

2022-2023 Significant Manual Changes

Pg(s)	Category	Sect.	Recommendation
	Legend		<p>Proposed added language to manual</p> <p>Proposed Deleted language in Manual</p> <p>Existing Language in Manual</p> <p>General comment on suggested edit by the person proposing edit</p>
	Global Change		<p>Changed wording from "s/he", "his/her" or "he/she" to the word "they" or "their"</p>
11,79	Pregame: On the Court	5.b	<p>Prohibit further participation in warm-ups if there is a safety concern. If any illegal apparel/equipment, is observed, team members can continue to warm up but will not be able to participate unless the situation is resolved. If officials observe an issue with illegal uniforms, equipment or apparel, the issue should be addressed directly with the head coach and not the players.</p>
11	Pregame: On the Court	6.d (new)	<p>Referee and Umpire may change positions to observe the other team during pregame warm-ups.</p>
79	Pregame: On the Court	6.d (new)	<p>U1 and U2 may change positions to observe the other team during pregame warm-ups.</p>
49, 129	Foul Procedures	A.9	<p>When free throws are to be awarded, verbalize the color and the number of the player who was fouled. The non-calling official(s) should ensure the correct shooter is identified and attempts the free throws.</p>
51	Reporting Area	Diagram Narrative	<p>To enhance communication and to avoid errors and mistakes, the official must make eye contact with the scorer to report each foul, time-out, warning, etc., to the scorer from within the designated reporting area.</p>

65, 103	Time-Out Procedures	A.	Before recognizing/granting a request for a time-out, the official must be certain that there is player control or the ball is at the disposal of the requesting team prior to granting the time-out. rules permit a time-out to be granted.
86	Center	10.I (new)	When the Lead rotates to the ballside, across the opposite lane-line, the Center shall move to the Trail position when appropriate. The Center should not leave an active match-up. The Center may initiate a rotation (see page 185)

2022-23 IAABO Manual Points of Emphasis

Site of Foul Signaling

(IAABO Manual pgs. 158-159)

In recent years, officials have become increasingly inconsistent with their signals at the site of the foul. It appears signals from other levels have seeped into the high school game. Far too often, signals are inaccurate and demonstrated in a flamboyant manner, which brings unnecessary attention to the ruling official.

1. **Use accurate signals:** Officials should take pride in their signals and use only IAABO-approved signals during high school contests. Signaling is an essential aspect of officiating and through its use, rulings and information are communicated to officials, scorers, timers, players, coaches, spectators, and the media.

Signals should always be dignified, informative, and meaningful. Poorly executed or unorthodox and failing to use required signals tend to cause confusion. The manner in which a signal is given often determines how it is accepted by all those involved in the game. Clear and precisely executed signals create an environment where the officials are clearly in charge and the game is under their supervision.

2. **Choose the correct signal:** Far too often, officials “fall in love” with a particular signal and it then becomes the default signal used throughout the game, regardless of the action that caused the foul. Choosing the correct signal at the site of the foul is how officials communicate with the players and coaches about who committed the foul and why a foul was ruled. The proper signal at the site of the foul should describe and match the action.

A **handchecking** foul should be ruled when:

- a player places two hands on a ball handler,
- places an extended arm bar on a ball handler
- places and keeps a hand on a ball handler, or

- contacts a ball handler more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.

A **blocking foul** should be ruled when players use their torso, hips, or legs to impede an opponent.

A **pushing foul** should be ruled when a player uses their hands, arms, and shoulders to displace an opponent.

A **holding foul** should be ruled when a player uses their hand(s) to grasp a player, hindering the player's freedom of movement.

Illegal use of hands/arms fouls should be ruled when a player uses their hand(s) or arm(s) to "reach in" on a ball handler, or when a player contacts a shooter's arms during a try for goal.

When **player- or team-control fouls** occur, officials tend to display both the player/team control signal and the directional signal with the other arm simultaneously. Each signal in the sequence should be displayed independently of one another.

Officials should follow this procedure at the site of the foul:

1. Signal to stop the clock.
2. Use the birddog (if needed).
3. Using the same arm that was raised to stop the clock, signal a player- or team-control foul.
4. Drop the arm signaling the player- or team-control signal.
5. Using the same arm again, signal direction.

Signals should not be rushed; they should be displayed calmly and deliberately.

In choosing the correct signal at the site of the foul, officials can often prevent having to explain to players and coaches what the foul was and why it was ruled.

3. **Use the same signal when reporting:** Reporting the same signal to the scorer that was used at the site of the foul is a crucial way for the ruling official to communicate with players and coaches. When officials report a different signal to the scorer than they used at the site, it can lead to confusion and make the official appear they are unsure why the foul was ruled. Choosing the correct signal at the site of the foul and reiterating that same signal at the table leads to better communication and the perception of a more competent official.