

Case Situations

Week of February 8-13

This week's Case Situation will attempt to clear some of those questions concerning the required time-out each period to allow players and officials to catch their breath.

Example 1:

The time out should occur at the first clock stoppage each quarter or extra period at or below the 5:00 minute mark.

- If the first clock stoppage is the result of a foul that will result in the shooting of free throws, the time-out should occur, and play will resume after the time-out with the free throw attempt(s).
- During this time-out period, coaches may instruct their players similar to other time-outs.

Example 2:

If the first stoppage at or below the 5:00 mark of a quarter or extra period comes as a result of a requested time-out by one of the teams, the time-out should be granted and recorded for the team who made the request. However, the time-out will be 90 seconds in length. To help better understand this situation, let's look at an example.

- Team B scores with 5:04 left in the first quarter. Team A legally in-bounds the ball, legally advances into their front-court, and begins running some offense. With 4:48 left in the quarter, the coach of Team A requests a time-out that is granted by the official nearest the coach of Team A.
- The coach of Team A indicates that he/she would like to use one of the teams' allotted 0:30 time-outs. The official shall report a 0:30 time-out to the official scorer, who will record the time-out in the score book.
- However, the length of the time-out shall be 90 seconds in length. At the conclusion of the time-out, play shall be resumed as required by rule.

The IHSA is not concerned that the addition of this required time-out is creating more stoppages of play. This added time-out is expected to be a one-year, stop-gap measure and is designed to help participants adjust to playing or officiating basketball while wearing a mask, particularly after an extended period of less activity for a number of those participants.

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