



# Post Play Express

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## 2012-2013 EXAM QUESTIONS MOST INCORRECTLY ANSWERED

By Paul Deshaies, CABO National Interpreter

Below are the nine questions of the 2012-2013 national rule exam which were most frequently answered incorrectly nationwide. Answer these again and see how you do this time around. Answers are provided at the end of the newsletter.

National  
percentage of  
incorrect answers

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| 41,15% | A) With 1:05 remaining in the first extra period, Team A has control of the ball in their backcourt when a technical foul is assessed to Coach B. Following Team A's free throws, Team A is granted a time-out. Shall the Team A throw-in be awarded at the "throw-in line" in Team A's frontcourt opposite the scorer's table? |
| 56,22% | B) To begin the third period, the centre line throw-in pass by A3 is caught by A5 who jumped from Team A's frontcourt, caught the ball while airborne and landed straddling the centre line. Is this a violation?   |
| 39,81% | C) B5 fouls dribbler A3 in Team A's frontcourt with 6 seconds on the shot clock and 11 seconds remaining in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> period. This is Team B's third team foul of the period. Shall the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds for the Team A throw-in?  |

- 42,15%      D)    A4 jumps and attempts a 3-point field goal. While the ball is in the air, the 24-second signal sounds. After the signal, with A4 still in the air, B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on A4. The ball enters the basket. The officials count the basket and award A4 two free throws followed by a Team A throw-in at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table. Are the officials correct?
- 40,28%      E)    B4 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on dribbler A5. Before the ball becomes live for A5's first free throw, A4 is called for a technical foul. The officials rule that the two penalties cancel each other. The possession arrow favours Team B. Are the officials correct in awarding a throw-in to Team A?
- 49,84%      F)    While the ball is in the air on a try for goal by A1 with 10 seconds remaining on the 24-second clock, B2 fouls A4. It is team B's 2<sup>nd</sup> foul in the period. The ball enters the basket. The officials count the basket by A1 and award the ball to Team A for a throw-in at the place closest to where the foul occurred, and reset the 24-second clock to 24 seconds. Are the officials correct?
- 41,84%      G)    While dribbling in the restricted area toward the basket, A1 is fouled by B1 just before starting the act of shooting. A1 continues his movement, releases the ball which enters the basket. The official disallows the basket and awards a throw-in to Team A. Should Team A's throw-in take place at the free throw line extended?
- 53,57%      H)    A1's backcourt throw-in is deflected by B1. A2 who is airborne from the frontcourt, catches the ball and lands in the backcourt. The official rules this a legal play. Is the official correct?
- 31,03%      I)    After gaining control of a rebound, B2 excessively swings the elbows without making contact on an opponent. Is this a violation?

# CUT FROM THE SAME CLOTH

Submitted by Reg Caulfield, Supervisor for Nova Scotia

One often hears of fathers and sons being cut from the same cloth. It is less common when describing fathers and daughters. Here is one of those less common examples.

Peter Phipps has been around basketball for many years. Starting as an All Conference high school player in his home state of Massachusetts, to his time as an All Conference guard and CIS National Tournament All Star with Acadia University's 1971 National Championship team, basketball has been a constant. For the last 30 plus years, that constant has changed from playing, to officiating. Peter has and continues to be an active official servicing every level of play. On some nights he can be found in the local gym, the next at one of the five universities in Nova Scotia, and then to an arena in the Atlantic that houses a team in the National Basketball League of Canada. Having been a FIBA official for many years, travel has taken him to North and South America, Europe and the Mediterranean. The FIBA appointment to the 1994 World Championship in Toronto marked the pinnacle of Peter's career. It was there with friends and family another Phipps was bitten by the same basketball bug.

Nicole Phipps was an accomplished high school player at Cobequid Educational Centre in Truro, Nova Scotia. There were a number of Provincial Championships and one memorable 42-0 season. During her time at Mount St. Vincent in Halifax, Nicole was an important part of that school's ACAA conference championship and visit to the CCAA National Tournament.

Coaching was Nicole's first choice in maintaining her connection with the sport. With a level 3 NCCP coaching certification, Nicole coached at the high school and provincial levels, and assisted with Mount Saint Vincent and Acadia University, while also participating in Canada Basketball's Centre for Performance. However after almost 10 years at the end of the bench, the challenge of officiating at the highest level and the opportunity provided by the Nova Scotia Basketball Officials association proved too compelling. With NSBO's detailed program of advancement added to Nicole's will, ability and pedigree she is now a member of the University panel of officials.

In late November 2012 a milestone was reached. At St. Francis Xavier in Antigonish Nova Scotia, the father/daughter tandem of Peter and Nicole Phipps (now Weisner) officiated together in a university basketball competition.

The cuts of the same cloth have been connected through the game they both love and serve.



# OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE GAME

Submitted by Mike McPhee, Interpreter for Ontario

This, in our season of basketball, is “crunch time”. For the High School game, that means the winding down of league play, and the ramped up intensity of playoffs and championships. For the club level game, it means the increase in game numbers as the older boys’ groups join the fray. In Ontario, the plethora of tournaments every weekend can put a strain upon all of us both physically and mentally.

Why do we do this stuff? Because we love the game. It’s the time of year in our long season where we have to work at staying healthy, keeping those little pains under control while, at the same time, we have to ramp up our focus to handle the stretch of championships that spring creates for us. Those events and some of the questions and bits of information passed my way have caused me to think about the game we have and how we can be better servants to it.

Each official must have accurate knowledge of the accepted practices and skills used in the administration of a basketball game. Our duties and responsibilities are fixed by rules and the manual is designed to help us carry out these duties. A manual cannot tell officials how to make instant decisions, how to be courteous and considerate yet firm and decisive. Officials who are familiar with the mechanics and understand the particular duties contained there, find that the intangible requirements of good officiating usually follow naturally.

Manuals are designed to coincide with the rules that they administer. There are tasks in the game that the manual asks us to address. What to do prior to the start of the game, how to handle stoppages of various kinds during the game including where we should be standing, and a post-game set of procedures that we must follow before our job is done. Every foul call requires that the calling official becomes the new Trail, every throw-in has a procedure for who administers it and how. It is also important to remember that the signals are part of the rules and NOT part of the mechanics. The mechanics require us to signal, the rule book tells us how. When we get tired, and when we do what seems to be too many games, we get tempted to leave out something required by the game, or put in something that isn’t in the manual. That means we are picking and choosing and in essence creating our own way of administering the game, and that is not consistent.

*“The philosophy of the basketball rules is to allow two teams to play so that neither team has an unfair advantage. The role of officials is to enforce the rules.”* I am quoting this because of some recent comments and questions that I have encountered. First the comments list:

“Why are you calling that...nobody else calls that”

“This is a U-19 Boys game...you can’t call that stuff”

“You just gave them a free point”...made after a replacement free throw because of a lane violation.

These comments illustrate one of the main problems that continues to plague the game, and that is that rules should be set aside or ignored. It's not just the coaching staff and crowd that are guilty, it is us as well. We choose not to call the illegal dribble, the spin move travel, the unsporting foul, the hand in the face, or the CABO emphasis on clean post play because it's an "accepted part of the game." Well it's only that way because we have let it become that way. We have fallen too much into the mind set of "game management" which asks us to prevent having to make calls, or keep players in the game, or not be the deciding factor. We cannot base our rulings on how they may affect the game. We must penalize things that require a penalty regardless of score and time. To not do that means we are manipulating the game rather than arbitrating it, which is our job. It won't make us popular, but it makes us fair, and that is why we are present.

Lastly it's important for us to care about the game, truly care about it. Pete Morelli, a respected NFL official said it best in my opinion.

*"Remember, we have the responsibility to be the guardians of the game. This is an awesome, yet important, responsibility that we need to take seriously. The game belongs to the kids playing it. Remember no matter what the age of the kids, it's their game, not ours."*

We need to have that image foremost in our minds. The kids have an enormous stake in the game we are reffing. They have put countless hours into being ready, into getting better, and into developing a sense of worth. For us to go through the motions, to cut corners, to put up with doing this assignment because there wasn't anyone else available isn't fair to them, and it isn't fair to us either. We do this stuff because we love it, and if you love something then you give it your best.

## **ANSWERS TO THE 2012-2013 EXAM QUESTIONS MOST INCORRECTLY ANSWERED**

- A) No -- Article 17.2.3. Following free throws resulting from a technical, unsportsmanlike or disqualifying foul, the subsequent throw-in shall be administered at the CENTRE LINE EXTENDED, opposite the scorer's table, regardless of the time of the game and of the fact that a time-out was taken or not.
- B) Yes -- Articles 11.1; 30.1.2. The location of a player is determined by where he is touching the floor. While he is airborne, he retains the same status he had when he last touched the floor. The ball has been illegally returned to the backcourt when a player of the team in control of the live ball is the last to touch the ball in his frontcourt, after which that player or a team-mate is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt.
- C) No -- Article 50.4. The shot clock shall be switched off since the remaining time on the game clock (11 seconds) is less than 14 seconds.
- D) No -- Article 36.2.2. Since the try was successful, only one free throw is awarded to A4.

- E) Yes – Article 42.2.7. If, after the cancellation of equal penalties against the teams, there are no other penalties remaining for administration, the game shall be resumed as follows. If at approximately the same time as the first infraction, a team had control of the ball or was entitled to the ball, the ball shall be awarded to this team for a throw-in at the place nearest to the first infraction. In this case, Team A was in control of the ball since the foul was committed against DRIBBLER A5.
- F) No – Article 29.2.1; Interpretations: Article 29, Statement 7, Example 1. The shot clock shall not be reset to 24 seconds, but to 14 seconds.
- G) Yes – Article 17.2.6. Whenever the ball enters the basket but the field goal or the free throw is not valid, the subsequent throw-in shall be administered at the free-throw line extended.
- H) No -- Articles 30.1.1; 30.1.2. The ball has been illegally returned to the backcourt when a player of the team in control of the live ball is the last to touch the ball in his frontcourt, after which that player or a team-mate is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt. Even though B1 deflected the throw-in pass, Team A is still in control. A2 is the last player to touch the ball in the frontcourt and the first to touch it in the backcourt.
- I) No – Article 38.3.1. Excessive swinging of the elbows without making contact is not a violation but may be sanctioned with a technical foul.