

There is no 3-second count between the release of a shot and the control of a rebound, at which time a new count starts.

- Make sure the ball is not in the air and/or the shooter is not already in his shooting motion before you call 3 seconds
- Do not interject 3 second calls that are not there at random points in the game

A player can go out of bounds, and return inbounds and be the first to touch the ball

- If the player runs out of bounds on his own volition it is a violation. If he runs out of bounds and his momentum carries him out, he's legal. He only needs to establish one foot back in to touch the ball.

There is no such thing as "over the back".

- Rebounding
 - Know the status of the ball, so you don't call something inconsequential.
 - Lead – strongside
 - Center – weakside
 - Trail perimeter – (help on weak-side block)
 - Clean up must be called
 - Possession consequence
 - Marginal vs. illegal
 - Can't penalize someone for just reaching over, being tall, being athletic and grabbing a rebound
 - Referee the backside player. He is the one who will hurt you
 - Displacement boxing out is a foul

4. "Reaching" is not a foul. There must be contact

- Rhythm, balance, speed quickness

5. A player can always recover his/her fumbled ball; a fumble is not a dribble, and any steps taken during recovery are not traveling, regardless of progress made and/or advantage gained! (Running while fumbling is not traveling!)

- Have to have control of the ball to travel
- We guess on travels just because it looks awkward
- If you deem it a fumble, it is not a travel

6. It is not possible for a player to travel while dribbling.

7. A high dribble is always legal provided the dribbler's hand stays on top of the ball, and the ball does not come to rest in the dribbler's hand.

8. A "kicked" ball must be intentional, and contact must be any part of the leg.

- Must be intentional

- Any part of the leg

9. It is perfectly legal for a player to rebound his/her own air ball, provided the official deemed the shot a legitimate shot.

10. It is impossible to travel, double dribble or carry while taking the ball out for a throw in. I have seen officials tell athletes they can't move on a throw-in. Why? This is not a rule. You have limitations but you can move.

- What are the limitations?
 - 3 ft side to side
 - no depth limitations moving backwards
 - traveling and illegal dribbles rules do not apply

11. A ball cannot travel over the top of the back board, however, it can travel behind the backboard.

12. A defender does not have to "give the dribbler a step". As long as legal guarding position has been established, it is up to the dribbler to avoid contact. The person with the ball should expect to be guarded.

13. The sides, top, and bottom of a rectangular backboard are IN BOUNDS.

- When the ball rolls on the top of the backboard, it is legal!

14. Jumpers may tap the ball simultaneously; may tap the ball twice; and when a legally tapped ball touches the floor, a player other than a non-jumper or (believe it or not) a backboard, the jump ball has ended, and either jumper may recover it

15. A 10 second count continues when the defense deflects or bats the ball.

16. A "moving screen" isn't a violation unless there is contact.

- Illegal screens have to have meaning
- Dribbler goes away from the pick and we still call an illegal screen?
- Call an illegal screen all the way on the other side of the floor that has no bearing on the play when it is marginal, not illegal?

17. Any contact foul during a live ball is personal, not technical!

- Can be flagrant though right?
- What constitutes flagrant foul?
 - Unnecessary or excessive contact

18. Basketball is NOT a non-contact sport. Incidental contact does occur.

- Marginal vs. Illegal contact discussion
- Start, develop, and finish

19. Any unsportsmanlike contact during a dead ball is a technical foul!

- Take care of business, if we can at all prevent a fight, we need to do so.
- Don't let the kids ruin your game

20. A defensive player does not have to be stationary to take a charge.... he or she simply must have established a legal guarding position. The defense can move backward and sideways.

21. An intentional foul is always penalized with 2 free throws, except on a missed 3-point shot, which is awarded 3 free throws.

22. When an airborne shooter commits a player control foul, his/her successful try for goal cannot be allowed, regardless of whether the try was released before or after the foul!

23. Lifting the pivot foot **does not** constitute a travel unless the ball handler puts the pivot foot back on the floor prior to beginning a passing, or shooting the ball! The pivot foot cannot be lifted before the dribble is started.

- Feet, defender, offensive player awareness (on catches in space)

24. It is not goaltending if, after contacting the backboard, the ball is touched by a defensive player, provided the ball has not reached its apex and it is not inside the cylinder. Comment: It is legal for a defender in the normal course of trying to block a shot, to contact the backboard with his hand. This is not basket interference. It is a technical foul only if, in your judgment, the contact with the backboard was intentional in nature with no real attempt to block the shot.

- Can block shots off of the backboard in HS – be aware
- Emphatically and intentionally smacking the backboard is a technical
- Called a play in a state playoff game for smacking the backboard and causing the ball to come out which was so wrong

25. **Basket Interference** occurs when: a player touches the ball or basket (net included) when the ball is ON or within the basket; touches the ball when it is touching the cylinder having the ring as its lower base; touches the ball outside the cylinder while reaching through the basket from below. **Goal Tending** occurs when: a player touches the ball during a try or tap while it is in its downward flight entirely above the basket ring level and has the possibility of entering the basket in flight; or an opponent of the free thrower touches the ball outside the cylinder during a free throw attempt.

- Comment: Touching the net is **only** a violation if the ball is in contact with the rim, or is within the basket. It is **not** a violation if the net is touch while the ball is in the cylinder. Again, the lead official should never have to make this call.

Game Awareness/Management

- Do you know your rules?
 - Are you able to help your crew with a rule play when the crew needs it, or are you timid because you don't know the rules?
 - Can't kick a rule
 - Any situation that arises you can handle
 - Also gives you credibility with the coaches and confidence in yourself
- Clocks
 - Time and time again clocks don't start and don't stop, and nobody has a clue
 - Makes us look bad
 - If you make clock corrections, what does that do to your credibility and confidence?
 - Boosts them both
- Table Crew and Possession Arrow
 - Always make sure the possession arrow is set correctly
 - Don't change a whistle in your pocket
 - Know which way you're going as soon as a held ball occurs
 - Make sure the table crew is on the same page as the referees
 - Their mistakes are our mistakes to fix
 - Can rectify a scoring mistake at any time until final score is approved
- Do you team foul counts and penalty situations?
 - So we don't have a correctable error
 - So we don't call a marginal play that puts a team in the bonus
- Do we know our game interrupters
 - Don't allow players to ruin our game
 - Any illegal contact be ready to call a foul
- Penalize unsportsmanlike conduct?
 - If not, we promote it
- Do we know personal foul counts?
 - Bigs and impact players need to stay in the game if they can
 - That doesn't mean don't call illegal contact
- Do you impact players
 - If the team's best player has the ball with 10 seconds left he's probably going to shoot right?
 - So, do we get under the shooter ready to officiate or just stand flat footed?
- Communication with coaches
 - Professional, concise, rule based responses
 - Know when you make an irritating call, and have a response ready, because you know the coach is going to say something

- We are not there to answer a coach on every play
 - Makes the other coach think the other team has the upper hand
 - Distracts us from officiating
 - Cannot let coaches break your concentration or take you out of your game
 - Handle accordingly
 - Reasonable vs. unreasonable
- Don't say anything to statements
- Don't say anything if you don't have an answer
- Do we diffuse or do we add fuel to the fire?
- Call consistency
 - Do we match up 50-50 plays?
 - Do we avoid land-mines or do we call land-mines
 - Time and score (don't referee based on it, but know it)
 - Do we make incorrect calls against a team down 20 pts?
 - Do we make incorrect calls for a team up 20 pts?
 - Etc.
- Substitutions
 - Why are people coming into the game?