

For All IAABO Members, Coaches, Players and Fans

# SPORTORIALS



## Happy Holidays

November/December 2021

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## Empowering Officials in New York City

Cedric Dew knows officiating provides life lessons. He's learned a few over the years as an IAABO member since 1989 in Board #42 for Bronx/Manhattan. He knows lessons go beyond the basketball court and percolate into the community. That has driven him to pursue a local initiative to recruit new officials, and in doing so, better build the local community.

As the Vice President of the YMCA for Greater New York/Jamaica Branch, Dew's full-time job doesn't focus solely on basketball. Instead, it's about providing a safe environment for sports in an atmosphere that encourages core values of respect, responsibility, caring and honesty. Despite the positives of his position with the YMCA, Dew found himself looking for ways to get the YMCA more involved with basketball to help youth find good alternatives for development. Basketball officiating came to his mind after a visit to Springfield College, where the inventors of basketball originated.

He knew what was needed to become a successful basketball official.



Cedric Dew (left) and Randy Donaldson (right)

He noticed his IAABO Board colleagues aging. He knew younger officials were needed.

Dew also wanted to empower youth, help them find employment opportunities, and improve the safety and environment within the community. He saw the opportunity for officiating and business to partner and create something special.

He began recruiting younger officials 6-7 years ago with marginal success. He had some pilot dollars to put into the program and began tweaking the model. Then came Covid. "Covid put some real money into the program," he observed.

With the YMCA, he had backing. But, he faced several walls, and also needed to partner locally to extend the reach of the program into the community. One of the walls was financial – raising money for the recruiting/training effort. "Many kids cannot afford the \$250-\$350 it takes to get started in officiating basketball," he said.

A second wall was to build "tiers of" (continued on page 3)

## Longtime Basketball Referee MacTavish Honored By IAABO

Nearly 40 local members of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials sit in the bleachers at McElrath Gymnasium at Jamestown High School. It's just after noon on Sunday and their rules interpretation meeting is coming to a close.

Before they adjourn, however, Roger MacTavish, one of IAABO's most respected arbiters, makes an appearance, wheeled into the gym by his daughter, Meredith. Soon after, Marty Burroughs the Board 121 interpreter (Cattaraugus County), presents Roger with an IAABO award called the "Foundation Chair."

"In order for one of these awards to be given out in somebody's name, a donation is made to the IAABO Charitable & Education Foundation," Burroughs tells the gathering. "... All of the education stuff that you see from IAABO and what is available to (rules) interpreters to use at meetings is produced with the money that comes from this Foundation."

Upon accepting the commemorative trophy, Roger receives a standing ovation from his peers.

Roger, 87, doesn't officiate basketball anymore, but he hasn't stopped watching the game, especially the men and women in the striped shirts.



Marty Burroughs of IAABO Board 121 presents longtime official Roger MacTavish of IAABO Board 39 the "Foundation Chair" award.

The games are part of his DNA, dating back to 1951 when he walked out on the court for the first time when he was 17.

"I just can't believe that time has gone this fast," Roger said.

To say that he's done it all would not be an overstatement.

In addition to working high school games and college games at all levels, Roger is a life member of IAABO, the highest honor the organization can bestow on one of its members; was the past chairman of the Rules Executive Committee, which meant that he was responsible for making up a refresher test and a candidate's exam for all IAABO members and potential members; and he also made up the exam for all NCAA basketball officials.

"We kind of take stuff for granted," Board 39 official Tom Heppeler said, "but we've got Roger MacTavish. We clearly have the interpreter's interpreter, and we've had it for many years."

Added Rich Hill, who belongs to Board 39 and is president of Board 121: "I've had the opportunity to attend several of these conferences for IAABO and I can tell you Roger is the most revered person I've ever seen at these meetings. He's special at the" (continued on page 4)

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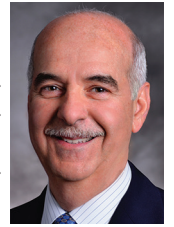


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### Statement

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

## Director's Court



### Bells and Whistles

The sounding of a bell is a signal that informs us of the start or end of something, and in many cases is a wake-up call or call to action. At this time of year, we hear of "Silver Bells" to remind us of the season we are in and "Jingle Bells" to remind us of, "Oh, what fun." Of course, we anxiously await the end of December so that we can "ring" in the New Year.

Whistles are wind instruments that create a high pitch, airy sound. Whistles are key pieces of equipment for our officials. The whistle blast indicates stop or go and commands attention.

A whistle brings about calm and order.

When you combine these two pieces, a whole new meaning is established. Bells and whistles are defined as additional features or accessories which are not essential but are very appealing. They add value and usually come with a price. A car that is loaded has all of the bells and whistles designed to enhance the driving experience.

The mission at IAABO is to provide its members with the core essentials required to officiate this great game of basketball. When these essentials are properly and consistently applied, they contribute to a positive officiating experience.

IAABO provides educational and developmental materials in a technologically advanced environment.

We have also added many bells and whistles in the form of RefQuest+, IAABO University, Simulation Exams, Video Playbooks, Inside the Lines, Sportorials and much, much more. Your membership allows you access to the most contemporary learning methods and the finest bells and whistles without any additional charge.

IAABO is an organization that you can "use." We invite you to use all we offer, and maximize your membership benefits and officiating experience.

Stay Well, Stay Focused, Stay IAABO

Sincerely,

*Felix Addeo*

## President's Corner

### Greetings, Happy Holidays and Merry Christmas to all from Maine

By now, most of you have been on the court and implementing new or renewed mechanics. Remember, RefQuest provides excellent instruction on these mechanics through training videos. For those who witnessed these sessions at the fall conference, it is wise to see them again at some point during the season. For those IAABO members who are not part of a board with an interpreter, I suggest you watch them for the first time.

If you are a veteran (five years or more), you are probably aware of those local board members who are continually contributing to your board's promotion. Maybe they are charged with rules instruction, or meeting organization or serving on the executive board. Or maybe they have served as a mentor to many new officials or have contributed to the community in a giving way. These are officials who should be recognized in some fashion by your board, and it is up to you to nominate these individuals.

IAABO has ways of recognizing them as well. The most prestigious recognition would be Life Membership; there is a nominating process for this recognition. Another recognition would be through the IAABO Charitable and Education Foundation in the form of a "Chair." Both of these awards are presented at the IAABO Spring and Fall conferences and are published in the IAABO manual and Sportorials each year. Your board secretary has access to the process and forms to guide you through the nomination.

We will close the year out very soon with a flurry of high school games and holiday tournaments. It is easy to get distracted with other events and time constraints around the season. Most of us can put distractions aside once we step in the gym to officiate. Officiating is a good reprieve from other things that may be on our minds. I recommend you take time to enjoy other things around you during this season. If your assignor can afford to have you block dates out for this, by all means, do so. It may help you go into the new year with a freshness and greater excitement for the game.

I wish all officials the best time with friends and family, and may Saint Nicholas leave you a few "T's" in your stocking in case you need them in January/February.

Thank you for what you do!

*Barry Fuller*





## New York City (continued from page 1)

recognition” as he puts it. By that, he needed to create steps where the younger officials saw success and progress. With the Millennial generation, Dew felt it very important to demonstrate success along the way so officials saw incremental progress and stayed with the program.

A third wall was getting the younger men and women engaged in a practical way. That meant looking at how training was provided, how efficient and flexible it was. IAABO had a path to help – IAABO University. “We wanted to engage the kids through technology and let them work at their own pace and schedule,” Dew said.

Using IAABO U helped with flexibility. For example, Dew pointed out that single mothers often could not make classes. Being able to go through course work at home allowed them to stay on pace where they could conveniently get to the materials on their own schedule. In June 2021, 18 cadets entered the program. Fifteen went through the training and 11 graduated.

“We’ve seen success beyond just the completion of the class. One official we trained a few years ago has lost a significant amount of weight. One of our ladies has gone on to become a game assignor. We’ve had one official reach the Division I college basketball level. It’s about more than just becoming a basketball official. It’s to get people involved and trained in the business of the game,” he explained.

Dew is knocking down the barriers using IAABO U, and credits Felix Addeo (Executive Director) and Donnie Eppley (Associate Executive Director) with significant help in breaking down the walls. “We’re teaching officials to become entrepreneurs,” he said.

### Shoes, Shorts, Whistles

As the logistics of getting the program up and running settled in, Dew found challenges and opportunities. The young men and women, for example, needed shoes, shorts, whistles, pants. The money wasn’t always there.

That led to partnerships. He communicated with local leaders and found Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield willing to connect and contribute \$10,000 to help the officials get started with the uniforms and equipment necessary. “This empowers the community. We have better officials on the local tournaments because of our training, and the environment is safer. The kids are qualified. We don’t have to hire officials from out of the area,” Dew explained.

Randy Donaldson stepped in as instructor as the curriculum was developed. Cedric served as the administrator. Randall Amey and Nathan Whyte also donated their time.

Dew reached out to bring Donaldson on board. After 30 years of officiating, including DII and DIII collegiate basketball, and long stint as a New York State Trooper, Donaldson was ready to give back.

“I retired in 2013 from both (officiating and law enforcement) and I started to miss officiating. This role gave me an opportunity to get back in the game and teach people starting out in the program”, he explained.

“A lot of people helped me along the way. This was my chance now to give back to the game,” Donaldson said.

IAABO U made his job as an instructor easy. “First, we’d watch videos to see and visualize what we were discussing. “Second, we’d read the rulebook over and over, until the class understood the rule” Donaldson chuckled. The guys were good at catching on.”

Donaldson found joy in how quickly the students grasped the rules and regulations. “The course was an hour long via Zoom, but it would typically go an hour-and-a-half. I’d say the class was only going to last an hour and everyone would laugh because they knew I’d go over that

time.”

“Although the course was on Zoom, I could see the students desire to learn and it made my job easier and fun. I enjoyed teaching. It’s just recently that I was able to meet the trainees face-to-face, and it was really nice,” he said.

“We believed in the program, and knew we needed to create points of culmination to help the officials get through the written exam. We prepared them to be ready to pass it. Everyone who took the class said they were more prepared for the test,” Dew said.

As of November 2021, Dew is preparing the officials for floor exams in January 2022.

### The Recruits



Three years ago, a friend referred Brandon Lang to IAABO’s training program. He started the process, but got down to the test, and a conflict prevented him from finishing. Fast forward to 2021, and Lang has now gone through the course again and passed the written tests. He’s ready to roll on the court. “It was a hard way through,” he chuckled, going through the coursework twice. But it came with advantages.

“The first time was actually easier because it was in-person learning. This time the sessions were Zoom-based, so it was harder because you didn’t have that face-to-face interaction. I found the wording in the book the hardest part. You could misinterpret one part of a statement and get the question wrong,” Lang said.

Despite occasionally being thrown off by the nuances of wording in the rulebook, Lang felt this time around he learned more. He particularly enjoyed “hearing the perspective of the refs running the sessions -- how they started, where they are now.”

“We heard their trials and tribulations. Cedric brought an old uniform from a friend who was one of the first African American officials to become a part of IAABO, and it helped breathe fresh air into the rulebook presentations,” Lang observed.

Down the road, Lang would like to be in a position to help more in the community. His current position is service-oriented, and he wants to make officiating basketball a priority, and “see where it takes me.”

“The IAABO team was very supportive -- every one of the teachers. They ushered us through and wanted everyone to pass the exam. Without their support, I don’t know how I would have done. I really appreciated what they did for all of us, and hope they keep doing the program. A lot of people benefitted from it,” Lang emphasized.

If you talk to new recruit JaQuan Potter, you’ll find how quickly the IAABO training has impacted those taking the classes. He rattles off terms like “primary coverage area,” finding your spots on the floor, mechanics, how to manage the game.

Dew’s wife worked with JaQuan, and reached out to him about the program. “She and Cedric are great people. I was wearing a hoodie with the boys and girls program on it. She saw that and asked if I wanted to make some money on the side officiating basketball,” Potter said.

“The experience was great. We learned the *(continued next page)*

## New York City (continued from previous page)

rules and did all the written work to prepare for testing. They taught us the rules and how to properly use them,” Potter said.

“Cedric, Randy and other senior officials were always there for us,” he added.

As a former DIII collegiate basketball player and former coach, Potter likes to stay around the game. “The officiating keeps me around the game. I’m doing something I love,” he said.

### Safe Haven at the YMCA



The YMCA as a training venue proved critical to success. “We have a safe haven at the YMCA for officials based on our code of conduct. There’s no screaming at the refs,” Dew said.

He invited five of the largest New York City non-profits to be catalyst organizations. He found their staffs could benefit from hiring younger officials, helping the recruits build a local career. “It reduces risk for those organizations,” Dew observed, by developing and hiring local youth. “The program is re-investing in the community.”

With the NYC officiating pool aging, Dew found that after Covid, many officials were not returning to the court. “Their knees were telling them not to come back,” he laughed.

That meant an even greater need for new officials. “Our program is good for the game and should help build community leaders. Officiating helped me become a better community leader. Many leaders and great men in this community were basketball officials,” Dew observed.

Part of the model Dew espouses means looking beyond the basketball court – the component of improving the community and helping younger men and women establish solid careers. “It’s why I started this initiative,” he said.

Dew is also concerned with the roadblocks he sees in opportunities for younger people of color. “Officiating needs to recruit people of color. This program invests in those recruits,” he said.

What does he want to see down the road? This year, the program brought in 18 recruits, and 11 will hit the court in January. Dew would like to see a new class of 50, and hopefully 35 sticking it out.

“That’s my contribution to New York City. Our current numbers are pretty good, but we want to grow the group, give back to the community,” he said.

Dew hopes to create an environment that encourages ongoing development and opportunity. He envisions recruits staying with officiating, going to camps, moving on to higher levels. “Each one, teach one,” is his motto.



Dave Simon has been an IAABO member since 1984. He currently resides in Merton, WI, and just finished his third year of observing high school officials in southeast Wisconsin.

## MacTavish (continued from page 1)



MacTavish, seated middle, is surrounded by his officiating peers. P-J photo by Scott Kindberg

international level. In my career, whenever I had a question — and we’ve had some good interpreters in Cattaraugus County — I never called them. I always called Roger. ... He would know the answer every time.”

Roger appeared clearly moved by the entire ceremony.

“I’ve been very fortunate to belong to Board 39 since 1955,” he said. “... I really appreciate this situation this afternoon, to be able to be part of Board 39 and to be part of the people who are involved in running the board.”

With the tributes complete, Heppeler asked the officials to join Roger on the court for a group photo. Assembled in a semi-circle between the

3-point arc and mid-court line, the men and women looked toward the bleachers and smiled.

Sitting in his wheelchair, front and center, was Roger, grinning from ear to ear.

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**IAABO**

**Inside the Lines Archives**

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



## Restricted Area | "You-Can't-Do-That..."

As officials advance and move into collegiate basketball, a new element is added (both figuratively and literally) to floor coverage. Stamped in plain sight, a 4-foot "Restricted Area" (RA) arc in front of the basket changes how defenses can and cannot protect the goal. The days of the mid-range jumper are long gone; now it's virtually all 3's and dribble drive attacks to the rim to earn easy buckets and free throws. Often discussed is how we as officials handle

plays "8-feet and in" as crucial to our consistency as a crew. Mastering the rules and fundamentals to adjudicate plays in the restricted area improves our ability to match our ever-evolving game.

Let's begin with the Rules Book, some Case Book A.R.s, and finally a discussion of mechanics to firm up our understanding regarding the RA.

**Rule 4-17.7 states:** A secondary defender (Rule 4-36) cannot establish initial legal guarding position in the restricted area for the purposes of drawing an offensive foul on a player who is in control of the ball (i.e., dribbling or shooting) or who has released the ball for a pass or try for goal. When illegal contact occurs within this restricted area, such contact shall be called a blocking foul, unless the contact is flagrant. (**Exception:** *When the offensive player leads with a foot or unnatural extended knee or wards off with the arm.*)

This restriction shall not prohibit a defender, located within the restricted area, from attempting to block a shot by: 1) establishing legal guarding position, 2) jumping in the air while maintaining legal verticality position, and 3) attempting to block the shot.

Some key-words (underlined above) to point out are:

- Secondary Defender -- only applies to secondary, NOT primary defenders.
- Initial LGP -- meaning a defender can, if they establish initial LGP outside, retreat into the RA to maintain LGP.
- Applies only when there is Player Control (i.e., dribbling or shooting) OR a player who has released the ball for a pass/try.
- **Exception:** Offensive player's actions CAN supersede the RA rule.
- The rule does NOT prohibit defenders in the RA from jumping legally/vertically to defend/block shots.

Additionally, **Rule 4-31** states: A secondary defender is considered to be in the restricted area when any part of either foot is in or above this area.

- Meaning, not touching but over the line still considered in the RA (i.e., their heel is raised).

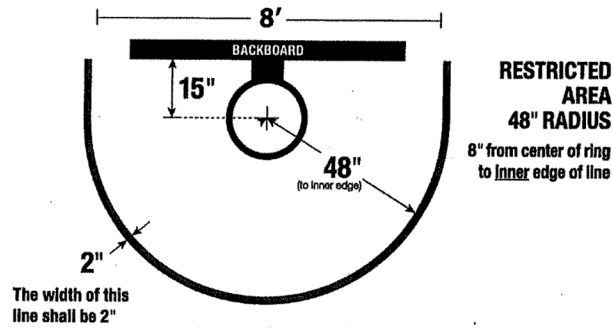
When considering RA rules, CCA Manual sections, and Case Book A.R.s, provide some key-words and takeaways for us to grasp. Some selections are covered below.

If a RA block is to be ruled, we are essentially saying that the defender was in legal guarding position except for establishing his initial LGP in the RA. So, if we have a secondary defender located in the RA but is not in LGP, we simply rule a defensive foul (and NOT a RA block). Incorrectly ruling/signaling a RA blocking foul can create a potentially difficult and unnecessary situation for the crew.

In addition, applying only when there is player control or involving a player that has released the ball on a pass or a try, the play must be continuous and does not apply when after controlling a rebound a player makes an immediate move to the basket.

- **A.R. 106:** Low-post player A5 spins and gets by defender B5. B4 comes from the weak side and establishes initial guarding position within the restricted area. A5 continues to move to the basket and stops and, while in control of the ball, leans into and contacts B4.

*Ruling: When A5 stopped and the try for goal was discontinued, B4*



*was no longer a secondary defender. A player-control foul shall be assessed to A5. (Rule 4-36.2 and 10-1.14)*

- **A.R. 108:** When an offensive player rebounds the ball (on perimeter or in the lane) and immediately makes a move to the basket, there is no secondary defender and the restricted area rule is not in effect.

Additionally, since a legally established player can jump from within the RA to in essence cleanse themselves of

an RA foul (note: all other guarding and verticality principles still apply), our RA decisions are to: 1) determine if secondary defender established initial LGP in/out of RA. 2) determine if the defender does indeed leave the floor, and 3) rule on a player who remains on the floor in the RA.

When a defender in the RA remains on the floor, officials "must first determine if the contact was sufficient to constitute a foul or was incidental." In other words, we can have incidental contact involving a "grounded RA" player. We should not penalize the defender for being in the RA.

- **A.R. 264.** B1 is a secondary defender who is located in the restricted area. A1 leaves the floor with the ball in an attempt to get to the rim. A1 makes contact with B1 and B1 either:

1. Remains on the floor with his hands directly over his head, or
2. Jumps straight up with his hands directly over his head.

*Ruling: The official must first determine if the contact was sufficient to constitute a foul or was incidental. In (1), any illegal contact shall be a blocking foul on B1 unless the contact by A1 is unnatural per Rule 10-1.14.a.*

*In (2), the restricted-area rules no longer are in effect and the play should be adjudicated as any other basketball play. This could result in an offensive foul, a defensive foul, or a no-call. (Rule 10-1.14.c and 4-17.7).*

As A.R. 265 describes, officials can avoid the dreaded barge scenario with the RA in play, by choosing the correct ruling of block/charge depending on the location of the secondary defender. In other words, by rule do not charge a double foul -- officials will rule against either the offense or defense based on the location of the defender being inside/outside the RA.

- **A.R. 265.** As A2 makes a drive to the basket, B1, a secondary defender, establishes his initial guarding position within the restricted area. Contact occurs. One official calls a charge while another official calls a block.

*Ruling: B1 was a secondary defender who illegally established initial guarding position within the restricted area. Consequently, the blocking call against B1 is the correct call. This play may not be reviewed by Instant Replay. (Rule 10-1.14, 4-36 and 11-2.1.e.2).*

Finally, when defenses are set up in a zone defense, the case book clearly outlines how to deal with defenders in the RA, given it can be a bit gray as to who is guarding who in a zone versus man-to-man defense.

- **A.R. 267.** Player A1 has control of the ball in the front court (not a fast-break situation) when A2, who is on the wing, beats defender B2 on a backdoor cut to the basket. After beating the defender, A2 receives a pass from A1, then takes one dribble before crashing into defender B3, who is in the restricted area.

*Ruling: Blocking foul on B3 because B3 is not permitted to establish initial legal guarding position in the restricted area. When A2 beat defender B2 on a backdoor cut and then received the ball, the restricted-area/secondary-defender rule applies. (Rule 10-1.14).*

*With regard to the CCA Manual and signals (CCA Section 16.B pg. 98):*

- The two approved options for signal sequences for an RA blocking foul are:

- 1) Fist in the air, point to RA, signal block
- OR 2) Fist in the air, signal block, point to RA (*continued next page*)

## Restricted Area

**\*\* Please note that adding instant replay rules to RA decisions is another in depth topic to review in further detail.**

### Mechanics: Early/Better

When it comes to covering plays when a primary defender is beat, getting our eyes to the next/help/secondary defender (who can hurt us) should be our number one priority. "Lifting our eyes" from primary defender to secondary defender, rather than pausing on the ball handler is key to finding the secondary defender early. Generally speaking, we want the official who has been on the play longest, with an open look, stationary at the moment of contact to have the primary decision on a given play.

The CCA Manual provides us with the mechanics and coverage responsibilities on Block/Charge and RA plays. Lead officials are responsible for both primary and secondary defender plays on drives to the basket on the strong side and secondary defenders on drives originating on the Center's side. On plays that don't originate on the Center's side, the Center official should focus on the RA and assist as needed. The Center's primary responsibility on these plays is the feet of the secondary defender relative to the RA. The Trail official should also focus on the RA and offer help as needed. (CCA Manual, p.33 an p.99)

With the added layer of the RA: Officials must first find the feet of the secondary defender as they attempt to establish LGP and set up to take a charge to determine if their initial set up is inside or outside of the RA. Then, the next step is to continue to determine if the defender establishes and maintains LGP on the block/charge decision -- regardless of their location. A way to remember this sequence is to referee the secondary defender "from the feet up" to make that first important "in/out" determination, and then proceed to judge LGP.

Non-ruling officials should train themselves to be ready to assist on secondary defenders being inside/outside the RA. To offer help/assistance on RA plays, the Center and Trail responsibilities are:

A) *Have a secondary cadenced whistle if the play demands one.*

B) *To give information to ruling official on a ruling which would be overturned by rule because ruling official incorrectly called a play either block or charge because of the secondary defender being in/out of the RA.*

C) *If ruling official accepts the information and changes the call, they should put air in the whistle again and clearly signal the change (CCA Manual 16.B, page 99)*

Important to note on plays where a non-ruling official brings information to change an RA play ruling, they must have ALL the information, and of course be 100 percent certain of the information they are providing. This information includes:

- Who committed the foul
- Was player in the act of shooting or not
- Who would potentially be the FT shooter
- Was the try successful or unsuccessful

As this is a multi-layered play -- and one that can likely invite emotion from teams/players -- it is paramount for officials to slow down, clearly communicate with one another, adjudicate the play, and resume play correctly. Thus, it isn't sufficient to simply bring information of "he was/wasn't in the RA" -- assisting officials must bring ALL the information.

As mentioned, the RA is an added variable required for officials to referee the collegiate game. Mastering the rules, A.R.s, and verbiage surrounding the RA, along with a practice of sound mechanics fundamentals, eye plus whistle discipline (honed through video review), is key to success. Doing the work when no one is watching leads to high-level performance when everyone is watching. Next time when the crowd chants "You-can't-do-that!!" you'll have done the work to have confidence in your crew's ruling in that high-impact moment.



Aran Hart is a Collegiate and HS basketball official who was born and raised in Mendocino, CA and now resides in Lower Merion, PA with his fiancé Dr. Sarah Smith-Benjamin.





## Women's Collegiate Board of Officials (WCBOO) Update

For the 2021-2022 basketball season, with the support of IAABO, WCBOO is continuing to help officials strive for excellence by providing monthly educational sessions for the women's collegiate basketball officiating community. Last season, the groundwork for the "In Season Series" was established by hosting special guests from women's collegiate basketball leadership.

This season the goal for the "In Season Series" is to provide meaningful conversation about basketball officiating guided by the WCBOO Education Team. The series is held once a month on a predetermined Sunday at 8 p.m. (Eastern time). Each meeting lasts one hour and includes video sharing and discussion with input and questions from participants. The atmosphere is relaxed, and officials are encouraged to bring up scenarios which are currently happening on court this season. Officials are encouraged to attend and bring a friend, and they can submit plays ahead of time to [info@wcboo.com](mailto:info@wcboo.com).

On November 14, WCBOO Education Team members Scott Berkins, Rich Fetter and Al Battista sat in breakout rooms while Patty Richter worked on Zoom technology in the background. Thirty officials attended this event. Here are the takeaways:

- There are some things which officials can control in the business of officiating. Professionalism, accurate play calling, buttoning up one's paperwork, staying on the good side of coordinators, how to control your focus and the mental side of the game all can help an official be successful.

- It's important to have conversations with partners and friends. You need to talk basketball, especially player trends and types of defenses and offenses that teams run. Use knowledge from previous crews.

- Learn how to read and attack the rulebook. This helps an official exude more confidence and become better prepared for each game. Have Zoom calls with your friends where each person is tasked with doing research and making a PowerPoint Presentation on a particular rule.

WCBOO's December 12 "In Season Series" was very well received and attended by 87 participants from many parts of the country, as well as Canada. Rich Fetter presented plays and Al Battista provided commentary, breakdown and encouragement to everyone on the call. Al and the WCBOO Education Team do a great job of supporting and reassuring officials by giving useful suggestions such as:

- When trying to discern whether a player is flopping, if the player sits, it's a flop. If the player lands on their back, it's a charge. On flops, the player will sit down and pull their chin up as they are going down—a sign of a clear flop.

- Go out of your primary on an obvious call. If it's a strike right down the middle, come and get it with a cadence whistle. A cadence whistle is a late whistle. Learn how to use a cadence whistle for the good of the game. When an official makes a call on obvious fouls and violations it makes the game better.

- It's important to use rulebook terminology when you talk to coaches. You want a coach to think, "Tracey knows what she's

talking about." We can't get hurt using words from the rulebook and using proper terminology will never get us in trouble. Don't overexplain yourself and learn what works for you and apply it in each game.

- When you're coming up the floor as trail and center, find your clocks, team fouls, formulation of defense and formulation of offense. Think big picture and lift your eyes. Officiate moving players.

- Dead ball officiating is a lost art. When the ball is dead, officials must come alive. Look at all the players during a dead ball. Form good habits. Never turn your back on players when calling travels and when running into the new lead position look over your shoulder and into the play. Keep your face and eyes into the floor.

- Basketball officiating is about making mistakes. That's how you learn. Go out and referee and make mistakes. This is a get better business with no finish line.

WCBOO is excited to host our January 2022 "In Season Series" on a Sunday evening soon to be determined. Invite someone in your network who would benefit from this upcoming event.

WCBOO Edition of IAABO University Launched

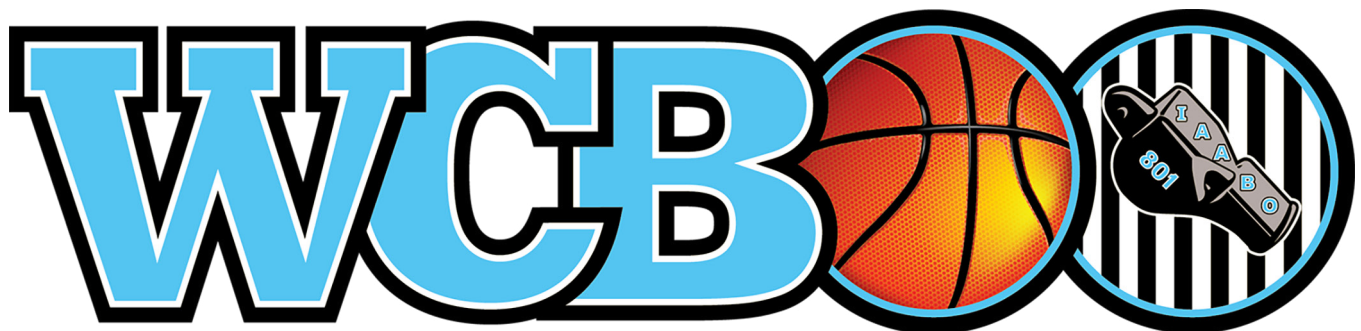
The WCBOO edition of IAABO University launched in October 2021. The course was attended by 15 officials from 10 different states. All participants were already IAABO board members and half of the participants officiate some level of Women's Collegiate Basketball. The cost of the course was \$175, and participants engaged in a fully remote online learning platform.

There is no better way to learn the Women's Collegiate Basketball rules than at home at your own pace. Course participants watched pre-recorded videos and slide modules of each rule from the Women's Collegiate Basketball rules book. They attended live Zoom sessions which reviewed rules and questions from classmates.

All course materials and Zoom sessions were accessible on Google Classroom where course participants could pose questions to instructors and classmates on the Stream. After completing each course module, participants answered a review sheet and a 25-question quiz for each module. Next were three 50-question practice exams which prepares students to take the Final Exam. Upon successful completion of the course, participants can become members of WCBOO. Look for our next WCBOO course registration coming in 2022.

The WCBOO Education Team is building a great support system that we want everyone to become a part of. This is a great time to become a Women's Collegiate Basketball official, and when you join WCBOO, you enter a dedicated and professional community -- 175 officials from 20 states and three countries have become members of IAABO Board 801, also known as WCBOO.

The organization provides education opportunities and personal liability insurance for members of the Women's Collegiate Basketball officiating community, all for only \$50. If interested in joining, go to [WCBOO.COM](http://WCBOO.COM) or email Kerry Donohue, Director of Education at [info@wcboo.com](mailto:info@wcboo.com).



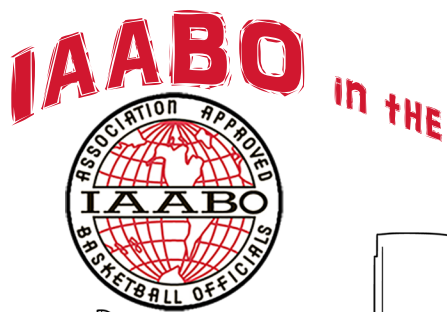


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Cedric Dew, Moise Accede (Graduate), Randy Donaldson, and Donnie Eppley



Keith Hicks participating in the on court training.



Robin Daley shows off her certificate



Donnie Eppley and JaQuan Potter



OGIO BAGS WERE FILLED WITH OFFICIATING ITEMS FOR ALL OF THE NEW GRADUATES



Cedric Dew giving on the court instruction



Donnie Eppley, Associate Executive Director, IAABO, Inc. addresses the group



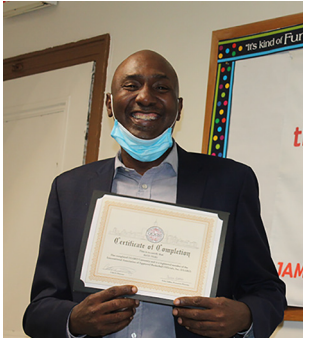
Cedric Dew, Emmanuel Amponsah (Graduate), Randy Donaldson, and Donnie Eppley



Michael T. Ryan, IAABO Board No. 42 NY and SUBOA member addresses the graduates



Cedric Dew addresses the graduates



Keith Hicks displays his graduation certificate from IAABO University.





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**I200-607**



## Remain and Read, then become new Lead!

Remain and Read, then become new Lead!

Remain and Read, then become new Lead!

Remain and Read, then become new Lead!

This should be the mantra that every Trail official should be saying to themselves every time they see a try in flight.

Here is the scenario. You are the Trail official and a try is released toward the basket. What is your next position-adjustment?

Many officials, position-adjust backward toward the division line and prepare to become the new Lead in transition.

Do you “Bail as the Trail?”

It is very commonplace in today’s game! Game in and game out we see Trail officials (in both Crew of 2 and Crew of 3) step away from the basket and end up in poor position for rebound coverage. Then when the offensive team happens to secure the rebound, we all of sudden see the Trail do the “position-adjustment of shame” and quickly scurry back to attempt to be in position for the subsequent activity in the lane area.

So here is an important question. What if you knew the offensive team was going to secure the rebound? Would that influence how you approach the play?

For most of us, the answer is obvious. We would position-adjust toward the end line and be in the proper position to handle rebound activity on their side of the basket line. The goal is to be sideline oriented at the 28-foot mark or below. This floor mechanic is known as a “close down” and should be used on a try for goal (or final free throw attempt) to improve rebound coverage by moving toward the end line. (IAABO manual pgs. 5, 123)

But the job doesn’t end there. After closing down, the Trail official should “remain and read” before even considering moving toward the position to become the new Lead in transition. If the defensive (non-shooting) team secures the rebound and there is no defensive pressure, the new Lead should begin to move with the “first wave of players” as they move in transition.

If there is a pressing situation, then the new Lead will already be well-positioned at the sideline (around the 28-foot mark) in the new backcourt and ready to assist the new Trail to cover the activity.

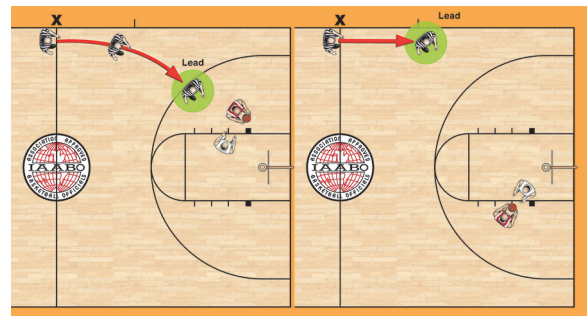
The “triggering event” that causes the Trail to move up the court and become new Lead **is not a ball in flight on a try** (despite what you

see in gyms every night), it is a secured rebound by the defensive (non-shooting) team.

When you ask officials why they “bail”, the familiar response is often “I don’t want to get beat” (up the court) in transition.

This is a very puzzling thought process, as these officials are “getting beat” on every rebound by being out of position. These same officials often work behind jump shooters in a straight-lined position and are not in proper position to see the play. These officials “get beat” 30-40 times a game on these plays for the potential there may be a fast break they can’t cover.

It makes no sense! Furthermore, IAABO has added to their manual a diagram showing officials the proper floor mechanic for the Lead to “get beat” in transition. (Manual pgs. 33,153)



If it is not possible to be ahead of the play, the Lead should attempt to get an open look by “trailing the play” on potential contact situations in transition.

(On a side note, this close-down mechanic also applies to the Center official in a Crew of 3, but “Remain and Read and stay Center,” just doesn’t have the same ring to it! 😊)

So the next time you are the Trail official and see a try and flight. Have the mindset that this will be an offensive rebound. Close-down toward the end line, then “remain and read, then become new Lead” when it is appropriate.



T.J. Halliday is a 32 year member of IAABO. He currently is a Co-Interpreter for IAABO, Inc. and a Board Interpreter for Bd. 20 ME. He has presented at the IAABO Fall seminar every year since 2008 and has contributed to several IAABO educational videos and other educational materials.

## Peter Carroll Elected IAABO Foundation President



IAABO International (2007-08) Past President, Peter Carroll was recently elected interim President of the IAABO Charitable & Education Foundation by the Foundation Trustees at a recent Fall meeting held in Trumbull, Connecticut.

Carroll replaces Bill Varno, who recently stepped down as President and will continue on as a Trustee.

“I look forward to continuing my service to the members of IAABO in the role of Foundation President. And, I am honored to follow an IAABO legend in Bill Varno,” said Carroll.

The IAABO Charitable & Education Foundation was established in 1982 with the principle primary objective of supporting IAABO, Inc. in the instruction and education of individuals of all ages in the various facets of basketball officiating.

“The need to support the growth of this wonderful avocation of basketball officiating and IAABO in particular has never been greater. One of the immediate goals of the Foundation is to find more creative ways to fuel that growth,” said Carroll.

The Foundation is a registered non-profit corporation operating under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

The Foundation accepts donations and grants to help support their initiatives. To make a donation or for more information about the Foundation, please contact Secretary/Treasurer Lou Engle at: [ihh352@verizon.net](mailto:ihh352@verizon.net).

## IAABO Women’s Coordinating Committee Receives Foundation Grant

The IAABO Women’s Coordinating Committee has recently received a \$1,000 grant to support its growth and education goals from the IAABO Charitable & Education Foundation. The grant resulted from a donation in the form of a Foundation Chair.

A Foundation Chair is a \$1,000 tax deductible donation made in an individual’s name. It is an honor to be a part of the IAABO Foundation’s history with a Foundation Chair in one’s name. A list of all persons who have had a Foundation Chair established in their name can be found in the IAABO Handbook.

Foundation President Peter Carroll noted, “We are happy to offer this grant, through the generosity of a donor, to support the great work of the Women’s Coordinating Committee. The Foundation will continue to look for avenues to support IAABO, Inc. and the education and instruction of basketball officiating.”

For more information about submitting a Foundation Chair donation, please contact Secretary/Treasurer Lou Engle at: [ihh352@verizon.net](mailto:ihh352@verizon.net)



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### CURRICULUM:

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- Modules 13-22 cover fouls (block/charge, illegal screen, pushing, etc.)
- Modules 23-27 cover miscellaneous topics (AP arrow, time-outs, etc.)
- Module 28 covers basic floor mechanics, positioning and court coverage

**To inquire about participation in the Junior IAABO program, please send a message to [info@iaabo.org](mailto:info@iaabo.org) or call (717) 713-8129.**



## “Red Alert! We need to recruit many more new officials now.”

We are facing a significant threat to the sustainability of high school sports officiating in general and basketball in particular – namely, the considerable loss of active officials. In Connecticut alone, our total membership is down approximately 200 basketball officials from last year, while the number of new candidates for 2021-22 dropped significantly. This is not just a Connecticut problem. It is a national problem. According to the National Association of Sports Officials (NASO), registration of officials was down approximately 30 percent in 2021. Across the country, over the last five years, we have lost 6,299 officials and gained 4,041. That’s a net loss of 2,258 officials, and it is cause for great concern.

Why this decrease in the number of active officials as well as new candidates? Here are some key reasons:

- **Age and Attrition**

Let’s face it. Our membership is getting older. According to a 17,000-person study by NASO, there are now more officials over the age of 60 than under 30. We continue to lose many experienced, high caliber officials to retirement, illness, injury and other reasons, and there isn’t a sufficient influx of younger, newer talent to make up the difference.

- **Wariness of COVID-19 Risks**

In my state of Connecticut, our average opt-out rate last season due to concerns over COVID-19 health risks was 35.5%. That forced our local board assigners to scramble to cover all their games with far fewer available officials. To make matters worse, it’s not as if all those who opted out last season returned to active duty this season. Far from it.

- **Resistance to Getting Vaccinated**

Despite overwhelming medical and scientific evidence that the COVID vaccines available to us are safe and effective, and that vaccines are the most powerful weapon we have to protect ourselves and those around us from the virus, a great many people still refuse to get vaccinated. If officials refuse, there are consequences. I can’t speak for other states, but Connecticut requires sports officials to attest to the fact that they are in compliance with the state’s vaccination requirements and are willing to produce documentation of their vaccination status if asked to do so. Otherwise they will not be allowed to officiate. The more officials who do not comply with this requirement, the more difficult it becomes for assigners to cover all their games.

- **The Lure of the College Game Over the High School Game**

On the plus side, many high school officials also officiate college games at the D1, D2 and D3 levels. They are accomplished and talented. On the downside for high school basketball, the more these officials progress through the college ranks, the less likely it is that they will want to continue serving both high school and college conferences and leagues.

- **Lack of Opportunity**

It used to be that when our membership rosters were robust and we had no problem attracting new candidates, it became difficult to get these new recruits enough game assignments to help them develop as officials and keep them interested in officiating. After a while they lose interest, and many new officials leave the sport after three years or less. Now, with fewer active officials to go around, it stands to reason that new candidates would have more opportunities to get game experience. That’s fine for them but does not solve the problem that we continue to lose experienced officials.

- **Unrealistic Expectations**

Many new officials think that they can step in right away and work varsity games. They don’t realize that there is a “road to varsity.” It involves gaining game experience at the sub-varsity level, training, working on continuous improvement, and taking advantage of mentorship when available. It also involves watching varsity officials



work to see how they do what they do and why they are qualified to officiate at that level. New officials who have unrealistic expectations of their ascent to the varsity ranks often lose interest within a short period of time and walk away.

- **Poor Sportsmanship**

Unsporting behavior, particularly on the part of parents and other adult spectators, continues to plague the profession of officiating and causes many officials to quit.

What can we do to right the ship and recruit a sufficient number of new officials to keep our boards strong and put a quality officiating product on the court for years to come? That is the proverbial \$64,000 Question. If I had the answer, we wouldn’t have the issues that we have now. That said, however, a number of good recruiting efforts are underway and have been for a while at the national, state and local levels. IAABO has a number of recruiting programs and resources to promote the profession of officiating and attract people to become officials. The NFHS “Become an Official” campaign has resulted in some 50,000 individuals expressing an interest in officiating over the last four years. That’s all well and good, but we need more.

On the local front, at Board 10 in New Haven County, some of our officials are working with college students to interest them in officiating intramural games at their schools and then training those individuals to become better at their craft and eventually join the Board. Board 10 member Bhavin Parekh has done this at UCONN for quite a while with notable success. Fellow Board 10 member Mike Medina has done likewise at Quinnipiac University. The two delivered a presentation about their recruiting efforts at the IAABO 2021 Fall Seminar. It’s a start. I urge other IAABO boards to do something similar with their local colleges and universities.

Ultimately, recruiting may well come down to what each of us does as an individual. You can make a difference. Speak to high school and college students. Approach friends, family members, co-workers and others who might be interested in becoming basketball officials. If you make a good case, maybe they’ll take the next step. Finally, if you have any ideas or suggestions, approach your local Board’s leadership and your state association. Who knows? You just might have THE idea that will reverse the trend we’ve been experiencing and enable our organization to replenish our supply of officials for a long time to come.



Sandy Hoffman has been an IAABO member since 1976 and was a working official for 42 years. He is currently Connecticut State Board #5 President.

# OFFICIALS VS CANCER




## JANUARY 24-30, 2022

# The Science of Officiating

## Insights In Communication and Player Management

*At all playing levels, officials deal with complex, ambiguous situations occurring rapidly in and out of view. They are expected to interpret, judge, and communicate appropriately in atmospheres of heightened passion and pressures. Communication, contextual judgment, and game management are clearly essential to effective officiating.*

- Mascarenhas, Collins, & Mortimer, 2005

In this installment of The Science of Officiating, we are going to review research published in 2014 by Cunningham, Simmons, Mascarenhas and Redhead: "Skilled Interaction: Concepts of Communication and Player Management in the Development of Sports Officials."

The research focused on identifying a common conceptualization of communication in officiating across sports, and based on the results, made recommendations for the development of communication skills in officials.

This article focuses on the first part of the research, which identified four core themes of officiating for communication and player management.

### **Personal Qualities**

One of these core themes is personal qualities, which had three sub-categories identified as sub-themes: 1) positive attributes and traits, 2) negative attributes and traits and 3) the "x-factor."

Multiple positive attributes and traits were mentioned in the research that reflect and expand on FIBA's image of a strong, decisive and approachable referee. Confidence, calmness, decisiveness, professionalism, accountability and resiliency reflect strength. Respectfulness, empathy and openness reflect approachability.

Being dictatorial, domineering and overcontrolling were cited as negative attributes of officials. A point of emphasis for FIBA is game control. The research identified the failure to establish authority as one of the negative attributes. You may have heard the adage, "What we ignore, we condone (or even promote)."

Counterintuitive for some, being overly friendly was identified as a negative attribute. In the short-term, being liked may suffice. In the long-term, respect is what you want to earn. Much more obvious, being easily offended is a negative.

The attributes identified indicate that officials must have "the right balance between personable and authoritative." I view this balance as being on a continuum between approachable and assertive. There is an appropriate place to be on this continuum for every interaction we have on the court.

The results further indicated that officials should become self-aware and develop the skills to control their communications and interactions throughout the varied situations games may present.

This bridges to the "x-factor." It was identified as a key component of personal qualities. Its components are harder to define. The research identifies it as interpersonal ease with others and the ability to make others comfortable and accepting.

### **One-Way Communication**

One-way communication is identified as a core ability and encompasses display tools, impression management, decision and directive communication.

Our display tools are important in the communication and delivery of our messages. On calls, our first display tool is our whistle. FIBA's Individual Officiating Techniques indicate that one sharp blast is the most effective. Followed by confidence and clarity, we display with our signals and verbal support. Signals should be crisp and be the most applicable to



the action ruled on.

Impression management is defined in Wikipedia as a conscious or subconscious process in which people attempt to influence the perceptions of other people. That strong, decisive and approachable perception is created in all our interactions and communications by our body language, facial expressions, other non-verbal behaviours and our verbal delivery.

Whether communicating a decision or being directive, the research indicates both pace, quantity and frequency is important. If the communication is too hurried it may lack clarity and/or be perceived as insecurity or a lack of calm. Too slow and the perception may be uncertainty or indecisiveness. The adage "less is more" applies to our signals and what we say. Signals are most effective without theatrics or exaggeration. Our verbal communication should be concise and to the point. In terms of game flow, our interactions should not create unnecessary delays.

Effective directive communication was identified as a core aspect of one-way communication. Our communications are not always a two-way street.

Delivery in an assertive and non-overbearing manner is the goal, along with avoiding unnecessary direction.

A key requirement to accomplish positive impression management and effective and efficient decision and directive communication is our ability to self-regulate our emotional state. Challenging situations potentially create fight or flight responses that can negatively impact our interactions.

### **Situation Monitoring**

Situation monitoring comprises observational skills, interpretive skills and judging game context. Officials must observe the behaviour of the participants, interpret motivations and intentions within the contextual framework of the game and then effectively "deal with situations" on an on-going basis throughout the game.

Officials do so by observing overt and subtle actions and reactions of the participants. Officials require an active mindset and focus throughout the game. Monitoring and interpreting body language, facial expressions, other non-verbal behaviours and verbal exchanges is a starting point. Understanding the motivations and consequences of those and then appropriately responding are an important tool for officials. A term that describes this ability is emotional intelligence.

"Know the temperature of the game" and having "a feel for the game" are two expressions that encompass the above actions while applying basketball knowledge and game awareness of score, clocks and the standards established and applied that game in respect to contact and behaviour.

Another expression that is normally applied to play calling is equally applicable to situation monitoring. In play calling, "see the whole play" refers to seeing the beginning, middle and ending of plays and staying with the play. Stay with participants at the end of plays after the whistle. When putting the ball in play, assess how players are setting up and what they are doing before administering.

### **Skilled Interaction**

We have observed what we need to observe and understand what is happening. The next step is responding appropriately with skilled interaction. Identified areas of skilled interaction include adaptability, appropriateness, frequency and length of interaction and preventative communication.

The research characterized interaction with participants as having inherent time pressures and requiring varied responses for varied behaviors and situations. The research was clear that officials need to



# The Science of Officiating

interact with participants to be successful. The frequency though is dictated by the game situation and context. Adaptability, the ability to employ different strategies at different times, was identified as important. Consider the strategy of “voice effect.” This is the tendency for people to judge a situation as fairer if participants can voice their perspective.

Appropriateness in interactions was most closely associated with displaying respectfulness by engaging, listening, showing empathy to participants. Inappropriate interactions were labelled as antagonistic or dismissive.

There is an appropriate frequency and length of interactions for situations and within a game determined by the participants and situational contexts.

Lastly, it was identified that officials should work to create a positive atmosphere and gain respect from the beginning of the game.

### What Does It Mean For You

In this article, we discussed the traits and skills identified by the study that you can utilize for positive and effective interactions with participants.

In the next instalment (Part 2), we will discuss the four ways the study identified as utilized by officiating organizations in improving officials’

communication and player management skills and potential ways to enhance that training.

Moving forward, take stock of your traits and skills in comparison to those identified. If you identify areas you can develop, then create and action a development plan for each.

Maximize the positive traits identified and minimize the negative traits. Develop your own “x-factor.” Put your interaction skills on display. Create that strong, decisive, and approachable presence. Communicate your decisions and give direction effectively and efficiently. Hone your observational and interpretive skills and judging game context. Respond appropriately with purposeful and skilled responses.

There is an ‘I’ in communication, there is also commun(ity). Interact with respectfulness and a service attitude.

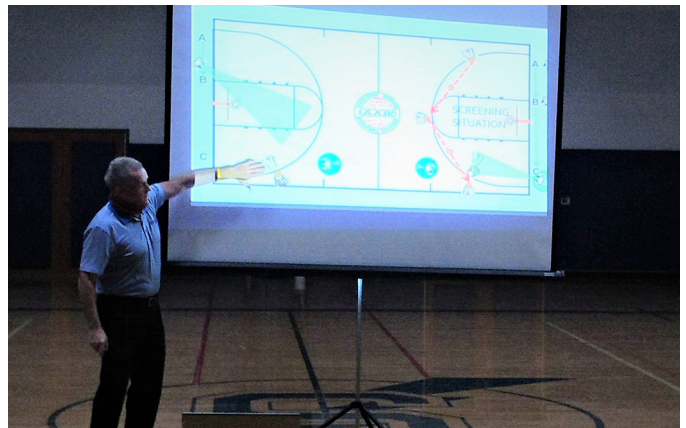


Tim Laurain is a member of IAABO Board No. 211, York, Ontario. He is also a Consultant, Officiating Development and the Assistant Committee Chair, IAABO Educational Committee. You may contact him @ [timlaurain@rogers.com](mailto:timlaurain@rogers.com) if you have any comments, feedback or questions.

## Board 36 Mechanics Meeting, Saratoga Springs HS



Dan Shepardson, IAABO Executive Committee member, Co-Coordinator and Interpreter, Board 105 Vermont, traveled to Saratoga Spring, New York and gave a preseason clinic to IAABO Board No. 36, Adirondack.



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# IAABO Lines

Condolences to: **Bd. 60 NY**, on the passing of our member **Paul Conley**; Condolences to: **Vance Courtlandt, Bd. 119 NY**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Mark Paul, Bd. 54 MA**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Bd. 41 NY**, on the passing of our member, **Harry Kaplun**; Condolences to: **Bd. 129 DE**, on the passing of our member, **Jim Powell**; Condolences to: **Mohammad Hassan, Bd. 119 NY**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Steve and John Fielder, Bd. 119 NY**, on the passing of their mother and grandmother respectfully; Condolences to: **Lou Levine, Bd. 44 MA**, on the passing of his wife; Condolence to: **Bd. 4 Colorado**, on the passing of our member, **Duane 'Jeff' Bevans**; Condolences to: **Bd. 4 CO**, on the passing of our member, **Rick Bainer**; Condolences to: **Bd. 25 MA**, on the passing of our member, **Darryell Drumgoole**; Condolences to: **Dwayne Carnes, Bd. 800 CBOA**, on the passing of his mother-in-law. Condolences to: **David Williams, Bd. 119 NY**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Sean Gaskins, Bd. 800 CBOA**, on the passing of his father.





# 2021-2022 – Summary of Uniforms, Equipment and Apparel Items

(Rule 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6)

Rule changes highlighted in yellow



<p><b>LEGAL</b></p> 	<p><b>HEAD DECORATION AND HEADWEAR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head coverings worn for religious reasons shall not be made of abrasive or hard materials.</li> <li>Must fit securely so it is highly unlikely to come off during play.</li> <li><b>NOTE:</b> The State Association shall be notified, after the contest, if there is a concern about a head covering worn for religious reasons.</li> <li><b>EXCEPTION:</b> If a participant is required by a licensed medical physician to cover the head with a covering or wrap, the physician’s statement is required before the state association can approve a covering or wrap.</li> </ul>	<p><b>LEGAL</b> with approval from State Association</p> 
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**HEADBANDS**

- May not be knotted or have extensions, even if extensions are tucked in.
- May only have one logo.
- May be up to 3 inches wide.

 <b>ILLEGAL</b>	 <b>ILLEGAL</b>	 <b>LEGAL</b>
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**Q-COLLAR**

- Safety device worn around the neck to protect brain from effects of repetitive impacts.

**LEGAL**



**LEGAL**

**HAIR CONTROL DEVICES**

- Item that goes around hair only.
- No color restrictions.
- Must be of soft material.
- Beads are prohibited.

 <b>ILLEGAL</b>	 <b>LEGAL</b>
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**HEADBANDS, WRISTBANDS, ARM/LEG SLEEVES, COMPRESSION SHORTS and TIGHTS**



- Must be a single solid color: white, black, beige, or the predominant color of the jersey.
- May only have one logo.

					
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- All such articles for all teammates must be the same color.

**UNDERSHIRTS**

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

 <b>LEGAL</b>	 <b>ILLEGAL - color</b>
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### MEMORIAL PATCH

- Only one patch allowed.
- Not a number
- Above neckline or in side insert
- No more than 4 in<sup>2</sup>



### SCHOOL OR CONFERENCE LOGO/MASCOT

May be at apex of jersey neckline on front/back and/or either side insert.



### AMERICAN FLAG

May be worn anywhere on the jersey provided it does not exceed 2 x 3 in. or interfere with visibility of number.



### LOGOS

One visible manufacturer's logo is permitted on any apparel item, limited to 2¼ square inches.



**LEGAL**   **LEGAL**   **LEGAL**


### SHORTS

#### LEGAL



- No color restrictions.
- May be folded or rolled at the natural waistband seam.
- Must comply with Rule 3-4-5 restricting uniform pants to only one visible manufacturer's logo.

#### ILLEGAL



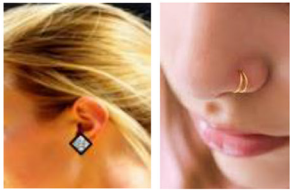
### RELIGIOUS and MEDICAL ALERT MEDALS

- Not considered jewelry.
- Religious medals must be taped and worn under the uniform.
- A medical alert medal must be taped and may be visible.



### JEWELRY

- **Not** permitted.
- May **not** be taped.
- Must be removed.



### BRACES

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



### SHOES AND SOCKS



Not "apparel" items, so no color or logo restrictions.

### WRISTBANDS

- Made of absorbent material.
- Must be worn below elbow.
- Only one per arm.



**← ILLEGAL**

Color of headband and leg sleeves do not match.



**← ILLEGAL**

Logo is too big.



**↑ ILLEGAL ↓**

Sleeves must be a single solid color.



Silicone bands **ILLEGAL ↓**



**LEGAL →**

Color of headband and leg sleeves match.

