# **1. Selected BSA Policies**

### **Forfeits**

If a team does not have five players on the court and ready to play within 10 minutes of the scheduled starting time, it shall forfeit the match and record a 20-0 loss and a fine of \$50 will be imposed unless otherwise specified in the BSA by-laws. However, if the team is able to field five players before the end of the game, the fine is reduced to \$30.

If a team is able to field five players within 10 minutes of the scheduled starting time, at half time the Referee shall record for the opposing team on a players line marked "LATE ARRIVAL PENALTY" 1 point for each complete minute that the offending team does not field five players.

Where a team starts the game with less than 5 players and players become available for play, they shall be permitted to enter the court at the next break in play on request from the coach. Such a break in play shall be designated a Referees Time Out. Where players are obviously available to enter the court between 9.30 minutes and 10 minutes of play and prevent a forfeit, the referee shall call a Referees Time Out at any point in play where the ball is not being shot.

If a team has three or more players present at the scheduled time, play shall commence or a forfeit (by whichever team refuses to play) shall be recorded as if a team is unable to field five players throughout a game. If both teams refuse to play, a Double Forfeit shall be recorded.

Where a forfeit is recorded and no scratch game is played, admission fees shall be refunded on presentation of admission tickets, to the Hall Manager, by players or spectators which have been initialled by the Game Referee or Umpire in Charge.

If a team notifies its opponent and the BSA office by 12 noon 2 days prior to the game that it will forfeit the scheduled game, a 20-0 loss will be recorded and forfeit fine will be reduced to \$25.

### Playing in more than one age group

A player is ineligible to play in more than one age group or more than one division of the same age group in the same week unless they have prior written permission from the BSA Junior Committee.

### Scorers/Timekeepers

All teams must provide their own Scorer/Timekeeper who shall not be a player in the game. If a team fails to supply a Scorer/Timekeeper who is not a player, the Referee shall award two points against the offending team. The two points shall be recorded on the score sheet prior to the commencement of the game against a player line marked "NO SCORER PENALTY". If a scorer subsequently becomes available, the penalty shall stand.

Each team shall complete the scoresheet, prior to the start of the game. If either team fails to comply with the referee shall award 2 points against the offending team. The 2 points shall be recorded on the score sheet prior to the commencement of the game against a player line marked SCORESHEET PENALTY".

In the event that only one person is available to operate the score bench at the commencement of a half, that person shall record the scores on the score sheet and the clock shall run continuously throughout that half. If a further score bench person becomes available during the half, no alteration to the method of running the clock shall occur until a direction is given by the Referees at the next time out. If penalties have been recorded when the second person becomes available for the score bench, the penalties shall stand as recorded.

In the event that no person is available to operate either the score bench or complete the score sheet at the commencement of a half, the Referees shall start the clock and it shall run continuously throughout that half. Whenever a score is made or a foul call is made, the Referees shall stop the game (but not the clock) and make the necessary entries on the score sheet. If a score bench person becomes available

during the half, no alteration to the method of running the clock or recording the score shall occur until a direction is given by the Referees at the next time out which may be a Referees Time Out.

### Draws in minor round games

In the event that at the conclusion of the normal playing period in minor round games, the cores are recorded as equal on the score sheet, no extra time will be played and the game recorded as a draw.

### **Balls sizes**

Under 10 grades shall use a size 5 or 27 inch circumference basketball.

Under 12 and 14 grades shall use a size 6 or 29 inch circumference basketball.

Under 16,18 and 20 girls shall use size 6 or 29 inch circumference basketball.

Under 16, 18 and 20 boys grades shall use a size 7 or 30 inch circumference basketball.

### Conduct of players, team officials and followers

If a player or team official continues unruly and/or offensive behaviour after having been penalised to the extent of the FIBA rules, the referees shall report such behaviour to the Tribunal.

If the conduct of a team follower(s) be of an unruly and/or offensive nature, the referees shall stop the game and advise the coach of the relevant team that misconduct" is occurring and request that the coach take action to correct the behaviour.

If the follower(s) of a team continue unruly and/or offensive behaviour after the coach has been advised the Referee shall again stop the game and request the relevant coach to arrange that the person or persons offending leave "the proximity of the court".

If the offending person or persons refuse to leave "the proximity of the court", then the game shall not continue and the referees shall c all the game off and report the offending person(s) to the BSA Junior Committee.

## Player eligibility for the major round

A player can play in the major round of only one division of one age group.

A player must play 3 games in a division of an age group to be eligible to play in the major round of that division.

### Minimum playing age

A player must turn 8 years of age by 31 December of the year in which the competition he/she is playing is completed.

### Jewellery

Players are not permitted to wear jewellery of any kind whilst playing Junior basketball. Jewellery includes stud earings and rings of all types. Players who normally wear medic alert bracelets should ensure that the bracelet is taped and their team officials and members are aware of their medical problems.

A player who has religious or other special reasons to wear a flat ring may apply in advance to the BSA Junior Committee for a written permit to wear the ring provided the ring is adequately covered. If the permit is granted, it shall only be valid for the season in which it is granted and shall be presented to the Referee at the commencement of each game at which time the Referee shall ensure that the ring is adequately covered.

# Finger nails

Players are not permitted to have finger nails which protrude beyond the tip of the fingers.

The Referee shall be the sole judge as to whether fingernails are a satisfactory length.

#### Hair

If a player has hair braided into a plait, the plait is not permitted to be able to swing free and must be held tightly to the head.

A player's hair must not be tied high on the head allowing it to flick as the head of the player moves. Hair must be tied in a manner that does not allow it to move freely.

A player, whose hair does not conform shall not be permitted to play.

The Referee shall be the sole judge as to whether a player's hair conforms.

#### Age Eligibility

To be eligible to play in an age group, a player must be under the age required on 31

December of the year in which the competition is to be completed.

#### **BSA Tribunal Procedure & Guidelines**

At the time of the detection of the offence

1) The offender shall be verbally advised by the Referee.

2) Referees must notify the Hall Manager within fifteen minutes of the expiration of a game whether any Player/Team Official has been reported.

3) It is the responsibility of all Clubs to obtain an "all clear" (ie. no report) from the Hall Manager at the end of the game, at least 15 minutes after the expiration of the game.

4) The Association advises the offender as soon as practical to attend the hearing and notifies the offender of:

a) Date;

- b) Place;
- c) That they may have a Club Representative attend the hearing;

d) That failure to attend without good cause results in the player being suspended until the offender appears before the tribunal.

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Make up of the Tribunal

1) To be independent.

2) Has no bias.

3) No preconceived opinion.

4) Not to take into account matters which are extraneous or foreign to the dispute.

5) Not to give a decision dictated by outside authority.

6) No pecuniary or substantial interest in the outcome.

Procedure at the Tribunal Hearing

1) To be held in private.

2) At a time and place made known to the offender and Reporting official.

3) Tribunal Panel to conduct the proceedings in the presence of the offender and Reporting Official.

4) The Offender to be given the opportunity of having a Representative from his Club who must be a Club Member or Official.

5) The Offender to be made aware of the nature of the offence.

- 6) Evidence only to be given by the Reporting Official(s).
- 7) Evidence only to be of what was seen or done by the Offender, not what others may have heard about the incident.
- 8) Question may be asked by the Offender of the Reporting Official.

9) Evidence may then be given by the Offender.

10) Consideration to be given to the evidence as to whether the charge is proved, ie. whether the Tribunal feels satisfied that an offence was committed.

11) All parties are asked to return to the room and are advised of the findings.

12) If not satisfied – offence not proved. Therefore charge dismissed.

13) If satisfied - offence proved. Advise Offender of such.

Determination of Penalty when offence proved

1) Each case to be determined on its merits and, therefore, no arbitrary rules as to penalty apply.

2) Record the results of the hearing on the back of the Report Form. Additionally, if guilty, to be recorded on the Cardex System.

3) The Club (or Body), Offender and Referee to be advised in writing of the result.

The decision of the Tribunal shall be final.

There shall be no right of appeal from a decision of a Tribunal.