



Post Play Express

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PROFESSIONALISM: HOW DO YOU STACK UP?

Submitted by Bruce Covert, Supervisor of Ontario

The National High School Federation guidelines for ethical standards of conduct for officials include the following statements:

- Officials shall uphold the honour and dignity of the profession in all interactions with athletes, coaches, colleagues and the public.
- Officials shall remain mindful that their conduct influences the respect that student athletes, coaches and the public hold for the profession.
- Officials shall prepare themselves both physically and mentally, shall dress neatly and appropriately and shall comport themselves in a manner consistent with the high standard of the profession.

Answering the questions below will help you assess how well you are meeting the above.

Have You Ever:

- Been late to an assignment
- Missed an assignment
- Thought a game was beneath you
- Bad mouthed a fellow official to a coach, or other officials
- Bragged about a “big game”
- Bragged about the number of games you have done
- Made a younger official feel uneasy or inferior because you were the veteran
- As an up and coming official turned others off by being too cocky

- Bad mouthed your association because you weren't progressing (Politics)
- Sat in the stands watching officials work and criticized their performance to others
- Blamed your partner when something went wrong in your game
- Socialized with a coach outside a group setting
- Sworn at a player or coach during a game
- Been intoxicated in public
- Had an alcoholic drink at lunch when you had an evening game
- Been out very late at night when you had a game the next day
- Posted negative comments about a player, team, coach or fellow official

Do You

- Have "textbook" mechanics
- Take pride in your rules knowledge
- Take pride in your uniform
- Maintain a regular exercise programme that includes both weight training and aerobic exercise
- Hustle from start to finish no matter what the score
- Admit it when you make a mistake during a game
- Give a "T" without emotion, without embarrassing anyone
- Enjoy what you are doing and show it on the court
- Support your fellow officials at all times during the game
- Accept feedback in a positive manner

In today's world, officials must be seen as professional "24/7". You are always on stage. Remember you can recover from a bad call, but, if you are deemed to be unprofessional for your conduct on or off the court, you may never recover from it.

So, how did you stack up ?

PART OF SOMETHING BIGGER

Submitted by Tim Heide, Supervisor of British Columbia

When thinking of your officiating career, have you ever felt alone, discouraged, or disrespected? It's been said that being a sports official requires thick skin, a whole lot of self-confidence and even some ego. It's true, officiating isn't for everyone, but even those who possess the ideal balance of these characteristics, realize that it's often thankless. These are some of the reasons that officials tend to stick together; supporting, encouraging and confiding in each other...some call it a family, or a fraternity. Whether prepared to admit it or not, we all need the support and encouragement of our personal and officiating families.

The officiating “family” that most of us know and are connected to, is likely localized and includes many of our local association’s member officials. The nature of relationship between officials’ associations and those who request our services, often results in the identity of the local group of officials which is defined by that person who is in regular contact with coaches and league administrators; the local group’s allocator. Individual officials are usually remembered for and defined by specific experiences or performance.

All member officials are inherently part of a bigger group : our respective Provincial Officials Associations, but I’d argue that only a few actually feel a part of it. Those who choose to participate in provincial championships, or become involved in provincial administration, are typically the ones who feel that they’ve become part of the bigger provincial “family”.

Similarly, officials involved with CCAA and CIS Conferences, find the sense of “family” to be even stronger, as the expectations and criticism are heightened.

As members of CABO, we are all part of the national officiating organization and the CABO Executive does maintain connection with the national “family” through efforts such as the Post Play Express, scholarships and recognition awards. The recently released contemporary website should go some distance to helping all officials feel part of our nationwide “family”. I’d suggest again however, that the strong sense of national “family” is shared by a minority : those who have the good fortune of working at national championships, or become involved with administration at the national level.

The historical independence of officiating from the governing structure of the sport in this country, has resulted in the sport having evolved without any direct correlation to officiating, leaving those with vested interest in the sport and officials, separated on many levels, and often at odds regarding opinions, expectations and responsibilities. Although many involved in the sport may consider officials as simply service providers, we are actually an integral part of something much bigger : the Canadian basketball community. Acceptance and understanding of this, by both the officials and the basketball community, will in due time enhance the chances of mutual respect, of increased recruitment and of improved relationships between officials and coaches or players.

Officials are seldom recognized by the basketball community for reasons other than controversy. Nobody looks at the stat sheet to see an official’s score line because there isn’t one, and officials generally take pride in not being remembered after a game. This puts us in an awkward position; on one hand, we don’t want to be noticed or remembered and, on the other hand, we strive and deserve to be respected and appreciated.

The strongest of communities make its members feel they are important, necessary, supported, protected and encouraged.

Halls of Fame honor the most accomplished of officials, but depict only a small sample of officiating history and heritage.

Canada Basketball is the governing body of the sport in this country and I see the recent establishment of an Officials Commission to be an investment in officiating as well as a bold step towards changing the culture, within the basketball community, of how officials are perceived and valued.

Let’s ask ourselves how we can contribute to improving this culture. What if we shared our history and heritage with the basketball community? Could that help to change how we are perceived or defined? Could it increase the degree of respect and appreciation that others in the basketball community have for officials?

I'm of the mind that researching, compiling and publicly sharing stories and experiences of the past would be a valuable contribution. Such stories would depict the evolution of officiating in this country and give officials a sense of pride and understanding of how far we've come.

Recent history shows that by engaging in charitable campaigns, officials are seen to be human and not just referees.

Let's embrace our officiating "families" because we need them, and proudly share our history. But just as importantly, let's accept that we are part of something bigger; the Canadian basketball community and let's expect to be accepted and respected as such.

2015 CABO EXAM REPORT

Submitted by Dave Werry, CABO National Interpreter

I hope your officiating season is off to a great start. I wish all of you a Happy New Year and all the best in 2016.

I want to thank all those members that took time to write the CABO National exam. As I've said before, this is an important part of the educational process in our officiating development. A total of 3,356 members wrote the exam this year. This is an increase of 141 members from last year. This represents roughly 69% of the registered numbers, which is a rise of 8%.

On behalf of CABO I want to thank Martha Bradbury for all her work on the National Exam. I cannot thank her enough for all the time spent on administering an important part of our officiating program. I also want to thank the Provincial Interpreters for looking after all the questions and the adding of officials to the exam database. We cannot do the exam without the great work of all these people. Thanks also to Paul Deshaies for handling the French translation of the exam.

This year the exam time period was shortened to 15 days as many members in years past were writing on the last few days. This year 58% of the members wrote the exam on the last 3 days of the exam period.

Here are some comparative statistics:

Compared percentages of officials having reached the minimum requirement at each certification level

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Level 3, 4 & 5 (86% & above)	48%	43%	48%	43%	40%
Level 2 (80% to 84%)	14%	13%	13%	16%	15%
Level 1 (70% to 78%)	19%	19%	18%	21%	22%
68% & under	19%	25%	21%	20%	23%

The National Average score was 80% which was the same as 2014.

Below are questions which were answered incorrectly by more than 25% of the candidates across the country. Percentage of incorrect answers appear in parentheses after each question.

EXAM QUESTIONS INCORRECTLY ANSWERED BY MORE THAN 25% OF PEOPLE

A) A4 is called for a disqualifying foul and must leave the game and the gym. Before leaving the court A4 verbally insults the official. The official then assesses a Bench Technical foul to the Team A coach. Is the official correct? (62%) No. Interpretations 38-1, 38-2

B) On a field goal try by A1, the ball is bouncing directly above the ring when B1 touches the ring. The official rules basket interference. Is the official correct? (54%) No. Article 31.2.4

C) Before A1's final free throw is released, B1 enters the lane followed by A2. Both were in a marked lane space. The try is unsuccessful. The official penalizes only the first violation. Is the official correct?? (39%) No. Article 43.3.3

D) Dribbler A2 comes to a two foot stop, A2 then attempts a pass to A4. The pass is not touched by any other player on the court. A2 then picks up her own pass. The official calls a double dribble. Is the official correct? (35%) Yes. Article 24.1.2

E) A1 steals a pass by B1 near the centerline and A1 has no defenders in front of him as he is dribbling to the opponent's basket. Finishing his fast break A1 starts his act of shooting when B1 contacts his arm from behind in an attempt to block the shot. Officials call an unsportsmanlike foul on B1. Is this correct? (35%) No. Interpretation 37-10

F) A1 releases the ball on a shot from the 3-point area. The ball on its upward flight is touched by an offensive player who is within Team A's 2-point area. The ball continues its flight and enters the basket. Team A is credited with 3 points. Is this correct? (35%) Yes. Article 16.2.1, Interpretations 16-2

G) After a shot by team A the ball hits the rim and is above it. B2 hits the backboard attempting to knock the ball away causing the basket to vibrate. The official decides that B2's action had no effect upon the flight of the ball and allows the play to continue. Is this permissible by rule? (35%) Yes. Article 31.2.4

H) A1 is in the act of shooting when A2 fouls B4. The ball is then released and enters the basket. Shall the goal count? (34%) No. Article 10.4

I) After completion of a timeout, a substitute comes out of the huddle onto the playing court, having reported to the table but without being beckoned onto the court by the officials. The officials do not allow the substitution. Are the officials correct? (33%) No. Articles 4.2.3, 19.3.7

J) A4 is assessed a technical foul. The coach then requests to have A4 substituted. After the official beckons A6 onto the floor for A4, A4 verbally argues with the official. The official then charges A4 with a 2nd technical foul and disqualifies him for the rest of the game. Is the official correct? (32%) No. Article 36.4.1

K) A1 in the act of shooting for a field goal is fouled by B1 simultaneously with the game clock signal sounding to end the first period. A1 is awarded two free throws. Does the ensuing interval of play begin once the free throws have been completed? (29%) Yes. Interpretations 8-2

L) Offensive player A1 sets a screen directly behind player B1, just short of contact. A1 has his feet set and is in his cylinder. B1 contacts A1 and both players fall to the floor. The officials call a team control foul on A1. Are the officials correct? (29%) Yes. Article 33.7

M) A1 has control of the ball in his frontcourt. B2 is injured and the officials stop the game with 4 seconds left on the shot clock. When play resumes, should the shot clock be reset to 14 seconds? (27%) Yes. Article 29.2.1, Interpretations 29/50-15

N) A3 is awarded 2 free throws. While the ball is dead following the first free throw, A2 is assessed a technical foul. Substitute A12 now requests to enter the game to replace A2. Shall A12 be allowed entry at this time? (26%) No. Article 19.3.9