

2019 Camp Teaching Points

Prepared by the NCAA Women's Basketball Mechanics Committee

REVISED April 25, 2019

- I. **Proper Procedures After Calling Fouls/Violations** – Officials must slow down at the spot after calling a foul or violation to better communicate with partners and to ensure no illegal actions occur. Carefully assess the situation, continue to referee during dead ball scenarios, and pause to recognize double whistles.
 - a. Use proper signals at the spot of the foul.
 - i. As a reminder, the official must first get the fist up on all fouls or show an open hand for all violations, except out-of-bounds, 5-second closely guarded, 5-second throw-in and 10-second backcourt violations. Use the punch signal at the spot when signaling a team-control or player-control foul, DO NOT POINT.
 - ii. Use the proper signal at the spot to communicate the type of illegal contact called. See spot signals and table signals (pgs. 186-187 CCA Manual). Be fundamentally sound with signals and use consistent language.
 - b. When the whistle blows, all three officials must be engaged.
 - i. Keep your eyes on players and position yourself so all players are in view.
 - ii. Know the status of the ball when the whistle sounds.
 - c. As a reminder, the calling official must designate the throw in spot.

- II. **Monitor Review Reminders** – (Pgs. 171-175 CCA Manual)
 - a. The referee should first:
 - i. Expediently discuss with both partners the situation being reviewed to determine what transpired;
 - ii. Verify the ruling made on the court (it is imperative that the crew agree to a preliminary on-court ruling); and
 - iii. Efficiently discuss any applicable rules and determine exactly what will be reviewed on the monitor.

Anytime the crew huddles, be mindful of player location and activity. Communicate your decision on the play to the scorer before you go to the monitor for your review. Each umpire should inform each head coach of the reason for the review and ensure that players and all bench personnel move to their respective bench areas.
 - b. Do NOT inform broadcast talent prior to the review. DO inform broadcast talent after review of decision and be accurate and concise.
 - c. One umpire should be involved in viewing the monitor with the referee. The third official should stand halfway between the center circle and the sideline facing the table to observe the table and players in their bench areas. If the opinion of the third official is desired, that official should replace the umpire that was reviewing the play. On critical plays, all three officials should view the monitor at some point and have an opinion. Ensure coaches and players are in the bench area (28-foot line) and continue to observe them during review.

- III. **Court Coverage/Positioning Reminders** – To ensure that all players are always observed, officials must officiate their respective areas of responsibility. The primary official should have the only whistle when a foul/violation occurs in her/his primary. When the primary official does not have a whistle on a foul/violation that is **OBVIOUS**, then another official should make the call when it occurs in her/his secondary. The only time there should be a double whistle is when there is uncertainty in whose primary the foul/violation occurred.
 - a. Front court coverage on drives to the basket.
 - i. Drives **down the lane** and below the free-throw line: **Lead** is responsible for the play all

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the way to the basket.

1. **Lead** has primary responsibility for block/charge plays. **Center** and **Trail** have secondary responsibility.
 2. **Lead** has primary responsibility for plays at the rim with the **Center** and **Trail** having secondary responsibility.
 3. **Center** and **Trail** have dual coverage responsibility when a player pulls up for a shot or a pass.
 4. **Expect Lead** will make the call.
- ii. When a player with the ball **curls** towards an official -- that official should make the necessary call.
 - iii. Drives originating from the Trail toward the Lead: **Lead** is responsible for the play.
 - iv. Drives originating from the Center position to the basket.
 1. **Center** is responsible for the **primary defender**. The Center will have a **primary** whistle on plays involving the primary defender and will have a **cadence** whistle on the secondary/help defender. Position adjust to create the best angle possible to maintain an open look on the primary defender for block/charge or point of contact fouls.
 2. Once the primary defender is beaten, the Center will continue to officiate this defender from the backside to watch for trips, pushes, hits and swipes from behind (provided the matchup remains competitive).
 3. **Lead** will have primary coverage responsibilities for refereeing the **secondary/help defender**. The Lead will pinch the paint and pick up the A to B movement and restricted area position involving any secondary/help defenders. The Lead will have a **primary** whistle on plays involving the secondary/help defender and a **cadence** whistle on plays involving the primary defender.
 4. **Trail** should move one to two steps onto the floor and stay connected to the Secondary/help defender, as the Trail may have the only open look on the play. Trail should have a **cadence** whistle when ASSISTING in this situation.
 - v. Primary officials must be given the first opportunity to make the call in their primary area. Obvious contact in your secondary area must be called with a **cadence** whistle.
 - vi. Cadence – the timing or rhythm of the whistle in an official's secondary coverage area.

NOTE: If the cadence whistle occurs at the same time as the primary whistle, then the cadence whistle was blown too soon.

 - b. The Lead tends to not be wide enough when refereeing strong side post play.
 - i. The Lead needs to mirror the ball in the front court.
 - ii. The Lead needs to position adjust to have an open angle to referee the competitive matchups in the post.

IV. **Coverage of 3-Point shots** requires official to position adjust to first referee the defender and to see possible fouls.

- a. Position adjust, if needed, to referee the defender and screening action in her/his primary area.
- b. Keep head up to referee illegal contact.
- c. Use peripheral vision to locate the 3-point line.
- d. Take the shooter up and down to referee her landing space.
- e. Adjust for rebounding coverage.

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V. Restricted Area, LDB & Help Coverage

- a. The primary official must first referee the legal guarding position of the secondary/help defender, then pick up the line.
- b. Dribble drive play goes down the lane: **Lead** needs to be no nearer than the closed-down position to referee the legality of the secondary/help defender. **Trail and Center must position adjust to provide help** when needed as to the location of the player with the ball when she started her move to the basket as well as the legality of the secondary/help defender.
- c. Dribble drive to the basket originates from Center: **Lead has primary coverage of the secondary defender. Center has secondary coverage of the secondary/help defender.** Trail must position adjust one to two steps onto the floor and stay connected to the secondary/help defender, as often the Trail will have the only open look to judge the legality of the secondary/help defender. The Trail will provide help when needed as to the location of the player with the ball when she started her move to the basket (LDB), as well as the legality of the secondary/help defender.
- d. Dribble drive originates on strong-side: **Center and Trail must position adjust to provide help** when needed as to the location of the player with the ball when she started her move to the basket, as well as the legality of the secondary/help defender.
- e. With the increased size of the Restricted Area, expect more plays in this area. **Center and Trail MUST** be ready to execute LDB and RA help coverage.

VI. Rebounding Officiating – Get the first foul – Hooks, Holds, Hacks

- a. When the ball is in the air on the way to the basket.
- b. When the ball is coming off the rim.
- c. When a rebound is secured.
- d. Call the first foul. The potential for unsportsmanlike or disqualifying fouls increases if we miss calling the first foul after the rebound has been secured.
- e. **Locate the players in your area as they move for rebounding position.**

VII. Signals

- a. **The “Rebound Staying Here” signal may also be used to clarify when there is a defensive foul staying in the front court.**
- b. **Change “Running the End-Line” signal to raising the arm to shoulder level with a bend at the elbow and move the forearm in a right to left action.**

VIII. **Continue using signals as diagramed in the CCA Manual.** Officials should use the signal which best corresponds to the illegal act committed.

IX. **Points of Emphasis 2019-2020 (Will be provided after the Rules Committee Meeting).**