



Post Play Express

Vol.8, No. 7, March 2017

ASSIGNMENTS TO THE 2017 SPRING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

<u>CCAA (W)</u>		<u>CCAA (M)</u>		<u>U Sport (F)</u>		<u>USport (M)</u>	
Reid Hopkins	AB	Rick MacKinnon	PE	Christine_Vuong	ON	Michael Hardy,	ON
Erica Layton	AB	Todd MacInnis	PE	Georgia Risnita	ON	Frank Rizzuti,	ON
Adrienne Raczki	AB	Dale Farish	PE	Teresa Stuck	ON	Reid Kenyon	MB
Matthew Rowan	AB	Donnie Forsythe	NB	Rob Caporicci	ON	Neil Donnelly	SK
Cooper Toppings	AB	Brian States	NS	Stephanie Nordlee	AB	Matt Kallio	AB
Joanna Wieggers	AB	Matt Boyle	NS	Frankie Billingsley	AB	Michael Weiland	AB
Tracy Chang	BC	Max Audette	QC	Marla Van Gelder	AB	Ryley Kerrison	AB
Mark Elke	BC	Greg Southward	QC	Kelsey Kisilevich	AB	Tanner Cervo	BC
Marie-Pier Houle	QC	Anna Del Col	ON	Shaun Porter	BC	Reed Scott	BC
Matthew Dickens	QC	Ryan Bissonnette	ON	Nate Saunders	QC	Denis Kismic	QC
Kayla Herdman	ON	Trevor Barrs	AB	Maripier Malo	QC	Paul Hanson	NS
Melissa Meacham	SK	Roland Calapiz	BC	Craig Parsons	NS	Jon Hunt	NS
A/Es		A/Es		A/Es		A/Es	
Reg Jewkes	NS	Morgan Munroe	AB	Mike Thomson	BC	Mike Homsy	QC
John Mc Farland	BC	Jim Walsh	NL	Rick Degagne	MB	Dave Werry	SK
Jake Steinbrenner	AB	Cam Moskal	MB	Mario Lessard	QC	Bruce Covert	ON

CONGRATULATIONS FOR YOUR SELECTION AND BEST OF LUCK!

CLARIFICATION FROM THE CABO EXECUTIVE

The February Post Play Express editorial entitled “Professionalism ... It’s Time To Reopen The Conversation” contained some information that requires clarification.

No official has been appointed to a 2017 national championship tournament after having been suspended or otherwise disciplined in his or her province in the current season. The editorial stated that this happened when in fact, the nomination was removed prior to consideration by the CBOC. As a result of the situation, the OABO executive has proposed steps to improve the oversight of future national championship nominations.

The CABO executive apologizes for any confusion the editorial may have caused and is committed to supporting all provincial policies that protect our members from all forms of inappropriate behavior including but not limited to harassment by fellow officials.

AREAS OF CONCERN

Mike McPhee, Ontario Interpreter

Well, March has arrived. I've seen a lot of games being officiated, have been asked a lot of questions and have heard comments. All of them add up to an awareness that things are not well on the court. It seems that I am revisiting old ground once again, and I almost say to myself: "Don't you have anything else to write about?" My answer: "Nothing that affects the game this much". FIBA's motto is Standard Quality. So once again McPhee writes about his concerns.

I was asked to do a clinic, where one of the topics was the 3-second rule. The request came because the local Interpreter was getting questions and comments about the rule, to the point that the officials didn't know when or if to "call it", because if their partners (more senior/higher level) weren't, then why would they.

Briefly, my talk focused on 3 points:

1. The Rule:

26.1.1. A player shall not remain in the opponents' restricted area for more than 3 consecutive seconds while his team is in control of a live ball in the frontcourt and the game clock is running.

26.1.2. Allowances must be made for a player who:

- *Makes an attempt to leave the restricted area.*
- *Is in the restricted area when he or his team-mate is in the act of shooting and the ball is leaving or has just left the player's hand(s) on the shot for a field goal.*
- *Dribbles in the restricted area to shoot for a field goal after having been there for less than 3 consecutive seconds.*

26.1.3. To establish himself outside the restricted area, the player must place both feet on the floor outside the restricted area.

2. The importance:

- The restricted area is always LESS than 6 meters from the basket.
- Players there have a higher chance of scoring.
- Players there have a higher chance of rebounding success.
- Players there must be guarded by the defending team.

3. When Do I Call It?

- Never let a player try for goal if a teammate is in the restricted area more than 3 seconds.
- If a player in the area more than 3 seconds receives a pass, call 3 seconds immediately
- If a player with the ball is in the area more than 3 seconds and passes the ball, call it immediately.
- If a player is in the area more than 3 seconds and sets a screen, call it immediately.

These are easy guidelines to follow. So why would there be comments made implying that it isn't an important rule? I love the fact that FIBA's latest interpretations contain a new paragraph about illegally avoiding a 3-second violation by stepping out of bounds. Obviously, they feel it's important.

The second area of concern is “Flopping”. Firstly, FIBA doesn’t use this term. The terminology is “Fake a Foul”

Definition

Fake is any action by a player to pretend being fouled or to make theatrical, exaggerated movements in order to create an opinion of being fouled and therefore gaining an unfair advantage. Normally, the action is practiced in charging and screening situations. FIBA insists that referees know the game and the technical movements and tactics of the players, which will prevent buying a fake. In other words, we must judge and not react by calling a foul that isn’t there. FIBA is clear on two points:

- This type of behaviour does not fit within the spirit of sportsmanship and fair play.
- Clean up the game – clean it early!

FIBA has three guidelines to administer this rule:

A player fakes being fouled, but does not generate any illegal contact:

1. An official warning is given to the player and to the Head Coach during the next game interruption.
2. Any repetition of faking by the same team leads to a technical foul.
3. Each team is entitled to one warning.

A player fakes excessively (without any contact with the opponent) and does not generate any illegal contact:

Direct technical foul (unsportsmanlike behaviour)

A player fakes, generating an illegal contact, call a foul on the «faker»!

However, a player who is fouled cannot be called for faking.

We must consider the characteristics of BLOCK CHARGE SITUATIONS before making rulings on these plays.

The rule once again states things clearly.

When judging a charge/block situation involving a player with the ball, an official shall use the following principles:

- The defensive player must establish an initial legal guarding position by facing the player with the ball and having both feet on the floor.
- The defensive player may remain stationary, jump vertically, move laterally or backwards in order to maintain the initial legal guarding position.
- When moving to maintain the initial legal guarding position, one foot or both feet may be off the floor for an instant, as long as the movement is lateral or backwards, but not towards the player with the ball.
- Contact must occur on the torso, in which case the defensive player would be considered as having been at the place of contact first.
- Having established a legal guarding position the defensive player may turn within his cylinder to avoid injury.

In any of the above situations, the contact shall be considered as having been caused by the player with the ball. The judgmental work starts on contact. Did the offensive player stop on contact? If so, was the contact enough to displace the defender and create more space for the offense? In that case, it’s a charge. No displacement, no foul.

Did the defensive player fall backwards because he was retreating and lost his balance? Then again, there is no foul, the contact is ruled legal. Did the defender do something to make believe he was fouled (faked the severity of contact)? Warning for faking is the call. (Or technical foul if the team was previously warned)

Things get more complex when the offensive player does not stop on contact. If the offensive player continues through the guarded space legally established by the defender, then charging has occurred. If the defender loses his/her balance and falls and the offensive player is disrupted by the falling action (trips over extended leg for example), then it's a defensive foul. But if the offense is not disrupted by any illegal contact, there is no whistle. If it's a fake and the offense continues without disturbance, warn or penalize the fake, and if the fake creates illegal contact (usually arms/legs), call a foul on the «faker».

When play around the basket occurs, the addition of the “No Charge Semi-Circle area” seems to create more inconsistency in judging contact. For officials who officiate some games where the “no-charge” area is in play, and some where it is not, the need for careful analysis arises. The offensive player is usually airborne, and the defender may or may not be on the ground. In contact situations, the principle of verticality as well as guarding position apply.

The principle of verticality states that during the game, each player has the right to occupy any position (cylinder) on the playing court not already occupied by an opponent. This principle protects the space on the floor which he occupies and the space above him when he jumps vertically within that space. As soon as the player leaves his vertical position (cylinder) and body contact occurs with an opponent who had already established his own vertical position (cylinder), the player who left his vertical position (cylinder) is responsible for the contact. The defensive player must not be penalized for leaving the floor vertically (within his cylinder) or having his hands and arms extended above him within his own cylinder. The offensive player, whether on the floor or airborne, shall not cause contact with the defensive player in a legal guarding position by:

- Using his arms to create more space for himself (pushing off).
- Spreading his legs or arms to cause contact during or immediately after a shot for a field goal.

The defensive player may not, move forward or laterally to create contact with the airborne shooter, but may retreat to minimize contact without penalty.

The purpose of the no-charge semi-circle rule is not to reward a defensive player who has taken a position under his own basket in order to draw a charging foul against an offensive player who is in control of the ball and is penetrating towards the basket. The rule has three parts:

1. The offensive player is in control of the ball whilst airborne.
2. The defensive player is in contact with the NO-CHARGE SEMI-CIRCLE AREA.
3. The defensive player is in a legal guarding position when the contact occurs. For this reason, a foul isn't called against him.

In the No-Charge Semi-Circle Areas, the FIBA Rules 2014 protect the offensive player in the charge & block calls. On the other hand, officials are responsible for ensuring that the spirit and the intent of the rules are upheld, and remember that the FIBA Rules 2014 also protect the defensive player who is in a legal guarding position in contact

with the semi-circle area. If contact occurs and the defender and offensive player have both met the requirements of the rules, no whistle is blown. It is not illegal for the defender to be in contact with the semi-circle. It is not illegal for the defender to get knocked down, or both players fall to the floor in the semi-circle area. It is not illegal for the defender to retreat to minimize contact anywhere on the court. It is illegal to fake or embellish the contact, and there is a rule in place for dealing with that. The term “illegal defense” does not exist in FIBA.

So, let’s remember that if an airborne shooter crashes into a defender in legal guarding position and not in the “no-charge” area, it is a charging foul. If the same contact occurs where there is a “no-charge” area in play, then the contact is deemed legal and no whistle is blown. Let us not, as officials, invent a ruling because we aren’t comfortable with the contact that occurs.

We have a duty to the game. As officials, it is our job to administer the rules, all the rules, in the spirit and intent for which they were designed. As administrators and supervisors, it is our job to ensure that the officials in our charge do so as well.

CCAA AND CBOC

Sandra Murray-MacDonell, CCAA Executive Director

Throughout its existence, the Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association (CCAA) has unofficially considered basketball its flagship sport. It was among the first sports approved as a CCAA National Championship in 1974. Since that time, the number of men’s and women’s programs have grown exponentially. In 2016-17, the CCAA has 114 basketball programs to its name: 56 women’s teams and 58 men’s teams. As with other sports, the CCAA has worked alongside the NSO, Canada Basketball, around player and coach development, rule adoption and clarification. However, when it came to officials, unlike other NSO’s, the CCAA worked directly with CABO, the Canadian Association of Basketball Officials. For more than 20 years now, the CCAA has had memorandums of understanding in place with CABO that were reviewed and revised every three years. The memorandums dealt with location of assignments, costs and responsibilities of both parties. This year marks the final year of the CCAA’s three-year agreement with CABO and presently there is uncertainty as to what a new MOU might look like as there is a new movement afoot.

The Canadian Basketball Official’s Commission (CBOC) is made up of representation from Canada Basketball, CABO, the CCAA and U Sport, with the goals of strengthening alignment and efficiencies, developing policies, procedures, education tools and programs to enhance the development pathway of officials and enhancing communication to all stakeholders, regionally, provincially and nationally. The CCAA is excited about the potential of this new commission and the initial work being done by the CBOC and it’s two sub committees: Development and

Education, and Assigning and Evaluation in which the CCAA also has representation. The CCAA has always has a good working relationship with CABO and its Executive, negotiating anomalies that were bound to arise due to the vastness and diversity of our country. With the increased demands around accountability, technological advancement and communication, the move to align officials' development, assignment and evaluation under the broader umbrella of the CBOC housed within the Canada Basketball infrastructure would appear to be a natural fit. Canada Basketball now has a staff person assigned to assist in coordinating officials, like other NSOs. It will be important moving forward, that there is a clear understanding of how this new infrastructure will be funded, how it will be evaluated and the impact it is having, ensuring all parties involved see the value.

TOP 10 SONGS WRITTEN FOR REFEREES

Mike Homsy, Quebec Supervisor

Behind every good song is a good referee. Now you will learn the hidden secrets from 10 of the all-time greatest songs ever played.

1- Stairway to Heaven – Led Zeppelin

This 1971 super-hit was written to inspire each referee as they climb the ladder to success. The opportunities are tremendous as you work your way up. Your local association can provide you with the means to help you advance. Work hard, keep your ears open to feedback and demonstrate a great attitude.

2- Ain't No Mountain High Enough – Marvin Gaye

Written by Ashford and Simpson, and first performed by Marvin Gaye, this late-60's classic exemplifies the drive that referees must demonstrate in achieving their goals. It won't always be easy and there will be hurdles along the way. Fight through and you will succeed!

3- On the Road Again – Willie Nelson

This 1980 smash is about the travelling life of a basketball referee. We spend countless hours and miles in our cars going to and returning from games. We travel with our partners, sometimes we travel alone. We eat in our cars; we fight to stay awake after a late-night game. Thankfully, we always make it home to be with our loved ones. Be grateful to those that support you in this endeavor.

4- Come Together – The Beatles

This 1969 Beatles song states the importance of the crew working together as one. The importance of a pre-game discussion so that both or all three, officials are on the same page cannot be over-stated. The team must show unity, trust and backing. "All for One and One for All"

5- Cry Me a River – Justin Timberlake

Most recently released (2002) by Justin Timberlake, describes the reactions from players when things don't go their way. Often displayed following a no-call or a call they feel is unjust against them. Referees should not worry as this will pass as soon as they put the ball back into play.

6- You Can't Always Get What You Want – Rolling Stones

Coaches are certainly part of the basketball equation. In each and every game, referees must manage the questions, comments and requests of the coaches. Often, if handled properly, the situation can be defused and the game can move on. Referees must develop the skill to deal with such situations.

7- Lean On Me – Bill Withers

This 1972 number one was written to assure all young referees that there will be someone to show you the way. You do not walk alone. A strong training program will help you learn, a strong mentorship program will let you lean on someone you trust.

8- I Will Survive – Gloria Gaynor

This 1979 blockbuster is the referee national anthem following a disappointment. We all go through it. Blowing a call late in a game, not being assigned a final game, not getting selected to a provincial/national championship are just a few examples. Despite how devastating the disappointment may be, we must show strength to bounce back. Remember: if you fail, fall forward! Successful people let failure propel them forward.

9- Here For a Good Time – George Strait

“I ain't here for a long time... I'm here for a good time.”

Time flies when you're having fun. This is so true. Enjoy the ride. Don't look for the negative. Don't always be critical of things that happen around you or to you. Find happiness in refereeing to the best of your ability. Don't measure your success by the number of championships you work. Take pride in what you do, be an honest judge of your performance and have a good time!.

10- What a Wonderful World – Louis Armstrong

Some time ago, I made a decision to join the ranks of basketball officiating. It was one of the best decisions of my life. So many good things have come from refereeing. But now, after 31 years, this author has decided to hang it up with no regrets. My involvement in the advancement of basketball officiating will continue in a different role.

It has certainly been a wonderful world. I am especially grateful to all the individuals who have helped me along the way. Eventually, I will thank you each personally.