



Points of Emphasis 2019



Referees

Expectations:

- All referees officiating WABL are expected to approach every game with integrity and call each game to the best of their ability
- Referees are to engage (where available) referee coaches and be respectful of their feedback
- Referees are expected to be in uniform and on time to their games (15-20 minutes early)
- Referees are expected to have an up to date knowledge of the rules, ensure their accreditation is up to date and have read and understood this document



Uniforms

Referee uniform requirements are as follows:

- Level 1 and above - BWA black and white shirt
- Association Beginner - BWA green shirt
- Black shorts or pants. Pants are preferable for the WABL season and are compulsory for finals
- Please note: shirts must be tucked in and no association logo is allowed on either the referee shirt or shorts/pants



Uniforms

NOT ALLOWABLE

- Referees are not permitted to wear the following:
 - Any garment showing association affiliation
 - Undergarments of any kind unless they cannot be seen (ie short sleeve skins, long leg skins under pants are allowed)
 - Tights are not permitted
 - Track pants are not permitted
 - Jewelry must be removed



Player Uniform Clashes

Home team or team listed first, must supply alternate uniform.

Reversible uniforms are allowed and encouraged, otherwise the Home Team needs to source a secondary uniform (all associations have been informed).

All secondary uniforms must abide by the WABL rules.



2018 FIBA Rules

There were major changes to the FIBA rules applicable to the 2019 WABL season surrounding the administration of technical fouls and shot clock situations





No Charge Semi-circle Rule

The no-charge semi-circle rule shall be applied when the defensive player has **one foot** or both **feet in contact** with the no-charge semi-circle area.



The no-charge semi-circle lines are part of the no-charge semi-circle areas.

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Art 33.10

On any penetration play into the no-charge semi-circle area any contact caused by an AIRBOURNE offensive player with a defensive player inside the no-charge semi-circle shall not be called as an offensive foul, unless the offensive player is illegally using his hands, arms, legs or body. This rule applies when:

- the defensive player has one foot or both feet in contact with the no-charge semi-circle area.

The following diagram defines when a defensive player is deemed to be inside the no charge semi-circle.



Time-outs ART 18

The coach or assistant coach are to request a time-out through the scorers table.

At the next available opportunity the scorer shall sound the siren for the referees to administer a time-out.

Q: When can a team have a time-out?



Time-outs ART 18

Q: When can a team have a timeout?

•**Both teams:** after any whistle or after the last free throw if successful

•**Non-scoring team:** may also have a time out after a basket is scored at any time during the game.

Note: In the last 2 minutes of the game (or overtime) and the team entitled to the ball calls a time out the ball is advanced the ball to the time-out mark (in line with top of 3-point arc)

A maximum of 2 time-outs may be granted to a team in the last two minutes of the second half



Substitutions ART 19

Each player wishing to substitute must ask the scorer for a substitution.

At the next available opportunity the scorer will advise the referee of the sub.

Q: When can a player have a sub?

Substitutions ART 19

Q: When can a player have a sub?

A: On any whistle (both teams)

After a successful last or only free throw (both teams)

For non-scoring team, a field goal is scored when the game clock shows 2:00 minutes or less in the fourth period and in each extra period. Once the non-scoring team has requested a sub, the scoring team may then sub also



24 Second Shot Clock

In 2019, shot clock operators will be centrally rostered by Basketball WA. It is important that referees are aware of the rules surrounding the use of the 24 second shot clock and the errors that may occur.

Remember it is ultimately the **referees responsibility** to ensure the shot clock is correct at all times throughout the game which is why it is imperative that all officials understand the rules.



24 second shot clock violation – FIBA ART 29

- If the twenty four (24) second device is in use, the team in control of the ball on the court must shoot the ball within 24 seconds
- The sounding of the 24 second signal when the ball is in flight on a shot shall be ignored if the ball hits the ring *or* enters the basket *or* the opposing team gains immediate control of the ball.
- It is a violation if, after a shot is attempted, the ball misses the ring **and** the offensive team regain control of the ball.
- The 24 second clock starts when a team gains control of the ball **on** the court and stops when team control ends (except on a shot for goal).
- After a shot, the shot clock is reset to:
 - 24 seconds if the defensive team gains control
 - 14 seconds if the offensive team gains control

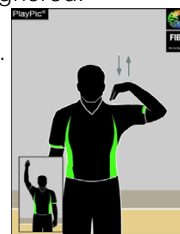


24 second shot clock violation – FIBA ART 29

- From out of bounds if:
 - The opposing team get the ball (change of possession) the shot clock is **reset to:**

24 seconds if the throw-in is administered in the back court
14 seconds if the throw-in is administered in the front court

- If the same team retain the ball from out of bounds as a result of a jumpball situation, a double foul or foul penalties that cancel the shot clock **is not reset and remains**
- If the 24 second signal sounds in error, the 24 second signal shall be ignored. If the game is stopped by this error then the 24 second clock shall be corrected and the team in control of the ball, shall be awarded the ball. neither team had control of the ball, a jumpball situation occurs.



Adjustments to FIBA rules for WABL

Art. 29.2.3

Changes have been made for resetting the shot clock after the ball has touched the ring.

After the ball has touched the ring of the opponents' basket, the shot clock shall be reset to:

- 24 seconds, if the opposing team gains control of the ball
- , if the team which regains control of the ball is the same team that was in control of the ball before the ball touched the ring.

- (a) If the shot clock is between 14 secs and 24secs – shot clock remain
- (b) If the shot clock is below 14 secs – shot clock is reset to 14 secs



24 second shot clock – FIBA ART 29

- Question 1: The red team have possession of the ball in the front court with 2 seconds left on the shot clock when a held ball occurs between red 6 and blue 5. The possession arrow is pointing to the red team. What should the shot clock be showing when red are administered the ball from the closest point out of bounds?
- Question 2: (a) Blue 10 is dribbling the ball in the backcourt and is fouled by Red 7, you call the foul and administer the ball to the Blue team in the backcourt. What should the shot clock be showing when you administer the ball? (b) In this situation what should the shot clock be showing if this happens in the front court?
- Question 3: Red 6 shoots the ball with 2 seconds left on the shot clock, the shot clock sirens sounds while the ball is in flight, the ball hits the ring and the red team rebound.

- Question 4: Red 6 shoots the ball with 2 seconds left on the shot clock, the shot clock sirens sounds while the ball is in flight, the ball hits the ring and the blue team rebound
- Question 5: a) Red 8 is passing the ball to his team mate when blue 6 deliberately kicks the ball. You call a foot violation while the shot clock has 17 seconds remaining and administer the ball in the frontcourt. What should the shot clock be showing when you administer the ball to the red team? b) if this situation happens when the ball is in the back court what should the shot clock be showing?
- Question 6: Red 39 shoots the ball with 4 second remaining on the shot clock. The ball gets lodged between the backboard and the ring with 1 second remaining on the shot clock. The possession arrow is pointing to red. What should happen in this situation?

24 second shot clock – FIBA ART 29

- Question 1: 2 seconds
- Question 2: a) 24 seconds b) if below 14 seconds reset to 14, if above 14 seconds it remains where it is (ie 19 seconds)
- Question 3: 14 seconds
- Question 4: 24 seconds
- Question 5: a) 17 seconds b) 24 seconds
- Question 6: red should be awarded the ball from the baseline as a result of the alternating possession arrow with 14 seconds remaining on the shot clock.



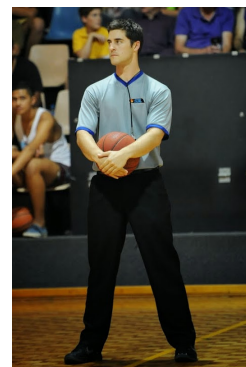
WABL 2019 Points of Emphasis





2019 Points of Emphasis

1. Ball Carriers
2. Shooter Protection
3. Refereeing both Offence and Defence
Block/Charge
4. Off Ball Contact/Screening
5. Unsportsmanlike fouls
6. Travels
7. Game Management-Player/Coach Behaviour



Ball Carriers

Teams using illegal defensive tactics such as bumping and riding players must be penalised.

If the defensive player illegally impedes the offense we **MUST** have a foul. This can be by the use of hands, arms, legs or body

Encourage the players to use their feet
-proactive voice : “no hands”



Shooter Protection

Any illegal contact by the defence on the shooter while in the act of shooting is a foul.

Referees must adjudicate who caused any illegal contact. Do not bail out offence who creates contact.

If there is doubt as to if the player is in the act of shooting, benefit of the doubt goes to the offence. Count the basket or give free throws.

Act of shooting: A player is in the act of shooting when he/she has gathered the ball and make a continuous movement towards the basket



Refereeing both Offence and Defence

Offence:

- Don't bail out an offensive player who initiates all the contact. If defence is in a good vertical position they should not be penalised if offence initiates the contact
- Offensive players that intentionally (or accidentally) displace a defender to create space will be called a foul.

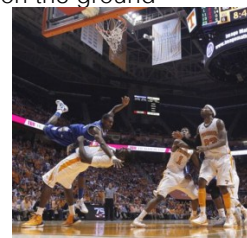
Defence:

- Must be penalised for holding or impeding players off the ball and impeding their freedom of movement
- Focus here on areas of responsibility, one referee should always be watching players off the ball



Block/Charge

- Remember the 3 F's
 - A player must first establish a legal guarding position with their feet on the floor, being first to the position and facing their opponent. From this initial legal guarding position a defensive player may move backwards and sideways to maintain that position and is entitled to his/her position on the floor and the space above them
- Observe the point of contact
 - If the contact is down the torso and there is displacement of the defender-call a charge
 - If there is doubt between a block or charge, call a block if the offensive player is in the air and a charge if the offensive player is on the ground
- Remember:
 - If there is obvious, heavy contact a foul must be called
 - It is also ok for minimal contact to occur with no call from the referee



Off Ball Contact/Screening

- Do not allow players to make illegal contact off the ball.
- Fouls must be called on players who grab, hold, push or illegally bump their opponent
- Screens:
 - Must be set legal remembering that "time and distance" applies when a player is setting a screen on a moving opponent
 - A screener must be stationary at the point of contact.
 - Obvious illegal screens must be called a foul





Unsportsmanlike Fouls

To facilitate better decision making, referees are required to use 1 of the 5 existing criteria to determine if an Unsportsmanlike Foul should be called.

The criteria are called C1, C2, C3, C4 & C5.



Unsportsmanlike Fouls

C1

Not a legitimate attempt to play the ball within the spirit and intent of the rules.

C2

Excessive, hard contact caused by a player in an effort to play the ball or an opponent.

C3

An unnecessary contact caused by the defensive player in order to stop the progress of the offensive team in transition.

C3 applies until the offensive player begins his act of shooting.



Unsportsmanlike Fouls

C4

Contact by the defensive player from behind or laterally on an opponent in an attempt to stop the fast break and there is no defensive player between the offensive player and the opponent's basket.

C4 applies until the offensive player begins his act of shooting.

C5

Contact by the defensive player on an opponent on the playing court during the last 2 minutes in the fourth period and in each extra period, when the ball is out-of-bounds for a throw-in and still in the hands of the official or at the disposal of the player taking the throw-in.



Unsportsmanlike Fouls

There is **only ONE new criteria C3** added to the existing 2014 rules, after the latest development of the game and the actions by players guided in most of cases by coaches.

The purpose of the new rule is to eliminate from the game unnecessary contacts and 'not normal' basketball actions which damage the spectacle and dynamic of the game, outside of the intent and spirit of the rules.

In order to interpret correctly and consistently the rules referees must follow the criteria below:

Not a legitimate effort to directly play the ball,
 Not a normal basketball play or action,
 Intention to make a foul and being out of the LGP (active),
 Being in a LGP to play defense according to the rules (passive).