

2006-07 MEN'S BASKETBALL POINTS OF EMPHASIS

Rough Physical Play and Illegal Contact

For the 10th consecutive year, an aspect of rough play is a point of emphasis. This length of time demonstrates the rules committee's consistent and persistent concern that rough play must be properly addressed. Furthermore, it highlights the need for improvement in the officiating of rough physical play and illegal contact in the collegiate game. Motivated by the basic premise that the collegiate game of basketball is a game of skill, it was the committee's contention that the officials' focus of attention shall be directed toward eliminating rough play and illegal contact in the low post, off the ball, in cutting and screening situations and during hand-checking anywhere on the playing court.

When illegal physical contact, with or without the ball in the low post, results in a player attaining an unequal favorable position, an advantage to perform has been gained by that player. It is consequential to observe the offensive and defensive play in the low post from the beginning since rough play and illegal maneuvers may cause and affect subsequent physicality.

Of special concern is the play, without the ball, in the low post by the offensive and defensive players. An offensive low post player, dislodging a defensive player from an established position by pushing or backing in, shall be called for a personal foul. A post player who uses his hands, forearms or elbows to prevent a defensive player from attaining or maintaining a legal guarding position shall be charged with a personal foul. The player using the "swim stroke" movement to lower the arm of an opponent shall be assessed with a personal foul.

Likewise, a defensive low post player who uses his hands, forearms or elbows to prevent an opponent from attaining or maintaining a legal offensive position, shall be charged with a personal foul. Furthermore, it shall be a personal foul when a defensive player pushes with his leg or knee into the rear of the offensive player.

Palming (Illegal Dribble)

Although steps were taken to control palming in the 2005-06 basketball season, additional attention needs to be directed in eliminating the illegal maneuver of "palming the ball" from our game. "Palming" or "carrying" the ball places the defensive player at a distinct disadvantage while according the dribbler a sizeable advantage inconsistent with the spirit and intent of the rules. The dribbler, who during a high or hesitation dribble, causes the ball to come to rest and then pushes or pulls the ball either to the side or in front of him commits an indefensible violation which must be called.

"Palming" is an illegal maneuver. When the ball comes to rest in the dribblers' hand, by rule, the dribble has ended. Continuing to dribble after the ball has come to rest in the hand is a violation and should be called.

Loose-Ball Recovery

During the course of play, many situations occur in which a player goes to the playing floor, recovers the ball and attempts to request a timeout. Of major concern is the physical contact of another player(s) after the recovery of a loose ball. The player on the floor needs to be

protected since he is in a vulnerable position and, as a result, may be injured. Any non-incident contact by another player(s) shall be called as a personal foul by the officials. In addition, an official shall not grant a timeout until there is certainty that the player on the floor has gained control of the ball.

MAJOR CONCERN FOR MEN

Airborne Player/Excessive or Severe Contact. When a player is airborne attempting a lay-up, any excessive contact by an opponent shall be an intentional personal foul, even when the opponent is legitimately attempting to play either the ball or the player. When the contact is severe, a flagrant personal foul shall be assessed.

The airborne player is in a position of vulnerability and any contact that is excessive or severe shall be penalized.