



Individual Officiating Techniques (IOT's)

1. Revisions updated October 2019
2. IOT Clarifications

Individual Officiating Techniques Revisions October 2019



As of October 2019, the following Individual Officiating Techniques have been revised and shall be used by all officials in both 3-person and 2-person officiating systems:

- 1. Time-out Procedure in Last 2 Minutes (L2M)**
- 2. Communication at the Point of the Foul**



Individual Officiating Techniques Revisions October 2019

1. Time-out Procedure in Last 2 Minutes (L2M) (3PO & 2PO)

When the game clock shows 2:00 minutes or less in the fourth quarter or overtime, following a time-out taken by the team that is entitled to the possession of the ball from its backcourt and they have an opportunity to advance:

- The Crew Chief will always administer the throw-in.
- The officials hold the ball and it is the Crew Chief (only) that goes to the head coach.
- At the 50-second horn, the Crew Chief goes to the head coach and asks where he/she wants the throw-in – back court or front court.
- The Crew Chief steps out in front of the scorer's table, blows the whistle and announces where the ball will be put into play. If in the front court, the Crew Chief asks the shot clock operator to re-set the shot clock to 14 seconds.
- The administration of the throw-in is secondary to the mechanic / procedure which was about getting a clear and timely decision on the throw-in location. The reason for the Crew Chief administering the throw-in was to ensure that Crew Chief was put in the Action Area.
- At the 50-second horn, the 2 officials that are going to the huddles (team bench area) at the end of time-outs will both blow their whistles just outside of the huddles.



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2. Communication at the Point of the Foul

- FIBA is emphasizing using the voice at the spot of the foul by announcing the colour, number & penalty.
- Whistle and “stop the clock for a foul signal” followed by **verbal** support to indicate the colour, number and consequence.
(verbalize the penalty of free throws [2 or 3] or possession by colour)
- A preliminary signal for the type of foul is not required – but may be used if a “sell” is necessary and should be used when the foul is a team control / charging foul.
- **If it is necessary to clarify:**
 - That the foul occurred before the AOS begins, it is acceptable to indicate so by pointing to the floor.
 - That the penalty is a throw-in – it is appropriate to indicate the direction of the team receiving the throw-in.
- It is also appropriate when necessary to identify the free throw shooter.



Individual Officiating Techniques Clarifications

Please take note of the following clarifications to the existing Individual Officiating Techniques:

1. Out-of-Bounds mechanic:

- If the penalty is a throw-in out-of-bounds, officials do not point to a spot but rather in the direction of the team entitled to possession of the ball.

2. Table Reporting:

- If the foul occurs across from the scorer's table, the official takes a few "purposeful/athletic" steps to clear players and reports from a distance (to keep them close to Trail) and then goes to set up position in Trail. Therefore they do not have to run to the reporting spot in front of the table.

3. Use of Voice:

- FIBA is emphasizing the Use of Voice on all out of bounds, violations and fouls.

4. Front Court Sideline Throw-in (below FT line)(3PO):

- IT IS NOT a FIBA mechanic to have the Lead Official administer the throw in when it is deep on the sideline.
- If the ball goes out of bounds below the free throw line and the subsequent throw-in will take place on the sideline, the Trail Official is responsible for administering the throw-in. The Trail can remain high and bounce the ball to the player. This will allow the Trail to satisfy the IOT of Distance and Stationary.