2019-20
IHSAA & IGHSAU
BASKETBALL OFFICIALS CLINIC

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CLINIC OFFICIALS:

- Central Officials and Regional Crews:
  - Will Dotson, Jon Getting, and Dave Rittman
  - Pete Peterson and Randy Blum
- NE Region Crew:
  - Nathan Steege, Casey Hoffert, Aaron Middendorf
- SW Region Crew:
  - Tim Osterhaus, Ben Applegate, Bryant Abel
- SE Region Crew:
  - Joe Gatto, Brent Sharff, Shane Remington
- NW Region Crew:
  - Travis Birkey, Garrett Wirtz, Brian Rodemeyer
BASKETBALL RULE CHANGES FOR 2019-2020
### 2019-20 PROPOSED BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4-3e (2)</td>
<td>The team jersey color itself when bordered with not more than two ( \frac{1}{4} ) inch solid border(s) contrasting with the team jersey color. (Effective 2023-24)  &lt;br&gt; Rationale: The number being the same color as the jersey, though bordered by a contrasting color, is difficult to see. Two options for number design remain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-5-4b</td>
<td>A headband is any item that goes around the entire head. It must be a circular design without extensions. If worn, only one headband is permitted, it must be worn on the forehead/crown. It must be nonabrasive and unadorned, and it must be no more than 3 inches wide.  &lt;br&gt; Rationale: I am suggesting that we make the Basketball and Volleyball rule codes on headbands, the same. Girls are wearing headbands that are wider than 2 inches in basketball but are allowed to wear up to 3-inch headbands in volleyball. I think it would help girls who are in these two sports to comply with the rule without confusion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-5-4d</td>
<td>Add to (d) - Hair control devices are not required to meet color restrictions.  &lt;br&gt; Rationale: To address inconsistent interpretations regarding items such as pre-wrap controlling hair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-5-5</td>
<td>Add Note:  &lt;br&gt;Note: Provided the shorts are not in conflict with 3-4-5, no drawstring or other part of the shorts intended to maintain them in a normal position causes potential harm to the player or others and wearing of the shorts is not objectionable in exposing the anatomy, there is no restriction on folding or rolling the shorts at the natural waistband seam.  &lt;br&gt; Rationale: Rolling of the shorts is only illegal by interpretation, not by current rule. This is an attempt to modernize the rule and allow what players seem to want and what serves as no harm to the game or its integrity. In particular, this interpretation was made because allegedly manufacturers did not intend on the shorts to be rolled when in fact many manufacturer reps will tell you that the seams are intentionally made to offer options in the way they are worn.</td>
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### 3-5-8 MOUTHGUARD

1. A tooth and mouth protector (intraoral), if worn shall:
   a. include an occlusal (protecting and separating the biting surfaces) portion;
   b. include a labial (protecting the teeth and supporting structures) portion;
   c. cover the posterior teeth with adequate thickness;

2. It is recommended that the protector be properly fitted, protecting the anterior (leading) dental arch and:
   a. constructed from a model made from an impression of the individual's teeth, or
   b. constructed and fitted to the individual by impressing the teeth into the tooth and mouth protector itself.

3. State associations may deem a tooth and mouth protector required equipment.

   Change section 6 to 7; change section 7 to 8.

   Rationale: Provides another safety option with specific coverage for the device.

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### 9-9-1 Exception:

A ball in team control of Team A in the front court that is deflected by a defensive player, which causes the ball to go into the backcourt, may be recovered by either team unless the offense was the last to touch the ball before it went into the backcourt. If the offense was last to touch the ball in its frontcourt, only the defense can legally recover the basketball.

   Rationale: This was the original intent of the proposal from 2017-18 and 2018-19. Despite the committee's best efforts, the wording adopted, which mirrored the intent, has caused issues. This wording is identical to the exception at other levels of play and easier to teach and understand. **Amen
| 10-5-5 Note | The head coach and any number of assistant coaches may enter the court in the situation where a fight may break out - or has broken out - to prevent the situation from escalating.  

**Rationale**: Based on some fight situations that I have seen and heard about over the last couple years at the high school level, I believe that this change, which was instituted at the NCAA level, is a change that is good for the game of basketball and in regard to player safety. It is difficult in our society for officials to be able to help to separate players involved in a fight since our society has become very litigious. Changing the rule to allow the head coach and assistant coaches to assist in these types of situations will help the officials to regain control of the entire situation more quickly and especially in regard to player safety. |
|---|---|
| **Stop Clock for Jump/Held Ball-Part 3 of the NFHS Basketball Officials Manual-#3** | When a held ball occurs, covering official(s) shall stop the clock using signal #2 (straight arm, open palm extended) while simultaneously sounding their whistle. Then both arms are extended straight out, at chest level, with fist clinched. Thumbs are displayed as a part of the signal. Signal is given with both arms moving in an upward motion. Should be followed with a directional signal (See #6) indicating team possession.  
*Occurs when opponents both have their hands on the ball and neither can gain control  
*When an opponent places their hand on the ball and prevents an airborne shooter from passing or releasing the try.  

**Rationale**: This change should help in the alleviation of conflicting calls by officials when a held ball occurs, i.e. jump ball and foul both called on the same play. We currently raise one arm to stop the clock for everything except the jump/held ball. |
POINTS OF EMPHASIS FOR 2019-2020
MECHANICS AND SIGNALS

• Communication is vital to the game of basketball. It is essential for officials to master and use only the NFHS approved mechanics and signals. Study time and discussion with your crew must be devoted to mechanics and signals. Prescribed mechanics and signals have been adopted for the purpose of uniformity and to convey the needed information to timers, partners, players, scorers, coaches, spectators, media, etc. Be mindful of this responsibility from **start to finish**.

• When the whistle blows ... Slow things down—don’t speed up. Approach the bench and **stop moving**. Get the attention of the scorer’s table—convey your information clearly—then return to the game.
PRE-GAME CONFERENCE

• May include the administrator on-duty along with one official, the head coaches, and the captains of both teams.
• Officials may elect to meet with the administrator on-duty prior to the pre-game conference if they choose to do so.
BENCH DECORUM

• The Head Coach will be allowed to stand and coach during the entirety of the game providing he/she is within the designated coach’s box (which is now 28 feet long).

• The first technical foul charged directly or indirectly to the head coach results in the loss of coaching box privileges and the head coach must remain seated for the remainder of the game (with exceptions as outlined in 10-6-1b,c,d,e; 5-8-4; and 10-5-4c,d.)
A warning to head coach/bench personnel for misconduct is an administrative procedure by an official, which is recorded in the scorebook by the scorer and reported to the head coach.

- For conduct, such as that described in Rule 10-5, Article 1 (a,b,c,d,e,f), 2, 4 the official shall warn the head coach unless the offense is judged to be major, in which case a technical foul shall be assessed.

- Note: A warning is NOT required prior to calling a technical foul.
• The official shall verbally inform the offender, then with finger(s) of **two hands**, indicate to the scorer the number of the offender and the number of the free throws.

• The right hand will give the tens digit and the left will give the ones digit.
An emphasis at all levels is to use proper mechanics, especially the stop-the-clock signals. Whether it is a foul or a violation, use the appropriate stop-the-clock signal. When sounding the whistle for a violation, such as traveling or out of bounds, stop the clock with the proper signals for the game and level you are working that night.

All violations require a stop-the-clock signal, as shown in PlayPic A. All codes agree when sounding the whistle for a foul, such as a player-control foul, a blocking foul or a team-control foul, the proper stop-the-clock signal is needed, as in PlayPic B.

When using that signal it is important to pause and hold the stop-the-clock signal for two to three seconds before giving a preliminary signal or moving to report. By exercising that habit, you remain in the area of the foul to observe the players. The moments immediately after a foul for players involved can be heated.

That habit also allows you to calm and slow yourself down prior to the preliminary signal and reporting. It also helps to improve your credibility as your partner(s) focus on which official is the ruling official. Making your signals with strength improves your credibility.
GUARDING AND CONTACT

- Officials must determine if the defense or offense causes—initiates—contact and penalize the player causing the illegal contact that allows him/her to gain an unfair advantage.
- The defense is not required to keep both feet on the floor and may jump vertically or laterally to maintain legal guarding position.
- Rule 4-45.7 The player with the ball is to be given no more protection or consideration than the defender.
- When is the contact occurring and who is initiating it?
ROUGH PLAY

• 10-7.1 . . . A player shall not hold, push, charge, trip, or impede the progress of an opponent by extending arm(s), shoulder(s), hip(s), or knee(s) . . . Nor use rough tactics.

• 10-7.3 . . . A player shall not use his/her hands on an opponent in any way that inhibits the freedom of movement of the opponent or acts as an aid to a player in starting or stopping.

• 10-7.12 . . . The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a ballhandler/dribbler or post player:
  • Placing two hands on the player
  • Placing an extended arm bar on the player
  • Placing and keeping a hand on the player
  • Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands
Now that the 2018-19 high school basketball season is upon us, we have witnessed two seasons with Rule 9-1-3.h in the NFHS rulebook.

The rule is part of the free-throw provisions and states “players occupying marked free-throw lane line spaces may not enter the free-throw semicircle until the ball touches the ring or until the free throw ends.”

The philosophy behind the rule is to protect the free-throw shooter and prevent contact and displacement of the free thrower while the attempt is in flight (see PlayPic, right). The severity of the action determines how the calling official should proceed.

Should the offender cross into the semicircle and make no contact, or minimal contact, a violation is the proper call, and should be handled in the same manner as any other free-throw violation committed by the defense (NFHS 9-1-3 Pen. 2). However, should the calling official determine the “box out” is excessive and rises to the level of illegal contact, the defender should be called for both a violation and a personal foul (NFHS 10-7-1).

If the free throw is made, team A receives a designated throw-in from along the endline, or the free thrower receives additional free throws if team A is in the bonus or double bonus.

If the free throw is not made, officials should clear the lane and re-shoot to account for the violation, then proceed with the designated throw-in or additional free throws, with the lane spaces legally occupied, as the penalty for the foul.

It is important to remember that, in the three-person officiating system, the center official has responsibility for actions related to the free-throw shooter (see MechaniGram, right). The trail official can assist but is primarily focused on any activity above the three-point arc. In the two-person officiating system, the trail official is responsible for activity related to the free-throw shooter.
CLOSELY GUARDED RULE & COUNTS

A “closely guarded” situation occurs when a player in control of the ball in his/her team’s frontcourt, is continuously guarded by an opponent who is within 6 FEET of the player who is holding or dribbling the ball. A closely guarded count should be VISIBLE and initiated when the approximate appropriate distance has been determined. The count should be terminated when the offensive player in control of the ball gets his/her head and shoulders past the defensive player. *5 Seconds

**Also count...** 10-seconds backcourt count, 5-seconds out-of-bounds count, 10-seconds Free Throw count
**POST PLAY**

- Illegal contact on a post player is any tactic using hands, arms, legs or just generally demonstrating rough physical movements that allow a player on offense or defense to control the movement of an opposing player.

- It is a foul and should be ruled as such when:
  - An opponent is displaced from a legally established or obtained position
  - An arm-bar is extended and displaces an opponent
  - A locked and or extended elbow displaces an opponent
  - A leg or knee is used in the rear of an opponent to hold or displace
  - Holding, hooking, slapping, pinning, or pushing the leg or body of an opponent
  - An offensive post player “backs-down” and displaces the defender once that defender has established a legal guarding position
ARM SLEEVES, KNEE SLEEVES, LEG SLEEVES, COMPRESSION SHORTS & TIGHTS

• 3-5.3b The sleeves/tights, compression shorts shall be black, white, beige, or the predominant color of the jersey AND the same color sleeves/tights shall be worn by teammates.

• 3-5.3c All sleeves/tights, compression shorts shall be the same solid color and must be the same color as any headband or wristband worn.
CRITERIA FOR POST-SEASON ASSIGNMENTS

- Officials must demonstrate and exhibit the proficient use of approved National Federation Officiating mechanics. **Source: NFHS Officials Mechanics Manual 2017-2019. If you need one, please GET ONE.**

- Recommendations from Member Schools--Coaches in conjunction with Athletic Directors will be an additional major factor. Each game is evaluated by coaches and we receive reports from most games.

- Conference and league assignors will be encouraged to provide input on their current staff of both experienced and up and coming officials.

- IGHSAU and IHSAA approved supervisors and observer’s reports will receive limited consideration as these observations are to help you. Reports are sent sooner for your benefit.
• Registration for this clinic . . . Please complete and turn in before going to the gym

• Officials shirts/patches . . . Contact IHSAA or IGHSAU offices

• Contacts in our offices:
  • IHSAA    Laura Brooker officials@iahsaa.org
  • IGHSAU   Sherry Tegtmeier sherry@ighsau.org

• Communiques will be sent via a joint effort made by the IHSAA and IGHSAU

• Thank you and have a great basketball season!
• On behalf of the IHSAA and the IGHSAU we would like to thank you for your time and energy; and, more importantly, your service to our youth, schools, and communities. We could not experience the success that we all enjoy without your dedication to the officiating profession.

• Have a great basketball season and remember, you are impacting the lives of kids almost every day/night.