



**FIBA Guidelines for Referee Education  
Volume 2**

**Three-Person Officiating**

**Script**

## CONTENT

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
<b>1. START OF THE GAME</b>	
<b>1.1. Observation and Duties of Pre-Game Warm-Up</b>	
<b>1.2. Jump Ball to begin First Period. Positions and Responsibilities</b>	
<b>1.3. Jump Ball to begin the Game and Play goes to Referee's Right or Left</b>	
<b>1.4. Beginning of any Period except the First</b>	
<b>2. BASIC POSITIONS, MOVEMENT OF OFFICIALS</b>	
<b>3. BALL MOVEMENT FROM BACKCOURT TO THE FRONT COURT</b>	
<b>3.1. Officials' Movement and Coverage during Transition</b>	
<b>3.2. Pressure Defense Coverage</b>	
<b>3.3. Fast Break</b>	
<b>4. THE BALL IS IN THE FRONT COURT</b>	
<b>4.1 The Ball is above the Free Throw Line</b>	
<b>4.1.1 Responsibilities and coverage by officials</b>	
<b>4.1.2 Three-Point Field Goal Coverage</b>	
<b>4.2 Penetration</b>	
<b>4.3 The Ball is below the Free Throw-Line</b>	
<b>4.3.1 Primary and Secondary Areas of Responsibility</b>	

<b>4.3.2</b>	<b>Rotation</b>	
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Goal Tending and Interference</b>	
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Rebounds</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>OUT-OF-BOUNDS AND CENTRE LINE COVERAGE</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>POSITIONS OF OFFICIALS AT THROW-IN FOLLOWING THE VIOLATION</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>PROCEDURE WHEN A FOUL IS CALLED</b>	
<b>7.1.</b>	<b>Positions of the officials when a penalty for a foul is a throw-in.</b>	
<b>7.2.</b>	<b>Positions of officials when the penalty for a foul is a free throw</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>DUTIES OF OFFICIALS DURING A THROW-IN AND FREE THROWS</b>	
<b>8.1.</b>	<b>Administration of the throw-in situations</b>	
<b>8.2.</b>	<b>Free-throw administration</b>	
<b>8.3.</b>	<b>Administration of technical, unsportsmanlike and disqualifying foul penalties</b>	
<b>9.</b>	<b>TIME-OUTS AND SUBSTITUTIONS</b>	
<b>10.</b>	<b>LAST SECOND SHOT</b>	

## **Introduction**

**VO** – During the last decade we have witnessed the tremendous progress of basketball worldwide. The game has become faster, more athletic and tense. Today the players are bigger, stronger and more skilful than in the past. The play action during games has become shorter, direction of play now changes more often and all areas of the court are used.

It is obvious that the task of the referees includes more responsibility and at the same time is more difficult. In today's very competitive games, only constant perfection in officiating will guarantee progress and success.

The above reasons is why the FIBA Central Board in its meeting on the 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2004 unanimously decided to implement 3-person officiating at its main official competitions. The recent FIBA and FIBA Zone tournaments for national teams and the major club competitions have proved that the 3-person officiating is beneficial for the game.

Having more officials on the court, means that they can evaluate the game from better court positions. Three officials now have better possibilities to be closer to the play in the different areas of the court. The 3-person mechanics allows one official to focus his attention on specific phases of the play. At the same time all of the officials are empowered to make a ruling on any play if a partner cannot see the action. For example, if he is straight lined, screened or simply misses the play. The 3-person mechanics is designed to give at least one official a perpendicular view of each play. The third official often has a better view of the play and better angles. There is obvious evidence of better coverage especially during transition play, 3-point shot coverage, off-the ball situations and in full court coverage.

3-person mechanics is simple and officials have essentially learned the basics.

This DVD is an important educational tool to improve the performance of referees. Its goal is to share the expertise displayed in recent tournaments with the officials in all countries.

The FIBA Technical Commission continues its mission of further developing and enhancing officiating skills.

FIBA hopes that this DVD will be of assistance and will serve the needs of referees so that the game can be even better played according to the rules.

Enjoy watching it!

## **1. START OF THE GAME**

### **1.1. Observation and Duties of Pre-Game Warm-Up**

#### **Voice over (VO):**

In each game that is officiated by three persons, one official is a referee and two are umpires. All three officials arrive together on the playing court at least twenty minutes before the start of the game.

This is the minimum amount of time necessary to properly inspect the playing facility and to take their positions at the sideline opposite the scorer's table.

They observe carefully the teams during warm-up at both ends of the playing court for any possible action, which could lead to the damage of the game equipment.

Ten minutes before the game is due to start, the referee goes to the scorer's table to ensure that the scorer has correctly prepared the official score sheet. The referee checks that the coaches have confirmed their agreement with the names and corresponding numbers of the team members by signing the score sheet and indicating their five starting players. The referee then returns back to join his partners.

Six minutes before the game is to begin the referee shall blow his whistle, all players shall stop their warm-up and return to their respective team bench areas. The officials move to a position near to the scorer's table for the pre-game presentation.

As soon as all of the players, coaches and officials have been introduced to the spectators, with three minutes remaining prior to the start of the game, the players are allowed the final phase of the pre-game warm-up.

With one minute and thirty seconds remaining before the game the referee blows his whistle requiring the players to and return to their team bench areas.

Before the start of the second half, no later than five minutes, all three officials return to the playing court together, during the half time warm up they assume the same positions as for the pre game warm up.

The referee and the umpires then move to their initial positions on the court for the opening jump ball inviting five players from each team to come to join them.

The first umpire stays near the scorer's table on the side of the court, called TABLE SIDE. The second umpire moves to the side of the court, which is furthest away from the scorer's table and is called OPPOSITE SIDE.

### **1.2. Jump Ball to begin First Period. Positions and Responsibilities**

The referee is responsible for administering the jump ball from a position facing the scorer's table.

The umpires take their positions on the opposite sidelines.

The first umpire takes his position at the tableside of the court between the edge of the team bench area and the centre line.

The second umpire is diagonally opposite the first umpire and is level with the edge of the team bench area. The main responsibility of the second umpire during the initial jump ball is to observe the eight non-jumpers.

Before the referee steps into the centre circle to administer the jump ball at the beginning of the first period, he must check that the table of officials and umpires are ready.

The first umpire is responsible for giving the time-in signal to start the game clock when the ball is legally tapped.

The referee having been informed that everybody is ready, tosses the ball upwards vertically between the two opponents, higher than either of them can reach by jumping.

The ball is tossed between two opponents, White 9 and Blue 11. White 9 taps the ball before it reaches its highest point. The first umpire calls a jumper violation. This is correct. It is the responsibility of the first umpire to observe this play.

### **1.3. Jump Ball to begin the Game and Play goes to Referee's Left**

When on a jump ball a play goes to the referee's left, the first umpire moves on the tableside to the nearest endline. He takes a

position behind it. The official who is positioned at the endline is called the Lead.

The second umpire moves to a position on the opposite side of the court at the level of the free-throw line. An official who is positioned on the opposite side of the court from the Lead is called the Centre.

The initial position of the second umpire is too far away from the centre line. When a play goes to the left of the referee in the front court, the second umpire should cover the distance to the Centre position. The initial position of the second umpire before the toss should be no further than level with the edge of the team bench area.

The referee who made the toss moves to the tableside line where the first umpire was positioned during the jump ball.

An official, who is positioned approximately at the edge of the team bench area on the same side of the court as the Lead, is called the Trail.

After administering the jump ball the referee, in order not to hinder the players, holds his position in the centre circle momentarily and then crosses the court towards the scorer's table and takes the Trail position.

### **1.3.1 Play Goes to the Referee's Right**

Following the jump ball, the White team have got control of the ball and start their attack to the right of the referee.

The second umpire moves along the opposite side to the nearest endline and takes the Lead position behind it.

The first umpire moves along the tableside to the Centre position level with the free-throw line.

The referee who made the toss holds his position in the centre circle. Then without hindering the players, the referee moves to the Trail position to the opposite sideline where the second umpire was positioned during the jump ball.

#### **1.4 Beginning of any Period except the First**

At the beginning of any period, except the first, the referee administers the alternating possession throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table.

The Blue team must start the period with a throw-in in the direction attacking to the right of the scorer's table.

The second umpire takes the Lead position behind the endline on the opposite side.

The first umpire takes the Centre position at the table side line opposite the referee and the second umpire.

The period must be started with a throw-in in the direction attacking to the left of the scorer's table.

The second umpire goes to the left endline to the Lead position.

The first umpire takes the Centre position on the tableside opposite the Lead.

The referee, after administering the throw-in, takes the Trail position on the same opposite side as the Lead.

## **2. BASIC POSITIONS, MOVEMENT OF OFFICIALS**

**VO: The basic position of the three officials is as follows:**

The Ball Side is the side of the court where the ball is played. The light area identifies the Ball Side.

The basic position of three officials is as follows. Two officials are positioned on the same side of the court where the ball is played, the third official takes a position on the opposite side of the court.

Depending where the ball is played either two officials can be on the tableside and one on the opposite, or two officials on the opposite side and one on the tableside.

### **Points of emphasis**

With three person officiating, the officials should at all times attempt to maintain a position, relative to each other, resembling a wide triangle.

With two officials on the opposite side, within a distance of approximately ten metres of each other, and the third official on the tableside, the officials' team resembles a wide triangle.

The White team controls the ball in the frontcourt on the left of the scorer's table. While the ball is on the opposite side, two officials should be there. The position of the Lead is correct. The Centre has also established the correct position on the tableside, but the position of the Trail is critically incorrect. The shape that the officials resemble is not a triangle.

The correct positions for the three officials. The official who is nearest to the centre line should ensure that one of his partners is on the same side of the court. The official who is standing on the other side of the court away from his two partners, should check that, facing them, one partner is to his right and the other to his left.

The required position of the Lead is basically behind the endline. Depending on the placement of the ball, he stays at the opposite side or at the tableside of the court.

The side of the court where the lead is located is called the Strong Side. The side of the court where the lead is not located is called the Weak Side.

Generally the Lead moves between the sideline and the nearest edge of the backboard. In this play, the White team controls the ball in the frontcourt on the opposite side. When the ball is passed to White 10 who is in front of the basket and above the 3-point line, the Lead slightly moves behind the endline towards the backboard.

In order to obtain a better angle, the Lead can move behind the endline to one and then to another direction.

The Trail is positioned approximately at the edge of the team bench area on the same side as the Lead.

Blue 4 controls the ball in the frontcourt on the tableside with Blue 15 helping him to stay free from White 10. The Lead on the tableside and the Centre on the opposite side are in their appropriate positions, but the Trail is not where he should be. When Blue 4 dribbles backwards to the centre line, it can be seen that the Trail is in the Blue team's backcourt. This is incorrect. The position of the Trail is too far away from the play

The Trail is required to move when the ball moves. Generally he moves between the line of the team bench area and the centre line.

In this action, with the Red team controlling the ball in the frontcourt, the Trail moves towards the basket and his position on the tableside is correct.

The Trail must always penetrate towards the endline or the basket, whenever the ball moves below the free-throw line extended..

Blue 6 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt with White 5 closely guarding him. The Trail on the opposite side is constantly moving to have the best possible angle of vision. If necessary, the Trail moves onto the court rather than moving towards the endline.

In this play when the ball is passed to White 12 to the tableside where the Centre is standing, it is not necessary for the Trail to enter the court so deeply. He should concentrate on the players on the opposite side away from the ball, and the best position to do this is to be close to the opposite sideline.

The Centre stands on the side of the court opposite from the Lead and the Trail.

The Centre takes a position at the free-throw line extended.

He must constantly move to get a clear view of the action when the position of the ball on the court is changed.

The Centre moves two metres from the free-throw line extended towards the basket.

Here the position of the Centre is too deep as he finds himself beyond the free-throw line. However, he chooses to change his position for a better coverage of the rebound play.

If necessary, the Centre moves onto the court rather than towards the endline.

Blue 9 and Blue 14 increase pressure in the restricted area. The Centre on the opposite side enters the court for a better coverage of the play.

### **3. BALL MOVEMENT FROM BACKCOURT TO THE FRONTCOURT**

#### **3.1 Officials' Movement and Coverage during Transition**

##### **Points of Emphasis**

As the ball moves to various positions on the court, the officials should strive to maintain the triangle formation as they move to new positions on the court.

The play develops from the backcourt to the opposite basket left of the scorer's table. All three officials move to always have the best position and to be able to observe in the best possible way the play in their respective area.

##### **Points of Emphasis**

In a transition from the backcourt to the frontcourt, the Trail is mainly responsible for the play around the ball.

White 7 dribbles the ball in his backcourt with Blue 4 closely guarding him. While the play moves up the court, the Trail keeps slightly behind the ball, approximately three to five metres away and looks for the spaces between the players. This helps him maintain a wider angle of vision of the play and improves his coverage of the court. The Trail is near by and can watch the play.

White 4 dribbles the ball to the frontcourt. He moves diagonally to the tableside. The Trail is responsible for the play around the ball, but he moves along the sideline and is far away on the opposite side.

Blue 8 dribbles the ball from the backcourt to the frontcourt moving diagonally to the opposite side. White 4 guards the dribbler. The Trail, originally on the tableside, follows the dribbler and covers the play around the ball. This is the primary area for the Trail even moving onto the court for better coverage.

One of the Trail's duties in a transition from the backcourt to the frontcourt is the control of the eight-second period. In all cases he is the only official responsible for counting the eight seconds.

Generally, visible counting is applied when the offensive players are being closely guarded in the backcourt. But an official can not be criticized if he also uses this procedure in an ordinary transition.

The Red team is moving the ball from the backcourt to the frontcourt. The Trail watches carefully the player with the ball. This

official is also responsible for the other players in the backcourt until they move into the frontcourt.

The Trail must always keep up with the speed of the play. Here the Trail moves from the backcourt into the frontcourt at the same speed as the players.

### **Points of Emphasis**

The Centre's main area of movement is between two free-throw lines extended on his side.

The Centre's main responsibility is the area between the top of the two free-throw line semicircles on his side. The players in front, slightly behind and ahead of him, are his primary responsibility.

The Red team has stolen the ball in its backcourt and moves to the frontcourt. The Centre moves on the table side to the free-throw line extended, to the right of the scorer's table, and then to the left of the free-throw line extended when the turnover occurs. In transition, the Centre should not turn his head away from the play. He must look down the court, always keeping his eyes focused on the play and the players.

The Centre always has a good angle of vision by following the play on the opposite side of the court slightly in front of the dribbler.

### **Points of Emphasis**

As play progresses into the frontcourt, the new Lead should take a position in front of the play and behind the endline before the play reaches the area close to the basket.

After the rebound from its basket, the Red team moves the ball into its frontcourt. The Lead reaches the endline and establishes his position.

Moving to the endline the Lead ensures that he reaches the endline before the ball comes into the restricted area.

The initial incorrect position of the referee as the Trail has created a negative impact on his positioning as the new Lead. When the ball moves and is played on the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table, the new Lead on the opposite side is in the position of the Centre and consequently arrives late to be in the correct position behind the endline.

In transition from the Trail to the Lead, he should not turn his head away from the play. He must look down court, keeping his eyes focused on the play and the players at all times by looking over his shoulder.

### **3.2. Pressure Defence Coverage**

#### **Points of Emphasis**

During pressing defense situations, the officials shall adopt positions that allow them to ensure coverage of all of the relevant players. They must keep moving and be alert to avoid having their view blocked.

The Red team moves from its backcourt trying to beat the pressing defence by the Blue team. The Trail on the opposite side moves quickly to keep a proper position for the best coverage of the play around the ball. After the Red team successfully moved into its frontcourt and with Red 6 controlling the ball, Blue 9 illegally blocks the offensive player. The Trail is very close and calls a foul.

With thirty-nine and a half seconds until the end of the fourth period, the Blue team, losing by 7 points, is pressing their opponents in their backcourt. Both defensive players, White 9 and White 10, are “double teaming” an offensive player near the centre line. The Trail is near this difficult play and judges there should be no call. In addition, he is also responsible for the eight-second count while the Blue team moves the ball in the frontcourt in less than eight seconds.

After a successful free throw, the Red team is playing a pressing defence. The Centre keeps his position on the tableside in the backcourt of the new offensive team. He then moves at the same speed as the ball and controls the players passing the centre line, always with the possibility of a quick turnover.

The Blue team throws the ball in with the Lead administering the action. White 5 away from the ball, holds Blue 10. The Centre at the tableside is responsible for these players and does not call a foul. In pressing situations, even slightly holding or blocking the offensive player can give an unfair advantage to the defending team.

With four offensive players against four defenders pressing in the Blue team in its backcourt, the Centre is obliged to stay and assist the Trail. When Blue 15 receives the ball, White 11 fouls him and the Centre calls it. This is correct.

The last free throw of the White team is successful and the team plays a full court pressing defense. With two defensive players guarding closely their two opponents, it is not the prime responsibility of the Centre to cover this action. The players around the centre circle, are no less important. In the first phase of the pressing defense, the Lead takes a position close to the centre line, but with the play progressing into the frontcourt, he is prepared to cover the action down the court. Only when the play slows down the Lead begins to observe the players away from the ball in his area in the frontcourt. The players near the ball and in the areas above the free-throw line are controlled by the Lead 's partners.

After the time-out is over, the Blue team throws the ball in from the endline and two White players play a pressing defence in the half of the court to the left of the scorer's table. The Centre is on the opposite side near the centre line and the Lead takes a position to ensure that all of the players are "boxed in" and kept in his line of view.

### **3.3 Fast Break**

#### **Points of Emphasis**

In fast break situations, the new Lead must move down the court as quickly as possible. He must try to be in front of the play and to reach the positions when the play is coming towards him, in order to allow him to make a correct decision in the last phase of the attack.

White 13 takes the rebound under his basket, dribbles and penetrates into the restricted area of the Green team. Green 13 establishes an initial legal guarding position, as White 13 takes a lay-up and contact occurs.

The new Lead coming to the endline is responsible for the coverage of this situation. His position at the moment of contact is excellent and he correctly calls a charging foul on White 13.

The Red team takes the rebound under its basket. Red 6 dribbles to the opponent's restricted area and then passes the ball to the opposite sideline to Red 13. The former Trail who becomes the Lead runs forward slowly, parallel to the players. Inside the court, he turns his head to Red 13 to cover the play with the ball. At the same time six players near the restricted area are now behind the back of the Lead. This is incorrect.

Red 10 controls the ball with the Lead and the Trail on the tableside. Red 4 does not catch the pass and three Blue players run forward having only two defensive players in front of them. The Centre runs fast enough, but the Lead is too slow. It is good that the Lead calls the foul.

White 7 loses the ball and Blue 7 runs to the frontcourt. In the beginning the new Lead was in front of Blue 7, but has ended up behind. At the last moment the Lead speeds up and is able to make the call.

The Blue team throws the ball in its backcourt with the White players playing a pressing defense. Blue 10 receives the ball and passes it to Blue 4, who makes a long pass. The new Lead should always expect long passes and quick attacks.

The pass from Blue 10 to Blue 14 is stolen by White 13 and he makes a long pass to his team mate. The new Lead moves very quickly and although he did not reach the endline, he has a good position to cover the situation.

The Blue team takes the rebound under its basket and Blue 14 makes a long pass to Blue 15 for a fast break. Red 9 is trying to stop the offensive player. The new Lead is near the endline, his position is perfect and he correctly calls a foul on Red 9.

White 15 loses the ball in the restricted area. The Trail is too deep in the frontcourt, but he runs back at full speed and when Red 11 penetrates in the restricted area by cutting the corner, the new Lead is able to come to the correct position.

### **Points of Emphasis**

Although the new Lead is the main figure during fast breaks, the Centre and the new Trail must also run quickly to be in the positions where they will be able to assist the Lead.

Two opponents are trying to take the ball from the offensive player near the centre. Turnover leads to a fast break in the other direction. The Trail has not anticipated this situation and far behind the play. The Trail and the Centre both pass the free-throw line extended when a shot is already taken from under the basket

Red 11 steals the ball and starts a fast break. When he dribbles the ball, the Centre initially moves slowly along the opposite sideline and is too far from the action.

White 10 misses a field goal shot, the Green team takes the rebound and starts a fast break. The Lead moves on the opposite side and the Centre on the tableside. It is important that the Centre stays with the passer and assists the new Lead. When a fast play turns to the other half of the court, the Centre and the Lead must move in time to their correct positions as well as the Trail.

## **4. THE BALL IS IN THE FRONT COURT**

### **4.1 The Ball is above the Free-Throw Line**

#### **4.1.1. Responsibility and coverage by officials**

##### **Points of Emphasis**

In Three-person officiating, the basic coverage of the play by the official is as follows:

1. The play around the ball (on-the-ball), when it is in his area of responsibility.
2. The play away from the ball (off-the ball), when it is in another official's area of responsibility.

The Blue team controls the ball in their frontcourt. The Trail and the Lead are on the opposite side. The Trail is watching Blue 10 and Blue 12 with the ball and above the free-throw line. The Lead should control the two players in the low post position on the opposite side. The Centre controls the two pairs of opponents on the weak side of the restricted area.

White 5 moves the ball to the frontcourt. The Centre is on the tableside, the Lead and the Trail are on the opposite side. When the ball is passed to White 13 above the 3-point line in front of the basket, both the Trail and the Centre are watching the ball, but for the Centre the players on the weak tableside are the most important. The Lead should observe the players below the 3-point line.

##### **Points of Emphasis**

When the ball is in the frontcourt above the free-throw line, the main responsibility of the Trail or the Center is to watch the play around the ball when it is on his side of the court. Knowing where the ball is located on the court is not the same as watching the ball.

Red 8 passes the ball to Red 9 at the 3-point line who the passes it to Red 10. The Trail on the opposite side of the court is responsible for the on-the-ball coverage when the ball is located in his area. He watches the ball from the sideline onto the court, this is called "outside-in". He has the best angle of vision.

Red 10 accidentally falls down and Blue 11 tries to catch the ball. The Trail moves close to the players, judges that there is no foul and calls held ball.

In the beginning of the action, the Trail on the tableside is in the best possible position to see the players around the ball. It is his area of primary coverage and responsibility. But when White 4 moves to the opposite side, the Trail begins mainly to control the players away from the ball. With a pass back to White 10, the player with the ball above the free-throw line is the prime responsibility of the Trail. A travelling violation is called by the Lead but the call should have been made by the Trail.

White 14 is free to receive the ball and he passes it to White 13. The Trail is on the same tableside watching both the offensive and the defensive players.

White 5 receives the ball from White 4 far above the 3-point line. White 11 comes to receive the ball on the tableside. The Trail is responsible for watching the play around the ball, in particular the action of the screener, White 13, the White player dribbler and two defensive players guarding them. When the ball is in this area of the court, the Trail has primary responsibility for the on-the-ball coverage. White 4 has a ball and passes to a teammate, using the post players as a screen, white 4 moves to the opposite side to the centres area and receives the ball again. White 14 sets another screen. The trail on the table side and the centre on the opposite side watch the dribble. The area where the players are around the ball is considered as the area of double coverage. The centre calls a foul on blue 8.

Black 7 has the ball above the 3-point line on the opposite side. White 7 switches and guards the dribbler who moves to the tableside. The Centre watches the players near the 3-point line and controls Black 7 who has the ball. The pass to Black 13 is blocked by White 12 by deliberately touching the ball with his foot, and the Centre calls the violation.

The ball is passed between Red 10 and Red 8. The Centre is watching the play away from the ball in the restricted area. Finally the ball comes to Red 6 on the opposite side of the court. It is not necessary to watch the ball to know where it is being played. Red 9 and White 9, who fight for their position in the restricted area, are under the responsibility of the Lead and the Centre. Here it is the Centre who calls the foul.

## **Points of Emphasis**

When the ball is in the frontcourt above the free-throw line on the side of the Trail, the main responsibility of the Centre and the Lead is off-the-ball coverage.

Blue 9 dribbles the ball from the backcourt to the frontcourt. In order to become free, Blue 10 at the free-throw line moves, using Blue 6 as a screener. All these actions are near the Centre on the opposite side. Blue 6 sets a screen and moves. A foul is called but it was the Lead who called the foul in the area of responsibility of the Centre.

Blue 14 dribbles from the backcourt and the play develops on the opposite side. The Lead is responsible for the off-the-ball coverage in the restricted area. Blue 4 moves across the area with a screen set for him by his team mate near the Lead. In any screening situation the official should carefully watch both the offensive and defensive actions. Here the Lead calls a blocking foul on Red 11.

The White team gets the rebound and moves to the front court. When White 5, with the ball, is half way between the centre and the 3-point line, White 14 tries to establish a position in the restricted area. This play should be covered by the Lead. White 14 elbows Blue 10 and receives the ball under the basket. An obvious foul is missed by the Lead.

Any elbowing, backing into someone, pushing off, holding with hands are fouls. Too much rough and violent play can lead to the officials' losing control of the game. Such plays must be promptly penalised.

White 5 dribbles the ball near the tableside line. The Trail is close by carefully watching the players around the ball. White 14 is trying to set a low post position in the restricted area and Red 8 by guarding him and tries to keep his own position.

The Lead should pay particular attention to the post play and to the amount of physical contact that can be allowed. If there is any rough play it is his responsibility to penalise it. The Lead should recognise whether a player is legally trying to move into a new position and if he is being illegally prevented by an opponent from doing so. The foul on White 14 is called by the Trail but the call should have been made by the Lead.

White 15 illegally uses his arm to prevent an opponent from getting around him. An offensive foul is called by the Lead.

White 11 passes the ball to White 9 above the 3-point line and moves towards the opponent's basket. He sets a screen for his team mate inside the restricted area. The Lead is responsible for this area and when Red 9 pushes his opponent the Lead calls a foul.

White 4 has the ball and passes it to a team mate. Using the post players as a screen White 4 moves to the opposite side, to the Centre's area and receives the ball again. White 14 sets another screen. The Trail on the tableside and the Centre on the opposite side watch the dribbler. The area where the players are around the ball can be considered the area of double coverage. The Centre calls a foul on Blue 8.

#### **4.1.2 Three-Point Field Goal Coverage**

##### **Points of Emphasis**

The areas of responsibility for a 3-point field goal attempts are generally shared between the Trail and the Centre.

White 15 receives a pass from White 10 and attempts a 3-point shot. The Trail on the tableside is primarily responsible for this shot taken on his side. After the rebound the ball is again controlled by the White team and this time a 3-point attempt is made from the corner of the opposite side. For the shot taken on this side, the Centre is primarily responsible, he signals a successful 3-point field goal and the Trail mirrors the signal.

The Red players move the ball to the opposite side and Red 4 attempts a 3-point shot. The Centre anticipates a 3-point field goal attempt and adjusts his positions to clearly judge it. This is correct.

Blue 8 catches a pass from Blue 6 and attempts a 3-point shot. The shot is made from the area of double coverage, the Centre and the Trail anticipate a 3-point field goal attempt and both adjust their positions to clearly judge the attempt. When a 3-point field goal is successful, the officials signal this by raising their both arms above their heads with three fingers extended.

Blue 12 at the tableside is closely guarded. He passes the ball to the opposite side and Blue 6 attempts a 3-point shot. The Centre in whose area the player is in, signals a 3-point shot attempt by raising one arm with three fingers extended. The Trail on the tableside mirrors the signal.

After the rebound the White team starts a fast break. White 4 finishes it with a shot having his feet on the 3-point line when the shot is attempted. The Centre adjusts his position to judge the attempt clearly. He watches the feet of the shooter in relation to the 3-point line and signals that the shot is only for two points. The confirmation by the Trail on the tableside is not necessary from a mechanical point of view.

### **Points of Emphasis**

When one official (the Trail or the Centre) signals a successful 3-point field goal the other (the Centre or the Trail) mirrors the signal.

Blue 12 at the tableside is closely guarded. He passes the ball to the opposite side and Blue 6 attempts a 3-point shot. The Centre in whose area the player is in, signals a 3-point shot attempt by raising one arm with three fingers extended. The Trail on the tableside mirrors the signal.

The Centre continues to watch the shooter and his opponent. The Trail is primarily responsible for the flight of the ball in this shooting situation. When the ball enters the basket the Trail signals the successful 3-point shot by raising both arms above his head with three fingers extended. The Centre mirrors the signal.

After a few passes, the Blue team moves the ball to the corner of the court to the opposite side. Blue 6's shot is covered by the Trail. The Centre and him should always know where their partner is situated.

It is not necessary to watch the ball all the time when it is above the free-throw line, but it is important to anticipate the 3-point shot and to react accordingly on the partner's signal. The Trail signals, the Centre on the tableside mirrors.

The Red team, after several passes on the tableside, moves the ball to Red 13 on the opposite sideline. A successful 3-point shot is signaled by the Trail and mirrored by the Centre. This is the good example that officials should not turn their backs on the players or court when signaling. It is not necessary for the Lead who is also at the table side to signal the attempt by raising the arm with three fingers extended.

## 4.2 Penetration

### Points of emphasis

When the ball is moved to the basket and it is near and below the free-throw line, the Lead is mainly responsible for the play around the ball and must be attentive in finding the best possible position to clearly see every action.

**VO** - White 7 controls the ball at the centre line with Red 10 guarding the offensive player. In the beginning, the actions of the players around the ball are controlled by the Trail but when White 7 starts to move towards the basket and passes the free-throw line, the Lead becomes responsible for this play. By establishing a good position, the Lead can see the contact and calls a foul on Red 10.

Blue 8 controls the ball on the opposite side near the Trail. He penetrates into the restricted area, moving diagonally to the Centre's tableside and contact with White 10 occurs. Even if the Centre could see everything perfectly from his position, it does not decline the responsibility of the Lead to cover the play in this area. Unfortunately, the Lead is not moving, staying between the opposite sideline and the line of the restricted area. In this particular position he cannot see the play clearly as he is screened by White 10 and White 14.

The next play is similar to the previous one and happens in the other half of the court. Here the Trail and the Lead are at the tableside. But again while the penetration takes place and is near to the right of the basket, the Lead is not moving, staying on the left of the basket at the line of the restricted area. He made a call, he did not see the opponents clearly and the Centre was ready to make a different decision.

Blue 10 moves towards the basket from the opposite side where the Trail and the Lead establish their positions. The Centre on the tableside has an excellent vision of the defensive player Red 9 who is slightly behind Blue 10. But for this lay up it is the Lead who is in the best position to make the decision.

The ball is passed to White 7 from the opposite side to the tableside of the court. The penetration of White 7 and the defensive play of Red 10 close to the basket should be controlled by the Lead. He has a good angle of vision, but the Centre is in a preferable position to judge the play. This penetration is the key point of attack and both officials have practically the same responsibility.

### **Points of emphasis**

When a penetration towards the basket begins, the Centre must follow the movement of the ball.

White 5 is guarded by two defensive players, Blue 4 and Blue 11. White 5 notices his free team mate, White 13, and passes the ball to him. The penetration of White 13 is covered by the Trail and the Lead, but it was the Centre who correctly called the foul from the opposite side. It must be understood that any of the three officials can call any obvious foul or violation in any part of the court, if the situation demands it.

In this case, the Centre is on the tableside. When White 10 starts to control the ball in front of the basket with six players in the restricted area. White 10 and his defensive player are controlled by the Trail. The other players away from the ball are under the responsibility of the Lead, those who are on the tableside must be closely watched by the Centre. Nevertheless, when White 10 penetrates into the restricted area, the Centre switches his attention to this action and correctly calls a foul on the defensive player, Blue 4.

Red 5 dribbles in the backcourt, then in the frontcourt. He controls the ball for 15 seconds and finally dribbles towards the basket. White 9 guards Red 5, and fouls him. The Centre covers the action, that is to accompany the move of the ball towards the basket from the start to the end and judges the situation. With no call made by the close Lead, it is important that the foul was called by one of the other officials.

### **Points of emphasis**

When a dribbler penetrates into the restricted area, the Trail must cover the play equally with the Centre and the Lead.

White 14 at the 3-point line has Red 12 in front of him. White 14 tries to beat his opponent entering the restricted area, but the defensive play by Red 12 is excellent. The Trail has the correct position to assist the Lead with penetration. He correctly calls a charging foul on White 14, simultaneously with the Lead.

After a successful pick-and-roll, Blue 10 receives the ball and dribbles from the 3-point line, penetrating into the restricted area. This move is mainly covered by the Lead and the Centre who are close to the play and in proper positions. However, when Blue 10 passes to Blue 8, near and to the right of the basket, the Lead is practically alone in front of the players with the ball. It is very

important that the Trail can clearly see the shot and judges the action, effectively assisting the Lead.

### **4.3 The Ball is below the Free Throw-Line**

#### **4.3.1 Primary and Secondary Areas of Responsibility**

##### **Points of emphasis**

The primary task of the Lead and Centre is the on-the-ball coverage, when the ball is below the free-throw line and on their side of the court.

Blue 5 passes the ball to Blue 13 who enters the restricted area with the ball and attempts a shot for a field goal. The Lead watches the action in his area of responsibility from the start to the end and correctly calls a foul on White 10.

When Blue 12 passes the ball to his team mate on the opposite side, the Lead has to control four players around the ball. The Lead is able from his position to watch the action Blue 15 who is trying to beat White 5 and notices that White 5 has illegally extended his foot to cause an obstruction.

White 14 receives a pass in front of the basket at the free-throw line closely guarded by Red 15 . The Lead behind the endline moves closer to the backboard, choosing the perfect position and watches the play. He anticipates the development of the attack and concentrates on these two opponents.

In this action we see the lack of concentration from the Lead. Blue 12 dribbles the ball and Blue 5 makes a pick-and-roll. When Blue 5 receives a pass from his team mate, who is already facing the basket, White 9 pushes the offensive player in his back. The Lead is responsible for the shooter but he is not in a good position to see the space between the players and misses the foul. Fortunately the call was made by one of his partners.

The White team has the ball above the free-throw line extended to the left of the scorer's table. The Lead watches the players away from the ball in the restricted area on the opposite side. This allows him to react properly as soon as the ball is passed in his direction, in this case to White 9 when Blue 5 is pushing him. This is an obvious foul and there is good on-the-ball coverage.

White 14 catches the ball after the rebound and is closely guarded by two opponents at the tableside close to the Centre. The Centre correctly calls a foul. White 14 is fouled by Green 11.

Blue 10 dribbles the ball in the frontcourt on the table side in the area of responsibility of the Centre. Blue 10 crosses the restricted area and the Centre calls a holding foul on Red 11. This is correct.

Powerful pivot, White 14 attacks the opponent's basket in the restricted area. Blue 14 is trying to block the shot, but fouls. The excellent position of the Centre at the opposite sideline allows him to call a foul immediately.

### **Points of emphasis**

When the ball is played below the free-throw line, not in the area of the Lead or Centre, their primary task is to watch the situations away from the ball.

When the ball is on the side of the Centre, the main responsibility of the Lead is the low post area on the weak side, paying careful attention to any play in and out of the restricted area. He must control the post players.

The White team has the ball in the frontcourt. The ball is passed to White 10 to the opposite side. While White 10 is moving near the endline the Centre watches the players in the restricted area away from the ball.

Red 5 passes the ball to Red 10 who is on the opposite side of the court below the free-throw line extended. The actions of the players around the ball are covered by the Lead.

This time the Centre mainly controls Red 9 and White 5 in the restricted area. He should call a foul on Red 9 for elbowing, but he misses it and it is good that the Lead calls it.

### **Points of Emphasis**

When the ball is played between the basket and the free-throw line, and if the Trail feels, the decisive action shall take place close to the basket, he must be active in covering this play.

The ball is passed to Blue 14, who attempts a shot with White 14 defending. The Trail chooses a position that enables him to cover the action and calls a foul, together with the Lead.

The Red team has the ball at the opposite side in their frontcourt. This is the strong side of the court and both the Lead and the Trail are there. Red 15 passes the ball to the post player Red 5 and White 13 is defending. Red 5 makes a fake and starts to dribble, but lifts his pivot foot before releasing the ball from his hands. With two officials watching the play, it is the Trail who calls the obvious

travelling. This is excellent, as it shows the advantage of 3-person officiating.

### **4.3.2 Rotation**

#### **Points of Emphasis**

The Lead moves to the ball side and stays there when the ball is dribbled, passed to the player or rebounds to the other side of the court. In other words when the ball penetrates beyond the free-throw line extended nearest the Centre.

The Lead Official is responsible for initiating the rotation.

After 15 seconds of possession of the ball by the Black team, the ball is passed to Black 14 on the opposite side below the free-throw line. Here the Centre establishes his position, but it is time for the Lead to rotate.

White 15, above the 3-point line in front of the basket passes the ball to a team mate in the restricted area. He dribbles to the opposite sideline and the Lead moves to the ball side. The ball is returned to White 15 and the Lead switches his attention to the players moving in the restricted area. He is in a good position to cover the play and calls correctly a foul on Blue 10 who holds White 11.

The ball is passed to Blue 15 who is on the opposite side near the restricted area. He dribbles and White 13 fouls him. The Centre calls the foul in the area of the court that should also be covered by the Lead. The pass to Blue 15 made the opposite side the strong side and two officials should be there but no rotation has been initiated by the Lead. This is incorrect.

When the Blue team moves the ball to the free-throw line and then below, the Lead initiates the rotation. Blue 4 dribbling on the opposite side is controlled by the Centre, but the Lead who is in a better position correctly calls the blocking foul on White 13.

White 6 dribbles the ball on the tableside to the free-throw line, but then moves backwards above the 3-point line. In this play, the Lead is not required to initiate the rotation. White 6 dribbles to the opposite side where the Lead and the Trail were originally positioned.

## **Points of Emphasis**

Eye contact is very important. Both the Centre and the Trail must be alert to change positions when initiated by the Lead.

When the ball moves from the tableside to the opposite side, the Lead moves, changes positions and initiates the rotation. The Centre then moves backwards becoming the Trail and the Trail on the tableside is now the new Centre. This is correct.

The officials must be constantly watching and trying to cover the whole floor, as well as being aware of where their partners are positioned.

When the ball moves from the tableside to the corner of the opposite side, the Lead moves, changes position and initiates the rotation. The Centre and the Trail do not change their positions, so that the Lead and the Centre are on the same side of the court. When the Centre finally moves backwards to become the new Trail, there are two Trails on the court. This is incorrect.

In this play the Red team moves the ball to the opposite side and the Lead follows the ball. The Centre and the Trail support their partner. But when the ball moves once again to the tableside, the Lead moves there and the Trail and the Centre keep to their sides. The play changes direction and the Lead and the Centre appear to be on the same side. Finally, the moment when the foul is called, there are two Leads, one on the tableside and the other on the opposite side.

When White 6 and White 14 begin to play with the ball on the tableside, the Lead correctly moves there. The Centre moves to the Trail position but continues to control the movements of the players. With two officials on the tableside, one of them, namely the Trail calls a foul on White 14 for elbowing. This is a good example of eye control by the former Centre.

The ball is played on the opposite side of the Lead and the Trail then moves below the free-throw line. The Centre is on the tableside where the ball is now. The Centre moves backwards to the Trail position, closer to the scorer's table. When the 24-second signal sounds, the new Trail signals the violation.

Black 14 passes to Black 8 on the opposite side of the restricted area. In this good example, both the Centre and the Trail anticipate the rotation simultaneously with the Lead. The Lead and the Trail cover the play around the ball, the Centre watches the offensive player in the restricted area and correctly calls a 3-second violation.

## **4.4 Goal Tending and Interference**

### **Points of emphasis**

The division of responsibility between officials for calling goal tending or interference depends on the location from which the shot is taken and on the game situation.

Normally the Trail or the Centre are responsible for watching the flight of the ball during a shot for a field goal and therefore they must make the decision concerning goal tending and interference.

Blue 4 receives the ball near the sideline and penetrates into the restricted area. The Lead initiates the rotation and the Centre steps back to become the Trail. Whilst moving to the new positions, all of the officials must continue to watch a field goal shot. The ball is on the ring and the defensive player touches the net. The Centre or the Trail are primarily responsible for goal tending and interference violations. Here the new Trail calls interference.

White 9 beats Blue 4 by penetrating into the restricted area and attempts to score. The ball hits the backboard and then is touched by a defensive player Blue 15. A goal tending violation is called by the Trail from the opposite side and by the Centre from the tableside. This is correct.

## **4.5 Rebounds**

### **Points of Emphasis**

In rebound situations, all three officials must be attentive and equally active. Any illegal contact which has a direct effect on the play should be penalised irrespective of which official makes the call.

White 11 penetrates into the restricted area and attempts a shot for a field goal. Both the Centre and the Trail are too far away for the rebound situation and are not active in assisting the Lead.

White 9 dribbles to the endline and then passes the ball back to White 10 who attempts a 3-point shot from the tableside. White 13 and Red 13 are under the basket. Red 13 holds his opponent with his arm. The ball rebounds to the strong side where the Lead and the Trail are standing. In this situation it is the Centre's responsibility for the rebound situation on the other side.

As the ball moves to the other half of the court Red 15 shoots for a field goal. Red 12 takes a position in front of the defensive player, White 10 who pushes Red 12 in the back. This can be clearly seen

from the Centre and the Trail positions, but again no call is given by either of them. As a result the Lead calls a foul on Red 12 only for the next illegal contact.

After a free throw, the White team continues to keep the ball. White 11 shoots and the players of both teams go for the rebound. The Centre covers this play and with no call from the Lead and the Trail, it is the Centre who makes the correct call. This is an advantage of 3-person officiating, as some fouls are called by the additional third official.

### **Points of Emphasis**

On field goal attempts the Lead shall be mainly responsible for ball side rebounds where he is standing and for the rebounds in front of the basket.

**VO** - White 14 takes a jump shot for a field goal and together with White 5 they fight for the rebound with three Blue players. The Lead calls correctly a foul. His wider angle behind the endline means better vision and therefore better decisions.

Blue 12 dribbles and passes the ball to Blue 5, who attempts a 3-point shot. The Lead is generally in a good position, but he must take one or two steps to his right to clearly see the pushing from behind by White 9. Fortunately the foul is called by the Centre.

In the next play, the Lead quickly moves to the correct position behind the endline. During the rebound the offensive player pushes his opponent in the back. The Lead correctly calls a foul as the rebound on his side is his primary responsibility.

### **Points of Emphasis**

The Centre should be primarily responsible for rebounds to the weak side and in front of the basket.

**VO** - White 4 dribbles on the tableside of the restricted area and then passes the ball to the opposite side to White 13 who attempts a 3-point shot. The Trail on the opposite side moves towards the basket to assist the Lead with the players on the perimeter and the strong side. White 11, Black 6 and Black 12 on the weak side are under the responsibility of the Centre who should judge this play. No call for such rough play is incorrect.

In another similar situation, White 14 catches the ball after the rebound. He is closely guarded by two opponents at the tableside

close to the Centre. Having been primarily responsible for the weak side rebound, the Centre calls a foul on Green 11. This is correct.

The next two examples show the proper actions of the Centre in covering rebound situations. In both cases the fouls on Red 4 and on White 11 are correctly called by the Centre. When the field goal shot takes place the Centre moves towards the basket and has an excellent angle to judge the play.

### **Points of Emphasis**

The Trail shall be primarily responsible for the perimeter rebounds and especially over-the-back situations.

**VO** - The Blue team has the ball in the frontcourt and finally Blue 4 attempts a jump shot from the restricted area. Six players go for the rebound and the Trail is too far away to effectively assist his partners as he is moving slightly backwards instead of towards the basket. Even if he notices obvious fouls from this position it will not be easy for him to sell the call.

White 10 receives the ball and moves towards the basket. He slows down, then speeds up and takes a shot. Just before the shot, the Lead rotates and the Centre moves backwards to the new Trail position. From there the Trail still has a clear view that by rebounding Blue 15 violates the principle of verticality. This is the correct call from the new Trail.

White 9 receives the ball, enters the restricted area and attempts a shot. White 14 goes for the rebound, but pushes his opponent. The position of the Trail allows him to clearly see the play and the contact that occurred. It is the duty of the Trail to be extremely vigilant on such rebound situations, by paying particular attention to the perimeter players, who may be trying to obtain the ball from an unfavorable position. In this play, all three officials call the foul which occurred in the area of triple coverage, and it was the Trail who reacted first.

## 5. OUT-OF-BOUNDS AND CENTRE LINE COVERAGE

### Points of emphasis

Each official has the responsibility for out-of-bounds coverage of the sideline, the endline and the centre line in his floor area.

The Lead has the responsibility for the endline and the Centre and the Trail are responsible for the sidelines in their floor areas.

Blue 9 dribbles the ball. In the frontcourt by the endline, the player accidentally falls down and White 4 tries to steal the ball. This is an out-of-bounds situation. The Lead has the responsibility for that endline and he judges that the ball must be awarded to the Blue team for a throw-in.

This sequence of play moves to the right of the scorer's table. The Lead and Trail are on the tableside of the court. White 10 dribbles along the endline, but steps on it. The Lead has the responsibility for that endline and he awards the ball to the Red team for a throw-in.

The Lead is on the opposite side of the court. After the rebound, the ball goes out of the endline, on the tableside. The Lead is on the opposite side of the court but he has the responsibility for the whole endline and he judges the play.

The Red team controls the ball in the frontcourt, to the right of the scorer's table. The Trail and the Lead are on the tableside, and the Centre is on the opposite side. Red 4 loses control of the ball and the players are fighting for the possession of the ball. The ball eventually bounces out of play by the table sideline. The Lead whistles and shows the direction of play. From a mechanical point of view this is incorrect. The Trail has the responsibility for that sideline as he is the closest to the play.

The White team controls the ball in the frontcourt, to the right of the scorer's table. The Trail and the Lead are on the opposite side, and the Centre is on the tableside. White 11 starts to dribble, but steps on the sideline. The Trail has the responsibility for that sideline and calls violation.

The Blue team controls the ball in the frontcourt, to the left of the scorer's table. The Trail and the Lead are on the opposite side, and the Centre is on the tableside. White 14 tries to steal the pass to Blue 12, but the ball goes out-of-bounds on the opposite sideline.

The Trail has the responsibility for that sideline, and therefore points in the direction where the play will be continued. It must be emphasised that the first signal of the official should be “stop time”, explicitly raising his arm with his palm open.

Again the White team controls the ball in the frontcourt, to the right of the scorer's table. The Trail and the Lead are on the opposite side, and the Centre is on the tableside. Black 12 taps the ball out of White 11's hands and out of the opposite sideline. The Trail makes a call and simultaneously gives a signal to “stop time”, raising his arm with his palm open. Then the Trail points in the direction of play. This is correct.

After receiving a pass from Blue 9, his team mate Blue 6 attempts a 3-point shot. The Trail on the opposite side covers the attempt and then moves towards the basket to assist the Lead with the rebound. The ball bounces to the opposite sideline and when Blue 6 and White 12 are trying to catch it, it goes out-of-bounds off Blue 6. The Trail is near the play and he has no hesitation in making the correct call.

### **Points of emphasis**

If the official is in doubt as to who caused the ball to go out-of-bounds, then he should look at his partners for help. When an official looks for assistance on an out-of-bounds play, the other officials should be prepared to give it immediately. The method of communication for such a situation is established during the official's pre-game conference.

Red 10 penetrates in the restricted area, his shot is blocked by Blue 10 and Blue 11 and the ball goes out-of-bounds. The Lead is responsible for the endline, makes the call but he did not clearly see which player touched the ball last. The Centre assists him by pointing the direction of play.

White 7 passes the ball to White 4, but Blue 9 touches it before the ball goes out-of-bounds. The Lead is responsible for the endline, but from his position on the tableside he does not see the play clearly. The Centre assists him by signaling and pointing the direction of play.

Red 9 penetrates in the restricted area, White 11 tries to stop the offensive move and deflects the ball out-of-bounds. The Lead is responsible for the endline. He therefore calls and points the direction of play, but the Trail has seen the play from a better angle

and suggests to the Lead the correct decision. The Lead agrees with the Trail. This is an unusual situation, but officials should always remember that the main criterion for their decisions is what is right and good for the game.

### **Points of emphasis**

The Trail official has the responsibility for the centre line.

Red 7 receives a pass from a throw-in and then dribbles the ball to the frontcourt by the table side near the Trail. He momentarily loses control of the ball, but then retrieves it again. Unfortunately for the player, he steps over the centre line.

The Trail at the table side follows the ball and calls violation of returning the ball illegally into the backcourt.

The White team moves the ball into the frontcourt. White 6 on the opposite side passes the ball, but it goes towards the backcourt by the table side. White 10 is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt. The Trail on the table side calls violation.

## **6. POSITIONS OF OFFICIALS AT THROW-IN FOLLOWING THE VIOLATION**

### **Points of emphasis**

When the game continues with a throw-in, two officials, the Lead and the Trail must be on the side of the court where the throw-in takes place. Any throw-in is administered by one of these two officials.

When an out-of-bounds or a violation is called on the side of the court where the Trail has established his position and the game continues in the same direction with a throw-in from the sideline. The Trail administers the throw-in and all three officials stay in their positions.

The Blue team controls the ball on the opposite side. The Trail and the Lead are also on the opposite side. White 14 taps the ball out-of-bounds and the Trail administers the throw-in and remains the Trail as the game continues in the same direction.

### **Points of emphasis**

When an out-of-bounds or a violation is called on the side of the court where the Centre has established his position. The game continues in the same direction with a throw-in from the sideline, the Centre administers the throw-in and becomes the new Trail.

The White team attacks in the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table. The Trail and the Lead are on the opposite side, and the Centre is on the tableside. White 7 passes the ball to White 13 who is in the post position in the restricted area but Red 15 deliberately blocks the ball with his leg at the tableside. The Centre calls and points that the play will continue in the same direction. The Lead moves from the opposite side to the tableside and the Trail establishes the Centre position on the opposite side. The former Centre becomes the new Trail on the tableside. He administers the throw-in and the game continues in the same direction.

The Black team controls the ball on the half of the court on the left of the scorer's table. The Centre is on the tableside and the Trail is on the opposite side. The Centre calls a foot violation on White 12 and signals a new 24-seconds period for the Black team. The Trail on the opposite side moves to the Centre's position. As for the

former Centre, he administers the throw-in and becomes the new Trail on the same tableside.

### **Points of emphasis**

When an out-of-bounds or a violation is called and the game continues with a throw-in from the endline in the same direction, the Lead administers the throw-in and stays as the Lead behind the endline.

The Green team attacks in the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table. The Trail and the Lead are on the opposite side.

The ball goes out-of-bounds and the Lead points that the Green team will throw the ball in from the endline. The Lead administers the throw-in and remains the Lead. As for the other two officials they also stay in their positions.

During an offensive play by the White team, under the opponent's basket, the officials call for a jump ball situation. The original positions of the officials were: the Lead and the Trail on the tableside, the Centre on the opposite side.

According to the alternating possession arrow, the White team will continue to stay the offensive team. The Lead administers a throw-in from the endline at the opposite side. The former Centre moves backwards towards the Trail and the former Trail on the tableside now becomes the new Centre.

Red 10's shot on the fast break is blocked by Blue players. The original positions of the officials were: The Lead and the Trail on the tableside, the Centre on the opposite side. The Centre assists the Lead with the decision that the ball went out-of-bounds by Blue 11.

The Lead moves to the opposite side and administers a throw-in from the endline. The former Trail on the tableside moves to the Centre position. As for the Centre on the opposite side, he steps back to the Trail position.

### **Points of emphasis**

When an out-of-bounds or a violation of the offensive team is called and the game continues with a throw-in from the side or endline in a new direction, the Lead administers the throw-in and becomes the Trail.

White 11 receives a pass in the air and lands on the opposite side of the court. The Trail and the Lead are also on that side. The Trail is responsible for the nearest sideline and he calls the violation on

White 11, who touches now the line whilst moving. The Lead moves to the place nearest the violation and after administering the throw-in he becomes the new Trail on the opposite side. The former Trail is also on the same side, but now as the new Lead. As for the Centre, he stays in the same position on the tableside.

A throw-in is taken from the endline on the tableside by the offensive Red team. The Lead and the Trail are also on that side. Red 7 commits a backcourt violation called by the Trail. The former Lead administers a throw-in at the centre line and becomes the new Trail. Blue 5 makes one step in the frontcourt and passes the ball. The Centre stays as the Centre on the opposite side.

In the Red team's frontcourt, the Trail and the Lead are on the tableside. The signal of the 24-second operator sounds and the Trail signals the violation. The Lead hands the ball to the Blue team and now he becomes the Trail on the same tableside. The former Trail is also on the tableside as the new Lead.

A similar situation happens in this play. The Trail and the Lead are on the tableside. White 14 releases the ball from his hands on a jump shot after the signal of the 24-second operator sounds. The Trail is close to the scorer's table and cancels the basket. The violation itself occurs on the opposite side. The former Lead at the throw-in becomes the Trail on the opposite side. The former Trail stays on the tableside, but as the Centre. As for the former Centre he stays on the opposite side, but now as the new Lead.

Blue 11 receives a ball on the tableside where the Centre was positioned. The Lead initiates a rotation towards the tableside. While the Centre reacts on rotation and steps back, eventually becoming the new Trail, Blue 11 attempts a shot from under the basket. The new Trail calls an interference of a defensive player and moves to the other half of the court to the new Lead position. The former Lead who initiated the rotation, after administering the throw-in follows the play as the new Trail. The Centre stays the Centre on the opposite side.

The White team controls the ball. The Trail and the Lead are on the tableside, and the Centre is on the opposite side. The Lead calls traveling on White 10. There is now a new direction of play. The Lead administers the throw-in and becomes the Trail. The Centre stays on the opposite side. The Lead on the opposite side calls a 3-second violation on White 15. He administers the throw-in for the Blue team from the opposite sideline and stays on this side of the court as the new Trail.

Blue 11 attempts a jump shot and the Trail and the Lead are on opposite sides. For the rebound play, Blue 12 is the last player to touch the ball before it goes out-of-bounds on the tableside. The Lead moves to the tableside to administer a throw-in. He follows the Red players on the tableside as the new Trail. On this tableside the former Centre becomes the new Lead and the former Trail on the opposite side becomes the Centre.

The Blue team controls the ball in its frontcourt. When the ball moves to the opposite side, the Lead initiates a rotation. The former Trail on the tableside becomes the Centre. From this position he calls a 3-second violation on Blue 14. The former Lead administers the throw-in where he becomes the Trail. As for the Centre who called the violation he stays as the Centre on the same tableside.

After the rebound the ball goes out-of-bounds by a Green offensive player. The Centre on the opposite side calls and points the new direction of play. He moves to the new Lead position on the same opposite side. The former Lead from the tableside comes to the opposite side to administer the throw-in and becomes the new Trail. When the new direction of play is determined, the Trail on the tableside moves to the new Centre position on the same tableside.

The White team controls the ball in its frontcourt, but the 24-second period expires before White 6 releases the ball from his hands for a shot. The Centre on the tableside calls the violation and points the new direction of play. The throw-in is taken from the opposite side at the closest place to where the violation took place. The former Lead on the opposite side administers the throw-in and follows the play as the new Trail. The Centre stays as the Centre on the same tableside. As for the former Trail, he is on the opposite side and is now the new Lead.

The Blue team controls the ball in its frontcourt, but a pass made by Blue 6 does not reach his team mates and goes out-of-bounds. The Centre on the tableside calls and points the new direction of play. The throw-in is from the tableside. The former Lead from the opposite side comes to the tableside to administer the throw-in and follows the play as the new Trail. The former Trail becomes the Centre on the same opposite side. The former Centre who has called the out-of-bounds on the same tableside is now the new Lead.

Red 10 receives a ball from his team mate Red 8 on the opposite side, above the 3-point line. Making a fake he falls down holding the ball but Blue 11 also catches the ball on the floor. The Trail near the play calls for a jump ball situation and according to the alternating possession arrow, the Blue team will become the new

offensive team and the play goes in the other direction. The former Lead administers a throw in and becomes the Trail on the opposite side. The former Trail, now the new Lead is on the same side. The former Centre takes his position on the same tableside as the Centre again.

## **7. PROCEDURE WHEN A FOUL IS CALLED**

### **7.1 Positions of the officials when a penalty for a foul is a throw-in.**

#### **Points of emphasis**

The official who calls the foul on the opposite side, after reporting it to the scorer, remains on the opposite side of the court.

#### **Points of emphasis**

When a penalty for a foul is a throw-in, two officials, the Lead and the Trail, must be on the side of the court where the throw-in takes place.

White 14 receives the ball in the restricted area and attempts a shot that he misses. While fighting for the rebound, Blue 10 fouls his opponent, White 15. The Lead makes the call. The Trail moves to the endline to administer the throw-in as the new Lead. The Lead then changes his position and goes on the same side as the Trail.

When a shot for a field goal is taken by Red 15 from the corner of the opposite side, Red 10 on the weak side goes for the rebound and pushes White 7 in the back. A foul made on Red 10 is called by the Lead who is on the opposite side. The Trail moves to administer the throw-in from the endline whilst the Lead remains on the opposite side as the Lead in the new direction of play.

Blue 4 controls the ball in his team's frontcourt, to the left of the scorer's table. The Trail on the opposite side is watching the play around the ball. The Lead, who is also on the opposite side, controls the players in the restricted area. The Lead calls a foul on the offensive player, Blue 13 for pushing an opponent, Red 15. The old Trail administers the throw-in for the White team and when the play moves to the other half of the court, he follows it again as the Trail. The Lead is again the Lead, on the opposite side, behind the endline to the right of the scorer's table.

White 10 misses a 3-point shot, but after the rebound a player White 7 receives the ball and is fouled by Red 10. The Centre on

the opposite side, who is near the play, calls a foul. After reporting the foul, the Centre steps back to the Trail's position on the same side. The Lead moves there, remaining the Lead. As for the Trail on the tableside, he moves towards the basket becoming the new Centre.

### **Points of emphasis**

The official, who calls an offensive foul on the opposite side, if the penalty is a throw-in, moves on the opposite side as the new Lead.

White 8 dribbles in the frontcourt and passes the ball to White 15 at the 3-point line in front of the basket. The Trail on the tableside watches an attempt for the shot whilst White 11 on the weak side goes for the rebound. The action of White 11 is in the area of responsibility of the Centre and when White 11 pushes Red 6, the Centre calls a foul. The Lead moves to administer the throw-in from the opposite sideline, and the former Trail remains on the tableside, but as the Centre. The Centre who called the foul stays on his opposite side in the Lead's position, when the play moves in a new direction.

A similar situation happens to the right of the scorer's table with the Lead and the Trail on the opposite side. The Lead calls a foul on Blue 8 whilst he penetrates the restricted area. After reporting the foul, the Lead becomes the new Lead on the same opposite side.

On the half of the court, to the left of the scorer's table, the Red team controls the ball. The Lead and the Trail are on the opposite side and the Centre is on the tableside. Red 10 penetrates into the restricted area and contact occurs between him and a defensive player, White 10. The Trail calls charging. The official who called the foul, remains on the opposite side as the new Lead.

### **Points of emphasis**

The official who calls the foul on the tableside, after reporting it to the scorer, moves to the opposite side of the court

On the tableside, White 4 is in possession of the ball. The player penetrates into the restricted area and the Lead calls a foul on Blue 12. After reporting the foul to the scorers' table, the Lead goes to the opposite side and becomes the new Centre. The former Centre moves from the opposite side to the Lead position on the tableside to administer the throw-in from the endline.

Blue 13 misses his shot and White 15 goes for the rebound. The Lead on the tableside calls a foul on the defensive player White 15.

For the game to be resumed, the Lead from the tableside moves to the opposite side of the court.

The ball is passed to White 10, who is on the tableside, where the Centre is positioned. The correct position of the Centre should be up to two steps beyond the free-throw line extended. In this play the official is standing too close to the endline. Nevertheless, from this position he covers the actions of White 10 who has the ball, as well as Blue 5 who is guarding White 13 on the same side of the court. The Centre calls foul on Blue 5. After reporting the foul, the Centre moves to the opposite side of the court.

In this example the Lead administers the throw-in from the endline of the Blue team on the opposite side. Blue 8 runs from the tableside to receive the ball and Blue 15 sets a legal screen. White 9 follows Blue 8 and charges into Blue 15. The Centre on the tableside calls a foul and before the throw-in he moves to the opposite side and becomes the new Trail.

White 5 passes the ball to White 10 and runs across the restricted area to receive the ball on the tableside where he is fouled by Blue 9. After the foul trail comes from the opposite side to administer the throw-in on the tableside. After calling the foul the Centre goes to the opposite side.

### **Points of emphasis**

The official who calls the offensive foul on the tableside becomes the new Centre on the opposite side.

In an attack made by the White team the Lead initiates a rotation twice. Firstly from the tableside to the opposite side, then again back to the tableside. The Lead calls a team controlled foul on White 15. After reporting the foul to the scorer's table, the Lead moves to the opposite side and becomes the Centre.

The White team moves the ball to the front court to the right of the scorer's table and White 14 penetrates into the restricted area. Both the Trail and the Lead are on the tableside. The defensive player, Red 12 establishes a legal guarding position and when White 15 causes contact, both the Trail and the Lead call a charging foul. The play occurred near the Lead, therefore he has the responsibility to report to the scorer's table. Then he moves to the opposite side and becomes the new Centre. The former Centre comes from the opposite side to the tableside to administer the throw-in and follows the play in the new direction as the Trail. The Lead moves to the opposite side and becomes new Centre. The former Trail meets the players behind the endline on the tableside as the new Lead.

Green 6 dribbles from his backcourt to the frontcourt. His teammate, Green 15 crosses the restricted area, but as he does this he pushes White 11. The Centre on the tableside calls a foul on the offensive player, Green 15. The official, who called the foul, after reporting it to the scorer's table has to communicate with the active official and indicate where the throw-in must be taken. The active official whilst he administers the throw-in as the Trail must ensure that there is another official on the same side as the Lead. The play moves to the frontcourt of the White team and the Trail now finds that the Centre, who has called the foul, is on the opposite side as the Centre. This means that the throw-in was made from the wrong side. With the Centre official always alone on his side of the court, two officials, the Trail and the Lead must be on the other side. So the new Trail without interrupting the flow of the game decides to move to the tableside.

White 5 dribbles the ball on the tableside at the free-throw line extended. The Trail on the tableside is responsible for the play around the ball. As for the Lead, he should watch White 14 and Red 8 in the post position in the restricted area. The offensive foul is called correctly and in time, but not according to the mechanics as it is called by the Trail.

The game shall continue with a throw-in administered by the former Lead. After reporting the foul, the Trail from the tableside goes to the opposite side of the court and takes the Centre position.

After a long play in the frontcourt, the ball is finally passed from White 13, who is on the tableside, to White 6, where the Trail is standing. The Trail must mainly watch the actions of White 6 and his opponent.

The contact between White 14 and Blue 15 should be controlled by the Lead. However with no call made from the Lead, the foul for pushing is called by the Trail.

This is one more example of the positive influence that the game has with 3-person officiating. By calling the offensive foul on the tableside, the Trail becomes the new Centre on the opposite side.

### **Points of emphasis**

If the Trail or the Centre officials on the tableside do not call a foul, they must remain on the tableside.

The Lead, together with the Trail, is on the tableside. The ball is passed to Blue 15, who is in the post position close to the opponent's basket. The Lead should initiate the rotation but he remains on the tableside. This is incorrect. White 13 pushes and

holds Blue 15, which is an obvious foul and is called by the Centre, who is on the opposite side. The ball should be thrown-in from the opposite side and there should be two officials, so the Lead moves to the opposite side. Therefore the Trail takes the position of the Centre on his tableside.

Red players 10, 8 and 5 pass the ball to each other in the frontcourt between the centre and the 3-point line. Red 9 tries to establish the post player position in the restricted area, but pushes his opponent White 9 whilst moving backwards. The Centre, who holds the position on the opposite side, calls a foul on the offensive player. With two officials on the tableside, it is the Trail, who remains on the tableside, becoming the new Centre. When a play later on goes in a new direction, this official becomes the new Trail. The former Centre on the opposite side is now the new Lead.

Blue 15 receives a pass in the low post position on the opposite side. The Lead is there and calls a foul on Red 8 for pushing. After reporting the foul, the Lead moves to the Trail position on the same opposite side and the Trail takes his place behind the endline.

## **7.2 Positions of officials when the penalty for a foul is a free throw**

### **Points of emphasis**

The official, who calls the foul on the opposite side, reports it to the scorer's table. During the administration of the free throw he remains on or moves to the opposite side of the court to the Trail's position.

On a fast break of the player, White 7, Red 6 moves into his path. The new Lead, who is running on the opposite side, correctly calls a blocking foul. After reporting a foul to the scorer's table, the Lead remains on the opposite side and during the free throws becomes the Trail.

The Blue offensive team throws the ball in from the endline to the frontcourt. Blue 8 becomes free under the basket, but White 8 is holding him. The Lead, who administers the throw-in on the opposite side, calls a foul on White 8. After reporting the foul to the scorer's table, the Lead remains on the opposite side and during the free throws becomes the Trail.

The players of the Black team pass the ball to their powerful post player, Black 14 above the 3-point line on the opposite side of the court. White 15 closely guards his opponent and the Trail watches

the actions. An illegal use of hands is called by the Trail on White 15. The White team is in a team foul penalty situation. Black 14 attempts his free throws and the Trail remains on the opposite side in the same position.

### **Points of emphasis**

The official who calls a foul from his position on the tableside, reports a foul to the scorer's table. Before the administration of the free throws, the official moves to the opposite side of the court in the Trail position.

White 11 controls the ball between the centre and the 3-point line. The Trail on the tableside and the Centre on the opposite side follow the action of the dribbler. The position of the Trail is perfect. The Centre should stand two steps forward to be at the free-throw line extended. White 11 dribbles to the opposite sideline and then along the endline. The Lead on the tableside is watching the penetration of White 11 and calls a blocking foul on Red 13. During the free throws attempted by White 11, the official who called the foul moved to the opposite side of the court in the Trail position.

The offensive player, White 13 throws in the ball from the tableside endline. Away from the play, Blue 9 holds White 7 and a foul is called by the Trail. This official, after reporting the foul to the scorer's table, moves to the opposite side and becomes the Trail for the free throws. However, when the play moves later to the other half of the court, he is the Lead on the opposite side.

While Blue 10 controls the ball near the 3-point line, the Centre on the tableside calls a foul on the defensive player for illegal contact in the restricted area. After reporting the foul, the Centre moves to the opposite side to the Trail position.

### **Points of emphasis**

If the Trail or the Centre on the tableside does not call a foul, he remains on the tableside during the free throws as the Center.

White 5 is guarded by two defensive players and passes to free White 15 who penetrates into the restricted area. The Centre from the opposite side calls a foul on the defensive player. Out of the two officials on the tableside, the Lead and Trail, it is the Lead who moves to the opposite side for the administration of the free throws. The Trail remains on the tableside and becomes the new Centre.

Blue 11 receives the ball in the frontcourt not far from the centre line, penetrates and shoots. The Centre from the opposite side calls a foul on Red 10. The Trail remains on the tableside and during the free throws moves in the Centre position.

The Lead on the tableside calls a foul on the defensive player. Before the administration of the free throws the Lead moves to the opposite side. The Trail remains on the tableside and becomes the Centre

### **Points of emphasis**

If free throws are administered to the opposite basket, the official who calls a foul remains on or moves to the opposite side of the court in the Trail position for the administration of the free throws.

Here are three examples of a team foul penalty situation during rebounds.

In the first play, the Centre on the opposite side calls a foul on the offensive player Red 4, White 9 shall administer free throws on the other half of the court. The Centre who called the foul takes the Trail position on the opposite side.

Here Blue 12 pushes White 13 and a foul is called by the Lead. If the penalty includes free throws, whoever calls an offensive foul on the opposite side becomes the new Trail on the opposite side. During the free throws on the other half of the court, the former Lead is the Trail on the opposite side.

## **8. DUTIES OF OFFICIALS DURING A THROW-IN AND FREE THROWS**

### **8.1. Administration of the throw-in situations**

#### **Points of emphasis**

In a throw-in situation, before handing the ball to the player, the administering official verifies that one of his partners is on the same side as him, which is the ball side of the court. As for the third official, he is on the opposite side.

White 10, on the opposite side, throws in the ball from the endline in the frontcourt. The Lead administers the play, but before handing the ball to the player he needs to ensure that his partners are in their proper positions. We can see that the positions of both the Trail and the Centre are incorrect. The official on the same opposite side as the Lead is the Trail and should be standing at the edge of the team bench area. The official on the tableside must be the Centre and he must take a position up to two meters beyond the free-throw line extended.

The Blue team, on the opposite side, throws in the ball from the endline in the frontcourt. The Lead administers the play and before handing the ball to the player he ensures that his partners are in their proper positions. The Centre on the tableside takes a position one or two meters beyond the free-throw line extended. The official on the opposite side as the Trail is at the edge of the team bench area.

This is the correct position for the Centre during the throw-in. He is on the other side of the court from the Lead and the Trail and in front of the free-throw line extended.

#### **Points of emphasis**

All throw-ins from the sideline are administered by the Trail.

Red 9 throws in the ball in his team's frontcourt from the table sideline. Before placing the ball at the disposal of the player, who is to take the throw-in, the official takes his position between the player and the centre line.

White 12 throws in the ball in his frontcourt. The official, who administers the throw-in, stands between the player and the centre line.

The Blue team throws the ball in its frontcourt on the opposite side. The Trail establishes his position to the left of the player.

The throw-in takes place from the opposite sideline to the left of the scorer's table in the teams's backcourt. The Trail gives the ball to the player and finds himself to the right of the thrower in.

### **Points of emphasis**

If the throw-in takes place from the endline in the frontcourt of the team, it is administered by the Lead. He must take his position between the player who will throw the ball in and the basket.

The White team who throws in the ball from the endline will attack nearest the basket. The Lead official takes his position between a player and the backboard. This is correct.

In the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table, the Lead administers a throw-in for the White team on the opposite side. The official takes his position to the right of the player White 13, between the player and the sideline. This is incorrect. For the White team this throw-in takes place in the frontcourt. The official, in order not to be screened, must stand between the player and the backboard when the thrower in enters the court.

In the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table, the Lead administers the throw-in to the Blue team on the opposite side. The throw-in from the endline takes place in the Blue team's frontcourt. Before handing the ball to the player, the official stands between the player throwing the ball in and the backboard.

In the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table the Lead administers the throw-in of the Blue offensive team on the tableside. The ball remains in the frontcourt of the Blue team. Before handing the ball to the player, the official stands between the player and the basket. This is correct. From this position he controls the player who is throwing-in the ball and he has a good angle of vision of the play in the restricted area.

In this play, the Lead administers the throw-in on the tableside in the frontcourt of the Red team to the left of the scorer's table. Before handing the ball to the player, the official stands between the player and the backboard.

### **Points of emphasis**

If the throw-in takes place from the endline in the backcourt of the team, it shall be administered by the Trail and he will position himself between the ball and the sideline.

Red 15 throws in the ball from the endline. The throw-in takes place in the backcourt of the Red team. The Trail takes a position between the ball and the sideline on the opposite side.

The throw-in takes place in the backcourt of the team to the right of the scorer's table. The Trail takes a position between the ball and the backboard. This is incorrect. After handing the ball, the official is still to the right of the player. Moving behind the player who throws the ball in, the Trail momentarily cannot see what is happening on the court.

White 11 must throw-in the ball from the endline. His team will make an attack towards the opponent's basket on the other half of the court. The Trail, who administers the throw-in, should stand to the left of the player between him and the table sideline. The position of the Trail is incorrect. If the official was in the correct place it would be easier to control the movement of White 7 and his two opponents.

Blue 14 is awarded the ball for a throw-in. The official looks towards the scorer's table before handing the ball to the player throwing the ball in. This is done to check if a time-out or substitution has been requested.

In the half of the court to the right of the scorer's table, the Trail administers the throw-in to the White team on the opposite side. As long as the throw-in from the endline takes place in the White team's backcourt, the official must stand between the player throwing the ball in and the opposite sideline, before handing the ball to the player. This is correct.

## **8.2 Free-throw administration**

### **Points of emphasis**

The new Lead always administers all of the free throws from the opposite side. Before he bounce passes the ball to the free-throw shooter the Lead checks the scorer's table for any requests for time-outs or substitutions.

The Centre is on the tableside and administers the substitution. White team is ready for the free throws. The Lead then enters into the restricted area, checks the scorer's table for any other requests for substitutions and signals the number of free throws to be taken before he makes a bounce pass to the free-throw shooter White 14.

Blue 12 attempts his free throws. The Lead must take a position away from the basket in the restricted area line extended and behind the endline. The official is responsible for watching the players along the opposite side of the restricted area.

### **Points of emphasis**

While free throws are attempted by a player, the Centre must signal the number of free throws to be taken and indicate whether or not the free throw, if made, is valid.

Red 8 attempts two free throws. The Centre, on the tableside at the free-throw line extended, signals the number of free throws to be taken. When a shot is missed, he signals it to the scorer and his assistant.

White 15 attempts a free throw. The Centre is standing at the table sideline, but does not signal the number of free throws to be taken by the player. This is incorrect.

The last free throw is attempted by White 11. The Centre correctly signals this to the scorer's table, but his position is incorrect. He should be standing in front or slightly behind the free-throw line extended.

The Centre assists the Lead in administering the free throws and ensures that the four players, who are not in the free-throw rebound places, remain behind the free-throw line extended and behind the 3-point line. White 7 attempts the last free throw. The Centre is responsible for watching Red 12, Red 13 and White 15 along the sideline of the restricted area, opposite to him. The last free throw is missed and in this situation the Centre is mainly responsible for the rebound on his side.

## **8.3 Administration of technical, unsportsmanlike and disqualifying foul penalties**

### **Points of emphasis**

The official who calls a technical, an unsportsmanlike or a disqualifying foul reports the foul. He then remains or becomes the Trail on the opposite side. The positions of the other two officials are the same as during normal free throws.

Blue 13 scored and the technical foul is called on Blue 7. After reporting the foul to the scorer's table, the official goes on the opposite side to the centre line extended and becomes the new Trail. As soon as the free throws have been completed, the official, who called the foul administers the throw-in.

In the same game, the official who is now the Centre on the tableside, calls charging on Blue 6 and immediately after he calls a technical foul on the same player. After the free throws are completed, the throw-in is made at the centre line extended opposite the scorer's table. This time the position of the official during the administration of the throw-in is even worse than in the first case. The player, who throws the ball in, enters the court after releasing the ball and momentarily screens the official. The best position for the official is to be on the right of the player.

The White player loses the ball and the Red team starts a fast break. The new Lead, who is running in front of the players to the endline, calls an unsportsmanlike foul on White 6. Before the free throws, the official goes to the opposite side to the centre line extended where the throw-in will be administered. He now becomes the new Trail. After the last or only free throw, the Lead passes the ball to the Trail for the administration of the throw-in.

## **9 TIME-OUTS AND SUBSTITUTIONS**

White 4 attempts a shot for a field goal and scores. The signal from the scorer's table indicates that the request for a time-out has been made. The Centre, who is the nearest to the scorer's table, blows his whistle and makes the appropriate signal. From this moment on the time-out begins.

The Trail on the tableside calls a traveling violation on the offensive player, Blue 13. When the official passes the scorer's table to the other half of the court, the signal from the scorer's table sounds indicating the request for a time-out. The official by the table whistles and signals the beginning of the time-out.

This is a basic position for the officials during time-outs. The official who has awarded the time-out becomes the Centre. He stands straddling the centre line outside the centre circle. The other officials stand straddling the free-throw line outside the free-throw semicircles.

If during a time-out a display or performance takes place, the officials can stand together at any endline or sideline. In this

situation a time-out may also be used for short comments between each other when specific situations need to be discussed.

The officials administer a time-out and make sure that the players stay near their benches until the 50-second signal sounds. The signal of the timer does not sound yet and the officials request that the teams stay for a little longer near their team bench areas.

After the 50-second signal, the officials ensure that all players return to the court. If necessary to speed up the return of the teams, the officials go to the teams' bench areas and beckon the teams to come back on to the playing court.

The Green team players control the ball, but White 14 catches it and a jump ball situation is called. The Trail on the tableside looks to the alternating possession arrow and indicates the direction of play for the start of the next play. The scorer sounds a signal and notifies the official about a request made for a substitution. The official nearest to the table gives the substitution signal.

The Lead on the tableside calls a foul on Red 10 and awards two free throws to Blue 8. The Trail on the tableside moves to the free-throw line extended and becomes the Centre. This time, the scorer signals to the officials that a request for a substitution has been made. The Centre blows his whistle and makes the substitution signal. As he is the nearest to the scorer's table, he is responsible for administering all the requests for time-outs and substitutions. This is correct.

## **10 LAST-SECOND SHOT**

### **Points of emphasis**

Before the beginning of the game the referee shall inspect the signals of the scorer's table. He will make sure that they are powerful enough to be easily heard above the most adverse or noisy conditions.

When the successful attempt for a field goal occurs simultaneously with the signal for the end of the period, it is mainly the Trail or the Centre who indicate if the goal is awarded or not. When the officials disagree, the referee if necessary, makes the final decision.

With six seconds remaining until the end of the period the Blue team has the ball. When there is one second left, Blue 9 attempts a shot for a field goal. The Centre on the opposite side signals a 3-point shot attempt and the Trail mirrors that signal. The ball goes in and both officials signal a successful 3-point shot.

The White player throws in the ball from the sideline and White 9 scores. This happens simultaneously as the signal to the end of the period sounds. It is not the responsibility of the Lead to make the decision if the shot was made in time or not. He does not indicate anything. This is correct.

The Red team has eleven seconds for the last attack in the period. Red 10 dribbles, penetrates into the restricted area, shoots and the ball goes in. The Centre is on the tableside, closest to the scorer's table. The signal sounds indicating the end of the period and the Centre without hesitation signals that the two points are awarded. This is correct from a judgmental and a mechanical point of view.

### **Points of emphasis**

The referee may use technical equipment to determine whether the ball has or has not left the player's hand(s) within the playing time at the end of each period or extra period.

Red 10 gets the rebound under his team's basket with 4 seconds remaining until the end of the period. He passes to Red 9 who gives the ball to Red 5 on the opposite side who attempts a long distance shot for a field goal. The Centre on the tableside signals a valid 3-point basket, as does the Lead from under the basket. The Trail who follows the fast break and controls the shot made from the opposite side of the court does not signal.

Blue 12 dribbles towards the opponent's basket, but a charging foul is called on him with one second remaining until the end of the period. The new Trail administers a throw-in in the backcourt of the White team. White 7 passes the ball to White 10 into the frontcourt. As there is a very short time until the end of the period and the Trail is far away, the Centre on the tableside, closest to the scorer's table, should be responsible for the last shot or foul regarding the expiration of time. And White 10 scores. Exceptionally, in this particular situation, when the Trail is in the backcourt of the White team, the Lead assists his partners by indicating a 3-point shot. As no signals are made by the Centre or the Trail, it is better if the Lead immediately and clearly signals that the basket is valid or if he cancels it.

In cases such as these, when the officials have doubts on their decision or one of the teams do not agree, the International Basketball Federation decided that, as of October 2006, it is possible to use television images for the verification whether the last-second shot was made in or out of playing time.