

# 2016-17 Review NFHS BK Officiating Mechanics

REF: NFHS "2015-17 Basketball Officials Manual" & "2016-17 Basketball Rules Book"

NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, the statements on this review are to be answered based on a crew of either two or three officials as outlined in the basketball officials manual. All questions are based on a two-point field goal, unless a three point field goal is specifically designated.

Answer each statement/situation as either True (T) or False (F)

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Understanding the terms used in the game of basketball is essential to mastering the rules.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Precisely executed, clear official basketball signals help set the tempo of the game and visibly demonstrate that the officials are in complete charge of the game.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Use of unofficial signals is permissible when necessary to "sell" a call.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Officials may post info on social media regarding game assignments or rulings made during a game.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. If possible, the timer and scorer should meet with the officials to review responsibilities.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. The officials should enter the court together at least 15 minutes before game time and go directly to the designated positions, on the sideline opposite the table.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. It's OK to visit with fans before the game.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. If the teams leave the court following their pregame warm-ups, the officials may also leave, but must return before the teams do.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. At halftime, the referee should check with the scorers and settle any irregularity in scoring or timing and to determine the possession arrow is pointed in the proper direction to begin play in the 3rd quarter.                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. When returning to the court for the second half, officials shall assume the same positions as in the pregame.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. The officials' jurisdiction ends when the referee leave the visual confines of the playing court.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. If an error or mistake occurs, officials should not leave the floor until it is corrected.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. The term "switch" refers to movement of an official (a step or two) related to movement of the ball to improve angles. On a shot attempt, the Trail and Center (3-OFF) move down toward the end line; the Lead moves toward the nearest lane line. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. The term "move to improve" is a technique that means to "move your feet" in order to improve your angle on the play.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. "Bump and run" is a technique used when one official bumps the other official out of his or her current position and the vacating official runs down into a new position.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Rarely does an official actually remain in the area for which he or she is responsible.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. An official should never make a ruling in another official's primary coverage area (PCA).  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. All officials have a defined primary area of coverage with secondary coverage in another official's area.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. [2-Off Mech.] The lead official should help with off-ball coverage on the other side of the key when the trail has on-ball coverage above the arc on the far side of the court.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. When the ball is above the free-throw line extended, the lead has primary responsibility for calling a three-second violation.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 21. When a player with the ball starts a drive to the basket and moves from one official's primary area to another, the new primary official has the player and the ball all the way to the basket.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 22. In press coverage the Lead takes a position a step or two nearer his/her end line than the deepest player, covering quick breaks and long passes, keeping players boxed in.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 23. The timer should not be consulted on a last-second shot or tap if the officials cannot hear the signal or if the signal was defective.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 24. The lead official should work as close to the end line as possible without actually being inbounds.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 25. The lead official is primarily responsible for observing the flight of the ball on a try.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 26. On a try, the trail official should immediately retreat in order to be ahead of any play at the other end of the court.  |

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|  | 27. During normal court coverage, the official nearest the sideline or the end line is responsible for that line coverage.   |
|  | 28. Officials are responsible for a silent and visible five-second closely guarded (within three feet) count within their primary coverage area.   |
|  | 29. The official who begins a five-second count may pass it to the other official if the players involved leave that official's primary coverage area.   |
|  | 30. Officials should switch hands when going directly from a closely-guarded holding count to a closely-guarded dribbling count.   |
|  | 31. [2-OFF Mech.] The lead should be prepared to give "ball-side" assistance when the ball and the majority of players are on the trail's side of the court, below the free-throw line extended.             |
|  | 32. Jump ball, throw-in and free-throw administration dictates officiating positions.  |
|  | 33. In transition, the lead official should be ahead of the ball and accept the play coming toward him/her.  |
|  | 34. The administering official's whistle shall sound prior to the jump ball toss.  |
|  | 35. The umpire signals for the clock to start on a jump ball when the ball is tossed.  |
|  | 36. If the jump-ball toss is poor, any official shall sound the whistle for a re-jump.   |
|  | 37. The administering official shall designate the throw-in spot and hand or bounce the ball to the thrower.   |
|  | 38. All backcourt throw-ins are administered by the trail official.  |
|  | 39. For all end-line throw-ins staying in the frontcourt , the lead official administers, hands the ball to the thrower and is positioned on the outside between the thrower and the sideline.               |
|  | 40. The whistle should only be sounded by the administering official prior to the throw-in following a charged time-out, an intermission or an unusual delay.  |
|  | 41. The administering official's throw-in count should be visible and maybe audible.   |
|  | 42. On an end-line throw-in in the frontcourt, the trail official mirrors the lead's hold- and start-clock signals.  |
|  | 43. When the clock is stopped on a throw-in, the administering official shall use the arm nearer to the thrower for the five-second count and the arm farther from the thrower to signal to start the clock. |
|  | 44. Officials should make sure the timer watches for the start-clock signal and that he or she has a good view of the administering official before the ball is put in play.                                 |
|  | 45. Prior to an administered throw-in, all officials should be alert for a time-out request or for a substitution.   |
|  | 46. When a foul occurs, the calling official shall sound his or her whistle and give the open-hand signal straight and high above the head.  |
|  | 47. The calling official should move near the fouling player and verbally inform the player that he or she fouled by stating the jersey color and number.  |
|  | 48. After lowering the foul signal, the official should indicate the nature of the foul by giving a preliminary signal.  |
|  | 49. If a throw-in follows, the calling official should indicate the throw-in spot before reporting the foul to the scorer.   |
|  | 50. If the ball goes in the basket, it is the responsibility of a free official to indicate the goal counts.   |
|  | 51. The officials should not turn their backs on the players at the same time and should keep the players under supervision at all times.  |
|  | 52. The foul-calling official moves to the reporting area rectangle, comes to a complete stop and communicates with the scorer, verbally giving the shirt color and the offender's number.                   |
|  | 53. To identify the offender's number, the calling official may use two hands to indicate the number.  |
|  | 54. A non-calling official is responsible for activity around the bench area while the calling official is reporting a foul.   |
|  | 55. When reporting a foul to the scorer, the official should complete all communication with the table before beckoning a substitute or granting a time-out request.   |
|  | 56. A non-calling official should immediately secure the ball while the calling official is identifying the offender and reporting the foul.   |
|  | 57. No specific signal is to be used to indicate an intentional foul.  |

	58. [2-Off Mech.] Officials should switch positions on all non-shooting fouls.
	59. For 2016-17 in Ohio, when a foul results in free throws, the calling official reports the foul and then goes opposite the table.
	60. After a double foul, the calling official should go to the table to ensure the fouls were properly charged.
	61. On a disqualifying foul, the ruling official shall notify the coach, request the timer to begin the replacement interval and then notify the disqualified player.
	62. The official administering a disqualifying foul should take a position on the division line half way between the center circle and the sideline nearer the table to administer the substitution.
	63. Each official is responsible for ensuring the correct player attempts the free throws and should glance at the scorer's table before the free throw administration.
	64. An official should make eye contact with his/her partner(s) before placing the ball at the thrower's disposal.
	65. The lead official will administer all free throws by tossing the ball to the shooter.
	66. During all free-throw attempts, the lead official should be approximately 4 feet from the nearer lane line and well off the end line.
	67. During free-throw attempts, the Trail official [2-OFF] / Center official [3-OFF] should be just above the free-throw line extended, halfway between the nearer free-throw lane line and the sideline.
	68. [3 OFF Mech.] During free-throw attempts, the trail official should be near the division line and the sideline nearest the table.
	69. During free-throw attempts, the lead official is responsible for observing the first lane space on the near free throw lane line and all spaces on the opposite free throw lane line.
	70. The trail official is responsible for observing players in the backcourt during free-throw attempts.
	71. If A violates during a free throw and no free throw follows, proceed as if a floor violation occurred.
	72. When a defensive player violates during a free throw, the appropriate signal is given but the whistle is withheld until the throw has ended.
	73. The expiration of time causes the ball to become dead if a shot is in flight toward the shooter's basket, but not if it is a try.
	74. Teams shall remain in the bench area during the one-minute intermission prior to an extra period.
	75. The officials should beckon the coach or other bench personnel onto the court if it appears a player is injured and needs attention.
	76. If an apparently injured player is ready to resume play within a few seconds, he/she may remain in the game even if bench personnel has been beckoned onto the court.
	77. If a coach enters the court because of an injured player, the team is either charged with a time-out or the player must be removed
	78. All officials should be aware of the time remaining and be alert for the timer's signal.
	79. To be acknowledged for entry, the substitute must properly report to the scorer and ready for entry.
	80. If the scorer signals for a substitution after a time-out warning signal, the horn should be ignored until the next dead ball.
	81. In Ohio, the officials beckoning the substitute(s) should: sound his/her whistle; raise an open hand with stop-clock signal and motion the substitute(s) to enter with the other hand; holding the stop-clock signal until the substitution(s) is completed.
	82. Each official shall count the players before putting the ball in play following a substitution or time-out/intermission.
	83. When a held ball occurs, the calling official should first give the stop-clock signal, followed by the jump-ball signal.
	84. When a held ball is called, the calling official should immediately check the possession arrow.
	85. Each official should move in toward the action when a held ball is called to help prevent dead-ball contact and rough play.
	86. After the completion of a throw-in for a held ball, each official should ensure the arrow has been switched.

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|  | 87. When a time-out is not permitted by rule, the player's request shall be ignored.  |
|  | 88. Officials should grant a player's request for a time-out if the ball is being passed between teammates.   |
|  | 89. The official reporting a time-out to the table shall direct the timer to begin the time-out period both visually and verbally by pointing to the scorer's table.  |
|  | 90. During a time-out/intermission, the administering official should take the ball to where it will be put in play (a position near where an ensuing throw-in will be made or on the appropriate free-throw line.) |
|  | 91. The official who will administer putting the ball in play after a time-out/intermission should hold the ball in front of his or her body the same way for each time-out throughout the game.                    |
|  | 92. [2 OFF Mech.] During any time-out interval, the non-administering official should be on the division line on the side of the circle farthest from the table..   |
|  | 93. [3 OFF Mech.] The two non-administering officials should stand at the top of the nearer arc for both 60- and 30-second time-outs.   |
|  | 94. In both 2-OFF and 3-OFF, the lead official has three-point try responsibilities from the near sideline corner to the near free-throw line extended.   |
|  | 95. In both 2-OFF and 3-OFF, the trail official is always responsible for making the call on any last-second shot.  |
|  | 96. [3 OFF Mech.] During a press by the defense, the center and lead officials will take a position for the throw-in according to the location of players but should never be in the backcourt.                     |
|  | 97. [3 OFF Mech.] For basket interference or goaltending, the center and trail officials are responsible for the flight of the ball on a field-goal try   |
|  | 98. [3 OFF Mech.] Playing action dictates that the Lead initiates a rotation, as soon as the ball is on the Center's side.  |
|  | 99. [3 OFF Mech.] A rotation does not have to be completed if, in the Lead's judgment, better coverage necessitates going back to the original strong side..  |
|  | 100. It is essential that the officiating crew has an honest and productive post-game discussion.   |