

- a. Points scored, time consumed and additional activity that may occur before the recognition of the error shall not be nullified.

Art. 6. An appeal for a correctable error may be made by a coach, player, table official (includes an approved standby official) or game official.

Section 13. Games with Replay/Television Equipment

Art. 1. Courtside replay equipment, videotape or television monitoring must be located on a designated court-side table (i.e., within approximately 3 to 12 feet of the playing court), in order to be utilized by game officials. An on-screen graphic display on the monitor may be used only when the display is synchronized with the official game clock.

Art 2. Officials may use such available equipment only in the following situations:

- a. Free Throws.
 1. Determine who shall attempt a free throw(s) when there is uncertainty.
 2. Determine whether a player who was fouled on his or her unsuccessful field-goal try, at or near the three-point line, shall attempt either two or three free throws.
 3. Determine whether the wrong player was permitted to attempt a free throw as per 2-12.1.c.
 4. Determine whether a player was permitted to attempt a free throw at the wrong basket as per 2-12.1.d.
- b. Scoring.
 - 1 Determine whether a try for goal was a two- or three-point attempt.
 2. Prevent or rectify a scoring mistake by the scorer.
 3. Determine whether a score was erroneously counted or canceled as per 2-12.1.e.
- c. Timing.
 1. Determine whether the game clock or shot clock malfunctioned. A correction to the game clock must be made in the half or extra period in which it occurred. A correction to the shot clock must be made in the shot clock period in which it occurred.

2. Determine whether a timing mistake has occurred in either starting or stopping the game clock. Determination is based on the judgment of the official. After the mistake to either start or stop the game clock, such a mistake shall be corrected during the first dead ball or during the next live ball but before the ball is touched inbounds or out of bounds by a player. When the clock should have been continuously running, the mistake shall be corrected before the second live ball is touched inbounds or out of bounds by a player. No timing mistake correction shall be carried over from one half or extra period to another. Such a mistake shall be corrected before the start of intermission.
 3. Determine the correct time to be placed back on the game clock when the referee blows the whistle, signals for the game clock to be stopped, and in his/her judgment time has elapsed before the game clock stopped.
 4. Determine whether the shot clock failed to properly start, stop, set or reset or that the shot clock has malfunctioned. Determination is based on the judgment of the official. The mistake or malfunctioning problem may only be corrected in the shot clock period in which it occurred. Any activity after the mistake or malfunction has been committed and until it has been rectified shall be canceled, excluding a flagrant personal foul, intentional personal foul or any technical foul.
- d. Determine if a contact flagrant foul occurred. When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul did not occur but an intentional personal, (men) contact dead ball technical foul or (women) a player-substitute technical foul for dead ball contact did occur, those fouls shall be penalized accordingly. However, no other infractions may be penalized.
1. When there is a foul called for contact, the officials, with a plausible reason, may review the severity of that foul during the dead ball period following the call. When the ball becomes live, there shall be no further review of the made call.
 2. When the officials fail to observe the foul, the time frame in 2-13.6 shall be used to penalize the infraction.

Art. 3. When there is a reading of zeros on the game clock and after making a call on the playing court, the officials shall use such available equipment in the following situations:

- a. Determine whether a try for field goal entering the basket was released before the reading of zeros on the game clock at the end of the first half, or at the end of the second half/extra period only when necessary to determine the outcome of a game. (See Rule 5-7.2.b.) When it is determined that the try for goal was successful, the official is permitted to put the exact time back on the game clock as to when the ball passed through the net.
- b. Determine whether a shot-clock violation occurred before the reading of zeros on the game clock at the end of the first half, or at the end of the second half/extra period only when necessary to determine the outcome of a game.
- c. Determine whether a foul occurred before the reading of zeros on the game clock at the end of the first half, or at the end of the second half/extra period only when necessary to determine the outcome of a game. When it is determined that the foul occurred before the reading of zeros on the game clock, the official is permitted to put the exact time back on the game clock as to when the foul was committed.

Art. 4. In games with a 10th-of-a-second game clock display and where an official courtside monitor is used, the reading of zeros on the game clock is to be used to determine whether a try for goal, a shot-clock violation or a foul occurred before or after the expiration of time in any period. When the game clock is not visible, the officials shall verify the original call with the use of the red/LED light(s). When the red/LED light(s) are not visible, the sounding of the game-clock horn shall be utilized. When definitive information is unattainable with the use of the monitor, the original call stands.

Art. 5. The officials shall use such available equipment to determine whether a fight occurred and the individuals who participated or left the bench area.

Art. 6. When officials err and fail to observe a contact flagrant foul or a fight, they are permitted to correct and penalize these infraction(s), with the use of a monitor review, within the following time frame:

- a. When the game clock was stopped:
 1. During the first dead ball after the clock was properly started.

- b. When the game clock was running:
 - 1. During the first dead ball after the clock was properly stopped; or
 - 2. Before the second live ball when the ball became dead after a successful goal but the clock continued to run.

When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul or a fight did not occur or did not occur within the prescribed time frame, play shall be resumed where the stoppage of play occurred to review the act. When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul or a fight did occur within the prescribed time frame, the infraction(s) should be properly penalized and play shall be resumed by awarding the ball to the offended team where the stoppage of play occurred to review the flagrant act. (Men) When a flagrant technical foul or a contact dead ball technical foul is assessed, play shall be resumed by awarding the ball to the offended team at the division line on either side of the playing court. Any previous activity before the monitor review shall not be canceled or nullified.

Art. 7. The officials shall not use such available equipment for judgment calls such as:

- a. Determine who committed a foul or whether a foul occurred. **Exception:** *A flagrant foul*
- b. Determine whether basket interference or goaltending occurred.
- c. Determine whether a violation occurred.
- d. Determine whether the ball was released before the sounding of the shot-clock horn, except as in 2-13.3.b.