



Post Play Express

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INTERPRETER'S CORNER

By Paul Deshaies, CABO National Interpreter

National exam

The national rule exam is live on-line from November 15 to December 15. Martha Bradbury, Interpreter of Manitoba, has again accepted to manage the exam. CABO has hired a company to help organize the exam. Each member has received an e-mail with information related to the procedure to access and complete the exam. Each member has an individual password to prevent irregularities encountered in previous years. Your provincial interpreter is able to help if you have difficulties to log into the exam.

Q & A

There have been a few rule changes implemented this season. Some of those have stirred interrogations as well as have existing rules. Here are some of the questions that have been addressed to me in the past few weeks. Test your knowledge.

1. How is the new rule for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt different from the previous one?
2. Article 30.1.1 says: « *A team is in control of a live ball in their frontcourt if a player of that team is touching the frontcourt with both feet while holding, catching, or dribbling the ball.* » Does "... touching the frontcourt with both feet..." mean that both feet must be completely in the frontcourt?
3. What if an offensive player is dribbling the ball up the floor into the frontcourt and the ball hits the floor in the frontcourt, but the dribbler still has a foot in the backcourt. Has the ball achieved frontcourt status?

4. With 1:28 displayed on the game clock in the 4th period, A4 is dribbling in Team A's frontcourt. B3 deflects the ball into Team A's backcourt where it is retrieved by A5. B5 then fouls A5 while A5 is still in Team A's backcourt. The shot clock displays 7 seconds. The foul by B5 is Team B's third team foul in the period. A throw-in is awarded to Team A in its backcourt. Team A is then granted a time-out. Where will the the Team A throw-in take place, and what happens to the shot clock?
5. With 1:28 displayed on the game clock in the 4th period, A4 is dribbling in Team A's frontcourt. B3 deflects the ball into Team A's backcourt where it is retrieved by A5. B5 then fouls A5 while A5 is still in Team A's backcourt. The shot clock displays 7 seconds. The foul by B5 is Team B's third team foul in the period. A throw-in is awarded to Team A in its backcourt. The shot clock is reset to 24 seconds. Team A inbounds the ball in the backcourt. The ball is deflected out-of-bounds by B1 with 23 seconds displayed on the shot clock. Team A is awarded a throw-in in their backcourt with 23 seconds on the shot clock. Team A is then granted a time-out. Where will the throw-in take place and what happens to the shot clock?
6. A1 is at the free throw line to attempt a final free throw. A1's free throw is in the air when a double foul is called on A4 and B4. The free throw (a) hits the ring, (b) misses the ring. The possession arrow favors Team A. What happens in each case?
7. Article 28.1.3 reads as follows:
- « The 8 second period will continue with any time remaining when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in in the backcourt, as a result of:*
- A ball having gone out-of-bounds.*
 - A player of the same team having been injured.*
 - A jump ball situation.*
 - A double foul.*
 - A cancellation of equal penalties against both teams. »*

Statement 28-10 from the Official Interpretations says:

« The 8-second period continues with any time remaining, when the same team that previously had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in either at the centre line extended, opposite the scorer's table or in the backcourt. The official, handing the ball to the player taking the throw-in, shall inform him how much time remains from the 8-second period. »

While Article 28.1.3 lists five situations where the 8-second period should continue, Statement 28-10 seems to generalize that the 8-second count should continue whenever the same team that had control of the ball is awarded a throw-in in their backcourt or at the centre line.

Examples 28-11, 28-12, and 28-13 represent three of the five situations listed in the rule: cancellation, double foul, out-of-bounds. All state that the count should continue and that is fine.

But here is a different case:

With 5 seconds elapsed in the 8-second count, B1 fouls A1 who is dribbling in the backcourt. This is Team B's second foul in the period. A throw-in is awarded to Team A in their backcourt. If the throw-in is made in Team A's backcourt, shall Team A have only 3 seconds to cause the ball to go to their frontcourt?

8. A1 is fouled in his frontcourt with 3 seconds left on the shot clock, and 12 seconds left in the game. The foul is Team B's second foul of the period. As there are less than 14 seconds remaining in the game, can there be a reset? If not, does Team A have to shoot within 3 seconds?
9. Can at any time a technical foul carry a penalty of 2 free throws?
10. There are people saying that, if a player making a throw-in at the centre line extended (with the right to throw to both courts) steps (within his metre) so that both feet are now on the "frontcourt" side of the line, he MAY NO LONGER throw the ball into the backcourt. Is that correct?

Answers are provided at the end of this newsletter.

CRITIQUING OTHERS AND SELF

By Bill Redden, Member GVBOA

Critiquing is judging the merit (worth, value, and excellence) of performance. Critiquing has the potential to reinforce good performance as well as provide specific information that guides behavioural changes leading to improvement. Thus, critiquing plays a crucial role in the development of officials.

Traditionally, officials have been encouraged to very briefly critique their own/crew performance during game intervals/breaks. As well, in the post-game discussion, officials have been incited to diplomatically and briefly critique partner(s) and request personal improvement suggestions from partner(s). Officials may also informally request a more detailed game performance critique from a more experienced officiating colleague who observes from off the court. In addition, association assessors are charged with formally evaluating officials who are working towards either initial certification or a higher classification level.

In each of the above situations, critiques must be delivered effectively and meaningfully. As well, the critique must be received in a welcoming vein that leads to actionable, corrective behaviour contributing to improve performance.

An effective critique is delivered by:

- 1) Approaching the receiver as being potentially competent.
- 2) Using a calm, controlled, respectful manner that provides the receiver with hope and enthusiasm for the learning process.
- 3) Using wording that focuses on the performance, not the person.
- 4) Providing clear and concise performance points. Start by focusing on the behaviour(s) requiring improvement and why improvement is necessary. Discuss what off/on-court learning strategies might be used to expedite improvement. Conclude by telling the person what they are currently doing well.

- 5) Insuring that a follow-up process is in place to allow the receiver to feel that they have improved by having modified their actions accordingly in a game situation.

A Critiquing Plan should be developed by the deliverer in advance of “face to face” critiquing sessions. This plan should consider:

1. when and where the critique will be presented;
2. the number, priority, and order of points to be delivered;
3. the mood of the delivery;
4. learning strategy options to correct specific weaknesses.

Learning strategy options include:

1. studying printed/electronic resource materials,
2. observing games to practice infraction recognition,
3. physically practising mechanics scenarios in off-court locations, and
4. utilizing videotape to allow for an analysis an official’s work during a game(s) and/or during their individual off-court practice sessions.

A critique is most effectively received by:

1. realizing that the critique is not judging a person but performance only.
2. listening carefully to each point made without initial response.
3. remaining open minded and not being defensive in attitude.
4. clarifying each point with the deliverer if necessary following the c o m p l e t e delivery of each point.
5. following the entire critique, thanking the deliverer.
6. using learning strategies to adjust game performance accordingly.

Self – Critiquing

Self – critiquing can be defined as the pointing out of actions (behaviours) as part of a private personal reflection or a partner/group discussion. This is regarded as a healthy and necessary step for learning. Self-critiquing starts with an affirmation: e.g. “It seems to me I didn’t call enough fouls as the trail official in half-court offensive sets.” Or “I felt I covered the floor very well as the lead official on the fast break.” These points can be validated by a game partner(s) during game intervals/breaks or in a post-game debriefing session that could include video tape analysis. It is recommended that officials keep a Game Journal. This Journal should include negative/positive aspects of each game performance provided by a critique from one or more sources: officiating partner(s); game observation by more experienced colleague; association assessor; oneself. Should they be required, corrective learning strategies should be part of each game entry.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

1. The difference is that control has to be established in the frontcourt. It used to be that the ball already in team control could establish frontcourt status without being controlled in the frontcourt and a backcourt violation would occur on the basis of last touch first touch. Now a player in the frontcourt must establish control before a backcourt violation can occur.
2. Yes.
3. No. When a player is dribbling the ball, both feet and the ball must be simultaneously in contact with the frontcourt in order for the ball to achieve frontcourt status. Until that happens, the 8-second count continues and there cannot be a violation for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt
4. The throw-in will take place at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt, opposite the table. The shot clock shall be reset to 14 seconds.
5. The throw-in will take place at the throw-in line in Team A's frontcourt, opposite the table. The shot clock shall display 23 seconds.
6. In (a), after the fouls are reported, Team A is awarded an alternate possession throw-in with 14 seconds on the shot clock. In (b), there is a free throw violation. After the fouls are reported, Team B is awarded a throw-in at the free throw line extended.
7. No. Only when one of the five situations listed in Article 28.1.3 occurs, shall the 8-second count continue if a throw-in is awarded to the team that previously had control of the ball, in their backcourt or at the centre line .
8. The shot clock should be reset to 14. Since there are only 12 seconds to play, the shot clock shall be turned off.
9. No. If a player displays an extremely bad behaviour and deserves to be thrown out, there will be 2 free throws, but then the foul will be a disqualifying foul, not a technical foul.
10. A player who moves along the boundary within the one-meter limit, remains at the original spot of the throw-in. Therefore, if he was straddling the line and legally ends up in the frontcourt, he is deemed to still be straddling the line and therefore may pass the ball in either court.