



## Willie 'LA' Jones - 80th President of IAABO

Thank you!

Good Morning Members of the Executive Committee, Past Presidents, Delegates, Black Caucus Members, family, friends and guests.

I am tremendously honored and extremely humbled to be the 80th President of IAABO, the best officiating organization in the world. I had no idea that in 1972 after taking classes with Joe Mitchell and Luis Grillo that I would someday be the 80th President of IAABO. It is a great honor and privilege to be elected and I am truly humbled to represent this organization.

I am standing here because of IAABO Board 12's legacy. Five members of Board 12 are Past Presidents of IAABO International. It is because of Past President Henry Hailstock's confidence, leadership and support that I have been encouraged to continue to help make this organization great!!! Members of Board 12 please stand along with the other Boards of the DMV (DC,MD,VA). Being an official for 45 years, serving on both local and international committees and mentoring new officials has been a true journey, one not without many challenges, that I have loved and enjoyed.

Like all those who came before me, I would not be here if it wasn't for the many people that helped and supported me along this amazing journey. I would like to thank my wife, Gwendolyn of 44 years for

her support, love and understanding for giving me the opportunity to give back to my community. I would like to introduce my family members that are here with me today Sinceria Jones, daughter, Annetta Parker, sister-in-law, Luis Grillo and Reggie Greenwood. Thank you for your support and being here. I would thank my mentors Bill Dixon, Bill Martin, Melvin Chase, Ken Walker and Leroy Hendricks.

As President I will continue the initiatives that our past President, Joe Gintoli, has implemented such as our Strategic Planning Committee to work on the transition to a new Executive Director by July 1, 2019. To continue the Rules Interpreter Coordinator position utilizing four regional Rules Interpreter Coordinators. Establishing a Junior IAABO outreach Program that will focus on ages 16 and 17 year olds, and challenge all IAABO Members to recruit one new official for 2018-2019 season.

We are in our next phase of evaluation for the Executive Director position. We will be conducting an external (continued on page 15)



Willie "LA" Jones

## 2018 IAABO Spring Meeting Wrap Up

It was another beautiful weekend for the spring meeting in Ocean City, Maryland, which took place April 19-22, 2018. The meeting was kicked off with the annual Pete Sheehan Memorial Golf outing under cloudy skies, followed by sun for about three hours, making for a comfortable day. After the round of golf, the golfers had lunch, an awards ceremony, and shared some good fellowship while telling some basketball tales. Be careful when the conversation starts with "I had this play." GREAT FUN!

During the weekend, in-depth and meaningful meetings were conducted. The committee meetings were well attended, informative, provoked lively discussions and provided insights on how different boards operate. Attendance at the spring meeting has been increasing every year. Once again this year, we had a record number of attendees. Thanks to all the boards for making it possible to have their representatives attend the meetings. Valuable information was shared.

The Executive Committee met on Thursday evening in closed session and discussed the locations for future Fall Seminars and Spring Meetings. The following locations were established: Fall 2018-Cape Cod, MA; Spring 2019 - Atlantic City, NJ; Fall 2019 - final hotel to be determined,



but the meeting will be held in Maryland.

Eileen Stanton, representative from Borden-Perlman insurance company, gave a brief presentation. The contract was renewed, and because we are a good customer the rate will remain at \$7 per person for another year with the same coverage. Secretaries are encouraged to share this information with their members as this policy is the best around. It is the goal of IAABO to provide our insurance coverage to every member and we are working at obtaining funds for this project. There are many variables to consider in paying for this coverage, and the Executive Committee will study each. Target date is to have coverage for the 2019-2020 basketball

season.

President Joe Gintoli welcomed the representatives on Friday morning and reminded everyone about the car raffle to raise money for the IAABO Foundation and support IAABO Instructional programs and materials. All the standing committees conducted their meetings on Friday or Saturday. These reports were then presented to the Executive Committee for approval on Sunday morning. Approval was received for test dates for those boards conducting spring classes.

Many of our boards have changed their cadet (continued on page 3)

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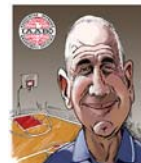
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### STATEMENT

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 by visual and written aids; constant supervision by  
 board proctors and dissemination of rule changes  
 and interpretations.

## Director's Court

At the IAABO Spring Meeting, all our committees presented their reports, and the business side of IAABO was brought to everyone's attention. The budget was examined, and suggestions made for consideration of new revenue streams that would assist us in possibly obtaining our insurance program for the entire membership. Responsibilities were outlined for boards and for IAABO regarding hosting a spring meeting or fall seminar.



It was reported that additional boards have switched to a spring class. They stated that it frees up the Interpreter, as we know the responsibilities in the fall usually involve preparing for the cadet class, preparing for their interpretation meetings for their members, setting up the testing program for the cadets and the refresher test for the members. These activities take place during September-December.

A spring class does not interfere with these items -- classes are usually held April-May, which is the slowest time of the year on our basketball officiating calendar. The test is given in May and those who pass are then ready for the floor test, which is given during summer basketball. If they pass, they are registered with IAABO and your local board. How much does it cost the local board? Zero! These costs should be factored into the cadet fee, therefore there is no direct costs to any board.

Please give this procedure consideration when making your plans for the year. Those that utilize a spring class report that it works very well. Contact the IAABO office (Tom or Donnie) with any questions. We are here to help. We can make this work for you.

## President's Corner

As the new President, I would like to thank all for an outstanding 2018 Spring Meeting. Congratulations to the new Life Members, new Executive Committee Members, President-Elect Paul Spinelli, Vice- President Dennis Murphy and new Standing Committee Chairs and their assistants; all members, who will help me lead this organization to a banner year.



Goals: IAABO will continue to utilize our four Regional Rules Interpreter Coordinators by training and educating our interpreters and members with new ideas and programs. It is hoping that this organization will continue to use this teaching tool to share with our membership. The interpreter Coordinators will further develop the instructional video, Interpreters conference calls, and practice the One rule and One Interpretation philosophy.

Our Strategic Planning Committee will continue to work on the transition of a new Executive Director by July 1, 2019. All Committees are in place. All applications must be in or post dated by July 1, 2018.

Our Membership Committee will develop a Junior Outreach Program that will involve 16-17 year olds to become interested in basketball officiating.

I challenge all IAABO Members to recruit one new official for the 2018- 2019 season. IAABO's local boards can develop plans, goals, and objectives for membership recruitment and retention by becoming mentors and creating a support system. Your success depends on each of us as members to increase our membership. Our action plans could consist of talking basketball, placing advertisement in local and community newspapers, posting invitations to IAABO on college campuses and senior high schools, and posting signs in the super markets. It is our responsibility at both the local and national levels to make sure there are enough qualified IAABO trained officials ready to fill assignments as they become available.

Have a great summer Season!!!

## The Inadvertent Whistle

A-1 is dribbling near the sideline and picks up his/her dribble as he/she encounters defensive pressure. A moment later A-1 throws the ball to the floor and the official immediately blows the whistle and starts to signal a double dribble violation. As the official starts to signal, he/she realizes A-1 was not attempting to dribble at all, but was making a clever bounce pass to a teammate standing a few feet away. A sinking feeling begins to consume the official as he/she knows what has just happened. The dreaded inadvertent whistle!

We have all heard the old adage, "to err is human", and the basketball official should be familiar with this phrase all too well.

But why do we make mistakes?

Officials who strive to get better must realize that they will make mistakes. From there, the second step is to try and understand why the mistakes occurred. Officiating mistakes happen for various reasons, (e.g. Not working for proper angles, not knowing coverage areas, lack of rules knowledge, not being aware of game situations, etc.) But when it comes to inadvertent whistles the most common cause is OVER ANTICIPATION!

In the play described above, the covering official made an assumption as to what A-1 was doing and ruled a violation before knowing that A-1 was not the first person to touch the ball after it hit the floor.

So what do you do when an inadvertent whistle happens?

(continued next page)



## Spring Meeting Wrap-Up (continued from page 1)

program from the fall to the spring and feel that it works much better for both the cadets and the interpreters. There is a smooth transition for those cadets taking the rules test and the floor test, who are then ready to officiate and be registered with IAABO. If you are considering a spring class please contact Tom Lopes with any questions you may have at 908-693-7489.

### Six Honored at Life Membership Luncheon

The highlight of the weekend was the Life Membership luncheon. This was a formal affair to honor this year's class of inductees which included: Dean Ericson, BD 200 GA, Jaime McCaig BD 102, and BD 107, CANADA, Barry Schultz, BD 34, NJ, Kevin Wolford, BD 40 NY, ROBERT "Babe" Grady, BD 208, MA, and President Joe Gintoli, BD 9 CT. Each was presented a Life Membership ring, and a plaque to signify their contributions to IAABO. Many thanks to Ron Foxcroft and Fox 40 for their sponsorship of this great event and all their support during the year. All inductees spoke eloquently as they related their IAABO experiences and acknowledged the important people in their lives. The luncheon was attended by members and families of the recipients; 226 attended the luncheon, which was our largest turn out ever.

Thanks also to all the behind the scenes work that made these programs go off without a hitch (Barbara Kistler, Kelly Callahan, Layne Drexel, and Mark Scarangella), and a big thank you to Donnie Eppley as well for his organization of these events.

Sunday morning's General Assembly meeting included acceptance of the formal reports of all the standing committees. Constitutional changes were approved and posted in the mandatory Sportorials issue.

### Awards Presented

First and Foremost, Don't Panic! It's not the first time an official has made a mistake and it certainly won't be the last. It is best to handle these situations with complete confidence and put the ball back in play by rule.

Many situations involving an inadvertent whistle may require a discussion with your partner(s), and then an explanation to the coaches. This is a good time to get both coaches together, explain the situation and how play will be resumed. You will earn a lot of credibility by admitting the error and confidently rectifying the situation.

One of the worst things you can do is try to "fake" your way through this situation when you know you have made a mistake. Many officials will very quickly signal the violation and get the ball back in play quickly, in a feeble attempt to "cover up" the mistake and keep the game moving. Most times an official's "body language" will give them away when this occurs.

So how do you get the ball back in play after an inadvertent whistle?

You have already made one mistake; the last thing you want to do is compound the mistake by resuming play in a manner that is not supported by

IAABO Foundation Awards were presented to IAABO, Inc. Past President David Smith, by Colorado Board 4. Chairs were also presented to Tim O'Brien, Massachusetts Board 44 and the Past Presidents of IAABO, Inc. presented a chair on their own behalf.

50 Year awards were presented to: Joe Levine, Robert Latkany, Philip DiRuocco, Nick Lyras and Kevin Donohue all from IAABO Bd No. 52, New York, Richard Krams, Bd. 41, NY, and Tom Lopes, Bd. 194 NJ.

Lou DeGeorge, Bd. 1 and 194, NJ, was presented a special basketball with fully printed panels that listed some of his accomplishments as a basketball official and IAABO member. In addition, the basketball had several photos of Lou printed on some of the panels.

A basketball was also presented to Joe Gintoli, Bd. 9 CT, for his outstanding service to IAABO, Inc. while serving as the 79th President.

The IAABO handbook for the upcoming season (2018/19) is being dedicated to Jack Doyle, Bd. 27 MA. The Canadian edition is being dedicated to Jaime McCaig, Bd. 102 ON.

### Meeting.

President Joe Gintoli gave his report, thanked Tom Lopes, Donnie Eppley, Kelly Callahan, the IAABO Executive Committee for their efforts this year.

Tom Lopes summed up the year in his report and reminded the secretaries that the office is ready to assist as needed.

Jack Sweeney, Bd. 40 NY and IAABO Past President, was the Chair of the Nominating Committee and conducted the elections and made the following recommendations, which were approved: President, Willie Jones; President Elect-Paul Spinelli; Vice President, Dennis Murphy;

Region 6, Dan Shepardson; Region 10-Barry Fuller; Region 5-Bob Lantzy; Region 9-Don Thorne; and At-Large A, Gary Pucino.

Joe Gintoli was then presented with the Past President's jacket by Peter Carroll; the gavel was then turned over to new President Willie LA Jones, who followed with his remarks as the new President.

President Jones announced his Chair and Assistant Chair appointments in "Inside the Lines" and they are included in this issue of SPORTORIALS.

Honorary President-Tom Reese, Honorary Executive Director- Tony Haley,

It is now time to turn our attention to the Fall Seminar, which will be conducted in Cape Cod, MA on September 21-23, 2018. IAABO heartily urges all interpreters to attend this important meeting. As you know, the primary focus is to prepare the Interpreters so that they can instruct their members, by utilizing the materials and methods presented at this seminar. IAABO is working diligently on various timely topics with some very good presenters and are designing some new materials to assist you. On Friday, we have tentatively scheduled some practical approaches to officiating and other topics suggested by our interpreters. On Saturday, we will return to segments on various rule topics, designed to assist the Interpreters with presentations they can use at their meetings. The Sunday morning session will highlight rule changes, and points of emphasis for the upcoming season. We are looking forward to seeing all the Interpreters September 21-23, 2018. All registrations should be made online. and can be found on the IAABO website. Please make your reservations early at the hotel; call 888-297-2200 and ask for the IAABO rate.

## The Inadvertent Whistle

rule. This is where the mastery of the rules is vital. There are three critical rules that can impact how to resume play after an inadvertent whistle: Point of Interruption (4-36), Control (4-12) and Ball location (4-4-3).

In the play above, Team A had control when the inadvertent whistle occurred, therefore Team A will be awarded the ball closest to where the ball was located when the whistle sounded. Since it was a bounce pass, it would be closest to the spot where the ball hit the floor. (4-36-2a, 4-12-2b)

In situations when an interruption occurs and the ball is being passed between teammates, play would be resumed by a throw-in at a spot closest to where the ball was last touched. By rule, a ball in flight retains the same location as when it was last in contact with a player on the court. (4-4-3) In some situations this can be a considerable distance.

If an inadvertent whistle occurs when there is no team control, (e.g. try in flight, rebounding, etc.) how do we figure out how to resume play?

Many officials equate no team control with the use of the Alternating Possession arrow. While there are times when this would be the right thing to do, we need to know the exceptions. If a try

is successful, the goal will count and play will be resumed by giving the opponent the ball on the endline with the ability to move along the endline during the ensuing throw-in. The same would hold true if goaltending or basket interference occurred before the try ends. (4-36-2c)

In what situations would we go to the AP arrow?

If the inadvertent whistle occurs when there is no team control and no goal, infraction, nor end of quarter or extra period is involved, officials would have no choice but to use the arrow to determine which team should have the ball. The throw-in will occur at the spot nearest to where the ball was located when the interruption occurred.

It is often said people learn from past experiences. Hopefully, if an official experiences situations such as these, it will be motivation enough to cure "over anticipation" and prevent these types mistakes in the future. Until then, officials should master the rules regarding point of interruption and how to properly resume play after inadvertent whistles.



T.J. Halliday is a 32 year member of IAABO. He currently is a Co-Interpreter for IAABO, Inc. and a Board Interpreter for Bd. 20 ME. He has presented at the IAABO Fall seminar every year since 2008 and has contributed to several IAABO educational videos and other educational materials.

## Dealing with Fans

The word: “fan” is largely believed to be the shortened version of the word “fanatic.” The dictionary defines the word as a person who is enthusiastically devoted to something or somebody. It would be difficult to imagine where sports would be without these devoted individuals. Fans have an overwhelmingly positive influence on competition and create an exciting environment for student-athletes to compete in our game.

The game of basketball is an intensely popular sport throughout our country. It should be no surprise to anyone who seeks to become an official that their performance will be intensely scrutinized by those who watch our game. Sometimes this intense scrutiny can lead to very personal criticism and become problematic to officials if they do not have the proper mindset and emotional control to handle comments from the stands.

We officials have an extremely difficult job. It takes intense focus and concentration to be able to effectively officiate a basketball game. It is because of this need to concentrate on the game that officials rarely will have time to concern themselves with what spectators are doing in the stands.

However, there are those nights when fan behavior is more noticeable to game officials. All officials need to enter this profession with the expectation that they will be criticized. There really is no limit to the amount of criticism we sign up for when we decide to enter this avocation. But how we handle spectator behavior will be a huge factor on the success (or failure) of game officials throughout their career.

Every gym seems to have a fan or two who are there to bring attention to themselves with witty comments at the expense of game officials. Most of these comments are uninformed and inaccurate statements made by someone who really doesn't understand the rules. These people really don't care if the officials are right or wrong; all they do is complain when a ruling is not made in their team's favor. The main purpose of their comments is to attempt to influence officials. They hope their harsh words will make officials think about their rulings and want to avoid these negative reactions. Having officials understand this should be liberating. Once you know the ulterior motive of fans, it should allow officials to see the comments for what they are, and easily focus on the game itself.

Officials should never acknowledge comments from the crowd either with words, body language or gestures. If spectators get a sense that officials are responding to their comments, it will only encourage them to make more comments and see how far they can “push your buttons.” Officials need to make sure fans don't ever receive this kind of acknowledgement, and most importantly not have any “buttons” that can be pushed in the first place.

This was very evident in a recent incident in at a Junior Varsity girl's game in Raytown, Missouri that led to an official getting punched in the face by a fan on the court. <http://www.kansascity.com/sports/high-school/article193795999.html>

In this situation, many fans believed there were some fouls that were missed by game officials, and they voiced their displeasure. One official responded to the criticism by telling fans to stop arguing “unless you want to watch the game from the parking lot.” This ultimatum was the spark that led to the unfortunate incident. This approach to fan behavior is completely unacceptable.

Two years ago at the IAABO Fall Conference, W. Lee Fjelstad from the Verbal Judo Institute came to speak to Interpreters about the importance of diffusing situations before they escalate. As an



experienced police officer who has made numerous arrests, he taught us that if you do not show someone respect, what you often get in return is revenge. It is a very powerful statement and something to keep in mind when dealing with spectators.

In the incident in Raytown, the official attempted to intimidate fans in to behaving. All this did was to issue a challenge to the fans, and the response was for the fan to enter the court and assault the official. There has to be a better way.

If comments by fans are merely voicing displeasure with the official's judgment or making general comments on how the game is being officiated, it is

probably best to ignore the comments and get on with the game. For some officials, this is a hard pill to swallow. Officials need to suppress their egos at times and just accept the fact that they will be questioned from time to time. Many officials have a difficult time letting these types of comments go unchallenged.

However, if officials feel physically threatened, it would be time to get home management involved. Comments that use foul language, that are sexist, racist or could incite violence are cause for concern no matter who they are directed towards. In these instances, officials would need to take the step of ensuring the safety for all involved will not be negatively impacted by the actions of a few individuals.

When team supporters become unruly or interfere with the orderly progress of the game, the officials shall stop the game until the host management resolves the situation and the game can proceed in an orderly manner. In the absence of a designated school representative, the home coach shall serve as the host management. (Rule 2.8.1 Note)

Unfortunately for officials, mastering this aspect of officiating will be essential in order to have a long successful career. Critical comments and negativity can be common occurrences, and we need to be mentally and emotionally equipped to handle them. If officials have emotional intelligence and work hard to develop the ability to handle any situation they encounter with complete poise, it will make the officiating experience more enjoyable. Officials should have complete control of their emotions and be able stay focused even when working in front of an unruly crowd.

We all should strive to be calm and under control at all times, even when faced with hostility. When individuals become officials, they need to accept the responsibility of joining an esteemed fraternity. The actions of one of us reflect on us all. If we lose our composure and act irrationally, it erodes our credibility. An effective official understands s/he should be a calming influence on the game. Our demeanor is very important in maintaining order and keeping situations from getting out of control like they did in Missouri. When situations like that occur, our actions will be heavily scrutinized. When facing that kind of scrutiny, would you rather be perceived as someone who attempted to diffuse the situation or someone whose actions escalated the situation?

The answer to this question is very simple, officials should always strive to be seen as cool, calm and collected – able to handle situations in a professional manner. We need to remind ourselves on a nightly basis to represent our profession with dignity, and treat all we encounter with respect. When it comes to dealing with unruly fans, understanding our role and the tools at our disposal ensures student/athletes have a safe and exciting environment in which to compete.



T.J. Halliday is a 32 year member of IAABO. He currently is a Co-Interpreter for IAABO, Inc. and a Board Interpreter for Bd. 20 ME. He has presented at the IAABO Fall seminar every year since 2008 and has contributed to several IAABO educational videos and other educational materials.

## Closely Guarded

“Closely guarded” is a basic and essential aspect of officiating basketball that runs the gamut from being properly applied and ruled on to being totally ignored. Different codes have different rules regarding closely guarded, so it is important to understand the differences between NFHS and NCAA.

Here are the basics on closely guarded, as they apply to areas utilizing NFHS rules (4-10):

- Can only occur in the front court
- Defender must be within six feet, measured “front foot of the defender to front foot of the dribbler”
- Defender(s) may switch, as long as the defensive coverage is continuous
- The closely guarded count will terminate when the offensive player gets his/her head and shoulders past the defensive player.

Seems pretty simple and should be easy to do, but for some reason many officials seem reluctant to enforce this rule properly. Let’s look at a routine play and see how the rule should be applied and some visuals to help officials adjudicate this rule properly.

A1 receives the throw-in in his/her backcourt and begins to dribble toward the division line while being “pressed” by B1. Is the 5-second closely guarded count in effect? No. The closely guarded rule -applies only in the front court. The only count taking place with a team in control of the ball in the backcourt is the 10-second backcourt count. In this situation, B1 could be within six feet of A1 for the entire time in the backcourt (up to nine seconds) and there would NOT be a 5-second closely guarded violation.

A1 now crosses over the division line, still being pressed by B1. Does the closely guarded count begin? Yes. Now that the dribbler is in the front court (both feet and the ball), the closely guarded rule applies. Here is where many officials do an injustice to the rule AND to the defensive team. Six feet is BIG! Some officials would do well to revisit, mentally, their elementary math class lessons on estimation, because that’s what we are charged to do, estimate when the defender’s front foot is within six feet of the dribbler’s front foot. Since that is difficult to do, the basketball court gives us three distinct areas to help us visualize what six feet looks like on the court and thus we can apply to players in those areas on the court and help us create an image of six feet in our brains.

As the player crosses the division line, that is the first visual. The distance from the division line to the outside of the center circle i.e. the radius of the circle, is exactly six feet. As the player continues dribbling in the front court and moves toward the lane area, the court provides two more visuals. The distance from the free throw line to the semi-circle aka the “top of the key” is six feet AND the distance between and two lane spaces is six feet (each lane space is 36” wide). Officials can use these references to help them estimate whether a defender is closely guarding a dribbler, or not-.

To count or not to count...that also appears to be a question. Many times officials are slow to recognize, or poorly estimate, the six foot distance and thus require a defender to play defense for six, seven, eight or more seconds OR get within three to four feet before the count is applied. In codes that use a shot clock, typically there is no count if a player is dribbling while being closely guarded because the shot clock is going to force the player/team to give up the ball. However, in areas that utilize NFHS rules, the failure of the official to accurately judge six feet and immediately begin the 5-second count creates an enormous advantage for the offense in two ways: 1) it makes the defense to work that much harder, that much longer than the rules -require and 2) IF a defender must get within three or four feet before the count is implemented, it is much easier for the offensive player to “beat” the defender.

A nuance of the rules, if you will, is that it is possible to be in a closely guarded situation for up to 12-seconds in the front court without a violation being called. How is that possible? The closely guarded

count will terminate when the “status” of the ball changes i.e. “holding, dribbling and holding” are three separate situations.. A player, closely guarded, can hold the ball for up to 4-seconds and then begin a dribble (5-seconds would be a violation). When s/he starts a dribble, a new closely guarded count begins, and assuming they stop dribbling at 4-seconds (before a 5-second violation), they have now been closely guarded for 8-seconds. The player could now legally hold the ball for an additional 4-seconds without a violation ever occurring. The IAABO Mechanics Manual, both Crew of Two and Crew of Three require the counting official to change arms when the status of the ball changes to indicate the change in counts and to help eliminate the less than knowledgeable fans/coaches from screaming “seven, eight, nine!”

Almost all of this counting takes place in the Trail’s PCA (primary coverage area) and thus, a Trail official who is giving both teams fair treatment and accurately applying the rules, will be quite busy as the ball is passed between teammates, players are holding and then dribbling the ball and many times defenders are within SIX feet of the dribbler. Many teams employ man-to-man/person-to-person defense and officials owe it to those teams and those defenders to recognize six feet and accurately apply a count when appropriate. The court markings and the officials’ attention to detail will make this an easier rule to apply.



Dan Shepardson is one of four Co-Interpreters for IAABO, Inc. and is the Board Interpreter for Bd. 105 VT. He has been officiating for 33 years and is the Activities Director (AD) at Champlain Valley Union HS in Hinesburg, VT.

## 2018 Fall Seminar Forms

### Spouse/ Guest Breakfast Friday, September 21, 2018, 9 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, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013  
Registration Deadline: September 1, 2018

### Golf Registration Thursday, September 20th - 8 AM - \$100/Golfer Location - Dennis Pines Golf Course <http://www.dennisgolf.com> - (lunch buffet and gift)

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, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013  
Registration Deadline: September 1, 2018



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## 2018 Spring Meeting Awards and Appointments

At the April 21st Life Membership Luncheon held at the Holiday Inn in Ocean City, Maryland, the following IAABO members were presented with the prestigious award of IAABO Life Membership:

Dean Ericson, Bd. 200 GA  
Joe Gintoli, Bd. 9 CT  
Robert Grady, Bd. 208 MA  
Jaime McCaig, Bd. 102 ON  
Barry Schultz, Bd. 34 NJ  
Kevin Wolford, Bd. 40 NY

### 50 year awards were presented to:

Board 9 – Connecticut Leonard L. Crone  
Board 9 – Connecticut Michael Hanna  
Board 21 – Maine Ronald Adams  
Board 27 – Massachusetts Roscoe Baker  
Board 30 – Massachusetts Robert Chapman  
Board 33 – New Jersey Richard Citro  
Board 33 – New Jersey Paul Collins  
Board 33 – New Jersey Angelo Frannicola  
Board 33 – New Jersey Tim Higgins  
Board 41 – New York Rich Krams  
Board 41 – New York Frank Ragona  
Board 44 – Massachusetts Samuel Marrone  
Board 52 – New York Phillip Di Ruocco  
Board 52 – New York Kevin Donohue  
Board 52 – New York Robert Latkany  
Board 52 – New York Joe Levine  
Board 52 – New York Nick Lyras  
Board 67 – Pennsylvania Edward Laws  
Board 95 – Massachusetts Terry McSheehy  
Board 105 – Vermont Vern Piantanida  
Board 111 – Maine David Ames  
Board 111 – Maine Bob Cimbollek  
Board 112 – Hamilton, ON Ron Foxcroft  
Board 112 – Hamilton, ON Bob Ross  
Board 119 – New York Tim McAleer  
Board 119 – New York Dan Phelan \* Deceased  
Board 127 – New York Larry Izzo  
Board 128 – New Hampshire Robin Beauregard  
Board 180 – New York Patrick Myers  
Board 194 – New Jersey Jack Bush  
Board 194 – New Jersey Thomas Lopes

Board 247 – New York Ralph K. Kirchner

### Appointments and Elections:

At the General Assembly Meeting held Sunday, April 22, 2017, at the Holiday Inn, Ocean City, Maryland, Willie 'LA' Jones, Bd. 12 DC., was unanimously voted into office as President. Paul Spinelli, Bd. 196 NJ, was elected as President-Elect and Dennis Murphy, Bd. 117 NH, was elected as Vice-President.

Elected to 3-year terms on the Executive Committee were: Bob Lantzy, Bd. 4 CO (Region 5); Don Thorne, Bd. 210 ON, (Region 9); Barry Fuller, Bd. 21 ME (Region 10); and Gary Pucino, Bd. 84 RI (At-Large A); Dan Shepardson, Bd. 105 VT, elected to serve as the Executive Committee member for Region 6 replacing Dennis Murphy, who was elected as the Vice-President.

President Willie 'LA' Jones made the following appointments:

### Audit & Budget

Larry Machione, Bd. 208 MA, Chair  
Dennis Millevoi, Bd. 194 NJ, Asst. Chair  
Bob Lantzy (4 CO), Dan Shepardson (105 VT), Nelson Ribon (194 NJ), Executive Liaison  
Felix Addeo (33 NJ), Mike Hammond (27 MA), Jack Sweeney (40 NY), Advisors

### Board Relations and Policy

Robert Alston, Jr. Bd. 134 MD, Chair  
Dennis Ordway, Bd. 118 NH, Asst. Chair  
Don Thorne (210 ON), Nelson Ribon (194 NJ), Richard Ogletree (12 DC), Executive Liaisons

Bill Loftus (26 MA); Bill Varno (36 NY), Dr. Ken Walker (84 RI), Advisors

### Constitution

Steven Ellinger, Bd. 205 TX, Chair  
Earl Truland, Bd. 40 NY, Asst. Chair  
Joe Mitchell (134 MD), Ron Martel (208 MA)  
Nelson Ribon (194 NJ) Executive Liaisons  
Jack Sweeney (40 NY), Lou Engle (23 MD), Advisors

### Life Membership

Tim O'Brien, Bd. 44 MA, Chair  
Ray Vanacore, Bd. 10 CT, Asst. Chair

Don Thorne (210 ON), Scott Young (70 PA), Gary Pucino (84 RI) Sal Capitummino (36 NY), Executive Liaisons  
Peter Carroll (9 CT), Lou DeGeorge (194 NJ), Jack Doyle (27 MA), Tom Reese (244 MD), and Bill Varno (36 NY), Committee Members

### Membership

Orrin Barfield, Bd. 119 NY, Chair  
William Carter, Bd. 118 NH, Asst. Chair  
Robert Lantzy (4 CO), Dan Shepardson (105 VT), Don Thorne (210 ON), Executive Liaisons  
Ron Brown (4 CO), Henry Hailstock (12 DC), Dick MacKenzie (105 VT), Gary Pucino (84 RI), Advisors

### Rules Examination

Roger MacTavish, Bd. 39 NY, Chair  
Rich Antonelli, Bd. 27 MA, Asst. Chair  
Peter Palermino (6 CT), Sal Capitummino (36 NY), Joseph Mitchell, (134 MD), Executive Liaisons.

Lou DeGeorge (194 NJ), Mike Hammond (27 MA), Tony Haley (117 NH), Advisors

### Officials Education and Development

Layne Drexel, Bd. 11 DE, T.J. Halliday, Bd. 20 ME, Dan Shepardson, Bd. 105 VT, and David Smith, Bd. 4 CO – Co-Chairs  
Tim Laurain, Bd. 211 ON, Asst. Chair (FIBA)  
Barry Fuller (21 ME), Peter Palermino (6 CT), Richard Ogletree (12 DC), Executive Liaisons.

Felix Addeo (33 NJ), Mark Byron (20 ME), Jack Doyle (27 MA), Advisors

### Women's Coordinating

Barbara (Eppley) Kistler, Bd. 70 PA, Chair  
Valerie Light, Bd. 6 CT, Asst. Chair  
Peter Palermino (6 CT), Barry Fuller (21 ME)  
S. Young (70 PA), Executive Liaisons.  
Dan Barringer (IND OH), Mark Byron (20 ME)  
Dick MacKenzie (105 VT), Advisors

### Parliamentarian and Legal Counsel

Alan Goldberger, Bd. 33 NJ

### Honorary President

Tom Reese, Bd. 244 MD

### Honorary Executive Director

Tony Haley, Bd. 117 NH

## Exception to Backcourt Violation Approved in HS Basketball Rules



An exception to the backcourt violation and a clarification regarding specifications of the ball comprise the changes approved for the 2018-19 high school basketball season.

The National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) Basketball Rules Committee recommended the changes at its April 9-11 meeting in Indianapolis, and all changes were subsequently approved by the NFHS Board of Directors.

Rule 9-9-1 states that "a player shall not be the first to touch the ball after it has been in team control in the frontcourt, if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the frontcourt before it went to the backcourt."

An exception was approved to note that any player who was located in the backcourt may recover a ball that is deflected from the frontcourt by the defense.

The other change approved by the Basketball Rules Committee involved more clearly defining the cover of the ball in Rule 1-12-1c, which now states that the ball "shall have a deeply-pebbled

granulated surface . . ."

Wynns said the term "granulated surface" should provide manufacturers a better idea of what a deeply-pebbled cover should look like.

In addition to the two rules changes approved by the committee, several points of emphasis were identified for the coming season, including concussion recognition, proper procedures for blood issues and coaches monitoring injury and research trends.

"The committee wanted to stress continued education in recognizing signs and symptoms of concussions for coaches, athletes, parents and officials," Wynns said. "In addition, concern of overuse injuries due to sport specialization should be monitored, and recognition of blood on players and uniforms and the proper procedure for removal of blood and return to play are other areas for education."

Wynns noted that coaches have primary responsibility for making sure players are wearing legal uniforms and are legally equipped. She said emphasis will be given to rule enforcement in the areas of traveling, legal guarding position and establishing possession during loose-ball

situations. Lastly, the committee believes official professionalism and use of proper terminology should be emphasized.

"Overall, the committee believes the rules of the sport are in great shape. These changes provide more clarification in areas where there has been inconsistency in interpretation and will help manufacturers in producing basketballs that meet NFHS specifications," said Francine Martin, NFHS Basketball Rules Committee chair and assistant executive director of the Kansas State High School Activities Association. "The committee evaluated input from the NFHS basketball rules questionnaire, which is available for all coaches and officials to complete and provide input for future rules changes during the meeting. The points of emphasis are geared toward sports medicine issues and consistent interpretation of playing rules."

A complete listing of all rules changes is available on the NFHS website at [www.nfhs.org](http://www.nfhs.org).

Basketball ranks third in popularity for both boys and girls with 550,305 male participants and 430,368 female participants, according to the 2017-18 NFHS Athletics Participation Survey.



# 2018 IAABO LIFE MEMBERSHIP

*Presented to*



Barry Schultz  
Bd. 34, New Jersey



Jaime McCaig  
Bd. 102, Ontario



Dean Ericson  
Bd. 200, Georgia



The IAABO Executive Committee hosted the nineteenth annual Life Membership ceremony. Records were again set, as approximately 220 people witnessed the induction of the new Life Members.

The six inductees were Joe Gintoli, IAABO's outgoing President, Bd. 9, Connecticut; Barry Schultz, Bd. 34, New Jersey; Kevin Wolford, Bd. 40, New York; Jaime McCaig, Bd. 102, Ontario; Dean Ericson, Bd. 200, Georgia; and Robert 'Babe' Grady, Bd. 208, Massachusetts.

The audience was captivated by the explanations given by emcee, Tom Lopes, of the various pictures and slides of the inductees, all of which were put together by Donnie Eppley and Kelly Callahan. Each recipient deserved the honor bestowed upon them.

The honorees spoke of the friends and fellow IAABO members that made it possible for them to receive this award.



Life Member Awards that was on display



# SHIP INDUCTION CEREMONY



ership Luncheon at the Holiday Inn of Ocean City, Maryland. Attendance  
f six new members into what is known as IAABO's Hall of Fame.



lay at the luncheon in Ocean City, MD

They spoke of the influence that these people had on their officiating career, both on and off the court. More importantly, they spoke of the importance of family as they pursued an officiating avocation. There was not a dry eye in attendance, as the daughters of Joe Gintoli gave an eloquent speech of what IAABO has meant to their father as well as their entire family.

The six inductees had over 230 years of experience cumulatively, and it was obvious that each of them possessed the qualities that defined what it means to be a member of IAABO. Congratulations to our six newest members of Life Membership.

Congratulations to our six newest members of Life Membership.



Robert 'Babe' Grady  
Bd. 208, Massachusetts



Kevin Wolford  
Bd. 40, New York



Joe Gintoli  
Bd. 9, Connecticut



## Who's Trent Tucker?

### And Why Is There A Basketball Rule Named After Him?

On January 15, 1892, James Naismith published his rules for the game of basketball, the game that he invented. Basketball games played under these original thirteen rules were quite different from the games played today. Throughout the history of the game of basketball, certain players have held enormous physical advantages that completely changed the way the game was played on both offense and defense. These players were so dominant that they caused many rule changes, rule changes that were supposed to reduce the dominance of these gifted players to make their style of play a bit fairer to other players. Most of these rule changes were originally instituted in NCAA, or NBA games, but these changes eventually trickled down to NFHS rules.

Leroy Edwards (Kentucky 1934-1935, NBL 1935-1949), a six foot, five inch All-American center for the Kentucky Wildcats, a prolific scorer in the days of low scoring games, is generally recognized as the player responsible for the implementation of the three second rule. Enacted in 1936, the rule was originally designed to limit rough play near the basket. The three second rule states that an offensive player cannot remain in an opponent's free throw lane area for more than three consecutive seconds while his team has the ball in the frontcourt. A game central to this rule's introduction was that between Coach Adolph Rupp's University of Kentucky Wildcats, and the New York University Violets, held in Madison Square Garden on January 5, 1935, a game that was especially rough. While the three second rule was originally adopted to reduce roughness between big men in the free throw lane area, it is now used to prevent tall offensive players from gaining an advantage by waiting close to the basket. The NFHS adopted the three second rule in 1941.

George Mikan (DePaul 1942-1946, NBA 1946-1956), was a six foot, ten inch All-American center for the DePaul Blue Demons, and Bob Kurland (Oklahoma A&M 1942-1946), was a seven foot All-American center for the two time NCAA champion (1945 and 1946) Oklahoma Aggies. The dominating defensive play of these two tall centers around the basket led the NCAA to outlaw defensive goaltending in the 1944-1945 season, making it illegal for a defensive player to touch the ball on its downward flight to the basket. This was in reaction to Mikan and Kurland standing in front of basket swatting away practically every opponent's shot attempt.

Mikan's dominating play in the NBA also led to a rule change. Due to the narrowness of the free throw lane, imposing centers such as Mikan dominated the lane, scoring at will. The NBA, at the onset of the 1951-52 season, widened the free throw lane from six feet to twelve feet, a change known as the "Mikan Rule", forcing Mikan to start farther from the basket to give other players a chance.

Bill Russell (San Francisco 1953-1956, NBA 1956-1969), the six foot, ten inch All-American center for the San Francisco Dons, was one of the most dominant basketball players of his time. Russell was so dominant in the 1955 NCAA tournament that rule changes were enacted in college basketball to prevent a tall player such as Russell from gaining an advantage. In 1956, the NCAA widened the lane from six feet to twelve feet to make it more difficult for tall players to dominate the lane. The NFHS changed to a twelve foot lane in 1957.

Russell was known as the "Funneler" for guiding his teammate's shots into the basket. Because of this, in 1956, both the NCAA and the NFHS enacted rules outlawing offensive goaltending, mainly as a result of Russell's tactic.

Wilt Chamberlain (Kansas 1956-1958, NBA 1959-1973), the seven foot, one inch, 275 pound All-American Kansas Jayhawks center's impact on the game of basketball was reflected in the fact that he was directly responsible for several rule changes. When Chamberlain, a notoriously bad free throw shooter, attended Overbrook High School (Philadelphia, PA), he had a unique way of shooting free throws. He would stand at the top of the key, throw the ball up toward the basket, take two steps, jump toward the rim (he reportedly had a fifty inch vertical leap), and

dunk the ball through the basket. At the time it was perfectly legal as he never touched the floor before releasing the ball. In 1956, during his freshman year at Kansas, the NCAA banned dunking free throws as a result of Chamberlain's unorthodox style of shooting free throws in high school. Later, the NBA also banned dunking free throws. NFHS rules now state that a free thrower shall not have either foot beyond the vertical plane of the free throw line until the ball touches the ring, or the backboard, or until the free throw ends. In addition, the free throw shooter must cause the ball to enter the basket, or touch the ring, before the free throw ends.

Chamberlain is also credited with a rule change regarding inbounding the ball by front court inbounders standing behind the endline underneath their basket. His teammates would routinely inbound the ball by lobbing the ball over the backboard where Chamberlain would catch the lob pass and dunk the ball into the basket for an easy score. In 1956, the NCAA, followed by the NFHS in 1957, ruled that the ball is out of bounds when it passes over a rectangular backboard (in either direction).

When Chamberlain was playing college ball at Kansas, a favorite play by the Jayhawks was to lob the ball toward the basket, hoping simply to get it in the vicinity of the rim. Chamberlain would roll to the hoop, catch whatever came within his enormous wingspan, and slam it home. His rivals couldn't stop him, so the NCAA rules makers outlawed offensive basket interference, preventing Chamberlain from touching the ball in the cylinder above the rim. The NBA also instituted offensive goaltending, and offensive basket interference, rules in response to Chamberlain's dominant offensive play.

Chamberlain is the reason why the lane in the NBA is sixteen feet wide, forcing him to start farther from the basket. It was twelve feet wide when Chamberlain entered the league in 1959 and he won both Rookie of the Year and Most Valuable Player honors by setting up shop in the low post, using his strength to lean in on opponents and lay the ball in the basket with his soft finger roll. After five years of watching Chamberlain score virtually at will, the NBA added four feet to the width of the lane in the 1964-65 season to make it a little tougher on him. Chamberlain responded by perfecting a turnaround jumper.

Chamberlain is regarded as one of the most extraordinary players in the history of the game of basketball, a larger than life figure on, and off the court, who changed the game of basketball and its rules. He was the most dominating force the sport has ever seen, perhaps any sport has ever seen, a colossus whose impact is felt to this day. His dominance caused many rule changes designed to thwart him. In regard to this, Chamberlain is quoted as saying, "Everybody pulls for David, nobody roots for Goliath".

When Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul Jabbar) (UCLA 1966-1969, NBA 1969-1989) started playing basketball for UCLA Bruins, NCAA officials felt that the seven foot, two inch All-American center, being especially tall and athletic, could place the ball over the rim and throw it through the hoop with ease. This feat of athleticism which we all know as the dunk and seems so routine was not so routine back in the mid-1960's. It was considered unfair that he could do it so easily. So the NCAA banned dunking in 1967. This was called the "Alcindor Rule". Another reason dunking was outlawed was to prevent injury and equipment damage. A distorted rim could delay a game. As a result of the rule, Alcindor developed a great hook shot, the "Sky Hook", which he used effectively during his playing days in college, and in the NBA. After multiple issues with the new rule and the invention of the breakaway rim the NCAA allowed the dunk to be legal again during 1976-1977 season which was shortly after UCLA Coach John Wooden's retirement. The "Alcindor Rule" eventually trickled down to NFHS rules. In 1967, the NFHS banned dunking in high school basketball games. In 1970, the NFHS also prohibited dunking during pregame warmups. Like the NCAA, the NFHS reversed itself in 1976 and a rule change allowed dunking during the game but not during pregame warmups, nor during intermissions,



## Who's Trent Tucker?

### And Why Is There A Basketball Rule Named After Him?

and with a later rule change in 1978 outlawing dunking a dead ball.

Ralph Sampson's (Virginia 1979-1983, NBA 1983-1995) controversial basket against Brigham Young in the 1981 NCAA tournament prompted an NCAA rule change. The seven foot, four inch Virginia Cavalier All-American center dunked the ball with his free hand braced against the backboard. The basket led to a five point swing for Virginia which capitalized on a technical foul against Brigham Young's Danny Ainge who thought Sampson's play was illegal. Actually Sampson did nothing wrong since, at the time, there was no rule making this an illegal play. Since 1983 NFHS rules now state that it's illegal for player to place a hand on the backboard, or the ring, to gain an advantage.

Darryl Dawkins (NBA 1975-1989), the Philadelphia 76ers six foot, eleven inch, 251 pound center, in a game against the Kansas City Kings at Municipal Auditorium on November 13, 1979 dunked and broke the backboard sending the King's Bill Robinszine ducking away. Three weeks later he did it again, this time at home against the San Antonio Spurs at the Spectrum. Thus, Dawkins became famous for his backboard shattering dunks and is credited for being the player to cause the NBA to introduce breakaway rims. Breakaway rims are now an essential element of the game of basketball. A broken backboard or distorted rim could delay a game for hours. In 1981 the NFHS adopted specifications for breakaway rims.

Shaquille O'Neal (LSU 1989-1992, NBA 1992-2011) a seven foot, one inch, 325 pound center, was one of the heaviest players ever to play in the NBA. O'Neal dunked with so much power that he broke the steel supports holding backboards during games against the New Jersey Nets and the Phoenix Suns while playing for the Orlando Magic during the 1992-93 NBA season. This prompted the NBA to increase the strength and stability of the backboard supports and change the stanchion design for the following 1993-94 season. The NFHS added backboard support specifications to the rules in 1996-97.

In high school basketball the "Trent Tucker Rule" disallows any "catch and shoot" shot taken on the court if the ball is put into play with three-tenths of a second or less left in the period. The rule was born out of an NBA game between the New York Knicks and the Chicago Bulls on January 15, 1990 at Madison Square Garden. The game was tied at 106 with one-tenth of a second left in regulation and the Knicks in possession. During a timeout called by the Knicks both teams prepared for what was seen as the only possible way the Knicks could win in regulation, an alley-oop and tip in by Patrick Ewing from an inbound pass. When play resumed the inbound pass player, Mark Jackson, saw the alley-oop play get broken up. He proceeded to throw the ball inbounds to Trent Tucker (Minnesota 1978-1982, NBA 1982-1993) who was the only Knicks player open. Tucker then turned around and hit a three-point jump shot before the buzzer giving the Knicks the win 109-106. Replays showed that the clock had not started until Tucker's shot was already in flight. Afterward, it was determined that a player could not catch and release a shot that quickly. In 1995, the NFHS declared that a ball put into play with three-tenths of a second or less left in the period could only be scored on a tip in.

Patrick Ewing (Georgetown 1981-1985, NBA 1985-2002), a Georgetown Hoya All-American center made wearing an undershirt under a game jersey popular. Ewing stated, "I wasn't the originator, I was just the one who made it popular. There's [sic] a lot of people who have done it before me but the difference is in my era, that's when TV really got big. We were always on TV. The reason why I wore it was we started playing in these big arenas and it was always cold (Ewing was born in Kingston, Jamaica), especially when you have the ice down (under the basketball court) for hockey games. I was always complaining I was cold. I started wearing one and it became a fashion statement". In 1984 the NFHS ruled that undershirts must be similar in color to the uniform jersey.

Karl Malone (Louisiana Tech 1982-1985, NBA 1985-2004) and

Hakeem Olajuwon (Houston 1981-1984, NBA 1984-2002) both endorsed LA Gear basketball shoes. In 1993 they both wore LA Gear shoes with flashing lights in NBA games, Malone as a player with the Utah Jazz, and Olajuwon as a player with the Houston Rockets. The NBA almost immediately banned shoes with flashing lights. The NFHS banned such shoes in 1994-95.

Allen Iverson (Georgetown 1994-1996, NBA 1996-2011) began using an arm sleeve during the 2000-01 NBA season. Iverson's shooting elbow had developed bursitis, an injury that would ultimately require surgery. Lenny Currier, then the trainer of the Philadelphia 76ers, cut a swath of a tube bandage and suggested that Iverson try to play with the bandage on his elbow. On January 21, 2001 Iverson took the court with a tube bandage stretched over his right arm. He scored fifty-one points that night, averaged more than thirty-five points per game for the rest of the season, and brought the 76ers to the NBA finals. He wore an arm sleeve for the rest of his career. A few months after Iverson debuted the tube bandage on his arm Under Armour contacted Currier and asked if Iverson might try on a nylon sleeve they had made especially for him. Currier stated, "Their version was longer and came in red, blue, black, and white, so that it could match whatever uniform we were wearing that night. Once the other players started seeing him wearing it they all followed his lead". Players believed the mild compression the arm sleeves provide helps keep their shooting arms warm and improves circulation. Medical necessity quickly turned into a fashion accessory. Since then the NFHS has ruled that arm sleeves (as well as other types of equipment) fall under color restrictions, shall be the same color as worn by each player, and shall be the same color for all members of a team who choose to wear them.

Skylar Diggins (Notre Dame 2009-2013, WNBA 2013-Present), as an All-American point guard for the Notre Dame Fighting Irish popularized knotted headbands with long loose ends. In 2015, the NFHS ruled that headbands must be without extensions.

Since James Naismith invented the game of basketball and codified its rules in the late nineteenth century players have gotten taller, bigger, stronger, and faster, completely changing the way the game is played on both offense and defense. Rules have evolved over the years to provide equal opportunities between the offense and the defense, and between small players and tall players. That being said, as the game of basketball moves into the future rules must continue to evolve in response to changing player skills and changing team tactics. In the words of Winston Churchill, "To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often".

Bill McKernan is a member of IAABO Central Connecticut Board #6. A retired middle school science teacher, he's been a Board #6 member for thirty-seven years.



## 2018/2019 NFHS Rules Changes



**1-12-1c:** It shall have a deeply-pebbled, granulated surface, with horizontally shaped panels bonded tightly to the rubber carcass.

**Rationale:** The additional words give manufacturers a better sense of what a deeply-pebbled cover should look like.

**9-9-1:** A player shall not be the first to touch the ball after it has been in team control in the frontcourt, if he/she or a teammate last touched or was touched by the ball in the frontcourt before it went to the backcourt. **EXCEPTION:** Any player located in the backcourt may recover a ball deflected from the frontcourt by the defense.

**Rationale:** To ensure that a team is not unfairly disadvantaged on a deflected pass.

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# Spring Meeting Photo Gallery



The IAABO Past Presidents Club



Standing L-R: Mike McPhee (Bd. 212 ON), Ursula McPhee, Gene Schaaf (Bd. 233 ON), Marie Schaaf, Dennis Herbert (Bd. 211 ON), Tom Lopes (IAABO Inc.) Seated L-R: Catherine McCaig, Jaime McCaig (Bd. 102 ON)



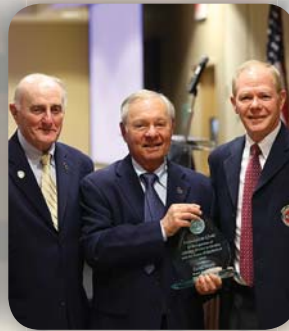
Meeting of the Black Caucus



Rich Krams (Bd. 41 NY) receives 50 year award from Joe Gintoli (Outgoing IAABO President)



Ice sculpture commemorating ceremony in Ocean City, MD - The White Marlin Capital of the World



Bill Varno, (Bd. 36 NY) (Left) of the IAABO Foundation and David Smith (Bd. 4 CO (Past President) award Foundation Chair to Dr. Ron Brown



Alexandra Gintoli & Cristina Gintoli David, daughters of Life Member inductee Joe Gintoli (Bd. 9 CT)



Tom Lopes (IAABO, Inc.) presents Past President's Watch to outgoing president Joe Gintoli (Bd. 9 CT)



Nelson Ribon (Bd. 194 NJ) presents commemorative ball to Lou DeGeorge (Bd. 194 NJ) recognizing his time as board interpreter



Lou Grillo, former Bd. 12 DC member, Leroy Hendricks (Bd. 42 NY), and Reggie Greenwood (Bd. 12 DC)



Three 50 year members all from Board 52 NY, left to right, Robert Latkany, Phil DiRuocco and Joseph Levine.



Leroy Hendricks (Bd. 42 NY), Jimm Paull (Bd. 42 NY), and Tom Lopes (IAABO, Inc.) present a special award from the Black Caucus to incoming president Willie "LA" Jones



Family and Friends of Life Member Inductee Joe Gintoli (Bd. 9 CT)



The IAABO Black Caucus



Family and Friends of Life Member Inductee Barry Schultz (Bd. 34 NJ)



## If Elvis Had Been An Officials' Observer

*"Offense sells tickets. Defense wins games. Rebounding wins championships."*

The above quote is from Pat Summitt, who had the most wins of any NCAA Division I basketball coach up until 2 months ago, and speaks to the importance of rebounding in the game of basketball.

If you officiated NCAA Men's or NCAA Women's Division I basketball this past season, you would have officiated approximately 70 or 74 rebounds per game respectively. If you were an Ontario University Association official this past season, you would have officiated on average 76.5 rebounds per game in Men's and 78 per game in Women's games. In the Ontario Collegiate Athletic Association, it would have been 92 per Men's game and 98.5 per Women's game.

How we officiate all those plays impact game flow, game control and potentially the outcome. Whether its 2-person officiating (2PO) or 3-person officiating, the individual officiating techniques (IOTs) are our guidelines.

### Basketball Knowledge

Be a student of rebounding off the court. If you were a player, you spent countless time on rebounding drills and learning the ins and outs of getting to the ball and preventing others from the same. If we are honest with ourselves, not all we were taught and is still being taught players was/is legal. Regardless of whether you played or not, knowledge is power. Do you know the rules in respect to rebounding -- rule book, case book and interpretations? Put in the time with deliberate focus on rebounding, watching games live and video. Continue this learning by visualizing rebounding plays in your head.

We talk about the importance of a good pre-game. Consider, as time permits, incorporating video clips into the pre-game to reinforce the criteria the crew will apply. During the game, consider the effectiveness of being criteria-based as possible and specific during the intervals of play and time-outs when the crew gets together to build common judgement and awareness on plays. "Number 15 blue is extending his arm and holding number 10 white. It hasn't disadvantaged 10 white yet but it's something we have to watch." Or, "Good patient whistle last play when 13 white displaced 9 blue in the air and he landed upright and released the ball."

### What are we looking for?

By the rules:

- Each player has the right to occupy any spot on the court not already occupied by an opponent if attained without illegal contact and without taking a landing spot away from an already airborne player.

- Rebounding involves the cylinder principle and verticality. A player's space includes his/her cylinder on the court and above him/her when jumping vertically in that space.

- We expect contact, and there is legal and illegal (foul) contact. A term that we are used to for legal contact is "incidental" contact. FIBA refers to it as marginal contact. The instruction from FIBA is that if contact is seen to affect the play, then a foul should be called. Contact that does not affect the play is deemed marginal and can be ignored and results in a no-call.

- Illegal contact can occur with any part of the body. A player can't hold, block, push, charge, trip or otherwise impede an opponent by extending his/her hand(s), arm(s), elbow(s), shoulder, hip, leg, knee or foot, or by bending his/her body outside his/her cylinder.

- Rough or violent play is a foul.

### Several areas to specifically focus on:

- If on-ball, the defender taking away a shooter's landing spot or backing out the shooter after they land.

- Locking arms seems to be a trend. It's important to see who locks the arm first or who is responsible for keeping the arms locked depending on the phase of the play to determine who the foul as appropriate.

- Though many have been taught differently, "boxing out" is attaining a spot on the floor legally first and then maintaining it, which



is legal as opposed to "backing out" a player which is displacing that player and a foul.

- Recognize that "over the back" is legal unless it is "on the back" and illegally preventing a player from jumping (holding them down) and that it is different than contacting someone from behind and displacing them to gain an advantage.

### Positioning and Coverage

Effective positioning for rebounding is based on getting open looks and proper spacing. Officials, regardless of position need to adjust for optimal coverage and then focus on the appropriate match-ups (action areas) depending on where the shot originates and where the rebounders are positioned. It is critical in 2-person (2PO) officiating that the Lead officiate rebounding "outside-in" and be wider on the endl ine to create spacing and a larger vertical and horizontal field of vision (FOV) to cover multiple rebounding match-ups.

At some point, we have all been close to the key on a rebounding play and a body flies into our FOV from off our outside shoulder and we don't know what happened. We weren't positioned wide enough to have all the necessary match-ups on our side in view. As Trail in 2PO, by default we have a wider FOV. If covering a shooter, the Trail wants to see the space and also position himself above the play looking through the match-up and able to see past it easier and pick-up rebounding coverage earlier rather than having to turn his head and create a new FOV to pick-up rebounding. Two officials and 5 potential rebounding match-ups necessitate extended coverage.

In 3PO (3-person officiating), there is normally at least one match-up that is not actively involved in rebounding. That means that each official can focus on one main match-up and the appropriate official(s) extend to the fourth. Identify and cover appropriate match-up(s). In general, if the shot is in your primary then that match-up is yours and the other two officials continue to focus on the match-ups that were their off-ball coverage. Good spacing allows an official to extend coverage to a second match-up.

### See the Entire Play and Understand the Outcome

When we talk about "seeing the entire play," we mean START... MIDDLE...FINISH of plays before determining whether a foul or no-call is warranted. In respect to rebounding, the start of plays is determining the legality and positioning of the players. The middle of plays is the contact that occurs during the rebounding and the finish of the play is whether an advantage has been gained or a player put at a disadvantage by contact that affects the play and necessitates a whistle. A part of seeing the whole play is knowing where the ball is. Have you ever called a weak-side hold on a box-out that wasn't rough play and a second after your whistle goes and before the act of shooting has started the teammate of the player fouled who secured the rebound puts the ball in?

Have a patient whistle on most rebounding plays. Having a patient whistle goes a long way towards having good game flow. On most plays, having a quick whistle on rough play is essential in an official's skill set and important for game control. For example, a forearm to the head should have a quick whistle rather than allowing play to continue to see how that player lands.

### Stay with the Play

This means several things for the Lead in 2PO and 3PO. Foremost, the Lead has to keep his/her focus on the players rebounding and not get distracted by the flight of the ball. Good spacing (expanded FOV) allows us to be aware of the ball in our periphery rather than trying to track it as some have an inclination. The Lead can exercise some preventative officiating as a rebound is being secured or just after it has been secured and prevent unnecessary illegal contact. For example, bumping the rebounder or arm contact.

For the outside officials it means staying with shooters until the play is finished on them before pre-maturely leaving coverage for



## Elvis

other rebounding. There is an expression “stay with the shooter” when we mean to “stay with the play.” Has anyone ever been that outside official who has seen the shooter land (one foot in NFHS/NCAA and two feet in FIBA) and immediately switched focus towards the basket only to (maybe/maybe not) catch the shooter going to the floor in your periphery without definite knowledge of the play? The outside official(s) are to step down and/or cross-step as appropriate to stay engaged to rebounding rather than leaking/backing out away from the basket. It is a matter of timing, covering the end of play on shooter first.

For all officials, stay with the play includes after the whistle. Rebounding can be physical -- things happen after the whistle. We need to be physically and mentally there to prevent or to penalize as appropriate. Look no further than those hotly contested scrums, the whistle goes for a held ball and all the officials look away to figure out the AP arrow. A lot can happen while we look away.

### **Coach with the Most Division I Wins and Elvis**

Who has the most wins in NCAA Division I basketball coach, anyone? That's right - Mike Krzyzewski. And Elvis as a referee observer? Well, you must have seen this coming... I think he would have said, “Guys/gals, get in the right position, have an open look at your coverage. Be focused on the right things, know what to look for. Have a quick whistle on rough play and a patient whistle otherwise, see the whole play. There is a whole lotta rebounding going on out there.”



Tim Laurain is member of IAABO Board No. 211, York, Ontario, and is the OABO Provincial Supervisor. He is also a Consultant, Officiating Development and the Assistant Committee Chair, IAABO Educational Committee. You may contact him @ [timlaurain@rogers.com](mailto:timlaurain@rogers.com) if you have any comments, feedback or questions.

## 80th President (continued from page 1)

search for the position beginning May 1, 2018. All applications for this post must be submitted by July 1, 2018. I have chosen the interview selection committee: Joe Gintoli, Chairman; Tom Lopes, Tom Reese, Paul Spinelli and yours truly.

I also would thank the Past Presidents who have provided me with much guidance and leadership, the Executive Committee, and the Committee Chairs and their assistants who worked tirelessly in supporting IAABO and its members. We are fortunate to have Tom Lopes and Donnie Eppley managing the organization. Their knowledge, leadership, guidance and commitment to IAABO are outstanding. Thank you, Tom and Donnie, for making the organization #1 in basketball training and education.

I would like to congratulate Paul Spinelli on being chosen President-Elect and Dennis Murphy on being elected Vice President. I would like to thank the Association for their contributions to the officials vs. Cancer. Cancer is a disease that touched all of us in some way. Continue to help the Special Olympics in officiating the basketball games. It is an experience you will never forget.

It is with great pride that the Officers, Executive Committee, and the Membership of IAABO together dedicate the 2018-2019 IAABO Handbook in Canada to Jamie McCaig and in North America to Jack Doyle, for jobs well done.

Kudos are extended to all the Members of this great organization. Congratulations to the new Life Members, new Executive Committee Officers and new Standing Committee Members.

Let's have a banner year!!!

Be safe while traveling home!



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# IAABO Lines

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Condolences to: ***Bd. 194 NJ***, on the passing of their member, ***Terry Stuart***; Condolences to: ***Matt Dorn, Bd. 54 MA***, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: ***Paul Mullaney, Bd. 54 MA***, on the passing of his wife; Condolences to: ***Don Tessier, Jr., Bd. 54 MA***, on the passing of his mother-in-law; Condolences to: ***Layne Drexel, Bd. 11 DE***, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: ***Clyde Solomon, Bd. 37 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Jaime and Tom Luckie, Bd. 47 NY***, on the passing of their father; Condolences to: ***Andrew Maira***, former member of ***Bd. 185 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Bd. 25 MA***, on the passing of their member, ***James Thomas Shaker***; Condolences to: ***Artie Mattia, Bd. 37 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Alex Jones, Bd. 37 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Ken Turner, Bd. 53 NY***, on the loss of his father; Condolences to: ***Dan Leslie, Bd. 53 NY***, on the loss of his father; Condolences to: ***Jorge De Jesus, Bd. 119 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Bd. 27 MA***, on the passing of their member, ***Charles Cook***; Condolences to: ***Bd. 8 CT***, on the passing of two of their former members, ***Joseph Paskewich*** and ***Robert V. Barclay***; Condolences to: ***Craig Bradley, Bd. 70 PA***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Sylvester Jefferys, Jr., Bd. 119 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Stanley Swiatocha, Bd. 119 NY***, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: ***Bill Saar, Bd. 41 NY***, on the passing of his wife; Condolences to: ***Carlos Martinez, Bd. 119 NY***, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: ***Kim Bradeen, Bd. 70 PA***, on the passing of her father; Condolences to: the member of ***Bd. 8, CT***, on the passing of their former member, ***Rene Provost***; Condolences to ***Carol Fitzsimmons, Bd. 54 MA***, on the passing of her father; Condolences to: ***David DeCarolis, Bd. 44 MA***, on the passing of his mother.