



2015 Fall Seminar

The fall seminar (September 17-20, 2015) will be here hosted by the great state of Colorado, who have promised us beautiful weather so we can travel up Pikes Peak and various other awesome sites. This will be a working weekend of basketball information provided for our interpreters. Peter Webb has designed the format for Saturday. We will attempt to cover many topics in basketball officiating within short segments. These topics will also add to the knowledge base for our interpreters and enable them to use these presentations at their local meetings. It is hoped that each and every interpreter will attend every meeting so that they will be prepared for their own meetings back at the local board. There will also be the all important Interpreters roundtable. Materials including the brand new You Make the Ruling video



will be distributed at the last session on Saturday night around 6 PM. There will be other additional materials that we are currently putting together that will be very helpful for your interpretation meetings. You will find the agenda on page 11 in this issue of Sportorials. It is important that your Interpreter attend this seminar.

The meeting is scheduled to be held at the Radisson Hotel Denver Southeast, 2155 South Vaughn Way, Aurora, CO 80014. To reserve your room please call 800-967-9033 and mention the block code (IAABO) for reservation or call the hotel directly at 720-857-9000

Colorado Meeting Program Ad Book

IAABO, Inc. is requesting your assistance to offset some of the costs involved with hosting the IAABO Annual Fall Seminar. More information *(continued on page 10)*

Keeping Things in Order

One of the areas that many new officials may have trouble with is how to handle multiple events that are neither simultaneous nor correctable errors. This is particularly true when the end of a quarter or complications with an alternating possession (AP) throw-in is involved. The guidance to handle things in the order of occurrence seems inadequate.

Further generalities are difficult, but some corollaries to the general principle are:

- If the first thing that happens causes the ball to be dead, subsequent events are ignored unless flagrant or intentional.
- A quarter is not over until all activities and penalties associated with it have been completed.
- A game does not end until any free throws and/or related activity which might affect the outcome of the game have been

completed.

- The alternating possession (AP) arrow is set either before, or at the moment of, player control on the court, and is not reversed until the throw-in is ended.

Dead Ball Cases

Let's consider some simple cases of the impact of a dead ball. We know that the ball becomes dead immediately if there is any violation by the offense after the ball is live on a foul try. Therefore, no goal can be scored; subsequent violations by the defense, including goal tending, are ignored, as are all non-flagrant/ non-intentional (normal) fouls.

On the other hand, a free throw lane violation by the defense causes a delayed dead ball, so that, with one exception, subsequent fouls and violations are penalized.

Quiz 1: What is the exception?

A delayed dead ball also occurs when the signal to end the quarter sounds when a try is *in flight*. The ball does not become dead until the try ends, so fouls and violations that occur after the signal, but before the try ends, are penalized.

This is different from the case where the *act of shooting* has started, but the ball is *not yet in flight*. In that case, the timer's signal causes the ball to be dead immediately, no goal, and normal acts *after the signal* are ignored. However, if there is a foul after the act of shooting starts, but *before the signal*, that foul counts. Further, if the foul is *by the defense*, there is no goal, but the shooter is awarded 2 or 3 free throws. The sequence of events is critical.

Airborne shooter fouls cause the ball to be dead *(continued on page 3)*

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 Approved Basketball Officials, Inc.
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SPORTORIALS (USPS 255-420) is
 published 5 times per year, January/
 February, March/April, May/June, July/
 August and November/December for
 \$25.00 per year by IAABO at PO Box 355,
 Carlisle, PA. Periodicals postage paid
 at Hagerstown, MD, and at additional

mailing offices.

POSTMASTER:

Send address changes to;

SPORTORIALS,
 PO Box 355

Carlisle, PA 17013-0355

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

Life Membership - The highest award presented by IAABO to a member, it is IAABO's Hall of fame. Let's take a minute and talk about this most prestigious award. The award is given to no more than five individuals each year. The outgoing president of IAABO, Inc., is an automatic selection, if he/she has not already been honored with IAABO Life Membership. The competition is extremely keen.

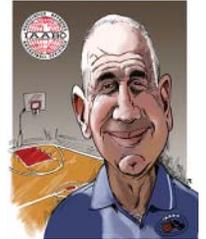
The guidelines are clearly stated in the IAABO Handbook on page 21, which include the requirements, guidelines and other procedures that must be strictly adhered to. Applications are not considered if they are submitted after the established due date.

These same guidelines can be found on the IAABO website in the secretary's area. Most of the applications are submitted by the board secretary.

Competition is fierce; anywhere between five and 15 applications are received each year. It is essential that all areas of the application are completed in detail as the committee used a point system to rate each applicant. The system is based on the quality of the applicant's involvement at the local, state and international levels. The system has served IAABO very well to ensure the best candidates are selected each year.

Many applicants are not chosen the first year of being recommended for IAABO Life Membership. Some members have been recommended for several years before finally being recognized. Unfortunately, there are some members that never get chosen.

This is not an award to be taken lightly, follow the steps and let the chips fall where they may.



President's Corner



In the last Presidential message we explored the environment of youth sports and how it can affect officials. Today's sports environment is very competitive and I have great respect for the hard work and sacrifice it takes to be a top notch official and nothing worth achieving was ever achieved without hard work. The sacrifices of time and effort that IAABO Officials put forth by attending schools, camps, and clinics allow us to better develop our skills. The better we are at what we do makes our organization better.

We should all listen to our wife or significant other when they remind us thatGoing to summer referee schools, camps, seminars, and clinics is time away from home that does not exactly qualify as a vacation ... regardless how much "fun" you had improving your abilities. They are right! If you don't step away from what you are doing and recharge your batteries, you'll never function at peak efficiency. Everybody needs vacation!

Many of us have stressful jobs in addition to refereeing basketball and it takes more than 40 hours a week to do both. So many of us are burning the candle at both ends. If you go to bed at night thinking about your profession and basketball and wake up doing the same, though, hopefully, sleeping through the night don't you think that you need a break? We are not talking about a day here or a day there but an extended period of time. If you go on vacation you might spend the first few days thinking about work. After those first few days though, you start to move away from those thoughts. This is the purpose of the vacation. It will give you a fresh outlook on all the problems and concerns that you left behind when you return to the daily grind.

I have been on the job as President for approximately 60 days and it's about time to go on vacation next week. Colorado is our family's second home and we have been visiting Colorado since 1976. My wife Roxanne (she likes to be called First Lady) was born in Maryland but grew up in Littleton and attended Arapahoe high school. My favorite memory from the first visit to Colorado was our Pikes Peak excursion. We attempted to scale the Peak in a 1973 Toyota Celica that had not been equipped with the proper carburetor adjustment needed for altitude so the car died at 11,000 feet and we had to hike the last 3,100 feet (now that's a vacation diversion). The First Lady's brother Bruce, who just got his driver's license, was our test driver for Pikes Peak and still resides in Englewood and we will be spending next week in Colorado. Bruce has a vacation home in Steamboat Springs and we will be celebrating the Fourth of July there. We are looking forward to the fireworks in Steamboat which are fantastic.

Colorado is a wonderful part of the country and so different from the east coast. It's a great place to vacation and since our Fall Seminar is in Denver it may be a great place to investigate and plan a site visit as a future vacation destination. Pikes Peak is only approximately 90 miles from Denver so you may want to come to Colorado a day before the convention and take in the sites.

The IAABO Fall Seminar in Denver should be a great meeting, and attendance by all interpreters is encouraged and all members are also welcome. I am looking forward to seeing everyone in Denver September 17-20. Have a great summer and I hope you are able to take a vacation.

Keeping Things in Order continued from page 1

immediately. There can be no goal on that try, and no penalty for goal tending or basket interference which might occur *after the foul*. In one exception to the principle, even if a dunk is through the basket before the foul, no score is allowed. Remember that to be ruled an airborne shooter foul the contact must be a common foul.

When Does a Quarter End?

We have already hinted that there might be some complications to the end of a quarter. If there is a foul as time runs out, the penalty for it and anything else that happens before the penalty for that foul is completed are parts of the quarter just out of time. (Case book plays 5.6 comments) However, a throw-in penalty is ignored and the next quarter started normally.

Consider the case where the class hero “little Johnny” is in the midst of shooting free throws awarded for a last second foul when the opposing coach is assessed a technical foul. The penalty for that technical is also *part of this* quarter because the free throws have not been completed. The next quarter starts normally with an alternating possession throw-in.

Now consider the case where Johnny completes his last free throw *and then* a technical is ruled. The quarter is over before the technical, so the next quarter starts with two free throws and a division line throw-in. The AP arrow is not changed when the throw-in is completed.

Let’s move to the end of a game which Team A wins 61-60. A last second foul by A-1 and subsequent technical on Team A would be handled as above, providing the free throws could affect the outcome of the game. (Case Play 5.6.2 situation D).

However, even if there is no last second foul, but Team A’s coach curses the officials before they leave the floor, this unsporting activity cannot be ignored. The technical foul penalty is assessed as part of the last quarter. If Little Johnny makes one free throw, overtime is played; two successful free throws and Team B wins the game. (Case plays 5.6.2 situation F).

Consider a Triple Header

A-1 is fouled by B-1 while in the bonus. As the line up for A-1’s free throws is being organized, A-1 curses at B-1 and merits a technical foul. B-2 then curses at A-1 and another technical foul is ruled. The penalties are implemented in the order in which the fouls occurred: A-1 attempts the bonus penalty with no one located in the free throw lane line spaces; anyone from Team B may attempt the two free throws for A-1’s technical; the throw-in part of this penalty is overridden by the need for Team A to attempt the two free throws for the technical on B-2. Then Team A gets the throw-in at the division line.

If the technical on A-1 was the fifth foul, the substitute would be required to attempt the bonus penalty, but could then be substituted for by any eligible Team A member.

The Alternating Possession Arrow in Strange Situations

AP throw-ins may also be overridden. If there is a held ball followed by a technical foul, the arrow direction is not changed. The throw-in is part of the penalty for the technical foul, not the held ball.

An AP throw-in is not used up until either it is *legally* touched on the court, or the throw-in team violates. A foul or violation by the defense, or a common foul by the throw-in team, *during the throw-in* does not cause loss of the AP privilege. A kicking violation by a defender and the foul would both be penalized with a throw-in, but it *would not be an AP throw-in*. In both cases the arrow direction would not be changed.

At the start of most games the AP arrow is set either when a team gains player control on the court after the tap, or when the

ball is at the disposal of a thrower-in as part of a penalty for a foul or violation. This could get a little more complex at the start of an overtime period.

Consider the case where A-1 is fouled (common) during the jump ball to start the overtime and Team A is in the bonus. The arrow needs to be set in Team B’s direction *when the ball is at the disposal of A-1 for his/her free throws* because he/she might miss the free throw and the ball would be in play with the clock running and no arrow direction. (Rule 4.3.2).

If the above foul on A-1 is followed by a technical foul before the ball becomes live, the timing for setting the AP arrow changes. A-1 would attempt the free throw. This would be followed by the technical foul free throws, all with no one located in the free throw lane line spaces and the clock stopped. The arrow would then be set when the ball becomes live for the throw-in part of the penalty for the T. It would not be set when the ball is given to A-1 for his/her free throws as above, because something else might happen during the administration of the free throws and Team A might be entitled to the arrow depending on who committed the technical foul. (Rule 4.3.3b)

Quiz 2: What happens when AP thrower-in A-1 reaches the ball through the plain of the boundary and B-1 causes a held ball?

Summary

While high school officials cannot use the TV monitor to determine the sequence of events, they can work to ensure they learn the correct sequence. A clear understanding among the floor officials about who is to monitor the signal to end a quarter is essential. If doubt still exists, the officials can caucus and/or enlist input from the table officials. Ultimately the officials must administer things in the order of occurrence, and convince the coach they got it right.

Quiz answers: 1: A free throw lane line violation by the offense 2: The only “Do over” in the rules book. Throw-in not released. Team A gets to repeat the AP Throw-in. (Case Play 6.4.5 B).

Bill Kenney transferred from Syracuse to IAABO Board 33 in 1966. He became a CBOA (ECAC) varsity official in 1973 and officiated seven years. He moved over to the women’s game in 1981 and left college officiating after the 2000 season.

Kenney was part of the Northeast Conference staff from the league’s inception, until 1996 and had one playoff game. He was selected by the NFIOA as the “Outstanding Boys’ Basketball Official in New Jersey” in 1993.



Rules Questions for the IAABO Interpreter

1. The official rules a player control foul on A1. Upon signaling the foul at the site of the foul ruling and in the reporting area the official includes the team control signal. Is the official’s inclusion of the team control signal accurate?
2. During intervals of time (disqualified player, injury, time-out) do players become bench personnel?
3. Team A has control of the ball in the frontcourt. A1’s pass to A2 is deflected by B2. B2’s deflection causes the ball to return to Team A’s backcourt. The official begins the 10-second backcourt count when the ball contacts the backcourt. Is the official’s ruling correct?
4. During quarter intermissions, halftime intermission, overtime(s) period intermission(s) there are players and bench personnel?
5. Crew of 2, may the Lead official apply the A, B, C coverage procedure?

Answers can be found on page 9

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Contact - 2014-15 and 2015-16 Rules

Support for Freedom of Movement

Based upon continued feedback from the nation's state associations, the NFHS Basketball Rules Committee is, for the second consecutive year, addressing the topic of contact. The intent of the 2014-15 and 2015-16 rules book emphasis is to clean up contact committed by defensive and offensive players. Hopefully, this rule support will allow for freedom of movement for defensive and offensive players.

It is legal (incidental contact rule 4.27) for defensive and offensive players to touch when both players are legally maintaining a legally obtained position.

Illegal contact on any ball handler/dribbler, post player or any other offensive or defensive player is any tactic using hands, arms or generally demonstrating rough physical movement that allows a player on defense or offense to affect/control the movement of an opposing player. Offensive players - ball handlers/dribblers, post players, screeners, etc. very often initiate contact situations.

It is a foul and should be ruled as such when a defensive or offensive player:

- a. Displaces an opponent from a legally obtained position;
- b. Extends an arm-bar to hold, push or displace an opponent;
- c. Extends an elbow to hold or displace an opponent;
- d. Uses a leg or knee to hold or displace an opponent;
- e. Holds, hooks, slaps, pins or pushes the leg or body of an opponent;
- f. "Backs-down", pushes and displaces an opponent who has obtained legal guarding position.

It is noted that the addition of Article 12 to Rule 10, Section 6 (Contact) is simply supporting the eleven Rule 10, Section 6 Articles that have been in place for decades (see below):

Art. 1 A player shall not hold, push, charge, trip or impeded the progress of an opponent by extending arm(s) shoulder(s), hip(s) or knee(s), or by bending his/her body into other than a normal position; nor use and rough tactics.

Art. 2 A player shall not contact an opponent with his/her hand unless such contact is only with the opponent's hand while it is on the ball and is incidental to an attempt to play the ball.

Art. 3 A player shall not use his/her hands on an opponent in any way that inhibits the freedom of movement of the opponent or acts as an aid to a player in starting or stopping.

Art. 4 A player shall not extend the arm(s) fully or partially other than vertically so that freedom of movement of an opponent is hindered when contact with the arms occurs. A player may hold his/her hand(s) and arm(s) in front of his/her own face or body for protection and to absorb force from an imminent charge by an opponent.

Art. 5 A player shall not use the forearm and/or hand to prevent an opponent from attacking the ball during a dribble or when throwing for goal.

Art. 6 Contact caused by a defensive player who approaches from behind is pushing; contact caused by the momentum of a player who has thrown for goal is charging.

Art. 7 A dribbler shall neither charge into nor contact an opponent in his/her path nor attempt to dribble between two

opponents or between an opponent and a boundary, unless the space is such as to provide a reasonable chance for him/her to go through without contact.

Art. 8 When a dribbler, without contact, sufficiently passes an opponent to have head and shoulders in advance of that opponent, the greater responsibility for subsequent contact is on the opponent.

Art. 9 When a dribbler in his/her progress is moving in a straight-line path, he/she may not be crowded out of that path, but if an opponent is able to legally obtain a defensive position in that path, the dribbler must avoid contact by changing direction or ending his/her dribble.

Art. 10 The dribbler is not permitted additional rights in executing a jump try for goal, pivoting, feinting, or in beginning a dribble.

Art. 11 A player shall adhere to the rules pertaining to illegal contact, including but not limited to, guarding as in rule 4.23, rebounding as in rule 4.37, screening as in rule 4.40, and verticality as in rule 4.45.

Every contact situation must be monitored; ruled upon accurately (legal - no whistle; illegal - whistle).

There are **Two Teams**, each and every ruling **Matters/Affects** both teams.



Past President, Peter Webb, Bd. 111, ME, is the Coordinator of Interpreters for the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc.(IAABO). Peter is responsible for providing guidance, clarifying basketball issues, and conducting online discussion groups with all IAABO Interpreters.

Move Along The Endline Signal

The NFHS move along the endline signal, which was like the IAABO move along the endline signal, was eliminated from the 2013-15 NFHS Officials Manual.

The NFHS has reinstated a move along the endline signal. The 2015-2017 NFHS Manual move along the endline signal differs from the previous NFHS signal. Officials should honor the signal that their state prefers.

2015 Schools Complete

The 36th year of IAABO Officials Schools have come to a close, holding three schools with over 175 attending officials – this year was another success. The 2015 Schools were hosted at Waverly Oaks Athletic Club and the Reggie Lewis Center in Massachusetts, Rutgers University and Susquehanna University. Each school's goal was to promote professional improvement by classroom sessions, on-the-court demonstrations and review of rules, mechanics and signals.

Seasoned qualified officials serve as clinicians, instructors and/or observers throughout the course of each School. The staff provides instant feedback for each attending official to help improve their ability and address specific needs. Additional feedback is provided to each attendee with voice-over DVDs and new this year in-ear wireless instructions while officiating games.

2015 IAABO Officials' Schools



Mike Owen, Bd. 208 MA,
beckons substitutes



Damen Kelton, Bd. 27 MA, displays
proper in-bound mechanic



Marsha Knight, Bd. 27 MA, points to the designated spot



Steven Leduc, Bd. 208 MA,
signals a closely guarded count



Rich Antonelli, Bd. 27 MA, provides instruction during stations



Tom Lopes, IAABO Executive Director and Michael Fogarty, Bd.
194 NJ and owner, Rita's Italian Ice



Kate Cremens-Basbas, Bd. 27 MA,
begins a closely guarded count



Damen Kelton, Bd. 27 MA,
reports a foul

2015 IAABO Officials' Schools



Officials' School at Susquehanna University 2015



Ed Baehr, Bd. 20 ME, administers a throw-in procedure



Kevin McGee, Bd. 31 MA, runs in transition



Paul Capodilupo, Bd. 27 MA, reports a foul



Aret Akbork, Bd. 41, NY, prepares to start the clock at Susquehanna



Kelly Callahan, Bd. 11, DE, instructs Christine Springer, Bd.70, PA, at Susquehanna



Dean DiMauro, Bd. 9 CT, displays proper in-bound procedure



Michael Fogarty, Bd. 194 NJ and owner of Rita's Italian Ice, provided dessert for the school attendees at Rutgers. The custard was a huge hit with everyone.

Now You See It, Now You Don't

The old saying to “stay with the play all the way through” applies to every situation on the basketball court. Whether you are on the sidelines watching officials work the game, or you're sitting at home in front of the TV, there are two cases that consistently reinforce why it is so important for officials to allow plays to start, develop and finish before making a ruling.

One is the breakaway layup when the offensive player barrels down the court. The defender rushes up from the side or from behind, and then reaches in while flying by. If you watch this play closely, it frequently results in a foul ruling by the lead official. Sometimes it is clear s/he was correct.

Yet other times, the defender merely ran speedily by the shooter, while forcing him to alter his shooting motion, with no contact. In that case, there is no foul, though often a foul is ruled.

A second situation occurs when the ball handler makes a quick move to either start a dribble or begin a try. From a stand-up position, he may drop step, pump fake or instantly put the ball on the floor, appearing to shuffle his pivot foot. Like the breakaway layup, sometimes this situation comes across clearly and it is or isn't a travel.

The problem occurs when it “appears” the pivot foot shuffles and it actually didn't and a travel is ruled. Or, when the official isn't as focused and the pivot foot rapidly slides and no travel is ruled.

Both these cases are examples of “now you see it, now you don't.” Sometimes we “think” we saw something on the court, or anticipate what is about to happen. This can lead to incorrect rulings. Other times, we get lazy and aren't ready to police an activity that occurs in a bang, bang fashion. That, too, results in incorrect rulings.

In either the fast break or the quick pivot situations, the official can be on either wrong end of enforcement – too slack or too quick on making a decision, and ultimately getting it wrong. What are some of the ways IAABO officials can improve on these tough game situations?

Traveling: The Hardest Call

Dave Smith, Rules Interpreter for IAABO Board 4 in Colorado, and Coordinator for the NCAA DII Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference, called traveling “the hardest call at every level, for different reasons.” At the higher levels, he said, the players are so good that it's “tough to identify the pivot foot. Now, the higher level player often ends his dribble with both feet off the floor. So the ruling on the jump stop becomes much more difficult.”

“The players are so quick that it's hard to see the exact movement. The official must concentrate on the pivot foot or you're just guessing. Talk to yourself: ‘That's the pivot foot.’ Then pay close attention to it. If you're not sure, you can't have a ruling,” Smith said.

At the lower levels, the challenge is different. “It's hard because of the players' lack of ability and less coordination. They can't do what the rules allow. You need to approach the situation in the same way. By rule, you can't give latitude. You need to exercise good judgment and identify the pivot foot,” Smith continued.

At every level, identification of the pivot foot is critical to the correct ruling, according to Smith, who also gave a tip regarding pivot play on this issue: “If the player is right-handed, and his left foot is the pivot, if he steps towards his shooting hand he's probably going to travel because he has to square to the basket and must return his pivot foot to the ground before the try.” He suggested watching for this (and for the left-handed player, watching the right pivot foot in the same scenario).

“The spin move is a big move at the collegiate level. You must get the proper depth and field of vision or you won't see the full play. If you are an official with a great deal of experience, you can get away with using your instincts and recognition (of the situation) skills. Those guys are able to say, ‘That just doesn't look right,’ and will get it right. That's not true for the lesser experienced official,” Smith added.

Paul Behr, IAABO Board #403 (which serves South Carolina's northern four counties) President and Interpreter, agreed with Smith on

the critical nature of identifying and watching the pivot foot to make an accurate ruling on traveling. “Otherwise you're guessing and miss it,” he pointed out.

“Sometimes it's not easy to capture the pivot foot. Kids today watch a lot of games on TV and see those moves and they are very quick. You have to be sure to make an accurate ruling. If you are not, don't blow your whistle,” Behr observed.

Behr also advised officials if they can't accurately determine which foot came down first when securing the ball, that they should focus and watch for the next movement to help identify the pivot foot. “Traveling is probably the most difficult ruling we have in games,” he said, with more occurrences/opportunities for an official to rule on a play than another other potential violation.

He cited a study done by T.J. Halliday, Interpreter, Board 20 in Maine, which analyzed high school varsity games by reviewing video. Different categories were setup (ending a dribble, starting a dribble, catching a pass, etc.) and these occurrences were tracked and stats were recorded. This study was repeated later in South Carolina. The results: 900-1100 occurrences of a pivot foot. At that time there were some 50-60 occurrences of traveling detected in the video review for each game. Approximately 5-10 travels were actually ruled in each game.

Subsequent to this, the Rules Committee made traveling a point of emphasis. The initial focus of enforcement in scrimmages here resulted in many traveling rulings (some 30-40 in early scrimmages). Coaches were surprised. One story had one local coach telling the officials after an early scrimmage that they had gotten half of them wrong. At a follow-up scrimmage he told the same officials that he had reviewed the previous scrimmage and that almost all of their rulings were correct and that they may have missed a couple of more.

“That's a lot of pivot feet. And because of kids' quickness today and the development of their moves, it's more difficult to make the correct ruling than it was 10-20 years ago,” Behr said.

“It's easy to determine the pivot foot on the player who is stationary with the ball. We should always get that call right,” Behr continued. Once a drop step occurs, or the player with the ball makes a spin move into the lane or pulls up for a shot, “know where he picked the ball up. If you're not paying close attention, it's hard to get the ruling accurately.”

Behr also suggested officials pay close attention to the shooter setting up for a three-point shot. “Over the years, it's been an area where we tend to miss traveling. ‘Players will shuffle their feet after they catch the pass and set up for the three-point try.’”

According to another study cited by Behr, in 50 situations where traveled occurred based on looking at the players later, officials only ruled correctly 10 percent of the time. Once additional training through rules review and, more importantly, video analysis, including slow and stop action was given to the IAABO officials, and this was focused on intensely for 4-6 weeks, the “incidence went down, we had more accurate enforcement and the coaches and players adjusted,” he explained.

The Breakaway: It's All About The Positioning

Ruling properly on contact is “all about positioning,” Smith said in reference to the breakaway layup scenario. “You need to see through the play.” In baseball, for example, he said you need to be close to see the tag. But that doesn't apply to basketball.

Instead, it's important to step back and create some distance. “When you get closer, it closes your field of vision and you don't have the proper view to assess contact. It's a difficult play. Sometimes you have to consider the angle and the view the official had to determine whether he made the correct ruling when you see it on a replay,” Smith observed.

One situation that occurs on the breakaway is the lead official being screened by either the offensive or defensive *(continued next page)*

Now You See It, Now You Don't

player. That changes the official's perspective, according to Smith. On the breakaway, the official is often trailing the play. Since s/he cannot catch the players, it's important to find a good angle by slowing and trailing the play to make on the ruling.

A point Smith suggested officials consider is to be prepared for trailing the play on the breakaway layup. This occurs because supervisors coach their officials to concentrate on staying on the rebounding end of the court, so if there is a long rebound or a quick steal that sends the ball quickly to the other end of the court, most officials will not be able to catch up. "So you'll much more likely be trailing the play on a fast break," he said, "When the play passes you, and you know you can't get in front of it, slow down and take a step away from the players to see through the play."

"If you polled officials about the times they've missed these rulings, you'd find most anticipated the ruling, not the play. See the play all the way through. If you see contact, officiate the result of the contact," Smith advised.

The breakaway layup situation, and how an official rules is also affected the level of player skill, according to Smith. "The lesser skilled players can't absorb as much contact. Protecting the shooter is a reasonable philosophy, though it obviously depends on the situation."

"The tougher play in transition is when the defender tries to take a charge. You must understand and recognize legal/illegal position, and get yourself in the best position to concentrate on that. Ask yourself, 'Did the defender do wrong?' If the answer is 'No,' then he can't be responsible for contact."

Behr advised officials on the breakaway situation to remember the level of athleticism of the players on the court. "The defense is just as capable of making a great athletic play as the offensive player. If there was a legal play on the ball, but you anticipate something else, there's a bigger chance you'll rule incorrectly on the play."

"You can't be thinking, 'If that kid catches up, there's going to be a foul.' Hold your whistle, anticipate the action but not the contact. Patience is the key. It's okay to be a little late with the whistle," he continued. Sometimes the official can get in trouble if the held whistle is too late, Behr acknowledged.

Trusting your partner on the breakaway is another important aspect of getting the play right. "Trust that s/he will get it if you miss it. If not, let the play continue," Behr advised.

Behr agreed with Smith on the need to expand your field on vision on this play, too. "Don't be too narrow on your cone of vision. The contact can be anywhere – the arm, the leg – so you need to see the whole body. If your focus is too narrow on contact to the upper part of the body, the shooter could get hit down low and you miss it," he said.

Another key to getting the play ruled correctly, according to Behr, is to keep in mind who caused the contact. "The clever offensive player knows how to draw contact," he pointed out.

"Get the angle to see the play. Sometimes you get caught, so trust your partner to see it. Don't guess."

Both these situations – the quick step and the contact/no contact on the breakaway layup – require patience, practice and training, something IAABO offers in abundance. Video analysis of these kinds of plays, both yours and others, can be a great help to improving your rulings in these areas. The more often you see the plays and understand the correct application of the rule, the more consistently you'll enforce the rules properly.

Then, "now you see it" won't turn into "now you don't."

Dave Simon is entering his 30th year as an IAABO member. He has written for Sportorials for over 20 years, and currently lives in Grapevine, TX. You can reach him through his awesome Web site at www.justwrite15.com



NASO 2015 Sports Officiating Summit "The Right Call"



Evaluations and Officiating Performance

Tom Lopes, Executive Director, IAABO, Inc. and Donnie Eppley, Associate Director, represented the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc., at the 2015 NASO Sports Officiating Summit held in St. Louis, MO, July 25-29, 2015.

IAABO was responsible for conducting the basketball session for "Officiate Missouri Day" on Saturday. Over 600 officials were present representing many different sports. The new "You Make the Ruling" film was introduced and received very good reviews, and served as the focal point for discussions with an active audience and this caused the session to run over its time limit.

On Monday as the Summit began, Tom was the moderator for the first session "An Evaluation Program for Under \$750 - That Works!" The panelist represented baseball, basketball, volleyball and state associations. A very good exchange ensued and evaluation systems were exchanged.

Donnie participated as a panelist in a session entitled "Let Me Tell You About My Play" – a session that with complete openness, breaks down video of a noteworthy personal call. The context, the call, the explanation, the supremely teachable moment – learn what actually happened and why the call was made or not made.

Finally, IAABO conducted the Basketball Breakout session along with JD Collins, the NCAA Coordinator for Men's Basketball and Dr. Debbie Williamson, Supervisor of Women's Basketball Officials for the Big East and the American Athletic Conference, and former Secretary-Rules Editor and Coordinator for the NCAA Women's Basketball. The primary focus of the breakout was Post Play.

Answers to Questions

(From Page 3)

1. No. A player-control foul is not a Team-control foul. References: Manual pages 52 - 6 & 149 - 6; pages 53 -9 & 150 - 9 Rules Book page 32 Art. 6 & 7
2. No. During intervals of time, players do not become bench personnel. Only the head coach and players may be off the bench. References: Rules Book page 37 - Art. 34-1 & 2
3. Yes. Team A has control of the ball. The ball is located in the backcourt. The 10-second backcourt rule is in effect upon the ball contacting the floor. Reference: Rules Book page 36 - 12-2, 3, 4; page 58 - Art. 8
4. No. During intermissions there are no players, all are bench personnel. All bench personnel are the responsibility of the head coach. Reference: Rules Book page 37 - Sec. 34 Art. 1 & 2
5. Yes. To improve coverage, the Lead may move ball-side or assume a ball-side position, to improve coverage of a throw-in situation. Reference: Manual page 18 - 7 c

Life Lesson

My father passed away at the end of July 2014 after a prolonged battle with leukemia. I received over seventy five phone calls, texts, and emails offering condolences, thoughts and prayers from officials across the province. It was truly overwhelming, as was the number of officials who attended the visitation and the funeral. It re-enforced my belief that OABO is not just an association, but a family.

My dad was first and foremost a family man. He was kind, hard working, generous to a fault with both family and friends, self sacrificing and extremely patient. I would like to believe that I inherited some of these qualities. Many of you who have worked with me at camps or tournaments and had me “tear a strip off you” may not agree! During his lifetime our family shared many “highs” and “lows”. Whether a joyous occasion or a tragedy there were always “life lessons” to be learned. Some big. Some small. I would like to share the life lesson I have learned from my father’s passing with all of you.

I have officiated for almost forty years at every level, from public school, to university/college, to whatever pro league has been in existence during that time. I have been very fortunate to be assigned to numerous provincial and national tournaments. Although we rarely spoke of it I know my dad was very proud of my success.

I am very sad to admit that my father never came to see me referee a single game. He did appreciate my passion for officiating as it grew over the years. As I became more successful and travelled more extensively he would ask; “Where are you off to this weekend?” He always liked to know where I was working.

I had every intention of taking my dad to watch me officiate “someday”. Over the years I assumed it would happen. I never really gave too much thought to when. I always believed we had lots of time. It seemed that “life” always got in the way. I was leaving directly from work. I was traveling with others. I was staying overnight. I was too busy to arrange it. He wasn’t available. In 2013 I was assigned to work what I knew would be my last CIS men’s national championship tournament in Ottawa. I thought it would be the perfect time to take my dad. An exciting event. Lots of atmosphere. Close to home. The only problem was that by then his illness had taken hold of him. He no longer had the energy to travel, even for a three hour drive to Ottawa. Shortly after that I finally realized that he was never going to get better, that he would never see me work.

The life lesson. Cherish your loved ones and the time you have with them. Do not take anything for granted. My dad never realized several things on his bucket list. He never owned a Cadillac. He never took an Alaskan cruise. However I do believe he achieved his number one; to provide a safe, secure home for his children and unconditional love and support for all of us. Do not put off doing things on your bucket list because you believe you have plenty of time to do so later. There is no promise of tomorrow. Take country western singer Tim McGraw’s advice “Live Like You Are Dying”. What a difference this would make in most of our lives. I wish I had learned this lesson earlier. If so my dad would have seen me officiate at least one game. I will always regret the fact that this didn’t happen. That we never shared the experience and the joy that would have come with him watching me do something I love.



Bruce Covert, Bd. 227 ON and IAABO Life Member, has been a member of IAABO for over 35 years. He has served in the capacity of Provisional Executive for the Ontario Association of Basketball Officials for over 25 years and has served in the capacity of the Provincial Supervisor.

Fall Seminar (continued from page 1)

can be found on the IAABO website.

Hospitality Room

Topping off your day and evening of enjoyment will be the traditional “IAABO Roger J. Sheridan Hospitality Room”, named after the famed IAABO Past President (1965-66) from the State of Vermont. The hospitality room will be the place for everyone to renew old friendships and to make many new ones.

The Roger J. Sheridan Hospitality Room will be open to IAABO members and their guest as follows:

Wednesday, September 17; 5 - 11 p.m.

Thursday, September 18; 7 - 8:30 and 7; 5 - 11 p.m.

Friday, September 19; 7 - 8 a.m. and 5 - 11 p.m.

Saturday, September 20; 7 - 8 a.m. and 5 - 11 p.m.; and

Sunday - September 21; 7 - 8:30 a.m.

The Hospitality Suite will not be open during the meeting sessions.

Spouse/Guest Breakfast - On Friday morning, the local board from Colorado will sponsor the annual IAABO Spouse and Guest Breakfast for your significant other. The breakfast will begin at 9 a.m. and there is no charge for one guest who pre-registers prior to August 20, 2015. Other guests may register at a cost of \$20.00 per person. If interested complete the registration form on the IAABO website or on page 15.

Golf Tournament - The 2015 IAABO Golf Outing will take place on Thursday, September 17th. Shotgun start is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. (subject to change). The cost for this event is \$125.00 it includes a continental breakfast, lunch, some nice gifts and many, many prizes. The registration form is on page 15 or the IAABO website.

Other Scheduled Events include:

Friday September 17, An Evening with the Rockies - Come and hang out with your IAABO friends from board all across the United States. Tickets are limited to the first 40 individuals who register and pay for the game. The Rockies are playing the San Diego Padres. Game time is 6:40 p.m. The cost for a ticket is \$25.00 and the seats are located in section 142. The registration form is on page 15 or the IAABO website.

Saturday September 18, Comedian Sam Adams - Smooth. Clever. Hilarious. These words are used often to describe Sam, who gained national attention by winning at the 2009 Great American Comedy Festival.

Sam’s energetic, comically-insightful act is 100 percent profanity-free and filled with observations about every-day encounters. He is a headline performer at comedy clubs and corporate events across the country. Sam also has shared stages with national-touring comedians and music recording artists - an eclectic, genre-jumping list of nationally-known performers ranging from comedians Frank Caliendo, Joe Piscopo, Kevin Nealon, David Alan Grier and Keenen Ivory Wayans to music’s Rock and Roll Hall of Fame band Heart and seven-time Grammy Award winner Al Jarreau.

Sam has appeared in several radio and TV commercials. He’s an author, too, with a book titled ‘If You Don’t Believe Me: Lessons Learned from Listening To The Greats’ which was released April 10, 2013. Off the record, Sam has more than 20 years of experience as a newspaper sports journalist. His work has appeared in The Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and The Charlotte Observer.

In 2003 Sam received the Print Journalist of the Year award from his peers in Colorado. He also is credited with television appearances on ESPN, Fox Sports, CBS and NFL Network, and has covered championship events at all levels, most notable four Super Bowls, two Olympics, two NCAA men’s basketball Final Fours, one Stanley Cup Finals and one World Series. In 2014 Sam was added as a regular contributor on “Sports A to Z” and the “Broncos Game Day Live” show, both of which air on Denver’s NBC affiliate 9NEWS. The cost for a ticket is \$15.00. The registration form is on pg. 15 or the IAABO website

See you in Denver!

2015 Fall Seminar Schedule/Agenda

Friday, September 18, 2015

- 8:45 AM Opening Remarks
(President Tom Reese, Bd. 244, Maryland)
- 9:00 AM Leadership and Motivation
(Officials will be challenged to be a master 21st century leader and given the tools to put them on the path to excellence)
(Rod Olson, Founder and Chief Catalyst, Coaches of Excellence)
- 10:30 AM Lawsuits Waiting to Happen – A Cautionary Tale
(Alan Goldberger, Bd. 33, New Jersey and IAABO Parliamentarian)
- 11:40 AM Lunch Break
- 1:00 PM Verbal Judo - Effective Communication
(W. Lee Fjelstad, Verbal Judo)
- 2:15 PM Ask the Trainer
(Michelle Futrell, Director, Undergraduate Academic Services and Sr. Instructor, College of Charleston)
- 3:15 PM Coaches Panel (Official-Coach Relationship)
(Tom Robinson - Associate Commissioner CHSAA)

Saturday, September 19, 2015

- 8:30 AM Video Breakdown & Critique
(Steven Ellinger, Bd. 205, Texas and Chairperson, Constitution Committee)
- 8:55 AM Multi Rules Codes – Officials & Officiating Obligation/Responsibilities
(Paul Behr, Bd. 403, South Carolina)
- 9:20 AM Counts & Counting – Review; Importance of Application; Procedures
(Rich Antonelli, Bd. 27, Massachusetts and Assistant Chairperson, Rules Examination)
- 9:55 AM PCA & Field of Vision Cones Review – Crew of 2 & 3
(Barbara Eppley, Bd. 70, Pennsylvania and Chairperson, Women's Coordinating Committee)
- 10:20 AM Mechanics & Signal/Signaling Review
(Kelly Callahan and Layne Drexel, Bd. 11, Delaware)
- 10:55 AM Site of the Foul; Reporting the Foul Procedures; Administration of Free Throw
(Peter Palermino, Bd. 6, Connecticut and IAABO Executive Committee Member)
- 11:25 AM Site of the Violation Procedure; All Throw-in Procedures
(David Smith, Bd. 4, Colorado and IAABO President-Elect)
- 11:50 AM Lunch Break
- 1:00 PM Substitution & Time-Out - Rule Briefing & Procedures Review
(Felix Addeo, Bd. 33, New Jersey and IAABO Past President)
- 1:25 PM Contact - Rebounding (field goal & free throw); Screening; Defensive contact to Stop Clock/End of Game Application of Rules
(Ray McClure, Bd. 200, George and IAABO Executive Committee Member)
- 1:50 PM Contact Review - Guarding; Block-Charge; Verticality
(Jeff Jewett, Bd. 71, Arizona)
- 2:15 PM Traveling - Back to basket; Reception while moving; Beginning Dribble; Jump Stop
(T. J. Halliday, Bd. 20, Maine)
- 2:40 PM Clarifications & Reminders
(Mike McPhee, Bd. 212, Ontario)
- 3:15 PM Interpreters Roundtable (IAABO Materials)
(Tom Lopes, Executive Director, IAABO, Inc., and Donnie Eppley, Associate Executive Director)
- 4:00 PM NFHS Rules Changes, Points of Emphasis, Other
(Peter Webb, Bd. 111, Maine, and IAABO Coordinator of Interpreters)
- 4:30 PM Distribution of Materials to Interpreters

Sunday, September 20, 2015

- 8:30 AM Basketball Q&A (Informal)

Early History of Women Officials in Eastern Canada

Beginning in 1946, four areas of Eastern Canada wanted to promote and encourage the training of women officials for high school and university games, especially in basketball. At that time all Eastern Canada schools, universities and teacher training institutions were using basketball rules for girls and women published by the Division for Girls' and Women's Sports (DGWS) of the American Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation. The four areas, Windsor and Toronto, Ontario, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, Nova Scotia, were working with the Officiating Services Area of DGWS in the U.S.A., crossing the border for women officials to take their ratings with the nearby American boards or inviting judges from those boards to rate at clinics in Canadian centres. Due to the tireless efforts of Helen Gurney of Windsor, local boards were established in the Maritimes, Montreal, Toronto and Windsor in Sept. 1954, having met the requirements of the Officiating Services Area of DGWS, and became affiliated boards under that organization. Helen Gurney was the Canadian coordinator. Also at this time, the Women's Athletic Committee (WAC) of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation was revived. It had not functioned much before. Lack of funds and great geographical distances made it difficult to hold WAC together, but during the early days, Freda Wales, Dorothy Walker, Gladys Bean and Helen Gurney kept in contact, and Helen continued to promote officiating throughout Eastern Canada. The Officiating Boards grew slowly but steadily; in succeeding years, the Maritime Board divided into two, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and several new boards were organized in various Ontario districts, eventually reaching a total of 15 boards in the Eastern part of the country.

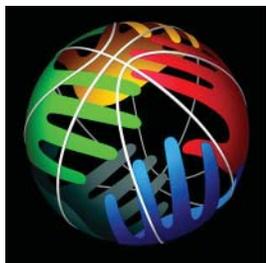
The girls' and women's game in Eastern Canada corresponded to the DGWS rules except that all six players were permitted to play on two-thirds, instead of half the court, as in the American game. The centre third was common ground for players of both teams in the Canadian game.

In 1961, the DGWS decided to adopt the "roving player". Realizing the Canadian 2/3 court game could not adapt to the rover rule, and following the results of a questionnaire to schools, universities, YWCA's etc., WAC decided to publish its own six player rule book. At that time no one felt ready to adopt the

Canadian Amateur Basketball Association (CABA) rules completely. WAC Basketball Committees prepared the rules for 1962-64 and led by Helen Gurney, Joan Davis, Jean Machan and Fran Wigston, carried on with succeeding editions at two-year intervals. The Canadian Officials Rating Board (CORB) was created and established its own theory and practical examination committees for Basketball. Affiliations with the Officiating Services Area of DGWS in Volleyball continued until 1965, for those boards giving ratings in Volleyball. When the WAC adopted the Canadian Volleyball Association rules, direct affiliation was no longer needed. In spite of this, the Officiating Services Area was kind enough to continue to permit the Canadian representative to sit in on their executive board's annual meeting, and receive communications and literature. Their leadership, practical experience and guidance were most helpful.

In 1966 there was considerable interest and pressure as a result of the forthcoming Canada Winter Games in Quebec, to change to a 5-player, full court, full dribble game and these features were incorporated into the 1966-68 rulebook. Many who had previously been strongly opposed were now in favour of the changes.

The 1968-70 edition saw additional rule changes which brought the game very close to that played by teams using CABA rules. This edition also saw a complete revision of the Technique of Officiating.



Copyright privileges were obtained from Mr. Norvall Neve, Secretary of the Collegiate Commissioners Assoc. to use portions of their manual and this was done wherever they applied to the WAC rules.

In 1968, the Atlantic leagues for girls' and women's basketball adopted the full set of CABA rules, with some of the Maritime officials joining the men's organizations, local boards under the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials (IAABO), and obtained IAABO membership by passing the required theory and practical exams. Two years later, women officials from Quebec and Ontario joined IAABO Boards in their two provinces.

With the move to full CABA rules in 1970-72, readjustment was minimized and credit should go to the WAC Basketball Committees for the relative ease with which this changeover was accomplished.

Kitch MacPherson, the Interpreter for the Ontario Association of Basketball Officials (OABO) and his assistant, Ron Foxcroft agreed to conduct a most successful WAC-sponsored clinic on CABA rules in Sept. 1970. With assistance from Kitch, the CORB Chair, Patricia Laing, contacted Mr. Stewart Paxton, the Executive Director of IAABO, who offered to bring IAABO's top clinician, Dr. Phil Fox and IAABO Past President, Tony Senopole to Toronto in Oct. 1971, to conduct a basketball clinic for the women officials. This too, was a successful undertaking and helped to promote IAABO's main purpose which is the education, training and development of basketball officials. The following year Pat was appointed Chair of IAABO's new Standing Committee, which eventually became the Women's Coordinating Committee of IAABO.

The demise of WAC and CORB was due to several factors: - the growth of Sports Governing Bodies, the accompanying Government financial support to these bodies, the increasing work load for women physical educators and the reduction in the number of volunteers to carry on.

The OABO Executive paved the way for their local boards to accept women officials who wished to join the local boards under the OABO organization, and after passing the theory and practical tests, the women officials became members of the local associations, with several obtaining IAABO membership as well, through either the Ontario IAABO Board or a local OABO board which held an IAABO charter. Some boards made the acceptance smooth and easy; others were reluctant and took longer. The need for assistance in covering the growth of girls' basketball in Ontario high schools, which played their games in the fall season, and the help given to the men officials, as needed, in covering all their games in the winter, aided in the amalgamation process. During this same period the Intercollegiate leagues expanded to include several of the newer universities.

Currently in Ontario, the number of IAABO boards totals twenty-seven (27) joining an organization of 16,000 members from the North America, Europe and Asia.

In 2012 IAABO obtained permission from FIBA (International Basketball Federation) to use FIBA materials to print a special Canadian FIBA Edition Handbook, containing the FIBA Rules, FIBA Interpretations and Technique manuals (for 2 and 3 person crews) and in later editions added the Casebook created by the Canadian Association of Basketball Officials under Paul Deshaies, all of which are a big help to the Ontario boards, who officiate more than one set of rules.



Patricia Laing, Bd. 192, Ontario and IAABO Life Member. Pat is the former Secretary-Treasurer for Board 192.

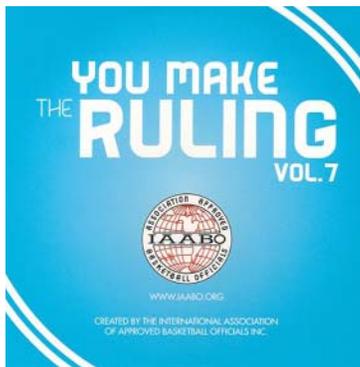
Webb to be Inducted into the Maine Basketball Hall of Fame

Peter Webb, Bd. 111 Maine and the IAABO Coordinator of Interpreters, will be inducted into the Maine Basketball Hall of Fame on Sunday, August 23, 2015. Webb, a Houlton native, served as a teacher and school administrator for more than 25 years until retiring from education in 1985, but he is better known for a long and storied officiating career during which he worked more than 800 regular-season baseball games; more than 100 regular-season softball games and more than 1,500 varsity basketball games.



Peter recently exceeded 50 years as a basketball official. He served as the state's assistant basketball commissioner for 13 years before becoming commissioner, a position he has held for the last 25 years. Webb's work with the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials has included serving on its executive committee for 13 years — with a stint as president in 2002.

New Instructional Materials



As we start preparing for the new season, IAABO will introduce its new You Make the Ruling DVD which will be given to each board secretary for use at their local meetings. Would you believe that this is the 7th edition of YMTR. This year we traveled to Maine, which makes the 7th state to be filmed and many thanks goes out to the state athletic associations and the officials for their cooperation in making these films. Yes, we do look for officiating excellence which includes getting the play correct and using the proper mechanics and signals. Do we find some errors in judgement, failure to use appropriate signals, and not being in the best position to make an accurate ruling, the answer would be yes. This provides us with the teaching moment that we can share with all of our officials. We learn from others mistakes as well as learning from their accurate rulings and good signals and mechanics. IAABO cannot thank the officials enough for being involved in this ongoing project.

A new DVD was prepared for our members this year and it is called "The Perfect Pregame". It is a video that includes the referee conducting a pregame conference using a board and the IAABO pregame card. When they discuss a topic such as how to handle a double whistle a play will come up illustrating this type of play. It was an interesting project and one we feel would have some benefit for our members as we encourage all officials to conduct a pregame conference before each game so that everyone is on the same page.

IAABO is the leader in producing instructional materials and methods for its members so that they can perform at a high level and provide a great service to the game of basketball.

Comment on the 2015-16 Rules Changes

Rule Change

10.6.12 The following acts constitute a foul when committed against a player in control of the ball. A player is in control of the ball when holding or dribbling the ball. This includes any player.

- Placing two hands on the player.
- Placing an extended arm-bar on the player.
- Placing and keeping a hand on the player.
- Contacting the player more than once with the same hand or alternating hands.

Comment:

The current rule covers the ball handler/dribbler situations but ignores the action that goes on in the post area and other areas with the hands, arm-bars, etc. The additional language will clarify that the illegal acts should be ruled as such for every position on the floor.

Major Editorial Changes

3.4.2c By state association adoption one commemorative/memorial patch may be worn on the jersey. The patch shall not exceed 4 square inches, shall not be a number and must be located above the neckline or in the side insert.

3.5.3c All sleeves/tights shall be the same solid color and must be the same color as any headband or wristband.

3.5.4a Headbands and wristbands shall be beige, black, white or the predominant color of the jersey and the same color for each item and all participants. They must be the same color as any sleeve/tights worn.

Comment:

Apparel items - Headbands, wristbands, arm sleeves, leg sleeves/tights must be the same color which provides for uniformity.

Points of Emphasis

Post Play: Contact, by defensive and offensive players, in the area of post play needs attention. The rules governing contact must be thoroughly understood and accurately enforced.

Rebounding: One of the leading causes of injury in high school basketball is the result of illegal contact that takes place during rebound play. Any activity to illegally gain a favorable rebounding position must be penalized. The 2014-15 rule change permitting players occupying free throw lane line spaces to enter the free throw lane upon the release of the free throw now provides for more rebound play time.

Officials must monitor rebound play and penalize illegal contact.

Free Thrower And Other Players: The free thrower may not break the outside plane of the free throw line prior to the ball contacting the basket ring or backboard. The players not occupying the free throw lane line spaces may not break the outside plane of the 3-point line or free throw line extended prior to the ball contacting the basket ring or backboard. The players occupying free throw lane line spaces may not, with their foot/feet, break the outside plane of the free throw line (violation) prior to the ball contacting the basket ring or backboard.

Mechanics & Signals/Signaling: Communication is vital to all involved – table officials, fellow crew member(s), players, coaches, spectators, and media. Use of only approved high school mechanics and signals/signaling is the expectation. Individual official's favorite signal or other versions of signals are not acceptable. Be professional – Honor high school officiating standards and the game! Join the Team!

Some calls are tough.

Some aren't.

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official needs

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2015 Fall Seminar Forms

Special Event Registration Friday - September 18, 2015 Evening with the Colorado Rockies

The price for these tickets are limited to the first 40 individuals who register and pay for the game.

Colorado Rockies vs San Diego Padres
6:40 PM

Cost is \$25.00. Seats are in Section 142

No. of registrant(s) _____ @ \$25/person= _____

Name of Registrant(s) _____

Board No. _____

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: August 30, 2015

Special Event Registration

Saturday - September 19, 2015 - 8:30 PM
Comedian - Sam Adams

Smooth. Clever. Hilarious. These words are used often to describe Sam Adams, who gained national attention by winning the 2009 Great American Comedy Festival

No. of registrant(s) _____ @ \$15/person= _____

Name of Registrant(s) _____

Board No. _____

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: August 30, 2015

Golf Registration

Thursday, September 17, 2015 - 9:30 AM Start
\$125/Golfer

Lone Tree Golf Club - www.ssprd.org
Lone-Tree-Golf-Club-Hotel
9808 Sunningdale Blvd
Lone Tree CO 80124
303-799-9940

7:30 AM – 9 AM

Registration

7:30 AM – 8:45 AM

Continental Breakfast

9:30 AM

Golf (Shotgun Start)

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. _____ Shirt Size _____

2. _____ Shirt Size _____

3. _____ Shirt Size _____

4. _____ Shirt Size _____

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355
Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: August 30, 2015

Spouse/ Guest Breakfast

Friday, September 18, 2015, 9:00 AM

Name: _____

Board Number: _____

Number of Guests: _____

Note: Each IAABO members is entitled to one guest (spouse/significant other). 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: August 30, 2015

P.O. Box 355
Carlisle, PA 17013-0355
July/August 2015

Periodicals

IAABO Lines

Wishing **Dennis Herbert, IAABO Past President and Member, Bd. 211 ON**, a speedy recovery from his recent stroke. Condolences to: **Bd. 130 MA**, on the passing of their member, **Rick Gould**; Condolences to: **Phil Ryan, Bd. 53 NY**, on the passing of his son; Condolences to: **Vic LaBella, Bd. 53 NY**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Kelly Funderburk, Bd. 53 NY**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: IAABO Life Member **Leroy Hendricks, Bd. 42, NY**, on the passing of his wife; Condolences to: **Joe Ricci**, Independent Member, IAABO, Inc. and former member of Bd. 194, NJ, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Jeff Benedict, Bd. 67 PA**, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: **Scott Young, Bd. 70 PA** and IAABO Executive Committee member, on the passing of his mother-in-law; Condolences to: **Bd. 34, NJ**, on the loss of their member, **Ronald Martin**; Condolences to: **Tom Carlisle, Bd. 211, ON**, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: **Bd. 37 NY**, on the passing of their longtime Board Honorary member, **John Whelan**.