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# Men's and Women's Committee Actions for 2010 & 2011

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This year the Men's and Women's Basketball Rules Committees reviewed more than 46 rules change proposals. Feedback gathered during the year was vital to their discussion regarding rules changes. Approximately 52 percent of coaches responded to the men's and women's surveys. In addition, the women's rules committee hosted Rules Forums and gathered feedback from more than 300 coaches.

During the 2008-09 season, a subcommittee comprised of members from the men's and women's rules committees examined the uniform rule in an effort to meet the request of coaches and apparel manufacturers to allow more color and design freedom on the uniform. As a result, the uniform rule was rewritten to accommodate those requests. The rule change establishes a neutral zone of a single color, which is restricted to permit only an institutional or player's name and player's number. However, there is no color or design restriction outside the neutral zone. This rule change will go into effect beginning with the 2012-13 season following an extensive educational effort for all involved.

The most significant rule change approved by the men's committee was to address contact around and under the basket. A restricted area arc was proposed and discussed by the committee, but ultimately, the men's committee decided to make the area under the basket off limits to secondary defenders. It is the committee's hope that this rule change will address contact concerns without changing court markings.

For the first time in women's basketball, the courtside monitor may be used to review a flagrant foul. Although this has been a rule for men's basketball, the women's basketball rules committee felt it necessary to adopt this rule giving all officials access to use the courtside monitor to penalize basketball's most egregious act. Both the men's and women's committee added to that rule the option for the official to call an intentional personal

or a technical foul for contact during a dead ball when after reviewing the monitor it is discovered that a flagrant foul did not occur.

This season, all NCAA institutions are required to have movable rims. Beginning next season, the 2010-11 season, NCAA Divisions II and III institutions will be required to have a game clock that shows a 10th-of-a-second display and a red light placed behind each backboard or LED lights placed around each backboard. Also beginning next season, NCAA Division III institutions will be required to have shot clock displays recessed and mounted on the backboard supports.

This rules book begins a two-year rules book cycle. The next rules book will not be printed until the 2011-12 season. This two-year cycle will allow the committee to more closely examine our current game, as well as, discuss with stakeholders in the game the direction, concerns and needs of the game. While the hope is that the current rules remain unchanged for two years, the committee does have the liberty to review rules changes that are considered emergency in nature or critical to the game.

### **Men's Changes for 2010 & 2011**

*Each changed or altered segment is identified in the rules text by a gray shaded background.*

**Court and Equipment. 1-12.5.** Neon, electric, LED or artificially lit signage shall not be permitted on the backboards or backboard supports. When the signage is improperly positioned or located, the referee shall instruct home contest management to deactivate such signage.

**Court and Equipment. 1-15.2.** The ball's color shall be Pantone Matching System (PMS) Orange 151, Red-Orange 173, or Brown 1535.

**Officials and Their Duties. 2-13.2.d.** Determine if a contact flagrant foul occurred. When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul did not occur but an intentional personal or a contact dead ball technical foul did occur, those fouls shall be penalized accordingly. However, no other infractions may be penalized.

1. When there is a foul called for contact, the officials, with a plausible reason, may review the severity of that foul during the dead ball period following the call. When the ball becomes live, there shall be no further review of the made call.

2. When the officials fail to observe the foul, the time frame in 2-13.6 shall be used to penalize the infraction.

**Officials and Their Duties. 2-13.6.** When officials err and fail to observe a contact flagrant foul or a fight, they are permitted to correct and penalize these infraction(s), with the use of a monitor review, within the following time frame:

- a. When the game clock was stopped:
  1. During the first dead ball after the clock was properly started.
- b. When the game clock was running:
  1. During the first dead ball after the clock was properly stopped; or
  2. Before the second live ball when the ball became dead after a successful goal but the clock continued to run.

When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul or a fight did not occur or did not occur within the prescribed time frame, play shall be resumed where the stoppage of play occurred to review the act. When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul or a fight did occur within the prescribed time frame, the infraction(s) should be properly penalized and play shall be resumed by awarding the ball to the offended team where the stoppage of play occurred to review the flagrant act. (Men) When a flagrant technical foul or a contact dead ball technical foul is assessed, play shall be resumed by awarding the ball to the offended team at the division line on either side of the playing court. Any previous activity before the monitor review shall not be cancelled or nullified.

**Players, Substitutes, and Equipment. 3-3.2.** After the 10-minute mark is reached on the game clock that is counting down the time before the start of the game and until the end of the game, a team shall be charged a maximum of one administrative technical foul for changes made to the scorebook. The only changes permitted are those necessitated by obvious injury, illness, blood on the uniform, the replacement of a designated starter to shoot a technical-foul free throw, or the correction of a scoring or bookkeeping mistake.

**Players, Substitutes, and Equipment. 3-5; 3-6 and 3-8.** (In summary) The rule on uniforms was rewritten to allow more freedom of design while protecting the integrity of the number. In summary, an area designated as the Neutral Zone will house only the player or institutional name/mascot,

and player number. There will be no color or design restrictions outside the Neutral Zone. The game shorts must be a color similar to that of the Neutral Zone. Also, the committee will allow a headband or hair control device to be beige in color.

**Players, Substitutes, and Equipment. 3-9.6.** (In summary) Mouth guard protectors were added to the list of appropriate basketball equipment.

**Contact Dead Ball Technical Foul. Rule 4-23.3.f.** A contact dead ball technical foul occurs when the ball is dead and involves contact that is unnecessary, unacceptable and excessive.

**Secondary Defender Under Basket. 4-35.7.** A secondary defender may not establish initial legal guarding position under the basket when playing a player who is in control of the ball (i.e., dribbling or shooting) or who has released the ball for a pass or try for goal. A secondary defender is a teammate who has helped a primary defender who has been beaten by an opponent because he failed to establish or maintain a guarding position.

“Under the basket” is defined as from the front and side of the ring to the front of the backboard. A player is considered under the basket when any part of either foot is in this area. (Note: An approved ruling will indicate that a player straddling this area is considered to be under the basket.)

In establishing position in any outnumbering fast break situation, a player may not establish initial legal guarding position under the basket since there is no primary defender. When illegal contact occurs, such contact shall be called a blocking foul, unless the contact is intentional or flagrant.

**Definitions. 4-58.** A standard collegiate scorebook/scoresheet is recommended.

**Live Ball and Dead Ball. 6-2.3.** After an initial jump ball or a jump ball for the start of an extra period(s) when possession is not gained by either team which would establish the alternating possession procedure, a jump ball shall take place between any two players.

**Injured Free Throw Shooter. 8-2.3** When a player is injured and is unable to attempt his free throw attempt(s), the coach from the opposing team shall select one of the four remaining players on the playing court to attempt the free throw(s). When the foul is intentional or flagrant and the injured player is unable to attempt the free throw(s), the injured player’s

coach shall select any player or team member to attempt the free throw attempt(s).

### **Women's Changes for 2010 & 2011**

*Each changed or altered segment is identified in the rules text by a gray shaded background.*

**Court and Equipment. 1-12.5.** Neon, electric, LED or artificially lit signage shall not be permitted on the backboards or backboard supports. When the signage is improperly positioned or located the referee shall instruct home contest management to deactivate such signage.

**Court and Equipment. 1-15.2.** The ball's color shall be Pantone Matching System (PMS) Orange 151, Red-Orange 173, or Brown 1535.

**Officials and Their Duties. 2-13.2.d.** Determine if a contact flagrant foul occurred. When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul did not occur but an intentional personal or a player-substitute technical foul for dead ball contact did occur, those fouls shall be penalized accordingly. However, no other infractions may be penalized.

1. When there is a foul called for contact, the officials, with a plausible reason, may review the severity of that foul during the dead ball period following the call. When the ball becomes live, there shall be no further review of the made call.

2. When the officials fail to observe the foul, the time frame in 2-13.6 shall be used to penalize the infraction.

**Officials and Their Duties. 2-13.6.** When officials err and fail to observe a contact flagrant foul or a fight, they are permitted to correct and penalize these infraction(s), with the use of a monitor review, within the following time frame:

- a. When the game clock was stopped:
  1. During the first dead ball after the clock was properly started.
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  1. During the first dead ball after the clock was properly stopped; or
  2. Before the second live ball when the ball became dead after a successful goal but the clock continued to run.

When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul or a fight did not occur or did not occur within the prescribed time frame, play shall be resumed where the stoppage of play occurred to review the act. When it is determined that a contact flagrant foul or a fight did occur within the prescribed time frame, the infraction(s) should be properly penalized and play shall be resumed by awarding the ball to the offended team where the stoppage of play occurred to review the flagrant act. Any previous activity before the monitor review shall not be cancelled or nullified.

**Players, Substitutes and Equipment. 3-3.2.** After the 10-minute mark is reached on the game clock that is counting down the time before the start of the game and until the end of the game, a team shall be charged a maximum of one administrative technical foul for changes made to the scorebook. The only changes permitted are those necessitated by obvious injury, illness, blood on the uniform, the replacement of a designated starter to shoot a technical-foul free throw, or the correction of a scoring or bookkeeping mistake.

**Players, Substitutes, and Equipment. 3-5, 3-6 and 3-8.** (In summary) The rule on uniforms was rewritten to allow more freedom of design while protecting the integrity of the number. In summary, an area designated as the Neutral Zone will house only the player or institutional name/mascot and player number. There will be no color or design restrictions outside the Neutral Zone. The game shorts must be a color similar to that of the Neutral Zone.

**Players, Substitutes, and Equipment. 3-9.6.** (In summary) Mouth guard protectors were added to the list of appropriate basketball equipment.

**Definitions. 4-58.** A standard collegiate scorebook/scoresheet is recommended.

**Live Ball and Dead Ball. 6-2.3.** After an initial jump ball or a jump ball for the start of an extra period(s) when possession is not gained by either team which would establish the alternating possession procedure, a jump ball shall take place between any two players.

## **Points of Emphasis**

In each edition of the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Rules, there are several areas that are given special attention. These are identified as points of emphasis. While they may not represent any rules changes, their

importance must not be overlooked. In some cases, the points of emphasis are more important than some of the rules changes. When a topic is included in the points of emphasis, there has been evidence during the previous year(s) that there has been inconsistency in administering these areas.

## **Points of Emphasis for Men**

### **Charge/Block/Player Control Fouls**

The charge, block and player control foul situations that occur at the basket area are points of emphasis. The expectation is that any illegal contact that occurs at the basket area by either offensive or defensive player (block, charge or player control fouls) shall be penalized as prescribed by the rules.

To discourage a secondary defensive player from attaining initial guarding position under the basket with the sole purpose of drawing a charge rather than making a legitimate attempt to play the offensive player, the Rules Committee passed a rule that calls for such an action to be ruled a block on the defensive player. A secondary defender has been defined as a teammate who has helped a primary defender who has been beaten by an opponent because he failed to establish or maintain a guarding position.

This rule change does not discourage team defense in that the “help” by the secondary defensive player may be established anywhere on the playing court other than under the basket.

### **Excessive Swinging of the Elbows**

Last year, there were increases in excessive swinging of the elbows. This action should not be ignored because of the associated danger to another player. Contact resulting from an illegally thrown elbow can cause serious injury. Consequently, excessive swinging of the elbow(s) is a point of emphasis.

When the arm and elbow, with the shoulder as a base (pivot) are swung with a speed that exceeds the rest of the body as it rotates on the hips or on the pivot foot, that action is considered to be excessive. Contact, after such an action, shall not be ignored but shall be called a flagrant foul. When the player’s arm(s) and elbow(s) are swung excessively but without contact, a violation has been committed.

When the arms and elbows and the rest of the body move with the same or similarly generated speed and contact occurs, that contact is not considered to be excessive. However, the contact is illegal, and a foul shall be assessed.

### **Player(s)/Team Member(s) Interactions**

A concern of the Rules Committee is the developing relationship between players and team members that demonstrates a lack of mutual respect. A goal of the “Rules of the Game” is to provide a safe environment where players can execute their individualistic skills. Important to the attainment of that goal is that players and team members develop a positive respect for each other through their involvement and display acceptable forms of sportsmanlike behavior.

Basketball is a competitive game, which by its very nature may lead to adversarial relationships between opponents. However, the relationship should not foster a negative interaction. Taunting, baiting, ridiculing, finger-pointing, trash talking or inappropriate gestures (obscene, provoking, and intimidating) are unacceptable forms of unsportsmanlike behavior. Individuals should employ a behavior that respects the skill level of an opponent and should not create an atmosphere that negatively influences the attitude of the game.

Since sportsmanship in the behavior of players and team members is a core value, appropriate measures must be taken to control any demeaning and/or degrading action.

## **Additional Major Concerns for Men**

The Rules Committee has identified the following as other major concerns that need to be addressed because of their increased incidence of occurrence:

### **Disconcertion**

By rule, no opponent shall be permitted to disconcert (e.g. taunt, bait, gesture or delay) the free thrower after the ball has been placed at his disposal. A free throw is a penalty for a committed infraction and any disconcertion that interferes with the completion of that penalty shall be properly addressed. Special attention shall be directed to the act of raising the arms by an opponent, along the lane, while the free thrower is in his habitual motion of attempting his try. This act of disconcertion is unsportsmanlike and must be called.

### **Three-second Rule**

The Rules Committee is concerned with uncalled three-second violations. The basis for this concern is that these uncalled infractions provide a distinct advantage for the offensive team.

As a reminder, a player is not permitted to have any part of his body in the three-second lane for more than three consecutive seconds while the ball is in control of his team in his front court. (Exception 9-9.1.a).

A three-second count shall be suspended when a player who has been in the lane for fewer than three seconds has made a conscientious effort to leave the lane, usually by taking the shortest distance out of the area. When the player decides not to leave the area and has been in the lane for more than three seconds, he has committed a violation.

When a player, who has been in the lane for fewer than three seconds, immediately dribbles or makes a move to try for a goal, the three second count shall be suspended to allow for the completion of the try. However, when the player passes the ball or aborts his try for goal, the suspended count shall continue. When that player is in the lane for more than three seconds, a violation has been committed.

## **Points of Emphasis for Women**

### **Contact on and by the Ball Handler/Dribbler**

Illegal contact by defenders *on* the ball handler/dribbler and illegal contact on the defender by the ball handler/dribbler will once again be a point of emphasis for women's basketball. Much progress has been achieved in application and consistency in enforcement; however, there remains room for improvement. A ball handler/dribbler is any player with player control (holding or dribbling) outside the lane area, either facing or with her back to the basket; or a player with the ball in the lane area facing the basket. Coaches must teach players proper offensive and defensive techniques to be utilized in this situation. Officials must continue to enforce these guidelines to promote consistency. By doing so, players/coaches adhering to the rules will be rewarded, and the desired outcome of a more "free-flowing" and "wide-open" game will be achieved.

**Contact *on* the Ball Handler/Dribbler.** The defender is permitted one touch with one hand (front or back) on the ball handler/dribbler in order to "measure up" – this has been called a "hot-stove" touch. This one-time

measure-up is the only defensive touch permitted on the ball handler/dribbler. Previous guidelines will again be enforced for this basketball season. A foul shall be called on the defender when:

- a) She contacts the ball handler/dribbler: with an arm-bar (contact with the forearm that is away from the body); more than once with the same hand or alternating hands; with two hands; or with one hand and keeps it on.
- b) She uses the hands/arms to hold or push the ball handler/dribbler.
- c) She uses her body to hold, reroute, impede or displace the ball handler/dribbler.
- d) Any holding, pushing or displacement occurs.

**Contact by the Ball Handler/Dribbler.** Again, emphasis will also be placed on the illegal actions of the ball handler/dribbler as she attempts to create distance between herself and her opponent, resulting in an advantage that was not intended by rule. A foul shall be called on the ball handler/dribbler when:

- a) She contacts and holds off her opponent by extending the non-dribbling arm or creates space by displacing her defender.
- b) She initiates contact and dribbles (charges) into her legally established defender.
- c) She “backs down” and displaces her legally established defender.
- d) Any holding, pushing or displacement occurs.

## **Traveling**

This is the third year traveling will be a point of emphasis. Great progress has been made in nearly all aspects of the game that involve traveling; however, special emphasis still is needed in two areas: the spin move to the basket and perimeter shooters taking an extra “hop” just after they receive the ball or just before releasing the try.

**a) Spin Move.** A spin move is typically utilized by a ball handler/dribbler in an effort to create separation from her defender and to close the distance to the basket. It is an exciting and athletic move; however, the rules regarding traveling must still be followed. When the player gathers the ball – usually with two hands – by rule, she has ended her dribble. When she ends the dribble, she establishes a pivot foot. That pivot foot may be lifted but it must not be returned to the playing court before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal.

Many players are performing this move illegally when they gather the ball and establish a pivot foot, spin on the other foot and then return the pivot foot to the court as a “plant” foot before the ball is released on a pass or try for goal. This is likely done to change the player’s momentum from horizontal to vertical and propel them upward for a jump shot. Once that pivot foot is returned to the court and the player has not yet released the ball, a traveling violation has occurred.

**b) Shooter’s Hop.** When a stationary perimeter shooter receives a pass while in contact with the court a pivot foot has been established. When after receiving this pass the shooter then immediately hops with both feet to achieve a desired shooting position, she has violated the provisions of the travel rule. The shooter may legally perform a jump stop prior to releasing the try if she is moving or dribbling, and with one foot on the court, she jumps off that foot and simultaneously lands on both feet. From that position she may jump and release a try, but may not pivot on either foot.

### **Sportsmanship – Player/Bench Behavior**

**Player.** For the third consecutive year, player technical fouls for unsporting behavior have increased. This trend continues to concern stakeholders in the game of women’s basketball. Excitement, passion and emotion continue to be desired qualities in our players, but they must be harnessed and displayed appropriately. Some specific areas of concern are:

- a) Players’ taunting and attempting to intimidate opponents with words and/or gestures during live and dead balls.
- b) Nonincidental dead-ball contact with/on an opponent. (*NOTE: Contact that occurs after a whistle has blown, that is not incidental and cannot be ignored, by rule, must be penalized with a technical foul.*)
- c) Opponents’ posturing up or squaring off as if to fight – or actually engaging in a fight.

**Bench.** Head coaches are expected to stay within the confines of the coaching box; wandering beyond the box and onto the court is dangerous to players and distracting to the game. Assistant coaches and all bench personnel are to remain seated while the ball is live, except to spontaneously react to an outstanding play, immediately sitting down afterward. The head coach should be *the* spokesperson for the team and address officials appropriately with questions and/or concerns.