

For All IAABO Members, Coaches, Players and Fans

# SPORTORIALS



## Happy Holidays

November/December 2018

Volume 69, Number 459

## Spring Meeting Coming to Atlantic City Boardwalk

The annual IAABO Spring Meeting will take place April 24-28, 2019 in exciting Atlantic City, New Jersey! The beautiful Claridge Hotel in the heart of the Atlantic City Boardwalk area will be the host hotel for all events and activities. A full slate of committee meetings and other activities is planned, highlighted by the annual Life Membership Luncheon, when five dedicated members will join the distinguished ranks of IAABO's Hall of Fame. On Sunday morning, delegates representing the IAABO Boards across the world and comprising the General Assembly, will elect the next officers of IAABO International.

Special group rates are available at the Claridge for conference attendees with reservations made prior to March 25, 2019, subject to availability. Rates are as follows for single or double occupancy: April 24-25, \$110 per room per night; April 26, \$139 per room per night; April 27, \$149 per room per night. Phone reservations may be made by calling 1-844-AC-IS-FUN or online at [www.claridge.com](http://www.claridge.com), using the code: IAABOO (there is an extra O). Please book early as rooms may sell out prior to the group rate deadline!

The meeting will kick off on Wednesday night with the official opening of the Roger J. Sheridan Hospitality Room, the central gathering place for



everyone to renew old friendships and make many new ones. On Thursday, the annual Pete Sheehan Golf Outing will commence with an 8:30 a.m. shotgun start at the beautiful Atlantic City Country Club. For just \$125, you can enjoy a wonderful day on the course Golf Week, Golf Magazine and Golf Digest rate the #1 Public Course in New Jersey, and receive a special gift. Following the scramble format tournament, golfers will enjoy a BBQ lunch as they share tales of their day on the course.

Sessions will begin for the general membership on Friday as the standing committees of IAABO, Inc. hold their meetings and approve their annual reports for the Executive Committee. A spouse/guest breakfast will take place at 9 a.m. on Friday morning for all registered spouses and guests. The highlight of the weekend will take place on Saturday with the Life Membership Luncheon. It's always an amazing event full of fun times and history as we watch five individuals take their place in the rolls of IAABO history. This year's inductees include Richard Antonelli (Bd. 27, MA), Elwood Holland (Bd. 12, DC), Gary Montel (Bd. 4, CO), and Paul Spinelli (Bd. 196, NJ). Life Member inductee, Gail Griffo (Bd. 185, NY) will be honored posthumously.

All information concerning the meeting is available online at [iaabo.org](http://iaabo.org) by clicking on the Spring Meeting logo. *(continued on page 10)*

## Basketball Rules Interpretations - 2018-19

**Situation 1:** A1 is dribbling the ball in frontcourt near the division line when B1 taps the ball away. The ball rolls into the backcourt where A2 is standing. A2 picks up the ball while in backcourt and starts a dribble. **Ruling:** Legal play. The ball rolling on the floor when it crosses the division line has backcourt status; therefore, either the offense or the defense can recover the ball. (9-9-1 EXCEPTION)

**Situation 2:** A1 is straddling the division line when the ball is deflected by B1 into the backcourt. A1 is able to reach out and take possession of the ball while still straddling the division line. **Ruling:** Legal. A1 is in the backcourt and maintains that status when she takes possession of the deflected ball. Because A1 is in the backcourt, the official must start a 10-second count and maintain the count as long as the player is in the backcourt and in possession of the ball. (9-9-1)

**Situation 3:** A1 throws a ball from the sideline, near the division line. A2 catches the ball while straddling the division line, fumbles the ball into the frontcourt and recovers the ball with one foot still in the backcourt. **Ruling:** Violation by A2. While in player and team control in backcourt, a player shall not cause the ball to go from backcourt to frontcourt and return to backcourt, without the ball touching a player in the frontcourt, such that he or a teammate is the first to touch it in the backcourt. (4-21, 9-9-2)

**Situation 4:** Players scramble for the ball with A1 touching the ball and the boundary line. **Ruling:** A1 has created a violation by touching the boundary line and the ball at the same time, causing the ball to be

out-of-bounds. Team B shall be given the ball at the spot nearest to the violation. (7-1-1, 7-1-2, 7-2-2, 9-3-1)

**Situation 5:** The ball is thrown from Team A's own end line on a throw-in towards the division line. Offensive player A1 deflects the ball into the backcourt. **Ruling:** The ball may be recovered in backcourt by the offensive team without creating a violation. (9-9-1)

**Situation 6:** A1 has tucked the bottom of his/her shorts into the tights being worn. **Ruling:** Illegal. The referee shall not allow the player to enter the game or direct the player to leave the game until the shorts are removed from inside the tights. After making the correction, the player may re-enter the game at the appropriate time for a substitution. The uniform should be worn as the manufacturer intended it to be. (3-5-5)

**Situation 7:** Substitute A6 reports to enter the game to replace A1. A5, already in the game, is wearing a beige compression sleeve on her/his arm and leg. A6 is wearing a black headband and wristbands. **Ruling:** A6 is not allowed to enter because the rule requires all teammates to wear the same allowable color sleeves, headbands and wristbands. No penalty is involved. A6 simply cannot participate until the color restrictions are corrected. (3-5-3)

**Situation 8:** A loose ball is on the floor and A1 dives onto the floor and secures the ball while on her/his stomach. A1 then (a) rolls over, sits up and passes the ball; (b) while on her/his stomach passes the ball to a teammate. **Ruling:** Illegal in (a) to roll over from the stomach; (b) legal action for the ball to be passed from that *(continued on page 2)*

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### STATEMENT

*The International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of basketball officiating, through the proper training of applicants by visual and written aids; constant supervision by board proctors and dissemination of rule changes and interpretations.*

## Director's Court

***A 12th Time Reminder*** - It is amazing how fast time goes by. I looked up for a second as I started writing this chapter of the Director's Court and realized that this is its 50th edition. It seems like yesterday that the first one was composed and then I searched the old ones and found that 11 times I asked you to prepare yourself for yet another season -- to study the rules, to review film clips and plays, to take the refresher exam and get yourself into shape for the demands of running down the court.



As a 12th time reminder: the players, no matter what level, deserve our very best effort each and every time we enter the court.

IAABO has prepared your Interpreters by providing training at the Fall Seminar, and they have been given materials to help teach many topics.

Individually, a new program called Axon has been obtained for every official thanks to a grant from the IAABO Charitable and Educational Foundation. This program will help you enhance the function of the athletic brain which is comprised of the following skills: high speed decision-making, focus, anticipation/reaction and others. Watch for the unveiling of this program.

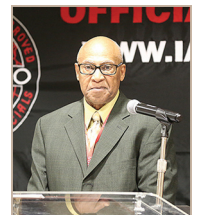
Kudos to the Foundation for having the foresight to agree that the program would have benefits if it were accessible to all our members.

Once again I ask you to make this your best year ever by being prepared!!

## President's Corner

***Recruit One Person, Pink Whistles and More from the IAABO President's Desk:***

I would like to wish everyone a Happy Holiday season and a Happy New Year, and continued success and good health during the upcoming season. The training materials developed by the IAABO Co-Coordination and delivered to each board provide the best officiating resources in the business, enabling our IAABO officials to be successful. As IAABO officials, we must continue to enforce the rules as written and use proper signals and mechanics during every game we officiate.



With continuing pressure from all levels to create an individualistic style of officiating, we must stick to our guns and following the NFHS rules and IAABO mechanics guidelines found in the IAABO handbook. Each level (collegiate and NCAA) is different. We have been able to adopt some of the mechanics from different levels, but not everything works, as the games are different. Regardless of the level of the game, each game is important to all participants.

Take the time to have a good pregame prior to each contest. Give yourself plenty of travel time to your games. There is nothing worse than waiting until the last minute to depart for your game assignment only to get hung up by an unexpected accident or traffic congestion. You are expected to remain professional regardless of the circumstances. You are the professional!

Also, as I mentioned in my inaugural speech, I want to encourage everyone to recruit one official during the current season. If everyone recruits one, we double our numbers instantaneously. If you take the time to explain how great this avocation is, you would be surprised at who might be interested.

I would also like for everyone to get involved with the annual Officials vs. Cancer campaign. Pink whistles are available to our boards for a small fee. During the past season, IAABO officials raised over \$300,000, surpassing the \$2 million mark since the inception of the program a little more than 10 years ago. Everyone knows someone who has been affected by this most dreaded disease. Let's continue to do our part in fight cancer. Until next time, peace and blessings to everyone.

## Spring Meeting (continued from page 1)

There you will find a full schedule of meeting events and the links to room rate codes, golf registration and meeting registration. We kindly ask that all delegates and attendees register online at least two weeks prior to the meeting to ensure receipt of a name badge and other meeting materials. On IAABO's web site you will also find the form to provide an ad for the conference program. These ads help offset the cost of hosting the annual meeting and your support is greatly appreciated by IAABO, Inc. and the local host boards.

Don't miss what is sure to be an awesome weekend with lots of fun times and memories to be made as IAABO gathers for the Annual Spring Meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 24-28, 2019!



## “Pass & Crash”

We have all seen this play many times.

*Dribbler A1 drives down the center of the court into the lane toward the basket. As s/he is going into the lane, they pass the ball to a teammate A2 on the wing for a 3-point shot. All eyes follow the ball and then suddenly there are two players (A1 and B1) on the floor! What do you have?*

Hopefully, as a crew (either two or three) you have pregame this play sequence and you have the correct official in the correct position making the correct ruling. But, what is involved in making sure that happens? First, you need to know and understand the rules that apply and then you need to know and agree on the correct mechanic that will have the correct official making the rulings.

First, the rules aspect of the play. Once A1 passes the ball toward teammate A2, player control no longer exists, BUT team control continues when the ball is being passed between teammates. IF B1 was in a legal guarding position—two feet on the court and facing A1—prior to the contact by A1, then the correct ruling would be a team control foul on A1 IF the contact occurred before the ball was released on the try by A2. That is the most likely situation. A team control foul would cause the ball to become dead immediately if the player is “in the act of shooting,” but not if the ball has been released on a try. If the ball had already been released, the goal would count—if successful and the foul by A1 would be a common foul. If A1 happened to be airborne during this sequence, then B1 would have to have been in LGP before A1 left the floor.

Now, for the thing not covered in the book...the court coverage! As a young official, I was taught, “Lead takes the ball and Trail takes the crash.” While that is succinct and easy to remember, it only works 50% of the time, not exactly the success rate we’d like for our rulings! Here is a more accurate way to cover this play. If the ball goes toward or into

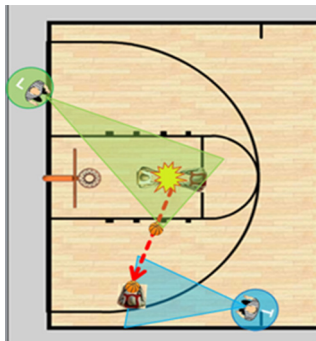


Diagram 1

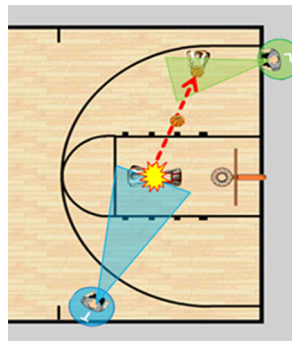


Diagram 2

your Primary Coverage Area (PCA), you take the ball. If the ball goes away from your PCA, you take the crash. Looking at the play above envision you are the Trail official tableside and A1 passes the ball to A2 who is on the wing, tableside (see Diagram 1). You as the Trail, follow the ball to A2 and make rulings related to the catch and release of the try. Your partner, the Lead takes the ensuing crash and rules on the contact options i.e. team control foul on A1 OR blocking foul on B1, dependent on whether or not B1 was in LGP. IF A1 passed the ball to A2 who was on Lead’s side of the court, then Lead would follow the ball and rule on the catch and release while you, as the Trail, would make the contact ruling on the crash (see Diagram 2).

For a crew of three, the coverage concept is the same, except you have an extra set of eyes to help out. If the ball goes to the “strong” side i.e. toward Lead and Trail, then they would follow the ball and Center would have primary responsibility for the crash (see Diagram 3). The location of the pass in the lane area i.e. above or near the free throw line vs deep near the basket, will play a factor in whether Trail stays with the ball and Lead can help with the crash OR if Lead stays with the ball and Trail can help with the crash. If the ball goes to the “weak” side i.e. toward Center, then Center stays with the ball and Trail and Lead have primary

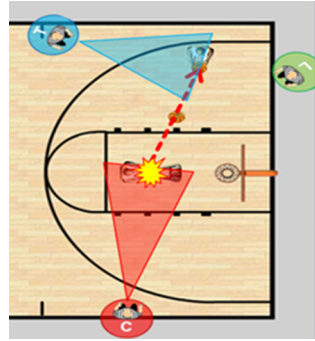


Diagram 3

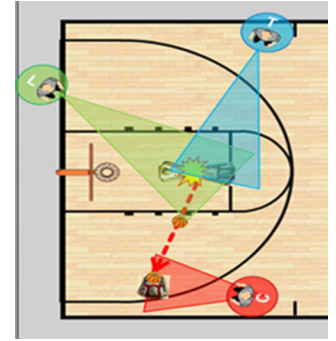


Diagram 4

responsibility for the crash (see Diagram 4). It should be noted that different codes e.g. NCAA, have different expectations. In NCAA-M, the expectation is that Lead always takes the “crash” in the lane, while Trail and Center always follow the pass. In NCAA-W, the mechanic is not addressed or discussed.

Lastly, in the crew of three, because we have the potential for two officials to both be watching a contact situation, it is imperative that officials use solid, by-the-book mechanics i.e. first stop the clock, then make eye contact with your partner, and then ONE official give the indication of the type of foul committed. Failure to do this may result in having to deal with the dreaded “block/charge” or “blarge” As always, a solid understanding of the rules AND a good pregame discussion of this type of play can help ensure we have the correct official in the correct location making the correct ruling!



Dan Shepardson is one of four Co-Interpreters for IAABO, Inc. and is the Board Interpreter for Bd. 105 VT. He has been officiating for 33 years and is the Activities Director (AD) at Champlain Valley Union HS in Hinesburg, VT.

## Rules Interpretations (continued from page 1)

position. (4-44-5b)

**Situation 9:** During warm-ups, the officials notice that some players have rolled the waistband on their shorts. What actions should be taken by the officials, if any, at this time? **Ruling:** During the warm-up period, the referee should notify the coach of the infractions and ask that they be corrected immediately. If the corrections are not made and players attempt to enter the game with rolled waistbands, those players should not be allowed to enter the game prior to correcting the issue. If player(s) in the game have rolled waistband(s), they shall be directed to leave the game and may not re-enter until the next opportunity to substitute. No penalty is involved. The game should not be held-up to allow for the correction. (3-3-5, 3-5-5)

**Situation 10:** The ball supplied by the home team does not meet the description of a ball with a deeply-pebbled, granulated surface and does not have the NFHS Authenticating Mark applied. **Ruling:** The referee shall make the decision on whether the ball meets the specifications to be used for the contest. The referee may select a ball that meets the specifications, even if it is one from the visiting team. (1- 12-1c)

# IAABO

## Inside the Lines Archives

Visit [www.iaabo.org](http://www.iaabo.org)



*To his team  
he gave a  
whistle!*

Ron "Santa" Foxcroft  
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and to all a good-night!"*



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## Plays for Review

**Play 1** - A-1's throw-in pass to A2 is deflected by B2. As A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose ball, A2 fouls B2. Team A has eight (8) team fouls. The official has Team B shoot the bonus free throws. Is the official correct?

**Answer/Ruling** - NO...this is a "team control" foul and thus there are no free throws awarded to Team B. Team B is entitled to a designated spot throw-in closest to where the foul occurred. (Casebook 4.19.7 Situation D)

Team control begins when a player of the team has disposal of the ball for a throw-in (Rule 4-12-2d). That team control is in effect ONLY for fouls that occur during the throw-in AND until a team gains player/team control on the court. The original rule change (5+ years ago) was worded that there was only team control "during" the throw-in and thus as soon as the ball was "touched" on the court the T-I ended and in a situation with a loose ball-like the play described, there was no rule to address what to do. The NFHS have since "edited" the rule to clarify that the team in control during a throw-in remains in control of the ball until either team gains control of the ball ON the court. That means that a player must "catch" the ball ON the court and establish player control. Once there is player control on the court there is also team control.

**Play 2** - Thrower-in A1 passes the ball into the front court to A2. A2 deflects the ball into the back court and then is the first to touch the ball in the back court. The officials rule a back court violation. Is the official correct?

**Answer/Ruling** - NO...this is NOT a back court violation. While there is team control during a throw-in (Rule 4-12-2d) it only applies to fouls that occur and has no effect on back court or three-second violations. There cannot be a back court violation until Team A gains "control" of the ball on the court. Since the throw-in pass was "deflected" by A2 that does not constitute player/team control. (Casebook play 4.12.2 Situation B)

**Play 3** - A-4 has been in the lane for 2.5 seconds; when A-1 dribbles into the lane area toward the basket. Should officials suspend the 3-second count on A-4?

**Answer/Ruling** - No, Officials have rules support to suspend a 3-second count when a player makes a move toward the basket. But this allowance only extends to the player with the ball. In the scenario above, if the officials reach a count of three on A-4 before A-1 releases the ball on a try, a 3-second violation has occurred. (9-7-3)

**Play 4** - Team A head coach has A-5 change his/her shirt and number at halftime. The head coach reports the change to the scorer and official. Should a technical foul penalty be assessed to Team A?

**Answer/Ruling** - Assuming this was the first scorebook infraction of the game for Team A, this would be considered an administrative technical foul. Unless a uniform change is necessitated because of blood or other situation that made the original uniform unusable, it is illegal to have a player change their jersey number. (3-2-2c, 10-1-2c) If a player is found to be participating after changing his/her number without reporting it to the scorer and an official, a flagrant technical foul would be assessed to the player. (10-4-1)

**Play 5** - A-1 is holding the ball while straddling the division line. A-1 picks up the foot that is in the backcourt and then places that foot back down in the backcourt. The official rules a backcourt violation? Is the official correct?

**Answer/Ruling** - 9.9.2 When A-1 lifts the foot that was in the backcourt, A-1 and the ball gain frontcourt status. As soon as A-1 places the foot he or she lifted down in the backcourt, A-1 again establishes backcourt status and therefore commits a backcourt violation.

Note: When a player is dribbling from the backcourt to the frontcourt, to gain frontcourt status the ball and both the player's feet must be in the frontcourt to establish frontcourt status (4-4-6). In this play, the player was holding the ball while straddling the division line so the dribbling rules do not apply.

**Play 6** - A-1 receives a pass and is holding the ball in the frontcourt,

near the division line. A-1 loses his or her balance, drops the ball in the frontcourt and falls into the backcourt. A-1 regains his or her balance and re-establishes frontcourt status. May A-1 be the first to touch the ball in the frontcourt?

**Answer/Ruling** - Yes ... 4-4-2, 4-35-1b. When A-1 re-establishes frontcourt status (one or both feet touching the frontcourt and no body part touching the division line or the backcourt), he or she may legally touch the ball.

Note: The dropping of the ball to the floor by A1 constitutes the start of a dribble.

Because A1 has not yet dribbled, touching the ball again in the frontcourt is legal. If A1 had previously dribbled, touching the ball again would result in an illegal dribble (a second dribble, not permitted by rule). Officials must properly apply the applicable rules with regard to dribbling, control, fumble, and/or interrupted dribble as they determine if these types of situations are legal or a violation has occurred.

### **Situations related to Play 6:**

A-1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt, loses control (interrupted dribble), and touches the ball with two hands, ending his or her dribble. A-1 is off balance and falls into the backcourt while the ball remains in the frontcourt. When A-1 re-establishes frontcourt status, he or she may recover the ball but not begin a second dribble. A-1's frontcourt interrupted dribble does not constitute the start of a dribble as a fumble is a temporary loss of player control.

A-1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt, loses control (interrupted dribble), hits the ball with one hand, and falls into the backcourt while the ball remains in the frontcourt. A-1 then returns to the frontcourt and continues dribbling. This play is legal.

A-1 ends his or her dribble in the frontcourt, is holding the ball and drops it into the frontcourt before falling into the backcourt. The player may not be the first to touch the ball after he/she re-establishes frontcourt status. When A-1 ends his or her dribble and drops the ball, A-1 has started what may be another dribble. When A-1 touches the ball again, he or she has started another dribble and therefore has committed an illegal dribble violation.

**Play 7** - A-1 has the ball and is ready to shoot a free throw. B-1 in a marked lane space steps in the lane. One official correctly signals the delayed violation, while another mistakenly sounds the whistle. A-1 had not yet released the ball for the free throw attempt. What is the proper procedure?

**Answer/Ruling** - Re-administer the free throw. The fact the ball became dead before the free throw attempt does not allow the officials to ignore the violation. (4.36.1, 4-36-2.b) If the free throw is successful, the violation is ignored. If unsuccessful, a substitute free throw is awarded. (Rule 9-1: Penalties 2)

**Play 8** - A-1 is grasping the ring to prevent injury. While grasping the ring, A-1 taps the ball, which is outside the cylinder above the basket, to a teammate. What is the correct ruling?

**Answer/Ruling** - It is legal for a player to grasp the ring to prevent injury. (10-4-3) However, it is illegal for a player to place a hand on the backboard or ring to gain an advantage. (10-4-4.a) A-1 should be charged with a technical foul.

**Play 9** - A-1 is dribbling the ball from the backcourt to the frontcourt. As A-1 gets both feet into the frontcourt, the dribble deflects off the A-1's foot and into the backcourt never touching the floor in the frontcourt. A-1 is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt. Is this a backcourt violation?

**Answer/Ruling** - Yes. This is a backcourt violation when A-1 player touched the ball in the backcourt. A player shall not be the first to touch the ball in the backcourt if the ball had attained frontcourt status and his/her team was the last to touch it in the frontcourt. (9-1-1) Rule 4-4.4 states The ball touching a player has the same status as if it were touching the floor in that same location. Additionally, the ball has frontcourt status during a dribble from backcourt to frontcourt when both feet and the ball are in the frontcourt. (4-4-6)

# SMITTY OFFICIAL'S APPAREL

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## Trusting Your Partner vs. Bad Habits

Is it that you don't trust your partner(s) or is it just bad habits?

In today's article, I want to tackle a statement that has always made me wonder how valid it is. "Trust Your Partner, you have to Trust Your Partner(s)."

For the record, I'm not disagreeing with the statement. In fact, it's very important to trust your partners, whether it be officiating a basketball game or whatever the task may be.

My issue with the term is when it is used in reference to a partner blowing the whistle all over the court or outside of their Primary Coverage Areas (PCA). In these instances, we'll hear other officials offering their advice to "trust your partner."

Here is my question. Is constantly blowing your whistle on plays outside of your primary a sign of a lack of trust or just an official with bad habits?

### Let's Dive into it

On the surface, it seems as if a basketball official has a pretty simple job, but anyone that has put on the stripes and has officiated knows this is no cake walk.

When officials get on the court they should already understand that they have each other's back. This is fundamental.

So when you have a partner that's blowing their whistle outside of their Primary Coverage Area, certain things you may or may not be aware of are happening that can make your game turn ugly in a heartbeat.

When working with less experienced officials, you're sometimes giving them the impression that you don't trust them and you need to take over.

This, in turn, could make the young official even more uncomfortable, causing them to question even the most obvious fouls and violations.

Blowing the whistle all over the court could also give coaches and fans the impression that you are the only official on the court that knows what they're doing. This could make your partner look bad and can cause coaches and fans to ride him/her throughout the game.

This doesn't help the newer official at all. Most new officials will trust and lean on their veteran partners to set an example. They just started officiating and don't have much experience, so they usually believe the veteran will lead the way. Other times the new officials have so much going on in their heads while on the court, they don't even realize what their partner is doing to make sure the game is under control.

Some Veterans get really upset when their partner blows outside of their Primary consistently. It's understandable how this bad habit can cause friction between officials.

Unfortunately, there are times when making rulings outside of your primary can cause things to get ugly.

A knowledgeable coach may see this occurring and know that he/she is reaching and guessing on many of his/her rulings. This same coach will now question the official who's standing right in front of the play, putting him/her in a difficult situation. This can cause tension for everyone involved. The point is, there's really no good that comes from constantly ruling outside of your PCA.

### No Trust or Bad Habits?

Blowing the whistle outside of your primary coverage area does give the appearance of not trusting your partner(s), but is this really the case?

In most cases, I'd argue NO.

I have no statistics to back me up, but I do officiate a lot of games, and when I'm not officiating, I'm watching other officials work.

What I see, more often is Not a lack of trust, but officials that:

1. Don't thoroughly know their Primary Coverage Areas
2. Have bad habits of ball watching outside of their PCA
3. Are extremely arrogant – feeling like they're the "Top Dog" trying to "Save the Day"

In my opinion, most times bad habits are the case.

The fact is, there may be times you may not trust your partner(s) going

into a game. After all, if you have never officiated with someone before, never heard anything about them and never seen them officiate, where would that trust come from?

### We're Creatures of Habit

Whether you trust someone or not, it is most likely you will fall back on your habits, in most cases. When you get to know officials and watch enough games, you will notice that you'll rarely see an official act one way with official A and then totally different with officials B and C etc.

The official that makes rulings all over the court with you will in most cases do the same thing on the court with me. Trust, in my opinion, has very little to do with it.

Although the official that blows his/her whistle all over the court is definitely giving off the perception that they don't trust you, rarely is trust the reason why they're doing it.

The root of the problem is the development of bad habits over time.

Most times, the official that blows all over the basketball court has been told this many times. Their excuse may be "well I had to because he/she was letting stuff go right in front of them..." or "Coach A was getting crazy, so I had to help him/her out..."

Don't get me wrong, with a very new official, sometimes you may have to get stuff outside of your area. This should be discussed with the official in a way to encourage and make them understand that "we are in this together." You want to instill confidence in the young official. Most times stretching into their primaries consistently will only make the newer official more timid with their whistle. Good Communication is always important.

### Conclusion

Of course, you will definitely pick up a bad habit or two from time to time. The first step in correcting any bad habit is being aware of it in the first place.

### Key Points to Remember:

1. Know the Primary Coverage Areas for the Lead, Trail and Center Positions like the back of your hand.
2. If you're going to make a ruling outside of your primary, make sure you're 110% sure after allowing your partner to have first crack at the play.

Your manual is your friend. Read and study it regularly. The truth is, most officials don't spend enough time in the manual. You have to stay acquainted with the proper rules and mechanics of our game to be effective.

Your manual clearly outlines the Primary Coverage Areas from the Lead, Trail and Center positions. If you are unclear about your responsibilities, you can find the answers in the manual or ask your Interpreter. There is really no excuse not to master the PCA concept.

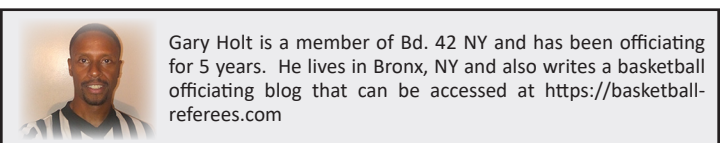
- Work to stay in your primary each and every game. Keep this in your mind throughout the game and use self-talk if that helps.
- Every official on the basketball court has a responsibility and a job to do depending on where they are on the court.

If you are doing your job properly, you have more than enough to worry about. There's no need to constantly peek in your partner's area. Don't ball watch, watch the action within your primary area.

Remember, there are more players off the ball than on, so focus on contact away from the ball. This will raise your credibility as an official.

**Note: \*\*It has been said that you haven't really officiated a basketball game until you made a few off the ball calls.\*\***

So take care of your business, in your Primary first and foremost.



# Basketball Points of Emphasis - 2018-19

## SPORTS MEDICINE

### CONCUSSION RECOGNITION AND RISK MINIMIZATION

Concussions continue to be a focus of attention in contact and collision sports at all levels of athletic competition. The NFHS has been at the forefront of national sports organizations in emphasizing the importance of concussion education, recognition, and proper management. Widespread education on best practices in concussion management has led to the adoption of rules changes and concussion-specific policies by multiple athletic organizations, state associations and school districts.

Recent research has shown that early recognition of concussion symptoms and immediate removal from play result in a quicker recovery time. Coaches and game officials must be familiar with the signs and symptoms of a possible concussion so that appropriate steps can be taken to safeguard the health and safety of injured students.

There is no evidence that any type of soft headgear will prevent concussions in basketball. However, many concussions result from player to player collisions, or falls onto the court. Therefore, if coaches and officials strive to eliminate rough play through proper instruction and rigorous enforcement of the rules, the opportunity exists to greatly minimize concussion risk in practices and contests.

### GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR SKIN INFECTIONS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

While the incidence is low, the close physical contact during basketball practices and contests pose a risk for transmission of skin and other infections. The transmission of skin infections such as Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and herpes, blood-borne pathogens such as HIV and Hepatitis B, and general illnesses like influenza can be greatly reduced through proper hygiene and following Universal Precautions. The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC) has outlined and listed below some general guidelines for the prevention of the spread of these diseases:

Do not share towels or personal hygiene products (razors) with others.

Students should clean hands with an alcohol-based gel or soap and water before and after every practice and contest to decrease bacterial load on the hands.

An athlete who is bleeding, has an open wound, has any amount of blood on his/her uniform, or has blood on his/her person, shall be directed to leave the activity (game or practice) until the bleeding is stopped, the wound is covered, the uniform and/or body is appropriately cleaned, and/or the uniform is changed before returning to activity.

Anyone cleaning a uniform or playing surface must wear gloves and use Universal Precautions to prevent blood or body fluid-splash from contaminating themselves or others.

Any blood exposure or bites to the skin that break the surface must be reported and immediately evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional.

Make certain that students, coaching staff, and medical staff are current on all required vaccinations (MMR, Hepatitis B, Chickenpox, etc.) and strongly encourage yearly influenza vaccinations.

### ANKLE SPRAINS

Ankle sprains are the most common injury seen in boys and girls high school basketball, often forcing athletes to miss significant playing time. Upon returning to activity, if not properly treated, an ankle sprain may limit the athlete's ability to play effectively for weeks, months, or even years following the initial injury. Fortunately, many of these injuries can be prevented.

The NFHS SMAC strongly advises that all basketball coaches take a proactive role in minimizing the risk of ankle sprains in their athletes. There is a great deal of research that shows a simple series of exercises and the regular use of ankle braces will eliminate 50-60% of all ankle sprains in high school basketball players.

An effective exercise program can be performed with minimal equipment in as few as 5-10 minutes a day, 3 days a week, prior to and throughout the season. The program should include a proper warm-up, lower leg stretches, ankle strengthening with elastic bands, and exercises focusing on jumping and balance. Lace up ankle braces should be worn

over a single pair of socks and the braces must be used for all practices and games. Wearing ankle braces does not affect an athlete's speed or agility, nor do they "weaken" the ankles or lead to other injuries.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPER UNIFORM AND APPAREL

The NFHS Basketball Rules Committee remains concerned with the number of reports of improper uniforms, uniform adornments, and non-compliant accessories being worn by players in games. State associations report that an inordinate amount of time is being spent with interpretations, clarifications, and reminders concerning items worn on both the arms and legs that contradict current rule language. At the same time, there is not unified support according to nationwide questionnaires for either more restrictive or less restrictive rule code changes.

The committee is left to conclude that the existing rule code adequately addresses the requirements, but must be understood by coaches and players, and properly applied by contest officials. The responsibilities in this area are clear:

It is the coach's role to know the rules, allowances, and restrictions, and to ensure the players are properly informed. The head coach, by rule, shall not permit a team member to participate while wearing an illegal uniform. 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.

It is the officials' role to monitor the players and the uniform. This role begins in pre-game warmups, even when all of the uniform and accessories may not be visible. Vigilance, visual monitoring, and communication with both coaches and players during this time may prevent unfortunate situations and their subsequent penalties. Violations cannot be ignored. When preventative monitoring can prevent a player from entering the game with non-compliance items, those steps should be taken. If that isn't possible, then proper penalties must be levied, whether it be against the player or the coach (dependent upon the rule).

While it is difficult to stay in front of these issues with an ever-changing marketplace, the rules in place are clear, and if properly applied by all parties, additional measures may not be necessary.

### RULES REVIEW AND AREAS OF EMPHASIS

The NFHS Basketball Rules Committee has identified three areas where it feels the rules in place are appropriate for this level of play but need renewed emphasis as the skill level, and the ability of players continues to improve, and players attempt to duplicate actions performed on other levels.

### ESTABLISHING PIVOT FOOT AND TRAVELING

At least eight times in the last thirty years, traveling has been a point of emphasis at the high school level. By definition, traveling is moving a foot or feet in any direction more than prescribed limits while holding the ball.

The strategies for properly enforcing the rules require officials to first and foremost, determine that player's options for the use of a pivot foot. Officials must be in the proper position with a good, wide-angle view of the player's feet and body.

With the advent of popular moves such as the "euro step," officials at times appear to call infractions that are not violations because they "look funny" and at the same time, miss violations that should be called. A great deal of this can be solved by reminders concerning what is allowed by the player with his/her pivot foot.

After coming to a stop and establishing a pivot foot, a pivot foot may be lifted, but not returned to the floor, before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal. If the player jumps, neither foot may be returned to the floor before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal. The pivot foot may not be lifted before the ball is released to start a dribble.

Knowing the rules will better allow the officials to administer the rules related to traveling.

### LEGAL GUARDING POSITION, BLOCK/CHARGE, SCREENING, VERTICALITY

For 2018-19, the NFHS Basketball Rules Committee feels it imperative to remind coaches, officials and players about the restrictions in specific contact situations. Fundamental to each of these is the establishment of a



## Basketball Points of Emphasis - 2018-19

legal guarding position with these reminders: Rule 4-23 defines guarding position.

Once established, the defense can adjust to absorb contact or react to play while maintaining that position.

Once established and maintained legally, block/charge must be ruled when occurring.

Many times, a no call is not appropriate as a determination must be made.

A defender does NOT have to remain stationary for a player control foul to occur. After obtaining a legal position, a defender may move laterally, even, diagonally to maintain position but may NOT move toward an opponent.

Blocking is illegal personal contact with impedes the progress of an opponent with or without the ball.

Charging is illegal personal contact caused by pushing or moving into an opponent's torso.

There must be reasonable space between two defensive players or a defensive player and a boundary line to allow the dribbler to continue in her path.

If there is less than 3 feet of space, the dribbler has the greater responsibility for the conduct.

A player with the ball is to expect no leniency regarding space.

A player without the ball is to be given distance to find and avoid the defender (two strides by rule).

A player must be in-bounds to have a legal guarding position.

If an opponent is airborne (whether or not he/she has the ball), legal guarding position must be obtained before the opponent left the floor.

Diligence and constant review of game video and the rules code will help officials be consistent in the application of these rules.

### LOOSE BALL RECOVERY

The final rules reminder emphasis deals with contact recovering a loose ball and options for the person recovering the ball. The committee feels that with these reminders, excessive physical contact while recovering a loose ball can be properly administered and prevent situations from escalating into more egregious acts. Also, the rules about recovery of the ball require constant review to ensure that acts are not deemed as violations that are in fact legal.

Officials need to concentrate on possession of the ball and the players being hindered or obstructed from their legal path to the loose ball in determining infractions. If the loose ball is possessed by opponents, blow the whistle immediately. If a player is impeded by an opponent, rule a foul immediately.

A fumble is the accidental loss of player control when the ball unintentionally drops or slips from a player's grasp. After losing control of the ball, distance is not a factor in going to recover the ball.

If a player dives for a loose ball, gets control of it and his or her momentum causes the player to slide with the ball, there is no violation. It does not matter how much distance the slide covered. Once the sliding player has stopped, the player may sit up, but the player cannot roll over or attempt to rise from the floor while holding the ball.

A defender trying to recover the ball from the player in possession has a responsibility to avoid illegal contact. If there is illegal contact, then the appropriate foul should be ruled.

If a player is going for a loose ball and an opponent dives or throws his or her body which changes the direction of the player going for the loose ball, this must be considered illegal contact and a foul ruled. If a player is in possession of a loose ball and an opponent dives on top of that player, a foul must be ruled.

Without question, incidental contact is part of the judgment in loose ball situations. However, much contact is not incidental to getting the ball, but rather is violent contact with no chance to get the ball. The loose ball situation with players diving or rolling on the floor is a situation where the potential for injury increases in proportion to the number of players involved and the amount of time the ball is loose. The player who gains possession while on the floor is often fouled two or three times before passing the ball or before a held ball is called.

A review of past situations shows that in some cases, officials have also erroneously called a "held ball" prematurely to stop action rather than calling the contact foul before a player gains possession. A player going after a loose ball should not expect to be pushed, grabbed, elbowed, blocked or tackled as a penalty for going after the ball.

The committee feels that the rules of the game in these three areas are in good shape, as evidenced by the very limited number of proposals for additional change. The constant review will allow for consistent understanding by players and coaches, and consistent application by contest officials.

### OFFICIATING PROFESSIONALISM AND USE OF PROPER TERMINOLOGY

The final point of emphasis by the committee deals with professionalism by officials. In an era where officials are more needed than ever, it is important that officials maintain professionalism that leaves no one questioning their motivations. Key in this professionalism is the use of proper terminology. In an era of round-the-clock commentators using today's latest lingo to describe game situations to entertain, officials cannot be caught up in that shift to less than professional terminology. A few examples of using the proper terminology include:

- Backboard (NOT Glass)
- Division Line (NOT Center, Mid-Court, or Time Line)
- End Line (NOT Baseline)
- Fumble (NOT a Muff)
- Goal (NOT Basket)
- Grant Time-Out (NOT Call Time-Out)
- Held Ball (NOT Jump Ball)
- Obtain (NOT establish)
- Officiate Game (NOT Call, Control, Manage, Ref, Work; Officials Officiate the Game)
- Request Time-Out (NOT Call Time-Out)
- Ring (NOT Rim)
- Screen (NOT Pick)
- 60-Second Time-Out (NOT Full Time-Out)
- Traveling (NOT Walk)

The use of proper terminology is one of many steps to ensure that the perception of game officials and the reality of their actions, remains on a higher plane and a critical part of the game. Also, wearing the proper uniform is critical. A neatly groomed official instantly has more credibility with the coaches, game administration, and even the patrons at the game. This includes the proper uniform, properly maintained shoes, a neatly maintained pre-game jacket if worn, and the wearing of only approved items by all contest officials.

Lastly, this professionalism is always on display when the officials interact with others at the site. Professional interaction with the other contest officials while on the court, with the game management and table crew, and with the coaches involved in the game are a vital step in "selling" yourself as an official. As the saying goes, you never get a second chance to make a first impression.

Maintaining a level tone of voice in all conversations, professionally addressing and interacting with the table crew are very visible signs of your professionalism. Those individuals are key to your maintaining a good game atmosphere and will help ensure the accuracy of all of the necessary elements in managing the games.

All interactions with coaches must be professional, and the conduct of the officials during these situations must be above reproach. Game officials must ensure that no matter the situation, professional actions carry the day!

A good relationship with game management is also critical. Officials must identify their "go to" person in the event of a situation such as the need to address a conduct situation involving fans. Officials should not, as a rule, have any dealings with fans but must rely on the game administration to intercede in these cases. Therefore, the development and nurturing of that positive relationship with game management are essential to the conduct of a contest.

## Time-outs: When The Ball Is Dead, We Must Be Alive

“When the ball is dead, we must be alive,” is a phrase often used by clinicians during the training of basketball officials. This means that officials should not lose concentration when the ball is dead. This is especially true during time-outs.

After a time-out is requested and granted, the official who granted the time-out should move to the reporting area and report to the scorekeeper and timer the color and number (or coach) of whomever/whichever team requested the time-out, as well as the length (sixty seconds or thirty seconds). During this procedure, it's important that the granting official not “bump” the time-out reporting procedure over to the non-granting official, even if the non-granting official is closer to the table. The reporting official should signal the timer to start the timing device when both teams are at their bench areas.

By rule, officials should only notify head coaches when their team has been granted its final time-out. Only the table crew and coaches should be communicating with each other about remaining time-outs, other than when a team has been granted its final time-out, at which point the officials are required to inform the head coach.

After the time-out is reported, officials should not switch positions. Officials should communicate with each other regarding where the ensuing throw-in spot will be, whether it's a designated spot throw-in, or a “run move along the endline” throw-in; who will be attempting free throws; and how many free throws will be attempted. During the time-out in a two-person game, one official should be at the throw-in spot with the ball and the other official should be positioned on the division line on the jump ball circle closest to the table during a thirty second time-out, and on the jump ball circle farthest from the table for a sixty second time-out.

If the throw-in after the time-out will be on the tableside sideline, the official with the ball will move onto the court directly in line with the throw-in spot and with his/her partner. If a free throw will follow the time-out, the official with the ball should stand on the free throw line, in line with his/her partner. If the official with the ball needs to have a short discussion with his/her partner, that official should leave the ball on the floor where that official should be standing. If a coach asks where the ball is to be put into play, the officials can simply point to the ball.

During a time-out, the official with the ball should indicate the direction of play after the time-out by where the he/she holds the ball; in front of the body, behind the body, to the left, or to the right, and to remember whether it's a designated spot throw-in, or a “run move along the endline” throw-in. If a free throw will follow the time-out, that official must remember who will be attempting free throws and how many free throws will be attempted.

During a time-out, the official on the division line should observe the table and beckon substitutes, making sure not to allow substitutes reporting after the warning horn sounds are not allowed to enter. Near the end of the game, this official may wish to check with the table to make sure everything is in proper order and to remind the scorekeeper to inform the officials when a team has used its last time-out.

During a time-out, the officials may occasionally need to get together for a short discussion. Topics to discuss may be awareness of the number of team fouls as the bonus, or double bonus, approaches. Knowing that the next foul will result in bonus free throws makes it more likely that the proper shooter will be identified and that correctable errors will be avoided. Near the end of the period, the officials may discuss the time remaining in the period and last second shot coverage. Near the end of the game the officials may discuss strategic fouling situations.

After the warning horn sounds, the officials will take two or three steps toward the team huddles while raising an index finger and state, “First horn,” and then proceed to their appropriate throw-in or free throw positions. After the horn to end the time-out sounds, the officials should confirm five players on each team, and make good eye contact before putting ball in play. The stop the clock signal by a non-administering official means the official, for some reason, isn't ready to start play.

Time-outs are for the players and for coaches, they are not for the officials. The officials have vital tasks to do during time-outs and shouldn't become distracted or complacent. Baseball Hall-of-Fame pitcher Ferguson Jenkins said, “Mental attitude and concentration are the keys to pitching.”. The same can be said about basketball officiating.

Bill McKernan is a member of IAABO Central Connecticut Board #6. A retired middle school science teacher, he's been a Board #6 member for thirty-seven years.



## Life Membership Nomination Deadline

The deadline to submit nominations for Life Membership is June 1, 2019. The nomination form is available by contacting your board secretary. The forms must be completed in their entirety to include all letters of recommendations or they will be returned without action. The Life Membership award is IAABO's most prestigious and the individuals who are selected will be inducted at the annual Life Membership luncheon at the Spring 2020 meeting.

## Paul Armstrong Passes



Paul Armstrong, Bd. 34 NJ passes. Longtime IAABO member Paul Armstrong passed away. Paul was the former Cadet Supervisor for Board No. 34, Camden, NJ and was the 2017-18 recipient of the Tim Malloy Courage Award. He was an extraordinary teacher on the basketball court and in the classroom for decades producing some of New Jersey's finest basketball officials. Paul was an instructor at the IAABO Officials' Schools and a regular attendee at the IAABO Fall Seminar.

## Dedopoulos Honored



Long time IAABO member from Bd. 122 NH, Attorney Stu Dedopoulos was honored earlier this year with the John R. Clark Award for Officials from the Union Leader as part of the annual event, “The Leaders: A Celebration of New Hampshire Sports Champions.” Dedopoulos, of Bamford Dedopoulos & Regan in Durham, recently marked his 47th year as a member of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials and finished his 21st season officiating soccer games.



## Life Member Recipient Gail Griffo Passes

Gail Griffo, Bd. 185, Staten Island, New York, passed away on Tuesday, December 11, 2018. Gail will be inducted posthumously into the Life Membership Hall of Fame along with four recipients on Saturday, April 27, 2019. She was the longtime board secretary-treasurer for Board 185 and was a registered IAABO member since 1983. Gail was the first female member of Board 185 and was the first to officiate a boy's high school game on Staten Island. In 2012, she was honored by receiving the Angela Padavano Community Service Award from Meals on Wheels. She was also very active in Special Olympics. She will be missed by everyone that knew her.





## Incidental Contact: It's a Rule not a Philosophy

Few will argue that a complete and thorough knowledge of the rules is critical to the success of a basketball official. There are 10 rules with multiple articles and sections in each. Some are simple and straightforward, others are much more complex. We are pretty good with applying and administering some and not so good with others.

In looking around your board, what separates the really good officials from the rest of us? Are the top officials great three seconds officials? Are they really good at applying the closely guarded rule? Are they excellent on out-of-bounds plays?

Most likely the top officials on your board have excellent rules knowledge and apply the rules as written and intended. However, the answer as to what makes a really good official is judgment. The officials in the most demand on any board are those that have excellent judgment which makes them very good "play callers." Though you may not think of it this way, being a good play caller is rule based. It requires an exceptional understanding of Rule 4-27, the Incidental Contact rule. Good judgment is not a personal philosophy or a "feel for the game", it is proper rule application.

The incidental contact rule provides guidance on legal and illegal contact. It clearly states that not all contact is a foul. It tells us that contact that does not hinder a player from participating in normal defensive or offensive movements is legal and therefore not a foul. It is incidental to the game. The rule even states "severe" contact may be incidental and not illegal.

There is contact on nearly every possession in a basketball game. In ruling on contact, with the exception of handchecking as defined in Rule 10-7-12, officials must apply the principles and requirements of guarding, screening and verticality in addition to the incidental contact rule. Players that don't comply with these rules are at risk of being assessed a personal foul if there is contact. Conversely, players that do comply with the rules are absolved from responsibility of contact.

Before assessing a foul, officials must first determine who is responsible for the contact and secondly whether the contact prohibited the opponent from participating in a normal defensive or offensive movement. To properly apply the incidental contact rule, officials must

be patient and observe not only the contact, but the result of the contact. Not until officials observe the result of the contact can they determine if the contact prohibited the opponent from performing a normal offensive or defensive movement. Then, and only then, can the incidental contact rule be properly applied.

Positioning is the key to properly applying not only the incidental contact rule but all rules. Being in proper position, as defined in both the IAABO Crew of Two and Crew of Three manuals, provides officials with guidance to the best look at player's position, movement, contact and the result of contact. Moving to get into proper position to get an "open" look at plays involving contact undoubtedly results in more accurate rulings.

In an effort to improve your judgment and become a better play caller this season:

- Become an expert in the rules, including the application of the incidental contact rule.
- Get in the best position on every possession and every play.
- Determine if players have complied with the rules regarding positioning, guarding, screening and verticality.
- When observing non 10-7-12 contact be patient with your whistle. See not only the contact but the result of the contact.
  - If the contact does not prohibit a player from performing a normal offensive or defensive movement it is incidental, allow play to continue.
  - If the contact prevents normal offensive or defensive movement or a player's Rhythm, Speed, Balance or Quickness (RSBQ), it is a foul, blow the whistle!

Keep in mind improving judgment is a process. It doesn't happen overnight. Continue to work to improve your judgment and find yourself one of the "high demand" officials on your board.



Gary Holt is a member of Bd. 42 NY and has been officiating for 5 years. He lives in Bronx, NY and also writes a basketball officiating blog that can be accessed at <https://basketball-referees.com>

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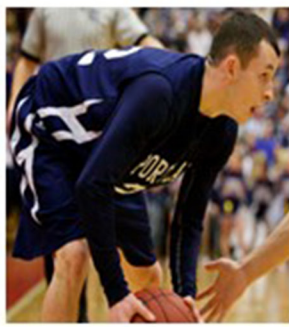


## Summary of Uniforms, Equipment and Apparel Items



### UNDERSHIRTS

- Must be a single solid color similar to the torso of the jersey.
- Sleeves' edges may not be frayed and must be the same length per player.
- One teammate may have short sleeves, another may have long sleeves.



### ROLLED WAISTBANDS - ILLEGAL

Equipment and apparel shall be worn in the manner the manufacturer intended it to be worn. (Rule 3-5-5). Therefore, a player should not be allowed to play with "rolled waistbands" on pants.



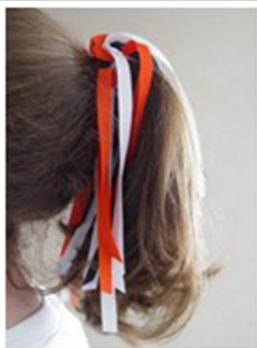
### ILLEGAL APPAREL

Undershirt is illegal. It must be a similar color as the jersey.



### HAIR CONTROL DEVICES

- Item that goes around hair only.
- No color restrictions.
- Must not be of hard of material.
- No "extensions" on hair restraining devices either.



### ILLEGAL APPAREL

Headband must be worn without extensions.



### HEADBANDS and WRISTBANDS

- Must be a single solid color: white, black, beige, or the predominant color of the jersey.
- All such articles for all teammates must all be the same color.



**ILLEGAL APPAREL**  
Headband must be a single solid color.



**ILLEGAL APPAREL**  
Too many logos



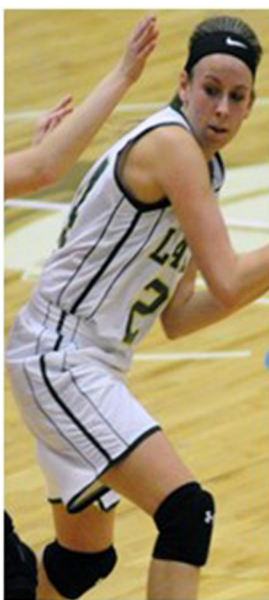
### BRACES

- Manufactured knee and ankle braces do not need to meet any color restrictions.
- A brace is defined as anything worn for a medical purpose to increase stability.



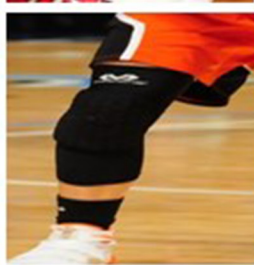
### SLEEVES FOR ARMS and LEGS COMPRESSION SHORTS and TIGHTS, HEADBANDS and WRISTBANDS

- Must be a single solid color: white, black, beige, or the predominant color of the jersey.
- All such articles for all teammates must all be the same color.



### LOGOS

One visible manufacturer's logo or school logo is permitted on any apparel item, the size limited to 2-1/4 inches and not exceeding 2-1/4 square inches in any dimension on any item.



### ILLEGAL APPAREL

Color of headband and leg sleeves do not match.

- A sub should be requested the next dead ball.



### ILLEGAL APPAREL

- Logo is too big.
- Sleeves must be a single solid color.



### ILLEGAL APPAREL

Arm sleeves must be a single solid color.



### WRISTBANDS

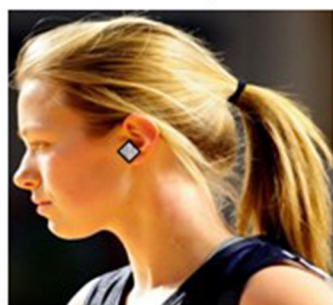
- Must be made of absorbent material.
- Worn below the elbow.



### ILLEGAL APPAREL

Silicone bands

**JEWELRY** is not permitted.



### SHOES AND SOCKS

Are not "apparel" items and have no color or logo restrictions.





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Recently, the Co-Coordinator of Interpreters were asked a question about administrative technical fouls and how many could be assessed to a Team for scorebook infractions during the course of a game.

It is an important question! As most officials know, schools struggle to get competent people to become official scorers, timers and other table personnel. In many of the lower level games, officials are often faced with the prospect of having teenagers and/or parents who might not have a great deal of familiarity with the game of basketball or keeping the scorebook.

Officials quickly learn that this lack of experience can derail even the best of games with confusion and unnecessary delays dealing with scorebook issues. Officials can't necessarily solve all the table problems, but we can take steps to ensure the proper submission of rosters and starters are properly designated before the game begins.

Whether it is a Crew of 2 or a Crew of 3, at the 12 minute mark in pre-game warm-ups the Referee should make their way across the court to the scorer's and timer's table. (Manual pg. 11, 100) The Referee should take his/her time to create a comfort level with table personnel and emphasize their importance as part of the officiating team.

It is at this time that the Referee needs to ensure the correct roster information is provided to official scorer. It is important to note that this information does not need to be recorded in the scorebook by the 10-minute mark. It is merely each team's responsibility to supply the scorer with the name and number of each team member who may participate and designate the five starting players at least 10 minutes before the scheduled starting time. (10-1-1) If each team has access to this information they will have the information needed to decide their defensive assignments and determine their strategy for the game.

By heading to the table at the 12-minute mark, it gives the Referee some time to work with the scorer to understand exactly what information has been provided and subsequently with each team's head coach if issues arise. But despite our best efforts, there will be times when scorebook errors occur and officials need to have an understanding of the rules should penalties need to be assessed.

#### The "Pre-10"

As previously mentioned, the only requirement for each team is to provide the following information at least 10 minutes before the scheduled starting time:

- Supply the scorer the name and number of each team member
- Designate the five starting players.

As simple as this is, there will be times when this does not occur. If there is no extenuating circumstance for the failure to provide this information, a penalty will need to be assessed. If a team fails to provide either one or both of these two pieces of information to the scorer in time, the penalty is one administrative technical foul.

#### "Post-10"

After the 10-minute mark, there are several other scorebook infractions that can occur.

These infractions include:

- Changing a designated starter (unless necessitated by illness, injury, illegal equipment/apparel, or to attempt a technical foul free throw as outlined in 3-2-2a).

- Add a name to the team member list.
- Require the scorer to change a team member's or player's number in the scorebook.
- Require a player to change to the number in the scorebook.
- Have identical numbers on team members and/or players.
- If any of these occur, the penalty is an administrative technical foul.

The maximum penalty a team can be assessed is two administrative technical fouls for scorebook infractions each game. Only one penalty may be charged before the 10-minute mark. Only one penalty can be assessed after the 10-minute mark, regardless of the number of infractions that occur. (10-1-2 Penalty)

Administrative technical fouls count toward the bonus, but are not charged directly or indirectly to head coach. The opponent is awarded two free throws and the ball at the division line. If the infraction occurs before the start of game, the alternating possession arrow will be set toward the opponents basket when the ball is placed at the disposal of the thrower-in following the free throws. (4-3-3b)

It is a fairly straightforward rule, and these things do happen from time to time. A scorekeeper can write down an incorrect number or copy the book from a previous game and the jersey numbers are different. Other times, coaches change the starting line-up or bring up players from the junior varsity team and the scorekeeper is not aware of the change.

Officials need to take this responsibility seriously and be diligent in checking the books in pre-game. Officials can't prevent all of these issues, but with some initiative and dedication we can reduce the risk of a game being materially impacted due a bookkeeping mistake.



T. J. Halliday is a 33 year member of IAABO. He is currently serves as Co-Coordinator of Interpreters for IAABO, Inc. and has served as the Interpreter for Board 20 (ME) since 2008. He has presented at the IAABO Fall Seminar every year since 2009 and has contributed to several IAABO videos and other educational materials.

## Henry "Hank" Ryan IAABO Life Member Passes



Henry (Tim) Ryan of Port Charlotte passed away November 19, 2018. Born in Northampton Mass, Henry moved to Port Charlotte in 2002. Following graduation from the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester Mass he had a distinguished career in the US Navy retiring as a Lieutenant Commander in 1981. While serving in the Navy he completed three tours of duty in Vietnam as an adviser/trainer of local military and police forces. His numerous decorations and medals awarded included the Bronze Star medal with combat V, a second Bronze Star medal with gold star, and a Navy Commendation medal with combat V.

Henry was also very active in officiating and mentoring less experienced officials in several youth athletic programs including softball, soccer, and basketball. He also served as commissioner of assigning for the Hampshire/Franklin Board of basketball officials.

**20th Annual  
IAABO Life Membership Luncheon  
Saturday, April 27, 2019 - 12 Noon  
Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City**

No. of registrant(s) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$35/person= \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Registrant(s) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Board No. \_\_\_\_\_

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355  
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: April 1, 2019

## Golf Registration

**Thursday, April 25, 2019 - 8:00 AM Registration  
8:30 AM Shotgun Start - Scramble format  
Atlantic City Country Club  
<https://accountryclub.com>  
\$125/Golfer (lunch (barbecue) and gift)**

Foursomes who wish to play together should be specified on the registration form. Make full payment for the foursome listed below:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

List Members of Foursome:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Send check and form to: IAABO, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013  
Registration Deadline: April 1, 2019

## Spouse/ Guest Breakfast Friday, April 26, 2019, 9 AM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Board Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Guests: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Each IAABO members is entitled to one guest (spouse/significant other). Additional guests are invited at a cost of \$25.00 each.

Send check and form to: IAABO, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013  
Registration Deadline: April 1, 2019

## 2019 Annual Spring Meeting Schedule

### Atlantic City, New Jersey

**Friday, April 26, 2019**

8:45 AM – Welcome

9:00 a.m – Audit and Budget Committee

9:45 AM – Rules Examination Committee

10:30 AM – Constitution Committee

11:00 a.m – Nomination Committee

1:00 PM – Officials' Education and  
Development Committee

1:45 PM – Women's Coordinating Committee

2:15 PM – Secretaries Roundtable

3:30 PM – Board Relations Committee

**Saturday, April 27, 2019**

7:30 AM – Executive Committee (closed)

8:30 AM – Executive Committee (open)

9:00 AM – Membership Committee

9:30 AM – Background Checks and  
IAABO Boards in 2019

10:30 AM – Life Membership Committee

1:00 PM – Life Membership Luncheon

**Sunday, April 28, 2019**

8:30 AM – General Assembly Meeting

## Board 35 CT Member Honored

Northeast Connecticut IAABO Board 35 member, Walt Zadora was recently inducted into the Killingly (CT) High School Athletic Hall of Fame for his outstanding contributions as both a basketball and baseball player and umpire as well as a basketball official. Well done, Walt!



## Iannetta Honored

IAABO Board No. 84, Rhode Island, presented a souvenir basketball to Frank Iannetta, who recently retired as the Commissioner of Board 84. Frank has been a basketball official for over four decades and is a past president of Board 84. He is also the Founder of the Ralph Catuongo Scholarship Tournament, a former educator and currently is a delegate to the IAABO meetings. Congratulations, Frank.







# IAABO Lines

Condolences to: **Bd. 31 MA**, on the passing of their longtime member, **Chris Rivers**; Condolences to: **Bd. 25 MA**, on the passing of their longtime member, **Ed Ladley**; Condolences to **Bd. 42 NY**, on the loss of their member, **Harold McBride**; Condolences to: **Bd. 20 ME**, on the passing of their members, **Tom Fifield and Jim Toner**; Condolences to: **Edmund "Ned" Beyer, Bd. 54, MA** on the passing of his wife; Condolences to: **Kim Bradeen, Bd. 70 PA**, on the passing of her mother; Condolences to: **Gerard Devine, Bd. 33 NJ**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Craig Bradley, Bd. 70 PA**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **IAABO Board No. 34 NJ**, on the loss of their longtime member, **Paul Armstrong**; Condolences to: **James Peay, Bd. 8 CT**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Roger LaFrancois, Bd. 6 CT**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Jim Bottaro, Bd. 35 CT**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Bd. 25 MA**, on the loss of their longtime former member, **Walt Miller**; Condolences to: **Bd. 28 MA** on the passing of IAABO Life Member **Henry (Tim) Ryan**; Condolences to: the members of **Bd. 185, NY**, on the passing of their Lifetime member, **Gail Griffo**.