



2023-2024 MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

Instant Replay Protocol at the MSHSL State Basketball Tournament – REVISED 6/23

Officials or a dedicated Replay Official may use courtside replay equipment only in the semifinal and championship games of the State Girls or Boys Basketball tournament. (Quarterfinals will be included when all Quarterfinal games are broadcast either in arena or on television). The situations in which replay would be used are listed below. At the end of a game, a review will be conducted only if reversing the decision that could affect the outcome of the game (win, lose, tie).

1. To prevent or rectify a game-clock mistake, which includes the failure to properly start or stop the game clock at or near the expiration of a half or extra period. By rule the referee can correct a timer's mistake whenever he/she has definite information relative to the time involved.
2. To determine whether a try for a field goal that was attempted at or near the expiration of either half or overtime period, was released before the clock reads 0:00. In games with a 10th-of-a-second game clock display and where an official courtside monitor is used, the reading of zeros on the game clock is to be used to determine whether a try for goal, ~~a shot-clock violation or a foul occurred~~ before or after the expiration of time in any period. When the game clock is not visible, the officials shall verify the original call with the use of the red/LED light(s) including LED lights at the scorers' table, if available. When the red/LED light(s) are not visible, the sounding of the game-clock horn shall be utilized. When definitive information is unattainable with the use of the monitor, the original call stands. The clock that shows at the bottom of the screen and the clock on the ribbon board may not be accurate, so only the clock on the backboard shall be used.
3. To determine whether a foul was committed prior to or after the expiration of either half or overtime period. A foul must be called on the floor by the officials. The foul itself is not reviewable. If the foul occurred prior to expiration of time, or while the ball is live, the proper time shall be restored, and the game will continue from the point of interruption. If the foul occurs after time expires, the half or the game is over, and the foul is not enforced unless the foul is a flagrant or technical foul.
4. In the last two minutes of the second period and during any extra period(s), to determine which team caused the ball to go out of bounds when a call is made on the floor.

Replays will be used to review the outcome of a play, only when the referee or replay official determines that it is necessary to conduct such a review. The referee or replay official will reverse a call, only when there is indisputable evidence that the original call was incorrect.

Interpretation of at or near the expiration of the period: Less than two minutes and a point differential of 10 points or less, and all of any four-minute overtime period.

The referee or replay official may also use replay equipment (throughout the game) to:

1. Determine whether a try for goal was a two- or three-point attempt. Prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations prescribed by Rule 2-10, the officials or replay official must recognize a potential correctable error and signal to the scorer that an instant replay review is required. This review shall take place at the next electronic-media timeout except during the last 4 minutes of the period or the entire overtime period(s) during which time the correctable error time frame in Rule 2-10 must be used.



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2. Determine if a shot clock violation occurred in a situation where a field goal is successful and a violation is not called on the court. If a violation may have occurred, the officials shall stop the game immediately and the referee or the replay official will determine if a violation occurred by utilizing the reading of zeros on the shot clock. When the shot clock is not visible, the official or replay official shall verify the original call with the use of the red/LED light(s) including LED lights at the scorers' table, if available. When the red/LED light(s) are not visible, the sounding of the shot-clock horn shall be utilized. When definitive information is unattainable with the use of the monitor, the original call stands. The clock that shows at the bottom of the screen and the clock on the ribbon board may not be accurate, so only the clock on the backboard shall be used.

Procedure: At or near the end of the period (see above definition), the referee will make eye contact with the table officials at each dead ball. If there is any question of the need for a review the referee or the replay official should communicate – either may initiate this conversation. This will allow for review prior to the expiration of the time frame to rectify a correctable error.

Protocol:

- 1) The on-court officials or a replay official will determine when a situation needs to be reviewed.
- 2) Each umpire will inform a head coach of the reason for the review and ensure that players and all bench personnel move to their respective bench areas.
- 3) Gather and use all information possible that will help resolve the situation.
- 4) Turn the courtside monitor to limit others from seeing the screen. The referee or replay official shall put on the headset and ask the production crew to show the play from all available camera angles. Ask for overlay, freeze frame and slow motion as needed and available. Table personnel, coaches, players, etc. are not allowed near the monitor during the review. Be aware of microphones that could pick-up conversations.
- 5) During the review one of the umpires should view the monitor with the referee. The other umpire must observe the bench areas. If the opinion of the third official is desired, the umpires should switch positions. If a replay official is utilized, the game officials will position themselves to allow for communication with the teams.
- 6) Replays of the play in question will not be shown on the arena video board during the review process.
- 7) The officials may seek additional information from table personnel as needed.
- 8) The referee or replay official shall make the final decision.
- 9) The decision shall include the correct point from which to resume play and other rules that may be affected.
- 10) Once the decision is made, the referee should share the decision with his/her partners.
- 11) Both head coaches shall be called together and inform them of the decision. The referee should then make a visual signal to the table (count goal/award 2 or three points) to communicate the decision.
- 12) The referee will inform the public-address announcer of the decision, who will then announce the decision