

# FRANKSTON

# BASKETBALL

## Participant Behaviour Policy

### Example Implementation Guide

These examples have been developed to provide members with a greater understanding of intended application of the participant behaviour policy. This is a guide not a definitive list and members should seek further clarification if unsure about a specific rule.

**Example 1:** A referee is approached by a player of a senior domestic team to question a call during play.

**Interpretation:** The referee may respond to the question but will remind that player that the team captain is the only player permitted to speak to the referee during a time out or dead ball situation. If the question is aggressive a warning or technical foul may be issued.

**Example 2:** A coach requests to speak to a referee during a time out and asks them why a foul wasn't called during the previous play. They thank the referee after they are provided an explanation.

**Interpretation:** This is an example of healthy communication between a coach and referee and is encouraged by the FDBA.

**Example 3:** A coach or team captain continues to dispute an answer provided by a referee during a time out or dead ball situation.

**Interpretation:** This is preventing the referee from returning to the game and constitutes inappropriate behaviour. A penalty is to be applied as per the policy.

**Example 4:** A coach yells across the court to get the referees attention.

**Interpretation:** A coach should not be yelling across the court and should address the referee at an appropriate time. A warning or technical foul penalty may be applied if the behaviour is aggressive or overly demonstrative.

**Example 5:** A spectator yells out "That's a foul, c'mon Ref!" for the first time.

**Interpretation:** This can be a natural reaction to the play, referees should be mindful of this behaviour and if this continues from that team's spectators a warning or penalty should be applied per the policy.

**Example 6:** A Coach or spectators are loudly barracking for their team and encouraging inappropriate behaviour or making inappropriate comments towards players from the other team e.g. "Hit him, foul him hard, that will slow him down, you better watch yourself number 12, etc".

**Interpretation:** This constitutes inappropriate behaviour and the penalty is to be applied per the policy.

**Example 7:** Spectators are loudly barracking for their team and encouraging good sportsmanship.

**Interpretation:** This does not constitute as unacceptable behaviour and should be allowed to continue.

**Example 8:** Coach, team bench or spectators constantly yelling out "3 seconds, that's a foul, travel, etc" or other references to rules.

**Interpretation:** This constitutes inappropriate behaviour and the penalty is to be applied per the policy.

**Example 9:** Coach or spectators yell out a profanity for the first time e.g. “Are you f\*\*\*\*\* serious ref”.

**Interpretation:** This constitutes unacceptable behaviour, as it is offensive language, a technical foul will be issued. The coach may be required to ask a spectator to leave.

**Example 10:** Spectators yells out to the referee “You are a terrible referee, you’re a disgrace”,

**Interpretation:** This constitutes unacceptable behaviour as it is a direct personal attack against the referee, a technical foul will be issued and the coach will be required to remove the spectator.

**Example 11:** A team has been given a warning for inappropriate spectator behaviour and the coach does not address this behaviour with the spectator.

**Interpretation:** By not addressing the inappropriate behaviour, it displays to the team, players, officials and other spectators the coach is not supporting this policy. It is likely that the inappropriate behaviour will continue, and will likely result in a technical foul which will be issued to the coach.

**Example 12:** A team has been given a warning for inappropriate spectator behaviour and the coach has addressed the spectator. However, later in the match another incident of inappropriate spectator behaviour occurs.

**Interpretation:** A technical foul will be issued to the coach who will be contacted by the FDDB office the following business day or soon thereafter as possible. The technical foul may not be added to the coach’s record if the FDDB is satisfied that the club has taken sufficient preventative action to mitigate further inappropriate behaviour from the spectator concerned.

**Example 13:** A player feels they were unfairly issued a behavioural technical foul and further remonstrates with the referee.

**Interpretation:** This constitutes inappropriate behaviour and the player may be issued a second disqualifying technical foul. They player is permitted to appeal the foul and lodge a complaint about the referee as per the policy if they feel they have not been treated fairly.

**Example 14:** A player or coach is issued a behavioural technical foul which is later dismissed by the referee supervisor or on appeal from the match committee.

**Interpretation:** The technical foul will not be added to the members record; however, the in-game penalty of 2 free-throws and possession and resultant match score is final and cannot be appealed.

**Example 15:** A Spectator approaches the bench during the game and makes an inappropriate comment to either scorer. “The scores wrong, you missed two points, stop the clock”

**Interpretation:** This constitutes inappropriate behaviour and the penalty is to be applied per the policy. No spectator is to approach the score bench. If there is a discrepancy with the score the spectator should approach their coach. The coach must approach the scorekeeper in an appropriate time and manner to address the scorer a discrepancy.

**Example 16:** A score bench official is loudly cheering on the bench and has had to be spoken to by a coach or the referees for score board errors.

**Interpretation:** The official may be replaced if directed by the referee.

**Example 17:** Spectators are displaying inappropriate behaviour towards the referee. After talking to both coaches, it is found they are not connected to either team.

**Interpretation:** The referee supervisor will be summoned to remove the spectators immediately.

**Example 18:** Team A spectators are sitting on Team B spectators side and are displaying inappropriate or unacceptable behaviour in an attempt to get the referee to give a warning to Team A.

**Interpretation:** This constitutes unacceptable behaviour and a technical foul should be given to Team B. Team B’s coach will be required to ask the spectators to leave the stadium.

**Example 19:** A player is injured, and a spectator enters the court to attend the injured player. Whilst attending the injured player, the spectator makes a comment to the referee; “ This is your fault ref, call more fouls, etc.”

**Interpretation:** This constitutes unacceptable behaviour as no spectator is to enter the playing court without explicit permission from the referees. A technical foul should be given to their team and the coach will be required to ask the spectator to leave the stadium.

**Example 20:** A team has 2 coaches and the referees are not sure who is coaching.

**Interpretation:** Per FIBA Rules teams are only allowed to have one (1) coach, the other is the assistant coach. This would be clearly listed on the scoresheet, responsible for their teams and spectators actions and behaviour’s.

**Example 21:** A spectator has displayed unacceptable behaviour and therefore must leave the stadium as per the policy, but the coach fails to assist in the removal of the spectator.

**Interpretation:** The spectator is required to leave within 30 seconds or the match result will be forfeited and the spectator charged to appear at the tribunal in accordance with the policy.