



2007-2008 Points of Emphasis



Introduction

A great deal of discussion has occurred about a possible change in the way games are officiated now that all games in the province are being played using FIBA rules. Nothing could further from the truth, decisions involving the areas listed below should continue to be evaluated using the same **general criteria** that has been established over the past number of seasons. The penalties may not always be the same under FIBA rules but the actions on the court should be judged using the same standards as in previous seasons.

Bench Decorum

Dialogue with Coaches

Since the officials must devote all their attention to the play in progress, coaches will not be permitted to “continuously” talk to game officials after the ball becomes live. Coaches shall avoid ongoing dialogue, comments, questions, or gestures directed at the officials while the clock is running. Questions or comments presented in a sportsmanlike manner would be more readily received when the clock is stopped.

The officials must deal with any dialogue or actions by coaches intended to influence, intimidate or embarrass immediately. All officials must be prepared to stop this behavior immediately either through firm communication or the judicious use of the Technical Foul. It does not fall on the shoulders of the “senior official”, the “R”, or the “crew chief” alone to deal with this. Officials are a team and all have equal responsibility to ensure the game is fair and safe.

Reducing Rough Play

Emphasis continues to focus on reducing rough play. Careful attention should be given to the following areas:

- Post play
- Handchecking
- Rebounding
- Impeding cutters

Post Player Without the Ball – All Levels

When a stationary offensive player is in the post while not holding the ball and with his/her back to the basket, it is legal for the defender to make contact with the offensive player in any **ONE** of the following ways:

- one hand on the back
- one “arm bar” on the back
- one leg on the posterior area i.e. rear end

ASAA Guideline

As soon as the offensive player without the ball turns to face the defender or attempts to make a move to the basket, any/all of the above contact will be illegal.

ACAC Guideline (Revised for 2007-08)

At the post secondary level post players are generally bigger and stronger than those in high school. In the post area only a more liberal guideline will be accepted when contact between opponents occurs. A defender who has legally initiated contact on a defender without the ball may leave his/her forearm or hand on their opponent when the offensive player faces the basket. Officials must evaluate the contact and if displacement by the defender occurs he/she is at risk of having a foul called against them.

Post Player With the Ball

ASAA Guideline

As soon as the offensive player receives the ball, any/all of the contact described above must cease or the defender is at risk of having a foul called against them.

ACAC Guideline (Revised for 2007-08)

As noted above post secondary level post players are generally bigger and stronger than those in high school. **In the post area only** a more liberal guideline will be accepted when contact between opponents occurs. A defender who has **legally** initiated contact on a defender without the ball may leave his/her forearm or hand on their opponent when the offensive player obtains possession of the ball. Officials are to observe the **entire** play and penalize the defender if any **displacement** to the offensive player occurs.

General Post Play Guidelines - All Levels

It is to be noted a defensive player in the post may not:

Use any of the following methods to **dislodge** an offensive player without the ball from a position on the floor:

Two hands in the back;

Two arms in the back;

One arm or hand in the back and the simultaneous use of a knee or leg;

It is to be noted an offensive player in the post may not:

Dislodge or ‘backing down’ a defender in the post either with or without the ball.

Please note that if the defender drops their arm bar or hands from the offensive player, and the offensive player **initiates** contact into either the arms or hands which are now in legal defensive position, it is not illegal contact by the defender and the offensive player is at risk of having a foul called against them.

Hand checking

General principle for evaluating contact on a dribbler;

Does the action of the defender affect the dribbler’s

Speed
Quickness
Balance
Rhythm

Incorporate these concepts and terminology into your pregame discussions and rule applications.

If any of the areas are affected by the illegal use of the hands then the defender is at risk of having a foul called against them

Backcourt:

During backcourt pressure by a defensive player(s), an important consideration is that the offensive player is not influenced or directed by the use of the hands, legs or torso. This action in itself is a foul. (Pressure is defined as the dribbler facing more than 1 defender in the backcourt)

Front court:

If a dribbler is not going directly to the basket, a defender, in order to “find” the dribbler, may briefly place a hand on him/her, but the hand must not remain on.

Rebounding

Illegal 'box-outs' and rough play in rebounding will be addressed as an added point of emphasis. It will be the responsibility of both the Center and Trail officials, or in 2-person, the Trail to step down or onto the court to pay close attention to these types of actions. Officials should allow the players to return to the floor and rule on the outcome of the contact.

Bumping, Impeding, or Rerouting Cutters

Offensive players should expect to move without being bumped off their path or "chucked". Certainly there will be some contact when opposing players try to get to or deny each other a position on the court. Impeding movements (emphasis is on freedom of movement) where the defender initiates the contact with arms, legs or leaning outside of their space must be called and must be established early. This action leads to rough play, and officials must penalize it. The key for the officials is to see the whole play, penalize the first foul and not the reactionary foul. The entire team of officials, 2 or 3 persons must discuss in pregame how this OFFBALL action will be dealt with consistently. The emphasis is on freedom of movement. Again, the concepts of **Speed, Quickness, Balance, Rhythm** will define freedom of movement.

Traveling

Officials have NOT been interpreting this rule effectively or consistently. Discussions in your pregame must also focus on violations especially the following areas:

Players gaining an **advantage** or beating their defender at the beginning of, or the end of a dribble by traveling must be called consistently.

Finding the pivot foot is the key to calling traveling correctly.

Understand the rules as they pertain to the "jump stop" and a player "gathering the ball".

Players catching the ball on the perimeter in a shooting situation often take a step sideways and this is traveling and is missed often.

Post players must also be observed in situations close to the basket.

Carrying the Ball (Palming)

This will usually occur on the perimeter and will generally be part of a “hesitation” move by a dribbler in order to beat an opponent. When the dribbler is allowed to show the ball to the defender and have it come to rest in their hand and then continue dribbling it is illegal. Officials must pay more attention to this move, and call it if it occurs.

Loose Ball Recovery

During the course of the game, many situations occur in which a player goes to the playing floor, recovers the ball and attempts to make a legal play such as a pass. Of major concern is the physical contact of another player(s) after the recovery of a loose ball. The player on the floor needs to be protected since he/she is in a vulnerable position and, as a result, may be injured. The officials should call any non-incident contact by another player(s) as a personal foul.

Mechanics

3-Person

Mechanics found in the FIBA 3-Person Mechanics Manual will be the National and Provincial Standard during the 2007-2008 season. Officials are not permitted to use other modifications.

2-Person

For games refereed by two officials, the ABOA will follow the two-person system as outlined in the FIBA 2 Person Manual along with the approved experimental modifications. Officials are not permitted to use any other modifications.

Acknowledgement

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WNBA/NCAA official Clarke Stevens

ACAC Rule Modifications

- FIBA rules are to be adhered to if they pertain to the play “within the lines”.
- NCAA numbers can still be used
- Rosters sizes are set by the conference
- T-shirts that match the dominant color of the game jersey are permitted
- Conference policies on the role of the public address announcer and the use of artificial noisemakers are to be followed.

ASAA Rule Modifications

- Half time interval 10 minutes.
- NCAA numbers can still be used
- Rosters sizes are set by the association
- T-shirts that match the dominant color of the game jersey are permitted
- The use of artificial noisemakers is prohibited.