

2009 Fall Seminar - IAABO "Rocks" Cleveland

The Fall Seminar in Cleveland was a most successful meeting. Hosted by Board 55 and President Dan Barringer, the committee put on quite a show. Highlights of the weekend included: an outstanding hospitality room, a steak dinner, a terrific golf outing, a trip to see the Cleveland Indians and a stop at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Our hosts were superb in organizing the meeting rooms and seeing to it that all of our technical needs were met. Thank you Board 55.

The sessions began bright and early on Friday as the Rules Examination Committee met to make up the candidate test. Following a tribute to the armed forces and 9-11, Dan Barringer and Tom Lopes welcomed everyone and challenged the Interpreters to be involved in the sessions.

Peter Palermino went through acrobatics as he discussed AP-Arrow, Basket Interference and Goaltending with the use of some unique equipment. A difficult subject to cover yet Peter gave us good ideas to use while teaching this topic.

IAABO was delighted to have Dr Ed Bilik attend our Fall Seminar as he has done for many years and share with us the NCAA Rule changes and Points of Emphasis for the upcoming basketball season. This is Ed's final year as Rules Editor for the NCAA, and we thank him for his many years of outstanding service and for his friendship and loyalty to IAABO. IAABO presented Ed, an avid Red Sox fan, with a genuine Louisville Slugger bat with the Red Sox and IAABO logos.

Traveling from Maine, TJ Halliday made an entertaining presentation on traveling. He used PowerPoint and video to illustrate the traveling concepts. He presented some eye opening statistics regarding traveling and the plays he used were good examples of correct and incorrect rulings.

Mike McPhee from across the border in Canada demonstrated Block -Charge and the situations that arise in making judgments in this ruling. His PowerPoint was clear and concise and included good examples of this difficult ruling. *(continued on page 7)*

IAABO Shines During NASO Summit

Where better to discuss some of the hottest topics in basketball officiating than in the desert of Arizona?

IAABO was well represented when the National Association of Sports Officials (NASO) conducted its annual Sports Officiating Summit. The event took place July 26-28 at the J.W. Marriott Starr Pass resort in Tucson, Ariz.

On hand for IAABO were Tom Lopes and Donnie Epley. Lopes moderated a session to more than 70 officials, assigners, local association officers and state association leaders in a basketball-specific breakout session during the Summit. The session was sponsored by IAABO and included panelists John Lozano from the California Basketball Officials Association and NBA referees Violet Palmer and Steve Javie. Those individuals reviewed a series of edited plays from the Arizona Interscholastic Association championships last March. Plays were viewed and reviewed for the panelists which lead to tremendous discussion and teaching.

"During the breakout session, I loved the give and take, the small disagreements, the audience participation and the changes of opinions as the plays are reviewed over and over," said Lopes. "We tried this last year at our IAABO Interpretation meeting after I saw it at the NASO Summit in Cleveland and it went over very well, in fact most of our participants wanted to continue past the allotted time. Of course, with experts on the panel like Violet,



John and Steve, the session was a tremendous success."

Barry Mano, president of NASO, expressed gratitude for IAABO's support and participation in the Summit.

"This year for the first time we asked important officiating organizations in respective sports to take the lead in presenting the Summit sport breakout sessions," Mano said. "That partnership paid real dividends for the 2009 Summit *(continued on page 16)*

The Tip Off

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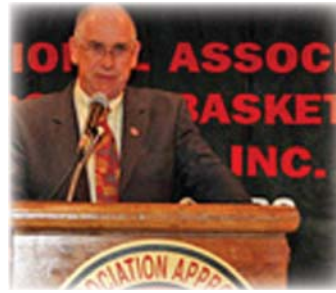
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 to the advancement of basketball
 officiating, through the proper
 training of applicants by visual and
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 board proctors and dissemination of
 rule changes and interpretations.*

Director's Court



INTEGRITY

Integrity in officiating basketball: what is it, where can you find it, how much does it cost, is it really necessary? Integrity is a very difficult topic yet plays such an important role in the art of officiating.

What is it? Integrity means doing the same thing whether people are with you or whether you are alone. Integrity is doing the right thing, but not necessarily the popular thing; it is being honest, upstanding and having a strong character.

These characteristics must be employed each and every

time you put on your IAABO shirt and enter the court.

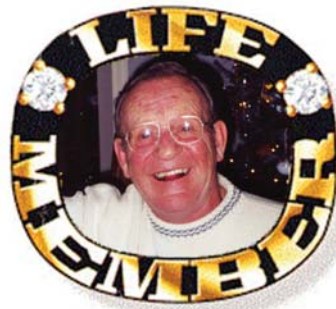
Where can you find it? As with all skills, they are developed and learned over time. For example, few people have an inherent skill in math and most people must learn the rules associated with math to finally get a grasp on its concepts. As a result, math is learned after repeating special techniques over and over. This is also true with Integrity. As an official you are placed in situations where you must make decisions, you must be precise and do the right thing consistently. As you gain in experience these decisions become easier because you are honest, upstanding, and possess strong character and you demonstrate that in each game. Then as time goes by you will reap the respect of your colleagues, coaches and school administrators of being beyond reproach.

How much does it cost? There is no amount of money that can buy Integrity, put it is there for the asking. Integrity is a guideline, a benchmark, a point of reference or a goal to make decisions that rely on truth and honesty. All things are related to this point of reference; and judged accordingly. To maintain Integrity, you must remember to refer to truth and honesty in all decisions, thoughts, actions, and reactions. That's not an option if you are to have and maintain Integrity. Look to the officials that are considered to be the top in your board, coaches want them on their games because they know that official can be counted on to have the Integrity to make the correct ruling when the game is on the line, favoring neither team, just getting it right.

Is it necessary? Mary Struckhoff (NFHS Assistant Director) says it very simply in a recent article in the Officials' Quarterly, "Ever since we were younger, we were taught never to lie or to cheat. This simple concept is especially relevant in the realm of officiating high school sports, as officials are vital arbiters in any athletic contest". She goes on to say, "Upholding the honor and dignity in officiating is something that should be taken with vigor and pride. After all, officiating is not an easy avocation- referees and umpires must master the mechanics and rules of their sport, be physically and mentally prepared for each and every contest and take criticism from the immediate athletic environment when they are only human and miss a call or play. If an official is able to perform those tasks with unwavering integrity and a proper sense of fairness, then we are well on the right track to an ethically sound group of officials."

All of us have this potential inside, so go out and officiate each contest with an unwavering sense of fairness and Integrity just as you have always done and will continue to do.

IAABO Life Member Tom Casey Passes



Tom Casey was a member and past President of IAABO Board No. 41, Long Island, for over 56 years. He was a life member of IAABO and received a plaque for serving the organization for over 50 years. Tom was a graduate of New York University and played baseball while in college. Upon completion of college, he signed with the Boston Red Sox and played several years in the minor leagues. Tom was employed as a physical education teacher in the Great Neck School system where he also coached the baseball team until his retirement. He officiated Division I basketball for over 20 years in several conferences. Tom was a mentor to young officials and served as an observer in the America East, Patriot and Ivy Leagues and Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, until his recent passing.

The Perspective of an Assignor Taking Care of Business – Off the Court

To don the “Black and White” striped shirt, an individual needs to exhibit somewhat of an ego; however, this attribute needs to be directed in a positive manner. Simply stated, portray “confidence not arrogance.” Basketball is still a game and should be treated as such by officials, coaches, participants and spectators. The game is not about the official, but the players involved. An official who is prone to an “ego issue” needs to check his/her ego at the door prior to officiating a contest. Officiating is an interesting scenario: “The game needs officials; yet, officials need teams and participants.” Thus a delicate balance exists.

An official can be the greatest and most proficient “on the floor”; yet be a problem for an assignor if he/she cannot take care of business “off the court.” Let me commence this discussion by making some basic assumptions relative to the officials that I utilize:

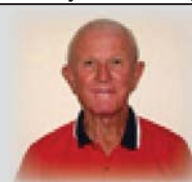
- impeccable rules knowledge and application (not always black – white but some gray area comes into play)
- excellent physical condition
- projection of the image of an official (perception is reality)
- knowledge of and execution of the proper mechanics. (When officiating a high school game, high school mechanics need to be utilized). Mechanics are the universal language of officiating and profoundly exhibit confidence and proficiency.

This assignor’s expectations of officials are as follows:

- Contact information (address-telephone/cell phone numbers-email) needs to be current and updated as needed in the State Association Office and with assignors. This appears to be a rather subtle and unimportant item, but a major irritant for assignors.
- Fulfillment of obligations (i.e. payment of dues in a timely manner, availability during the upcoming season to the best of your knowledge at this point in time, and completion of all information needed for “pre-season” and “post-season” selection procedures.)
- Cognizant of each assignor’s replacement/turnback policy; and be of assistance if that is what an assignor prefers. “Honesty is of the essence.” Over the years, I could expound on numerous telephone calls from officials “turning back” a game for rather questionable/devious reasons which eventually came back to haunt each of them as they were less than honest. If you are under contract for a high school game and offered an opportunity to work a college contest, do not hesitate to contact your high school assignor in a timely manner to ascertain if it would be possible to be replaced. The official might have some replacement officials in mind, but always be aware that it is the assignor’s final decision. As an assignor, my “pay-off” is to assist officials in achieving their aspirations as they approach and hopefully excel at the next level.
- Knowledge of and in compliance with the communication policy of each assignor is a must (i.e. mail, telephone, email) as his/her preference for the major avenue of communication. On the surface this appears to be rather simplistic, but once again can be a major irritant with assignors. If you are not sure what is the best way to communicate with the assignor, ask.
- Don’t be hesitant to let assignors know of how you as an official have attempted to upgrade your skills (i.e. camps attended, off season tournaments worked, and any award received). In the

opinion of this assignor, there needs to be a reward for these kinds of efforts relative to the improvement of officiating performance.

- Contact your partner(s) to verify weekly assignments (most common request nation-wide by assignors but least complied with by officials). This is a major problem/concern with assignors. If I may, I will dwell on this in detail relative to the rationale and importance:
 - ✓ Assignors, contrary to popular belief, do make mistakes on occasion either over/under assigning a particular game/site. This mistake can be rectified prior to the game date if officials communicate with each other prior to the game.
 - ✓ Greatly limit the number of telephone/cell calls or emails received from officials notifying assignor that they cannot get in touch with their partners. This is not a full time occupation; thus assignors do not sit by the phones or computer to respond to officials. If, as an official, you don’t contact your partner(s) the assumption is that you might be working the game by yourself or with one (1) other official if it is a three (3) person crew.
- Balance in your schedule (December, January, February). Historically, officials in September and October, due to the fact of rejuvenation, want to officiate every game possible. However as the season progresses, a night off or two will prove to be very beneficial physically but more importantly from the mental preparation aspect. Additionally as February approaches, injuries start to occur and re-assignments for the assignor commence to increase. Don’t be afraid to take a night off or two each week or so. I will guarantee it will pay dividends for you as the season progresses.
- On-site arrival attire – as the old adage goes, first impressions are the most significant with officiating being no exception. If you arrive on site looking like you just finished changing the oil and filter in your vehicle, your experience and the impression/perception might just result in that manner. Look the part and be professional with the minimum attire of business casual. Officiating is difficult at best; thus accord yourself every advantage prior to taking the floor. A myth exists among some coaches, players and spectators that once the game starts the expectation is that an official starts perfect and improves as the contest progresses. With time and travel permitting, try to observe a portion of the previous game to ascertain a feel for the type of game you might expect following. This is very significant for the less experienced officials working the sub-varsity contest to have the varsity officials be of assistance and critique their performance. As a more experienced official, offer positive and suggestions for improvement. Remember, we all started somewhere once and learned and developed from the more experienced senior officials. Hopefully these tips from the eyes of an experienced assignor will make donning the “Black and White” striped shirt a bit easier and orderly this coming season.



Jim Dorsey has been the Secretary of IAABO Board No. 4, Colorado, since 1998 and has over 25 years of officiating experience at the high school, small college and FIBA levels. He has assigned officials at various levels 3A through 5A since 1976 in the metropolitan area of Denver.



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When Do You Know It is Time to Advance?

Over the past several years we have all seen articles written about “Don’t be in a hurry to move up!” Well, that issue is still common place in the officiating world today. To find an answer to the question “When Do You Know It is Time to Advance?” one only has to look to IAABO for the answer.

National IAABO and its local boards have the responsibility to provide an answer that satisfies all concerned. With today’s advanced technology the leaders in IAABO -its Executive Director, Executive Committee, Coordinator of Interpreters, Committee Chairpersons and Assistant Chairs, and most importantly, IAABO Interpreters can provide the education and training to all new officials (and some veterans at the 10-15 year experience level) so they will be comfortable when the time to advance arrives.

Way too often a good official does not have the thorough preparation to ensure that he/she is ready to move to the next level. That’s where IAABO comes in! IAABO has a process in place. Hopefully all Boards are using it.

The process includes:

- . Rules and Mechanics Education and Training
- . Mentoring for Newer Officials
- . Provision for IAABO Schools and Officiating Camps
- . Use of Observers (usually veterans)

Once the process has been developed, the training methods must be constantly updated. We need to take advantage of the expertise provided by Executive Director, Tom Lopes and Coordinator of Interpreters, Peter Webb. All of IAABO’s Interpreters need to attend every Fall Interpreters’ Seminar (in recent years the Interpreters’ attendance has fallen). IAABO provides outstanding presentations at those Seminars. In addition the IAABO library of videos, printed materials, lesson plans, and E – Court are underused according to data received from the IAABO office. Our local boards need to take advantage of these excellent resources. It is necessary to use these resources to succeed in preparing our newer officials.

Various sports terms such as “Wanna Be”, “Never Was”, “Has Been”, have been used for many players over the years. The term that he/she has the “Gift” (i.e. Michael Jordan, LeBron James, Tiger Woods, Johnny Unitas, Jim Brown, Mickey Mantle, Annika Sorenstam, etc.). These athletes have the “Gift”. These terms can also apply to basketball officials. The “Wanna Be”, “Never Was” or “Has Been” have graced all of our local boards for a long, long time, maybe as a result of the “Good ‘Ol Boys or ‘Good ‘Ol Girls” network. The official that has the “Gift” has been seen all over this country. The “Gifted” official still had to be educated and trained to reach the pinnacle. As recently reported, over 87% of the 96 officials that officiated in NCAA tournaments were IAABO trained. I am sure that many of those officials have the “Gift” but they still had to be trained by IAABO. I am sure each one of those individuals could relay a story of an IAABO veteran or two who took him under wing. I am also sure that not too many “moved up too fast”! That result comes from the education and training plus the mentoring programs.

Retention of officials has long been a concern for many associations. “Moving up too Fast, the “Good ‘Ol Boys or Girls Network”, and the “assignor that takes care of his boys” has been some of the leading reasons why officials leave this avocation way too soon. IAABO and its local boards need to address these issues if they are present in your Board. Our veterans need to give back the officiating game. Many do but yet many veterans are not allowed to contribute due to the “new regime”. It

is imperative that the local boards take advantage of the “wisdom” that exists. A simple formula: Wisdom = Education + Experience. Is your board taking advantage of the wisdom it possesses?

Officials need to attend an IAABO School or other Officiating



Ed Corbett, Bd. 52 NY, addresses Thad Matta, Ohio State University, during the National Championship Game held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 2007

Camps. With the availability of videotape plus the expertise of excellent clinicians, an official can make great improvement in a relatively short period of time. Having said that, is that official ready to move up? Doubtful! Moving up is not necessarily just to the college level. It can be moving from JV to Varsity High School. The officials only have part of the formula (education and training). The wise official needs experience. Assigners play a big role with the “experience” part of the formula by assigning that newer official with veteran or experienced officials. The newer officials learn from the wiser members of the crew. Assigners also need to know when it is time to give the newer official some “bigger games”. That’s when the “assessment” phase of the process starts to take place.

Once the rules and mechanics education, the mentoring process, and the schools and camps are working, the official needs to be assessed. He/she needs to be evaluated by qualified observers on a regular basis. Once the official is assessed then guidance needs to take place. The guidance can be provided by the mentor or any other veteran official. The method of delivery of the guidance is very important. IAABO and its local Boards should have presentations on “Communications Skills”. We owe it to all of our officials to learn how to develop better people skills.

Is IAABO helping you to become a better official? Is your Board helping you become a better official? It is OK if you want to be a “life-long JV or Recreation official”. All officials, just as all athletes, are not going to be “All-Conference”. What is important is that we strive to improve our officiating annually.

Is IAABO doing the job? I believe so, but if your Board is a little weak in some of these areas the IAABO office is ready to assist! If we follow these simple steps we should all be more comfortable to answering the question “When Do You Know It is Time to Advance?”

Dan Barringer is currently the President of IAABO, Inc. and a member of Board No. 55 Ohio. He is also a Life Member of IAABO and has been a member of IAABO since 1969.





A capacity crowd of Interpreters and board members attended the fall seminar in Cleveland.



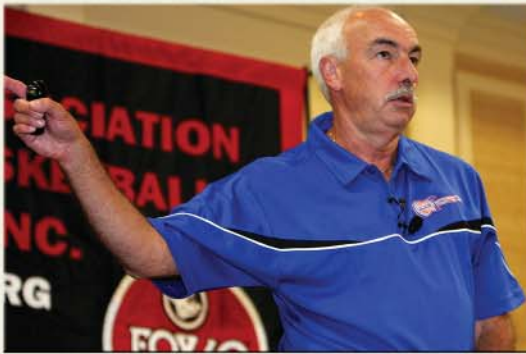
*T.J. Halliday
Bd. 21 Maine*



*Paul Behr,
Bd. 403 South Carolina*



*Tom Lopes (left) presents an award to
Dr. Ed Bilik, NCAA Rules Editor*



Mike McPhee, Bd. 212 Ontario



Peter Palermino, Bd. 6 Connecticut



Alan Goldberger, Bd. 33 New Jersey



*Peter Webb
Coordinator of Interpreters*



Dan Shepardson, Bd. 105 Vermont

IAABO Rocks Cleveland (continued from page 1)

The Interpreters roundtable was informative as Peter Webb spoke to points regarding the conference calls, Interpreters' input, suggestions for topics, the refresher exam, and an invitation to submit articles for *Sportorials*. Donnie Eppley presented information on how Interpreters can access all of the material located in the Interpreters corner on the IAABO website (www.iaabo.org). He demonstrated **ECourt** and how to download the slides that are in the handbook for their use in their local presentations, along with how to access **ECourt**.

Tom Lopes spoke about the projects that IAABO has been working on this past year and described the contents of the folders which were distributed to each Interpreter in attendance. Contents included: a guide to conducting an applicant/cadet class, suggestions on conducting an Interpretation meeting, "You Make the Ruling" video with a study guide for Interpreters which emphasizes 2009-10 Points of Emphasis, Crew of Two mechanics video, a Signals video which depicts every signal in our manual by live demonstration, and two videos of plays by topic to use in their membership meetings. Interpreters were excited to receive these materials free of charge from the Executive Committee of IAABO.

Saturday began with Dan Shepardson assessing technical fouls on everybody with his presentation. He stirred up some controversy and some good discussion on a subject that hits home with every official.

Paul Behr Bd 403 and Jerome Boyce Bd 402 from South Carolina were up next to present on Contact- Legal and Illegal use of Hands and Arms. A refreshing look at yet another difficult topic, with many practical applications for our Interpreters to utilize.

NFHS rule changes, mechanics and points of emphasis were covered by our Coordinator of Interpreters Peter Webb who introduced the changes and their nuances. He stressed the importance of the Interpreters passing along this information.

Alan Goldberger, resident council, presented the latest in Legal Issues that impact officials as they carry out their duties as well as issues involving local boards in existing and possible law suits.

Rebounding was discussed by Ken Jordan, giving examples and discussing responsibilities of both offensive and defensive players.



New York Contingent

Peter Webb gave an interesting talk on Beginnings and Endings. It was an interesting take on such things as an airborne shooter - when does it begin / when does it end? This was a good way to understand these concepts.

Sunday we were treated to some interesting differences between Federation rules and FIBA by Sandy Bibeau of Bd 192 Canada. Her power point contrasted the differences as well as bringing us up to date with current training taking place in Ontario.

Peter Webb followed with a recap and other items needing attention.

A great basketball weekend, feedback from attendees was extremely positive with the Interpreters stating how appreciative they were to receive the instructional videos to use at their local meetings. The very good presentations will serve as guidelines for them when they prepare for their own talks. The great camaraderie and fellowship with their brother and sister officials was evident and the terrific hospitality put on by President Dan Barringer and Board 55 Ohio was exceptional.

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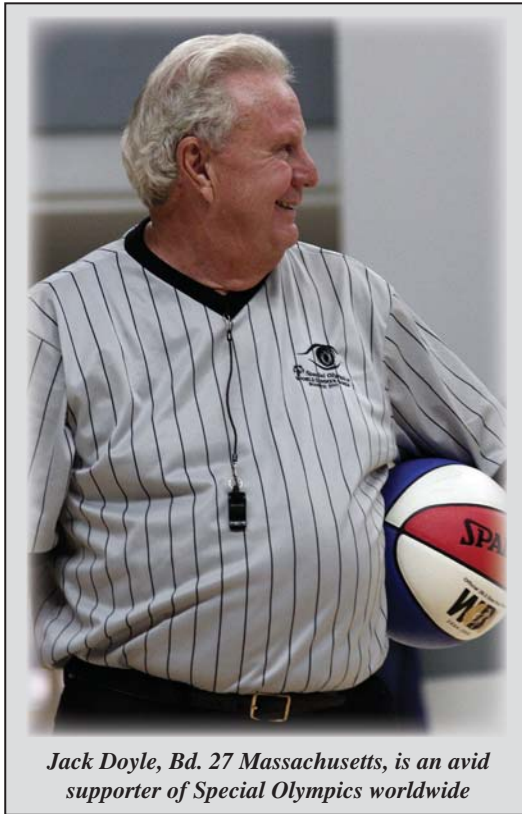
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Jack Doyle remembers the expression on the young child's face, and that was all it took to validate all the hard work and organizational activities that went into putting together a local Special Olympics basketball tournament. It was just a few simple words.

"You're a real official," the youngster said to Jack after a game, and he was hooked on bringing IAABO into a larger role of helping the Special Olympics for basketball in Massachusetts. "It's a big, big thing for the kids," Jack said.

Getting IAABO involved, and taking it to a level where members officiate all the games in



Jack Doyle, Bd. 27 Massachusetts, is an avid supporter of Special Olympics worldwide

Massachusetts, didn't happen overnight. It took years to develop and dedication from boards and individuals across the state. But what drives most of the commitment is the same – caring, giving back, seeing a smile on a child's (or the parent's) face when a bucket goes in or a dribble is executed.

The child who came up to Jack Doyle didn't know he was a real official. Up through 1990, local Special Olympics was officiated by coaches. It was initiative and a desire to help others that got Doyle's foot in the door.

In 1990, Doyle approached a local Special Olympics official, and mentioned he could help provide officials for the event. It was just for the Boston area, where IAABO Board #27 is located. Doyle found out it was a statewide tourney and that someone else was assigning the games, so he volunteered to help at the state level. One thing led to another, and Special Olympics called to ask him to assign games for the state

which at the time encompassed 4-5 gyms and about 2,000 Special Olympic basketball athletes in Massachusetts.

When he realized that meant administering games for 150-160 teams and he would have to do it all with volunteers, Jack said to himself, "What am I getting myself into? This is too big a bite out of the apple."

Starting with his board, Doyle was able to branch out to involve others in the IAABO family. First, he went to state Board #15. He attended their meeting, told them they'd need to be able to work 20 courts in Worcester, and asked if they'd be able to provide officials. "Gracefully, they accepted," he observed.

After that, Doyle got "a bunch of boards" to sign on, some from as far as 50-75 miles from game sites. "There were 500-600 members of Board 27 at the time and for new recruits, after they passed the IAABO exam, they had to pass a floor test to get past probationary status. We made working the Special Olympics part of the floor test. That's how you got a lot of the beginning officials. We got other boards to follow suit, and recommended the practice to others, but left it up to them whether to make it part of their new recruit program," Doyle explained.

By 1993, the Massachusetts IAABO organization was working the regional and state Special Olympics basketball with certified officials, everyone from rookies to older and college-experienced officials. Typically, one board would be in charge of assigning one gym. They would run the facilities and supply officials from their local board. Doyle cites the following boards and officials for their involvement:

Board 26 – Bill Loftus, Ron Chapdelaine

Board 27 – Bill Regan, Jack Doyle, Mike Hammond

Board 95 – Brian Gleason

Board 175 – Jim Palmer

Board 44 – Bill Perla

Board 130 – Mark Friedman

Board 208 – Emilio Diotalevi

Board 54 – John Kero, Rita Stokinger

Over 125 games are played over the weekend, and all are officiated by IAABO volunteers. There's no pay. Officials wear full uniform. The players range in age from 8-60. There are three divisions for the players – Senior/Unified; Junior; and Lower Level. On the Senior/Unified, two non-Special Olympians are allowed on the team, but they aren't allowed to score; they can only pass and dribble.

The Lower group has players who are more challenged. Girls and boys (men and women) are mixed on teams at all levels. There is a round robin tournament for the weekend, with gold, silver and bronze medals for first, second and third places. All athletes receive ribbons.

Special Olympics IAABO Ma

"These Players will To Diotalevi

When Diotalevi was announced to his board "will touch your life." volunteers, typically 16 "tend to be the same guy families with a participant "It's a reward when y smile. We could easily u but we use two to give game," Emilio said.

Once, he remembered a old who wrapped Emilio' go. Another time, a child was like to blow the whis

"Two years ago, we had talked about not going to they'd play, so we made added.

Another time, Emilio c braces and crooked arms almost jumped through th

"These parents are re in a normal environmen that you're giving up to you're giving up a week. things where you are fortun days, but this experience

He calls it an "education his mother at age 92 told I don't learn something." Olympics experience, Er learning experience."

One year, Diolatevi ha want to work. He whined the court, it all disappear

"There was a 7- or 8-y one time, and another kid to get the ball. The kid d to the other one, 'Will yo kid backed off. It made n

He asks every child, "A Their faces light up."

"I'll keep doing this as Emilio said happily.

Self-Satisfaction in GI

Most officials get a from giving back to the exception. With the Spec well, something special.

Beyond the validat expressions of the kids pa from the parents, sweet m

Special Olympics Central: Massachusetts

"Touch Your Life": Emilio

approached to help, he that working the games He got a core group of -28 annually, and they s." Some even know the t in the games.

ou get to see these kids use one official per game, them the sense of real

young boy, 8- or 9-years- s legs up and wouldn't let just wanted to see what it tle.

d a big snowstorm and we the games. But we knew e a day of it," Diolatevi

continued, a girl with knee "swished a 15-footer and e roof."

ying to raise their kids t. It's only a week-end help them. It's not like . It makes you reflect on nate. We worry about our puts it all in perspective." n in life," explaining that him, "There's never a day ' Regarding the Special nilio said, "This is OUR

d a headache. He didn't d about going. "Once on ed."

ear old kid dribbling this d came up and kept trying ribbling stopped and said ou stop it?," and the other ne laugh."

re you having fun today?

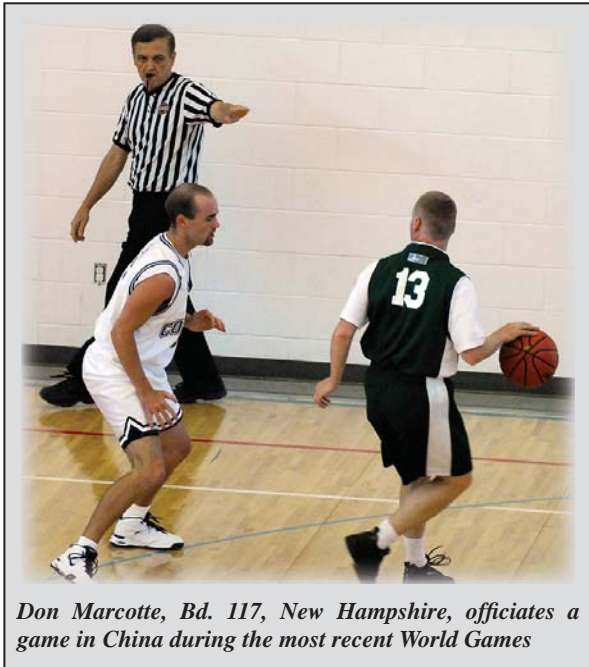
long as my legs let me,"

iving Back to the Game
ertain self-satisfaction game. Jack Doyle is no ial Olympics though, it's,

ion he gets from the rticipating, Doyle hears it usic to any official whose

ears are more typically attuned to abuse from the stands or coaches.

"Parents come up and ask how they can volunteer. They want their kids



Don Marcotte, Bd. 117, New Hampshire, officiates a game in China during the most recent World Games

treated as normal. I go out of my way to make sure a child who is intellectually and/or physically challenged gets a chance to go to the line for a free throw."

"At the International Special Olympics in China, there was this kid stuck in one position all game. He just stood there. His team was playing Turkey. At the end of the game, I put him on the free throw line. He shot it about three feet, but was so happy.

"After the game, a Mercedes pulled up beside me. I'm thinking it's a terrorist attack. This guy gets out and goes, 'I'm so and so from Turkey. You know what this game is about. You should be congratulated.' That's what makes it all worthwhile."

During another International Special Olympics, Doyle remembered working a game with "a kid from Peru who had only one leg. He'd move up and down the court, hopping, dribbling, shooting. Bob Gallagher and I were on the game, and afterwards we got in touch with the Shriner's to see if we could get him a prosthetic. We found out that someone had already voluntarily come forward and bought the kid an artificial leg."

"Another time, this kid came up, patted me on the stomach, and said, 'You don't pass up many donuts.' It cracked me up."

Beyond the Olympics

Jack Doyle's work with the disadvantaged goes beyond the Special Olympics. "I've worked with physically/intellectually challenged kids for 30-35 years." He's involved in a program called "Help a Little One," a local organization in the Boston area.

"These are kids in need from pediatric nursing homes," Jack explained. He set up an annual "Doyle Golf Classic," and the funds go to the foundation.

"It's so self-satisfying that it's hard to put into words. The big thing is we're helping the families. They can come and leave their kids with us and actually spend some time on their own."

Doyle knows how fortunate he is, how good the game of basketball has been to him. He uses this as a recurring theme in recruiting officials to join him on his Special Olympics quest.

"When I was IAABO President, I tried to get all of IAABO doing Special Olympics. It's one of my dreams to see this as part of our association countrywide."

What's next might just be one of the Special Olympians joining IAABO as an official. As Doyle describes it, several young officials who have disabilities are being mentored by current IAABO members. IAABO's Larry Last, for example, is mentoring a young man, Jim Foley.

Spike Bauroth out of IAABO Board #12 is working with another official in the Washington, D.C. area, while Don Marcotte, from IAABO Board #117 is working with an official in New Hampshire.

"We took Jimmy to Internationals. Don took his kid to China. It's a learning experience for them. They get to travel and experience the world."

First Massachusetts, Then the World.....??

Doyle has participated in the last three to four International Special Olympics, most recently in the event held in China. Over 100,000 people attended China's opening ceremonies, and the Chinese spent approximately \$10 million on the events.

"I had the India-Pakistan game in China. You could see the tension in the adult coaches. But not in the kids. At the end of the game, all the players were hugging and I told the coaches they had to get involved." Tim Shriver, the President of the Special Olympics, said, "The world is going to learn from the Special Olympics how to get along." Jack Doyle agrees. "You look at the example of those India-Pakistan coaches and its unbelievable how people can get along when they set aside their differences for the sake of the kids."

"Now we just need to keep getting more of our young officials involved for this wonderful experience. They'll be back for the second year. It would be wonderful to see all IAABO boards get involved in this worthwhile adventure."

Dave Simon has been an IAABO member since 1984. If you'd like to contact him or get a copy of his weekly newspaper column, email him at davidsimon15@hotmail.com



FIBA Definitions

Alternating Possession Art 12.4.1 is a method of causing the ball to become live with a throw-in rather than a jump.

Begins (12.4.5) when the ball is at the disposal of a player for throw-in.

Ends (12.4.5) when - ball touches or is legally touched by a player on the playing court

- throw-in team commits a violation
- live ball lodges on basket support during a throw-in.

Alt.Poss. Established (12.4.3) Team that does not gain control of the live ball on the playing court after the jump ball which began the first period, starts the alternating possession.

Setting the Arrow (12.4.6) Team entitled to A.P. throw-in shall be indicated by the A.P. arrow in the direction of the opponents' basket. Direction of the arrow is reversed immediately when the A.P. throw-in ends.

Ball, Status of Art 10.1 Ball can be either live or dead.

Live (10.2) Jump Ball – ball legally tapped by a jumper

Free Throw – ball at disposal of free thrower

Throw-in – ball at disposal of thrower-in.

Dead (10.3) & Exceptions (10.4)

Ball Location Art.28.1.3.

Ball goes into team's front court when it touches the frontcourt or it touches a player or an official who has part of his body in contact with the frontcourt. **During a dribble**, from backcourt to frontcourt, ball is in frontcourt when both feet of the dribbler and the ball are in contact with the frontcourt.

Ball Returned to Backcourt and Exception Art.30.1.2.

Ball has been illegally returned to backcourt when a player of team in control of live ball is

- the last to touch the ball in his frontcourt, after which that player or a teammate is the first to touch the ball in the backcourt.

- the last to touch the ball in his backcourt, after which the ball touches the frontcourt and then is first touched by that player or a teammate in the backcourt.

Exception. Restriction does not apply to a player who jumps from his

frontcourt, establishes **New** team control while still airborne and then lands in his team's backcourt.

Basket Art.1.2. The basket that is **attacked** by a team is the **Opponent's**; the basket which is **defended** by a team is the team's **Own** basket. Change baskets for 2nd half, and retain same one for all extra periods.

Blocking Art.33.9. is illegal personal contact which impedes the progress of an opponent with or without the ball.

Boundary Line Art.2.2.1. Playing court shall be limited by the boundary line, consisting of the end line (on the short sides) and sidelines (on the long sides). These lines are not part of the playing court.

Charging Art.33.8. is illegal personal contact, with or without the ball, by pushing or moving into an opponent's torso.

Closely Guarded Art.27.1. A player who is holding a live ball on the playing court is closely guarded

when an opponent is in an active guarding position at a distance of no more than one metre.

Continuous Movement in the Act of Shooting Art.15.3.

Begins when the ball has come to rest in the player's hand(s) and the shooting motion, usually upward, has started. May include the player's arm(s) and/or body movement in his attempt to shoot for a field goal.

Ends when the ball has left the player's hand(s) or if an entirely new act of shooting is made.

Control Art.14

Team control Starts (14.1) when a **Player** of that team is in control of a live ball because he is holding or dribbling it or has a live ball at his disposal.

Continues (14.2) when - a player of that team is in control of a live ball - the ball is being passed between teammates.

Ends (14.3) when - an opponent gains control - the ball becomes dead - the ball has left the player's hand(s) on a shot for a field goal or for a free throw.



Farewell to Ted Montgomery

“Our Interpreter and Good Friend”

You have brought integrity and wisdom to OABO's good name.



Ted Montgomery

As you leave your interpreter's position at the top of your game

You prepared us for each season with methods that were sound

Your influence was far reaching and your knowledge was profound

We wish for you peace and happiness as onward and upward you go

We offer best wishes for success as National Vice-president of CABO

We are saddened that you are leaving and we are in a bit of a shock

As our friend, mentor and advocate you have been as solid as a rock

Go with our blessings as we say thank you with heartfelt cheers
For service to all basketball officials for the past twenty years
You have etched a rich legacy and enhanced IAABO's good name
With a strong work ethic and wisdom you have influenced the game

Best wishes to your family and the many good friends who care
May your happiness be unending as in the good life you share
Visit us real often and may your influence be without limit or end
Thank you for making a difference and for being a great friend

Ken R Estabrooks MPSAABO Interpreter

The Muskoka Parry Sound Association of Basketball Officials

The remainder of this article can be found at www.iaabo.org/FIBA.html

IAABO Officials' School Review



Dennis Herbert conducts class at Susquehanna

University in Rhode Island and Susquehanna University in Pennsylvania. The response was overwhelming with both schools being sold out. Attendees reported a very worthwhile experience with a good combination of classroom sessions and on the court feedback.

The fourth school was conducted at Disney's Wide World of Sports in conjunction with the AAU National Championships.

Another great year for the IAABO Officials' Schools; the first school was held in Greeley, Colorado in June, where 42 officials received instruction from the IAABO staff and many local observers. Through the use of PowerPoint, videos, classroom instruction and direct feedback from officiating on the court, the attendees demonstrated remarkable improvement over the three day school. A terrific social get together made it a good experience for all.

IAABO Officiating Schools were also conducted at Bryant



World Wide of Disney School Attendees



University of Northern Colorado-Greeley School Attendees

Attendance was below expectations which is understandable in this economy. With that in mind IAABO has decided not to return to Disney and will investigate conducting a school in the New York, New Jersey area.

Watch for the announcement of next year's schools coming in the February issue of Sportorials. You won't want to miss out on this opportunity to improve your officiating skills.



"Felix, if you don't like my meatloaf don't T me up, just tell me."



Susquehanna University School Attendees

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IAABO Board 211 Gets Involved With Mary Mathews SO Tournament

It was a special day indeed for six officials of IAABO BD. 211- Saturday March 14, 2009.

What made it so special was the golden opportunity for IAABO officials to be assigned to work the 10TH Annual Mary Mathews Basketball Classic held at St. Andrews College in Aurora, Ontario. Why did the officials feel so good about participating? Read on.

Special Olympics, Ontario has multiple sporting events for athletes that qualify for the status of Special Olympian. Basketball, like all the other sport disciplines, stresses strong hand-eye and foot coordination along with team skills. Within SO Regions in Ontario, basketball players are trained and prepared for competition in their own region, across Southern Ontario and in the USA. Most SO Basketball Clubs compete in 10 -12 competitions a year. The emphasis is on competing and good sportsmanship

the challenges provided with SO

Basketball rules play.

The Special Olympics Canada (SOC) Official Sport Rules and National Policies and Procedures govern all SOC Basketball competitions. FIBA (Federation International de Basketball) and Special Olympics Incorporated rules were applied to the games. The tournament's games were broken into two periods, running time. A Skill Competition was also held during the noon hour break- to allow for three individual skills: target pass, 10-metre dribble and Spot Shot.

The March 14th Tournament Day was organized into 5 Divisions- Raptors, Suns, Magic, Lakers and Rockets with corresponding ability levels applied to each division. Athletes ranged in age from thirteen to fifty-plus years old. All entries played a round robin series. By the end of the



Lasalle Spirit Basketball Club (Windsor, Ontario).

John Taweel, Rick Parnham (L) and Tom Carlisle and Dennis Herbert (R)

rather than winning. Athletes are encouraged to perform at their best, in both teamwork and individual play. The motto which the athletes subscribe to reads:

“Let me win. But if I cannot win, let me be brave in the attempt”.

The Mary Mathews Tournament has been held in York Region for a number of years. Brad Kane, organizing director, had previously asked some of his friends to volunteer and officiate the games. “That was fine,” quotes Brad, “until the competition became very good, and the higher levels of play needed the certified officials.” Tim Laurain, IAABO BD. 211 assignor, accepted the challenge of assigning six local members who have experience in dealing with youth at elementary and high school level. Jacques Arseneault, Tom Carlisle, Dennis Herbert, Rick Parnham, Mike Leon and John Taweel were quick to accept

day, most of the athletes were ready to head home confident in their day's effort. The highest level, B-C, required attentive officiating as many players were highly skilled (game sometimes played above the rim) and extremely competitive. Several games, particularly the semi-finals and final, had officials doing 'game management' to keep players focused on skill, good team play and sportsmanship. At the conclusion of each game, athletes and coaches lined-up for hand shaking and at the end of the day all the teams in each division were given Achievement Ribbons for their efforts.

As one assigned to this event, I was impressed with all the volunteer teens, parents and friends of the Special Olympians- the SO community definitely is alive and well in Ontario. I hope more basketball officials would consider volunteering so they, too, could share in the wonderful day!

Three Seconds - The Forgotten Rule

The game of basketball would be better served if officials were to rule on three second violations more frequently. The three-second rule is a point of emphasis for the 2009-10 season as the rules committee feel this is an area of concern.

Rule 9, Section 7, Article 1 (page #58 Rule Book) States- A player shall not remain for three seconds in that part of his/her free throw line while the ball is in control of his/her team in his/her front court.

Article 2: States- the three-second restriction applies to a player who has only one foot touching the lane boundary. The lane line is part of the lane. All lines designating the free-throw lane, but not lane-space marks and neutral-zone marks, are part of the lane.

Penalty- the ball is dead when the violation occurs and is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the violation. There are more references in casebook page 72, 9.7.1 & 9.7.2. These references describe when the three second violation occurs; the offensive team must have control of the ball in the front court. If a player has one foot in the restricted area with the team having front court status, and he then lifts his foot without touching outside of the restricted area and returns his foot back to restricted area; a three second violation has occurred and must be called. There is no three-second count during rebound action or throw-ins.

Exception; Allowance is made and the count is momentarily stopped when a restricted player has the ball and dribbles or makes a move to try for goal. However, the previous count is resumed if the player does not continue and try for goal. Some may feel that the exception complicates the rule but it is necessary to balance the offense and the defense. The most obvious misinterpretation of this rule is when the restricted player has a 2-second count when he or she begins the move to try for goal, but is stopped or the ball is batted loose. The player involved, while in the lane, attempts to regain possession and instead of continuing the count, the official erroneously stops it entirely. If the player starts a move to the basket and the ball is jarred loose, the previous count is resumed and results in a violation if it reaches three seconds. The purpose of the rule is circumvented if a violation is not called when this occurs. (NFHS)

The primary responsibility for this call falls on the lead official. He should get the proper view to make this ruling. In a crew of a two officiated game, the trail can help on the weak side or in a crew of a three officiated game the center can also help. The officials should move to improve their coverage in all rulings, including three-second violations. This rule has been misapplied for several years and we all need to do a better job making 3-second rulings. Coaches and players know when officials do not apply this rule correctly that the players will play accordingly. A coach once asked why this rule was no longer being enforced by most officials. He stated that his team played at a disadvantage to other bigger teams who were allowed to stay in the restricted area; officials sometimes lose sight of this advantage and feel that a three second ruling is chincy or small potatoes. The rules committee feels it is important that the three-second rule be a point of emphasis for the 2009-10 season. The committee insists that we need to apply this rule the same as we would for traveling, other violations or fouls which are routinely made. A lax call on this violation creates an unfair, albeit small advantage and it must be dealt with consistently. So this season, make the three second call and best wishes for a successful season.

Contributed by Tom Hanbach, Board #50NY

Repetition IS A Must

This section is dedicated to J. Dallas Shirley. Mr. Shirley started each rules session by quoting, "Repetition IS A Must"

Prepared by Al Battista Interpreter of IAABO #215

This quiz will be devoted to the Points of Emphasis for 09-10.

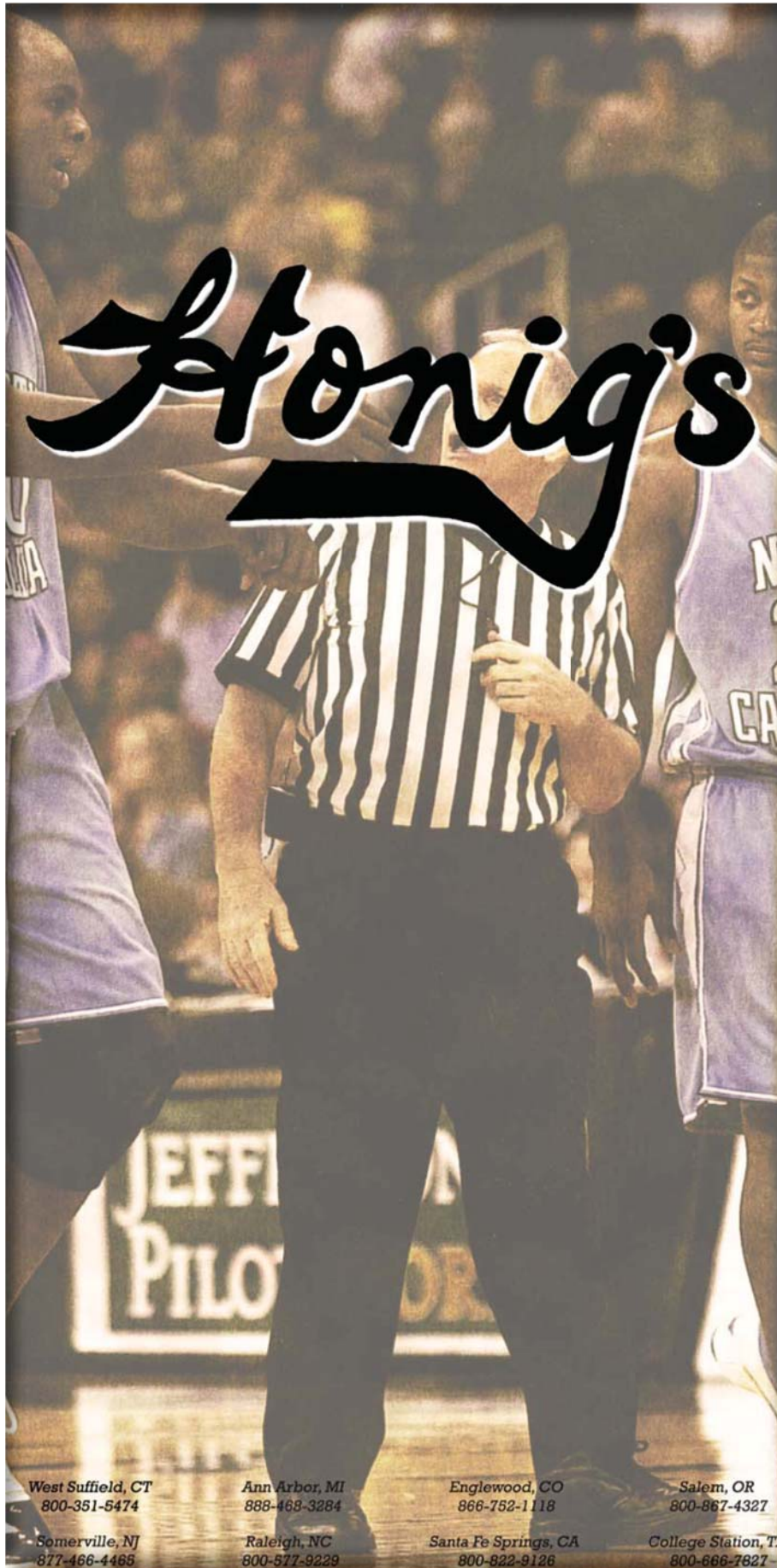
1. A-1 picks his/her pivot foot up. Can A-1 start a dribble? Y or N
2. A-1 picks his/her pivot foot up. What can A-1 do before the pivot foot returns to the floor?
3. A-1 tries for goal and misses the whole ring. Can A-1 recover his/her own try? Y or N
4. B-1 obtains a legal guarding position on A-1. B-1 may move laterally and duck to absorb contact? Y or N
5. A-1 is an airborne shooter. B-1 moves under A-1 while A-1 is airborne. B-1 receives contact in the torso. Is this a block or a charge?
6. In a guarding situation when the player has the ball time and distance is meaningless? T or F
7. A-1 can hold the ball for 4 seconds, dribble for 4 seconds and hold the ball for 4 seconds in his/her frontcourt while being closely guarded by B-1? T or F
8. A-1 is being closely guarded by B-1. B-3 switches the guarding assignment and continuity is not broken. The five second closely guarded count should continue? Y or N
9. To have a 3 second violation. A team must have team control and the ball must be in the frontcourt. T or F
10. A-1 is shooting his/her 2nd free throw. B-3 disconcerts and A-1's try misses the whole ring. The official rules a double violation. Is the official correct? Y or N



Known as an authority on basketball rules, J. Dallas Shirley was an animated official who was popular with players and fans. Although he officiated for over 33 years, his contributions also included serving as president of IAABO, NABO, CBOA and giving clinics worldwide.

Answers can be found on page 16





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Proposed May 2009 by the Men's Basketball Rules committee; approved June 2009 by the Playing Rules Oversight Panel.

Prepared by Ed Bilik, NCAA Men's Basketball Secretary-Rules Editor

(The rule references below are taken from the 2008-09 Men's and Women's Basketball Rules Book.)

Rule 1-15. The ball shall be spherical which is defined as a round body whose surface at all points is equidistant from the center except at the approved black rubber ribs. The ball's color shall be an approved PMS color of orange. The ball shall have a deeply pebbled leather or composite cover, have traditionally shaped eight panels defined by two channels. The width of the black rib shall not exceed ¼ inch.

Rationale: The rule on the basketball was clarified.

Rule 2-13.5. Permit officials to use the monitor to determine whether a flagrant foul has occurred. When it is determined that a flagrant foul did not occur but an intentional personal or a (men) contact technical foul or (women) player/substitute technical foul for dead ball contact did occur, those fouls shall be penalized accordingly. However, no other infractions may be penalized.

Rationale: Properly penalizes unsporting or egregious contact.

Rule 3-3.2. Assess a maximum of one administrative technical foul for any changes made to the scorebook, except when the changes are necessitated by obvious injury or illness, blood on the uniform or to replace a designated starter to shoot a technical foul free throw after the 10-minute time limit prior to the start of the game and until the game has ended.

Rationale: To further discourage changes in the book after the 10-minute time limit and to clarify 10-2 Penalty, thus creating consistency in how the rule is applied.

Rule 3-5. The rule on uniforms was rewritten to allow more freedom of design while protecting the integrity of the number. In summary, an area designated as the Neutral Zone will house only the player's number and two identifying names (e.g., player name and school name). There will be no color or design restrictions outside the Neutral Zone. The game shorts must be a color similar to that of the Neutral Zone.

Rationale: To update the uniform rule to allow more color and design possibilities.

Rule 3-5.14.b. Allow a headband or hair control device to be beige in color.

Rationale: Consistency with permissible headband colors.

Rule 3-7.6. The addition of mouth guard protectors to the list of appropriate basketball equipment.

Rationale: To add mouth guard protectors to a list of appropriate basketball equipment.



NCAA Men's Basketball 2009-10 Rules Changes

Rule 4-23.3.f. Contact Technical Foul, dead ball. A contact technical foul occurs when the ball is dead and involves contact that is unnecessary, unacceptable and excessive.

Rationale: Better defines contact fouls when the ball is dead. (Intentional technical foul is non descript.)

Rule 6-2.2. After an initial jump ball or a jump ball for the start of an extra period(s) when possession is not gained by either team

which would establish the alternating-possession procedure, a jump ball shall take place between any two players.

Rationale: Having any two players involved in the jump ball creates an equitable way to establish the alternating-possession procedure since possession was never gained by either team.

New Rule. When a player is injured and is unable to attempt his free throw attempt(s), the coach from the opposing team shall select one of the four remaining players on the playing court to attempt the free throw(s). When the foul is intentional or flagrant and the injured player is unable to attempt the free throw(s), the injured player's coach shall select any player or team member to attempt the free throw attempt(s).

Rationale: This rules change makes the selection procedure as to who will shoot the free throw for an injured player more equitable.

New Rule. A secondary defender may not establish initial legal guarding position under the basket when playing a player who is in control of the ball (i.e., dribbling or shooting) or who has released the ball for a pass or try for goal. A secondary defender is a teammate who has helped a primary defender who has been beaten by an opponent because he failed to establish or maintain a guarding position. "Under the basket" is defined as from the front and side of the ring to the front of the backboard. A player is considered under the basket when any part of either foot is in this area. (*Note:* An approved ruling will indicate that a player straddling this area is considered to be under the basket.)

In establishing position in any outnumbering fast break situation, a player may not establish initial legal guarding position under the basket since there is no primary defender.

In both cases, when illegal contact occurs, such contact shall be called a blocking foul, unless the contact is intentional or flagrant.

Rationale: The committee is responding to overwhelming concern from the membership regarding contact under the basket. After some consideration of a restricted arc, the committee decided that court markings were not needed, but changed its rule in reference to secondary player establishing initial guarding position under the basket.

Rules Supplements: Add as a recommendation that a standard collegiate scorebook/score sheet be used for all NCAA basketball games.

Rationale: The high school and college scorebooks are different and cause confusion and errors by scorers, officials, coaches and media.

P.O. Box 355
 Carlisle, PA 17013-0355
 October/November 2009

IAABO Lines

Condolences to: **Joey Palacz, Bd. 67 PA**, on the passing of his grandmother; **Dave DeMerchant, Bd. 150 ME**, on the passing of his mother; Get Well Wishes for **Ray McClure, Bd. 200, GA**, on his recent by-pass surgery; **Kathy Awkard, Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of her father; **Harvey Bishop, Bd. 103 ONT**, on the passing of his sister, Suzanne Shafer; **Bill "Nibsy" Ryan, Bd. 38 NY**, on the passing of his brother, Robert Ryan; **Geno Regni, Bd. 49 NY**, on the passing of his wife, Winnie; **Chris Barringer, President of Board 55, Cleveland, Ohio** on the passing of his Father-in-Law, David Fox; **Dennis and Wylie Gober, Bd. 119 NY**, on the passing of their father, Willie; **Robert Cummings, Bd. 119 NY**, on the passing of his father, Robert; **William Bryant, Bd. 134 MD**, on the passing of his father; **Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of Past President, Buddy Dimisa; **David Posner, Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of his grandmother; **Michael Cote, Bd. 150 ME**, on the passing of his father, Rayno; **IAABO Board No. 26 MA**, on the passing of Board Past President Bob Inangelo; **Bruce Edwards, Bd. 26 MA**, on the passing of his father; **Mike Butler, Bd. 26 MA**, on the passing of his father; **Jay Ramirez, Bd. 194 NJ**, on the passing of his father, Orlando; **Members of IAABO Board No. 44, MA**, on the passing of one of their longtime members, Peter Trainor; **Gary Bradshaw, Bd. 12 DC**, on the passing of his mother; **IAABO Board No. 41 NY** on the loss of Tom Casey, IAABO Life Member; **Board No. 31, MA**, on the passing of one of their longtime members, Pete Tougias.

NASO Summit *continued from page 1*

in Tucson. The representatives of IAABO made the basketball breakout session one of the best in our history. It was a wonderful reflection on IAABO's long tradition of providing authoritative by-sport officiating information."

IAABO member Alan Goldberger also was part of the Summit, participating in a legal forum that allowed attendees to hear and ask questions about the ever-increasing range of topics in officiating subject to

litigation and legal authority. Lopes also participated in a leadership workshop with Bill Topp, vice-president of publishing for *Referee* magazine and Steve Shaw, current Southeastern conference football referee and NASO board member.

IAABO provided a preview of IAABO's officiating training DVDs, which were on display at the IAABO vendor booth throughout the Summit. It was evident to the attendees on hand why IAABO has positioned itself as one of the premier officiating training organizations in the country.

"I gained so much from the Summit, it was a pleasure to be involved," said Lopes. "I've brought back a wealth of information that will help me

in my current role share the leadership role with others so that IAABO can set goals that can be achieved through a group effort."

Lopes indicated that many others should consider attending as well. "Attendance at the NASO Summit benefits sports officials associations and organizations both on the local and state level by coming together and sharing ideas of what works in their locale and how those best practices can be incorporated into their programs."

Mano said IAABO's presence on site added to the prestige of the event. "The Summit has become the industry event of the year for officiating. To be able to count IAABO among the supporters and participants in the Summit simply puts an exclamation point on that statement," he said. "Together we help officiating leaders find, train and retain officials. Together we enable sports officiating to better fulfill its promise. Together we use our collective energy, will and wisdom to address the major challenges we all face."

Answers to Repetition IS a Must Quiz on Page 7

1. No- 4.44.3c.
2. Pass or Try. 4.44.3a.
3. Yes - 4.12.3a; 4.12.6; 4.41.4; Casebook 4.44 Situation B
4. Yes - 4.23.c and e
5. Block- 4.23.4b
6. True-4.23.4a
7. True-9.10.1a.
8. Yes - 4.10; Casebook 9.10.1 Situation B
9. True-9.7.1
10. No-9.1-Penalty-4c.