

## 2003 PROPOSED *OFFICIALS MANUAL* REVISIONS

PROP	PG #	ITEM #	PROPOSED REVISION WITH RATIONAL	STATE/PERSON SUBMITTING	OTHER RULES AFFECTED
1	25	D10	<p>(2) Under certain situations, would like to see the area between the arc and the closest lane line, below the free throw line extended, when the ball is in that area to be the LEAD's primary coverage area. <b>Rationale:</b> When the ball is in the Trail's primary area as in Diagram 10 (page 25), the LEAD moves to ball side. The ball is now dropped into the area between the arc and the closest lane line. It makes more sense for the LEAD to now have on-ball responsibilities with the TRAIL having off-ball. If the lead does not move to ball side, the trail would have the whole area of coverage, which is considerable. I think it would be easier on both officials if the Lead would move to ball side. Add another Diagram (#11) showing this on page 26. Reduce the size of Diagram 11 and renumber to 12. Give hints when Lead should decide to move to ball-side. This I think will lead to better coverage in the situation described.</p> <p><b>Editor's Note: More guidance regarding ball-side mechanics and areas of responsibilities have been requested on numerous occasions.</b></p>	Hawaii (Hisaka)	
2	29	218	(2) Administration of throw-in in the backcourt. The official nearer the sideline shall administer the throw-in on violations in the backcourt. <b>Rationale:</b> This change eliminates the official having to cross the floor to get in position for the throw-in.	Indiana (Wynns - Rules Committee)	
3	30	220	Allow ball to be handed or bounced to thrower on throw-ins, regardless of where the throw-in is located (i.e., on end line in front court).	South Carolina (Derr)	
	61	332			
4	35	230	Revise mechanics for calling technical fouls to what we all do anyway. 1) If dead ball, don't use foul signal (fist) & bird dog, then tech signal. Instead just do the tech signal & bird dog. 2) If during a live ball/clock running, stop clock w/open hand then do tech signal & bird dog.	South Carolina (Derr)	Signal Chart
	68	340			
4A	35	230b	Eliminate the need to "bird dog" a player after the player has committed a foul especially after a block/charge situation. <b>Rationale:</b> It seems that few officials "bird-dog" a player after a foul is committed. It is difficult concept for new officials to grasp. The thing that most officials think about after calling a foul is to report it to the table. When a block/charge situation is involved, it is most important to declare it immediately, the same as an intentional foul.	New Jersey (Iandoli - State Interpreter)	
	68	240b			
4B	35	230b	I would like to propose removing "b." from the recommended mechanics for fouls. <b>Rationale:</b> We have taken "pointing at benches" on T.O.'s and when we report the foul to the table so I think we should get rid of it at the spot. Keep all other aspects of the foul calling sequence.	Wyoming (Erion - State Office)	
	68	240b			
4C	35	230b	Lists items (a-h) as definite procedures to be used when a foul is called. Many years ago the mechanics manual and rules committee felt that it was degrading and unnecessary for a player to raise their hand to acknowledge they had committed a foul. It seems now the standardized mechanic of a clenched fist by an official clearly acknowledges a foul has occurred and the act of extending the other hand is only redundant and degrading. A rewording of item (b) on pages 35 & 68 should take place so the instruction shall read as follows: (b) After a slight delay, extend the other hand, palm down toward the fouling	Washington (Adsit - State Office)	
	68	240b			

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			player's hips (new wording added) <b><u>only if clarification is necessary.</u></b>		
5	36 68	231h 341h	New trail (instead of calling official) notify coach & player on 5 <sup>th</sup> foul, DQ, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tech. Also notify coach on loss of coaching box following a technical. <b>Rationale:</b> Avoid escalation of situation.	<b>South Carolina</b> (Derr)	
6	36	233	(2) No long switch (foul): The 2001-2003 officials manual acknowledged there would be no long switch when a foul is called in the backcourt going to the frontcourt, with no free throws to be shot in a 3-person crew. It seems the same principles and justification used in the 3-person crew would apply and the mechanic should be used in a 2-person crew. Keeps the game moving as officials after reporting are in position. Allows for the ball to be placed back into play easier and quicker. Provides continued close view of the players involved in the foul call, as neither official will have their back to the players. Reduces the potential for taunting and fighting. All players are in front of the calling official. Off official can recognize and acknowledge substitutes and other dead ball mechanics easier by being stationary, rather than on the move to resume play.	<b>Washington</b> (Adsit - State Office)	
6A	36	233	The officials should always change positions after each foul is called with the following exception: when a foul is called in the backcourt, that requires an inbound pass from the end line going full court, there is no switch. <b>Rationale:</b> The general purpose for a switch is so the officials are not in the same area to make a similar call. On a foul in the back court that results in a throw-in from the end line, going full court, the play will be going to the other end and the officials will be in a different play situation. This will be an easier, smoother and quicker transition for the officials, and also keeps an official on each end of the court, allowing the entire court to remain covered.	<b>Minnesota</b> (Merkle - State Office)	
7	40 78	241,2 351,2	FT coverage responsibilities are revised to be the same side as official. (same as college) <b>Rationale:</b> Better rebounding coverage of missed FT.	<b>South Carolina</b> (Derr)	
8	43	273	(2) During any time out interval the officials should remain in good posture and be alert. The calling official shall be positioned on the division line, facing the scorers table. For a 30-second time-out, the position shall be at the intersection of the division line and the closest edge of the center circle towards the table. For the 60 second time-out, the position shall be behind the center circle on the division line. The other official shall be positioned at the free-throw line and the lane-line closest to the team bench in the direction the ball is to be put into play. <b>Rationale:</b> 1.) This positioning will keep the non-calling official away from the crowd. As the current floor mechanic is so written, the other official is to stand with the ball at the inbounds spot. This can place that official in a hostile and possibly volatile position by being close to the fans. The officials need to be on the court, away from any fans. 2.) The current positioning is vague as written, i.e. time-out after foul reporting can result in another switch by officials, ball in-bounded	<b>Arizona</b> (Whelchel - State Office)	

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			in front of scorers table can be awkward, difficult to give first horn warning to both teams by one official, etc. 3.) This change makes it very simple and easy to administer.		
9	44 82	274 379	Add the following: At the warning signal (first horn), the officials will step toward the team huddle and notify the coach/bench by <b>sounding his/her whistle and</b> raising an index finger and say, “first horn, <b>no substitutes.</b> ” <b>Rationale:</b> By sounding the whistle it will get the attention of the coach/bench so he/she will hear the official indicating that the first horn has sounded. Further, by announcing that no substitutes will be accepted at that point will eliminate any possibility that a coach would send a substitute to the table at that time creating a delay.	<b>New Jersey</b> (Iandoli - State Interpreter)	
10	44	274	(2) At the warning signal to end the time-out, the official closest to the team benches will step toward the team huddle and notify the coaches/benches of both teams by raising an index finger and saying “first horn”. The official should then move toward their proper position to resume play.	<b>Minnesota</b> (Robinson - State Office)	
11	44	275	(2) Between quarters, Umpire in 2-person, go to the “blocks” instead of semicircles. <b>Rationale:</b> Almost everyone goes to the blocks anyway.	<b>South Carolina</b> (Derr)	
12	46	281d	(2) Delete the requirement for the Lead official to indicate that a three-point attempt is successful when the attempt is in the Lead’s area. <b>Rationale:</b> Presently, on a three-point attempt in the area of the Lead official, it is required that the Lead official indicates a three-point attempt. If the attempt is successful, the Lead official is then required to give the three-point signal, which is mirrored by the Trail official. The problem arises that when the Lead official is watching for the ball to go in the basket, action may occur under the basket that would be missed. Since our basic mechanic is for the Trail official to look high and the Lead official to look low during a field goal attempt, leave it that way for this situation also. After the Lead official indicates that it is a three-point attempt, let the Trail official pick up the ball and give the eventual successful three-point signal. This will free the Lead official to watch for fouls under the basket as players are getting into an advantageous position for a possible rebound.	<b>New Jersey</b> (Iandoli - State Interpreter)	
13	50	D28	(3) SEE ATTACHMENT. Suggested change in court coverage for 3-person crews, frontcourt. (Each official has an area of primary coverage for fouls and violations on and off the ball in that area. When the ball is not in your primary area, take all players in your area. As the ball moves from primary to dual coverage areas, officials should maintain coverage until partner(s) have “accepted” (eye contact) the coverage responsibility for the ball and/or players). <b>Rationale:</b> More officials are now being asked to officiate as members of some 3-person and some 2-person high school crews. This slight change in coverage areas of responsibility would clarify and create more definable coverage areas (easily defined rectangles), as well as enable officials to not have to drastically change their primary coverage areas when going from 2-person to 3-person crews, without compromising the ability to effectively cover the court. We recognize the value of 3-	<b>Delaware</b> (Baly - Rules Committee)	D37

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			person crews and because of the dual areas of responsibility there would be only slight adjustments necessary that would ensure more effective court coverage.		
14	50	D28	(3) SEE ATTACHMENT. Change primary areas of coverage. <b>Rationale:</b> I strongly believe the lead official should be given more primary area under the basket. Once the dribbler penetrates to the basket on the center's side and there is no rotation, the center official can only see the back of the play (straight-lined). The lead has a better view of the ball and the defensive play and position.	<b>South Carolina</b> (Hickson - State Interpreter)	
15	51	D29	(3) Lead may rotate "ball side" once all 3 officials (or the ball and all 10 players) are in the front court. *Eliminate ball below FT line verbiage. Conflict between graphic on pg 51 & 52. <b>Rationale:</b> Often too late if you wait till ball penetrates FT line. (No sense in waiting)	<b>South Carolina</b> (Derr)	
16	69	343a EXC	The official who calls the foul goes opposite side. <b>Rationale:</b> Eliminate the exception for fouls called in the backcourt because it is inefficient in that a fellow official must hold the ball while the lead who is now trail reports then throws the ball back to him/her. When the foul is called by C on center's line, the throw on by the T requires C to move to new L anyway (like a long switch).	<b>South Carolina</b> (Hickson - State Interpreter)	303 Diagrams
16A	69	343a EXC	<u>Eliminate</u> the "no long switch when a foul is called in the backcourt and going to frontcourt (no free throws)." In all other situations, the calling official goes opposite. NOTE: Why is this mechanic only applicable to 3-person? If its good for 3-person shouldn't it be good for 2-person also? <b>Rationale:</b> This change will eliminate the EXCEPTION. NF basketball still utilized the "foul reporting box". No significant difference in time saved – plus we would be getting rid of the EXCEPTION. The NCAA women's mechanics utilizes the "no long switch" mechanics, however, the men do not – the NCAA mechanics do not require the calling official to go to a "reporting box" which could save some time. NF mechanics requires the calling official to go to a "reporting box". Over the last few years, the NF "reporting box" has been enlarged. In the high school situation, we could end up with inexperienced table personnel (and officials) which could cause administrative problems if the calling officials do not report to a specific area. Please check Diagram 24 on pages 36 and 69 – the "reporting area" is different in both diagrams (probably just a typeset error). Personally, I would prefer the return to the smaller "reporting box" to insure that "less experienced" table personnel and officials do not error in this important administrative procedure.	<b>Hawaii</b> (Hisaka)	303 Diagrams
16B	69	343a EXC	On all fouls, the caller goes opposite, opposite takes his/her place and the third official stays regardless if it is a long switch or a non-shooting foul in the backcourt. <b>Rationale:</b> When there are exceptions, officials have to think instead of react. They have to think about where to go if it is a long switch, or a non-shooting foul in the backcourt. It is different from a shooting foul in the back court or a non-shooting foul in the frontcourt. If you tell them that we switch on every foul, they do not have to think about it. Every time there is a foul, the person who calls it goes	<b>Pennsylvania</b> (Catanzaro - State Interpreter)	303 Diagrams

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			opposite and opposite takes his/her place. What is the rationale for not making the long switch or non-shooting fouls in the backcourt. Is it because the calling official has to move too far. We still go out to the reporting area in high school which is where the trail should be positioned. It is not difficult for the trail if he/she is opposite to slide to the vacant position and the lead, who made the call, to slide into that position. The lead probably travels farther now to report the foul and return to the original position and become the trail if it is a backcourt non-shooting foul. We do not have line of site reporting as college has and we are not advocating that. There is absolutely nothing to think about when we switch on all fouls.		
17	82	378	Suggested change: Revision should be made to the last sentence. When a time-out is called just prior to administering a free throw, the administering official will take a <del>correct</del> position on the <del>court</del> free-throw line. <b>Rationale:</b> Correct position is on the free-throw line and it should be stated. It is correctly stated, in two-person mechanics, on page 43 in Section 273.	<b>Pennsylvania</b> (Rowan - State Interpreter)	
18	84	390	The center official is primarily responsible for making the call on any last second shot. Officials must be aware of the time left in any period. If it is necessary to consult timers, the referee will make the final decision. <b>Rationale:</b> The center official is always in good position to make the last shot call regardless if he/she is opposite or table side. We listen for the horn on the last shot so it should not make a difference what side of the court he/she is on. The opposite official may be the trail who is deep in the backcourt and not in a good position to make the call. Then there is confusion as to whether the trail will call it or give it up to the lead. There is no confusion when the center has the call. He/she will be in excellent position, usually in the front court to get a good angle to see if the ball is in the air when the horn sounds.	<b>Pennsylvania</b> (Catanzaro - State Interpreter)	