

## 2022 Camp Teaching Points

Prepared by the NCAA Women's Basketball Mechanics Committee

- 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 of the foul for restricted area blocks to effectively communicate the reason for the decision.
    - iii. Use the proper signal and verbally communicate at the spot to communicate the type of illegal contact called.
    - iv. Identify the shooter at the spot on shooting fouls and when in the bonus. 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. **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 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

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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. Drives originating from the Lead's position to the basket. **MODIFIED:** When the dribble-drive play originates in the lead's primary, the Lead must be given the first opportunity to make the call in their primary area, the LEAD will be responsible for primary coverage of the primary defender and the CENTER and TRAIL official will share primary responsibility for secondary defenders based on who has an open look at the play. Trail and center should be ready to assist with secondary/help defenders. Lead can assist trail and center with a cadence whistle if necessary.

- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.

III. **Coverage of perimeter jump shots** requires officials 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, and hands to the face after release.
- e. Adjust for rebounding coverage.

IV. **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

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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.
- f. Proper signals on restricted area blocking fouls are essential to communication with partners, coaches and players.
- g. **With the increased 3-point distance, more out of bounds violations have occurred in the corner with lead covering the ball-handler. The lead can help with violations that occur on trail's sideline responsibility, particularly when trail's attention is off-ball in the post area.**

### V. **Rebounding Officiating – Get the first foul – Clamps, 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.

VI. **Continue using signals as pictured in the CCA Manual.** Use the signal which best corresponds to the illegal act committed and avoid using signals that are not in the manual.

### VII. **Other Notable Mechanics Changes**

- a. Held ball signal – officials may use the stop clock signal before the held ball signal.
- b. Lead throw-in administration – lead may bounce, hand, or toss the ball to the thrower-in along the front court endline.

### VIII. **Points of Emphasis 2022-2023 (same as 2021-2022)**

- a. Enforcing the rules as written.
- b. Legal guarding position.
- c. Travelling.
- d. Contact on and by the ball handler/dribbler.
- e. Faking being fouled.
- f. Rebounding.
- g. Sporting Behavior.