when an opponent is within 6 feet.

FRONTCOURT ONLY

The closely guarded rule only applies in the frontcourt.

HOLDING THE BALL ONLY

The 5-second count only applies when a player is holding the ball.

NO COUNT WHILE DRIBBLING

A player who is dribbling the ball is no longer subject to the closely guarded rule.

A VIOLATION OCCURS WHEN A PLAYER HOLDS THE BALL FOR MORE THAN 5 SECONDS WHILE CLOSELY GUARDED IN THE FRONTCOURT.

LEGAL – DRIBBLING

NO CLOSELY GUARDED VIOLATION



PLAYER IS DRIBBLING

A closely guarded count does not occur while the player is dribbling, even if the defender is within 6 feet in the frontcourt.

VIOLATION – HOLDING

CLOSELY GUARDED 5-SECOND VIOLATION



PLAYER IS HOLDING

The player is closely guarded (6 feet) in the frontcourt and is holding the ball. If the player holds the ball for more than 5 seconds, it is a violation.

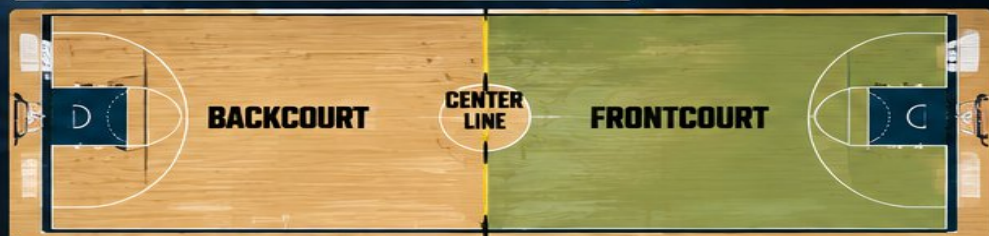
NOT IN THE FRONTCOURT

NO CLOSELY GUARDED RULE



BACKCOURT

The closely guarded rule only applies in the frontcourt. There is no closely guarded violation in the backcourt.



KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- 1 6 feet** — defender within 6 feet in a guarding position.
- 2 Frontcourt only** — the rule does not apply in the backcourt.
- 3 Holding only** — the 5-second count applies only when the player is holding the ball.
- 4 No count while dribbling** — a player may dribble in the frontcourt while closely guarded without a 5-second violation.
- 5 Same as NCAA Women's** — New York State boys will follow the same rule as NCAA Women's Basketball.

BASKETBALL OFFICIALS

EDUCATE | UNIFY | ELEVATE

WEEK 4

THANK YOU END OF MEETING

OFFICIALS MAKE A DIFFERENCE



NEW YORK STATE GIRLS
BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION