

# SPORTORIALS

For All IAABO Members, Coaches, Players and Fans



## OFFICIALS

## vs. Cancer

### JANUARY 18 - JANUARY 25, 2015

January/February 2015

Volume 66, Number 439



## 2015 IAABO Spring Meeting

The 2015 IAABO Spring Meeting will be held in the Snow Belt better known as Rochester, NY. Randy Traugott and the members of NY Board 60 have put together a well-planned program including competition in foot golf in case it snows. Seriously, when checking the Farmers Almanac it is expected to be in the mid 60's.

Hotel accommodations are first rate at the Rochester Airport Marriott and the rate is \$119 per room.

For online booking simply go to this IAABO Meeting website: [http://www.iaabo.org/Spring\\_Meeting.html](http://www.iaabo.org/Spring_Meeting.html). There will be much to do at this year's meeting, starting with the primary purpose, which is to have delegates from all IAABO Boards elect a President, President-Elect, and a Vice-President to serve the organization for the upcoming year of 2015-2016. In addition, three of the 12 executive committee positions are open to serve three year terms; these positions are open for regions: 5-CO, 9-Canada, 10-ME, and 12-GA, SC. You must be a delegate or former delegate to the IAABO Spring meeting to run for an



executive committee position as stated in Article IX, section 1. The elections will be conducted on Sunday morning. See page 7 for a complete agenda and schedule of activities.

All of the standing committees will meet over the course of the conference many of which have agendas where input from its members is extremely important, including constitutional changes, legal issues, budget, official's education and development updates, and the Women's Coordinating committee.

Secretary's roundtable will again be an important meeting, with topics such as the database, membership, communication, Sportorial opt out, IAABO vendors, the IAABO website, and local board regulations.

Delegate registration- all delegates must be registered with the IAABO office. Delegate registrations can be mailed to the IAABO office or transmitted electronically via the IAABO website at [www.iaabo.org](http://www.iaabo.org). Any and all members of IAABO are encouraged to attend. IAABO is your organization and your voice (continued on page 8)

## Basketball Rules Interpretations - 2014-15

Publisher's Note: The National Federation of State High School Associations is the only source of official high school interpretations. They do not set aside nor modify any rule. They are made and published by the NFHS in response to situations presented.

Robert B. Gardner, Publisher, NFHS Publications © 2014

**Rule Book Corrections:** Page 2, 2014-15 NFHS Basketball Rules Changes, 9-1-4g should read 9-1-3g. Page 55, Rule 9-1-4, Delete.

**Case Book Corrections:**

**Pages 25-26, 3.5.4 Situation, Ruling Correction:** illegal equipment in (a); the blue headbands and wristbands do not match the predominant color of the uniform (white).

**Page 29, 4.14.1D Situation, Ruling Correction:** Officials notify the Team A coach of the disqualification and allow a substitute for A1. The points made by A1 will stand. B3 is allowed to shoot the free throws for the technical foul and Team B is given the ball at half court to continue the game. (4-14-2; 2-11-5 Note)

**Page 70, 9.1 Comment:** Sentence 2 should read: Once a free



throw begins no player may enter or leave a marked lane space or break with either foot the vertical plane of a free throw lane line or lane space boundary prior to the release of the ball by the free thrower. Delete last sentence.

**Clarification on Post Player:** A post player becomes a ball handler/dribbler when the post player receives the ball, regardless of position on the floor or the direction he/she is facing.

When the offensive player gains possession of the ball, the actions listed in Rule 10-6-12 committed by any defensive player shall be charged as a foul.

**Situation 1:** During a free throw by A1, B1 is positioned just behind the three-point line at the top of the semicircle. Is B1's position legal and what restrictions are in effect on B1? **RULING:** The position of B1 is legal. B1 may move freely but may not break the vertical plane of the three-point line and the free-throw line extended with either foot until after the ball touches the ring or the backboard or until the free throw has ended. (9-1-3 Penalties)

**Situation 2:** While the ball is live, (continued on page 3)

## The Tip Off

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### STATEMENT

*The International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of basketball officiating, through the proper training of applicants by visual and written aids; constant supervision by board proctors and dissemination of rule changes and interpretations.*

## Director's Court

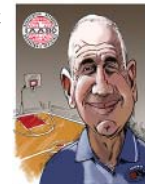
### Things People should tell you before you become an Official

I like to share this article I found in Referee magazine that rings so true, I kept going back reading each one over and over again.

- You'll spend more money on uniforms than you will make.
- The best officiated game is when people know you are there and in control of it.
- You better like cold showers.
- Bring your own towel.
- People think you are not that important until you are in charge of everything.
- You may be put in a position to fight for a \$2 game fee raise
- Most locker room walls are paper thin.
- Remember to discount any sentence that begins, "Well when I reffed"
- The thrill you get from working on TV will be more than negated by comments of your peers.

We can all identify with many of these statements, we can chuckle because we know they are true and yet we continue to officiate. We share these things with all our brother and sister officials as it is a source of laughter, fodder for conversation and mutually shared experiences.

The heart of the season is upon us, work every game like it is the state championship, wear the IAABO patch proudly and may every ruling be correct.



## President's Corner

### Life Lessons Learned .... If You Wear the IAABO Patch - Live It!

Growing up in small town, Canada, I was given scores of opportunity to become a leader.

At age 8, I was selected to be a 'seconder' in the first organized Wolf Cub Pack, Haileybury, Ontario. I vividly remember the leader, Fraser Reavell (AKELA), in an opening meeting ceremony speaking. "What is the Law of the Wolf Cub" to which we would jump up, show the wolf club signal (my first exposure to signals) and say, "We will do our Best". I earned many proficiency badges in those three years- made mom and dad proud. Went onto become a Boy Scout where the motto was "Be Prepared"- became the Troop Leader and earned the Queen Scout Badge. Yes. Learned a lot in those formative years about character building experiences which resonate through your life, commitment and dedication.

Fast forward from my youth to an October 2014 day where I was having my usual walk with Chillie, our loveable family dog. We stopped to watch two children playing the time-honored game of Hop Scotch on the chalked pattern on their home driveway. The girl watches her brother who two foot-steps on a single square. Sister is quick to recognize his mistake and chants out, "You lose you turn"! He recognizes his faux pas and accepts the consequences. Yes, he blew the rule- a life lesson learned; he accepted the ruling and they continued- no outburst or anger, just played on.

About three weeks ago, I was officiating a local house league basketball game for youth; the first of the season. The boys were keen to play and show their 'love of the game'. At this age, life without basketball is boring. As we are about to start a second shift, all the players had their shirts tucked in, save but one youngster. I asked him politely to follow suite like his teammates. The stare told it all: I asked his coach to assist in the process. After much reluctance, the youngster complied with the request- rule enforced, no exceptions, especially at this age.

At the end of the game, his mom approached me and was quick to praise my actions, citing that her son need to understand that rules are important; if we have them, for whatever reason, then we need to enforce them. Life Lesson Learned.

Changing gears here, our Executive Director recently spent several weekends in Canada. CABO President Ted Montgomery invited Tom and I to attend the annual CABO AGM (Canadian Association Basketball Officials). The National Council representing all Canadian Provinces were given a presentation on the merits of joining IAABO; Tom impressed upon them through exemplars that our training resources are being used now with National Federation and NASO- we could produce FIBA based resources that would easily serve their needs at the Local Board level. The Council passed a motion that each province have a one year trial commitment to joining IAABO next spring. IAABO looks forward to the challenge of serving CABO's educational resources training tools.

Tom, along with Felix Addeo, were guest clinicians at the OABO Fall Meetings in Toronto.

The two of them scored high with their audience- over 200 Ontario officials in attendance. Kudos to our organization for reaching out and spreading the good work we do.

As you read this President's Corner article, you will have games to officiate in your busy schedule of activity. Remember if you wear the Patch- Live it! There will be many opportunities to demonstrate life learning moments- a rule in a game serves a purpose- long live the game!





## Rules Interpretations (continued from page 1)

players A1 and B1 commit fouls against each other at approximately the same time. A1 then punches B1. B6 and B7 leave the confines of the bench but do not participate in the fight. RULING: The common fouls by A1 and B1 constitute a double personal foul, so no free throws are awarded. A1's punch constitutes fighting and results in a flagrant technical foul, disqualification and the awarding of two free throws. B6 and B7 are assessed technical fouls and disqualified for entering the court illegally during a fight. Although B6 and B7 are both assessed technical fouls, only one is penalized with two free throws. The coach is penalized one indirect technical foul for B6 and B7 leaving the bench. [4-19-8; 10-3-7; 10-6 Penalties (Rule 10 Summary) 8.a, b]

**Administration of Penalties:** The double personal fouls offset and no free throws are awarded. With the marked lane spaces clear, any member of Team B (other than B6 and B7) attempts two free throws for the flagrant technical foul (fighting) by A1. These attempts are followed by any member of Team A (other than A1) attempting two free throws – with the marked lane spaces clear – for the technical foul charged to B6 and B7 for leaving the bench during a fight, but not participating. Following the free-throw attempts by Team A, play is resumed with a throw-in by Team A at the division line opposite the scorer's table.

**Situation 3:** Post Player A1 received the pass in the lane. B1 places

an extended arm bar on the back of the ball handler. RULING: Illegal. A personal foul should be called anytime this type of contact occurs. (10-6-12)

**Situation 4:** Post Player A1 is facing the basket with the ball when B1 places a hand on his hips to keep him from moving in a particular direction. RULING: Illegal. A personal foul should be called anytime this type of contact is made. (10-6-12)

**Situation 5:** Team A is passing the ball among A1, A2 and A3 in an effort to confuse the opponent and get an easy basket. B1 excessively fouls and knocks A5 down to the floor away from the ball. RULING: An intentional foul should be called because of the excessive contact while the ball is live. (4-19-3d)

**Situation 6:** Substitute A6 attempts to enter the game wearing a headband and wristband that are not white, black, beige or a dominant color of the uniform. Team A is the home team and is wearing the customary white jersey. RULING: Substitute A6 is not permitted to enter the game before either removing the illegal items or wearing the appropriate headband and wristband color. NOTE: Before the season begins, the coach should indicate to the team members the color of headbands, wristbands sleeves and tights that should be worn by the team. Making such a decision and sharing it with the team will assist the players with being compliant with Rules 3-5-3 and 3-5-4.

## Basketball Comments on the Rules - 2014-15

**Team Member's Equipment, Apparel (3-5-3 New):** The 2013-14 rule implementation regarding arm and leg sleeves was difficult to monitor and enforce by contest officials and coaches. Anything worn on the arm and/or leg is considered to be a sleeve, except a knee brace, and shall meet the color restrictions. Tights that extend below the knee are now legal and must meet the color restrictions by rule. Medical verification of arm and leg compression sleeves has been eliminated. All sleeves/tights shall be the same solid color per individual player. The sleeves/tights shall be black, white, beige or the predominant color of the uniform. The same color arm and leg sleeves/tights shall be worn by all teammates. For example, the guidelines specify that if white arm sleeves are worn, then the leg sleeves/tights must also be white.

**Foul (4-19-3d):** This change expands the definition of an intentional foul to include excessive contact committed while the ball is live or until an airborne shooter returns to the floor. This recognizes an intentional foul call should be made against any player, not only on the

person playing the ball.

**Free Throw Provisions (9-1-3g New):** This rules change affects players in marked lane spaces. The new rule allows players in marked lane spaces to enter the lane when the ball is released by the free thrower. The restrictions for the free thrower and players not in marked lane spaces remain in effect until the free throw touches the ring or backboard, or until the free throw ends. This rules change will better allow officials to monitor violations and fouls that may occur on a free throw attempt.

**Contact (10-6-12 New):** Rather than continuing to make illegal contact a point of emphasis, a new criteria for foul enforcement was created. The intent is to clean up perimeter play and restore freedom of movement to the game. The new rule clearly explains specific contact that should be called a foul. This criteria should provide for more understanding of illegal contact for coaches and players, and improved enforcement by officials.

### Rules Questions for the IAABO Interpreter

1. A-1's alternating possession throw-in pass is kicked by B-2. Handle the play.
2. A-1, after ending a dribble, attempts a try for goal. The try does not touch the backboard, the ring or any other player. A-1 hustles and is able to catch the ball before it contacts the floor and immediately scores a field goal. Is this a legal play.
3. The score is tied at the end of regulation time. During the overtime period, the official scorer informs the Referee that Team A had an additional point in the fourth quarter that was not counted. The Referee reviews the scorebook and recognizes where a point was not properly credited to Team A. What is the correct ruling?
4. A-1, with the ball pinned between his/her forearms, requests a timeout. Should the official grant the request?
5. A-1 is dribbling near the sideline when B-1 obtains legal guarding position. B-1 stays in the path of A-1, but in doing so has one foot in touch with the boundary line when A-1 contacts B-1. Is this a player control foul?

Answers can be found on page 9

### Hancock's Score a Three



Father, Frank, with sons Brian (left) and Mike (right) officiated a boys varsity game on December 22nd at Susquenita High School located in Duncannon, PA. The Hancock's are member of Board 70 located in Central Pennsylvania.

# TOUGH WHISTLE FOR TOUGH CALLS



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## The IAABO “Way” and “One Rule, One Interpretation” Again Challenged

The NFHS directive has once again zeroed in on the need for enforcing contact rules as written. A bit of the history of the NFHS efforts is shared below. As you will notice the 2014-15 message, via a new article added to Rule 10.6 (Contact), is not new. IAABO and local IAABO Interpreters and trainers carried the message and charge to IAABO officials during the pre-season. At this point in the regular season, the reports of officials' compliance are favorable.

### 1996-1997 Guidelines for Teaching and Officiating

#### Handchecking:

a) Any tactic using the hands, arms or body that allows a player (offense or defense), to “control” (hold, impede, push, divert, slow or prevent) the movement of an opposing player, is a foul.

b) When an offensive player uses his or her hands or body to push off from position for spacing or for getting open to receive a pass, or to move the ball via a pass or dribble, it is a foul.

c) “Hooking or Feeling” by the offensive players should be presumed a definite advantage. This is not a judgement situation, it is a foul.

d) Any act or tactic of illegal use of hands, arms or body (offense or defense) that intentionally slows, prevents, impedes the progress or displaces an opposing player due to the contact, is a foul.

e) When a player places both hands on an opposing player, it is a foul.

f) When a player jabs a hand or forearm on an opponent, it is a foul.

g) Regardless of where it takes place on the floor, when a player continuously places a hand on an opponent, it is a foul.

### 2010-11 Point of Emphasis

#### Handchecking:

a) Handchecking is any tactic using the hands or arms that allows a player (offense or defense) to control (hold, impede, push, divert, slow or prevent) the movement of an opposing player.

b) Handchecking is not incidental contact, it is a foul.

c) Defensive players shall not have hand(s) on the offensive player. When a player has a hand on, two hands on or jabs a hand or forearm on an opponent, it is a foul.

**Note:** Does the above 1996-1997 e, f, g and 2010-2011 b & c look/read familiar? See 2014-2015 below.

### 2014-15 Rule 10.6 New Article 12

a) Placing two hands on the player, constitutes a foul

b) Placing an extended arm bar on the player, constitutes a foul.

c) Placing and keeping and keeping a hand on the dribbler constitutes a foul.

d) Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands, constitutes a foul.

### Attention

The 10.6. Article 12 leads with....The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a ball handler/dribbler. However, as per rule 10.6 articles 2, 3, 4 and 5, illegal use of hand(s) and forearm(s) also applies to all players (offense or defense) with or without the ball and located anywhere on the court. An emphasis has been placed upon the contact committed against a ball handler/dribbler.

Repeating, to make clear, the intent of enforcing contact rules does not begin and end with ball handler/dribblers. Neither does it apply only to other players who are in control of the ball. The enforcement of contact rules as written includes all offensive and defensive players.

### Intentional Foul

Far too often officials do not rule a foul as intentional when the act clearly meets the criteria of an Intentional foul. The intentional foul has somewhat evolved into an official's personal interpretation and misapplication of the rule. The defensive team is given an unwarranted advantage when an Intentional foul is not ruled as such when committed. Intentional fouls may occur at anytime during the game. An intentional foul should be ruled as such without regard for the score of the game or

the time of the game. The location of the ball or player shall have no bearing upon whether a foul is intentional or not intentional. Officials must understand that there are two teams. Near the end of a game often one team wants the clock to be stopped while the other team does not want the clock to be stopped. When contact rulings are not correct, officials are giving one team an advantage which is not intended by the rules.

An Intentional foul is a personal or technical foul that may or may not be premeditated and is not based solely on the severity of the act. Intentional fouls include, but are not limited to:

a) Any contact which is not a legitimate attempt to play the ball.

b) Grabbing a player's arm or body without initially attempting to play or gain control of the ball.

c) Any holding, pushing or grabbing a player away from the ball.

d) Grabbing a player's uniform.

e) Wrapping arms(s) around/hugging a player.

f) Pushing/grabbing a player from behind before the act of shooting begins or during the act of shooting (example, an apparent easy try for goal).

g) An obvious attempt to stop the clock or neutralize the opponent's obvious advantageous position by forcing the opponent into a designated spot throw-in or free throw situation.

h) Excessive contact with an opponent while the ball is live or until an airborne shooter returns to the floor.

### Free Throw Lane Line Marked Spaces Rule Change Potential Violations

Player occupying a marked free throw lane line space:

1) Violation if the player breaks the outside edge of the free throw lane line prior to the release of the free throw.

2) Violation if the player, in an effort to “button hook” around opponent, breaks the outside edge of the imaginary line (denoting the rear of the 3' X 3' space) with a foot/feet prior to the release of the free throw.

3) Violation if a player legally enters the free throw lane and then breaks the outside edge of the free throw line, with a foot/feet, prior to the ball contacting the backboard or basket ring.

**Notes:** 1) Display the delay lane violation signal, pending successful or unsuccessful free throw.

2) Crew of 2, Trail official has much to monitor – far lane line spaces 2 & 3; free thrower; flight of ball, basket, players not located in marked free throw lane line spaces, potential rebound play.

3) Crew of 3, Center official monitors, far lane line spaces 2 & 3; free thrower, flight of ball, basket, potential rebound play. Trail official monitors players not located in marked free throw lane spaces and potentially assists with all other factors.

### Rebounding

#### Free Throw Rule Change Creates Additional Rebound Coverage Situations

- The principles governing rebound play are the same as those governing blocking, charging and verticality.

- Every player is entitled to any spot on the court, provided the player gets there first and does so legally.

- Rebounding principles apply to the defense and the offense.

- Defensive and offensive positioning must be Obtained legally and may be Maintained.

- Often times, the defensive rebounder has already Obtained legal position by guarding the opponent prior to a try for goal. In such case the position already Obtained may be Maintained.

- Legal rebounding position may be Maintained by moving laterally.

- “Boxing out” techniques are acceptable provided Obtaining and Maintaining the position is by legal means ...contact free.

- “Boxing out” may occur with the player's back to or facing the opponent.

*(continued on page 8)*



## Officials' Game Ready Memo

IAABO sincerely appreciates the hard work interpreters and officials' exhibit in their preparation time and overall contributions to the schoolboy and schoolgirl basketball season. Let's take a look at game preparation.

In the dressing room pre-game conference - Referee:

Do not discuss teams, coaches, players.

Remind crew – Enforce the rules with no regard to time of game, score of game or specific situation

Two teams involved – every situation & ruling matters and affects both teams

One rule – One Ruling/One Interpretation

Approved Mechanics & Signals/Signaling Expected

PCA & FOV Cone concepts honored

Accept the ball; Give up the ball; don't ball watch

Trust partner(s)

Upon departing toward the court and upon arriving on the court, think:

Sport within education

Professionalism

Responsibility & Responsibilities

Composure

Pride, strive for perfection personally and for officiating – "Get 'em all right !!!

Referee – Table Instructions:

Welcome & Introduce self to the Announcer

Ask of the Announcer.....

Are you aware of the Point of Emphasis regarding announcer's responsibilities?

Close with – Your cooperation is appreciated, enjoy the game.

Welcome & Introduce self to the Scorer

Check scorebook rosters

Inform the scorer that he/she is The Official Scorer and is part of our Crew

Remind that the progressive score record is the official score

Welcome & Introduce self to the Timer

Discuss/Check Briefly – Record keeping of AP Arrow, Bonus Free Throw, Time-out, and Warning

Substitute reporting and horn is required...Head Coach & Correctable Error

Request his/her assistance throughout the game

Request eye contact with the reporting official

Relationship with Scorer regarding substitution

Inform Timer that he/she is the Official Timer and is part of our Crew

Pay no attention to coach or player communicating for a "Sub"

Horn only when substitute is processed

Must be a Horn in order for official to consider substitution

Request his/her assistance throughout the game

Request that the Crew be informed at the halftime 4-minute mark

At the one minute mark, prior to game time, the Umpire(s) are encouraged to greet/meet the Announcer, Scorer & Timer.

Pre-game meeting (brief & formal, 2-3 minutes) with Head Coaches, Captains and Partner(s):

Referee – Introduce self and partners (Mr/Ms)

Allow time for response, introductions/hand shakes

Ask of Head Coaches (as per Rule 2.4.5)...

Are your uniforms and equipment legal and be worn properly?

Can proper sporting behavior be expected from everyone?

(Head Coaches are expected to respond to each question)

Ask of all - Are there any questions?

Close with - Good Luck to all.

Wait for Coaches & Captains to begin departing the meeting, then depart.

Umpire(s) – No comment(s) needed.

Note: The above meeting procedure is required for every game, first game of season

through the last game of season.

Reminders

Always use Rules Book and Manual Terminology

Warning coaches or officials, is not permitted by rule other than delay of game warning. The situation

at hand is either legal or illegal. DO NOT WARN.

The coaching box is to be officiated, by rule, just as the pivot foot, 3-seconds, etc. are officiated by rule.

Grasping the basket ring (bending fingers around the ring) is not a requirement to Dunk. An arm,

a wrist or a finger(s) contacting the ring is legal. Grasping the ring is

illegal, every official must rule

grasping as illegal. Can't have the rule enforced by some officials, all

officials must penalize grasping.

Unless it is a very unusual situation, the game cannot be delayed to listen/talk with a coach or player.

Time does not always allow for a post-game "critique". At the very least have a post-game "chat."

It is highly recommended that early in this season each official secure at least one video for the

purpose of self-critique.

Best wishes for a great season, remember it is not about us, it is about the game.

## IAABO Schools

Information regarding IAABO Schools will be in the next issue of Sportorials, come and join us for a few days of instruction both on and off the court by some of the best basketball minds around. Schools will be most likely be held at Rutgers in NJ, Susquehanna in PA, in Mass or RI in Pueblo, CO, and if enrollment allows, an all women's school in Harrisburg. We are targeting the 1st to 6th year official and each will leave with a personal DVD of their on court officiating with comments from the observers. Scholarships are available from the IAABO Foundation and most likely from your local board, take advantage of these offerings. Watch for further info on the IAABO website and in the coming issues of the Sportorials.

## IAABO Nominating Committee

Letters of Nomination for the IAABO Executive Committee should be submitted to the Committee Chair, Jack Sweeney, 81 Camille Lane, East Patchogue, NY 11772. Five copies of each nomination and supporting documentation must be postmarked no later than Friday, March 15, 2015. Attention and consideration will be given only to those nominations that meet these practices and procedures.



Kelly Calahan, Bd. 11 DE  
Member, Nominating Committee



Jon Lowe, Bd. 95 MA  
Member, Nominating Committee



Jack Sweeney, Bd. 40, NY  
Chairman, Nominating Committee



Michael Statham, Bd. 12 DC  
Member, Nominating Committee



Mike McPhee, Bd. 212 ON  
Member, Nominating Committee

## 2015 Spring Meeting Forms

### 16th Annual IAABO Life Membership Luncheon Saturday, April 25, 2015 - 12 Noon

No. of registrant(s) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$35/person= \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Registrant(s) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**LIFE MEMBER**

Board No. \_\_\_\_\_

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355  
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: April 1, 2015

### Spouse/ Guest Breakfast Friday, April 24, 2015, 9 AM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Board Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Guests: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Each IAABO members is entitled to one guest (spouse/significant other). 5 Additional guests are invited at a cost of \$25.00 each.

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355  
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: April 1, 2015

### Golf Registration

**Thursday, April 23, 2015 - 9:00 AM Registration**  
**10:00 AM Shotgun Start**  
**Ridgmont Country Club - [www.rccgolf.com](http://www.rccgolf.com)**  
**\$95/Golfer - Lunch Provided**

***Foursomes who wish to play together should be specified on the registration form. Make full payment for the foursome listed below:***

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

List Members of Foursome:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355  
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: April 1, 2015

### 2015 Annual Spring Meeting Schedule Rochester, NY

#### Thursday, April 23, 2015

**6:00 p.m. Executive Committee (Closed Session)**

#### Friday, April 24, 2015

**8:15 a.m. Welcome**

**8:30 a.m. Audit and Budget Committee**

**9:15 a.m. Rules and Examination Committee**

**10:00 a.m. Constitution Committee**

**11:00 a.m. Nomination Committee**

**1:00 p.m. Officials' Education and Development Committee**

**1:30 p.m. Women's Coordinating Committee**

**2:00 p.m. Board Secretaries Roundtable (Insurance Matters, Data Base, Membership, etc – Q&A)**

**3:30 p.m. Board Relations Committee**

**4:00 p.m. IAABO Foundation Meeting**

#### Saturday, April 25, 2015

**7:30 a.m. Executive Committee (Closed - If Necessary)**

**8:30 a.m. Executive Committee (Open)**

**9:00 a.m. Membership Committee**

**9:30 a.m. Legal Issues - Alan Goldberger**

**10:30 a.m. Life Membership Committee**

**12:15 p.m. Life Membership Luncheon**

#### Sunday, April 26, 2015

**8:30 a.m. General Assembly Meeting, Elections, Awards**

### Most Missed Exam Questions

Shown below are the five most missed questions on the 2014 IAABO Refresher Exam.

1. During A-1's throw-in, B-2 fouls A-2. The official rules a personal foul. Is the official correct?

**1. Yes 4-19-1, 6-1-2b**

8. A-1's throw-in is batted by B-1 back to A-1 who touches it while still out of bounds. The official rules A-1 caused the ball to be out of bounds and awards the ball to team B for the throw-in. Is the official correct?

**8. Yes, 7-2-2**

15. A-1's throw-in is tapped into the backcourt by A-2. A-2 is the first to touch the ball. The official rules a backcourt violation. Is the official correct?

**15. No, 9-9-1**

29. Prior to the start of the game, Team B is charged with a technical foul. A-6 replaces A-1, the designated starter, to attempt the free throws. The official allows A-6 to replace designated starter A-1. Is the official correct?

**29. Yes, 3-2-2a**

42. While A-1's try is in flight, A-2 fouls B-2. The try is successful. Team B is not in the bonus. The official rules Team B will have the privilege of moving along the end line. Is the official correct?

**42. Yes, 7-5-7b**

## There is NO Backcourt During a Throw-In.....But Why

One of the many adages that have carried me through my years as an official was first verbalized during my own Applicant Class – ***There is No Backcourt during a Throw-In***. Now as a Rules Interpreter I have been asked to explain why the rules pertaining to backcourt violations do not apply to the throw-in, or better still, how they apply in various situations – in this case an airborne recipient of a throw-in in the frontcourt. In order to apply the adage requires an understanding of the particulars of the Rules pertaining to Team Control, Ball Location, Backcourt and Throw-In.

Let's start with **Rule 4 Section 12 Control, Player and Team which states at:**

Art. 2 ... A team is in control of the ball:

- a. When a player of the team is in control.
- b. When a live ball is being passed among teammates.
- c. During an interrupted dribble.
- d. When a player of the team has disposal of the ball for a throw-in.

The recent implementation of part (d) eliminated the anomaly of shooting free throws on a foul committed by the offensive team. But doesn't it still leave open the validity of the adage in the situation where A-1, during a throw-in from A's frontcourt or backcourt, passes the ball to A-2 who leaves the floor from the frontcourt, catches the ball in the air and lands in the backcourt? In fact, **Rule 4 Section 4 Ball Location, at disposal states at:**

Art. 1 ... A ball which is in contact with a player or with the court is in the backcourt if either the ball or the player (either player if the ball is touching more than one) is touching the backcourt.

Art. 2 ... A ball which is in contact with a player or with the court is in the frontcourt if neither the ball nor the player is touching the backcourt.

Art. 3 ... A ball which is in flight retains the same location as when it was last in contact with a player or the court...

If you stop the analysis there, then the adage is a fraud – Team A had team control during the throw-in and A-2 caused the ball to have frontcourt status when he caught it in the air after jumping from his team's frontcourt. So when A-2 lands in the backcourt and the official does not blow his whistle to indicate a backcourt violation but instead initiates a new 10 second backcourt count, is the official correct? Fortunately YES!

What the official was aware of is the exception to the backcourt violation rule found in **Rule 9 Section 9 Backcourt:**

ART. 1 ... A player shall not be the first to touch the ball after it has been in team control in the frontcourt or if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the frontcourt before it went to the backcourt.

ART. 2 ... While in player and team control in its backcourt, a player shall not cause the ball to go from backcourt to frontcourt and return to backcourt, without the ball touching a player in the frontcourt, such that he/she or a teammate is the first to touch it in the backcourt.

ART. 3 ... During a jump ball, throw-in or while on defense, a player may legally jump from his/her frontcourt, secure control of the ball with both feet off the floor and return to the floor with one or both feet in the backcourt. The player may make a normal landing and it makes no difference whether the first foot down is in the frontcourt or backcourt.

So in this situation the adage survives. But let's add one addition to the scenario – what if the throw-in was legally tipped by an intervening player from either Team A or Team B and A-2 then controls it in the air after leaving the floor in the frontcourt before landing in the backcourt. Same ruling? NO!

The throw-in protection afforded A-2 in the first situation **Ends** in the second situation since according to **Rule 4 Section 42 Throw-In, Thrower, Designated Spot:**

ART. 5... The throw-in ends when: a. The passed ball touches or is legally touched by another player inbounds... As such, when the airborne A-2 caught the ball in the second scenario, he was not catching a throw-in but a tipped ball, establishing player and team control and giving the

ball frontcourt status before landing in any part of or in any way in the backcourt – a **violation**. If A-2 fumbles the ball and continues to fumble the ball upon landing or otherwise fails to establish control prior to landing then no backcourt violation would occur.

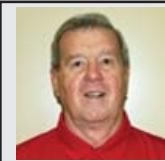
So as the old adage goes, ***“There is No Backcourt during a Throw-In”*** is still the case in this situation.

### IAABO “Way” (continued from page 5)

- “Boxing out” does not allow for putting the opponent on one's back and creating a “get'em off our back” situation.
- “Boxing out” the shooter does not allow for “backing out” (displacing) the shooter.
- When the defensive rebounder is “beaten”, the offensive player has head and shoulders past the torso of the defender, the defender must re-obtain his/her legal rebounding position.
- Incidental contact may occur, apply the rule...all contact is not illegal.
- When illegal contact is not ruled a foul, it leads to advantages, roughness and potential injury.
- The official must see the entire play in order to make accurate rebounding rulings.

#### Enforce The Rules With No Regard For Score, Time or Situation

There is no room for an official's individual threshold of tolerance when observing play and making rule based rulings upon potential violations, contact or behavior situations. For example, it is not about whether the behavior “bothers” the official, it is a matter of the behavior is or is not to be condoned by the rules. Tolerance favors one of the teams every time. Always keep in mind that there are **two teams** involved in each situation and the ruling **matters to both teams**.



Past President, Peter Webb, Bd. 111, ME, is the Coordinator of Interpreters for IAABO. Peter is responsible for providing guidance, clarifying basketball issues, and conducting online discussion groups with all IAABO Interpreters.

### Spring Meeting (continued from page 1)

should be heard. To register for the annual spring meeting visit the IAABO website @ [www.iaabo.org](http://www.iaabo.org)

Highlighting the Spring Meeting will be Saturday's Life Membership Luncheon. This is IAABO'S highest award and presented once a year at this time. Five honorees will be presented with the beautifully detailed IAABO Life Membership Ring. Honorees include David Ames, Board 111, ME, Frank Beebe, Board 27, MA, Layne Drexel, Board 11, DE, Dennis Millevoi, Board 194, NJ, Lee Pavlot, Board 51 NY, and Alan Goldberger, Board 33, NJ. Luncheon tickets are available for \$35. *Please send in the registration form on page 7 to make your reservation.*

The elections will be conducted on Sunday morning along with the 50 year awards, announcement of the Handbook Dedication and other IAABO awards. We look forward to seeing all the Board Presidents and Secretaries for a most productive conference.

The first social event of the Spring Meeting will be the annual Pete Sheehan Golf outing at Ridgmont Country Club. This golf outing will feature coffee, bagels and juice at 9 AM, a nice lunch from the grille and plenty of prizes. There will be a shotgun start at 10 am, and the cost is \$95, come join some friendly IAABO competition. *Complete the registration form found on page 7.*

The spouse's breakfast will be held on Friday at 9 AM, in the Marriott. *Please send in the registration form on page 7 to make your reservation.*

Please make every effort to attend the spring meeting and represent your board



## The Limits of Travel “Legal Steps ”

Traveling is governed by a definition and a whole lot more  
 There are limits of movement outlined in Rule Four  
 The travel call can be much easier when simply put  
 Make not the call if you know not the pivot foot  
 The foot movements may look different and difficult to see

Watch each player in the warm up and easier it might be  
 When the player receives the ball while on solid ground  
 There are moves that can be made that are fundamentally sound

There will be a choice of pivot foot be the left or the right  
 This will always be true throughout the game night  
 The pivot foot may be lifted to pass or to attempt to score  
 But the ball must be released before it again touches the floor

If you lift the pivot foot before the dribble does begin  
 That violation will be called as a traveling which is a sin  
 A player who is moving or dribbling may come to a legal stop  
 By establishing the pivot foot with a step or a hop

If he is aloft then on both feet has simultaneously alit  
 Then either foot may be used to skilfully pivot  
 If he lands on one foot followed by the other to touch  
 The former is the pivot foot while the latter cannot do much

If he lands on one foot then hops onto two  
 He now has no pivot foot options so he might be in a stew  
 If while holding the ball he falls to the floor or to one knee  
 Guilty of traveling he will most certainly be

If he loses his balance and he cannot stand  
 It is legal to brace himself by touching the floor with either hand  
 If one does receive the ball while lying flat on the floor  
 Many of the movement options have gone out the door

If you are flat on your back you may sit up to have a look  
 But if you stand up your own goose you will cook  
 You may dribble the ball from your position on the floor  
 Then while dribbling you may get up to pass or try to score

To lift the pivot foot may be a violation or a sin  
 If it is lifted before the dribble does begin  
 Further clarification of this rule might be in demand  
 The pivot foot may not be lifted until the ball leaves the hand

So call that travel and enhance your good name  
 But remember that this call must never be a guessing game

Interpreting the rules of the game can cause one to be most humble  
 I am not certain if you can dribble/fumble/dribble or fumble/  
 dribble/fumble

Let not this rule cause you pain or havoc around the house  
 And never check for the pivot foot while dancing with your  
 spouse

Ken R Estabrooks

## Presidential Service Award

The Presidential Special Service Award is given each year by the Massachusetts Basketball Coaches Association to a deserving person who has given a great deal to the game of basketball, especially high school basketball here in Massachusetts. Bruce Anderson has been a member of IAABO Board #30 for 41 years. He has been on the Executive Board from 1986-present and served as President in 1987-88.



In 1999 he became Assistant Rules Interpreter and took over as Interpreter/Trainer in 2009 and is still serving in this role today. He conducts classes each year for new officials and conducts pre-season coaches meetings to discuss rule changes and any other issues. Bruce has had the honor of being assigned to 7 state final games, 11 state semi-final games, and 15 sectional finals.

He has also been a member of CBOA for 27 years, officiating Div. 2 and Div. 3 men's basketball throughout New England, including assignments to 15 conference final games, NCAA Div. 3 Sweet Sixteen's and Elite Eight, and NCAA Div. 2 Regional games. Bruce has been the Assignor for the Tri-Valley League Boy's Basketball since 2006 and makes over 10,000 assignments year round for the Mass Premier Basketball Complex. He has been the owner of the The Next Step Officiating Camp since 2010, and also serves as clinician and observer at IAABO and ECAC camps throughout the region.

Since 2005 he has been the owner of Zebra Sports Apparel, which sells and designs sports apparel and promotional items to schools, businesses, and organizations throughout the area.

## Answers to Questions

(From Page 3)

1. Ruling: A violation for kicking. Award a designated spot throw-in at the spot out of bounds nearest to where the kicking violation occurred. The alternating possession arrow is postponed. It will remain in place for Team A. Reference: 6.4.5
2. Ruling: Legal. The try for goal has ended. All players may pursue control of the ball. References: 4.12.1.3a.6; 4.41.1.4
3. Ruling: Add one point to the Team A score total. Continue the overtime period to completion. References: 2.11.11; 5.7.4
4. Ruling: The time-out request cannot be granted. The player must have control of the ball, dribbling or holding the ball in one or both hands. References: 4.12.1; 5.8.3a
5. Ruling: Blocking Foul on B-1 who is no longer in legal guarding position. References: 4.23.2a; 4.23.3a

**Attention: Board Secretaries:  
 IAABO Dues are payable to the IAABO,  
 Inc. Office no later than April 15, 2015.**

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## Continuous Motion

How often have you heard “on the floor” or seen an official pointing to the floor after a foul was committed that stopped running one handers or floaters, post moves and taps. How does this definition apply to the different ways that a player can try for field goal?

When a player is moving, many rules instructors refer to the “gathering” of the ball as when the try and coincidentally the act of shooting begin. “Gathering” is an important point since it informs officials that the start of the try varies depending upon the type of try. For layups the “gathering” of the ball will coincide with the end of the dribble. The dribble ends when the ball comes to rest in a player’s hand(s). After the dribble ends, all movement leads directly to the release of the layup. It includes any and all legal foot movements. The possibility of a continuous motion play begins with such “gathering” and ends when the ball is released.

Prior to a jump shot players will often be stationary before beginning the act of shooting. However, all jump shooters, whether they are great leapers or basically are floor-bound, must bend their knees before shooting. A continuous motion play will be possible once the shooter bends his/her knees.

“She couldn’t be in the act of shooting. Her feet were still on the floor!” A key concept here with jump shots and layups as well as with post moves and runners, is that all these tries begin on the floor. An official who yells “on the floor” is doing a disservice by implying that the shooter must be in the air to be in the act of shooting.

For running one handers or floaters, the try begins when the ball comes to rest in a player’s hands ending the dribble. All movement after this leads directly to the release of the “runner.” The possibility of a continuous motion play begins when the dribble ends. The possibility of a continuous motion foul ruling ends when the ball is released. Although less frequent, a running one hander sometimes occurs after catching a pass. Once the player is holding the ball, all subsequent motion leads directly to the release of the try. So a continuous motion play would be possible during this period of time.

Post plays allow us to investigate another aspect of the continuous motion definition. Specifically this aspect is a player’s pivoting as part of the habitual throwing motion. Post players often receive the ball with their back to the basket. They often pivot as a preliminary movement leading to the release of the try. A foul occurring during this movement should be considered as part of the act of shooting. Another aspect of post play is that post players often take a step in order to release a hook shot or jump hook. A foul that occurs after the beginning of such stepping movements should be ruled as occurring during the act of shooting.

An important consideration in applying this rule is that the player does not have to release the ball to be in the act of shooting. A player’s arm could be held after the preliminary movement has begun. A player could also stop as a result of the contact. This does not negate the fact that such player had begun a try.

For a tap the Rules Book clearly defines the period for continuous motion to be from the touching of the ball until the ball is in flight. In such cases a foul that occurs before the touching of the ball should be ruled as a common foul.

“How can that be a continuation play? The foul wasn’t even on the shooter!” It does not matter who is fouled. Any defensive foul during the act of shooting, even off ball, entitles the shooter

to the right to complete the try. The most frequent occurrence of this is a defensive player pushing through a screen. Obviously good communication among the crew is a must if this play is to be ruled accurately.

Another possibility, due to a 2014-15 rule change, is a foul committed by a defender along the free throw lane during a free throw. If the shooter has not yet released the ball, this would also qualify as a continuous motion play.

Regardless of the nature of the off ball defensive foul, the goal will count if successful. The officials will then penalize the foul appropriately. This may result in free throws and/or possession of the ball to the team who just scored.

With all of this, it is important to remember that the motion of the try needs to be continuous. If a player stops and resets, the try has ended and the ball is now dead. No further action is possible. If a player then powered up and through to release the try, he/she has released a dead ball. No score is possible at this point.

Another thing to remember is that continuous motion comes about as a result of a defensive foul. Any foul or violation by the offense before the try is in flight causes the ball to become dead immediately. The same is true for double fouls. Any possible continuous motion ends with such fouls or violations.

What is the effect of the whistle sounding? In most situations when the whistle sounds, the clock stops and the ball becomes dead immediately. Here, however, while the clock stops, the ball remains live until the try ends. Defenders may continue to defend. A foul near the floor can be followed by a blocked shot high in the air. Basket interference and goaltending are still a possibility for either team. In addition, the “shooter” can demonstrate that he/she was not shooting by passing the ball.

When ruling on these types of plays, an official can either be clear or confusing, by the signals he/she uses. Some years ago, erroneously, the “styling” was that many officials were saying “on the floor!” and then point at a spot on the floor to indicate that the foul occurred before the act of shooting started. The verbiage of “on the floor” along with the use of improper signals/signaling should be relegated to the trash heap.

Proper communication is vital. Example: The Lead official observing a block charge situation, rules a blocking foul then pointed to the floor to indicate that the foul occurred before the act of shooting had started. Then a player is injured. After the injured player is replaced, the official begins to resume play with a throw-in. At this point a coach became quite agitated because he saw the official count the goal. This is the problem with pointing to the floor. It can easily be confused with the signal for awarding a goal. Pointing at the floor should be sent to the same trash heap as the verbiage “on the floor.” Officials must display proper signals/signaling in a professional and composed manner in each situations. Overly emphatic signals are discouraged.

Summarizing, a thorough understanding of the various ways that a try for goal can be attempted is necessary for an official to make accurate rulings of continuous motion plays. Nearly all try for goals begin on the floor. Stepping and pivoting can be part of a try. Videos can help officials visualize how and when each type of try begins. Officials who apply the concepts shared above will achieve greater accuracy and consistency in ruling on these plays.



Paul Behr is a member of Board 403, South Carolina and Chair of the IAABO Board Relations and Policy Committee



## **Notice of Proposed Amendments to IAABO Constitution**

The proposed amendments below to the IAABO Constitution have been approved by the Constitution and Executive committees. Pursuant to Article XI of the Constitution, these amendments will be presented to the International Assembly for adoption at the spring meeting in Rochester, New York, on Sunday, April 26, 2015.

### Art. III – Membership

#### Sec. 15 – Grounds for Discipline

Presently reads:

For the failure to comply with established authority or regulation of a member's Area, District or State Board, International Association or the Executive Committee, delinquency in the payment of dues, assessments or penalties; or for any other conduct conclusively established to be contrary to the best interests of the Association or conduct which reflects discredit upon the Association, a member may be suspended for not more than one year, may be expelled, and/or fined.

Proposed amendment:

For the failure to comply with the Constitution of the Association, the Constitution or By-Laws of a chartered board, or regulation(s) of a member's Area, District or State Board, International Association or the Executive Committee, delinquency in the payment of dues, assessments or penalties; or for any other conduct conclusively established to be contrary to the best interests of the Association or conduct which reflects discredit upon the Association, a member may be suspended for not more than one year, may be expelled, and/or fined.

An expelled member desiring reinstatement to membership in the Association shall submit an application to his or her parent board and successfully complete all requirements of Article III Section 4a through d. No waiver or optional examination procedures are permitted.

Rationale:

To specify and clarify that a member may be suspended, expelled, and/or fined for a violation of the Association's Constitution and/or the Constitution or Bylaws of a chartered board. Given the severity of a member's expulsion, to create a uniform procedure and add time to the period between the expulsion of a member and his/her application for reinstatement.

### Art. IV – Boards

Presently reads:

#### Section 1. Board Purpose

Boards shall organize themselves to promote the purposes of this Association within the area of their jurisdiction. They shall conduct regular and interpretation meetings and take such other steps as may be necessary or desirable to increase the effectiveness of the Board and the Association, and to improve officiating technique within the territory.

#### Section 2. Governing Authority of Boards

Boards shall be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the Association and the Executive Committee. Where provisions of a Board's Constitution or By Laws shall be in conflict with the Constitution of the Association, the International Association Constitution shall be followed. The policies of the Board and the duties and the privileges of its members must be outlined specifically. Each elected or appointed officer and director of a local board must be a member in good standing of the Association. Chartered Boards shall have the right to formulate their own policies including, but not limited to, voting, working with non members, IAABO uniforms, and local Board procedures so long as those policies do not conflict with this International Constitution. A copy of the Constitution and By Laws of each Board shall be placed on file with the Executive Director.

#### Section 3. Chartered Boards

A Chartered Board shall mean an area, district, state or comparable geographical unit of organized officials in good standing in the Association. An Area Board shall be organized in accordance with Section 8 of this Article and shall be assigned a geographical territory by the Executive Committee. Any modifications to the territory of an Area Board

must be approved by the Executive Committee, in which case a revised charter reflecting such registered modification shall be issued by the Executive Director to the Area Board(s) affected.

#### Section 4. District Boards

Two or more Area Boards may combine to form a District Board for administrative purposes. Within a District Board all Area Boards within that district must affiliate with that District Board.

#### Section 5. State Boards

Two or more District Boards may combine to form a State or comparable geographic Area Board for administrative purposes. (All Boards encompassing a geographical area whose functions are equivalent to a state shall be referred to as State Boards.) Within a State Board all District Boards within that state must affiliate with that State Board. (This applies to those states where a State Board exists.)

#### Section 6. Parent Boards

A Parent Board is an Area, District and/or State Board which has jurisdiction over an area where a member resides.

Proposed amendment:

#### Section 1. Definitions

a. Chartered Boards. A Chartered Board shall mean an area, district, state or comparable geographical unit of organized officials in good standing in the Association. An Area Board shall be organized in accordance with Section 8 of this Article and shall be assigned a geographical territory by the Executive Committee. Any modifications to the territory of an Area Board must be approved by the Executive Committee, in which case a revised charter reflecting such registered modification shall be issued by the Executive Director to the Area Board(s) affected.

b. District Boards. Two or more Area Boards may combine to form a District Board for administrative purposes. Within a District Board all Area Boards within that district must affiliate with that District Board.

c. State Boards. Two or more District Boards may combine to form a State or comparable geographic Area Board for administrative purposes. (All Boards encompassing a geographical area whose functions are equivalent to a state shall be referred to as State Boards.) Within a State Board all District Boards within that state must affiliate with that State Board. (This applies to those states where a State Board exists.)

d. Parent Boards. A Parent Board is an Area, District and/or State Board which has jurisdiction over an area where a member resides.

#### Section 2. Board Purpose

a. Preamble. Boards shall organize themselves to promote the purposes of this Association within the area of their jurisdiction. They shall conduct regular and interpretation meetings and take such other steps as may be necessary or desirable to increase the effectiveness of the Board and the Association, and to improve officiating technique within the territory.

b. Governing Authority of Boards. Boards shall be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the Association and the Executive Committee. Where provisions of a Board's Constitution or By Laws conflict with the Constitution of the Association, the International Association Constitution shall be followed. The policies of the Board and the duties and the privileges of its members must be outlined specifically. Each elected or appointed officer and director of a local board must be a member in good standing of the Association. Chartered Boards shall have the right to formulate their own policies including, but not limited to, voting, working with non members, IAABO uniforms, and local Board procedures so long as those policies do not conflict with this International Constitution. A copy of the current Constitution and By Laws of each Board shall be placed on file with the Executive Director.

c. Rights of Boards. Boards shall have the right to utilize the name of the Association in the name of the Board, may acknowledge affiliation of the Board with the Association, and may receive other rights and benefits granted by the Association to its' member boards. The Association and its' Boards are not and shall not be considered joint venturers,

## Notice of Proposed Amendments to IAABO Constitution

partners, legal representatives, or agents of the other. Neither the Association or any of its' boards shall act or represent itself to be acting in any of these capacities. Neither the Association nor any Board shall have the right or power to bind or obligate the other party in any manner and shall not make, or represent that it has the power to make any agreement, representation, warranty or obligation, express or implied, on behalf of the other party. Neither the Association nor its' Boards shall be liable for any act, error, omission, debt, or other liability or obligation of the other party.

Rationale: To reorganize the article (new Sec. 1 and new Sec. 2). To provide guidelines for the use by member boards of the Association's name and acknowledge the affiliation by the member boards with the Association (new Sec. 2c). To acknowledge the legal distinction between the Association and its' member boards (new Sec. 2c).

### Art. IV – Boards

#### Sec. 7 – Duties of Boards

Add new subsection:

g. IAABO Logos. The use of the IAABO logos, the name 'International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc.', and the Association's acronym 'IAABO' by boards shall always include the name of the chartered board so as not to confuse communications from the Association with those of any of its' chartered boards. All communications by a chartered board and its officers, employees and agents thereof, in correspondence or promotional materials, shall identify the chartered board by the chartered board's legal name.

Rationale: To provide guidelines for the chartered boards in the use of the Association's name, acronym, and logos.

### Art. IV – Boards

#### Sec. 8 - FORMATION OF AN IAABO BOARD IN A TERRITORY WHERE NO IAABO BOARD IS IN EXISTENCE

Presently reads:

Any group of five or more Active or Individual members of IAABO may apply to the Executive Director for the establishment of a new Area Board in a territory where no Chartered Board currently exists. Said application shall clearly delineate the proposed territory. The application shall be investigated by the Executive Director who shall report his findings to the Membership Committee. The Membership Committee shall undertake its own investigation and submit its findings with a recommendation to the Executive Committee for their action. A favorable vote of two thirds of the members of the Executive Committee shall establish such group as a Board of the Association. Written notice of the decision of the Executive Committee shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the group that made such application and, if approved, the Executive Director shall thereupon issue a charter for the newly formed Area Board.

Proposed amendment:

#### Sec. 8 - FORMATION OF AN IAABO BOARD IN A TERRITORY WHERE NO IAABO BOARD IS IN EXISTENCE

Any group of five or more Active or Individual members of IAABO may apply to the Executive Director for the establishment of a new Area Board in a territory where no Chartered Board currently exists. This application shall clearly delineate the proposed territory. The application shall be investigated by the Executive Director who shall report the findings to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may undertake its own investigation. Upon a favorable vote of two thirds of the Executive Committee the board shall be established as a Board of the Association. Written notice of the decision of the Executive Committee shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the group that made such application and, if approved, the Executive Director shall thereupon issue a charter for the newly formed Area Board.

Rationale: To establish the same criteria for the formation of a Board in a territory where no board exists as in Art. IV Sec. 9, which provides for the formation of a board in a territory where a board presently ex-

ists.

### Art. IV – Boards

#### Sec. 11 – Discipline of Boards

Presently reads:

The charter of an Area, District or State Board may be withdrawn or suspended for cause by two thirds vote of the International Assembly or Executive Committee. No Board which has less than five Active members may continue to hold a charter. Any Board that accepts the dues of a member as a dual member which IAABO finds has not registered with the Parent Board shall pay \$5.00 for such research.

Proposed amendment:

The charter of an Area, District or State Board may be withdrawn or suspended for cause by a two thirds vote of the Executive Committee. Upon the withdrawal or suspension of a Board's charter, the Board shall cease utilizing the name 'International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc.' the acronym 'IAABO', and any and all logos of the Association. No Board having less than five Active members may continue to hold a charter.

Rationale: To provide that upon withdrawal of a Board's charter, the Board cease the use of the full IAABO name, the IAABO acronym, and use of the Association's logos. To delete the provision in Sec. 11 as being unnecessary which provides for a \$5.00 fee for research of a dual member who has not registered with the Parent Board.

### Art. IV – Boards

#### Sec. 15 – Arbitration

Presently reads:

All chartered Area, District or State Boards, and the members thereof, must submit all claims or controversies affecting any such Board(s) or any of the members thereof (except matters covered in Article III, Sections 15-19 and Section 2 of this Article) to arbitration, in accordance with such rules and provisions as may from time to time be promulgated by the Executive Committee. If the claim or controversy shall affect two or more Boards or any of the members thereof, a single arbitrator shall be chosen by the Executive Committee. In the event that the Association is a party to the arbitration, then, and in such event, three (3) arbitrators shall be chosen: one by each party and the two arbitrators so selected shall choose a third arbitrator, who shall serve as the sole arbitrator of the claim or controversy. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon all parties and they shall have no recourse to any other tribunal or court. The cost of such arbitration shall be borne equally by the parties thereto unless otherwise awarded by the arbitrator.

Proposed amendment:

All chartered Area, District or State Boards, and the members thereof, must submit all claims or controversies affecting any such Board(s) or any of the members thereof (except matters covered in Article III, Sections 15-19 and Section 2 of this Article) to arbitration, in accordance with such rules and provisions as may from time to time be promulgated by the Executive Committee. If the claim or controversy shall affect two or more Boards or any of the members thereof, a single arbitrator shall be chosen by the Executive Committee. In the event that the Association is a party to the arbitration, then, and in such event, three (3) arbitrators shall be chosen: one by each party and the two arbitrators so selected shall choose a third arbitrator, who shall serve as the sole arbitrators of the claim or controversy. The decision of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon all parties and they shall have no recourse to any other tribunal or court. The party demanding arbitration shall deposit with the Association a deposit for costs or a surety bond in an amount to be determined by the Executive Director to cover the Association's anticipated administrative costs and expenses. Such deposit shall be adjusted appropriately in accordance with the award of the arbitrators, who shall determine the allocation of all costs, expenses and fees associated with the arbitration. *(continued next page)*

## Notice of Proposed Amendments to IAABO Constitution

Rationale: To provide for the deposit of a cash amount or surety bond sufficient to cover the anticipated costs and expenses of the arbitration.

### Art. VI – International Assembly

#### Sec. 1 – Delegates

Presently reads: The International Assembly shall consist of the regularly elected Board representatives, the Officers of the Association, Chairpersons and Assistant Chairpersons of the Standing Committees, the members of the Executive Committee and Past Presidents of the Association, and the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee, and whenever appointed, the Chairperson of each Ad Hoc Committee. Board representatives will become official delegates of the International Assembly upon presentation of approved credentials of their selection.

Proposed amendment: The International Assembly shall consist of the regularly elected Board representatives, the Officers of the Association, Chairpersons and Assistant Chairpersons of the Standing Committees, the members of the Executive Committee and Past Presidents of the Association, and the Chairperson and members of the Nominating Committee, and whenever appointed, the Chairperson of each Ad Hoc Committee. Board representatives will become official delegates of the International Assembly upon presentation of approved credentials of their selection.

Rationale: Under Art. VIII Sec. 7 (Nomination), the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of five (5) members of the International Assembly. This amendment will clarify that Nominating Committee members are delegates to the International Assembly, because a person cannot be a member of the International Assembly without being a delegate.

### Art. VI – International Assembly

#### Sec. 4 - Jurisdiction

Presently reads:

The International Assembly shall have jurisdiction over all the affairs of the Association, except as herein otherwise provided, and its powers shall be invested in the Executive Committee or such other special committees as the Executive Committee may designate for the interim period between meetings of the Association.

Proposed amendment:

The International Assembly shall elect the officers and directors of the Association in accordance with this Constitution.

Rationale: To clarify that the International Assembly elects the officers and directors of the Association.

### Art. VII – Meetings

#### Sec. 2 – Special Meetings

Presently reads:

In addition to the above meetings, the President and/or a majority of the members of the Executive Committee may call special meetings of the International Assembly and/or the Executive Committee at times and places to be determined by the party calling such meeting(s).

Proposed amendment:

In addition to the above meetings, the President and/or a majority of the members of the Executive Committee may call special meetings of the International Assembly and/or the Executive Committee at times and places to be determined by the executive director. (Remainder of Section unchanged).

Rationale: To provide for the executive director to set the time and place for special meetings of the International Assembly and/or the Executive Committee.

### Art. IX – Executive Committee

#### Sec. 1 – Members of the Executive Committee

Presently reads:

The business and affairs of the Association shall be managed under the direction of a board of directors hereinafter known and referred to as the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of sixteen (16) Directors (hereinafter referred to as “Director” or “member

of the Executive Committee”) as follows: the officers of the Association shall be members of the Executive Committee together with twelve (12) Directors elected in accordance with Section 2 of this Article.

Proposed amendment:

The business and affairs of the Association shall be managed under the direction of a board of directors hereinafter known and referred to as the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of sixteen (16) Directors (hereinafter referred to as “Director” or “member of the Executive Committee”) as follows: the officers of the Association together with twelve (12) Directors elected in accordance with Section 2 of this Article. (Remainder of Section unchanged).

Rationale: To eliminate redundancy in the reference to the officers of the Association and the twelve directors.

Steven Ellinger is the chair of the IAABO Constitution Committee and the secretary-treasurer of Houston Board 205 (TX).



## Board 33

Dick, Felix, Steve, Gary, and Bob,

When I decided last Spring to become a Referee, it was because I love the game, wanted more knowledge and thought in the long-term it would be something fun to do after my kids leave the house. I researched on-line and came across board 33 not knowing what to expect. I figured I would have to attend a meeting where study materials would be given and I would study and hopefully pass the exam and be on my way. I then saw the requirements of attending the classes after signing up and thought this seems a little excessive to “just” become a referee.

After the first night of class, my attitude shifted and I realized that I was doing something more than “just” becoming a referee. The pride and professionalism shown by all of you affected me and gave me a desire to be more. I never missed a class and looked forward to each one and the material we covered. I found myself studying and watching my son’s AAU games very differently. After 3 months time, I have a much different view of the game and am enjoying it on many different levels. As a coach, you think you know the game but as you all pointed out many times they don’t (me included).

The time, effort, and detail in which each of you taught was not lost on me. The material is quite cumbersome but the planning and delivery was well thought out, and presented in an outstanding fashion. Just the right amount of humor and off the cuff talks to keep everyone engaged all the while getting your points across. As I walked out of the gym last night, I smiled to myself and thought, this is really something great to be a part of and I am going to get much more out of this than I ever thought. What a great organization to be a part of!

Most importantly, I wanted to say THANK YOU! It was a pleasure to take part in the cadet training and meet each of you. You are a very talented group of men that do a great job representing Board 33.

I hope to see you all in the future!

Ed Duncza



## Officiating International – FIBA

### The Only Thing That Is Constant Is Change

The title is a quote attributed to the Greek philosopher Heraclitus some 2500 years ago. I think a truism today as it was then. As the game of basketball evolves so do its rules and related interpretations change. Our charge as officials is to evolve along with them.

We have a unique dual role as officials. On one hand, we are “Guardians of the Game” (hmmm... I feel a project pitch to Marvel coming on). Look no further than Art. 47 Officials: Duties and Powers to see that we are charged with upholding the integrity of the game. On the other hand, we are its “Agents of Change” (no, I have not attended a Comic Con...YET). The rule changes don't have the desired role in the evolution of the game if we, the officials, don't apply and enforce them. A play we ruled one way a year ago may be ruled differently this year.

This is particularly true in a ‘rule change year’ for FIBA. FIBA publishes their rules and interpretations every 2 years with the latest coming into effect as of October 1st, 2014. Let's take a quick look at Art. 30 Ball returned to the backcourt as an exemplar of this evolution.

The evolution of the FIBA game through its rule changes, interpretations and points of emphasis are towards an increasingly fast paced, skill based and entertaining game. Look no further than the changes to 14 second shot clock reset on an offensive rebound (not adopted yet in Canada) to create more offensive possessions or the consideration of game flow as a criteria for calling the game in Art.47. It is also reflected in the most recent changes to Art. 30. In essence, it is harder to commit a violation for returning the ball to the backcourt. Less violations, more game flow. Doesn't that disadvantage the defense? The rules already dictate that the offense has to hit the rim within 24 seconds hence the balance between disadvantage/advantage and offense/defense.

There was a question in this year's CABO exam where team A makes a throw-in from the backcourt which is touched but not controlled by a team A player with both feet completely in the frontcourt and deflected into Team A's backcourt and then first touched by a team A player and asks whether it is a violation for returning the ball to the backcourt. The answer is NO when in the past it would have been YES. The difference is the 2014 rules now specify that the violation is for a team in control in their frontcourt and not for a team in control causing the ball to be returned to the backcourt. For a team to have control in the frontcourt that a player of that team is touching his frontcourt with both feet while holding, catching or dribbling the ball in his frontcourt, or the ball is passed between the players of that team in their frontcourt.

So how do we evolve along with the game? I touched on it last Sportorials. Use all the resources available to you. Consider a subscription to Ref School FIBA version to constantly quiz yourself. Go on-line and utilize the many sites around the world. Closer to home, utilize the CABO website and the FIBA tab on the IAABO website. Watch video. Consider a subscription to FIBATV.com to watch games from around the world including the Euroleague and various championships both live and archived. Be a student of the rules, the interpretations and points of emphasis provided by FIBA and the cases and points of emphasis provided by CABO. Review them all on an on-going basis, they work together to give you complete information. There was another question in the recent CABO exam asking whether on a pass from A1 in the backcourt that hits B1 who is straddling the centerline and then is recovered by A2 in the backcourt there is a new 8 second count. The answer is YES. I had several officials after the fact ask me for the reference. They were looking for that specific situation in the FIBA Interpretations and CABO casebook but there isn't one. When you read Art. 28 in the rules though, the answer is clear when it states as one of the provisos that a team has caused the ball to go into its frontcourt whenever the ball touches or is legally touched by a defensive player who has part of his body in contact with his backcourt.

Be thorough in our collective and your personal preparation and officiate the game as it is meant to be officiated today with the most recent rules, interpretations and emphases. Misapplied rules are a detriment to the evolution of the game and our collective evolution as officials. Be prepared, be current and when the ball goes up “Officials.....Assemble!”



Tim Laurain is a member of Board 211, and is the Manager Officiating Development at Canada Basketball/Ontario Basketball. You can contact him [timlaurain@rogers.com](mailto:timlaurain@rogers.com) if you have any comments, feedback or questions.

### Lawrie Rotenberg Passes



IAABO Board 107 (Toronto) and IAABO Board 212 (Guelph) lost a dear friend and devoted basketball official this past October when Lawrence (Lawrie) Rotenberg succumbed to his courageous battle against lymphoma. It was a lengthy period of more than three years where Lawrie spent much time in trying new treatments but he was unable to offset the latest development.

A stronger man there will never be. Lawrie had reached his 70th year of life- 34 entrenched with IAABO.

Lawrie's contribution to IAABO's presence in Ontario dates back to the mid 70's when he first received his 'Patch'. As a young man intent on serving the game as a proud IAABO official with the MTBABO (Metro Toronto Board of Approved Basketball Officials), Lawrie quickly moved through the ranks of the day - becoming a recognizable face in the High School, Community College and University official's circles- doing men's and women's games on regular basis. Fellow comrades Gary Leech, Jack Leitch, Bob Little, Ted Montgomery, Mauro Sardone, Carol Gibson and Ian Gill- to mention a few IAABO stalwarts- helped Lawrie's career blossom into an outstanding floor official- sensitive to the calls important at that level of play. Lawrie's boundless energy for MTBABO was much appreciated by his peers- they voted him into the Life Member community in 1994- richly deserved.



Lawrie saw the need to be involved in the administration ranks of MTBABO and rose to the Presidency by the early 80's. Becoming Ontario Provincial Board (IAABO BD. 102) President in 1992-1994, Lawrie worked with Gene Schaaf to co-chair the IAABO Fall Seminar in 1991 (Markham, Ontario). Funding in those days was difficult to come by but Lawrie had quite a network of friends who assisted in assuring that the seminar was a financial success.

Lawrie's business acumen as a Talent Agent soared and he spent a brief time out of province exploring business opportunities but he eventually returned to his roots in Toronto where he resumed his love of officiating and reuniting with his many Toronto friends.

In 2009 Lawrie moved to Guelph, Ontario where he became involved with IAABO Board 212 Executive decision making. Lawrie served as the Secretary- a position he enjoyed thoroughly, despite frequent interruptions with treatments that necessitated lengthy hospital admittances. Throughout the ordeals of the past three years, Lawrie managed to show his strength by attending as many local Board Meetings of the Toronto and Guelph Boards as he could. In 2013 at the OABO Fall Meetings and AGM, Lawrie was honored with the OABO Award of Merit, granted to Ontario Officials who have outstanding records of service to their Local Board. As per usual in his acceptance speech, the humbled man thanked his colleagues for providing him with the opportunities to be a Leader in our Province.

Laurie leaves behind his wife Jennifer Dorion; his brother Gary and sister Gayle: his children Marla and Adam and five grandchildren –Ethan and Maya Thomas; Joshua, Zachery and Garnet Rosenberg

In recognizing Lawrie's many achievements in life at the service (Benjamin Park Memorial Chapel) in his name on October 26th, his sister Gayle and Rabbi Edward Goldfarb both spoke glowingly of the man who had a smile for everyone; a man who would take the time to chat with you on any occasion and a man who cared about 'Family'- his own and his IAABO peers. A strong IAABO presence attended the service with Mauro Sardone, a longtime friend, serving as one of the pall bearers. He will be dearly missed.

*IAABO President Dennis Herbert and OABO President Jaime McCaig*

P.O. Box 355  
Carlisle, PA 17013-0355  
January/February 2015

## Periodicals

# IAABO Lines

Condolences to: **Shawn Prather, Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Hugh Harrison, Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Ray Schick, Jr., Bd. 119, NY**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Bd. 28 NH** and **Bd. 31 MA** on the passing of their member **William Scribner**; Condolences to: **Bd. 95 MA**, on the passing of their member, **Anthony Romano**; Condolences to: **John Jackson, Bd. 34 NJ**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Mike Scott, Bd. 8 CT**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Pat Tyler, Bd. 39 NY**, on the passing of his mother and father; Condolences to: **Scott Keenum, Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **IAABO Bd. 42 NY**, on the passing of their longtime member, **James Murray**.