



2023-2024 IAABO Significant Manual Changes

Every year, IAABO receives suggestions from officials who make recommendations to improve the manual. The IAABO Co-coordinators review each of these suggestions to determine if indeed the proposal improves the overall standards set by the organization. This document outlines the significant changes that were approved for the upcoming 2023-24 season.

Global Updates

Court Diagrams:

This summer IAABO kept the graphic artist very busy as we made some significant changes to the court diagrams.

In the 2022-23 manual, 116 of the 145 court diagrams still contained the 36-inch “low blocks” in the free throw lane. All of these court diagrams have been updated and will be accurately reflected.

We also continued to add gender and racially diverse images for players, coaches and officials that are depicted in the manual graphics. In addition to the 10 pages we updated last season, we updated the graphics on pages 24,25,28,30,35,92,93,94,96,106 in the IAABO manual.

“Tablesides” Foul Procedures:

There has been some movement in recent years for officials at the high school level to use “tablesides” foul procedures in both a Crew of 2 and Crew of 3. There are IAABO states moving to tablesides this season. Because of this development, the IAABO Co-coordinators did a thorough review of these procedures and have updated the IAABO manual.

Beginning with the 2023-24 season, the sections outlining the tablesides procedures are a mirror image of all the content provided in the manual for “table opposite” procedures.

The sections are outlined in the IAABO manual on the following pages:

Crew of 2:

Table-opposite: pgs. 49-64

Tablesides: pgs. 167-182

Crew of 3:

Table-opposite pgs. 123-142

Tablesides pgs. 184-205

Terminology Updates

Many of the approved changes may seem trivial to the veteran official. This year, the IAABO University Crew of 2 course was developed. The primary target audience for this course will be brand new officials who just passed the IAABO rules exam.

In developing this course, it became evident that there were some concepts that needed to be expanded to help brand new officials understand various floor mechanics, procedures and signals. Many of the changes on this list stem from the development of that course.

In creating the IAABO University course we attempted to use specific terms consistently throughout the course. These “unofficial” definitions below outline how these terms were used.

Rotation – Live ball movement in a Crew of 3 when the Lead moves from the “B” position to the “C” position.

Switch – Dead ball movement by officials to change positions after a foul or violation.

(Floor) Mechanic – Live ball movement when an official makes a position-adjustment to improve coverage. (e.g. working the arc, wrapping back, closing down, etc).

Procedure – A process to put the ball in play, to stop play or indicate the direction of the ball after a time-out. (Jump Ball, Throw-in, Free Throw, Time-out, Ball placement, etc.)

Signal – Is a gesture used when officials communicate rulings and other information to other officials scorers, timers, players, coaches, spectators, and the media.

***None of these definitions outlined above appear in the IAABO Manual, but may be a recommendation for approval in the future.

The changes are outlined in the document based on the following legend:

1. Added language to IAABO Manual
2. Deleted language in IAABO Manual
3. Existing Language in IAABO Manual
4. Rationale for the change

Pg(s)

Category

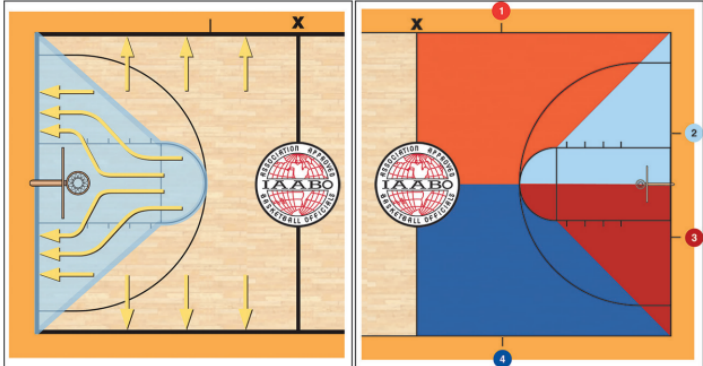
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Change

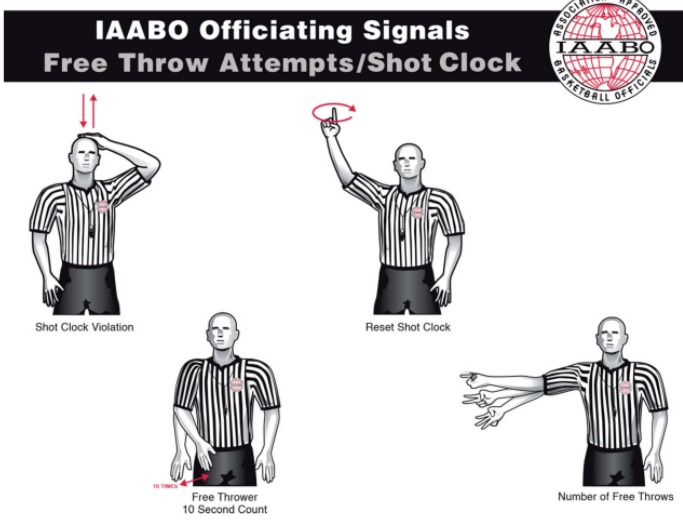
TERMINOLOGY UPDATES

17	Ball Side Mechanics	8.	<p>Ball Side/Rotation Mechanics:</p> <p>The word “rotation” has been deleted from Crew of 2 manual. In a Crew of 2, when the Lead official moves from the “B” position to the “C” position, it will simply be referred to as the “Ball Side” mechanic.</p>
5-6, 73-74	Glossary of Terms		<p>Ball placement mechanics procedure</p> <p>Based on how we are defining the word “mechanic,” we have updated this term to ball placement “procedure.”</p>

RULES CHANGES IMPACT ON IAABO MANUAL

44,118	Throw-in Nearest Spot Out-of-Bounds	Diagram (Updated)	<p align="center">Page 44 Throw-In</p> <p align="center">Throw-In Nearest Spot Out-of-Bounds</p>  <p>(Left) All throw-ins in the backcourt and throw-ins for out-of-bounds violations will be at the nearest spot. (Right). Throw-ins in the frontcourt will be from one of the four designated spots except for throw-ins that result from out-of-bounds violations.</p> <p>This graphic has been updated to reflect the new frontcourt designated throw-in spots as required for the 2023-24 rules change.</p>
15, 82	Instructions to Scorer	2.j	<p>Awareness of one-and-one-and-double bonus situations.</p> <p>Due to the rules change, all references to “one and one” and “double bonus” situations have been deleted.</p>

158	Signals	"One and One" Signal	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 158 Signal Charts</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>IAABO Officiating Signals Free Throw Attempts</p> <p>One & One Number of Free Throws</p> <p>Free Thrower 10 Second Count</p> </div> <p>Due to the rules change, the "one and one" signal has been deleted.</p>
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158	Signals	Shot Clock	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 158 Signal Charts</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>IAABO Officiating Signals Free Throw Attempts/Shot Clock</p> <p>Shot Clock Violation Reset Shot Clock</p> <p>Free Thrower 10 Second Count Number of Free Throws</p> </div> <p>In support of 2022-23 rules changes, we have added the shot clock violation and shot clock reset signals to the manual.</p>
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PREGAME ON THE COURT

11,79	Pregame: On Court	5.b	<p>If any illegal apparel/equipment, is observed, team members can continue to warm up but will not be able to participate in the game unless the situation is resolved.</p> <p>This editorial revision further clarifies that team members may continue to "warm up" during the pregame while wearing illegal uniforms, equipment or apparel (unless there is a safety issue). The team member will not be eligible to become a player until they are properly equipped.</p>
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INSTRUCTIONS TO SCORER AND TIMER

15,83	Instructions to Scorer	Restructure	<p>1. Introductions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Request their assistance as members of the officiating team. <p>2. Scorer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Designate the official scorer b. Verify the accuracy of rosters in the scorebook. c. Inform the closest official when there is an issue with the roster. Note: The scorer should wait until the next dead ball to communicate with officials, unless the team in question has control. d. Request eye contact whenever an official reports to the table. e. Compare records with the visiting or other scorer at the scorer's table after each goal, foul, charged time-out, and at the end of each quarter and extra period. Notify the referee immediately of any discrepancy between the records. f. The progressive score is recorded first and is the official score. g. Warnings and recordkeeping. h. Time-out record. Signal an official if the team granted a time-out has no more remaining. i. Alternating possession arrow setting and recording. j. Awareness of bonus situations. k. Awareness of team control fouls – no free throws. l. Substitutes—must report. Inform an official immediately when a player, team member or coach has been disqualified. m. Correctable errors, scoring mistakes, AP procedure.
15,83	Instructions to Scorer	Restructure	<p>3. Timer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Substitutes—must be ready, a horn is required. b. Timing mistakes c. The requirement to inform the crew and three minutes before the start of the second half. d. When a player has been directed to leave the game, sound the warning horn when the official signals the timer to start the 15 seconds interval to replace the player. e. The timer must also sound the horn at the end of the 15-second replacement interval. f. End of quarter/overtime period- If the timer's signal fails or is not heard, the timer may use whatever method necessary to inform officials that time has ended. g. If a goal or a foul has occurred near the expiration of time, the referee may discuss the situation with the table officials to assist in arriving at a decision.

This editorial revision separates and expands the instructions for the official scorer and official timer.

SCREENING COVERAGE (Co3)

102	Screening	The Trail The Center The Lead	<p>The Center/Trail (Ball in PCA)</p> <p>A. Primary responsibility for the ball handler and the ball handler’s primary defender.</p> <p>B. Secondary responsibility for the screener and the screener’s defender.</p> <p>C. Adjust their position to obtain and maintain an open look at all four players involved.</p> <p>The Center/Trail (Ball outside PCA)</p> <p>A. Primary responsibility for the screener and the screener’s defender.</p> <p>B. Secondary responsibility for the ball, ball handler and the ball handler’s defender.</p> <p>C. Observe for any illegal contact by the screener’s defender (Freedom of Movement). D. Observe the legality of any screens. E. Adjust their position to obtain and maintain an open look at all four players involved</p> <p>In prior years, the responsibilities were allocated by position (Center or Trail). This editorial revision now allocates responsibilities between the two positions based on ball location. Technically there has been no change in how we cover these two official plays. If the ball is in your PCA, you are primarily responsible for the ball and secondarily responsible for the screen. If the ball is outside your PCA, the opposite is true.</p>
103	Screens at Free Throw Line Extended	The Trail The Center The Lead	<p>The Center/Trail (Ball in PCA)</p> <p>A. Primary responsibility for ball, ball handler and ball handler’s defender.</p> <p>1. If the ball handler is the screener, observe the legality of the screen by the ball handler.</p> <p>a. Stationary, time and distance.</p> <p>b. Do not allow the ball handler to move into an opponent after handing the ball off or passing the ball to a teammate.</p>

			<p>B. Secondary responsibility for the screener and the screener's defender.</p> <p>C. Adjust their position to obtain and maintain an open look at all four players involved.</p> <p>The Lead (Ball on Strongside)</p> <p>A. Must be ball side.</p> <p>B. Primary responsibility for the screener and the screener's defender.</p> <p>C. Observe for any illegal contact by the screener's defender (Freedom of Movement).</p> <p>D. Observe the legality of any screens set. E. Adjust their position to obtain and maintain an open look at the screener and the screener's defender.</p> <p>The Center/Trail (Ball outside PCA)</p> <p>A. Expands PCA to cover any competitive matchups in the free throw lane.</p> <p>B. If there are no competitive matchups in the free throw lane, may assist with screening action.</p> <p>C. Maintains coverage of off ball plays in their PCA.</p> <p>The same concept is applied when the screen is at the free throw line extended. Depending on which side of the court the screen occurs, the Center or Trail will be primarily responsible for the ball. If the Lead is on strongside, they will be primarily responsible for the screening activity.</p>
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PERIMETER TRY COVERAGE

86	Basic Positioning - The Center	10.d	<p>Is primarily responsible for basket interference, goaltending, and backboard rulings if the try originates from the Trail's PCA.</p> <p>In prior years, the manual incorrectly assigned perimeter try responsibilities without properly identifying where the try originated. If a try originates within their PCA, they are responsible for the shooter/defender. If the try originates outside their PCA, they are responsible for the flight of the ball and any infractions in the "basket area."</p>
86	Basic Positioning - The Trail	11.h	<p>Is primarily responsible for flight of ball on try for goal (when the try originates in the Center's PCA) and free throw; primarily responsible for basket interference, goaltending and backboard rulings.</p>

18, 87	Basic Positioning - The Trail	9.g 11.g	<p>Should “stay with the shooter” and ensure there is no illegal contact after the ball is released on a try and see the shooter return to the floor. After the shooter returns to the floor, apply the close down mechanic (toward the end line) on a try for goal and on a final free throw attempt to improve rebound coverage. (See the shooter “UP”, see the shooter “DOWN”, see the next move then see the “REBOUND”)</p> <p>This revision clarifies that the Trail (in both a Crew of 2 and Crew of 3) should stay focused on the shooter/defender match-up before changing focus to rebound coverage.</p>
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HELP SITUATIONS

19, 88	Help Situations	(Co2) 16.a (Co3) 18.a	<p>At times, circumstances warrant that the officiating crew conference. Help may be asked for or offered. The officials should maintain visual coverage of the players and bench area during the conference.</p> <p>Officials are reminded that while players are on the court, their activities must be monitored. When conferences occur, officials should be positioned so they can continue to observe the players.</p>
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VIOLATION PROCEDURES

40	Violation Procedures	4.	<p>When ruling out-of-bounds violations, simultaneously state the jersey color of the team entitled to the ball for the ensuing throw-in and point in the direction of that team’s basket. Officials should never turn their back to the players on the court when indicating the direction.</p> <p>This change clarifies that officials are only required to verbally state the color of the team receiving the ball when an out-of-bounds violation occurs. In all other violations, the signals are sufficient to communicate the ruling.</p>
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FOUL PROCEDURES

49,123	Foul Procedures	A.4	<p>If a successful try is involved, signal to count or cancel the goal as soon as it is known/ confirmed. If the ruling official is canceling a try, they should verbalize “no shot” while displaying the cancel try</p>
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			<p>signal.</p> <p>Officials often use non “rules-based” language when verbalizing a cancelled try. This revision is suggesting rules-based terminology.</p>
50,124	Foul Procedures-Reminders	D.10 (new)	<p>When canceling a try, the ruling official should not verbalize “on the floor” and/or point to the floor to indicate the try is being canceled.</p> <p>This editorial revision directly addresses the most common use of non rules based language while incorrectly pointing to the floor that is used at the site of a foul when cancelling a try.</p>

FREE THROW ADMINISTRATION

62,139	Free Throw Administration	A.3	<p>To administer free throws, the Lead takes a position in the free throw lane approximately under the basket.</p> <p>a. After bouncing ball to the free thrower, the Lead steps back and assumes a position that will allow him/her to observe the players in the first lane space on the tableside lane line and all three spaces on opposite lane line. It should be noted, that this is the position for all free throws. Officials should never be positioned in the lower lane space along the lane.</p> <p>The Lead official cannot properly observe the players they are responsible for when positioned in the lower lane space.</p>
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TIME-OUT PROCEDURES

65,143	Time-out Procedures	K.	<p>2. If the head coach requested the time-out, indicate such by displaying the “C” signal with the hand.</p> <p>This revision clarifies how to signal to the official scorer when a head coach has been granted a time-out request.</p>
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CONCUSSION PROCEDURE

22,90	Concussion Procedure:	24.a 26.a	<p>a. Players who exhibit signs, or symptoms or behaviors consistent with a concussion shall be removed from the game and shall not return until cleared by an Appropriate Health Care Professional.</p> <p>b.State associations may have specific procedures and requirements regarding concussion protocol, who is able to clear players, and guidelines for returning to play following removal for possible concussion.</p> <p>Note: State associations may have additional requirements and documentation. All states have laws that address sports-related concussions and established protocols that may differ from the rule. Officials must become familiar with the protocols established in their states.</p>
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			Upon advice of IAABO legal counsel, this section was updated to require officials to know what the concussion protocols are for the states in which they officiate.
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2023-24 IAABO MANUAL

POINTS OF EMPHASIS – DEAD BALL EFFICIENCY

The National Federation of High Schools approved some of the most significant rules changes in many years that will require officials to make some significant adjustments to ensure the rules are applied accurately.

Based on these rules changes, the IAABO Education and Development Committee has decided to make crew communication a Point of Emphasis for the 2023-24 season. More specifically, officials will need to make a significant effort to communicate the proper throw-in spots, free throw shooters as well as being aware of the bonus situation during games this season.

Dead Ball Efficiency

(Pg. 149)

The ball becomes dead following a goal, even though the clock is running. However, this is not the dead ball time that seems to cause some officials to “lose concentration.” Nearly all of the rulings made by officials occur during a live ball. However, “When the ball is dead, it is vital that the officials remain alive!” The best officials do not take a time-out when the teams do.

A dead ball period will usually result from a foul, violation, held ball or time-out. In these instances, the official will have some communication to make in the form of signals and floor mechanics. The key is to do what needs to be done as quickly and as efficiently as possible. The signals are to be made very “crisp” and clear to all. Get the ball back into play as soon as possible! The dead ball period during a time-out is obviously longer than the dead ball period following a foul, violation or held ball. It is critical for officials to remain focused on well-defined responsibilities during these dead ball periods.

A. Checklist for time-out efficiency:

1. Be a great communicator
2. Whose time-out?
3. Who requested it?
4. Where is the throw-in spot?
5. Are there substitutes?
6. Is a foul involved?
7. Who is the free thrower?
8. How many free throws?
9. Where and how will play resume?
10. Type of ensuing throw-in; designated spot; move along the end line; or alternating possession?

11. Observe time and score on game clock.

B. Move to assigned floor position:

1. Look professional
2. Don't let mind wander
3. Communicate and conference with partner when needed

Note: Don't pace, bounce the ball, talk to fans, etc. Use this time wisely. It is also during these lengthy dead ball periods that even the best officials may be "challenged" by the head coach. Be prepared. Provide a simple response or explanation, don't give a rules clinic. Be engaging and a good listener. Never be sarcastic or arrogant with the answer.

Indicating Throw-in Spots

(Pgs. 40,114 Section A.5 Pgs. 41,115 Section C.2, Pg 49, 123 Section A.10)

Beginning with the 2023-24 season, a team is gaining the ball for a throw-in in the frontcourt for any reason (other than an out-of-bounds violation) the ball will be awarded at the nearest one of four newly approved designated throw-in spots.

In prior seasons, the throw-in for most fouls and violations were administered to a spot nearest to where the violation occurred. This will be a significant adjustment, especially early in the season. It is imperative officials use proper signals to indicate the spot at the site when stopping play. The crew should make eye contact when the whistle is sounded and all members of the crew should ensure the spot that was indicated is accurate.

Accurately applying this rule will be paramount as these spots have a significant impact of offensive and defensive strategies.

Identifying Free Throw Shooters

(Pgs. 49,123 Section A.8)

At the site of the foul, when free throws are to be awarded, the ruling official should verbalize the color and the number of the player who was fouled and inform partner of the number of free throws.

The non-calling official(s) should ensure the correct shooter is identified and attempts the free throws.

The ruling official shall verbalize and use proper signals to communicate the type of foul and procedure that will follow intentional, flagrant, and technical fouls to their partners, players, coaches and table personnel. In these instances, it is a good idea for the crew to have a brief conference to ensure shooters are properly identified and the free throws are being attempted at the correct goal.

Communicating Bonus Situations

(Pgs. 50, 124 Section D.8)

Officials need to do a better job of being aware of the bonus situation. Officials are often surprised when they are informed the offended team is in the bonus situation after reporting a foul. Attempting to identify the shooter after the foul has been reported can become problematic and lead to placing the wrong shooter at the free throw line. The crew should make a concentrated effort to be aware and communicate the bonus situation with each other throughout each quarter to ensure shooters can be identified at the site of the foul. The ruling official and non-ruling official(s) should make eye contact and communicate which player will be entitled to the free throws. As the ruling official moves toward the reporting area, the non-ruling official(s) should ensure the player identified is placed at the free throw line to attempt the free throws.