



2003-04
Men's and Women's
Basketball
Officiating Program

REQUIRED BACKGROUND CHECK FORM

PLEASE NOTE: *This is the 2003-04 Official Background Check Document.
No document will be mailed to you. Please follow the instructions below.*

September 26, 2003

TO: NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Game Officials.

FROM: William S. Saum
NCAA Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities.

SUBJECT: Officials' Background Check Program.

This is to provide you with information as it relates to the 2003-04 college basketball season background check program.

As a reminder, for a game official to be eligible for assignment to work the NCAA Division I Men's or Women's Basketball Championship, it is necessary to submit a signed release form authorizing a background check to be conducted. For your review, enclosed are the general policies and frequently asked questions relative to the background check program (Attachment A). Please complete, sign and submit the two-sided form (Attachment B) to the national office via certified mail or overnight delivery and post-marked **not later than November 14**. Any forms postmarked after the November 14 deadline will be returned. The background checks will begin immediately thereafter.

Due to the possibility of lost mail, it is **strongly recommended** that the forms be returned via certified mail or traceable overnight delivery (e.g., Federal Express, Airborne Express), as it is the official's responsibility to verify proof of delivery. If the form is not received by the noted deadline, there is no recourse and the official will not be eligible to officiate at a 2004 championship. For privacy reasons, there will be no notification from the national office to officials or conference offices/officiating coordinators if background checks are not received from any individual.

**You can verify that your clinic attendance (posted 14 days after the clinic) and background check authorization have been entered into our system by going to the
NCAA Officiating Verification Web Site:
<https://web1.ncaa.org/choOfficials/login.jsp>**

This site will be active October 15 through March 15.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions relative to the program.
Thank you for your cooperation and best wishes for the upcoming NCAA basketball season.

WSS:esb

Attachments

cc: NCAA Division I Conference Commissioners
NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Committees
NCAA Division I Coordinators of Officials
Selected NCAA Staff Members

Officials Background Check Program

General policies

1. The NCAA's agent, gambling and amateurism activities staff will administer the program. Specifically, the staff will review the results of the background checks and advise the appropriate basketball committee of any officials who are not eligible for selection to officiate in NCAA championships. (See No. 2.) In an effort to protect the privacy of officials, the Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Committees or staffs will not be involved in administering the program.
2. Officials who have been convicted of sports bookmaking, sports bribery, sports wagering and/or a felony will not be eligible to officiate in any future NCAA championships regardless of when the conviction occurred.
3. The NCAA will notify officials convicted of sports bookmaking, sports bribery, sports wagering and/or a felony that they will not be eligible to officiate in future NCAA championships.
4. The appropriate basketball committee will be advised of the officials not eligible to officiate in future NCAA championships. Conferences that assign these officials will be advised that the NCAA's background check indicated that the officials had been convicted of sports bookmaking, sports bribery, sports wagering and/or a felony, and that the officials will not be eligible to officiate future NCAA championships.
5. Prior to the start of the actual background check, the NCAA will contact those officials selected to undergo the background check to reconfirm their consent. The official may decline consent with the understanding that he or she will no longer be eligible to officiate in future NCAA championships. In addition, the NCAA will contact the official if further investigation will be conducted as a result of the background check.
6. If an official declines to sign the statement authorizing the NCAA to conduct the background check, the official will not be eligible to officiate in that year's NCAA championship.
7. The NCAA will select an external agency to conduct the background checks, and the information gathered will be retained by the NCAA and will become the property of the NCAA.
8. If the fact (such as mistaken identity) of a conviction is an issue, an official may submit a written appeal. However, an official will not be permitted to appeal the merits of a conviction.
9. Each official selected to officiate in a championship will be required to sign the gambling affidavit stating they have not been involved in sports wagering activities.
10. Officials selected for background checks will not be selected the following year unless there is just cause; however, such officials will be eligible for selection in subsequent years.
- 11. Background check forms must be postmarked not later than November 14. Background check forms postmarked after November 14 will not be accepted; thus, rendering the official ineligible for the 2004 tournament.**

Frequently Asked Questions Relative to the Background Check Program

1. Will my background check form be accepted if postmarked after November 14? No. Any forms received in an envelope postmarked after November 14 will be returned to the official.
2. Is it necessary to send my background check via certified mail? It is **strongly recommended**, as the NCAA will not be responsible for problems of any kind relative to mail handling, postage, receipt, etc.
3. Will officials who are randomly selected for background checks be notified? Yes. Officials will be notified in advance of the background check procedure. Also, officials will be provided the information generated by the background check.
4. Please explain paragraph No. 4 of the release form regarding the release of liability. Indemnification language: The “contracted agency” in the release language refers to the entity that will provide information to the NCAA. The release absolves the entity (i.e., person or organization) from liability by the official (except for gross negligence). The language in paragraph No. 4 assures the entity that it is free to provide the requested information without fear of legal action. Some officials have speculated that this waiver language applies to the NCAA, but that is not true except in the unlikely event that the NCAA itself is asked to provide background information.
5. Do repeated credit checks damage an individual’s credit rating? Repeated credit checks do not damage an individual’s credit rating. Consumer reporting agencies are controlled by 15 U.S.C. 1681, which limits the manner in which credit reports can be distributed and used. The United States Congress included several procedural safeguards within the statute to ensure that consumer reporting agencies do not misuse, redistribute, damage or limit an individual’s credit rating due to repeated checks. The NCAA’s requests for credit information will fall within the statutory requirements. Because 15 U.S.C. 1681 contains procedural safeguards and limits the type of information agencies can report, there is no legal basis for a rumor that the NCAA’s background check will have effect on an official’s credit rating.
6. If I sign the release form, will my employer, neighbors or friends be contacted automatically? No. Interviews will be conducted only if there is information indicating possible involvement in sports wagering issues or a felony.
7. Why are basketball officials the only group of officials involved in background checks? Historically, the sport of basketball has been negatively affected by gambling scandals, and the NCAA takes very seriously its obligation to do everything necessary to prevent these scandals from occurring again. Also, the Division I Men’s and Women’s Basketball Championships are the Association’s most high-profile events, so the character of the officials is important. It is possible that other sports will be added to the program in the future. The NCAA’s gambling-awareness program will be evaluated annually.
8. Are there background check programs in which coaches and student-athletes participate? Coaches and student-athletes must abide by NCAA Bylaw 10.3, which states, in part, that an individual may not wager on a college or professional sports contest. Each institution is responsible for ensuring that its representatives comply with this important provision.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
September 26, 2003 WSS:esb

**RETURN BY TRACEABLE MAIL
MUST BE COMPLETED IN ITS ENTIRETY
AND POSTMARKED BY NOVEMBER 14, 2003**

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Authorization and Release of Custodial Information

I hereby authorize the National Collegiate Athletic Association ("NCAA") and/or its agents to conduct a background check and consent to release credit and employment history, civil litigation, criminal conviction and Department of Motor Vehicle records. I understand that a consumer report will provide the NCAA with information from a consumer reporting agency about my credit standing, general reputation and mode of living. I further understand that an investigative consumer report is designed to provide information about my financial background and may include information that may be obtained by interviews with my friends, neighbors and associates. I understand that any of the foregoing categories of information as it relates to sports wagering or a felony may be used in appointment decisions.

I further understand that the NCAA will inform me that a consumer investigative report is being prepared and will provide the name and address of its preparer upon request. I am further entitled to request from the NCAA information on the scope and nature of the investigation underlying the investigative consumer report. Finally, I am entitled to request a copy of any investigative consumer report by contacting the consumer reporting agency that prepared it.

I hereby direct the contacted agency to release the above-listed information upon request to the NCAA or its agent. This release is executed with my full knowledge and understanding that the information is for the official use of the NCAA. I understand conferences will be advised only if the NCAA's background check indicates there has been a conviction for sports book-making, sports bribery, sports wagering and/or a felony and that I will not be eligible to officiate future NCAA championships.

I hereby release the contacted agency, as custodian of such records, and contacted agency offices, employees or related personnel, both individually and collectively, from any and all liability for damages of whatever kind, which may at any time result to me, my heirs, family or associates because of compliance with this authorization, or release of information pursuant to this release, except in the case of gross negligence.

I consent that a facsimile of this authorization can be considered as valid as the original, and this authorization can be used by the NCAA and/or its agents. Should there be any questions as to the validity of this release, you may contact me.

I have read the foregoing release, understand it and agree to the terms and conditions therein.

Current Address: _____
Street City State ZIP

Telephone Number: _____
Home Work Cell/Mobile

Social Security No. _____ Date of Birth: _____

Drivers License No.: _____ State Issued: _____

Name of Official (Please Print) Signature Date

Please sign this authorization and the questionnaire.

Please return to William S. Saum, Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities

Via Certified Mail: P.O. Box 6257, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6222

Via Overnight Mail: 1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Due date: Postmarked not later than November 14, 2003.

This form will expire November 30, 2004, and will be used only for the 2004 championship.

WSS:esb

**RETURN BY TRACEABLE MAIL
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AND POSTMARKED BY NOVEMBER 14, 2003**

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
Personal Background Questionnaire**

Provide any other name(s) you have used or have been known by, including maiden name and dates names used: _____

List all addresses where you have resided during the past seven years:

Dates (From-To) Street Address City County State ZIP

Current : _____

Previous: _____

Previous: _____

Previous: _____

Previous: _____

Previous: _____

Please list your duties: _____

Present Employer: _____

Employer and Department Address Telephone Number

Are you self-employed or hold 10 percent ownership or more of the business that employs you?
No ____ Yes ____ If yes, please explain: _____

Have you ever been convicted of a violation of law, or have you been charged with a crime that is awaiting adjudication?
No ____ Yes ____ If yes, please explain: _____

Have you claimed bankruptcy, been the subject of a collection account, or the subject of a lien, suit or judgment?
No ____ Yes ____ If yes, please explain: _____

Are you an official for men's or women's basketball? (Please circle one.) Men's Women's Both

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 years of age. Your date of birth will be used to assist in the reference and background review.

Name of Official
(Please Print)

Signature

Date

Please return to William S. Saum, Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities

Via Certified Mail: P.O. Box 6257, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6222

Via Overnight Mail: 1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Due date: Postmarked not later than November 14, 2003. This form will expire November 30, 2004, and will be used only for the 2004 championship. WSS:esb

NCAA BASKETBALL OFFICIATING PROGRAM INFORMATION

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**Web Site for NCAA Basketball Officiating Bulletins, Updates
and Interpretations for Men's and Women's Games:**
www.ncaa.org/champadmin/basketball/officiating_bulletins/

**Officials may verify regional clinic attendance and background check information
has been received on the NCAA Officiating Verification Web Site:**

<https://web1.ncaa.org/chofficials/login.jsp>

**To access information:
Enter your last name and the last 4 digits of your social security number.**

The site will be active October 15 through March 15.

2003-04 REGIONAL MEN'S BASKETBALL OFFICIATING CLINICS DATES AND SITES

To receive the room rates listed, each clinic attendee should inform hotel personnel that he or she will be attending the NCAA officiating clinic. All arrangements for sleeping rooms should be made through the reservation desk at the appropriate hotel before the designated reservation cut-off date.

Date: October 4 (Saturday)
 Site: Chicago O'Hare Marriott, 8535 West Higgins Road, Chicago, IL 60631, 773/693-4444 or 800/228-9290
 Room Reservation Deadline: September 19
 Sales Contact*: Mary Kirmse
 Room Rate: \$99 single/double
 Conferences**: Big 10, Horizon League, Mid-American, Mid-Continent, Missouri Valley
 Institutions**: Independent institutions in NCAA Districts 4 & 5

Date: October 5 (Sunday)
 Site: Los Angeles Airport Marriott, 5855 West Century Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045, 310/ 641-5700 or 800/228-9290
 Room Reservation Deadline: September 12
 Sales Contact*: Troy Karnoff
 Room Rate: \$95 single/double
 Conferences**: Big Sky, Big West, Mountain West, Pac-10, West Coast, Western Athletic
 Institutions**: Independent institutions in NCAA Districts 1 & 2

Date: October 12 (Sunday)
 Site: Marriott Dallas Fort Worth Airport, 8440 Freeport Parkway, Irving, TX 75063, 972/929-8800
 Room Reservation Deadline: September 26
 Sales Contact*: Jenny Carter
 Room Rate: \$80 single/double
 Conferences**: Big 12, Conference USA, Southland, Southwestern, Sun Belt
 Institutions**: Independent institutions in NCAA District 6

Date: October 19 (Sunday)
 Site: Atlanta Renaissance Concourse Hotel, One Hartsfield Centre Parkway, Atlanta, GA 30354, 404/209-9999 or 888/391-8724
 Room Reservation Deadline: September 26
 Sales Contact*: Perry Tarleton
 Room Rate: \$94 single/double
 Conferences**: Atlantic Coast, Atlantic Sun, Big South, Mid-Eastern Athletic, Ohio Valley, Southeastern, Southern
 Institutions**: Independent institutions in NCAA District 3

Date: October 26 (Sunday)
 Site: Philadelphia Airport Marriott, Arrivals Road Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, PA 19153, 215/492-9000 or 800/228-9290
 Room Reservation Deadline: October 6
 Sales Contact*: Jackie Search
 Room Rate: \$84 single/double
 Conferences**: America East, Atlantic 10, Big East, Colonial, Ivy, Metro Atlantic, Northeast, Patriot
 Institutions**: Independent institutions in NCAA Districts 4 & 5

* The hotel sales contact should be contacted directly only if coordinators or conference representatives wish to schedule meeting(s) before or after the NCAA clinic. Please do not contact these individuals when only making sleeping room reservations.

**It is permissible for an individual to attend a clinic other than the one to which his or her conference or institution is assigned.

2003-04 REGIONAL WOMEN'S BASKETBALL OFFICIATING CLINICS DATES AND SITES

To receive the room rates listed, each clinic attendee should inform hotel personnel that he or she will be attending the NCAA officiating clinic. All arrangements for sleeping rooms should be made through the reservation desk at the appropriate hotel before the designated reservation cut-off date.

Date:	October 4 (Saturday)
Site:	Los Angeles Airport Marriott, 5855 West Century Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045, 310/641-5700 or 800/228 9290
Room Reservation Deadline:	September 12
Sales Contact*:	Troy Kamoff
Room Rate:	\$95 single/double
Conferences**:	Big Sky, Big West, Mountain West, Pac-10, West Coast, Western Athletic
Institutions**:	Independent institutions in NCAA West Region

Date:	October 5 (Sunday)
Site:	Chicago O'Hare Marriott, 8535 West Higgins Road, Chicago, IL 60631, 773/693-4444
Room Reservation Deadline:	September 19
Sales Contact*:	Mary Kimse
Room Rate:	\$99 single/double
Conferences**:	Big 10, Horizon League, Mid-American, Mid-Continent, Missouri Valley
Institutions**:	Independent institutions in NCAA Midwest Region

Date:	October 12 (Sunday)
Site:	Marriott Dallas Fort Worth Airport, 8440 Freeport Parkway, Irving, TX 75063, 972/929-8800
Room Reservation Deadline:	September 26
Sales Contact*:	Jenny Carter
Room Rate:	\$80 single/double
Conferences**:	Big 12, Conference USA, Southland, Southwestern, Sun Belt
Institutions**:	Independent institutions in NCAA Midwest, West Regions

Date:	October 25 (Saturday)
Site:	Philadelphia Airport Marriott, Arrivals Road Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, PA 19153, 215/492-9000
Room Reservation Deadline:	September 26
Sales Contact*:	Jackie Search
Room Rate:	\$84 single/double
Conferences**:	America East, Atlantic 10, Big East, Colonial, Ivy, Metro Atlantic, Northeast, Patriot
Institutions**:	Independent institutions in NCAA East, Mideast Regions

Date:	October 26 (Sunday)
Site:	Atlanta Renaissance Concourse Hotel, One Hartsfield Centre Parkway, Atlanta, GA 30354, 404/209-9999 or 888/391-8724
Room Reservation Deadline:	September 27
Sales Contact*:	Perry Tarleton
Room Rate:	\$94 single/double
Conferences**:	Atlantic Coast, Atlantic Sun, Big South, Mid-Eastern Athletic, Ohio Valley, Southeastern, Southern
Institutions**:	Independent institutions in NCAA East, Mideast Regions

* The hotel sales contact should be contacted directly only if coordinators or conference representatives wish to schedule meeting(s) before or after the NCAA clinic. Please do not contact these individuals when making sleeping room reservations only.

** It is permissible for an individual to attend a clinic other than the one to which his or her conference or institution is assigned.

2003-04 MEN'S BASKETBALL OFFICIATING CLINIC

SCHEDULE

8 – 8:45 a.m.	Registration and Continental Breakfast
8:45 – 9 a.m.	Opening Remarks (Nichols)
9 – 10 a.m.	New Rules, Interpretations and General Information (Bilik)
10 – 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 – 11 a.m.	Points of Emphasis (Bilik)
11 – 11:30 a.m.	Video Presentation (Nichols)
11:30 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	Mechanics, Questions/Answers (Nichols)

2003-04 WOMEN'S BASKETBALL OFFICIATING CLINIC
SCHEDULE

8:15 – 9 a.m.	Registration and Continental Breakfast
9 – 9:20 a.m.	Opening Remarks (Weston)
9:20 – 9:50 a.m.	New Rules and Interpretations (Jacobs)
9:50 – 10:05 a.m.	Break
10:05 – 10:50 a.m.	Points of Emphasis (Jacobs)
10:50 – 11:10 a.m.	Video Presentation (Weston)
11:10 a.m. – 12:10 p.m.	Mechanics/Tape Breakdown (Weston)
12:10 – 12:15 p.m.	Closing Comments

2003-04 Men's Rules Changes

Note: Rule section and article reference applies to last year's rules book. "New page" reference is to 2004 book.

- Rules Supplement 11;
new page 22 Automatic timing/whistle mechanism recommended for Division I arenas ... It is recommended that all men's Division I arenas provide a timing mechanism that enables the officials to start and stop the game clock automatically.
Rationale: Puts into use by recommendation a mechanism that has been used by several conferences.
- Old Rule 1-7.1;
new page 26 Color of three-point line restriction removed ... The three-point field-goal lines may be the same color as or a different color from the free-throw lane boundary lines and the semicircles.
Rationale: Allows more freedom in designing courts.
- Old Rule 1-17.3,
Rules Supplement 11,
new pages 31 and 22 Game clock with 10ths of a second highly recommended (but not required) for Division II ... A game clock that shows a 10th-of-a-second display when less than 59.9 seconds remains in a period shall be required.
Division II Note: *It is highly recommended (but not required) that Division II schools comply.*
Division III Note: *Division III schools are exempt from this Rule but are permitted to have such equipment.*
Rationale: Standardizes equipment for conducting a game.
- Old Rule 1-17.4,
Rules Supplement 11;
new pages 31 and 23 Red lights or LED lights required for Division I and highly recommended (but not required) for Division II ... A red warning light (that is visible through the 24-inch x 18-inch rectangle painted on the backboard) placed behind each backboard or LED lights placed around the backboard shall be required.
Division II Note: *It is highly recommended (but not required) that Division II schools have this equipment.*
Division III Note: *Division III schools are exempt from this Rule and recommendation but are permitted to have such equipment.*
Rationale: Provides for greater visibility in period-ending situations.
- Old Rule 1-18.3;
new page 32 Shot clocks shall be recessed and mounted for Division II ... A shot clock shall be recessed and mounted on the backboard supports behind each backboard.
Rationale: Provides for greater visibility in period-ending situations.
- Old Rule 2-5;
new page 35 Officials' permitted use of courtside television monitor expanded ... Officials may use courtside replay equipment, videotape or television monitoring in situations involving: Determining if the game clock or shot clock expired at or near the end of a period (see Rule 2-5.2).
(Art. 3). A courtside television monitor may be used when, in the judgment of an official, a timer's mistake has occurred. Such a mistake may be corrected only during the first dead ball after the game clock should have been started or stopped or before the second live ball when the game clock should have been running and while the ball is dead.
Rationale: Allows for the official to use available technical equipment to assist in making the correct call.
- Old Rule 2-12.14;
new page 46 When an obvious mistake by the official timer has occurred because of the failure to start or stop the game clock properly, the mistake may be corrected only when the referee has definite information relative to the time involved. Such a mistake may be corrected only during the first dead ball after the game clock should have been started or stopped or before the second live ball when the game clock should have been running and while the ball is dead.

Old Rule 3-4;
new page 53

Substitutions in injury and blood situations clarified. An immediate substitute shall be required when a timeout has been granted for a player who is injured, bleeding or has a blood-saturated uniform and that player is not ready to resume play after the final horn that indicates the expiration of the timeout. The opponents shall be permitted to counter with a substitution.

Rationale: To achieve better understanding and to eliminate confusion in administering these situations.

Old Rules 4-13,
4-26.9 (A.R. 20), 7-6;
new pages 63, 69
and 109

Team has control when given disposal of ball for throw-in ... (4-13) A team shall have control ... when a player of that team has disposal of the ball for a throw-in ... "Control" for purposes of establishing the alternating-possession procedure occurs when: b. The ball is handed/bounced to or placed at the disposal of the free-thrower after a common foul or placed at the disposal of a thrower-in. (4-26.9,A.R. 20) B1 commits a common foul on A1 before the bonus is in effect for either team. The ball shall be awarded to Team A at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred. A2 fouls B2 during the throw-in before the game clock is started. Team B is in the bonus. RULING:A2's foul is a team-control foul since it occurred during the throw-in. The foul shall be charged to A2 and the ball shall be awarded to Team B at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred. (7-6) The throw-in shall start and the throw-in team shall have team control when the ball is placed at the disposal of a player entitled to the throw-in ... When the throw-in spot is adjacent to a front-court boundary line, the throw-in team may cause the ball to go into the back court.

Rationale: Codifies the team-control foul for better understanding and application.

Old Rule 4-64;
new page 81

Throw-in ends when controlled by inbounds player ... A throw-in shall end when the passed ball is controlled by an inbounds player. The throw-in may be touched by the thrower-in when the game clock has been started.

Rationale: Improves codification for team-control foul.

Old Rule 5-7;
new page 89

No correction of timing mistake shall be carried over from another period ... No correction of a timing mistake shall be carried over from one half or extra period. Such a mistake shall be corrected before the start of the subsequent intermission.

Rationale: Pragmatic exception for established time limit for correcting a timer's mistake.

Old Rule 7-5.19;
new page 108

Resumption of play after inadvertent whistle clarified ... After an inadvertent whistle, play shall be resumed: a. At a designated spot nearest to where the dead ball occurred when a team was in control of the ball. The ball shall be awarded to the team that was in control; b. At the original throw-in spot when the throw-in had not yet ended. The ball shall be awarded to the team that was in control of the ball during the throw-in; or c. With the use of the alternating-possession arrow when there was no team control before the whistle. The ball shall be awarded at a spot nearest to where the ball was located when the whistle was blown.

Rationale: Clarifies how to handle this situation.

Old Rule 8-2,
new page 112

The free throws awarded because of any technical foul may be attempted by any player on the offended team, including an entering player, who shall be designated by the head coach or captain of the offended team; however, the same player shall shoot both free throws.

Rationale: Makes common practice a rule.

Old Rule 9-4, 9-11;
new pages 119, 121

Thrower-in may pass ball from location adjacent to front-court boundary line to the back court and an inbounds teammate may cause the ball to go into the back court ... (Art. 3). When the ball is located out of bounds and adjacent to a front-court boundary line, the thrower-in may pass the ball into the back court. (Art. 4). During a throw-in when the ball is located out of bounds and adjacent to a front-court boundary line, an inbounds team-

mate may cause the ball to go into the back court.

Rationale: Exception on a throw-in allowing for ball to go into back court even though there is team control.

Old Rule 9-8,
new page 120

Three-second violation cannot be called while a team is in control of the ball for a throw-in ... A team in control of the ball for a throw-in adjacent to a front-court boundary line may not be called for a three-second violation.

Rationale: Exception added even though there is team control.

Old Rule 9-9,
new page 120

Player with ball must be in bounds for his team to be called for a 10-second violation ... An inbounds player (and his team) shall not be in continuous control of a ball that is in his back court for 10 consecutive seconds.

Rationale: Clarifies when team control starts during a 10-second continuous count.

Old Rule 10-17,
new page 138

Fighting penalty established for individual involved in second fight of season in last game of season ... When an individual with eligibility for the next season participates in a fight during his final game of the season and that fight is the individual's second fight of the season, that individual shall be suspended for the first three regular-season games (not exhibitions) of the next season.

Rationale: Clarifies penalty for an act for which no clear previous penalty existed.

Rule 10, new page 129

Added new sections on followers ...

Indirect Technical Fouls for Unsporting Conduct by Followers

Any follower(s) of a team shall be assessed an indirect technical foul for unsporting conduct that includes but is not limited to the following:

(Art. 1). Musical Instruments, Amplified Music, Artificial Noisemakers, Laser Pointers. The playing of musical instruments and/or amplified music and the use of artificial noisemakers while the game is in progress shall be prohibited. The use of laser pointers shall be prohibited at all times.

(a) The only time the game, once started, is not "in progress" is during a timeout or intermission.

(Art. 2). Debris on Court. Purposely throwing debris onto the playing court after the officials' jurisdiction has begun.

(Art. 3). Delaying a game by preventing the ball from being promptly made live or by preventing continuous play. a. When the delay does not interfere with play, it shall be ignored and play shall continue or be resumed at the point of interruption.

(A.R. 10). Team B leads, 67-66. A1's two-point try for goal is successful. Two seconds remain on the game clock. Assuming that the successful try was a game-ending and winning goal, bench personnel and fans from Team A go onto the playing court to celebrate. RULING: When the celebration causes a delay by preventing the ball from being promptly made live or prevents continuous play, an indirect technical foul shall be assessed to the offending team. Any player from Team B shall attempt the two free throws and play shall resume at the point of interruption. When the celebration does not delay or interfere with play, the celebration shall be ignored.

(Art. 4). Disrespectfully addressing an official, which includes the use of profanity or language that is abusive, vulgar or obscene.

(Art. 5). Using electronic transmission to communicate with those in the bench area or passing knowledge acquired with the use of electronic instruments (e.g., headsets, cellular telephones, modular telephones, television, radio, Internet video or visual broadcast) to and from the bench area.

Penalty for Unsporting Conduct by Followers

(Art 1). The penalty for an indirect technical foul assessed to a follower(s) shall be two free throws awarded to any member of the offended team. The ball shall be put back in play at the point of interruption.

(Art. 2). Indirect technical fouls shall not count toward the team-foul total.

(Art. 3). When double indirect technical fouls are committed before the start of the game, no free throws shall be awarded. The game shall begin with a jump ball.

(Art. 4). When double indirect technical fouls occur during the game, no free throws shall be awarded and play shall resume at the point of interruption.

(Art. 5). Before penalizing a follower(s) of a team for violating Rule 10-5, the official shall have knowledge as to what team's follower(s) committed the act.

(Art. 6). When the misconduct of a follower(s) is extreme or excessive, such behavior may be penalized by the official requesting home-contest management to eject from the premises the team follower(s) involved in the misbehavior. In such case, an indirect foul shall not be assessed.

Rationale: Separates technical fouls committed by followers from those on individuals officially involved in the game.

Officials Signals:

Kicking violation signal added.

Rationale: Adds commonly used signal to rules book.

There are no men's experimental rules this season; however, schools are encouraged to use the expanded three-point distance and the trapezoid free throw lane in their exhibition games. A court diagram can be found under the women's experimental rules tab.

2003-04 Women's Rules Changes

Note: Rule section and article reference applies to last year's rules book. The "new page" reference applies to the 2004 rules book.

- Old Rule 1-7.1;
new page 26
- Color of three-point line restriction removed ... The three-point field-goal lines may be the same color as or a different color from the free-throw lane boundary lines and the semi-circles.
Rationale: Allows more freedom in designing courts.
- Old Rule 1-17.3,
Rules Supplement 11,
new pages 31 and 22
- Game clock with 10ths of a second highly recommended (but not required) for Division II ... A game clock that shows a 10th-of-a-second display when less than 59.9 seconds remains in a period shall be required.
Division II Note: It is highly recommended (but not required) that Division II schools comply.
Division III Note: Division III schools are exempt from this Rule but are permitted to have such equipment.
Rationale: Standardizes equipment for conducting a game.
- Old Rule 1-17.4,
Rules Supplement 11;
new pages 31 and 23
- Red lights or LED lights required for Division I and highly recommended (but not required) for Division II ... A red warning light (that is visible through the 24-inch x 18-inch rectangle painted on the backboard) placed behind each backboard or LED lights placed around the backboard shall be required.
Division II Note: It is highly recommended (but not required) that Division II schools have this equipment.
Division III Note: Division III schools are exempt from this Rule and recommendation but are permitted to have such equipment.
Rationale: Provides for greater visibility in period-ending situations.
- Old Rule 1-18.3;
new page 32
- Shot clocks shall be recessed and mounted for Division II ... A shot clock shall be recessed and mounted on the backboard supports behind each backboard.
Rationale: Provides for greater visibility in period-ending situations.
- Old Rule 2-5, 2-12.14;
new pages 35, 36, 46
- Officials' permitted use of courtside television monitor expanded ... Officials may use courtside replay equipment, videotape or television monitoring in situations involving: Determining if the game clock or shot clock expired at or near the end of a period. (Rule 2-5.2.a and .c): To determine if the game clock or shot clock expired at or near the end of the first half. (Rule 2-5.2.b and .d): To determine if the game clock or shot clock expired at or near the expiration of time when it may determine the outcome of the game (i.e., win, lose, tie). (Rule 2-5.3). A courtside television monitor may be used when, in the judgment of an official, a timer's mistake has occurred. Such a mistake may be corrected only during the first dead ball after the game clock should have been started or stopped or before the second live ball when the game clock should have been running and while the ball is dead.
Rationale: Allows for the official to use available technical equipment to assist in making the correct call.
- Old Rule 3-4;
new page 53
- Substitutions in injury and blood situations clarified. An immediate substitute shall be required when a timeout has been granted for a player who is injured, bleeding or has a blood-saturated uniform and that player is not ready to resume play after the final horn that indicates the expiration of the timeout. The opponents shall be permitted to counter with a substitution.
Rationale: To achieve better understanding and to eliminate confusion in administering these situations.

Old Rule 4-11,
4-33.2, 9-13;
new pages 62, 72
and 123

Required distance for closely guarded violation reduced ... (4-11) A player in control anywhere on the playing court while holding (not dribbling) the ball is closely guarded when her opponent is in a guarding stance at a distance not exceeding 3 feet ... When a player is positioned between the player in control of the ball and her opponent, who is within 3 feet, a closely guarded situation does not exist.

(4-33.2) There is no minimum distance required between the guard and opponent, but the maximum shall be 3 feet when closely guarded. These distances shall apply only when a player is holding the ball.

(9-13) A player in control of the ball, but not dribbling, is closely guarded when an opponent is in a guarding stance within 3 feet. A closely guarded violation shall occur when the player in control of the ball holds the ball for more than five seconds.

Rationale: The committee felt that 3 feet is the defensive pressure that merits a violation. Six feet is too far away.

Old Rule 4-26.3;
new page 68

Intentional technical foul now falls under direct technical foul ... A direct technical foul is also a non-flagrant foul by any player that involves contact or causes contact with an opponent while the ball is dead.

Rationale: Eliminates intentional technical foul and allows calling a direct technical foul when the ball is dead, penalty is not as severe (loss of ball). If contact is severe a flagrant technical may be called.

Old Rules 4-13,
4-26.9 (A.R. 20), 7-6;
new pages 63, 69
and 109

Team has control when given disposal of ball for throw-in ... (4-13) A team shall have control ... when a player of that team has disposal of the ball for a throw-in ... "Control" for purposes of establishing the alternating-possession procedure occurs when: b. The ball is handed/bounced to or placed at the disposal of the free-thrower after a common foul or placed at the disposal of a thrower-in.

(4-26.9, A.R. 20) B1 commits a common foul on A1 before the bonus is in effect for either team. The ball shall be awarded to Team A at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred. A2 fouls B2 during the throw-in before the game clock is started. Team B is in the bonus. RULING: A2's foul is a team-control foul since it occurred during the throw-in. The foul shall be charged to A2 and the ball shall be awarded to Team B at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred.

(7-6) The throw-in shall start and the throw-in team shall have team control when the ball is placed at the disposal of a player entitled to the throw-in ... When the throw-in spot is adjacent to a front-court boundary line, the throw-in team may cause the ball to go into the back court.

Rationale: Codifies the team-control foul for better understanding and application.

Old Rule 4-64;
new page 81

Throw-in ends when controlled by inbounds player ... A throw-in shall end when the passed ball is controlled by an inbounds player. The throw-in may be touched by the thrower-in when the game clock has been started.

Rationale: Improves codification for team-control foul.

Old Rule 9-4, 9-11;
new pages 119, 121

Thrower-in may pass ball from location adjacent to front-court boundary line to the back court and an inbounds teammate may cause the ball to go into the back court ... (Art. 3) When the ball is located out of bounds and adjacent to a front-court boundary line, the thrower-in may pass the ball into the back court. (Art. 4). During a throw-in when the ball is located out of bounds and adjacent to a front-court boundary line, an inbounds teammate may cause the ball to go into the back court.

Rationale: Exception on a throw-in allowing for ball to go into back court even though there is team control.

Old Rule 9-8, new page 120	Three-second violation cannot be called while a team is in control of the ball for a throw-in ... A team in control of the ball for a throw-in adjacent to a front-court boundary line may not be called for a three-second violation. Rationale: Exception added even though there is team control.
Old Rule 5-7; new page 89	No correction of timing mistake shall be carried over from another period ... No correction of a timing mistake shall be carried over from one half or extra period. Such a mistake shall be corrected before the start of the subsequent intermission. Rationale: Pragmatic exception for established time limit for correcting a timer's mistake.
Old Rules 5-9, 5-10; new page 91	Head coach is only coach permitted to call timeout ... A player or head coach requests a timeout, such request being granted only when the player's/coach's team is in possession of the ball (this includes that team's throw-ins and its free throws) or when the ball is dead. Rationale: Eliminates confusion as to who is calling for the timeout on the bench and brings Rule into line with men's Rule.
Old 7-5.10; new page 107	Flagrant technical fouls reinstated and flagrant personal fouls reinstated ... After a flagrant technical foul occurs, any member of the offended team may attempt the free throws and the ball shall be put back in play by any player of that team at a spot nearest to where the foul occurred. After a flagrant personal foul occurs, the offended player will attempt the free throws and the ball shall be put back in play by any player of that team at a spot nearest to where the foul occurred. Rationale: Distinguishing between a flagrant technical foul and a flagrant personal foul makes it clearer as to who will attempt the free throws.
Old Rule 7-5.19; new page 108	Resumption of play after inadvertent whistle clarified ... After an inadvertent whistle, play shall be resumed: (a) At a designated spot nearest to where the dead ball occurred when a team was in control of the ball. The ball shall be awarded to the team that was in control; (b) At the original throw-in spot when the throw-in had not yet ended. The ball shall be awarded to the team that was in control of the ball during the throw-in; or (c) With the use of the alternating-possession arrow when there was no team control before the whistle. The ball shall be awarded at a spot nearest to where the ball was located when the whistle was blown. Rationale: Clarifies how to handle this situation.
Old Rule 8-2, new page 112	The free throws awarded because of any technical foul may be attempted by any player on the offended team, including an entering player, who shall be designated by the head coach or captain of the offended team; however, the same player shall shoot both free throws. Rationale: Makes common practice a rule.
Old Rule 10-17, new page 138	Fighting penalty established for individual involved in second fight of season in last game of season ... When an individual with eligibility for the next season participates in a fight during her final game of the season and that fight is the individual's second fight of the season, that individual shall be suspended for the first three regular-season games (not exhibitions) of the next season. Rationale: Clarifies penalty for an act for which no clear previous penalty existed.
Rule 10, new page 129	Added new sections on followers ... Indirect Technical Fouls for Unsporting Conduct by Followers Any follower(s) of a team shall be assessed an indirect technical foul for unsporting conduct that includes but is not limited to the following:

(Art. 1). Musical Instruments, Amplified Music, Artificial Noisemakers, Laser Pointers. The playing of musical instruments and/or amplified music and the use of artificial noisemakers while the game is in progress shall be prohibited. The use of laser pointers shall be prohibited at all times.

a. The only time the game, once started, is not "in progress" is during a timeout or intermission.

(Art. 2). Debris on Court. Purposely throwing debris onto the playing court after the officials' jurisdiction has begun.

(Art. 3). Delaying a game by preventing the ball from being promptly made live or by preventing continuous play.

(a) When the delay does not interfere with play, it shall be ignored and play shall continue or be resumed at the point of interruption.

(Art. 4). Disrespectfully addressing an official, which includes the use of profanity or language that is abusive, vulgar or obscene.

(Art. 5). Using electronic transmission to communicate with those in the bench area or passing knowledge acquired with the use of electronic instruments (e.g., headsets, cellular telephones, modular telephones, television, radio, Internet video or visual broadcast) to and from the bench area.

Penalty for Unsporting Conduct by Followers

(Art 1). The penalty for an indirect technical foul assessed to a follower(s) shall be two free throws awarded to any member of the offended team. The ball shall be put back in play at the point of interruption.

(Art. 2). Indirect technical fouls shall not count toward the team-foul total.

(Art. 3). When double indirect technical fouls are committed before the start of the game, no free throws shall be awarded. The game shall begin with a jump ball.

(Art. 4). When double indirect technical fouls occur during the game, no free throws shall be awarded and play shall resume at the point of interruption.

(Art. 5). Before penalizing a follower(s) of a team for violating Rule 10-5, the official shall have knowledge as to what team's follower(s) committed the act.

(Art. 6). When the misconduct of a follower(s) is extreme or excessive, such behavior may be penalized by the official requesting home-contest management to eject from the premises the team follower(s) involved in the misbehavior. In such case, an indirect foul shall not be assessed.

Rationale: Separates technical fouls committed by followers from those on individuals officially involved in the game.

Officials Signals

Kicking violation signal added.

Rationale: Adds commonly used signal to rules book.

Clarified when full timeout signal may be used in electronic-media games.

Changed signal for counting basket.

Rationale: Makes the call clearer and distinguishes it from the team-control signal.

Men's Points of Emphasis

Intentional Foul versus Strategic Foul

The intentional personal foul is clearly defined in the Rules. A player is required to make a legitimate attempt to play the ball or play the man to avoid being charged with an intentional personal foul. The strategic foul is not defined in the Rules but has been a part of coaching for many years. It involves the act of committing a foul to stop the game clock and thereby prolong the game. Supplemental to the strategic foul is the fervent hope that the opponent will miss his free throw(s).

In the past, while committing the foul, players were instructed to foul, but to foul within the spirit and intent of the intentional personal foul rule. The player(s) made an honest attempt to play the ball or the man and skillfully committed the foul within the intent of the rules.

In recent seasons, a legitimate attempt to adhere to the spirit and intent of the intentional personal foul rule seems almost non-existent, given the obvious intentional fouls that are committed but not called as intentional fouls. These acts usually occur at the end of the game. When the ball is live, fouling with a cavalier attitude is not a legitimate or honest attempt to play the ball or man. When this happens, calling an intentional personal foul shall be the responsible call for an official. It is incumbent upon the coach to constructively use the strategic foul within the spirit and intent of the intentional personal foul rule. The coach who does otherwise takes a shortcut that circumvents the purpose of the rule.

Illegal Contact: Blocking

Although progress has been made during the past four years toward eliminating illegal contact and rough play, continuous improvement is still needed. Doing so will allow the sport to retain the intended characteristic of focusing on skillful play rather than brute strength. The officials' focus must continue to remain on eliminating illegal contact and rough play in the low post, off the ball, in cutting and screening situations, and during hand-checking anywhere on the court.

The committee is also concerned with the defensive player who fails to attain a legal guarding position and, consequently, impedes or blocks the progress of an offensive player going to the basket. When a defensive player attempts to draw a charge but establishes defensive position late, he shall be penalized for a block.

Bench Decorum

Bench decorum and unsporting behavior were points of emphasis from 1995 through 1999. Despite that, the committee believes that bench decorum continues to be a major area of concern.

Acceptable forms of behavior for coaches and other bench personnel, players, and followers can only be established by the enforcement of the written rules. The head coach should set an example to be emulated by other bench personnel, players and followers in an effort to establish proper standards of behavior in all areas of the game.

Coaches and other bench personnel who engage in the following actions violate the bench decorum rules and shall be assessed a direct technical foul.

- a. Questioning the integrity of an official by words or gestures.
- b. Physically charging toward an official.
- c. Directing personal, vulgar or profane remarks or gestures toward an official.
- d. Excessively demonstrating officiating signals (e.g., traveling, holding, verticality) or excessively demonstrating by use of gestures or actions that indicate displeasure with officiating. When not excessive, a warning should be given to keep such behavior from becoming excessive.
- e. Voicing displeasure about officiating through continuous verbal remarks. A warning could be given initially to keep this behavior from becoming continuous.
- f. Using disrespectful or unsporting words, gestures or actions toward an opposing player or coach.
- g. Leaving the coaching box for an unauthorized reason.

Women's Points of Emphasis

Displacement

Eliminating displacement of an opponent, regardless of where she is on the court, will bring basketball back to a more skillful game that allows freedom of movement. If a player is displaced and cannot continue to cut, screen, post-up, dribble or rebound, a foul shall be called.

For the past five years, guidelines have been published in this section for the proper officiating of post play and hand-checking. These guidelines, which are listed in the officiating guidelines section of this booklet (sections 7 and 8), must continue to be followed. Officials must continue to enforce these guidelines to ensure that freedom of movement is allowed in the game.

1. Displacement as it relates to **hand-checking**:

- a. The dribbler may not be moved off her path by the use of the forearm by the defender.
- b. The dribbler may not be held, pushed or bumped by the body of the defender.
- c. The defender may not be pushed away by the use of the body or forearm of the dribbler.
- d. Displacement by either the offensive or defense player is a foul.

2. Displacement as it relates to **post play**:

- a. The defensive post player may not hold or push the offensive post player from her established position with the forearm, body or leg.
- b. The offensive post player may not hold or push the defensive post player from her established position with the forearm, body or leg.
- c. Displacement by either the offensive or defensive player is a foul.

3. Displacement as it relates to **screening**:

- a. The screener may not use arms, legs or body to hold or push the defensive player off of her intended path around the screen.
- b. The defensive player may not hold or push through the screen with her arms, legs or body to gain an advantage.
- c. Displacement by either the offensive or defensive player is a foul.

4. Displacement as it relates to **cutting**:

- a. Cutters must be allowed the freedom to move if they get to the path before the defender. Defensive players may not hold or push cutters off of their intended path by using their arms, legs or body.
- b. Cutters may not displace a defensive player in any way by using their arms, legs or body.
- c. Displacement by either the offensive or defensive player is a foul.

5. Displacement as it relates to **rebounding**:

- a. The use of the arms or body to hold or push by either the offensive or defensive player to get a good position to rebound is a foul.
- b. Backing a player away from the basket with the body and displacing her is a foul.

Men's and Women's 30-Second Timeout Procedures

1. In games involving electronic media, each team shall have four 30-second timeouts. Each team may carry-over three 30-second timeouts to the second half (including overtime). The first 30-second timeout called in the second half by either team shall become a full television timeout. It may follow a regularly scheduled timeout of the television format. In each overtime period, a team may be allowed an additional 30-second timeout.
2. In games not involving electronic media, teams are entitled to four 75-second timeouts and two 30-second timeouts. The two 30-second timeouts may be used at any time during the game (including overtime).
3. The timeout must be requested by a player on the court or the head coach in accordance with Rule 5-10.1.a, which stipulates when a player or head coach may request a timeout.
4. The player or head coach requesting the timeout shall indicate that he or she desires a 30-second timeout (as opposed to a regular full-length timeout) by placing the tips of the fingers of each hand on each of his or her shoulders.
5. The game official who grants the timeout request will use the same signal (see Item 4) to inform the official scorer and timer that a 30-second timeout has been granted. The official also will verbally inform the scorer of the number and uniform color of the player who requested the timeout.
6. In games not involving electronic media, once the allotted number of 30-second timeouts has been granted to a team, the game official shall charge a regular timeout for any subsequent requests for a 30-second timeout. If a team does not have a regular timeout available, a technical foul shall be assessed.
7. The 30 seconds begins when the game official indicates to the scorer that both teams are in the vicinity of their respective benches. The timer shall sound the horn when there are 15 seconds remaining in a 30-second timeout (15-second mark). At the conclusion of 30 seconds, the timer's signal shall sound, indicating that the timeout has ended. Both teams must immediately leave their bench area and take their positions to resume play when the signal ending the 30-second timeout has sounded. Any undue delay in players assuming positions on the court could result in the ball being put in play by the officials. A delay to clean up water on the floor shall result in the awarding of a technical foul.
8. Neither team may substitute players after the 15-second warning horn (or 15-second mark).
9. A team-called 30-second timeout (excluding the first timeout in the second half that becomes a media timeout) can be shortened when the captain/coach notifies the official of the team's intent to do so. When a request has been made to shorten a timeout, a warning signal shall be sounded immediately, and 15 seconds later a game-clock horn shall be sounded to resume play.
10. A team-called 30-second timeout (excluding the first timeout in the second half that becomes a media timeout) can be shortened for substitutions when the coach gives the timeout-for-substitution signal. When a request has been made to shorten a timeout for substitution(s), play shall be resumed as soon as the official in charge of the substitution(s) completes the substitution(s). No warning horns will be given.
11. During a 30-second timeout, bench personnel and players shall locate themselves inside an imaginary rectangle formed by the boundaries of the sideline, end line and an imaginary line extended from the free-throw lane line nearest the bench area meeting an imaginary line extended from the coaching-box line.
12. In games not involving electronic media, a team granted a 30-second timeout may convert that timeout to a regular, full-length timeout during the duration of the 30-second timeout. If a 30-second timeout is converted to a regular timeout, it shall be charged against the team's allotted 30-second timeouts and also shall be charged against a team's allotted four full-length timeouts for the game. A 30-second timeout converted to a full-length timeout is considered successive timeouts and may be taken when there is any time remaining to be played in any period. However, successive charged timeouts shall not be granted after expiration of playing time for the second half, or after the expiration of any extra period.

13. In games involving electronic media, a player/coach may request successive 30-second timeouts. When these successive timeouts are granted, players shall be allowed to sit on their bench.
14. In games not involving electronic media, a player/coach from the same team may request two 30-second timeouts in a row. When two 30-second timeouts are granted, players may not sit on their bench.
15. Cheerleaders shall not perform during 30-second timeouts.

OFFICIATING GUIDELINES

Both Men and Women

Section 1. Coach and Bench Decorum

Coaches and/or other bench personnel who engage in the following actions are in violation of the bench-decorum rules and should be assessed a direct technical foul for:

- a. Questioning the integrity of an official by words or gestures.
- b. Physically charging toward an official.
- c. Directing personal, vulgar or profane remarks or gestures toward an official.
- d. Excessively demonstrating officiating signals (e.g., traveling, holding, verticality) or excessively demonstrating by use of gestures or actions that indicate displeasure with officiating. When not excessive, a warning should be given to keep such behavior from becoming excessive.
- e. Voicing displeasure about officiating through continuous verbal remarks. A warning could be given initially to keep it from becoming continuous.
- f. Using disrespectful or unsporting words, gestures or actions toward an opposing player or coach.
- g. Leaving the coaching box for an unauthorized reason.

Section 2. Screening

Officials responsible for coverage away from the ball must be diligent in detecting and penalizing illegal screens. Some guidelines for officials to use when officiating screening situations:

- a. When a player uses arm(s), hand(s), hip(s) or shoulder(s) to force through a screen or to hold or push the screener, it is a personal foul.
- b. When contact results because a player sets a screen while moving, the screener commits a personal foul.
- c. When a screener takes a position so close to a moving opponent that this opponent cannot avoid contact by stopping or changing direction, it is a personal foul.
- d. When a player sets a screen outside the visual field of a stationary opponent and does not allow this opponent a normal step to move, it is a personal foul.
- e. In cases of blind screens, the opponent may make inadvertent contact with the screener; and, if the opponent is running rapidly, the contact may be severe. Such a case is to be ruled as incidental contact, provided that the opponent stops (or attempts to stop) on contact and moves around the screen, and provided that the screener is not displaced if he or she has the ball.
- f. A player who is screened within his or her visual field is expected to avoid contact by going around the screener.
- h. A player may not use the arm(s), hand(s), hip(s) or shoulder(s) to force his or her way through a screen or to hold the screener and then push the screener aside in order to maintain a guarding position relative to his or her opponent.

Section 3. Hanging on the Ring

Players should not be permitted to hang on the basket ring in an excessive, emphatic manner during dunks when there is no possibility of a resulting injury occurring. The intent of the rule does not permit a player to hold the ring and lift his or her body or legs, or in general, hang on the ring for emphasis. This is especially true for a player who dunks the ball on a breakaway or when no defender is nearby. Injuries, sometimes serious, can occur as a result of hanging on the ring. Game delays also result when damaged equipment must be fixed or replaced. When there is no obvious injury circumstance to be avoided by hanging on the ring, doing so is an indirect technical foul and shall be called.

Section 4. Intentional Personal Fouling

Guidelines for calling the intentional personal foul are:

- a. Any personal foul that is not a legitimate attempt to directly play the ball or a player is an intentional personal foul.
- b. Running into the back of a player who has the ball, wrapping the arm(s) around a player and grabbing a player around the torso or legs are intentional personal fouls.
- c. Grabbing a player's arm or body while initially attempting to gain control by playing the ball directly is an intentional personal foul.
- d. Grabbing, holding or pushing a player away from the ball is an intentional personal foul.
- e. Undue roughness used to stop the game clock is an intentional personal foul and, if severe, should be called a flagrant personal foul.
- f. It is an intentional personal foul when, while playing the ball, a player causes excessive contact with an opponent.

The intentional personal foul must be called within the spirit and intent of the intentional-foul rule.

Section 5. Airborne Player/Timeout Guidelines

Guidelines for granting a timeout when a player is airborne are:

- a. Before a timeout is granted by an official, the official shall be certain that the player making the request is in possession of the ball.
- b. When the official has any doubt as to whether such player has possession of the ball, the official shall not grant the timeout.

Section 6. Use of Replay Television Equipment

Note: In order to use such equipment, it must be located on a designated courtside table.

Officials may use courtside replay equipment, videotape or television monitoring to:

1. Prevent or rectify a scoring mistake. This can be corrected anytime before the final score is approved.
2. To prevent or rectify a game-clock mistake. This includes:
 - a. The failure to properly start or stop the game clock. The monitor may be used when, in the judgment of the official, a mistake has occurred;
 - b. Problems associated with a malfunctioning game clock. A mistake may be corrected anytime in the half or extra period in which it occurred.
3. Prevent or rectify a shot-clock mistake. This includes:
 - a. Failure to properly start or stop the shot clock. The monitor may be used when, in the judgment of the official, a mistake has occurred;
 - b. Failure to set or reset the shot clock. The monitor may be used when, in the judgment of the official, a mistake has occurred;
 - c. Problems associated with a malfunctioning shot clock. A mistake may be corrected anytime in the half or extra period in which it occurred.
4. Determine if a fight occurred, the individuals who participated and bench personnel who left the bench area.
5. Determine whether a try for field goal at or near the expiration of time in the first half was released before the period-ending horn.
6. Ascertain whether a try for field goal that will determine the outcome of a game (win, lose, tie), and was attempted at or near the expiration of the game clock, was released before the sounding of the period-ending horn.
7. Determine whether a shot-clock violation occurred at or near the expiration of time in the first half.
8. Ascertain whether a shot-clock violation occurred at or near the expiration of time when it may determine the outcome of the game (win, lose or tie).
9. Determine if a try for goal was a successful two- or three-point attempt.

10. Determine if a foul committed during the act of shooting (and the try was unsuccessful) should be penalized with either two or three free throws.
11. Correct an error when a request is made from either a player, coach or official. (Note: If the player or coach requests a review under correctable errors 2-10.c, .d or .e, his or her team shall be assessed a timeout if he or she is incorrect, but shall not be assessed a timeout if he or she is correct.)
 - a. To determine if a wrong player attempted a free throw;
 - b. To determine if a player attempted a free throw at the wrong basket;
 - c. Erroneously counting or canceling a score.
 1. Determine if a try for goal is a successful two- or three-point attempt;
 2. With .3 of a second or less remaining, and play is to be resumed with a throw-in or a free throw, the official determines that a tap was a successful try for goal. The official goes to the monitor pursuant to Rule 2-5.2.a, and realizes that the tap was a catch which allows the official to cancel the erroneously awarded score as a correctable error. (See Rule 4-66.5, A.R. 44.)
 3. With .3 of a second or less remaining and play is to be resumed with a throw-in or a free throw and a player gains possession of the ball (catch) and completes a try that ends the game. If the play is challenged with a request for a correctable error on a claim that the catch was a legal tap, which was erroneously canceled, the official shall use the monitor.

Women's-Only Guidelines

Section 7. Women's Post Play

The post-play guidelines must be followed by all officials to have consistent foul calls in this important area. A post player is a player with or without the ball with her back to the basket inside the free-throw lane or just outside the lane. Once a player has established her position legally as a defender on an offensive post player, she can neither displace her opponent nor be displaced from that position. When either happens, the official shall call a foul immediately. Officials need to be more aware of offensive post players in the lane for more than three seconds. Making this call will help curtail rough post play.

The following guidelines must be followed by players and called by officials:

- a. When an offensive player with or without the ball has her back to the basket, the defensive post player may place a forearm or one hand on the offensive player. The defensive player may place a leg against the offensive player; however, if that leg is raised off the floor, a personal foul shall be called immediately. The defender may not place two hands, two forearms, or a forearm and hand on the offensive post player. A forearm and leg or a hand and leg may be placed on the offensive player as long as there is no displacement.
- b. When an offensive post player with the ball has her back to the basket, the defensive post player must have a bend in her elbow if one hand is placed on the offensive player.
- c. When a defensive post player places one forearm on the offensive player, she may use this forearm only to maintain position. Neither the offensive post player nor the defensive post player may dislodge her opponent. The official shall call a foul when a player is dislodged from her established position rather than waiting to see if there is an advantage gained.
- d. An offensive post player with the ball, facing the basket, may be defended only with a forearm (see hand-checking b-1 in this Section) unless she has not dribbled yet. In that situation, the defender may measure up (see hand-checking "a" in Section 8). Once the post player with the ball turns and faces the basket, she is no longer a post player but a ball-handler. When the offensive post player has her back to the basket with the ball and turns suddenly to face the basket, the momentary touching of the hand shall not be called a foul, but if the hand remains for longer than a count of two, a personal foul shall be called.
- e. Players may attain a position where their bodies are touching each other but only to maintain position. Any attempt to dislodge an opponent from a position she has legally obtained is a personal foul.
- f. The offensive post player cannot "back-down" the defender, once that defender has established a legal guarding position. The offensive post player cannot grab the leg or body of the defender, hook or in any way displace or hold the defender while she is preparing for the entry pass or already has the ball with her back to the basket. Three seconds in the lane is a violation that must be called on the offensive post player. If this violation is not called, the offensive team gains an unfair advantage. **CALL THREE SECONDS.**
- g. The offensive post player with the ball cannot initiate contact and displace the defensive post player who

has established her legal defensive position. This includes a defender with her arms straight up above her shoulders. Once the defender has established this legal position, if contact occurs, the official must decide whether the contact is incidental or a foul has been committed by the offensive post player with the ball.

Verbal warnings given to players have proven to be ineffective whether officiating on the ball or off the ball. Officials should not talk to the players to try to prevent a foul but should call a foul when one occurs.

Section 8. Women's Hand-Checking

Officials must continue to call hand-checking from the beginning of the season to the end of the season. These guidelines must be followed:

- a. Hand-checking on the dribbler is not permitted; however, a defender may touch the ball-handler with her hand once to measure her distance away for defensive purposes when the ball-handler is standing still and not dribbling. Once the ball-handler has completed her dribble and is holding the ball, touching the stationary ball-handler is not permitted. The second time the hand touches a stationary ball-handler the official shall call a foul. Additionally, touching the stationary ball-handler longer than a count of two shall be called a foul.
- b. The only contact permitted on the dribbler from end line to end line (other than a post player with her back to the basket with or without the ball) shall be with the forearm.
 1. The forearm cannot stay on the ball-handler nor can it be used to push or guide the ball-handler. Placing the forearm on longer than a count of two shall be a foul.
 2. The wrist, back of the hand and the palm of the hand are not part of the forearm. Making a fist is the ideal way to put the forearm on the ball-handler; however, an open hand is legal as long as the palm is facing down and is not touching the opponent.
 3. Any displacement by either the defender or the dribbler shall be a foul. Contact resulting in displacement either with the hands, forearm or body is a foul. The dribbler may not use her hand, forearm or body to dislodge the defender.
 4. A defender who has legally applied a forearm on her opponent who has the ball, only to have that player move away, has not committed an illegal contact if the wrist and/or hand momentarily contacts that player. If the defender's arm straightens and contact with the hand and/or wrist persists, it is a foul.
- c. When the defensive player is beaten to the basket and she reaches out and puts a hand on the opponent to intentionally have a hand-checking foul call made to stop the dribbler from scoring, officials should call an intentional personal foul since this is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball or the player.
- d. A foul shall be called when a defender touches the dribbler with her hand.

Note: On a drive to the basket when the dribbler has a hand placed on her, officials need to be aware of whether the dribbler has one more dribble to take. If so, officials should have a patient whistle and call the hand-checking personal foul as the player shoots. If the dribbler has two or more dribbles to get to the basket, the official shall call the hand-checking personal foul immediately.
- e. It is not a hand-checking personal foul when a cutter without the ball is pushed or held with the hands of a defensive player; it is a pushing or holding personal foul. Immediate blowing of the whistle for hand-checking pertains only to the dribbler.

9. Women's Approval of Score with No Time on the Game Clock and the Buzzer has Sounded to End the Game

- A. At the end of the game the officials shall make eye contact with the scorer, who will give a thumbs-up signal to confirm that "no problems" are evident. Upon receiving such confirmation, the officials shall meet the security escort and immediately exit the floor to their locker room(s).
- B. When a problem is evident, the following end-of-game procedures shall be followed.

If an official(s) has information that a game- or shot-clock error has/could have occurred in the last few seconds of the game, that official(s) shall communicate such information with the referee in a concise manner. The officiating crew shall go to the scorers' table where the crew's members shall be met by the security escort. The referee shall use actual knowledge and other available information (timer, scorers, alternate offi-

cial, statistician and review of a courtside television monitor) to resolve the situation. The courtside television monitor may be used for the following:

1. Preventing or rectifying a scoring mistake.
2. Preventing or rectifying a timing mistake, including the starting or stopping of the game or shot clock(s).
3. A malfunction of the game or shot clock(s)
4. To determine if a fight occurred.
5. To determine those individuals who participated in a fight.
6. To determine designated correctable errors (Rule 2-10.c, .d, .e).
7. The referee's options are as follows:
 - a. Allow or cancel the field goal, or
 - b. Add time to game clock.
8. Officials shall remain at the scorers' table until the situation is remedied and they have approved the final score.
9. Security must escort officials (including the alternate) to their locker room(s).

NOTE: Officials will communicate on dead balls or any timeout during the final minute of the game or overtime period if they are aware of any unusual situations that need to be remedied or in game where the score differential is four points or less. Also see Last-Second Shot.

C. In the locker room after the game, the officials will:

1. Not permit coaches to enter their locker rooms(s) at any time. After the game the home sports information director, game administrator or designated pool reporter may request a clarification of a rules interpretation from the referee. The referee may make a statement regarding a clarification of a rule but will refrain from any discussion regarding judgment during the game.
2. Have a postgame conference discussing controversial calls, unusual play situations, good calls/no-calls, calls they would like to have back, rotations, player/bench decorum and positive/negative experiences, etc.
3. Complete required postgame reports or telephone conference coordinators as required by conference policies.

Section 10. Women's Protocol When Using Courtside Television Monitor

A. Pregame

1. When the referee arrives at the game site, ascertain if a courtside television monitor is available
2. When the officials get to the floor, identify the courtside television monitor, if available.
3. When the officials meet coaches before the game-opening jump ball, the referee should inform both coaches that if a review of the courtside television monitor is necessary at the end of the game, both coaches shall be responsible for keeping their respective teams on their bench until the final score has been verified.

B. Details on How to Gather Pertinent Information in Review Situations

1. Inform both coaches of the reason for the review.
2. Ensure that players move to their respective bench area.
Note: When it is time for an electronic-media timeout, inform the scorers' table to go to that timeout.
3. The courtside television monitor shall be turned to face the playing court to prevent fans and other unauthorized personnel from having access to the picture.
4. When necessary, officials should discuss the situation with their partner(s), the table crew and play-by-play personnel.
5. Gather all information that will help resolve the problem.
6. When reviewing the courtside television monitor, officials shall use all information available while watching the replay.
7. Officials shall use game-time references to determine time of possession. Officials also shall ask for time codes, slow-motion and freeze frames from technicians in the television truck when such equipment is available.
8. The referee shall put on the headset, when available, to review the play with his or her partners. During

the review, it may be necessary for one official to observe the bench areas.

9. Officials shall be aware that television microphones may pick up their conversation.
 10. After consulting all necessary personnel, the referee shall make the appropriate decision.
 11. The referee shall determine the correct point from which to resume play.
 12. When a correctable error was requested, the referee shall determine if a timeout needs to be assessed.
 13. The referee will call both head coaches together and inform them of the appropriate decision.
 14. The referee will inform the public-address announcer of the decision. The public-address announcer will announce the decision.
- C. Game-Ending Use of Courtside Television Monitor To Determine the Outcome of a Game
1. After the game-clock horn has sounded and the officials' initial decision has been made to either allow or disallow the game-determining field goal, the referee shall use the courtside television monitor and headset, when available. Security personnel should be available until the outcome has been verified.
 2. An umpire should meet with the head coach of each team to reinforce that teams must remain in their respective bench area until the outcome of the game has been verified.
- D. End of Game/Unsporting Situations
1. If a team leaves the bench and goes to its locker room before the verification of the game outcome, a technical foul (to start the extra period) shall be assessed for delay of game. (Rule 2-8.11,A.R. 7)
 2. Refusal to return to the court to continue the game shall result in a forfeit being declared by the referee with the offended team being declared the winner. (Rule 10-1.3)
 3. Security personnel shall escort the officials to their locker room at the conclusion of the game and remain outside the door if circumstances warrant their presence.

Section 11. Women's Principle of Verticality

Defensive post players guarding a post player with the ball and defenders involved in trapping an opponent with the ball are entitled to have an erect (vertical) position even to the extent of holding their arm(s) above their shoulders. The defender(s) is not required to maintain any specific distance from a player. Once the defender(s) has established this legal position, if contact occurs, the official must decide whether contact is incidental or if a foul has been committed by the defensive player.

Section 12. Women's Legal Defense (Block/Charge)

Consistency has been lacking in this area. This information should be considered when making these calls:

- a. The defender has legally established her position when she has put both feet down on the floor and is facing her opponent. Once she has done this, she may move backward or laterally.
- b. The defender is entitled to any spot on the playing court she desires, provided that she gets to that spot first, without contact with an opponent. A defender who establishes a position directly under the cylinder or behind the backboard when a dribbler becomes an airborne shooter is not in a legal guarding position, regardless if she got to the spot first. If contact occurs, the official must decide whether the contact is incidental or a foul has been committed by the defender. Exception: When a dribbler takes a path to the basket parallel with the end line, the defender's position directly under the basket is a legal guarding position and, if contact occurs, the official must decide whether the contact is incidental or a foul has been committed by the dribbler or airborne shooter.
- c. If contact occurs by the dribbler moving forward at a faster pace than the legal defender is retreating or if the dribbler drops her lead shoulder or uses her forearm to push into the defender, a player-control foul shall be called on the dribbler.
- d. The dribbler shall not:
 1. Charge into an opponent who has established a legal guarding position;
 2. Attempt to dribble between two opponents; or
 3. Attempt to dribble between an opponent and a boundary where sufficient space is not available for illegal contact to be avoided.
- e. If a defender is able to establish a legal position in the path of the dribbler, the dribbler must avoid contact by changing direction or ending her dribble.
- f. The dribbler must be in control of her body at all times. If illegal contact occurs and the dribbler is not in control of her body, the responsibility for the contact belongs to the dribbler.

Men's-Only Guidelines

Section 13. Men's Post Play

Some guidelines to officials in making correct, consistent calls in low-post play:

- a. Observe the entire play, especially when responsible for off-ball coverage.
- b. Anticipate the play but not the call when post players are in fronting situations.
- c. A defensive player pushing a leg or knee into the rear of the offensive player shall be a personal foul on the defender.
- d. An offensive player dislodging a defensive player from an established position by pushing or backing in shall be a personal foul on the offensive player.
- e. A player using the "swim stroke" arm movement to lower the arm of an opponent shall be charged with a personal foul.
- f. Post players using hands, forearms or elbows to prevent an opponent from maintaining a legal position shall be charged with a personal foul.

Section 14. Men's Hand-Checking (Impeding the Progress of a Player)

To curtail hand-checking, officials must address it at the beginning of the game, and related personal fouls must be called consistently throughout the game. Some guidelines for officials to use when officiating hand-checking:

- a. When a defensive player keeps a hand or forearm on an opponent, it is a personal foul.
- b. When a defensive player puts two hands on an opponent, it is a personal foul.
- c. When a defensive player continually jabs by extending his arm(s) and placing a hand or forearm on the opponent, it is a personal foul.

FIGHT REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. The referee shall inform the offender(s), the head coach and the official scorer that an ejection for fighting was issued (the official scorer shall note this in the scorebook).
2. After the game, the referee shall contact the coordinator of officials/ assignor for the game and report all ejection(s) for fighting.
3. The coordinator of officials/assignor shall report the ejection(s) for fighting to the conference commissioner or, if the offender is from an independent institution, to that team's athletics director.
4. The conference commissioner shall call and follow up in writing to the following people:
 - a. The athletics director of the team whose individual(s) was involved and
 - b. When the opponent's individual(s) was ejected for fighting, that team's conference commissioner or, when that school is an independent institution, to that team's athletics director.
5. Fight-reporting procedures should be handled quickly since the long-term participation of the offender(s) shall be affected by a second fight.
6. Related considerations:
 - a. The head coach should withhold the offender(s) from the next scheduled game even if the conference or athletics director has not contacted him or her.
 - b. Institutional and conference policy dictates whether a suspended individual shall be permitted to attend a game from which he or she is suspended. If the individual(s) attends the game, he or she shall not be in the team's bench area.
 - c. After a game, conference offices or the assigning authority may correct an error in who was involved in a fight but can neither change an official's ruling that a fight took place nor lessen the severity of the penalty but may make the penalty more severe.

NCAA Tobacco Policy

In accordance with NCAA Bylaws, the use of tobacco by student-athletes, or team or game personnel (e.g., coaches, athletic trainers, managers and game officials) is prohibited in all sports during practice and competition.

Any student-athlete, or team or game personnel who uses tobacco during practice or competition shall be disqualified for the remainder of that practice or competition.

During regular-season play, each institution shall be responsible for enforcing this rule for its own student-athletes, team personnel and game personnel. During postseason play, which includes conference tournaments, play-ins and NCAA tournament games, the governing sports authority or the games committee shall enforce this rule.

SHOT-CLOCK SITUATIONS (Men's and Women's)

- | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|---|
| A. | 1. | Shot, hits ring/flange, horn | = | ignore horn, new shot-clock period to either team on possession. |
| | 2. | Shot, hits ring/flange, no horn | = | play continues with new shot-clock period to either team on possession. |
| | 3. | Shot, misses ring/flange, horn | = | violation, ball to Team B at end line. |
| | 4. | Shot, misses ring/flange, no horn | = | Team A rebounds - clock continues to run.
Team B rebounds - new shot-clock period. |
| B. | 1. | Shot, horn, shot made | = | count basket, play continues. |
| | 2. | Shot, horn, hits ring/flange | = | no violation, new shot-clock period to either team on possession. |
| | 3. | Shot, horn, misses ring/flange | = | violation, ball to Team B at end line. |
| C. | 1. | Shot, horn, inadvertent whistle, made basket = count basket. | | |
| | 2. | Shot, horn, inadvertent whistle, ball hits ring/flange = blow whistle, alternating-possession arrow. | | |
| | 3. | Shot, horn, inadvertent whistle, ball misses ring/flange = alternating-possession arrow. | | |
| D. | 1. | Shot, horn, block by B1, ball does not hit ring/flange = violation, ball to B, new shot-clock period. | | |
| | 2. | Shot, block by B1, horn, ball does not hit ring/flange = violation, ball to B, new shot-clock period. | | |
| | 3. | Shot, horn, block by B1 out of bounds = violation, ball to B opposite spot of ball, new shot-clock period. | | |
| | 4. | Shot, blocked by B1 out of bounds = Team A gets ball at out-of-bounds spot with remaining time. | | |
| | 5. | Shot, blocked by B1 towards out of bounds, horn, then ball hits out of bounds = violation, ball to B at out-of-bounds spot (penalize shot-clock violation). | | |
| | 6. | Shot blocked by B1, simultaneously recovered by B2 and A2 for a held ball = alternating-possession arrow, new shot clock. | | |
| E. | 1. | Shot, block by B1, possession gained by B, horn = disregard violation, B had ball before horn sounded, continue play with new shot-clock period. | | |
| | 2. | Shot, block by B1, horn, then B gains possession = shot-clock violation, ball to B at end line closest to ball when horn sounded. | | |
| | 3. | Shot, blocked by B1, possession gained by A = shot clock continues running. | | |
| | 4. | Shot, blocked by B1, horn, ball misses ring/flange, possession by A = violation, ball to B at end line. | | |

5. A1 shoots, :02 on shot clock, block by B2 sending ball into B's front court =
 - As B2 moves to recover ball, the shot-clock horn sounds.
 - Shot-clock violation, ball to B out of bounds at spot closest to where ball was when whistle blown.

- F.
 1. Pass by A1, ball deflected by B1, hits ring/flange = no reset, play continues.
 2. Pass by A1, ball deflected by A2, hits ring/flange = no reset, play continues.
 3. A1 shoots an "air ball," A2 taps ball that hits ring/flange = reset on possession (a tap is considered a try for goal in this situation).

- G.
 1. A1 shoots, block by B1, horn, B1 fouls A1 on the shot, ball does not hit ring/flange = penalize foul, disregard shot-clock violation.
 2. A1 shoots, block by B1 and B1 fouls A1, horn, ball does not hit the ring/flange = penalize foul (disregard shot-clock violation).

- H.
 1. Throw-in by A1. Ball touches A2 and bounces away and is picked up by B1 = shot clock (and game clock) start when ball touches A2.
 2. Throw-in by A1. B1 deflects pass and A2 then secures possession = shot clock (and game clock) start when B1 deflects pass.

- I.
 1. Team A in control of ball. Double personal foul or simultaneous personal foul is committed = Award ball to Team A (designated spot) with no reset of shot clock.
 2. Team A is executing a throw-in. Double personal foul or simultaneous personal foul is committed = Award ball to Team A (designated spot) with no reset of shot clock.

- J. Team A shoots, ball becomes lodged on the flange = jump ball, alternating-possession arrow, new shot-clock period.

Shot-clock operator mistake:

- A1 shoots with three seconds on shot clock—ball misses ring/flange, A2 gets rebound.
- Shot-clock operator mistakenly resets clock on A2's possession.
- Team A runs offense for 10 seconds.
- Timer has official stop play and informs her/him that a mistake was made by resetting the shot clock.

Answer:

- Call shot-clock violation—ball goes to Team B at end line.
- If official has actual knowledge, time can be corrected on game clock (add minimum of 10 seconds to game clock).

** On a shot that misses the ring/flange, do not wait to see if Team A or B gets possession. Call the violation as soon as it is clear the shot will not hit the ring/flange.

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NCAA/6/28/03/EB:cmc

Significant Segments in NCAA Women's Three-Person Mechanics

1. Code of Ethical Conduct for Officials

Ethics: The principles of conduct governing an individual or a group ... A guiding philosophy. – Merriam Webster Dictionary

As the interest in women's basketball continues to grow in media coverage and fan interest, the scrutiny of officiating increases. The official's charge is to act in an ethical and responsible manner at all times. The integrity of officiating rests in the integrity and conduct of its officials.

- The official shall not have an affiliation with any parties in the contest. Without equivocation, game decisions must be free of personal bias.
- The official must recognize that anything which may lead to a conflict of interest, either real or perceived, must be avoided. Any privileges, employment or personal relationships with an institution, team, or conference which can compromise the perceived impartiality of officiating must be avoided.
- The official must be responsible for continued self improvement through study of the game, the rules, the mechanics and the principles of game management.
- Officials shall treat partners, coaches and players with respect, before, during and after the contest. One must have an appreciation of diversity in skill, gender, ethnicity and race and shall not criticize partners, coaches or players in a public forum.
- Officials shall refrain from making disparaging statements or committing acts of prejudice. This includes making comments based upon economics, race, creed, color, age, gender, sexual orientation, physical handicap, country or national origin.
- It is the responsibility of each official, coordinator, and conference to effectively monitor and address officiating ethics throughout the regular season. Breach of these principles must be acted upon immediately to maintain the integrity of officiating in the game of women's basketball.
- Officials shall strive to uphold the officiating code of conduct, not out of fear of penalty, but rather out of personal character and conviction. This conduct is the foundation of personal pride and respect for self and the game.

– Excerpts taken from Officiating Development Alliance/National Association of Sports Officials Code of Ethics.

2. Philosophy of Officiating

The definition of philosophy in Webster's dictionary is, "a system of principles for conducting an activity." A philosophy, as used in the field of officiating basketball, would be the "principles followed by a referee to make judgments/decisions on actions that occur in the game."

In order for officials to make consistent judgments, it is necessary for a philosophy to guide officials in their application of the rules. The rules, or laws, of the game are necessary, but how those rules are applied to the game requires judgment. Judgment will be more consistently applied if a philosophy, or a system of principles, is available to assist the official in conducting the game.

The philosophy of officiating women's basketball follows these guidelines:

1. Call the obvious foul(s). In the game of basketball, illegal contact that has an impact on the play and is obvious in nature should be called.
2. Allow freedom of movement. The ball-handler, dribbler, cutter or shooter must be permitted to move without being illegally impeded, re-routed or displaced.
3. Evaluate the impact /effect of the contact on the play. When contact by one player on another has incidental to no effect on the execution of a play, then the official should not interrupt the play with a whistle.
4. Permit aggressive and physical play, but do not allow rough play. When players are aggressive in their style of play and physical contact occurs, there are occasions when officials should permit play to continue if it does not affect a player's speed, quickness, balance and/or rhythm. However, when displacement occurs or play becomes rough, then the whistle should be blown and the appropriate penalty assessed.
5. Use common-sense officiating. Fairness and balance must be maintained in each game that is played. Call similar plays on both ends of the court. Make quality calls that are significant in nature and let play continue when incidental contact occurs. Let common sense prevail.

NOTE: Current points of emphasis must be kept in mind while following the Philosophy of Officiating.

"Pregame" this philosophy of officiating with your partners before taking the court in every game you work. At halftime the crew chief should make sure the crew is officiating under the philosophy the crew discussed before tip-off. If some adjustments are warranted, based on the game, make those adjustments at the half. During postgame, discuss each point and evaluate yourself as an individual and as a member of the crew to see if you maintained your focus on the philosophy throughout the game.

Each official in a three-person crew cannot referee to her or his own individual philosophy. The crew must be on the same page to give the players the most consistent game possible. Attention to this aspect of game preparation will enhance your performance as an official and will give the players, coaches and your partners the best "principles to make the proper judgment in the game."

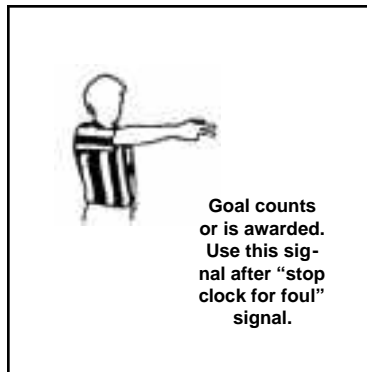
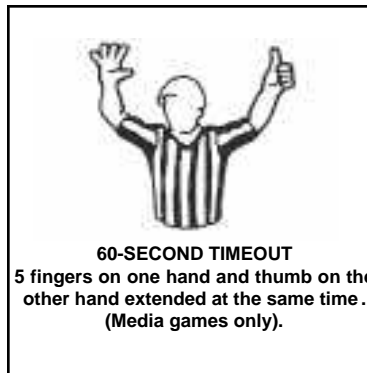
3. Shot/Rebound Coverage Clarification

If the Lead official is in the close-down position, wait until the shot is taken or the drive to the basket is complete before moving to the wide-angle position. This allows the Lead to be in better position to see the play, be prepared for a rebound situation or move down court in transition.

4. Substitutions

If substitutes have reported to the scorer and are at the table when a foul is called that results in a disqualification, the substitute for the disqualified player must enter the game PRIOR TO the substitute(s) at the table being beckoned onto the court.

5. Officiating Signals



The full-timeout signal ("taffy pull") may be used to communicate to coaches in media games on the first team-called timeout in the second half. This will allow coaches to know that their players may sit on the bench.

WOMEN'S PREGAME RESPONSIBILITIES

Officials pregame conference will be conducted by the R with input from the U1 and U2.

1. Five Points to a Great Game.
 - a. Work the system. Trust the system and use the system that is presented in the women's CCA manual. It will be effective if all officials understand the court coverage.
 - b. Stay in your primary. Trust your partners to call their primary and stay in your own primary. Exception: If the foul or action is OBVIOUS, then give your partner the time to make the call. If your partner fails to do this, then you make the call. IT MUST BE OBVIOUS FOR YOU TO COME OUT OF YOUR PRIMARY!
 - c. Clock Management. Review all officials' responsibilities for shot clock and game clock. Know time of possession on every possession.
 - d. Referee the Defense. Referee the defense and think like the offense. Recognize the play, let the play develop, let the play finish, then make the call.
 - e. Dead-ball efficiency: Seek help when you need it from partners, table officials and monitors when needed by rule to resolve issues quickly and efficiently.
2. Review New Rules.
3. Scoring/Timing Procedures: Discuss with official timers and official scorer substitution rule on free throw for disqualified/injured player and blood rule; 30-second no/reset on double foul; communication on unsporting technical (T), request stat sheet so you can record the time of the T and fight documentation. End-of-game procedure; go to center circle, need confirmation from official scorer that the game is over and there are no problems.
4. Review Current Points of Emphasis.
5. The officials must set the tempo/tone of the game from the opening tip with quality foul calls. Do not allow players to dictate the manner in which the game will be officiated. The guidelines regarding hand-checking, post play, illegally bumping cutters, traveling, palming the ball, illegal screens, three seconds and off-the-ball coverage must be emphasized in the pregame meeting before every game. Stay consistent throughout the game.
6. Game Management: Review all dead-ball management situations. Stay with the play after you have called a foul or a violation. Do not look away. Slow down. Communicate with your partners if you have concerns regarding potential problems with a particular matchup or any other concerns.
7. Clock Management: Ball inbounded in the front court above the FT line, L has responsibility to check starting of clocks; ball inbounded below the FT line extended, T has responsibility to check starting of clocks. C will always check the starting of the clocks.
8. Basic Rotation/Floor Coverage: Discuss on-/off-ball coverage/areas of intersection. Referee your new area of responsibility immediately. Exception: If the C has started the five-second closely guarded count and if the L has rotated to the C side, the L needs to continue to referee in the lane until the C stops the five-second count. Officials shall be patient in starting the five-second count.
9. Lead will go to either the wide-angle or close-down position on the end line when the ball is in transition from the back court to front court.

10. Work wide in L to referee outside in, one step wider than the ball. Exception: When the ball is outside the three-point line below the free-throw line extended, the L official may assume a position open to the ball to view the play.
11. Relax in the L and Stay in Your Primary.
12. C with ball on your side with drive to basket, referee play all the way to the basket. This includes primary, secondary and all defenders. L should be patient on this play. Move where you have to move to see the play.
13. C and T responsible for curl play/T look into the lane when L picks up ball at the free-throw line extended and below. L get plays from back side.
14. Referee strong when ball goes away from you.
15. T referees where L cannot. Stay wide. If necessary, step onto the court to get an open angle to the play.
16. Review primary/secondary coverage.
17. Double whistle belongs to primary.
18. Call the obvious; get the play right; don't guess.
19. Patient whistle: blocked shots, rebound situations.
20. Illegal screens: where are they set and impact on play.
21. Tripping.
22. Traveling: Find pivot foot/emphasis in lane after offensive rebound.
23. Atypical situations: fight, intentional, flagrant, double technical.
24. Half and game-ending situations and mechanics: Last few minutes, get together on timeout.
25. Review use of courtside monitor at end of half, regulation or extra periods and in review situations.
26. Be aware of team and personal fouls, score and time. This is important game-management information.
27. Communication within crew is important for all officials to have a good game.
28. Warnings given to coaches or players must be communicated to partners at the time the warnings are given.
29. Concentrate and focus throughout the entire game.

Men's Rules Examination

Prepared by Roger MacTavish and Ed Bilik

Are the following rulings correct? Please answer yes or no.

Yes/No

- _____ 1. Team A has the ball out of bounds for a throw-in with five seconds on the shot clock. A1's throw-in is deflected by B1. An official signals the shot-clock operator to start the shot clock. Is the official correct?
- _____ 2. Team A is awarded a throw-in with 1:42 remaining on the game clock. After the throw-in is legally touched by a player inbounds, the official timer fails to start the game clock. Team A scores after the throw-in. Team B inbounds the ball and immediately scores. Immediately after the successful field goal by Team B, the timer sounds the horn to notify the officials of the mistake. The officials correct the mistake. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 3. A1 is charged with a direct technical foul in the first half. Later in the game, A1 commits an intentional technical foul. The official ejects A1. Is the official correct?
- _____ 4. A1's try is in flight when A2 commits a common foul. Team B is in the bonus. The official awards Team B a one-and-one. Is the official correct?
- _____ 5. While A1 is holding the ball to attempt a free throw, B1 commits a lane violation. Team A then requests a timeout. After the timeout, A1 misses the free throw. The official awards A1 a substitute free throw, ruling that the timeout does not negate the violation. Is the official correct?
- _____ 6. With 1.2 seconds remaining in the game, A1's throw-in is deflected out of bounds. The timer stops the game clock with .5 seconds showing. In the judgment of the referee, the timer may have made a mistake, so he reviews the courtside monitor. Is the referee correct?
- _____ 7. While A1's try is in flight, a double personal foul is committed. The ball enters the basket. The official counts the basket, charges the fouls, awards no free throws, resumes play with the alternating-possession procedure and recycles the shot clock. Is the official correct?
- _____ 8. A1 with the ball has established his right foot as his pivot foot. As A1 steps with his left foot, he loses his balance and falls to one knee. A1's pivot foot does not move. The official rules that when any part of the anatomy touches the floor except for the hand or forearm, A1 has committed a traveling violation. Is the official correct?
- _____ 9. The coach of Team A is charged with two direct technical fouls and is ejected. As the coach leaves the confines of the playing area, he uses profanity, which is directed at the official, and is assessed with another technical foul. Is the official correct?
- _____ 10. A1's pass to A2 hits the floor in the front court and bounces toward the back court. A2 jumps in the air from the front court and throws the ball back toward the front court. The ball hits the division line. A1 is the first to touch the ball in the front court. The official rules this a back-court violation. Is the official correct?
- _____ 11. B1 is injured as A1's try is in flight. The official suspends play before the try is successful or unsuccessful and rebounded. Is the official correct?
- _____ 12. As the referee inspects the baskets, he or she notices a smaller ring located directly under the required single metal ring. The referee rules that the construction of the baskets is illegal. Is the referee correct?

- _____ 13. A1 attempts a three-point try. The covering official signals a successful three-point field goal. The coach of Team B goes to the table for a correctable-error conference. While viewing the courtside monitor, the official observes that the replay shows that A2 fouled B2. The official charges A2 with a personal foul. Is the official correct?
- _____ 14. As Team A advances the ball up the court, the coach of Team A is assessed a technical foul with 15 seconds on the shot clock. The official awards Team B two free throws and awards the ball to Team A with the unexpired time. Is the official correct?
- _____ 15. Several members of Team A, assuming that a successful goal by A1 was the game-winner, leave the bench and run onto the court to celebrate before the expiration of time. The players soon realize that time did not expire and return to the bench. In the judgment of the official, the players neither delayed the game nor prevented continuous play, so the official assesses no penalty. Is the official correct?
- _____ 16. While the ball is at the disposal of A1 for the throw-in, there is team control. Is this correct?
- _____ 17. With five seconds on the shot clock, A1's try, while in the air, is blocked by B1. A2 and B2 simultaneously grab the ball and a held ball is called. The possession arrow favors Team A. The official awards the ball to Team A and recycles the shot clock. Is the official correct?
- _____ 18. A1 is awarded a one-and-one. Players from Team B occupy each of the lane spaces adjacent to the end line. A2 occupies the second marked lane space on one side of the lane but Team A vacates the second lane space on the other side of the lane. B2 occupies the second vacated lane space and B3 occupies the third marked lane space along the same side of the lane. The official rules that B2 may not occupy the second vacated lane space. Is the official correct?
- _____ 19. A1's throw-in from under his own basket goes directly to A2 in the back court. The official rules that because there is team control during the throw-in, this is a back-court violation. Is the official correct?
- _____ 20. During A1's interrupted dribble a double personal foul is committed. The possession arrow favors Team B. The official awards the ball to Team A at a designated spot nearest to where the foul occurred with the unexpired time. Is the official correct?
- _____ 21. A1 attempts a try as time expires in the first half. The official responsible for the call signals that the try was successful. To determine if the try was released before the signal sounded, the referee uses the courtside monitor. Is the referee correct?
- _____ 22. A1's throw-in is touched in the front court but not controlled by A2. While the ball is loose in the front court, the official starts the three-second violation count. Is the official correct?
- _____ 23. With 1:40 remaining on the game clock, Team A successfully completes a throw-in but the official timer fails to properly start the game clock. Team A commits a traveling violation. Before the ball is placed at the disposal of Team B for a throw-in, the official recognizes and corrects the mistake. Is the official correct?
- _____ 24. While A1's pass is in the air between A1 and A2, A3 commits a common foul. Team B is in the bonus. The official rules that this a team-control foul and therefore awards no free throws. Is the official correct?
- _____ 25. While A1's try is in flight, the officials assess a double direct technical foul. The try is successful. The official rules that the penalties offset each other, awards no free throws, awards Team B the ball and allows Team B to run the end line. Is the official correct?

- _____ 26. A1 shoots with three seconds on the shot clock. The ball fails to hit ring or flange. A2 secures the rebound. The shot-clock operator mistakenly resets shot clock. Before the shot-clock operator gets the official's attention to stop play, 10 seconds elapses. The official reviews the courtside monitor, calls a shot-clock violation and puts seven seconds on the game clock. Is the official correct?
- _____ 27. A1's throw-in is touched by an opponent but not controlled. While the ball is loose and players attempt to recover the ball, the official inadvertently blows the whistle. Because the official rules team control, the official awards the ball to Team A with a reset of the shot clock. Is the official correct?
- _____ 28. A1 is bleeding and is directed to the bench. As A1 is being evaluated, Team B is granted a timeout. As the teams come back onto the court after the timeout, A1 is ready and enters the court. The official rules that A1 may not re-enter until the next opportunity to substitute unless Team A wants to take a timeout. Is the official correct?
- _____ 29. During a free throw by A1, B1, who is occupying the first marked lane space, has positioned himself 3 feet from the lane line. The official informs B1 that he must have one foot positioned near the outer edge of the lane line. Is the official correct?
- _____ 30. With two seconds remaining in the first half, A1's throw-in is in flight when the timer mistakenly starts the game clock. The signal sounds to indicate that time has expired. The official has the timer put two seconds back on the clock and awards the ball to Team A at the spot of throw-in. Is the official correct?
- _____ 31. Before A1 releases the ball on his free throw, B1 steps into the lane and is followed by A2. A2 then commits basket interference. The official awards A1 a substitute free throw. Is the official correct?
- _____ 32. When A1 is handed the ball for a throw-in with 25 seconds remaining in the second half, the timer mistakenly starts the game clock. Two seconds elapses before the ball is caught by A2, who scores. Before the ball becomes live, the official recognizes the mistake. The official rules that the time-frame to correct the mistake has expired. Is the official correct?
- _____ 33. A1 and B1 collide. A1 is bleeding and B1's shirt is saturated with blood. Both players are directed to the bench. Team A requests and is granted a timeout. After the timeout, both players are ready and return to the court. The official allows both players to enter and continue to play. Is the official correct?
- _____ 34. A1 is selected to attempt the free throw for a technical foul. A1's first free throw is an air ball. The Team A coach decides he wants have A2 attempt the second free throw. The official rules that the same player must attempt both free throws. Is the official correct?
- _____ 35. A1's throw-in is touched by an opponent. While the ball is loose, the throw-in team commits a common foul. The official rules this a team-control foul. Is the official correct?
- _____ 36. In a game in which the commercial format calls for at least three timeouts in either half, Team A is charged with an indirect technical foul for calling an excessive timeout. The official grants the team requesting the excessive timeout a 60-second timeout. Is the official correct?
- _____ 37. An unsporting technical foul is assessed to the head coach. The official notifies the scorer that the technical foul counts as a team foul toward the bonus. Is the official correct?
- _____ 38. A1 travels but the official nearest to A1 fails to make the call. A second elapses and the official opposite the play blows his or her whistle and confers with the other official. After a brief discussion, the officials rule that A1 traveled and award the ball to Team B. Were the officials correct?
- _____ 39. A1's throw-in from the front-court area is deflected into the back court by A2. A2 is the first to touch the ball in the back court. The official rules this a back-court violation. Is the official correct?

- _____ 40. Before A1 releases the ball on the first free throw of a one-and-one, A2 fouls B2. Team B is in the bonus. The official rules this a team-control foul, allows A1 to attempt his free throw(s) and awards B2 no free throws. Is the official correct?
- _____ 41. As A1 releases his try, B1 blocks the ball. A1 recovers the ball and returns to the floor, where B1 causes a held ball with five seconds on the shot clock. The possession arrow favors Team A. The official awards the ball to Team A with no reset of the shot clock. Is the official correct?
- _____ 42. A1's throw-in from the front court is touched but not controlled by A2. The official rules that the ball does not have front-court status until a player gains control. Is the official correct?
- _____ 43. With 50 seconds remaining on the game clock, Team A scores. The official timer mistakenly does not stop the game clock. Team B inbounds the ball and scores. Team A inbounds the ball and is successful with its field-goal try. Team B inbounds the ball and commits a violation. The mistake is now recognized. The officials do not correct the mistake. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 44. With 10 minutes on the game clock and 15 seconds on the shot clock, A1's try fails to hit the ring or flange and is recovered by Team A. The shot-clock operator mistakenly resets the shot clock. The mistake is not recognized until the game clock is stopped at 9:40 because of a common foul committed by A1. The official puts five seconds back on the game clock, cancels the foul committed by A1 and awards Team B the ball. Is the official correct?
- _____ 45. With play to resume with a throw-in and 0.2 on the game clock, A1's throw-in goes to A2. The official determines that A2 tapped the ball and counts the basket. The coach of Team B believes that A2 caught the ball and wants to confer with the officials to appeal for a correctable error. The officials review the courtside monitor and determine that A2 did catch the ball and cancel the basket. Were the officials correct?
- _____ 46. A1 is erroneously awarded the ball out of bounds instead being granted a one-and-one. A1's throw-in is intercepted by B1, who fumbles the ball, which is recovered by A1. The error is now recognized. The official awards A1 his one-and-one with no players occupying the marked lane spaces and resumes play at the point of interruption. Is the official correct?
- _____ 47. As the teams come onto the floor to start the second half, B1 severely shoves A1 to the floor. The official charges B1 with an intentional technical foul, awards two free throws and resumes play at the point of interruption. Is the official correct?
- _____ 48. A1 ends his dribble with both feet off the floor and lands simultaneously on both feet. A1 then pivots. The official rules that this is a traveling violation. Is the official correct?
- _____ 49. As the official bounces the ball to A1 for a throw-in and before A1 catches the ball, B2 fouls A2. The official charges B2 with a personal foul. Is the official correct?
- _____ 50. With four seconds remaining in the first half, Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in. When the official hands the ball to A1 for the throw-in, the timer mistakenly starts the clock. A2 receives the pass with two seconds showing on the game clock and tries for goal. While the ball is in flight, time expires. The try is unsuccessful. After the referee checks the scorebook, the timer starts the clock for the intermission. The mistake is now brought to the referee's attention. The referee rules that the mistake cannot be corrected once the intermission starts. Is the official correct?

Women's Rules Examination

Prepared by Barbara Jacobs

Are the following rulings correct? Please answer yes or no.

Yes/No

- _____ 1. With 14 seconds remaining on the shot clock, Team A is passing the ball between players in the front court when the Team B coach is assessed with a technical foul for swearing at the officials. The officials report the technical foul, have Team A shoot two free throws and then go back to the point of interruption and reset the shot clock to 30 seconds. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 2. Players A1 and B1 collide and both are bleeding from the nose. Team A calls a timeout. After the timeout, both A1 and B1 are back in the game with no evidence of blood remaining. The officials allow this. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 3. With Team A leading, 67-66, A1's two-point try for goal is successful. Two seconds remain on the game clock. Assuming that the successful try was a game-ending and winning goal, bench personnel and fans from Team A go onto the playing court to celebrate. Team B is trying to get the ball to continue play, but cannot. The officials stop the game, clear the court and give Team B the ball out of bounds on the end line where the basket was made. They allow Team B to run the end line and continue the game. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 4. During a throw-in, with 4.3 seconds left on the game clock, A1 is inbounding the ball to A2. The timer incorrectly starts the game clock before the passed ball touches or is legally touched by an inbounds player. The official recognizes the timer's mistake and immediately blows the whistle while the passed ball is in flight. The official places 4.3 seconds back on the game clock and awards Team A the ball out of bounds at the original throw-in spot. Is the official correct?
- _____ 5. After a violation by A2, A1 gets involved in a fight. B6 leaves the bench and enters the court but does not participate in the fight. The officials eject A1 and have the scorer note in the book that A1 is subject to the fighting penalty and suspension. The officials also eject B6 for leaving the bench. No free throws are shot. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 6. Team A has the ball in its front court. A1's pass to A2, who is near the division line, is errant and A2 leaves the playing court with both feet in an attempt to prevent the ball from going into the back court. While in the air, A2 gains possession of the ball and throws it into the playing court, where it strikes the division line and continues into the front court, where A3 recovers the ball before it is touched by an opponent. The official allows this to happen. Is the official correct?
- _____ 7. As A1 is dribbling, she falls to the floor and while she is seated on the floor, the ball starts to roll away from her. B1 comes in to try to get the ball and A1 reaches out with her legs and clamps the loose ball between her feet and brings it toward her body. The ball is between A1's legs as B1 gets both hands on the ball. The official calls a held ball. Is the official correct?
- _____ 8. On a shot by A1, the shot-clock horn sounds, indicating the end of the shot-clock period. While the ball is in the air, the official calls a double personal foul on A2 and B2. The shot does not hit the ring/flange. The official refers to the alternating-possession arrow, which favors Team A. The official resets the shot clock. Is the official correct?

- _____ 9. With 1.0 second left on the game clock at the end of the second half and Team A leading, 66-63, A1 is at the free-throw line to shoot one free throw. Team B has three players lined up on the lane. Team A has all its players in the back court. A1 misses the free throw. The ball rebounds out long, away from the basket, going toward half court. No one has touched the ball. The game-clock operator inadvertently starts the clock. The horn sounds as the ball is nearing the division line. The officials put 1.0 seconds back on the clock and award the ball to Team B near the division line out of bounds where the ball was when the horn sounded. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 10. As the ball goes through the net on a made basket by Team A, the official hears someone call for a timeout near Team A's bench. B2 has not retrieved the ball to make the throw-in yet. The official blows the whistle and grants a timeout to Team A. The head coach says that she or he did not call the timeout and it is discovered that the assistant coach called for the timeout. The official grants the timeout. Is the official correct?
- _____ 11. Just before the official hands the ball to A2, who is standing out of bounds on the end line to make a throw-in, B2 pushes A1 who is cutting for the pass. The official blows the whistle and calls an intentional personal foul on B2. A3 then proceeds to push B2 after the whistle. Another official calls a direct technical foul on A3. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 12. With the bonus rule in effect for both teams, A1 throws the ball in from the sideline near the division line and the ball is tipped by B2. The ball is loose on the floor when A2 fouls B2 while trying to get control of the ball. The official calls the foul on A2 and then awards a throw-in to Team B. Is the official correct?
- _____ 13. A2 is dribbling the ball from the back court into the front court and B2 touches her hip with an open hand. The official does not make a foul call and lets play continue. Is the official correct?
- _____ 14. During an electronic-media game, the head coach of Team A calls a timeout at the 1:59 mark for the sole purpose of substituting. The 4:00-minute specified time mark has not been used yet for electronic media. The official grants the timeout to the coach and then extends its length to that of an electronic-media timeout. Is the official correct?
- _____ 15. The officials arrive on the court for a Division II game 15 minutes before game time and find the shot clocks mounted on the wall but no red light that is visible through the 24-inch x 18-inch rectangle painted on the backboard. The officials assess an indirect technical foul to the home team. The visiting team receives two free throws and starts the game with the jump ball. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 16. In an electronic-media game with a courtside monitor available and with less than one second remaining in the first half, A2 makes a shot as the shot-clock horn sounds, and the game-clock horn sounds shortly after the shot-clock horn. The officials go to the courtside monitor to assure that the shot was released before the shot-clock horn sounded and to find out if there is any time remaining in the half. Is this correct?
- _____ 17. With 32 seconds on the game clock and 30 seconds on the shot clock, Team A uses most of that time before A1 releases the ball for a shot. After A1 releases the ball, the shot-clock horn sounds. The ball does not hit the ring/flange and the official calls a shot-clock violation. The game-clock horn sounds as the official is blowing the whistle for the shot-clock violation. The official puts two seconds back on the game clock and awards the ball to Team B out of bounds nearest to where A1 was when the shot was taken. Is the official correct?

- _____ 18. With 59.9 seconds left in the second half, A1's try is successful and the timer does not stop the clock. After four seconds tick off the clock, B1 inbounds the ball to B2, who immediately commits a traveling violation. The official awards the ball to Team A out of bounds. A1 inbounds the ball to A2 and B1 pushes her. The official calls a foul on B1, then the timer tells the officials that the clock was not stopped on the made basket by A1. The officials check the available courtside monitor to see how much time was run off and put four seconds back on the game clock. Are the officials correct?
- _____ 19. Team A has the ball and as the post players come down the floor to get set up in the lane, B2 places both forearms on the back of A1. The official ignores this because B2 does not displace A1. Is this correct?
- _____ 20. The official notices that A1 has a pierced stud in her tongue and tells the coach that a substitute is necessary unless the stud is removed. The player leaves but comes back into the game later and still has the stud. The official assesses a direct technical foul to A1, has Team B shoot two free throws and continues play at the point of interruption. Is the official correct?
- _____ 21. B1 has the ball for a throw-in from a location adjacent to the front-court boundary line. She throws the ball into the back court, where B2 catches the ball. The official calls a back-court violation. Is the official correct?
- _____ 22. The official notices that A1 has blood on her uniform and directs A1 to the bench to have medical personnel inspect the uniform. The medical personnel determine that the uniform is not saturated with blood. The official allows A1 to continue to play. Is the official correct?
- _____ 23. A1 secures a rebound off of B1's backboard and throws a pass in the direction of the division line. B1 jumps from her front court, catches the ball while airborne, and lands with one foot in the front court, then steps into the back court with the other foot. The official calls a back-court violation. Did the official handle this correctly?
- _____ 24. The coach of Team B is assessed a direct technical foul for swearing at an official. The coach from Team A puts A6 into the game to shoot the penalty free throws. A6 misses the first shot and the Team A coach tells A1 to shoot the second. The officials allow this. Did the officials handle this correctly?
- _____ 25. On the initial jump ball to start the game, A1 tips the ball and, as A2 and B2 are trying to secure the ball, the ball goes out of bounds off of both of them. The game clock reads 19:58. The officials have A2 and B2 jump to continue the game. Are the officials correct?

Interpretations

INT 1: Rule 10-3.5, Artificial Noisemakers. An artificial noisemaker can be any object that is used to manufacture noise by contact with another object or surface. (This also includes inflatable noisemakers, whistles, etc.) The use of artificial noisemakers while the game is in progress is prohibited. Once the game has started, the game is "in progress" except for timeouts and during intermission. The official shall exercise the same discretion regarding artificial noisemakers as is used for any other non-compliance-to-the-rules problems emanating from the followers of a team. The responsibility for compliance to the rule can generally be shared between the officials and contest management. The officials shall request that contest management use the public address system to elicit cooperation with the rules and to inform the public of the penalty for non-compliance. Continued use of the artificial noisemakers during a game shall constitute an indirect technical foul. If, in the opinion of the officials, the use of artificial noisemakers creates a **major** problem, the official shall immediately assess an indirect technical foul.

INT 2: Huddles. Before the start of the game, the second half or any extra period, bench personnel and/or players who are huddling shall locate themselves inside an imaginary rectangle formed by the boundaries of the sideline (including the bench), end line and an imaginary line extended from the free-throw lane line (nearest the bench area), meeting an imaginary line extended from the coaching-box line. Whenever possible, the officials shall take preventive measures and direct players to their restricted areas. When huddles occur outside these boundaries, the officials shall assess an indirect technical foul.

INT 3: Finger Sweatbands. The use of finger sweatbands shall be prohibited since it creates a possible hazardous safety condition. Finger sweatbands that are being used to protect an injury are legal if they are attached with adhesive so they will not fall off easily. Player(s) or entering substitute(s) shall be instructed to remove such illegal equipment before being allowed to participate.

INT 4: Inadvertent Whistle. After an inadvertent whistle, play shall be resumed:

■ At a designated spot nearest to where the dead ball occurred when a team was in control of the ball. The ball shall be awarded to the team in control.

■ At the original throw-in spot when the throw-in has not ended. The ball shall be awarded to the team in possession of the ball during the throw-in.

■ With the use of the alternating-possession arrow when there is no team control before the whistle.

Related A.R.: With 1:48 on the game clock and after a successful try, A1 throws a down-court pass from the end line to A2. While the ball is in flight, the official inadvertently blows the whistle. **RULING:** Since the throw-in had not ended when the whistle was blown, Team A shall be awarded the ball at the original throw-in spot, which was behind the end line. When the official has definite knowledge as to the elapsed time during the throw-in and before the whistle, the official is permitted to put the correct time back on the clock.

INT 5: When there are two whistles, one signifying the end of the game and one signifying a foul, the official may go to the monitor to see which whistle stopped the electronic timing device. This may only be done if a timing device is being used in which the whistle stops the clock. The official may check to see if time needs to be put back on the game clock because an error may have occurred with the timing device.

Note: Please refer to the *Officiating Guidelines, Section 7 of this booklet, for a listing of situations in which officials may refer to a courtside television monitor.*

INT 6: With no TV monitor available and 4 seconds remaining on the game clock, Team A inbounds the ball after a made basket by Team B that puts it ahead by two points. The shot-clock operator does not turn the shot clock off or reset it and the shot-clock horn goes off after two seconds elapses. Team B stops playing but Team A continues to play and shoots a three-point shot that is successful as the game-clock horn sounds to end the game. **RULING:** The shot is successful and Team A wins the game. While the sounding of the shot-clock horn may have caused Team B to stop, play does not stop on the sounding of the shot-clock horn; play stops when the official recognizes the shot-clock horn with a whistle. This is a legal three-point basket by Team B.

INT 7: Huddles. We do not have a rule that prohibits huddles on the court. Teams may huddle as long as they are ready to play when the officials are ready to put the ball back into play. When a team is not ready to play, a warning should be given to the team for delay of game and then a technical foul may be assessed if the team continues to huddle and delays the game. (Rule 10-3.1.c)

INT 8: Pivot Foot. A1 has caught the ball and established the right foot as the pivot foot. A1 steps with the left three or four times and then loses his or her balance a little and falls to one knee. The pivot foot remains stationary. **RULING:** When a player has established a pivot foot and falls to one knee while holding the ball, it is not a travel unless the pivot foot moves. Officials should not make an automatic call in this situation; officials must see the pivot foot move before calling a travel. (Rule 4-65.5,A.R. 36)

Approved Rulings from Last Season

***Note:** Those that appear in this year's rules book include that reference as well as the exact wording from this year's book. All apply to both men and women unless designated otherwise.*

A.R. 1: (Rule 3-4, A.R. 13). A1 and A2 collide and (a) are injured; (b) are bleeding; and (c) are evaluated and it is determined that their uniforms are saturated with blood. The coach from Team A requests and is granted a timeout. **RULING:** When a timeout is requested and granted to either team, one or both players are permitted to remain in the game after the expiration of the timeout. No bleeding can be in evidence. A uniform that is saturated with blood needs to be replaced.

A.R. 2: (Rule 10,A.R. 10). Team B leads, 67-66. A1's two-point try for goal is successful. Two seconds remain on the game clock. Assuming that the successful try was a game-ending and winning goal, bench personnel and fans from Team A go onto the playing court to celebrate. **RULING:** When the celebration causes a delay by preventing the ball from being promptly made live or prevents continuous play, an indirect technical foul shall be assessed to the offending team. Any player from Team B shall attempt the two free throws and play shall resume at the point of interruption. When the celebration does not delay or interfere with play, the celebration shall be ignored.

A.R. 3: (Rule 2-12.14, A.R. 30). With four seconds left on the game clock, A1 is throwing-in the ball to A2. The timer incorrectly starts the game clock before the passed ball touches or is legally touched by an inbounds player. The official recognizes the timer's mistake and immediately blows his or her whistle while the passed ball is in flight. **RULING:** Since the timer has made a mistake, the official, with definite knowledge, shall place the correct time on the game clock. Play shall be resumed with a throw-in by Team A from the original throw-in spot.

A.R. 4: During a throw-in by A1, a simultaneous personal foul is committed (a) while the throw-in pass was in flight or (b) after A2 touched the pass but with neither team controlling the ball. **RULING:** In both (a) and (b), award the ball to Team A at a designated spot nearest to where the foul by the player from Team B occurred. The shot clock shall not be reset.

A.R. 5: (A.R. 14, Rule 7-5.10) (Men): B1 commits a personal foul against A1. The foul is the ninth team foul for Team B. Before the administration of the free throw(s),A1 and B1 are assessed intentional technical fouls for pushing each other. The official is informed that the technical foul assessed against A1 is his fifth and disqualifying foul. **RULING:** The technical fouls charged to A1 and B1 are offsetting. No penalty free throws shall be awarded. Play shall resume at the point of interruption, which was the bonus one-and-one for B1's personal foul. However, since A1 was disqualified, the bonus shall be attempted by A1's substitute unless no substitution is available. In that case, any teammate shall attempt the free throw(s).

(Women): Team A scores a field goal in the last few seconds of a game. Before Team B secures the ball for a throw-in from the end of the playing court where the goal was made, (a) A1 commits a technical foul by grabbing and holding B1 near the end line or (b) A1 commits a flagrant technical foul by punching B1 near the end line. **RULING:** In (a) any player from Team B may attempt the two free throws for the technical foul and the ball is put back into play at the point of interruption. Team B may make the throw-in from any point outside the end line. In (b) A1 is ejected. Any player from Team B may attempt the two free throws for the flagrant technical foul and the ball is put back into play at the spot nearest to where the foul occurred. Team B may make the throw-in from any point outside the end line.

A.R. 6: (Rule 10-19, A.R. 20). After a violation by A2, A1 gets involved in a fight. B6 leaves the bench and enters the court but does not participate in the fight. **RULING:**A1 shall be ejected and shall be subject to the fighting penalty and suspension. Any player from Team B is permitted to attempt the two free throws for A1's infraction. B6 shall be ejected for leaving the confines of the bench area and entering the playng court. No free-throw penalty or direct technical foul shall be assessed to B6. Because B6 did not participate in the fight, no fighting suspension shall be involved. The acts committed by A1 and B6 are not offsetting; they are two separate acts.

A.R. 7: While A1 is attempting a free throw, B1 violates by touching the ball while in flight. B1 commits the violation during (a) the first try of two free throws, (b) the first try of a bonus one-and-one, or (c) the second try of two free throws or a one free-throw penalty. **RULING:** In (a), (b) or (c), assess B1 with an indirect technical foul and count the goal. Any player from Team A may attempt the two free throws. In (a) and (b), play shall resume with the administration of the second try, which was the point of interruption. When the goaltending violation is committed by a teammate of the free-thrower during the first try of two free throws, that free throw shall be canceled. An indirect technical foul shall be assessed to the player who violates and play shall resume with the administration of the second try. When the violation by the free-thrower's teammate occurs during the first try of a bonus one-and-one, that free throw is canceled, an indirect technical foul is assessed to that player, and play shall resume by awarding the ball to the offended team at a designated spot nearest to where the violation occurred. In (c), after counting the goal and administering the indirect technical, the point of interruption is a throw-in by Team B, the team not credited with the score, anywhere along the end line. When the goaltending violation is committed by a teammate of the free-thrower, that free throw shall be canceled. An indirect technical foul is assessed to that player. Play shall resume by awarding the ball to the offended team, (Team B), at a designated spot nearest to where the violation was committed.

A.R. 8: (Rule 9-11. 1, A.R. 19), A1 is in possession of the ball in the front court and throws a pass to A2, who is located near the division line. A1's pass is errant. A2 leaves the playing court with both feet in an attempt to prevent the ball from going into the back court. While in the air, A2 gains possession of the ball and throws it into the playing court, where it strikes the division line. The ball returns to the front court, where A3 recovers the ball before it is touched by an opponent. **RULING:** Team A has committed a back-court violation. The official shall blow the whistle for the back-court violation when the ball is touched by A3 in the front court after it touched the division line. Team A had control of the ball in its front court and the ball was last touched by Team A before going into the back court. Rule 9-11 says nothing about where the ball goes after it goes into the back court.

A.R. 9: (*Note: This applies to both men and women except where (men) appears.*) Player A1 is assessed (a) a direct technical foul followed later in the game by a second direct technical foul or (b) two indirect technical fouls followed later by a direct technical foul or (c) a direct technical foul followed later by either an intentional (**men**) or flagrant technical foul or (d) two indirect technical fouls followed later by either an intentional (**men**) or flagrant technical foul or (e) either an intentional (**men**) or flagrant technical foul immediately after committing a personal foul. In each case, where is the ball put back into play? **RULING:** In (a) and (b), play shall resume at the point of interruption after the ejection and attempted free throws. In (c) and (d), play shall resume at a designated spot nearest to where the intentional (**men**) or flagrant foul occurred after the ejection and attempted free throws. In (e), the fouls are penalized in the sequence of occurrence. The ball shall be put back into play at a designated spot nearest to where the intentional (**men**) or flagrant foul occurred.

A.R. 10: (Rule 4-32,A.R. 30). A1 is on the floor with the ball lodged between the upper part of the legs. B1 attempts to gain possession of the ball by placing two hands firmly on the ball; however, A1 applies vice-like force with the upper legs, which prevents B1 from gaining possession of the ball. **RULING:** A1 has committed a violation. The intent of this Rule is to prevent a player from gaining an advantage by using any part of the leg. Although A1 did not kick or strike the ball with any part of the leg, the player did gain an illegal advantage, which may also lead to undue roughness. Since A1 was not holding the ball in his or her hands, B1's firm placement of his or her hands on the ball does not constitute a held ball.

A.R. 11: (Rule 10-24,A.R. 26), A1 shoots and while the ball is in the air, the shot-clock horn sounds to indicate the end of the shot-clock period. While the ball is in the air, the official calls a double foul on A2 and B2. (a) The try is successful; (b) the try is unsuccessful but hits the ring/flange; or (c) the try is unsuccessful and does not hit the ring/flange. **RULING:** The official shall wait to see what happens to the try. The ball does not become dead until the try in flight ends. In (a) the goal shall count, the alternating-possession arrow shall be used to determine which team gains possession of the ball for a throw-in nearest to the spot where the double foul occurred. The shot clock shall be reset. In (b) the alternating-possession arrow shall be used as in (a) and the shot clock shall be reset. In (c) the alternating-possession arrow shall be used and the shot clock shall be reset even though a shot-clock violation occurred. The double foul takes precedence and the ball shall be awarded for a throw-in with the use of the alternating-possession arrow.

SPORTS GAMBLING

NCAA Position On Gambling

The NCAA opposes all forms of legal and illegal sports wagering. Sports wagering has the potential to undermine the integrity of sports contests and jeopardizes the welfare of student-athletes and the intercollegiate athletics community. Sports wagering demeans the competition and competitors alike by sending a message that is contrary to the purposes and meaning of “sport.” Sports competition should be appreciated for the inherent benefits related to participation of student-athletes, coaches and institutions in fair contests, not for the amount of money wagered on the outcome of the competition.

For these reasons, the NCAA membership has adopted specific rules prohibiting athletics department staff members and student-athletes from engaging in gambling activities as they relate to intercollegiate or professional sporting events.

Please note the following basic guidelines that college basketball officials should adhere to:

- Do not ever bet on a game — with anyone. All kinds of tactics will be used by gamblers to encourage your involvement.
- Do not associate with known or suspected bettors.
- Do not offer any opinions about any game to anyone — before or after the game.
- Do not put yourself in a compromising position through any personal misconduct.
- Do not accept favors or gifts from suspected or known bettors.
- Do not furnish any information about a game, players, coaches or officials to anyone except when following your conference’s procedures.
- Do not hesitate to discuss any suspicious person(s) with your supervisor, who will notify investigative authorities. If necessary, a confidential investigation can be conducted. Always inform your supervisor and law enforcement officials any time an individual suggests (even apparently in fun) that you accept money to affect the outcome of a game.

Gambling not only is big business — it is dangerous. Your cooperation in the fight to combat it will not only protect intercollegiate competition from its harmful influences, but will place one of your most important assets — your personal integrity — above reproach.

In this regard, the following information is provided for the specific purpose of helping educate college basketball officials about sports gambling.

Feel free to contact Bill Saum, NCAA director of agent, gambling and amateurism activities, for further information. Mr. Saum can be reached at 317/917-6222.

2003-04 MAJOR BASKETBALL RULES DIFFERENCES NFHS & NCAA

ITEM	NFHS	NCAA
Airborne shooter	In air after release of try or tap	Men—No rule Women—Same as NFHS
Closely guarded	Holding or dribbling in front court at 6-foot distance	Men—Same as NFHS Women—Holding only, front/back court, 3-foot distance
Coaching box: Size Loss of use	State option, 14-foot box maximum If coach is charged with a technical foul	Extends from 28-foot mark to end line No rule
Disqualification: Players Non-team bench Head coach Player Participants After DQ	Fifth foul or second technical Second technical Third (direct or indirect) or second direct technical Direct technical foul also charged to head coach	Fifth personal and/or includes direct technical fouls. Men—Intentional technical fouls Second direct technical foul Second direct technical foul or third combination of directs and bench. Indirect technical charged to head coach
Double fouls Personal Technical	Alternating-possession throw-in at nearest spot Alternating-possession throw-in at division line	Back to same team with no reset of the shot clock or alternating possession. Point of interruption
Fighting	Ejection	Ejection. One-game suspension followed by season suspension—team and coaches
Free Throw Players on lane Restrictions- Violations Delay	Maximum of 4 defensive and 2 offensive players, two spaces nearest shooter must be vacant Restrictions end when ball touches ring, backboard or free throw ends Technical after warning for huddles and contacting free-thrower	Men—Same as NFHS Women—Same as men, bottom two spaces must be Restrictions end on release of the ball No rule
Headwear	State association may approve for medical, cosmetic, religious	No rule
Offensive Team Fouls	No Rule	Ball awarded out of bounds (no bonus free throws) when foul committed by any player of team in control (offensive team)
Officials on court	Fifteen minutes before start	Men—One at 30 minutes Women—On floor at 15 min. and must return at 3 min.
Player-control foul	Includes airborne shooter	Men—No airborne shooter Women—Same as NFHS
Shot clock	No rule	Men—35 seconds Women—30 seconds
Stop clock	No rule	After made basket with 59.9 seconds or less in 2nd half or OT

ITEM	NFHS	NCAA
Substitutions	No rule	Not permitted with 59.9 seconds or less remaining in the second half (or OT) when clock is stopped for a made basket, a timing error or an inadvertent whistle.
Technical fouls Penalty Resuming play	Two free throws and possession awarded to offended team Throw-in opposite table Women—Same, except excessive timeout, loss of ball.	All—Two free throws Point of interruption
10-second rule	Must advance from back court	Men—Same as NFHS Women—No restriction
Timeout(s) Basic length and reduction Excessive Number and length	Basic 60-second, reduced if both teams are ready Technical foul Three 60-second timeouts per game and two 30-second timeouts per game	Basic 75 seconds, reduced when calling team notifies official (non-media) Men—Two shots and point of interruption Women—Two shots and loss of ball Four 30-second and one 60-second for media. Four full and two 30-second for non-media
TV replay monitor	Not allowed	Officials may use for a timer/scorer mistake, clock malfunction, to determine individuals in a fight, rectify a correctable error (c, d or e), at or near end of any period may use to determine if game clock or shot clock expired before release of shot
Unconscious player	No return without physician's (M.D. or D.O.) authorization	No rule
Uniforms Same number style/color front and back Horizontal lettering Shirts designed to be worn outside the game pants Undershirt Videotape	Required Plane of letters may not overlap with plane of numbers, must be 1" from outside edge of numbers at any point Not prohibited Individual player must have same length sleeves Illegal to use during the game or intermission for coaching	Not required Must be 1" from outside edge of numbers at any point Prohibited No unaltered sleeves, no cut-off sleeves or necklines Illegal only at courtside

Note: These differences do not include court markings; equipment; length of periods, game and overtime; officials' signals and mechanics; etc.

2003-04 MAJOR BASKETBALL MECHANICS DIFFERENCES NFHS & NCAA

(Refers to both 2 and 3-person crews, except where noted)

ITEM	NFHS	NCAA
Foul Signaling	<i>Bird-dog only for clarification</i>	Same as NFHS
Reporting	Go to specific reporting area	Clear the players - make eye contact with scorer
Switching (2)	Switch on all fouls	No long switch in the back court
Switching (3)	<i>Switch on all fouls</i> , calling official goes opposite table	No long switch in back court; calling official goes table side
Jump Ball	Referee tosses ball on jump ball	Referee designates tosser
Last-Second Shot (2)	Trail	Same as NFHS
Last-Second Shot (3)	C or T — opposite table	Men — Same as NFHS Women — Center
Primary Front-Court Areas Coverage (3)	Trail — Area from the near sideline to the far lane-line extended, above the free-throw line extended. All area outside the arc from the far lane-line extended to the end line. Center — Area from near sideline to nearest lane-line extended, from end line to division line and near half of key area. Lead — Near half of key and inside arc from mid-free-throw line to the end line.	Men — Dual area for Trail/Lead arc. Women — Trail — All area above free-throw line extended from near sideline to far lane-line extended. Center — Same as NFHS. Lead — All area below the free-throw line extended from the middle of the key to the near sideline.
Throw-in Administration L Position - front court (3 only)	Either back to glass OR outside player, get in position to best cover court	Women — Outside player w/i 3-pt arc, inside player o/s 3-pt arc Men — Back to glass
Sideline Throw-in — Below free-throw line extended (2 only)	Lead remains on end line and bounces the ball to the thrower-in	Lead becomes new Trail and administers throw-in on the sideline
Timeouts Positioning (2)	<i>Nearest block, opposite table, facing teams</i>	Same as NFHS
Positioning (3)	Administering official — throw-in spot Off officials — nearest block, opposite and facing bench area	Same as NFHS
End Procedure	1st horn — go toward benches, inform coaches	1st horn — go to benches, inform coaches

NOTE: Does not include the signal differences

9/3/03

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TIMEOUT COMPARISON CHART

Type of Game	Team Timeouts 1st Half	Team Timeouts 2nd Half	Team Timeouts Extra Periods	Electronic-Media Timeouts 1st Half	Electronic-Media Timeouts 2nd Half	Electronic- Media Timeouts Extra Periods
No electronic media or Internet coverage <u>without</u> audio or video. (Rule 5-10.3)	Four 75-second and two 30-second timeouts per team per regulation game. All carry-over to second half if not used in first half.	Any not used in first half.	Any not used in regulation or any prior extra period(s) plus one 75-second timeout per team for each extra period.	None	None	None
Radio, Internet <u>with</u> audio or visual broadcast and media agreement that calls for <u>fewer than three timeouts in at least one half.</u>	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.	Either two, one or none, depending on the media agreement. The length shall be determined by media agreement. Each shall occur at the first dead ball after the minute mark specified in the media agreement. When either team uses a 75-second timeout in the half, that timeout replaces the next agreed-upon media timeout of the half.	Either two, one or no <u>more</u> , depending on the media agreement. The length shall be determined by media agreement. Each shall occur at the first dead ball after the minute mark specified in the media agreement. When either team uses a 75-second timeout in the half, that timeout replaces the next agreed-upon media timeout of the half.	The first team-called timeout in each period becomes a media timeout, <u>if</u> that is part of the media agreement.
Television	Four 30-second timeouts and one 60-second timeout per team.	Each team carries over any unused timeouts from the first half but no more than three 30-second timeouts each. The fourth is lost if it was not used in the first half. The first 30-second timeout requested by either team in this half only becomes a media timeout, the length of which is determined by the media agreement.	Any not used in regulation, second half or any previous extra period(s) plus one extra 30-second timeout per team per extra period.	Four media timeouts, the length of which is determined by media agreement. These timeouts shall occur at the first dead ball after the 16-, 12-, 8- and 4-minute marks. Neither team's 60-second timeout can be extended by media agreement.	Four <u>more</u> media timeouts, the length of which is determined by media agreement. These timeouts shall occur at the first dead ball after the 16-, 12-, 8- and 4-minute marks. The first 30-second timeout called by either team in this half only shall be 75 seconds long or a media timeout, the length of which is determined by media agreement. Neither team's 60-second timeout can be extended by media agreement.	Same as above.
Radio, Internet with audio or visual broadcast <u>and</u> media format calls for <u>at least three media timeouts in either half.</u>	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.	Three media timeouts, the length of which shall occur after the 16-, 12-, 8- and 4-minute marks <u>or</u> after the 15-, 10- and 5-minute marks, depending on the media agreement. Neither team's 60-second timeout can be extended by media agreement.	The electronic-media timeouts shall occur after the 16-, 12-, 8- and 4-minute marks <u>or</u> after the 15-, 10- and 5-minute marks, depending on the media agreement. The first 30-second timeout called by either team in this half only shall become a media timeout, the length of which is determined by media agreement. Neither team's 60-second timeout can be extended by media agreement.	Same as above.

FOUL/PENALTY CHART

Foul Name	Ball Status	Description	Penalty	Charged to	Resumption of play	Count toward OOT?	Count for Bonus?	Equalize?
Personal	Live	Committed by player, foul contact with opponent.	Free throw(s) to offended player when shooting or when in bonus, except for player-control or team-control foul.	Offending player	Throw-in at designated spot to offended team when not shooting or not in bonus or when a player-control or team-control foul. When there are free throw(s), throw-in to opposing team after free throw(s) from any point behind the end line if foul free throw is successful or free ball.	Yes	Yes	No
Technical	Live (a subset of personal foul)	Personal when not shooting, not flagrant or intentional, not part of a multiple, double or simultaneous.	Free throw(s) to offended team when in bonus, except for player-control or team-control foul.	Same as personal	Throw-in at designated spot to offended team when not in bonus or when team-control or player-control foul. If one-and-one, free ball when a free throw is missed. If both free throws are good, opposing team throw-in from any point behind the end line.	Yes	Yes	No
Player Control	Live	Common foul committed by a player when he or she is in control of the ball.	No free throw(s).	Offending player	Throw-in to offended team at designated spot.	Yes	Yes	No
Team Control	Live	Common foul committed by player on team with team control or in possession of the ball for a second.	No free throw(s).	Offending player	Throw-in to offended team at designated spot.	Yes	Yes	No
Technical Warning if for excessive fouls	Live or dead	Aggravative or unsporting nature.	Two free throws. Two free throws plus loss of possession.	Player, equal member, coach, bench personnel. Player or coach.	Point of interruption. Throw-in to offended team at designated spot.	No	No	For fouls listed in 10-30 to 10-33, automatic when a combination of these including one foul is reached.
Direct Technical	Live or dead	Unsporting conduct. (Warning) Non-flagrant contact.	Two free throws.	Player, equal member, coach, bench personnel, referee.	Point of interruption	Yes	Yes	Automatic after one.
Flagrant Personal	Live	Warning or excessive contact with an opponent.	(Warning) If offender, two free throws to offended player.	Player	Throw-in to offended team at designated spot nearest to where foul occurred.	No	Yes	Automatic
Flagrant Technical	Dead	Extreme unsporting conduct or severe, excessive contact with opponent.	(Warning) If offender, two free throws to any member of offended team.	Player, bench personnel or referee.	(Warning) Throw-in at designated spot nearest to where foul occurred. (Warning) Throw-in to offended team at designated spot nearest to where foul occurred.	No	Yes	Automatic
Intentional Personal	Live	An act that is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball or player. Not based on severity.	Two free throws to offended player.	Player	Throw-in to offended team at designated spot.	Yes	Yes	No
Intentional Technical (flag)	Dead	Contact with opponent in non-flagrant manner.	Two free throws to any member of offended team.	Player	Throw-in to offended team at chosen line.	Yes	Yes	No

FOUL/PENALTY CHART

Foul Name	Ball Status	Description	Penalty	Charged to	Resumption of Play	Count toward DQ?	Count for Bonus	Ejection?
Double Personal	Live	Two opponents commit fouls against each other at approximately the same time.	No free throws	Players	Award to team in control. During a throw-in, award to team in possession of ball (in all other cases use possession arrow).	Yes	Yes	No
Double Technical	Live or dead	Two opponents commit technical fouls against each other at approximately the same time.	No free throws	Players, bench personnel or follower(s)	Point of interruption	Yes	Yes	No
False Double	Live or dead	Fouls by both teams, the second occurring before the game clock is started after it is stopped for the first but an aspect of double foul is missing.	Each foul carries its own penalty.	Player, bench personnel or follower	Fouls administered in sequence of occurrence, however, when one of the fouls is a direct or indirect technical foul, point of interruption.	Yes	Yes	No
Multiple	Live	Two or more opponents commit personal fouls against the same opponent at approximately the same time.	One free throw for each foul: 1. No try involved 2. Successful or unsuccessful 2-pt. try 3. Successful 3-pt. try. Two free throws for each foul: 1. Intentional or flagrant foul 2. Unsuccessful 3-pt. try.	Player	Administer free-throw penalty. For team-control fouls, intentional fouls and flagrant fouls, throw-in from designated spot.	Yes	Yes	No
False Multiple	Live or dead	Two or more fouls by the same team such that the last foul is committed before the game clock is started after it is stopped for the first and such that at least one of the attributes of a multiple foul is absent.	Each foul carries its own penalty.	Player, bench personnel or follower	Fouls administered in sequence of occurrence; however, when one of the fouls is direct or indirect technical foul, point of interruption.	Yes	Yes	No
Simultaneous Technical	Live or dead	Direct or indirect and occurs when there is a technical foul committed by each team, at approximately the same time, not by opponents against each other.	Each foul carries its own penalty.	Player, bench personnel or follower.	Point of interruption.	Yes	Yes	No
Simultaneous Personal	Live	Personal foul is committed by each team at approximately the same time but not by opponents against each other.	No free throws	Player	Award to team in control. During a throw-in, award to team in possession of ball (in all other cases use possession arrow).	Yes	Yes	No
Bench-Restriction Technicals	Live or dead	Unsporting conduct on bench personnel.	Two free throws	Bench personnel	Point of interruption	Yes if team member	Yes	Automatic when two direct are charged to head coach or after three bench directs to his or her team.

2003-04
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NCAA/LJW/bw/7/28/03

EVALUATION
NCAA Regional Men's/Women's Basketball Officiating Clinic

[Please complete this evaluation form and deposit it at the podium before leaving the clinic or send it to: L.J. Wright (Men's) or Michelle Perry (Women's), NCAA, P.O. Box 6222, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6222.]

1. You attended the _____ men's/women's (please circle) clinic as a:
(city)

- Coordinator Head Coach Participated via videoconference
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Other _____
(please identify in what capacity you are involved with officiating)

2. What were the strengths of the regional clinic? _____

3. What were the weaknesses of the regional clinic? _____

4. How would you improve the clinic: _____

- a. Schedule _____
b. Materials _____
c. Type of presentation _____
d. Meeting arrangements _____

5. Please evaluate the videotapes:

- Excellent Above average Good Fair Poor

Additional topics: _____

Comments:

6. Please evaluate this clinic:

Excellent Above average Good Fair Poor

Additional topics: _____

Comments: _____

7. If a CD of audio interpretations (A.R.s) and guidelines directly from the rules book were available from the NCAA at a reasonable cost, would you buy it?

